



Two new species of the planthopper genus *Flavina* Stål (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae) from China

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Abstract

In the present paper, *Flavina* Stål is reviewed and a key to species is provided. Two new species, *F. nigrifrons* Zhang and Che, **sp. nov.**, and *F. nigrifascia* Che and Wang, **sp. nov.**, are described and illustrated, and *F. hainana* (Wang and Wang) is redescribed and illustrated, especially to show its male genitalia. The genus is compared to *Fortunia* Distant and comments are given on the family placement of the superficially similar genus *Mahanorona* Distant.

Key words: Taxonomy, Fulgoroidea, Parahiraciini, *Fortunia*, *Mahanorona*, checklist

Introduction

The Issidae planthopper genus *Flavina* was established by Stål (1861) for *Flavina granulata* Stål from India and placed in the tribe Parahiraciini Cheng & Yang by Gnezdilov & Wilson (2007). A new species from China, *N. hainana*, was described by Wang and Wang (1999) and, more recently, Ran and Liang (2006) described two more species, *F. quadrispina* and *F. acuta*, from S.E. Asia. Further species were included as a result of two new generic synonyms of *Flavina*: *Nilalohita* Distant, with two species: *N. curculioides* Distant and *N. lineatus* (Walker), by Gnezdilov & Wilson (2007) and *Dolia* Kirkaldy, with a single species *D. walkeri* (Signoret), by Gnezdilov (2009). Herein, we redescribe *Flavina*, provide a revised checklist, give a key to species, redescribe *N. hainana* and describe two new species from China. The genus is compared to *Fortunia* Distant and comments are given on the family placement of the superficially similar *Mahanorona* Distant. We also take the opportunity to correct the type depository of *Narinosus nativus* Gnezdilov & Wilson as being China Agricultural University, Beijing, China.

Material and methods

Terminology used mainly follows Chan & Yang (1994). The genital segments of the examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and figured in glycerin jelly using a Leica MZ125 stereomicroscope. Photographs of the specimens were made using a Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope with a Q-image CCD. Images were produced using the software Synoptics Automontage. All the specimens studied are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University (NWAUFU).