



Two new species of *Japanagallia* Ishihara, 1955 from China (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Megophthalminae)

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Abstract

Two new leafhopper species of the genus *Japanagallia*, *J. spinosa* **sp. nov.** and *J. lamellata* **sp. nov.** are described and illustrated from southern China. A redescription of the genus is provided and a key to Chinese species of the genus is also given.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Membracoidea, Agalliini, morphology, taxonomy, leafhopper

Introduction

Megophthalminae is one of the smallest subfamilies of the family Cicadellidae. The subfamily as treated by Dietrich (2005) comprises four tribes: Agalliini Kirkaldy, Megophthalmini Kirkaldy, Adelungiini Baker, and Evansiolini Linnavuori & DeLong, includes 53 genera with about 700 described species, and is distributed in all major biogeographic regions. Agalliini is the largest tribe in Megophthalminae, with over 600 described species worldwide. The tribe was previously represented in China by six genera and 16 species (Jacobi 1944, Viraktamath 1973, Li 1987, Cai *et al.* 1998–2001, Zhang & Li 1998, 1999).

The genus *Japanagallia*, which belongs to Agalliini, was established by Ishihara (1955), with *Agallia pteridis* Matsumura as its type-species. Later, Viraktamath (1973) transferred *Agallia tappana* Matsumura from Taiwan into the genus. Subsequently, Zhang & Li (1999) described a new species, *J. hamata* from Guizhou, and Cai *et al.* (2001) described two new species, *J. dentata* Cai & He and *J. longa* Cai & He, from Zhejiang, China. Until now, the genus comprised only five known species from the eastern Oriental region (China and Japan).

In the present study, two new species of *Japanagallia*, *J. spinosa* **sp. nov.** (Yunnan province), *J. lamellata* **sp. nov.** (Hainan province) are described and illustrated from southern China. A key to species known from China is also provided.

Material and methods

The specimens examined were collected from southern China (Yunnan and Hainan provinces). Morphological terminology follows mainly Oman (1949) and Dietrich (2005), except for the female genitalia (Davis, 1975). Techniques for the preparation of genital structures follow Oman (1949). The type specimens are deposited in the College of Life Sciences and Technology, Inner Mongolia Normal University, China (IMNU).