



Taxonomic study of the genus *Kodaiannela* Fennah (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae)

ZHENG-GUANG ZHANG^{1,2,3} & XIANG-SHENG CHEN^{1,2,4}

¹The Provincial Key Laboratory for Agricultural Pest Management of Mountainous Region, Guiyang, Guizhou Province 550025, P. R. China

²Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province 550025, P. R. China

³School of life Sciences, Jinggangshan University, Ji'an, Jiangxi Province 343009, P. R. China

⁴Corresponding author. E-mail: chenxs3218@163.com, xschen@gzu.edu.cn

Abstract

The genus of *Kodaiannela* Fennah, 1956 (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issidae: Issini), containing three species: *K. bicinctifrons* Fennah, 1956 (Guizhou: Congjiang, Xishui, Yanhe; Sichuan: Kangding), *K. macheta* **sp. nov.** (Guizhou: Guiyang; Henan: Huixian) and *K. longispina* **sp. nov.** (Yunnan: Dali, Baoshan), is here studied. All species are restricted to China. The generic characteristics are redefined. The main morphological characters and male genitalia of the three species are described, or redescribed, and illustrated. A key to species in the genus is provided.

Key words: Fulgoroidea, Oriental region, Palaearctic region, planthopper

Introduction

The monotypic genus *Kodaiannela* Fennah (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Issini) was established by Fennah (1956) based on specimens of *Kodaiannela bicinctifrons* Fennah, 1956 from Sichuan Province of China. Since then, no reports of this genus have been published. The genus *Kodaiannela* was placed in the tribe Thioniini Melichar according to its wings. Recently, Thioniini Melichar was regarded as the junior synonym of Issini Spinola (Gnezdilov 2009), so the family Issidae currently comprises one subfamily with four tribes: Hemisphaeriini, Parahiraciini, Issini and Colpopterini.

In this paper the species of the genus *Kodaiannela* are reviewed. *Kodaiannela bicinctifrons* Fennah, collected from Guizhou and Sichuan Province, is redescribed and illustrated. *Kodaiannela macheta* and *K. longispina*, collected from Guizhou, Henan and Yunnan Province, are described as new to science. The generic characteristics are redefined. A key to all known species of this genus is also given.

Material and methods

The morphological nomenclature follows Chan and Yang (1994). The genital segments of the examined specimens were macerated in 10% NaOH and drawn from preparations in glycerin using a light microscope. Figures of the specimens were made using Leica MZ12.5. Spinal formula of hind leg means the numbers of apical spines of the tibia, plus the 1st and 2nd tarsomeres.

Specimens examined are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China (IEGU).