



Review of the planthopper genus *Amasha* Medler (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Flatidae: Phyllyphantini) with description of one new species from China

YA-LIN ZHANG¹, LING-FEI PENG & YING-LUN WANG

Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management, Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, College of Plant Protection, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: yalinzh@nwsuaf.edu.cn

Abstract

The genus *Amasha* Medler is reviewed with description of a new species, *Amasha haina*, **sp. nov.**, from China. All known species of the genus are also redescribed and illustrated, and the male genitalia of *A. inepta* Medler is described for the first time. A key to all species is provided.

Key words: Homoptera, Fulgoroidea, Auchenorrhyncha, taxonomy, new species, Oriental

Introduction

Phyllyphantini is a small tribe of the subfamily Flatinae and consists of only ten genera from the Oriental Region (Medler 1992). This tribe was originally established by Melichar (1923) as a subtribe of Flatini, characterized by the conical shape of the head. Some species are widespread and reach high densities on a variety of economically important plants. *Geisha distinctissima* (Walker) and *Salurnis marginella* (Guérin-Méneville) are very common in southern China and even in some northern provinces which belong to the Palaearctic Region, and they are harmful to tea plant, orange, mulberry, pear, as well as other crops. Chou (1985) found that *G. distinctissima* did much damage to orange and tea plant in Guangxi and Zhejiang provinces, China.

Phyllyphantini is generally characterized by: body and tegmen usually green or pale green, overall length 10–17 mm; head more or less conical, or obtuse in dorsal view; antennal segment II not extended beyond anterolateral margin of frons, segment I very short, ring-like, segment II tubular. Pronotum with postocular eminence usually right angularly ridged (Figs. 8, 16). Tegmen shorter than twice as long as broad; apical margin truncate and not rounded; sutural angle usually projecting acutely or at right angle; three longitudinal veins Sc+R, M, Cu or Sc, R+M, Cu arising from basal cell (Figs. 10, 18); Y-stem of claval veins very short or absent. Metatibia lateral spines one or two.

Melichar (1923) listed 21 species and nine genera in the subtribe Phyllyphantina, most of which were distributed in the Oriental Region, but *Parasalurnis* Distant 1910 (Australasian region) was synonymised with *Siphanta* Stål 1862 in the tribe Siphantini by Fletcher (1985) and *Paracromna* Melichar 1901 (Neotropical region) was excluded from the Phyllyphantina by Medler (1992). Metcalf's catalogue added *Cromna* Walker 1857, *Meulona* Zia 1935 and *Summanus* Distant 1916 in Phyllyphantina (Metcalf, 1957). Medler (1991, 1992) revised the Oriental species of Phyllyphantina, and added four new genera and 17 new species and upgraded the subtribe as tribe Phyllyphantini. Medler (*l.c.*) suggested that this tribe should cover only the species from the Oriental Region, and transferred *Cromna* Walker 1857 and *Neocromna* Distant 1910 to Lawanini because they have four longitudinal veins (Sc, R, M, Cu) from base cell, *Meulona* Zia 1935 to Selizini because of the rounded apical margin and the sutural angle, and *Mimophantia* Matsumura 1900, *Pulaha* Distant 1906 and *Summanus* Distant 1916 to Phantiini because of the tiny body, which results 29