



The Oriental bamboo-feeding genus *Bambusiphaga* Huang & Ding, 1979 (Hemiptera: Delphacidae: Tropidocephalini): a checklist, a key to the species and descriptions of two new species

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Abstract

A checklist of the known species of the Oriental bamboo-feeding genus *Bambusiphaga* Huang & Ding, 1979 (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea: Delphacidae: Delphacinae: Tropidocephalini) together with their host plants and geographical distribution and a key to the known species in the genus are provided. Two new species, *B. kunmingensis* **sp. nov.** and *B. yangi* **sp. nov.**, are described and illustrated from Yunnan Province, southwestern China.

Key words: Bamboo pests, delphacid, Fulgoroidea, taxonomy, China

Introduction

The delphacid genus *Bambusiphaga* was established by Huang and Ding (1979) with six species from southwestern, southern and eastern China (type species: *B. nigropunctata* Huang & Ding, 1979). Chen and Liang (2007) revised the genus *Bambusiphaga* and recognized 20 species in seven groups, namely the *nigropunctata* group, *citricolorata* group, *lacticolorata* group, *fascia* group, *maculata* group, *wangmoensis* group and *mirostylis* group. Recently Hou & Chen (2010) added two species to the genus, bringing the total number of the known species to 22. Species of the genus are restricted to the Oriental region.

In this paper, we provide a checklist of the known species of *Bambusiphaga* together with their host plants and geographical distribution and a key to all 24 species currently known in the genus and describe two new species from Yunnan Province in southwestern China.

Material and methods

Dry specimens were used for descriptions and illustrations. External morphology was studied under a stereoscopic microscope, and characters were measured with an ocular micrometer. The genital segments of the examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and were preserved in glycerin for examination. Illustrations of the specimens were made with a Leica MZ 12.5 stereomicroscope and scanned with Canon CanoScan LiDE 200, and then imported into Adobe Photoshop 8.0 for labeling and plate composition.

The specimens examined are deposited in the Insect Collection at the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, P.R. China (IEGU).

The morphological terminology used in this work follows Yang & Yang (1986). The formula of spines refers to the number of apical spines of the hind tibiae and 1st and 2nd hind tarsomeres.