



First record of the leafhopper genus *Subhimalus* Ghauri, 1971 (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Deltocephalinae) from China, with description of a new species

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Abstract

The genus *Subhimalus* Ghauri, 1971 is reported for the first time and a new species *Subhimalus attenuatus* **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated from China. A key is given to distinguish all species of the genus. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

Key words: Homoptera, morphology, taxonomy, Paralimnini, distribution

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Subhimalus* was established by Ghauri (1971) with two species: *S. melanus* and *S. fuscus* from India and with *S. melanus* as its type species. It belongs to the tribe Paralimnini of subfamily Deltocephalinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae). Later, Ramakrishnan (1983) described a third species: *S. fuscomelanus* from India. Recently, Webb & Heller (1990) made a new combination, *Subhimalus nigrifacialis* (Distant, 1918). Until now, there have been no further reports on this genus. Here the genus is reported for the first time from Yunnan Province, China and a new Chinese species *Subhimalus attenuatus* **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC). This genus now contains five species. A key is given to separate all species.

Subhimalus Ghauri, 1971

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Type species: *Subhimalus melanus* Ghauri, 1971

Brownish-black species, often with light veins on forewings. Head slightly wider than greatest width of pronotum, anterior margin slightly produced medially; posterior margin almost parallel to anterior margin. Vertex triangular, each side near fore margin with oblique streak; median length longer than width between eyes, coronal suture distinct. Eyes greyish brown, fairly long and oblique; ocelli pale yellow, located on the lateral margin of vertex, separated from adjacent eye by approximately their own diameter. Face with dark, often confluent, transverse streaks. Frontoclypeus narrow, longer than width between eyes, anteclypeus slightly narrowed apically. Antennae arising near lower corner of eye. Scutellum triangular, with large black spot at base, its length slightly shorter than length of pronotum, with transverse suture curved and depressed. Forewings with 4 apical cells and 3 subapical cells, subapical cells confused among reticulate veins, clavus irregularly reticulated with many extra veins, appendix narrow. *Male genitalia.* Pygophore slightly longer than high, with two groups of macrosetae, one basolateral, other posterodorsal. Valve short, subtriangular. Subgenital plate short and broad, with macrosetae and thin hairlike setae arranged in irregular sublateral band extended to apex. Aedeagus with broad base, with well-developed dorsal apo-