



**First records of the leafhopper genus *Ossuaria* Dworakowska in China
(Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae: Erythroneurini)
with descriptions of two new species**

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Abstract

Ossuaria Dworakowska is recorded for the first time from China and two new species, *Ossuaria sichuanensis* **sp. nov.** and *Ossuaria yunnanensis* **sp. nov.** are described from China. Generic characteristics and a key to known species of the genus are provided.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, taxonomy, morphology, distribution, new record

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Ossuaria* Dworakowska (1979) belongs to the Typhlocybinae tribe Erythroneurini with *O. agara* Dworakowska as its type species and until now only included this species. In this paper, the genus is recorded from China for the first time and two new species *O. sichuanensis* **sp. nov.** and *O. yunnanensis* **sp. nov.** from China are described. Nomenclature of wings follows Dworakowska (1993) and other terminology follows Zhang (1990). All specimens examined are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Museum of Northwest A & F University (NWAUFU), China.

***Ossuaria* Dworakowska, 1979**

Ossuaria Dworakowska, 1979: 18

Type species: *Ossuaria agara* Dworakowska

Forewing (Fig. 25) with small brownish patch adjacent to CuA¹.

Body slim. Head narrower than pronotum. Vertex slightly produced medially, coronal suture distinct. Forewing (Fig. 25) with 1st and 3rd apical cell large and broad, 2nd apical cell narrow, slightly wider at apex than at base, 4th apical cell very small not reaching apex of forewing. Hind wing (Fig. 26) with submarginal vein absent at costal margin.

Abdominal apodemes (Figs 27, 28) quite slim and long, exceeding posterior margin of 4th sternite.

Male genitalia: Genital capsule cylindrical. Pygofer (Figs 1, 2, 10, 11) moderately sclerotized at upper margin, otherwise semitransparent; dorsal appendage narrow basally and broad apically; group of short macrosetae at cephalo-ventral angle, row of rigid microsetae at hind margin and several short feeble microsetae on depressed ventral part of lobe. Subgenital plate (Figs 4, 13) narrowing apically, directed upwards about 1/3 distance from tip in lateral view; several macrosetae form oblique row at about midlength of plate and some short stout setae on marginal plica from near base to subapex. Paramere (Figs 5, 6, 14) slender with very short central part and quite small praeapical lobe. Connective (Figs 7, 15) with long stem, small distinct central anterior lobe and two lateral lobes.