Zootaxa 3093: 47–54 (2011)
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

Review of the leafhopper genus *Dryodurgades* Zachvatkin (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Megophthalminae) with description of a new species from China

BIN ZHANG
College of Life Sciences & Technology, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Hohhot 010022, China.
E-mail: zhangbinnmg@gmail.com

Abstract

The megophthalmine leafhopper genus *Dryodurgades* Zachvatkin is reviewed. One species is described as new, *D. tortilis* **sp. nov.,** and three known species are recognized and illustrated. A key to Chinese species of *Dryodurgades* based on males is given and a checklist of all known species of *Dryodurgades* is also provided.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Agalliini, morphology, taxonomy, distribution

Introduction

Megophthalminae is one of the smaller subfamilies of the family Cicadellidae, comprising four tribes with more than 690 species in 60 genera (Gonçalves & Nielson 2010, Viraktamath 2011). Agalliini is the largest tribe in Megophthalminae and is represented in all zoogeographical regions. It comprises approximately 643 described species in 44 genera worldwide. The subfamily was previously represented in China by 9 genera and 30 species (Jacobi 1944, Viraktamath 1973, Li 1987, Cai *et al.* 1998–2001, Zhang & Li 1998, 1999, Zhang 2010, Zhang *et al.* 2010, Zhang 2011, Viraktamath 2011).

The leafhopper genus *Dryodurgades* is one of the smaller genera of the tribe Agalliini, originally described as a subgenus of the genus *Durgades* by Zachvatkin (1946). Thereafter, *Dryodurgades* was elevated to generic status (Dlabola, 1957; Wagner, 1963). Until now, a total of 10 species have been described in the genus, all from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions. Among them, 3 species have been reported from China.

In the present paper, a new species of *Dryodurgades*, *D. tortilis* **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated from southern China and three known species, *D. dentistylus* Zhang & Li, *D. formosanus* (Matsumura) and *D. lamellaris* Vilbaste are recognized and illustrated. A key to Chinese species of the genus is given. A checklist of all known species of the genus is also provided.

Material and Methods

Morphological terminology follows mainly Oman (1949) and Dietrich (2005), and for the female genitalia Davis (1975). Techniques for the preparation of genital structures of both sexes follow Oman (1949). The specimens examined, including holotypes of new species are deposited in the College of Life Sciences and Technology, Inner Mongolia Normal University, China (IMNU) and Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China (IEGU).

Accepted by Chris Dietrich: 13 Oct. 2011; published: 8 Nov. 2011