



Five new species of the leafhopper genus *Limassolla* Dlabola (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from China

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Abstract

Five new species, *Limassolla auriculata* **sp. nov.**, *L. forcipata* **sp. nov.**, *L. qianfoensis* **sp. nov.**, *L. rutila* **sp. nov.** and *L. yingjianga* **sp. nov.** from China are described and illustrated. A key and a check list of Chinese species of the genus *Limassolla* is provided.

Key words: Hemiptera, morphology, taxonomy, distribution, China

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Limassolla* Dlabola, with *Zyginella pistaciae* Linnavuori, 1962 as its type species, belongs to the tribe Zyginellini of Typhlocybinae. *Limassolla* contains two subgenera: *Czecza* Dworakowska, 1981 and *Limassolla* Dlabola, 1965. Subgenus *Czecza* is recorded only from the Afrotropical region, while subgenus *Limassolla* comprises thirty species widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere including the Oriental, southern Palaearctic and Australia. Chou & Zhang (1985) separated the species on the basis of the aedeagus and the presence or absence of aedeagal processes into the following four groups: *multipunctata* group, *dworakowskiae* group, *dispunctata* group and *aureata* group.

Previously, twenty species have been reported in China. Another five new species are added here. They are from Hainan, Yunnan, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces. Morphological techniques and terminology follow Zhang (1990). All specimens examined are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, China (GUGC).

Limassolla Dlabola, 1965

Limassolla Dlabola, 1965: 663

Pruthius Mahmood, 1967: 33

Type species: *Zyginella pistaciae* Linnavuori, 1962

Brightly colored. Body length about 2.5–3.5 mm. Head conically produced medially, little narrower than greatest width of pronotum; coronal suture prominent. Ocelli absent, face convex. Crown and pronotum usually with red, orange or yellow patterns. Scutellum small, nearly triangular. Forewing narrow, with numerous scattered dark spots variable within and between species; 2nd apical cell largest; 3rd apical cell triangular, petiolate at base. Hindwing submarginal vein joining Cu_1 near mcu_1 vein.

Abdominal apodemes well developed.

Male genitalia: Pygofer lobe with thin microsetae on lateral surface, and with long appendage usually broadened subapically arising from pygofer caudoventrally. Subgenital plate broad basally, distinctly tapered near apex,