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First records of the leafhopper genus *Erythria* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) in China, with descriptions of three new species

JUXIA KANG[1,2] & YALIN ZHANG[1,3]

[1] *Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management, National Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, P.O. Box 55, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China. E-mail:kangjuxia123@yahoo.com.cn*

[2] *Yangling Vocational & Technical College, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China*

[3] *Corresponding author. E-mail: yalinzh@nwsuaf.edu.cn*

Abstract

Three new species of *Erythria* Fieber representing the first records of the genus from China, *E. calvusa*, *E. cuspiprojecta*, and *E. euryprojecta* spp. nov., are described and illustrated and a key is provided for their identification.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, leafhoppers, taxonomy, morphology, China

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Erythria* Fieber (1866) belongs to the tribe Dikraneurini of Typhlocybinae with *Cicada aureola* Fallen, 1806 as its type species. Although the genus is well known from Europe, new species are still being discovered (e.g., Dworakowska, 1971, 1977, 1979, 1993; Dlabola, 1981, 1984; Remane & Della Giustina, 1999) in other regions. Up to now, nineteen species are known worldwide, of which nine species, *E. facialis*, *E. kalimpongensis*, *E. himalayama*, *E. vicaria*, *E. ladaki*, *E. iranica*, *E. oculata*, *E. rudobreva*, and *E. vidanoi*, occur in Asia. In this paper, the genus *Erythria* is reported for the first time from China and three new species are described and illustrated. A key to Chinese species is provided. All type specimens are deposited in the Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, China.

Erythria Fieber, 1866 n. record from China

Erythria Fieber, 1866; Dworakowska, 1977
Dio Distant, 1918
Erythridea Ribaut, 1936
Basuaneura Ramakrishnan *et* Menon, 1971

Type species: *Cicada aureola* Fallen, 1806

Body stubby. Vertex slightly narrower than pronotum. Pronotum width twice its median length. Fore wing slightly translucent or opaque, 1st apical cell wide, apical cells progressively shorter from 1st to 3rd, 4th apical cell equal in length to 1st apical cell. Abdominal apodemes well-developed.

Male genitalia: Genital capsule well sclerotized. Pygofer side irregularly-shaped, with or without sclerotized appendage at hind upper angle, covered by several or many gracile microsetae, and bearing several macrosetae at its upper margin in some species. Subgenital plate comparatively broad with oblique row of macrosetae and sparse, fine microsetae along outer margin. Connective lamellate and subtriangular. Paramere robust with apical extension and large preapical lobe. Penis symmetrical, with paired processes apically or basally.

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