



Article

Seven new species of the leafhopper genus *Salka* Dworakowska (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from China

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Abstract

In the present paper, seven new species, *Salka cerviprocessa*, *S. congjianga*, *S. fanjinga*, *S. guilinensis*, *S. songae*, *S. taoyuanensis* and *S. triprocessa* **spp. n.** from China are described and illustrated.

Key words: Hemiptera, morphology, Erythroneurini, taxonomy

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Salka* Dworakowska, 1972 belongs to the Typhlocybinae tribe Erythroneurini with *Zygina nigricans* Matsumura, 1932 as its type species. The known species of this genus are distributed in the Oriental and Palearctic regions, and they are pests of gramineous plants, shrub, and so on. Most recently, it was studied by Chiang & Knight (1990), Sohi & Mann (1994), Dworakowska (1994, 2006) and Zhang *et al.* (2009). Zhang *et al.* (2009) described nine new species and provided a detailed review including the generic characteristics of *Salka*, a key to males and a species checklist of Chinese *Salka*.

So far, fifty-three species are known, including twenty-nine species from China. Here, another seven new species from South China are described and illustrated. All specimens examined are deposited to the collection of the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, China (GUGC).

Salka Dworakowska, 1972

Salka Dworakowska, 1972: 778; Chiang & Knight, 1990: 229; Sohi & Mann, 1994: 31; Zhang, Yang & Huang, 2009: 23

Type species: *Zygina nigricans* Matsumura, 1932

Salka species may usually be recognized by their distinctive external morphology: Body beige to brownish black. Color pattern brown. Vertex with large median apical spot or with large basal dark area, often extended onto thorax. Pronotum almost entirely dark or with dark posterior margin or entirely pale. Mesonotum with dark lateral triangles or entirely dark. Pygofer lobe with one or two dorsal macrosetae, basolateral setae in distinct group, small or distinctly enlarged.

Pygofer with articulated dorsal appendage and with one or more dorsal macrosetae, group of stout setae scattered at ventrolateral angle of lobe. For a detailed generic description see Zhang *et al.* (2009).

Distribution. Oriental and southern Palearctic.