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Two new erythroneurine leafhopper genera and first record of *Thailus* Mahmood from China (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae), with description of four new species

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Abstract

Two new genera of tribe Erythroneurini from China, *Saccata* **gen. nov.** and *Variolosa* **gen. nov.** are described and illustrated based on type species *Saccata insolita* **sp. nov.** and *Variolosa meni* **sp. nov.** respectively. Genus *Thailus* Mahmood with new species *Thailus versicolor* **sp. nov.** is reported from China for the first time and another new species, *T. rectilinea* **sp. nov.** from Thailand is also described. A key to adult males of *Thailus* is provided.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, morphology, taxonomy, new taxa, China, Thailand

Introduction

Erythroneurini is the largest tribe in subfamily Typhlocybinae, comprising 191 genera and more than 2000 species. In the present work, two new genera *Saccata* and *Variolosa* are established based on conspicuously distinctive features.

The genus *Thailus* was established by Mahmood in 1967 with type species *Thailus nigroscutellatus* Mahmood from Thailand having been the only record so far. However, two important diagnostic structures, the anal tube appendage and the pygofer dorsal appendage, were not described or illustrated in the original publication (Mahmood, 1967). In this work, two new species of *Thailus* from Yunnan Province, China, and Thailand, respectively, were studied. Based on examination of the new species, a more detailed description of the genus is provided, along with a key to known species.

Material and methods

Morphological terminology follows Young (1952) except for the nomenclature of the wing, which follows Dworakowska (1993). Habitus photos were taken using a Scientific Digital micrography system equipped with an Auto-montage imaging system and a Q-IMAGING Retiga 2000R digital camera (CCD). Multiple photographs were compressed into final images. The body measurements are from the apex of the vertex to the tip of forewing. Abdomens and genitalia were removed from specimens and cleared in a 10% KOH solution heated for 1–2 minutes. Cleared material was then rinsed in water and stored in glycerine. A Nikon SMZ1500 dissecting microscope was used for viewing and an Olympus BH-2 stereoscopic microscope for drawing.

Saccata **gen. nov.**

Type species: *Saccata insolita* **sp. nov.**