



Five new species of *Qadria* Mahmood (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from China

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Abstract

Five new leafhopper species, *Qadria bannaensis*, *Q. daliensis*, *Q. dongfangia*, *Q. guiyanga* and *Q. cucullata* **spp. nov.** from Yunnan, Hainan and Guizhou Prov. of China are described and illustrated, and a key to all species of the genus *Qadria* is provided.

Key words: Hemiptera, leafhopper, Erythroneurini, morphology, taxonomy, China

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Qadria* was established by Mahmood (1967) with *Empoasca rubronotata* Distant, 1918 as its type species. Later, Ramakrishnan & Menon (1973) founded another genus *Spatulostylus* based on the type species *Spatulostylus variegatus* Ramakrishnan & Menon, 1973 from India. *Spatulostylus* was considered a junior synonym of *Qadria* by Dworakowska (1977). So far, nine species have been reported, all from the Oriental and southeastern Palearctic regions. In this paper, we describe and illustrate five new species of the genus, from Yunnan, Hainan and Guizhou provinces of China; a key to all known species of the genus is provided as well. Material studied in this paper is deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, China (GUGC).

Qadria Mahmood

Qadria Mahmood, 1967: 18

Type species: *Empoasca rubronotata* Distant, 1918

Spatulostylus Ramakrishnan & Menon, 1973: 16

Type species: *Spatulostylus variegatus* Ramakrishnan & Menon, 1973

Description. Dorsum yellow or white, with red, orange or brown color pattern. Head as wide or slightly narrower than pronotum. Crown fore margin strongly produced and angulate medially. Vertex unicolorous, sometimes with pale preapical spots or dark submedial lines, often with lateral branch. Pronotum pale or dark medially or with Y- or V-shaped medial vitta. Fore wing usually with orange or reddish spots, or broken oblique vittae.

Male basal abdominal apodemes small to long, rounded apically. Anal tube with paired basolateral processes extended ventrad into genital capsule.

Pygofer lobe rounded or angulate. Pygofer dorsal appendage with line of weakness at base, but not moveable. Macrosetae at basal lower angle of pygofer in distinct group, microtrichia well developed. Subgenital plate widened subbasally, with several basal macrosetae (except in *Q. tandojamensis* Ahmed, plate reduced, without macrosetae). Style with two pointed apex, preapical lobe prominent. Aedeagus usually with pair of long ventral

Male genitalia. Pygofer lobe (Fig. 37) broad, with rounded caudal margin, several long macrosetae grouped at basal lower angle, short rigid microsetae situated near caudal margin on inner surface, sparse long fine setae and well developed microtrichia on lateral surface. Pygofer dorsal appendage (Fig. 37) with line of weakness at base but not movably articulated with pygofer lobe, narrowing towards apex, slightly curved ventrad. Anal tube (Fig. 37) with basal processes, tapering towards apex. Subgenital plate (Fig. 38) distinctly widened subbasally, several short peglike setae forming continuous row along upper margin, 3 basal macrosetae on outer surface, apex pocket-like. Style (Fig. 39) with two pointed apex short, toothlike. Aedeagus (Figs. 40, 41) with pair of processes arising from base of shaft ventrally, much shorter than shaft. Preatrium long, with large single basal process, extended ventrad. Dorsal apodeme short. Gonopore (Figs. 40, 41) subapical, ventral. Connective (Fig. 42) U-shaped.

Specimens examined. Holotype ♂: China, Guizhou Prov., Bijie, Bailidujuan, 15 October 2007, coll. Qiongzhong Song. Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data as holotype.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from all the other species by its aedeagus having a single process on the preatrium and a pair of basal processes which are shorter than the shaft, and by the small spoon-shaped abdominal apodemes.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin word “*cucullatus*” referring to the small spoon-shaped abdominal apodemes characteristic for this species.

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