



## A new genus and species of Cicadellini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) from China

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The leafhopper genus *Atkinsoniella* was originally established by Distant (1908) for two species with *A. decisa* as type species. So far, 75 valid species are known worldwide and of these, 63 are from China (Yang *et al.* 2011). Because *Atkinsoniella* is a very large and morphologically heterogeneous genus it is desirable to recognize smaller groups of species with distinctive characteristics.

*Atkinsoniella jiaoi* was described based on 1 male and 1 female specimens from Dashaha Nature Reserve of Guizhou, China (Yang *et al.* 2005). This species differs from other species of *Atkinsoniella* by the following features of male genitalia: the male pygofer process geniculate and segmented; aedeagus stubby; paraphysis slender, broadened distally in ventral view with short, angulate lateral processes; style not extended posteriorly beyond the apex of connective and with developed preapical lobe. In this paper, a new genus, *Biprocesa*, is established to accommodate *Atkinsoniella jiaoi* Yang & Li, 2005. A new species, *B. shielda* sp. nov., is also described and illustrated.

### Material and methods

The male and female genital structures were prepared according to the techniques described by Oman (1949) and Mejdalani (1998), respectively. The dissected parts are stored in small vials with glycerin and attached below the specimens. The morphological terminology adopted herein follows mainly Young (1986) and Dietrich (2005), except for the female genitalia (Nielson 1965; Davis 1975; Mejdalani 1998). All specimens studied are housed in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

### Taxonomy

#### *Biprocesa* gen. nov. (Figs 1–21)

Type species: *Atkinsoniella jiaoi* Yang & Li, 2005, here designated.

**Diagnosis.** The new genus can be recognized by the following combination of features: (1) male pygofer (Figs 2 and 15) with dense microsetae basiventrally. Pygofer process geniculate, extending posterodorsally, apical half segmented distinctly; (2) aedeagus (Figs 4–5, 17–18) stubby; (3) paraphysis (Figs 4–5, 17–19) slender, in lateral view ventral margin angulate, in ventral view apical portion truncate; (4) style (Figs 7 and 21) short, not extended posteriorly beyond stalk of connective, preapical lobe developed.

**Description.** Length. 7.2–7.6mm.

**Coloration.** Body pale to orange-yellow, with black spots.

**External features.** Head anterior margin round; median length of crown less than transocular width; ocelli located on imaginary line between anterior eye angles; lateral frontal suture extending onto crown, attaining ocelli; distance between ocelli equal to or slightly more than distance to adjacent eye; frontoclypeus flattened medially, muscle impressions distinct; transclypeal suture distinct medially. Pronotum broader than head, disk with inconspicuous transverse concavity anteriorly; mesonotum with surface of scutellum slightly convex; forewing with base of second apical cell more proximal than base of third; hindleg with femoral setal formula 2:1:1.