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***Transvenosus*, a new genus in the leafhopper subfamily Evacanthinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), with description of one new species**

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Evacanthinae is a small subfamily in the Cicadellidae (Young, 1968; Zhang, 1990). It was redefined by Dietrich (2004), who included the tribes Evacanthini, Nirvanini, Balbillini and Pagaroniini in this subfamily. Recently, a new species was found in loaned material from Thailand, having several peculiar features worthy of establishing a new genus, described below. In addition, based on study of specimens collected from the type locality, *Cunedda signuma* Li & Webb is transferred to the new genus.

Material and methods

All specimens were previously preserved in alcohol and subsequently point mounted. External morphology was observed using a Motic SMZ 168-BL microscope. Male genitalia were treated with 10% NaOH solution at 100°C for several minutes, rinsed with water, immersed in a droplet of glycerol and dissected following standard procedures. They were observed under a compound light microscope (Nikon Eclipse 50i). Photos were taken using a Scientific Digital Micrography System equipped with an Auto-montage imaging system and a QIMAGING Retiga 4000R digital camera (CCD). Morphological terminology follows Dietrich (2004, 2005). Material examined is deposited in the following institutions with acronyms used in the text as follows:

INHS Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, Illinois, USA.
NWFU The Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, China.
QSBG Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Taxonomy

***Transvenosus* gen. n. (Figs 1–24)**

Type species: *Transvenosus nigrodorsalis* sp. n., here designated.

Diagnosis. This genus differs from all other known genera of Evacanthini in having the male pygofer with slender ventral processes, the crown strongly concave between three dorsally angulate longitudinal keels, forewing veins raised, and 1–3 crossveins present between two claval veins.

Description. Small leafhoppers (6.3–7.2 mm long) with dorsal coloration brown to black, marked with off-white. Head (Figs 1, 9, 18) triangularly produced in dorsal view, length equal to pronotum and distance between eyes; lateral margins keeled mesad of eyes, keel angulate above eye in lateral view; median longitudinal lamellate carina extending from base to apex of crown; basal area swollen medially each side of longitudinal lamellate carina. Ocelli (Figs 1, 2, 9, 10, 18) located at side of lateral carina, about midway between corresponding eye and apex of crown. Face (Figs 3, 11, 19) including eyes distinctly longer than wide; frontoclypeus with distinct median longitudinal carina, oblique lateral striations distinct; anteclypeus inflated, tapered in distal one-third, apex with several setae; lorum broad, well separated from lateral margin of gena, extended to two-thirds of anteclypeus. Antennal pit shallow, ledge absent. Pronotum (Figs 1, 9, 18) much broader than head, length subequal to combined mesonotum and scutellum; surface with numerous transverse striations; anterior lateral margin long; posterior margin weakly concave. Forewing (Figs 1, 2, 9, 10, 18) veins raised, four apical cells present, vein R1 somewhat reflexed, inner and central antepical cell open basally, outer antepical cell not delimited (crossveins absent), claval veins separate throughout length, 1–3 crossveins present between two claval veins, appendix absent. Front femur (Fig. 17) with AM1 enlarged, row AM with ca. 20 setae; intercalary row with ca. 14 setae; row AV with four enlarged basal setae and ca. 7 shorter setae more distad; row PV with ca. 4 fine setae,