



Two new species of the genus *Mitjaevia* Dworakowska from China (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae)

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Abstract

Two new species from China are added to the genus *Mitjaevia* Dworakowska, 1970 (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae), *M. protuberanta* **sp. n.** and *M. wangwushana* **sp. n.** A key to distinguish all species of the genus is provided.

Key words: Homoptera, morphology, taxonomy, distribution, China

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Mitjaevia* was established by Dworakowska (1970) in the tribe Erythroneurini of Typhlocybinae with *Erythroneura amseli* Dlabola, 1961 (Dworakowska, 1970; Korolevskaja, 1976) as its type species. The genus consists of fourteen species distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions (Ahmed, 1970; Ahmed & Khokhar, 1971; Chiang & Knight, 1990; Dworakowska, 1979, 1980, 1994; Korolevskaja, 1976; Mitjaev, 1969). Two new species from Henan Province and Guizhou Province, China are here described and illustrated. A key to all known species of *Mitjaevia* is given. All specimens examined are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

Mitjaevia Dworakowska, 1970

Mitjaevia Dworakowska, 1970: 763

Type species: *Erythroneura amseli* Dlabola, 1961

Dorsum yellow, reddish or brown. Head narrower than pronotum. Crown anterior margin slightly produced. Vertex and pronotum usually with numerous dark spots. Eyes pale black or light brown. Scutellum with basal triangles blackish or blackish brown, its apex usually blackish, darker than other areas of scutellum; transverse impression distinct. Forewing semitransparent, brown or light brown, often decorated with white or milky patches. Forewing with four apical cells, 1st apical cell with obviously angulate base; 2nd apical cell nearly quadrate; 3rd apical cell widened distally and 4th one small, about two times as long as wide.

Abdominal apodemes small, not extending beyond posterior margin of 3rd sternite.

Male genitalia: Pygofer lobe sclerotized at base, caudal margin and ventral margin, dorsal margin and elsewhere membranous; with many short microsetae or microtrichia near caudal area; several small microsetae scattered on remaining surface. Pygofer dorsal appendage movably articulated, not extended beyond pygofer apex. Pygofer ventral appendage absent or present. Subgenital plate long, darkly pigmented, gradually curved dorsad, with several slender microsetae at apex and many peg-like short rigid setae at subbase, and with numerous short microsetae along dorsal margin; three or more macrosetae of differing length present in middle of subgenital plate. Style apex slender or truncate and expanded; preapical lobe large. Aedeagus compressed laterally, sometimes, with