



First record of the leafhopper genus *Plumosa* Sohi (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinæ) from China, with description of a new species

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The leafhopper genus *Plumosa* was erected by Sohi (1977). It belongs to the tribe Erythroneurini of Typhlocybinæ with *Plumosa emarginata* Sohi, 1977 from India as its type species. Until now, there have been no further reports on this genus. Here the genus is reported for the first time from China and a new Chinese species is described and illustrated. The type specimens are deposited to the collection of the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou (IEGU) and Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS).

Plumosa Sohi, 1977

Plumosa Sohi, 1977 Oriental Insects. 11(3): 355

Type species: *Plumosa emarginata* Sohi, 1977

Body usually brown or light brown. Head slightly narrower than or almost equal to greatest width of pronotum, anterior margin slightly produced medially; posterior margin almost parallel to anterior margin. Vertex median length shorter than width between eyes, coronal suture distinct, about 4/5 of vertex length. Pronotum usually with obvious impressed pattern medially, nearly diamond shaped; scutellum nearly triangular, with large black spot at apex. Forewing (Fig. 9) with 4 apical cells, 1st long and broad, angulate at base; 2nd slender, narrower than first and third apical cell; 3rd with almost transverse base, much wider at apex; 4th smallest, nearly triangular.

Male genitalia: Pygofer lobe broad, with numerous long white setae distally. Dorsal appendage large and long, tapering apically and curved slightly, immovably fused to pygofer upper margin at base. Subgenital plate broad at base, without macrosetae, gradually narrower apically, with hook-like projection on inner lateral side about one third before apex and group of long white fine setae at apex. Style long and slender, with three points at apex and prominent preapical lobe. Aedeagus large, with well-developed dorsal apodeme, paired processes and gonopore ventral. Connective lamellate, nearly M- or Y-shaped, with manubrium and large central lobe between two arms.

Distribution: India (Uttar Pradesh); China (Hainan).

Key to males of *Plumosa*

- 1 Aedeagus (Fig. 13) with long ventral processes arising from the phallobase, well separated from shaft; shaft without dorsal tooth.....*P. emarginata*
- Aedeagus (Fig. 6) with small ventral lobes at base of shaft; shaft with small dorsal tooth *P. nigrimaculata* n. sp.

Plumosa nigrimaculata sp. nov. (Figs. 1–13)

Morphology: Structural characters as in the genus description. Vertex (Fig. 1) testaceous, with large blackish-brown patch at anterior margin and pair of small faint ovoid dots. Eyes black. Pronotum (Fig. 1) broad, with obvious impressed