



## Three new species of the leafhopper genus *Thapaia* Dmitriev & Dietrich (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from China

YUEHUA SONG<sup>1,2,3</sup> & ZIZHONG LI<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Guizhou Key Laboratory for Plant Pest Management of Mountainous Region, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550025, China

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550025, China

<sup>3</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: songyuehua@163.com

### Abstract

Three new species, *Thapaia tina* sp. nov., *T. multibudna* sp. nov. and *T. plumula* sp. nov. from China are described and illustrated. A key to males of the genus *Thapaia* is provided.

**Key words:** Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Erythroneurini, morphology, distribution, identification

### Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Thapaia* Dmitriev & Dietrich, 2006 (a replacement name for junior homonym *Masaakia* Thapa, 1989) belongs to the tribe Erythroneurini of Typhlocybinae with *Masaakia nema* Thapa, 1989 as its type species. A second *Thapaia* species (*Sandanella sikkimensis*) was reported by Dworakowska in 1994 (Dworakowska, 1994; Sohi, 1998). Until now, just two species were known worldwide. Three additional new species are described here. All specimens examined are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University (IEGU), China.

### *Thapaia* Dmitriev & Dietrich, 2006

*Masaakia* Thapa, 1989:120

*Thapaia* Dmitriev & Dietrich, 2006: 37

Type species: *Masaakia nema* Thapa, 1989

Body yellow or white. Head produced medially, slightly narrower or as wide or wider than pronotum. Vertex usually with pair of dark preapical spots. Eyes elongate, black. Face with pair of black marks anterodorsad of antennal pits. Anteclypeus inflated, broad, dark brown or black. Pronotum broad, often with obvious dark patterns. Scutellum yellow or orange, basal triangles and apex black; transverse impression distinct, with two small rounded spots anterad of it. Forewing semitransparent, with large dark patterns; brochosome spot bright ochre-yellow; 1st apical cell with oblique base, 2nd apical cell petiolate ( $R_2$  confluent with  $R+M$  for short distance), 4th apical cell very small.

Abdominal apodemes broad, not or slightly exceeding 3rd sternite.

*Male genitalia:* Pygofer without dorsal or ventral appendages. Pygofer lobe hind margin acutely produced, often with small slightly sclerotized process and small group of microsetae around it. Few long rigid setae scattered on surface of pygofer lobe. Anal tube often with pair of basal processes. Subgenital plate expanded at base, with 4 macrosetae on lateral surface, apex bending towards internal margin, dentiform.