



Article

Taxonomic study of Chinese species of the genus *Macropsis* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Macropsinae): new species, new records, synonymy and replacement name

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Abstract

Seven new species of the genus *Macropsis* from China, *M. adusta* sp. nov., *M. exteria* sp. nov., *M. hainanensis* sp. nov., *M. latiaedeagus* sp. nov., *M. lijiangensis* sp. nov., *M. robusta* sp. nov. and *M. tuberculiformis* sp. nov. are described and illustrated; three species, *M. emeljanovi* Dubovskiy, 1966, *M. illota* (Horvath, 1899) and *M. orientalis* (Distant, 1916) are recorded from China for the first time; *M. flavida* Vilbaste, 1980 = *M. recurvus* Kuoh, 1981 **syn. nov.** and *M. matsumurana* (China, 1925) = *M. pallidinota* Kuoh, 1992 **syn. nov.** are redescribed and illustrated basing on the materials from China. A replacement name, *M. zizhongii* Li, Dai et Li, **nom. nov.** for the junior homonym *M. gracilis* Li et Liang, 2005 (nec Dubovskiy, 1966) is established.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, morphology, *Macropsis*, distribution, China

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834 belongs to the tribe Macropsini of the subfamily Macropsinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae). It was established for two species, *Cicada virescens* Gmelin, 1789 and *Cicada flavicollis* Linnaeus, 1761. Subsequently, *Jassus prasinus* Boheman, 1852 was designated as its type species (ICZN 1961). Later 25 species have been reported from China by different authors (Matsumura 1912; China 1925; Metcalf 1966; Kuoh 1981a, b, 1987, 1992; Li 1989; Huang & Viraktamath 1993; Wei & Cai 1998; Li & Xu 2005; Li et al. 2005, etc.).

Palaeartic representatives of the genus *Macropsis* for the most part are oligophagous or monophagous on trees and shrubs from the families Salicaceae (*Salix*, *Populus*), Rosaceae (*Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Spiraea*), Elaeagnaceae (*Elaeagnus*, *Hippophae*), Ulmaceae (*Ulmus*) and Berberidaceae (*Berberis*); only one species, *M. scutellata* (Boheman, 1945), feeds on an herbaceous plant, stinging nettle (Urticaceae: *Urtica*). In the Eastern Palaeartic and adjacent parts of the Oriental Region there is also a group of species dwelling on oaks (Fagaceae: *Quercus*). Undoubtedly, a number of species from the southern and southeastern Palaeartic feed on other plants, but presently there is little information on their host associations (Tishechkin 1999, 2002a). Most representatives of the genus in China were collected from willows and from unknown bushes.

The genus *Macropsis* presents many problems for taxonomy. First, the shape of the male genitalia is mostly uniform and quite often is almost identical among closely related species. Second, coloration and dark pattern may vary to a great extent within a species (Li et al. 2012); as a result different colour forms of the same species sometimes look quite unlike each other. For these reasons certain taxonomic problems in this genus remain unsolved and discoveries of new species from southern regions of Palaeartic can be expected.