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A new genus and species of Agalliini from China (Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, Megophthalminae)

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Abstract

A new monobasic genus and species of the tribe Agalliini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Megophthalminae) from Guizhou province of China is described and illustrated. *Spinoagallia* **gen. nov.** accommodates *S. freytagi* **sp. nov.**. The new species can be distinguished mainly by the unique characters of the male genitalia, combining the macrosetae on the outward and spine-like process curved ventrally on the inward pygofer caudodorsal lobe. A key for identification to new genus based on modifying primal key by Viraktamath (2011) is given. A map showing the geographic distribution of the new species is also provided.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Membracoidea, taxonomy, morphology, leafhopper

Introduction

The leafhopper tribe Agalliini is a moderately large group comprising 41 genera and 660 species in the world (Viraktamath 2011; Viraktamath *et al.* 2012), including 15 genera and 44 species in China, mainly in the southern region (Viraktamath *et al.* 2012). Viraktamath (2011) revised the Oriental and Australian Agalliini fauna, recognized 15 genera and 86 species, established 6 new genera, described 40 new species, revealed 7 new synonyms and proposed 9 new combinations. He (Viraktamath *et al.* 2012) subsequently reviewed Chinese species of Agalliini, erected 4 new genera and 17 new species. The Megophthalminae fauna in China is presently poorly known comparatively (comparing with total) and species diversity is likely to be richer, especially in southern area of China.

Although treated formerly as a subfamily, Agalliinae, Dietrich (2005) considered this group a tribe, Agalliini, of the subfamily Megophthalminae together with Evansiolini, Adelungiini, and Megophthalmini. The following authors have followed this work: Gonçalves and Dietrich (2009), Khatri *et al.* (2010), Zhang (2010, 2011a, 2011b), Gonçalves and Nielson (2011), (Viraktamath 2011; Viraktamath *et al.* 2012).

In the present work, one new genus and species: *Spinoagallia* **gen. nov.** with *S. freytagi* **sp. nov.** as its type-species from Guizhou province (Oriental region) of China (Fig. 23) is described and illustrated. A key to new genus based on a previous key published by Viraktamath (2011) is given. A map showing the geographic distribution of the new species is also provided.

Material and methods

Morphological terminology used in this work follows Rakitov (1998), Dietrich (2005) and Viraktamath (2011).

Fresh specimens collected by sweeping net were pinned and dried for descriptions, preparations of male and female genitalia and illustrations. External morphology was observed under an Olympus SZ2-ILST stereoscopic microscope and YS 100 microscope. Male and female genitalia preparations were made by placing the abdomen in