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Leafhopper genus *Pediopsoides* Matsumura (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Macropsinae), with descriptions of two new species from China

LIYUAN YANG & YALIN ZHANG*

Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management of Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, P.R. China.

*Corresponding author. E-mail: yalinzh@nwsuaf.edu.cn

Abstract

Two new macropsine species, *Pediopsoides (Celopsis) montaninversa* and *P. (Pediopsoides) anchorides* **spp. nov.** are described and illustrated from China. A key to distinguish males of Chinese species in this genus is provided, along with a checklist of the known species worldwide.

Key words: Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

The leafhopper genus *Pediopsoides* was established by Matsumura (1912) based on the single species *Pediopsoides formosanus* Matsumura, 1912 from Taiwan. Twenty-six species (placed into five subgenera) in this genus have been described worldwide including 15 species reported from China (Matsumura 1912; Hamilton 1980; Viraktamath 1981, 1996; Huang & Viraktamath 1993; Dai & Zhang 2009; Zhang 2010; Li *et al.* 2011, 2012, 2013a, 2013b). In this paper, 2 new species *P. (C.) montaninversa* **sp. nov.** from Hainan Province and *P. (P.) anchorides* **sp. nov.** from Yunnan Province are described and illustrated. An updated checklist and distribution of the genus *Pediopsoides* worldwide is provided, along with a key to Chinese species in this genus. The specimens examined are deposited in the Entomological Museum of Northwest A&F University (NWAUFU).

Pediopsoides Matsumura

Pediopsoides Matsumura, 1912: 305.

Digitalis Liu and Zhang, 2002: 175.

Type species: *Pediopsoides formosanus* Matsumura, 1912.

Diagnosis. Body form resembles *Pediopsis* and *Oncopsis*. Head slightly wider to narrower than pronotum. Crown slightly convex and shorter in middle than next to eyes. Face slightly longer than wide, frontoclypeus slight to distinctly inflated, lora small in male. Pronotum with transverse to oblique obscure striations. Forewings usually with 2 or 3 anteapical cells. Hind tibial macrosetae 6-11 on AD row.

Male pygofer usually with inturned spines, teeth, spatulate or fingerlike processes along ventral margin. Dorsal connective sinuate, armed with spatulate process on dorsal end. Aedeagus basal apodeme distinctly expanded, shaft slightly narrowed distally and curved dorsally, gonopore apical.

Checklist of the genus of *Pediopsoides*

P. (Celopsis) dapitana (Merino) Distribution. Philippine Islands.

Morphology. Body slender. Pronotum almost as wide as head and decorated with transverse striations. Face slightly longer than wide, and densely decorated with notches. Ocelli closer to adjacent eyes than to each other. Forewing with two anteapical cells. Hind tibial spinulation PD 11, AD 8, AV 5.

Male genitalia. Pygofer broad, ventral margin with single process widened at base and slanting inwards, distal end tapered (Fig. 3H). Subgenital plates slender with marginal setae (Fig. 3A). Style slender, obviously dorsally curved, tip upturned apically (Fig. 3B). Connective stout, with fingerlike protrusion in middle, both lateral arms twisted dorsad (Figs. 3C, D). Aedeagus tubular, stout, broader basally, shaft tapering; apex tapering to point, gonopore apical (Figs. 3E, F). Dorsal connective with dorsocaudally curved process with serrated margin apically, and with small median dorsally directed process (Fig. 3G).

Measurement. Length (including tegmen): ♂, 4.2 mm.

Material examined. Holotype: ♂, China, Yunnan Province, Zhongdian, 6 June 2009, coll. Tan Jiangli; Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *P. (P.) bispinata* Li, Dai & Li, 2012 according to the description of the male genitalia, but can be distinguished from the latter by the relatively long process of the pygofer; the differently shaped dorsal connective; and the aedeagal shaft not inflated at middle.

Etymology. The new specific epithet is derived from the Latin word “anchor-” and “-ides”, indicating the medial anchor-shaped dark marking on the face.

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