



***Shortcrowna*, a new genus of Evacanthinae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) from China**

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Abstract

The paper deals with a new leafhopper genus of Evacanthinae, *Shortcrowna* **gen. nov.**, and four species of the genus, including three new combinations and one new species, *Shortcrowna biguttata* (Li & Wang, 2002) **comb. nov.**, *Shortcrowna flavocapitata* (Kato, 1933) **comb. nov.**, *Shortcrowna nigrimargina* (Li & Wang, 2002) **comb. nov.**, *Shortcrowna leishanensis* **sp. nov.**. The differences between the new genus and the closely related genus *Bundera* Distant are discussed. A key to distinguish all species of the genus is given, and illustrations of genitalia are provided. The type specimens of new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University (GUGC).

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, leafhopper, morphology, new genus

Introduction

Evacanthinae (*sensu* Dietrich) is one of the smaller subfamilies of the large family Cicadellidae. This group was previously considered as a tribe in the subfamily Cicadellinae (Oman *et al.* 1990). Dietrich (2004) redefined Evacanthinae to include four tribes, Evacanthini, Nirvanini, Balbillini and Pagaroniini. This subfamily is distributed both in the Holarctic and the Oriental regions, and the diversity of genera is greater in the Oriental region than in the Holarctic (Oman *et al.*, 1990). Research about this group in recent years has mainly focused on the Oriental fauna.

We found new species that resemble species of the genus *Bundera* Distant, but have several peculiar features that justify establishment of a new genus. These taxa, *Shortcrowna* **gen. nov.** including *Shortcrowna leishanensis* **sp. nov.**, *Shortcrowna flavocapitata* (Kato, 1933) **comb. nov.**, *Shortcrowna biguttata* (Li & Wang, 2002) **comb. nov.**, and *Shortcrowna nigrimargina* (Li & Wang, 2002) **comb. nov.**, are described and illustrated in this paper. A key to distinguish all species of the genus is given.

Material and methods

Dry specimens were used for preparing descriptions and illustrations. External morphology was observed under a stereoscopic microscope. Body length was measured with an ocular micrometer, in millimeters, from the apex of the head to the apex of the forewing in repose. The genital segments of the specimens examined were macerated in 10% KOH, washed in water and transferred to glycerine. Illustrations of the specimens were made with a Leica MZ 12.5 stereomicroscope. Photographs were taken with a Leica D-lux 3 digital camera. The digital images were then imported into Adobe Photoshop 8.0 for labeling and plate composition. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

median anterior lobe between relatively short arms (Figs 26–28). Other genitalia characteristics as shown in Figs 26–30.

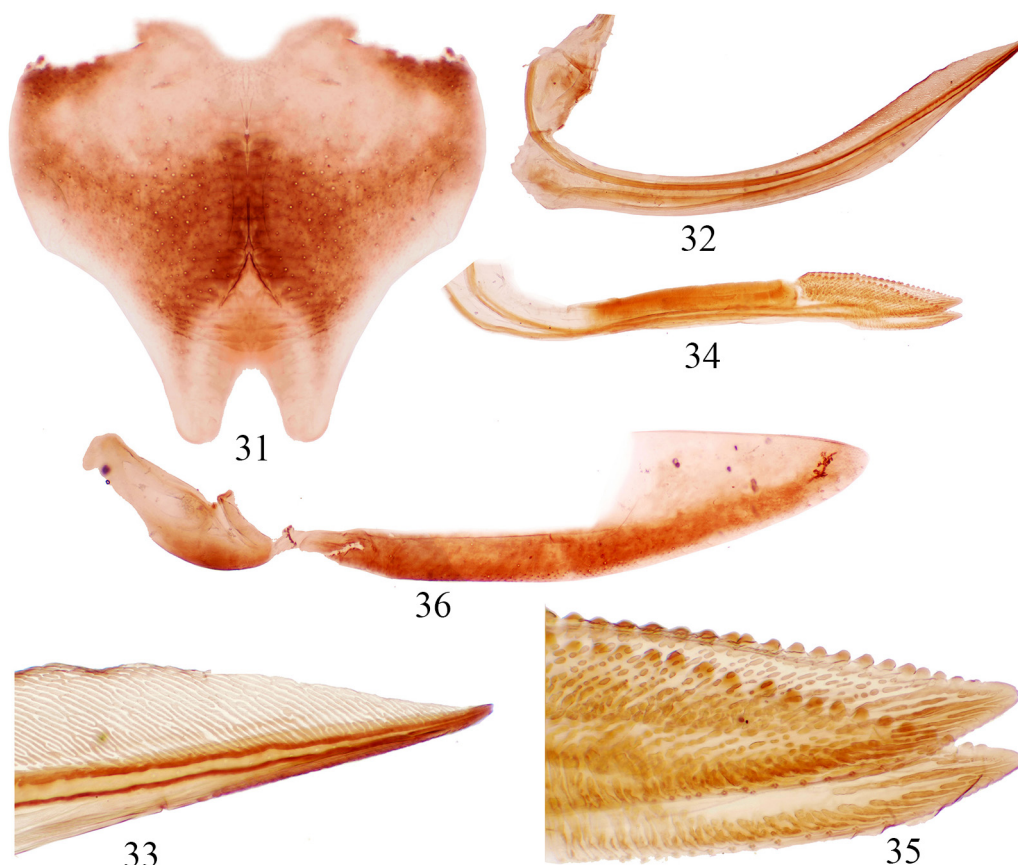
Female genitalia. Female seventh sternite (Fig. 31) longer than sixth and posterior margin produced; first valvulae (Figs 32–33) slender, dorsal sculpturing concatenate; apex of second valvulae (Figs 34–35) with dorsal teeth more numerous, prominent and closely spaced. Other genitalia characteristics as shown in Figs 31–36.

Measurement. Length (including tegmen): ♂, 7.4~7.6 mm; ♀, 8.5~8.7 mm.

Type material. Holotype ♂, CHINA: Guizhou, Leishan, Fangxiang, 4 June 2005, coll. Li Zizhong & Zhang Bin. Paratypes: 2♂♂2♀♀, same data as holotype.

Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the place name where the specimen was collected.



FIGURES 31–36. *Shortcrowna leishanensis* sp. nov., female genitalia: 31. sternite VII, ventral view; 32. valvula I, lateral view; 33. apex of valvula I, lateral view; 34. valvula II, lateral view; 35. apex of valvula II, lateral view; 36. gonoplac, lateral view.

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