



A new species of the genus *Euricania* Melichar, 1898 (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Ricaniidae) from China, with a world checklist and a key to all species recorded for the country

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Abstract

One new species of the planthopper genus *Euricania* Melichar, 1898 – *E. paraclara* sp. nov. is described from Guizhou (southwest China). A checklist of all *Euricania* species and an identification key to the species of the Chinese fauna are provided. Photographs of the adult and illustrations of male and female genitalia of the new species are also given.

Key words: Fulgoroidea, planthopper, taxonomy, key, checklist

Introduction

The planthopper genus *Euricania* (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae) was established by Melichar (1898a) with the type species *Pochazia ocellus* Walker, 1851 designated subsequently by Distant (1906). It is a relatively large genus in the family Ricaniidae with 36 species and subspecies (Bourgoin 2015), widely distributed in the southeastern Palaearctic (China, Japan), Oriental Region (India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan), New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and North Australia (Fletcher 2008).

Recent studies of the genus *Euricania* from China by Chou & Lu (1977), Chou *et al.* (1985), Yang (1989), and Xu *et al.* (2006), together with older works, results in six species known to date: *E. facialis* (Walker, 1858); *E. clara* Kato, 1932; *E. ocellus* (Walker, 1851); *E. brevicula* Xu, Liang et Jiang, 2006; *E. longa* Xu, Liang et Jiang, 2006; *E. xizangensis* Chou et Lu, 1977. This paper adds a new species *E. paraclara* sp. nov. from Guizhou (southwestern China) and provides a world checklist of *Euricania* species together with identification key to the species in Chinese fauna.

Material and methods

Dry pinned and 100% alcohol preserved specimens were used for this study.

The abdomens of the specimens examined were boiled in 10% NaOH for 1–5 minutes. Final observations and drawings of genital structures were done in glycerin using light microscope. External morphology was observed using a stereoscopic microscope (LEICA MZ-12.5) and the measurements were performed with ocular micrometer. All photos were taken using a Scientific Digital micrography system equipped with an Auto-montage imaging system and a QIMAGING Retiga 4000R digital camera (CCD).

Specimens examined for this study are deposited in the Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (NWAUFU). The terminology of wing venation after Bourgoin *et al.* (2015), the nomenclature of male and female genital structures follows Bourgoin & Huang (1990) and Bourgoin (1993), respectively.