A Remarkable New Genus and Species of Erythroneurini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from China

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A remarkable new genus and species of Erythroneurini (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from China

YueHua Song1, 2, *, ZiZhong Li1, *, and RenHuai Dai1

Abstract
A new erythroneurine genus, Dentaneura gen. nov., and a new species, Dentaneura henanensis sp. nov. (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from Henan Province, China, is described. Detailed morphological descriptions and illustrations of the new genus and species and a key to the genera of Erythroneurini of China are given.

Key Words: morphology; taxonomy; new record

Resumen
Se describen un nuevo género de Erythroneurini, Dentaneura gen. nov., y una nueva especie, Dentaneura henanensis sp. nov. (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) de la provincia de Henan, China. Se provee descripciones morfológicas e ilustraciones detalladas de la nueva especie, y una clave de los géneros conocidos para China.

Palabras Clave: morfología; taxonomía; nuevo registro

Erythroneurini, the largest tribe in the subfamily Typhlocybinae, is distributed in all 6 faunal regions, and worldwide comprises 193 genera and more than 1,840 species. In China, 50 genera and more than 280 species have been reported (Dmitriev 2016). In the course of studying the Chinese Erythroneurini, a new genus and species, Dentaneura henanensis gen. et sp. nov., was discovered and is described in this paper. A key to the genera of the tribe Erythroneurini in China is provided.

Materials and Methods
The type specimens were collected by sweep net in Aug 2008 in the Baiyun Mountain scenic area in Henan Province. Morphological terminology used in this work follows Dietrich (2005) and Song & Li (2013). Habitus photos were taken using a KEYENCE VHX-2000 digital microscope. The body measurements are from the apex of vertex to the tip of forewing. An Olympus SZX7 dissecting microscope was used for viewing and an Olympus CX41 stereoscopic microscope for drawing. The type-series of the new species were deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

SYSTEMATICS

Dentaneura gen. nov.

Type species: Dentaneura henanensis sp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS
Head narrower than pronotum. Crown fore margin weakly produced medially, with pair of preapical spots. Face with frontoclypeus long and narrow, anteclypeus relatively broad. Pronotum with medial markings. Scutellum with basal triangles obvious. Forewing long and narrow, clavus with continuous vitta parallel to suture.

Male: Second sternal apodemes (2S) bladelike, extending 4th sternite. Pygofer side broad, with single large dorsal macroseta, hind margin rounded, basolateral area without setae in distinct group, microsetae and microtrichia near caudal margin of lobe well developed. Pygofer dorsal appendage movably articulated, bifurcate near base, extended beyond pygofer apex, slightly curved downward in lateral view. Ventral appendage absent. Subgenital plate (Fig. 8) short, not extended to apex of pygofer lobe, expanded at subbase, with 3 macrosetae along upper margin subbasally and 4 macrosetae forming row on lateral surface, upper marginal microsetae absent, with 2 strong teethlike setae apically, some microsetae scattered on distal and ventral area. Style (Fig. 9) long and slender, footlike apically. Preapical lobe small but distinct, hoolike at apex. Connective (Fig. 12) Y-shaped, central lobe present. Aedeagus (Fig. 11) simple, with pair of short processes apically. Aedeagal shaft equal to or slightly shorter than preatrium. Preatrium expanded at base. Dorsal apodeme small in lateral view. Gonopore terminal, ventrad.

DISTRIBUTION

Palearctic region.
The new genus resembles Arboridia (Zachvatkin 1946) in the following morphological characteristics: crown fore margin weakly produced medially, with paired preapical spots, scutellum with dark basal triangles. It is also somewhat similar to Tautoneura Anufriev, 1969 in the Y-shaped connective, with median anterior lobe, but can be distinguished from the formers by the pygofer with 1 dorsal macroseta, without macrosetae in group at basal lower angle; the subgenital plate very short, with 3 macrosetae at upper margin subbasally and 2 robust teethlike setae at apex, some rigid microsetae along upper margin disappeared; connective median anterior lobe present.

**ETYMOLOGY**

The generic epithet is derived from the noun “denta” and the suffix “-neura” in view of the subgenital plate with 2 strong teethlike setae at apex. The gender is feminine.

Updated Key to Genera of Erythroneurini from China (Modified from Song & Li 2014)

1.— Hind wing submarginal vein reduced, not fused with Cu1 vein .................................................................................. 2
1'.— Hind wing submarginal vein fused with Cu1 vein ................................................................................................. 3
2.— Head, thorax, and forewing with numerous spots and markings; pygofer with dorsal appendage only . . . . . . Diomma Motschulsky
2'.— Head, thorax, and forewing without spots and markings; pygofer with dorsal and ventral appendage . . . . . . Watara Dworakowska
3.— Anal tube with hooks or processes .......................................................................................................................... 4
3'.— Anal tube without hooks or processes ...................................................... 7'
4.— Pygofer lobe with several enlarged setae at basolateral angle .......................................................... 5
4'.— Pygofer lobe without several enlarged setae at basolateral angle ........................................................................... 7
5.— Pygofer microtrichia well developed .................................................................................................................. 6
5'.— Pygofer microtrichia absent or inconspicuous
6.— Pygofer ventral appendage absent ................................................................. Gladkara Dworakowska
6'.— Pygofer ventral appendage present ............................................................... Thailus Mahmoud
7.— Pronotum with single diamond-shaped impression medially ......................... 8
7'.— Pronotum without diamond-shaped impression medially ............................... 11
8.— Pygofer lobe with 1–2 dorsal macrosetae ......................................................... Sanatana Dworakowska
8'.— Pygofer lobe without dorsal macrosetae ......................................................... 9
9.— Aedeagus fused to connective ........................................................................... Andrabia Ahmed
9'.— Aedeagus articulated to connective ................................................................. 10
10.— Pygofer lobe with appendage ........................................................................... Thaia Ghauri
10'.— Pygofer lobe without appendage ................................................................. Niedoida Dworakowska
11.— Pygofer lobe with sparse long fine setae ......................................................... 12
11'.— Pygofer lobe without sparse long fine setae .................................................. Kaukania Dworakowska
12.— Forewing with irregular red dots ................................................................. Tautoneura Anufriev
12'.— Forewing without irregular red dots .............................................................. 13
13.— Pygofer without dorsal appendage ............................................................... 14
13'.— Pygofer with dorsal appendage ..................................................................... 15
14.— Pygofer dorsal appendage movably articulated at base .......................... Gambialoa Dworakowska
14'.— Pygofer dorsal appendage not movably articulated at base ......................... 16
15.— Pygofer with oblique dorsolateral internal ridge ....................................... Kapsa Dworakowska
15'.— Pygofer without oblique dorsolateral internal ridge ................................. 17
16.— Pygofer lobe microtrichia well developed ..................................................... Chagria Dworakowska
16'.— Pygofer lobe microtrichia disappeared or unobvious .................................. Frutioidia Zachvatkin
17.— Forewing 4th apical cell extended to distal margin ........................................ 18
17'.— Forewing 4th apical cell not extended to distal margin ............................... 19
18.— Style apex bifurcate ........................................................................ Irenaneura Cao, Huang & Zhang
18'.— Style apex unbranched ............................................................................ 19
19.— Pygofer inner side with 2 pairs of well pigmented separate lobes ............... Variolosa Cao & Zhang
19'.— Pygofer inner side without lobes .................................................................. 20
20.— Preatrium of aedeagus with single large atrial process ................................ Singapora Mahmood
20'.— Preatrium of aedeagus without atrial process .......................................... 21
21.— Pygofer lobe with a strong appendage at caudal margin medially ................ Fractata Song & Li
21'.— Pygofer lobe without any appendage at caudal margin ............................ Dentaneura gen. nov.
22.— Pygofer basolateral with macrosetae in distinct group .................................. 23
22'.— Pygofer basolateral without macrosetae in group ........................................ 24
23.— Apex of scutellum without black spot .......................................................... 25
23'.— Apex of scutellum with single black spot ..................................................... 26
24.— Style apex truncate ................................................................................ Coloana Dworakowska
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Character</th>
<th>Possible Outcomes</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>24'</td>
<td>Style apex slender</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ossuaria Dworakowska</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Subgenital plate with lamelliform process on inner lateral surface near apex and several long white fine setae at apex</td>
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<tr>
<td>25'</td>
<td>Subgenital plate without lamelliform process on inner lateral surface near apex, with several short stout setae at apex</td>
<td></td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>26'</td>
<td>Hind wing with rounded apex</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Hind wing with RA vein</td>
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<td>Erythroneura Fitch</td>
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<td>Hind wing without RA vein</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>2S abdominal apodemes small, narrow, not exceeding 3rd sternite</td>
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<td>Gredzinskiya Dworakowska</td>
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<td>2S abdominal apodemes large, broad, exceeding 3rd sternite</td>
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<td>Erythroneura Fitch</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Pygofer with dorsal and ventral appendage</td>
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<td>Pygofer with dorsal or ventral appendage only or without appendage</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Pygofer lobe with 1 or more dorsal macrosetae</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salka Dworakowska</td>
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<tr>
<td>30'</td>
<td>Pygofer without dorsal macrosetae</td>
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<td>Alnetoidia Diolaba</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Crown fore margin weakly produced, rounded apically</td>
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<tr>
<td>31'</td>
<td>Crown fore margin strongly produced, angulate medially</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Pronotum with diamond-shaped impressions medially</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>32'</td>
<td>Pronotum without diamond-shaped impressions medially</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Pygofer without dorsal appendage</td>
<td></td>
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<td>33'</td>
<td>Pygofer with dorsal appendage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matsumurina Dworakowska</td>
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<td>34'</td>
<td>Scutellum without single black medial spot</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Rufitidia Dworakowska</td>
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<td>Style preapical lobe lamellalike</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Style apex long and slender, tapering apically</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>36'</td>
<td>Characters not as above</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Pygofer often with 1 or more dorsal macrosetae</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kabakra Dworakowska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37'</td>
<td>Pygofer often without dorsal macrosetae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>3S apodemes present and distinctive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Saccata Cao &amp; Zhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38'</td>
<td>3S apodemes absent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Connective central lobe absent</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kusala Dworakowska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39'</td>
<td>Connective central lobe present</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mitjaevia Dworakowska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Pygofer with dorsal appendage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40'</td>
<td>Pygofer without dorsal appendage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Pygofer with single macroseta arising from caudal margin medially</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laciniata Song &amp; Li</td>
</tr>
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<td>41'</td>
<td>Pygofer without macroseta arising from caudal margin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Duanjina Kuoh</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Connective with central lobe</td>
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<td>42'</td>
<td>Connective without central lobe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Pygofer lobe with numerous, conspicuous long fine setae</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zygina Fieber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dentaneura henanensis** Song, Li & Dai sp. nov. (Figs. 1–12)

**TYPE LOCALITY**

China: Henan Province, Mt. Baiyun.

**DESCRIPTION**

Body length:♂, 3.1–3.2 mm.

Vertex (Figs. 1 and 6) brownish yellow, with pair of milky irregular preapical spots and with longitudinal milky stripes along inner sides of eyes. Eyes (Figs. 1, 2, 3) brown black. Pronotum (Figs. 1, 6) whitish yellow, with median and posterior margin dark. Face (Fig. 3) brown yellow, frontoclypeus long and narrow, with 2 large milky white markings apically; anteclypeus broad, whitish yellow. Forewing (Figs. 1 and 4) pale, with 1 continuous light brown vitta parallel to clavus suture.

Male: Second sternal apodemes (2S) (Fig. 5) bladelike, extended to 4th sternite.

Pygofer side (Fig. 7) broad, with 1 dorsal macroseta, numerous microtrichia scattered at caudal area. Pygofer dorsal appendage movable articulated, bifurcate at base, dorsal branch longer than ventral branch, extended beyond apex of lobe. Subgenital plate (Fig. 8) with 3 marginal macrosetae at base, 4 macrosetae on lateral surface, and 2 robust teethlike setae at apex. Style (Fig. 9) with apex inverted-foolike, preapical lobe small, with apex hooklike. Connective (Fig. 12) Y-shaped, with stem truncate apically, central lobe much short than lateral arms. Aedeagus (Figs. 10 and 11) with paired short apical processes, proctarium little longer than aedeagal shaft, dorsal apodeme small in lateral view, gonopore apical on ventral surface.

Female: Unknown.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED**

**HOLOTYPE:** 1 male; CHINA: Henan Prov., Mt. Baiyun (33.6° N, 111.83° E), 1,300–1,400 m, 17-VIII-2008, coll. Yuehua Song and Can Li.

**PARATYPE:** 1 male, same data as Holotype.

**DISTRIBUTION**

China (Henan Province).

**DIAGNOSIS**

The new species can be distinguished from other species with its subgenital plate extremely short, with 3 macrosetae along upper margin sub-basally and 2 strong toothlike setae apically, pygofer lobe with a single dorsal macroseta.

**ETYMOLOGY**

The specific name refers to the type-locality.

**Acknowledgments**

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