Andrabia biprocessa (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae), new species and first record of the genus from China

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Abstract

Andrabia Ahmed is recorded for the first time from China and a new species, Andrabia biprocessa sp.nov., is described from China. General characteristics of Andrabia Ahmed and a key to world species of the genus Andrabia are provided. A detailed morphological description and illustrations of the new species are provided.

Key words: Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, Typhlocybinae, Andrabia, new record, new species, China

Introduction

The leafhopper genus Andrabia Ahmed (1970) belongs to the Typhlocybinae tribe Erythroneurini; its type species is A. kashmirensis, and only two species are known. Here we describe Andrabia biprocessa sp.nov., the first species from China.

Andrabia Ahmed, 1970

Type species: Andrabia kashmirensis Ahmed, 1970

Body robust. Vertex short, broad, parallel-sided, coronal suture distinct. Lateral frontal sutures sharply convergent, situated near border to vertex, frontoclypeus narrow. Pronotum about 3 times longer than vertex. Fore wing semitransparent, with waxen-field light fuscouscent, 1st apical cell very large and broad, 2nd apical cell narrow with margins...
subparallel, 4th apical cell short. Hind wing membranous, ambient vein at costal margin distinct, venation complete.

Male genitalia: Genital capsule cyclidrical, most of its components sclerotized, and ventral processes at penis darkest. Subgenital plate exceeding pygofer, elongated, narrowing apically, rounded terminally, 3–5 macrosetae in oblique row starting some distance from base. Paramere sclerotized. Penis fused with connective, with paired ventral appendage. Gonopore terminal.

Distribution
India (Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh); China (Guangdong, Hunan).

Key to males of Andrabia

1 Penis with both pairs of appendage situated on an extended base .......... A. biprocessa
   - Penis with one pair of appendage situated on an extended base ................................... 2

2 Praeapical process of penis long, reaching ventral margin of gonopore ........ A. aurea
   - Praeapical process of penis short, not reaching ventral margin of gonopore ..................
     ................................................................................................................ A. kashmirensis

Andrabia biprocessa sp. nov.
Figs. 1–9.

Body milky. Eyes blackish. Two subtriangulate spots in the middle of the pronotum. Basal triangles blackish.

Male genitalia: Abdominal apodemes small, not exceeding 3rd sternite. Genital capsule desclerotized, pygofer simple, anal tube broad. Subgenital plate with a distinct fold bearing 3 macrosetae in oblique row starting some distance from base and row of rigid microsetae along the outer margin and 1/3 apical inner margin. Paramere sclerotized, especially apicad, bifurcated, with several sensory pits near prae-apical lobe. Penis stem with apical 1/3 part funnel-like, aculeate-serrate marginally, membranous, fused with connective; penis base with two pairs of appendages, fused with each other basally, of these the short ones, almost straight, situated medially; the long ones sinuate, twice as long as the short ones, situated laterally.

Measurement
Male 4.7mm long (including wing).

Material examined
Holotype ♂ China Guangdong Prov., Zhaoqing, Mt. Dinghu, 17 June 1983, at light,
The new species has all the general characteristics of *Andrabia aurea* Dworakowska et Sohi (1978), but can be distinguished by having both pairs of appendage of the penis situated on an extended base and being much different in size (Figs. 8, 9).
**Etymology**

The specific name is derived from the Latin words “processa” and prefix “bi-”, referring to the two pairs of appendages on the penis.

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**Reference**
