New tribal placement for the leafhopper genus *Evinus* Dlabola (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Deltocephalinae), with description of a new species from China

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Abstract

The leafhopper genus *Evinus* Dlabola is formally transferred from Hecalini to Macrostelini (Deltocephalinae) and is reported from China for the first time. One new species from China, *E. macrospinus* sp. n., is described and a key to species is provided.

Key words: Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, taxonomy, Hecalini, Macrostelini, China

Introduction

While identifying leafhoppers of the grass feeding-tribe Macrostelini from China, the first author found a species which did not belong to any known Chinese genus of the tribe. Upon further investigation it was found to be a new species of *Evinus* Dlabola, previously known from Iran, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. This genus was originally placed in Hecalini but recently Zahniser and Dietrich (2008) proposed that it might be more closely related to Macrostelini. More recently, an analysis of combined molecular and morphological data, (Zahniser and Dietrich 2010), did not find strong support for the placement of *Evinus*. Macrostelini was supported in the analyses (included taxa were *Balclutha*, *Macrosteles* and *Dalbulus*) but, depending on the kind of analysis, *Evinus* was placed either close to members of Chiasmini (a newly described genus from Brazil) or to Stenometopiini, although support for any of these relationships was very low. In the present paper we formally place *Evinus* in Macrostelini based on morphology (see remarks below), describe the new species, and provide a checklist and key to species of *Evinus*.

Genus *Evinus* Dlabola, new record for China


Remarks. Members of the genus are superficially similar externally to some members of the tribe Hecalini where *Evinus* was placed by Dlabola (1977) and Anufriev (1994), but *Evinus* differs from the latter in having the ocelli distant from the eyes, the forewings with two subapical cells (Fig. 1D), hindwings with 2nd apical cell stalked (Fig. 1I), and male pygofer without broad ventral lobes, characters not found in Hecalini. Recently, it was found to share some characters of the female genitalia with some members of the tribe Macrostelini, e.g., the first valvula with dorsal sculpture granulose, not reaching dorsal margin, with apicoventrally granulose area; the second valvula gradually expanded from midlength to near apex and dorsal margin without teeth. Although the sculpturing pattern and position (submarginal) are quite similar in Hecalini, the shape of the apicoventral sculptured area of the first valvula is different. In Hecalini it is longer and closely follows the ventral margin for a longer length than in *Evi-