



A taxonomic study of the genus *Uzeldikra* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae)

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The leafhopper genus *Uzeldikra* Dworakowska (1971) belongs to the tribe Dikraneurini of Typhlocybinae with *Empoasca citrina* Melichar, 1903 as its type species. The other known species is *U. grisea* described from Yunnan, China (Dworakowska, 1979). Here the third species *U. longiprocessa* sp.nov. is described from Hunan, China.

Uzeldikra Dworakowska, 1971

Uzeldikra Dworakowska, 1971: 579–586.

Hameedia Ahemd, 1972: 67–68.

Type species: *Empoasca citrina* Melichar, 1903, by original designation.

Body yellow with some whitish patches. Vertex slightly narrower than pronotum. Forewing slightly semitransparent or dull, 1st apical cell large, 2nd apical cell narrow, 3rd apical cell triangular. Male abdominal apodemes well developed.

Male genitalia: Genital capsule cylindrical, most components sclerotized. Pygophore side tapering, terminated bluntly, and covered by small teeth and some setae. Subgenital plate comparatively long with 4–6 macrosetae at outer margin and few rigid microsetae at apex. Connective lamellate, U-shaped. Paramere with broad apical part tapering. Penis asymmetrical, with distal process.

Distribution: China (Yunnan, Hainan, Hunan); Sri Lanka (Peradeniya); India (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram); West Bengal (Kurseong); Bangladesh (Dhaka); Nepal (nr Birganj); Malaysia (George Town).

Key to males of *Uzeldikra*

- 1 Subgenital plate slender, with apical part sharply narrowed..... *U. citrina*
- Subgenital plate broad, tapering gradually 2
- 2 Distal process of penis shorter than the penis stem *U. grisea*
- Distal process of penis longer than the penis stem *U. longiprocessa*

Uzeldikra citrina (Melichar, 1903)

Figs. 1–4.

Empoasca citrina Melichar, 1903: 213–214.

Pusaneura signata Ramakrishnan et Menon, 1971 (5): 455–468.

Uzeldikra citrina Dworakowska, 1971: 585–586; Zhang & Chou, 1988: 43–49; Dworakowska, 1993: 97–139.

Hameedia erythrocephala Ahemd, 1972: 67–68.

Material examined: ♀, CHINA: Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 7 December 1974, coll. Yang Jikun; ♀, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 12 December 1974, coll. Yang Jikun; ♂, Hainan Nada, 12 December 1974, coll. Yang Jikun; ♂, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 15 December 1974, coll. Yang Jikun; 2♂, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 15 December 1974,

coll. Li Fasheng; 3♂10♀, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 16 December 1974, coll. Yang Jikun; ♂♀, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 16 December 1974, coll. Li Fasheng; ♀, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 14 May 1983, at light, coll. Zhang Yalin; ♂♀, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 18 May 1983, at light, coll. Zhang Yalin; 4♀, Hainan Prov., Mt. Jianfengling, 19 May 1983, at light, coll. Zhang Yalin.

Distribution: China (Hainan); Sri Lanka (Peradeniya); India (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram); West Bengal (Kurseong); Bangladesh (Dhaka); Nepal (nr Birganj); Malaysia (George Town).

***Uzeldikra grisea* Dworakowska, 1979**

Figs. 5–7.

Uzeldikra grisea Dworakowska, 1979: 263–272.

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

***Uzeldikra longiprocessa* sp. nov.**

Figs. 8–17.

Body proportions resemble *Uzeldikra grisea*, but smaller. Body yellow, wings yellowish. Pair of longitudinal streaks at sides of coronal suture and another on pronotum, two patches at the centre of scutum, small irregularly shaped patches at anterior margin of scutellum, whitish. Vertex produced apically, shorter than half length of pronotum in male. Forewing slightly semitransparent. First apical cell much larger than others. A roundish patch in 2nd apical cell at MP+ CuA' vein dark brown. Abdominal apodemes well developed, extended to middle of sternite 5th.

Male genitalia: Anal tube broad. Pygofer with one macroseta at upper margin. Subgenital plate broad, apex exceeding to the anal tube, with 5–6 macroseta along outer margin. Paramere short, blunt terminally. Penis with distal process longer than stem. Gonopore apical, with circle of unpigmented cuticular outgrowths.

Female genitalia: Hind margin of seventh sternite with medial lobe.

Measurement: Male 3.3–3.4 mm (including wing); Female 3.5–3.7 mm (including wing).

Material examined: Holotype ♂, CHINA: Hunan Prov., Mt. Hengshan, 11 August 1983; Paratype: 7♂3♀, Hunan Prov., Mt. Hengshan, 8 August 1983; ♂, Hunan Prov., Mt. Hengshan, 10 August 1983; 29♂36♀, Hunan Prov., Mt. Hengshan, 11 August 1983; all collected by Zhang Yalin and Chai Yonghui.

Remarks: The new species resembles *U. grisea*, but can be distinguished from the latter by: 1) body smaller; 2) male vertex shorter than half of pronotal length; 3) penis with distal process longer than stem.

Etymology: The specific name is derived from the Latin words “*longe*” and “*process*”, referring to the long process of the penis.

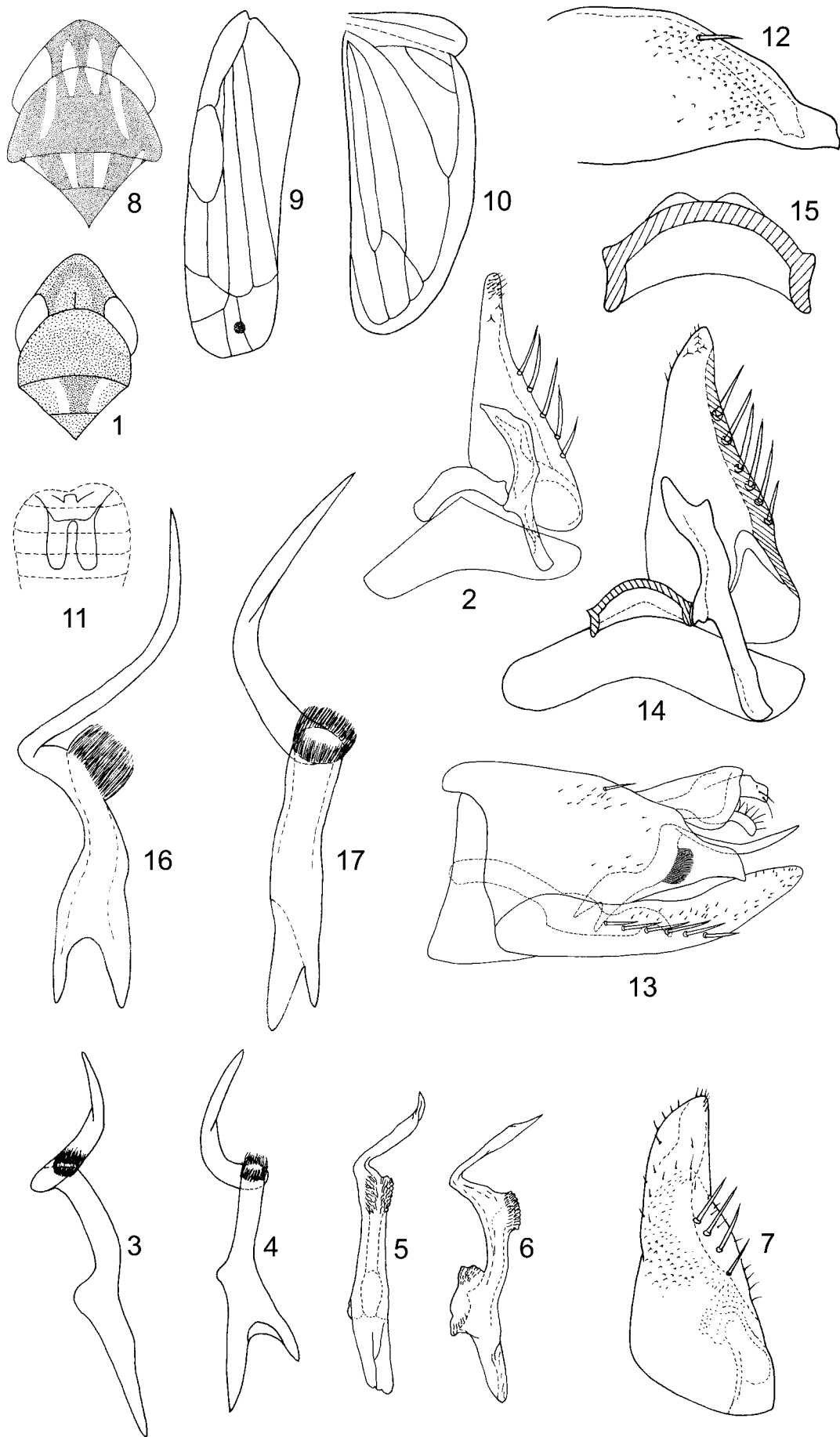
Acknowledgements

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FIGURES 1–4. *Uzeldikra citrina* 1, Crown, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 2, valve, subgenital plate, connective and paramere, dorsal view; 3, penis, ventral view; 4, penis, lateral view.

FIGURES 5–7. *Uzeldikra grisea* 5, penis, ventral view; 6, penis, lateral view; 7, subgenital plate.

FIGURES 8–17. *Uzeldikra longiprocessa* sp. nov. 8, Crown, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 9, forewing; 10, hindwing; 11, abdominal apodemes; 12, pygofer side, lateral view; 13, genital capsule, anterior-lateral view; 14, valve, subgenital plate, connective and paramere, dorsal view; 15, connective; 16, penis, lateral view; 17, penis, ventral view.



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