DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *EPEURYSA* FROM CHINA*
(HOMOPTERA:DELPHACIDAE)

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Abstract In the present paper, *Epeurysa subulata* Chen *et* Ding, sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Guizhou, China. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University.
Key words Homoptera, Delphacidae, *Epeurysa*, new species.

The genus *Epeurysa* was established by Matsumura in 1900, with a Japanese species, *E. nawaii* Matsumura as its type species. Previously, 10 species have been recorded in world. All species are distributed in Oriental Region, of which 6 species are recorded in China. The authors found 3 species of this genus in the specimens collected from bamboos in Guizhou Province, i. e. *E. nawaii* Matsumura, *E. infumata* Huang *et* Ding and a new species. The new species is described and illustrated in the present paper. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University.

***Epeurysa subulata* Chen *et* Ding, sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-11)

Male. Macrop. f. Body length 2.6 mm, including teg. 3.8 mm, tegmen length 3.1 mm.

Colour. General colour pale yellow to yellowish brown. Vertex, frons, genae, pronotum and mesonotum dark yellowish brown, clypeus pale yellow slightly with light brown. Eyes blackish brown, ocelli dark red. Antennae yellowish brown, apex of first segment dark brown. Thorax, abdomen with ventral areas orange brown, dorsal areas of abdomen dark brown. Legs yellowish brown. Pygofer pale yellow to yellowish brown, medioventral processes dark brown at apex. Anal segment yellowish brown, anal style brown, processes of lateroapical angle dark brown. Forewing light yellowish brown at base, brown at apex, without any markings. Hindwing hyaline, viens dark brown at apex. Some body colour slightly darker.

Head. Head including eyes narrower than pronotum slightly. Vertex shorter submedially than wide at base about 1.0:2.2, slightly narrower at apex than at base (1.0:1.8), obtusely rounding into frons, apical margin rounded. Lateral carinae concave, submedian carinae originating from mear middle of lateral carinae, uniting at base of frons, not clear at apex. Y-shaped carina distinct. Frons very broad, longer in middle line than widest part about 1.1:1.0, widest at level of ocelli, slightly wider at base than at apex(1.2:1.0). Lateral carinae convex medially, median carina forked at extreme base. Postclypeus wider at base than frons at apex(1.1:1.0). Rostrum reaching to mesocoxae. Antennae cylindrical, first segment almost as wide as long, second segment about twice as long as first, two segments together surpassing frontoclypeal suture.

Thorax. Pronotum longer than vertex medially(1.3:1.0), posterior margin concave medial-

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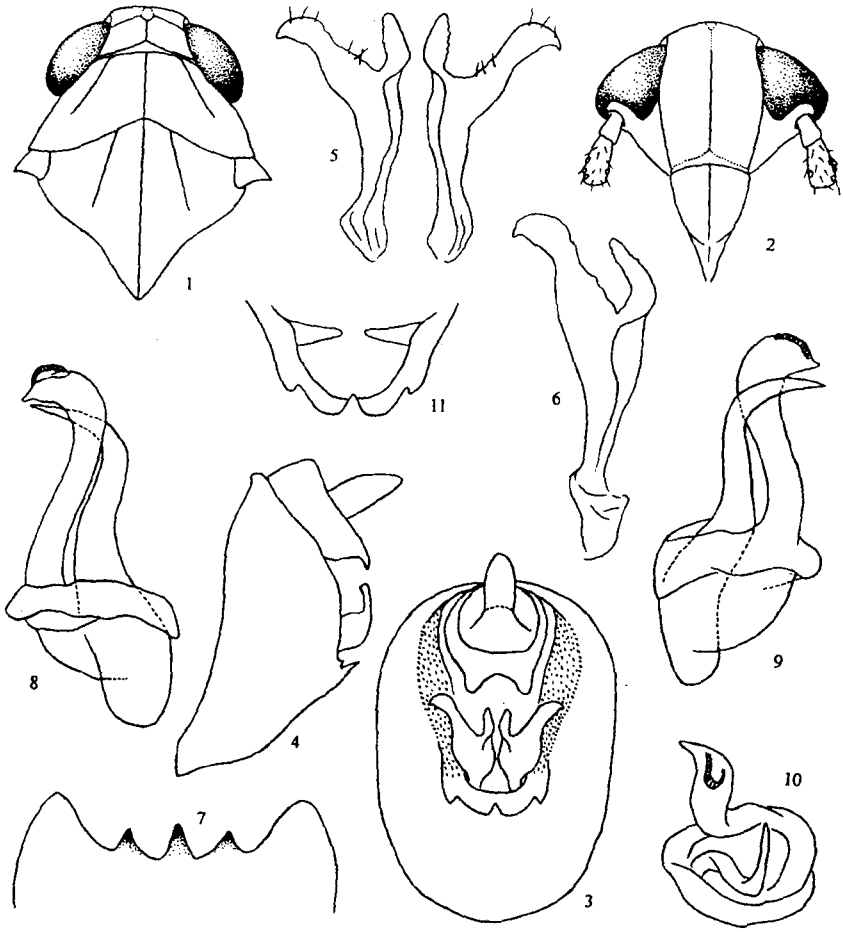
ly, lateral carinae slightly curved, diverging posteriorly, not reaching hind margin. Mesonotum longer in middle line than vertex and pronotum together(1.6:1.0), lateral carinae not reaching hind margin median carina reaching end of scutellum.



Figs. 1-11 *Epeurysa subulata* Chen *et* Ding, sp. nov.
1. head and thorax, dorsal view 2. frons and clypeus 3. male genitalia, posterior view 4. the same, lateral view 5. genital styles, caudal view 6. the same, laterocaudal view 7. pygofer, ventral view 8. aedeagus, right side 9. the same, left side 10. the same, dorsocaudal view 11. diaphragm and medioventral processes, posterior view

Legs. Spinal formula of hind leg 5-6-4. Post-tibial spur without teeth along posterior margin, but with a small apical tooth.

Male genitalia. Anal segment ring-like, lateroapical angles moderately separated, each produced into a short and stout process, nipple-like. Pygofer in profile much longer ventrally than dorsally, in posterior view with opening longer than wide obviously. Ventral margin with 3 medioventral processes, stout, tooth-like, tapering apically, in ventral view, medioventral processes with median one higher than lateral ones(1.2:1.0). Aedeagus moderately long, phallus tubular, simple, directed to left caudad then deflex mid-ventrad in apical quarter, acute at apex. Phallobasal process arising basally, same thick as phallus, directed caudad, with a semicircular node at apex, then protruding a samll distal limb, in dorsal view, distal limb directed right. The widest

part of phallobasal process near node longer than length of distal limb(about 1.0:0.7). Diaphragm membraneous, separated. Genital styles moderately long, with strong process at basal angle, outer angle acute at apex as figured.

Female unknown. Host plant unknown.

Holotype ♂, Wangmo(25°11′N, 106°05′E, 550 m alt.), Guizhou Province, 23. Ⅸ. 1997, collected by CHEN Xiang-Sheng; paratype 1 ♂, same date as for holotype.

Remarks. This new species is closely related to *E. maculata* Yang *et* Yang and *E. sinobambusae* Yang *et* Yang, but can be distinguished from them by the following combination of characters: 1) forewing without pterostigma; 2) all medioventral processes stout tooth-like, tapering apically; 3) the node of phallobasal process semicircular; and the shape of genital style.

Etymology. The species is named after its subulate medioventral processes.

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中国短头飞虱属一新种记述*

(同翅目:飞虱科)

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摘　要

记述采自我国贵州省竹子上的短头飞虱属一新种,定名为齿突短头飞虱 *Epeurysa subulata* Chen *et* Ding, sp. nov.,新种与台湾的 *E. maculata* Yang *et* Yang 和 *E. sinobambusae* Yang *et* Yang 近似,但可从以下综合特征来区别:1)前翅无翅斑;2)尾节腹中突尖齿状;3)阳茎基突结节为半圆形;以及阳基侧突的形状等。

正模♂,贵州望谟,1997-09-23,陈祥盛采,副模 1 ♂,同正模。模式标本保存于贵州大学昆虫研究所。

关键词　同翅目,飞虱科,短头飞虱属,新种.

中图分类号　Q969.36

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