

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS
MAIESTAS DISTANT, 1917 FROM CHINA
(HEMIPTERA: CICADELLIDAE: DELTOCEPHALINAE)**

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ABSTRACT: Two new species of the genus *Maiestas* Distant from China are described and illustrated: *M. biproductus* sp. nov. and *M. luodianensis* sp. nov.. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

KEY WORDS: Homoptera, morphology, taxonomy, distribution, new species, China.

The *Deltocephalus* group in the Old World, comprises three genera: *Deltocephalus* Burmeister (also New World), *Recilia* Edwards and *Maiestas* Distant. These genera are widespread on grasses. Webb & Viraktamath (2009) reviewed the group as part of larger study on Old World Deltocephalini, and Zhang & Duan (2011) revised the group from China. The genus *Maiestas* Distant was established by Distant (1917) with *M. illustris* Distant as its type species. Until now, the genus *Maiestas* contains 60 species, including 27 from China (Webb & Viraktamath, 2009; Zhang & Duan, 2011).

In this paper, two new species from China are described and illustrated: *M. biproductus* sp. nov. and *M. luodianensis* sp. nov.. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

***Maiestas biproductus* sp. nov.**

Figs. 1-7

Description. Ochraceous, vertex with a dark brown oblique band on each side of median line near and parallel to anterior margin, posterior to band another, brown, longitudinal band on disc, between eye and midline, extending posteriorly to middle of lateral margin of scutellum. Eyes large, ocelli semitransparent, frontoclypeus with fuscous arcs. Pronotum stramineous with four longitudinal bands in addition to the longitudinal bands originating from vertex, faint brown, and a brown medial longitudinal line from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of scutellum. Scutellum stramineous. Legs marked with brown. Forewings stramineous, cells bordered with brown, veins paler. Pronotum pale-yellow, median area gray black. Scutellum brownish, transverse impression distinct. Dorsal surface of abdomen yellowish, ventral surface dark brown medially. Forewings and hindwings transparent. Legs marked with dark brown.

Head anteriorly triangularly produced, longer than width between eyes, wider than pronotum. Eyes fairly large, ocelli on anterior margin, contiguous with eyes. Antennae arising near lower corner of eye. Pronotum broad, approximately equal length with vertex, lateral margin carinate, anterior margin rounded and posterior margin slightly concave. Scutellum triangular, its length slightly shorter than

length of pronotum, with transverse suture curved and depressed. Forewings with four apical cells and three subapical cells, inner anteapical cell open basally, appendix well developed.

Male genitalia. Male pygofer side slightly longer than high, with a few stout setae along ventro-caudal margin, ventral margin rather expanded, without processes (Fig. 2). Valve large, subtriangular (Fig. 3). Subgenital plate long, subtriangular, lateral margin slightly concave, apex acute (Fig. 4). Connective fused to aedeagus, slightly shorter than aedeagus, aedeagal shaft elongate, with a spine subapical process on both sides, in lateral view broad basally, abruptly tapered at midlength to slim apex, gonopore indistinct (Figs. 5, 6). Style abruptly tapered to narrowly rounded apex from midlength (Fig. 7).

Measurement. Length (including tegmen): ♂, 3.9–4.0 mm.

Type Material. Holotype ♂, CHINA: Yunnan Prov., Longling, 24 August 2002, coll. Zizhong Li. Paratypes: 1♂, Yunnan Prov., Gongshan, Binzhongluo, 13 May 2010, coll. Hu Li; 1♂, Yunnan Prov., Nujiang, Fugong, 17 May 2010, coll. Hu Li.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Maiestas rostriformis* Zhang & Duan, 2011 but can be distinguished by the aedeagal shaft with a spine subapical process on both sides, subgenital plate slightly concave in lateral margin, and connective slightly shorter than aedeagus.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin words “bi-” and “productus”, indicating that the aedeagal shaft with a spine subapical process on both sides.

Maiestas luodianensis sp. nov.

Figs. 8-14

Description. Coloration and external features resemble *Maiestas biproductus* sp. nov.. Body small. Pronotum, its length shorter than length of vertex, anterior margin rounded and posterior margin approximate straight.

Male genitalia. Subgenital plate short, subtriangular, lateral margin almost straight, apex acute (Fig. 10). Connective fused to aedeagus, aedeagal shaft shorter than connective, broad in dorsal view, tapered to acute apex, gonopore indistinct (Figs. 12, 13). Style preapical lobe obtusely triangular shaped, apophysis slim, trapped to acute apex, slightly laterally curved (Fig. 14).

Measurement. Length (including tegmen): ♂, 1.8–2.0mm; ♀, 1.9–2.1 mm.

Type Material. Holotype ♂, China: Guizhou Prov., Luodian County, 7 June 1986, coll. Zizhong Li. Paratypes: 23♂♂11♀♀, same data as holotype.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Maiestas oryzae* (Matsumura, 1902), but can be distinguished by the body small, the shape of the aedeagal shaft.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the type locality Luodian.

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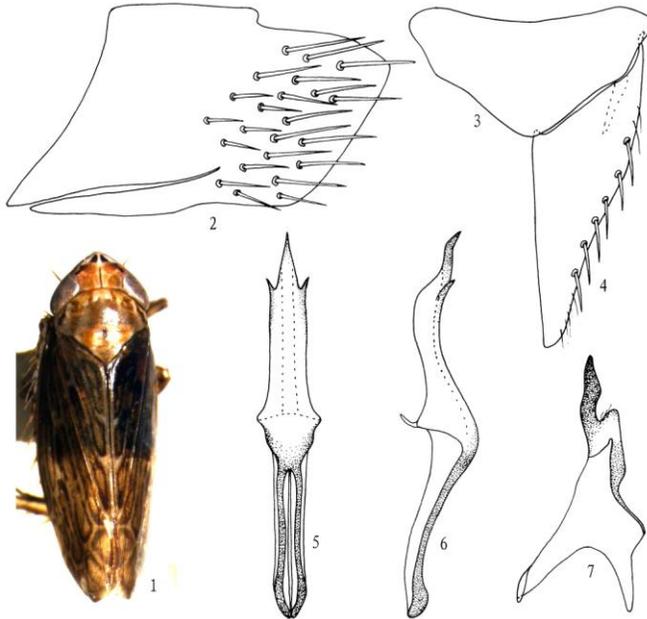
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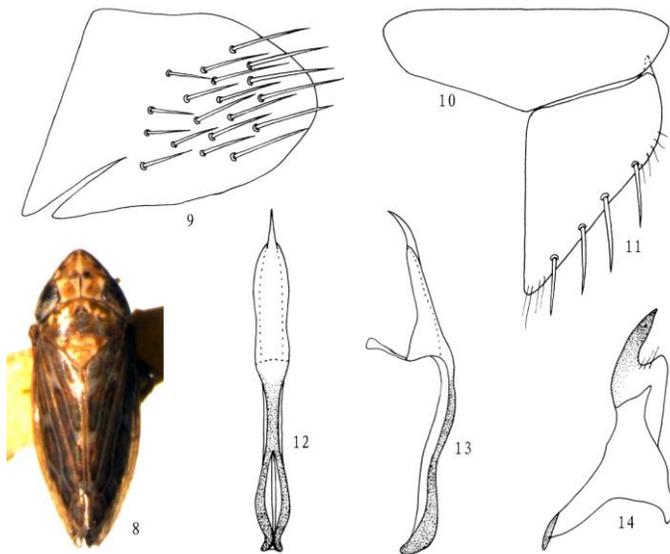
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Figures 1-7. *Maiestas biproductus* sp. nov.: 1. ♂, dorsal view; 2. Male pygofer side, lateral view; 3. Valve, ventral view; 4. Subgenital plate, ventral view; 5. Aedeagus and connective, ventral view; 6. Aedeagus and connective, lateral view; 7. Style, dorsal view.



Figures 8-14. *Maiestas luodianensis* sp. nov.: 8. ♂, dorsal view; 9. Male pygofer side, lateral view; 10. Valve, ventral view; 11. Subgenital plate, ventral view; 12. Aedeagus and connective, ventral view; 13. Aedeagus and connective, lateral view; 14. Style, dorsal view.