



## Research article

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# Two new species of the bamboo-feeding planthopper genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986 from China (Hemiptera, Fulgoroidea, Delphacidae)

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**Abstract.** Two new species of the bamboo-feeding genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986, *N. biprocessa* sp. nov. and *N. russa* sp. nov., are described and illustrated from southwest China (Hainan and Guizhou), giving the genus nine species in total. A key is provided to separate all species.

**Keywords.** Fulgoromorpha, morphology, oriental region, taxonomy.

Li H.-X., Yang L. & Chen X.-S. 2020. Two new species of the bamboo-feeding planthopper genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986 from China (Hemiptera, Fulgoroidea, Delphacidae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 641: 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2020.641>

## Introduction

The family Delphacidae Leach, 1815 is the most diverse and cosmopolitan group of the superfamily Fulgoroidea Kirkaldy, 1907, with approximately 2210 described species in 426 genera, of which the vast majority (80%) belongs to the most species-rich subfamily Delphacinae Muir, 1915 (Urban *et al.* 2010; Huang *et al.* 2017; Yu & Liang 2018; Bourgoin 2019). It is easy to distinguish from all other fulgoroids by the character of a movable spur at the end of the hind tibia (Yang & Yang 1986). Members of the group feed on the phloem tissues of host plants, and a variety of species are economically significant pests of many important crops, such as rice, maize, wheat, barley, sugarcane and bamboo. Of these species, most incur direct damage to plants through feeding and oviposition (Wilson & O'Brien 1987; Wilson 2005; Urban *et al.* 2010). Within the subfamily Delphacinae, 55 species are recognized as economically significant pests, incurring damage to approximately 25 plant crops (Wilson & O'Brien 1987; Huang *et al.* 2017). Moreover, approximately 30 delphacid species also serve as vectors of 28 plant pathogens (Wilson & O'Brien 1987; Wilson 2005; Hogenhout *et al.* 2008; Urban *et al.* 2010; Huang *et al.* 2017).

The Delphacidae includes six subfamilies: Asiracinae Motschulsky, 1863, Vizcayinae Asche, 1990, Kelisiinae Wagner, 1963, Stenocraninae Wagner, 1963, Plesiodelphacinae Asche, 1985 and Delphacinae (Asche 1985). According to Asche (1985), the Delphacinae are divided into three tribes: Tropidocephalini Muir, 1915, Saccharosydmini Vilbaste, 1968, and Delphacini Leach, 1815.

The genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986 (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Fulgoroidea, Delphacidae) falls within the tribe Tropidocephalini in the subfamily Delphacinae. Tropidocephalini was erected by Muir (1915) and is the second largest tribe of Delphacinae. Tribal characters are a thickened calcar which is concave on the inner surface and the trailing margin lacks the teeth. The central sperm conducting tube of the membranous aedeagus is within a sclerotized theca. The phallosome and anal segment are in close functional contact, with the base of the phallosome mostly integrated into the ventral side of the anal segment. The base of the phallosome is usually asymmetrically twisted, bearing at least one slender process arising from the base (Asche 1990; Bartlett 2009). Muir (1915) included 6 genera in the tribe when he proposed it as a tribe of the Delphacinae. Asche (1985) increased the number to 21 genera. The tribe currently contains approximately 37 genera and 189 species widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Indomalayan, Australian, Neotropical and Pacific Regions, but most diverse in the Indomalayan Region (Bartlett 2009; Chen & Tsai 2009; Ren *et al.* 2014; Huang *et al.* 2017; Bartlett & Kennedy 2018; Bourgoin 2019). The New World Tropidocephalini consist of six genera and 20 species, all reported from the South American Neotropics (Bartlett 2009; Bartlett & Kennedy 2018). The Chinese fauna of Tropidocephalini, comprising about 113 described species in 23 genera, represents the richest species diversity of this tribe worldwide, with most taxa restricted to south China (Chen 2003; Ding 2006; Qin & Zhang 2010; Hu & Ding 2013; Ren *et al.* 2014). Most species of the tribe with reported plant associations feed on bamboo (reported as 78% by Wilson *et al.* 1994), with all the remaining associated with other grasses (Chen 2003; Chen & Tsai 2009; Qin & Zhang 2010; Bartlett & Kennedy 2018).

Some species of *Arcifrons* Ding & Yang, 1986, *Arcofacies* Muir, 1915, *Bambusiphaga* Huang & Ding, 1979, *Epeurysa* Matsumura, 1900, *Malaxella* Ding & Hu, 1986 and *Purohita* Distant, 1906 (all from the tribe Tropidocephalini) are important pests of bamboo (Yang *et al.* 1999; Chen & Ding 2000; Chen *et al.* 2000; Chen 2003; Li *et al.* 2019).

The genus *Neobelocera* was established by Ding & Yang (1986) with the type species *N. asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986 from Jinghong, Yunnan Province, China. Recently, a taxonomic study of the genus was made by Chen & Liang (2005) who defined the generic characteristics in detail and provided a key for species identification, distributions and some host plants of known species. Subsequently, the genus and three species, *N. asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986, *N. zhejiangensis* (Zhu, 1988), and *N. hanyinensis* Qin & Yuan, 1998, were redescribed in a monograph on the Delphacidae of China (Ding 2006). However, both of these works are in Chinese. Later, species of the genus were reviewed again by Hou & Chen (2010) and the genus was increased to six species. The generic characteristics were redefined. The main morphological characters, male genitalia of six species and female genitalia of three species, were described or redescribed and illustrated (Hou & Chen 2010). Later, Hu & Ding (2014) added a species from Tibet, China (*N. medogensis* Hu & Ding, 2014) and provided a key. Currently, *Neobelocera* is only known to occur in China and seven species are described, including *N. asymmetrica*, *N. zhejiangensis*, *N. hanyinensis*, *N. lanpingensis* Chen, 2003, *N. laterospina* Chen & Liang, 2005, *N. lii* Hou & Chen, 2010 and *N. medogensis* (Ding *et al.* 1986; Zhu 1988; Ding & Hu 1991; Qin & Yuan 1998; Chen 2003; Chen & Liang 2005; Hou & Chen 2010; Hu & Ding 2014). However, several species of the genus *Neobelocera* remain unknown and await descriptions.

In this paper, two new species of *Neobelocera*, *N. biprocessa* sp. nov. and *N. russa* sp. nov., are described and illustrated from Hainan and Guizhou Provinces, China. A key is provided to separate all species.

## Material and methods

The morphological terminology follows Hou & Chen (2010). The standard terminology of venation follows Bourgoin *et al.* (2015). Dry male specimens were used for the description and illustration. External morphology was observed under a stereoscopic microscope and characters were measured with an ocular micrometer. Color pictures for adult habitus were obtained by the KEYENCE VHX-1000 system. The genital segments of the examined specimens were macerated in 10% KOH and drawn from preparations in glycerin jelly using a Leica MZ 12.5 stereo microscope. Illustrations were scanned with a Canon CanoScan LiDE 200 and imported into Adobe Photoshop 6.0 for labeling and plate composition.

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

## Results

Order Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758  
 Infraorder Fulgoromorpha Evans, 1946  
 Family Delphacidae Leach, 1815  
 Subfamily Delphacinae Muir, 1915  
 Tribe Tropidocephalini Muir, 1915

Genus *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986

Type species: *Neobelocera asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986 (original designation).

## Diagnosis

The genus *Neobelocera* is easily distinguished from other genera of Tropidocephalini by the following combination of characters: antennae with first segment subsagittate, markedly flattened, a longitudinal carina down middle, the ventral apical angle longer than dorsal apical angle (Figs 1E, 2B, 3E, 4B); when postclypeus viewed in profile, apical part of median carina bent at rounded angle, not at right angle (Figs 1D, 3D) (Hou & Chen 2010; Hu & Ding 2014).

## Host plant

Bamboo.

## Distribution

Oriental region (China).

## Key to species (males) of *Neobelocera* Ding & Yang, 1986 (revised from Hu & Ding 2014)

1. Forewings yellowish white, hyaline, with a small dark brown marking on furcation of ScP (Hu & Ding 2014: fig. 10) ..... *N. medogensis* Hu & Ding, 2014
- Forewings with blackish brown marking, of which veins with white spots or white short stripes at intervals (Figs 1F, 3F) ..... 2
2. Frons with pale transverse band below level of lower margin of eyes (Figs 1E, 2B, 3E, 4B) ..... 3
- Frons without transverse band (Chen & Liang 2005: fig. 10) ..... 6
3. Ventral margin of pygofer with 3 medioventral processes (Fig. 4D) ..... 4
- Ventral margin of pygofer concave medially, without process (Fig. 2F) ..... 5

4. Frons with some short, yellowish white transverse stripes subapically; genae with 2–3 light brown spots (Fig. 3E); pygofer with medioventral processes short, median one slightly longer than lateral ones (Fig. 4D) ..... *N. russa* sp. nov.  
 – Frons without yellowish white transverse stripe subapically; genae without light brown spot (Chen 2003: fig. 3); medioventral processes of pygofer with median one short, lateral ones very slender and long (Chen 2003: fig. 4) ..... *N. lanpingensis* Chen, 2003
5. Phallus with basal half broad, compressed, apical half slender, tubular, acute at apex, with process at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  and node subapically; phallobase with long straight spinous process basally and three processes apically (Fig. 2G) ..... *N. biprocessa* sp. nov.  
 – Phallus slender, tubular, rounded at apex, without process and node; phallobase slender, without process (Ding *et al.* 1986: figs 6–4) ..... *N. asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986
6. Median carina of vertex, pronotum, mesonotum and frons white bordered with dark brown to blackish brown (Chen & Liang 2005: figs 9–10) ..... 7  
 – Not as above, forewings at basal part and hind margin of apical part with blackish brown markings (Hou & Chen 2010: fig. 19); ventral margin of pygofer concave medially, lateral side of which each with a short process (Hou & Chen 2010: fig. 24) ..... *N. lii* Hou & Chen, 2010
7. Pygofer with ventral margin concave medially, on lateral side each with a long, slender process (Chen & Liang 2005: fig. 12); genital styles slender and long, with a spine-like process subapically (Chen & Liang 2005: figs 15–16) ..... *N. laterospina* Chen & Liang, 2005  
 – Pygofer with ventral margin without any process (Qin & Yuan 1998: fig. 1D) ..... 8
8. Genital styles long, parallel and slightly sinuate, with inner apical angle acute, without process (Ding 2006: fig. 100C) ..... *N. zhejiangensis* (Zhu, 1988)  
 – Genital styles rather robust, apex acute, with branch lateral process terminating with 3–5 spinose processes (Qin & Yuan 1998: fig. 1F–G) ..... *N. hanyinensis* Qin & Yuan, 1998

***Neobelocera lanpingensis* Chen, 2003**

*Neobelocera lanpingensis* Chen, 2003: 2, figs 1–8.

*Neobelocera lanpingensis* – Hou & Chen 2010: 44, figs 1–8.

**Material examined**

**Holotype**

CHINA • 1 ♂; Yunnan Province, Lanping county; 26°27' N, 99°25' E; 12 Aug. 2000; X.S. Chen leg.; GUGC-FS-TN-20000801.

**Paratypes**

CHINA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; GUGC-FS-TN-20000802 to 20000803 • 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Guizhou Province, Weining County; 27°04' N, 104°07' E; 4 Aug. 2017; H.X. Li, J. Wang, Q. Luo and N. Gong leg.; on bamboo; GUGC-FS-TN-20170801 to 20170814.

**Host plant**

Bamboo.

**Distribution**

China (Yunnan, Guizhou).



### Remark

This species was described from Yunnan Province, China based on two male and one female specimens deposited in GUGC by X.S. Chen (2003). This species is here recorded from Guizhou Province, China for the first time.

### *Neobelocera biprocessa* sp. nov.

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Figs 1–2

### Diagnosis

The salient features of the new species include the following: frons with pale transverse band below level of lower margin of eyes (Fig. 2B); antennal segment I subsagittate, markedly flattened, with median longitudinal carina, the ventral apical angle longer than dorsal apical angle (Fig. 2B); ventral margin



**Fig. 1.** *Neobelocera biprocessa* sp. nov., holotype (GUGC-FS-TN-20090401) A. Male habitus, dorsal view. B. Same, lateral view. C. Head and thorax, dorsal view. D. Same, lateral view. E. Face. F. Forewing.

of pygofer concave U-shape, without process (Fig. 2F); phallus with basal half broad, compressed, apical half slender, tubular, curved ventrally, acute at apex, with spinous process at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  and node subapically (Fig. 2G); phallobase with long straight spinous process basally and three processes apically (Fig. 2G); genital styles in posterior view inner margin with two processes (Fig. 2H).

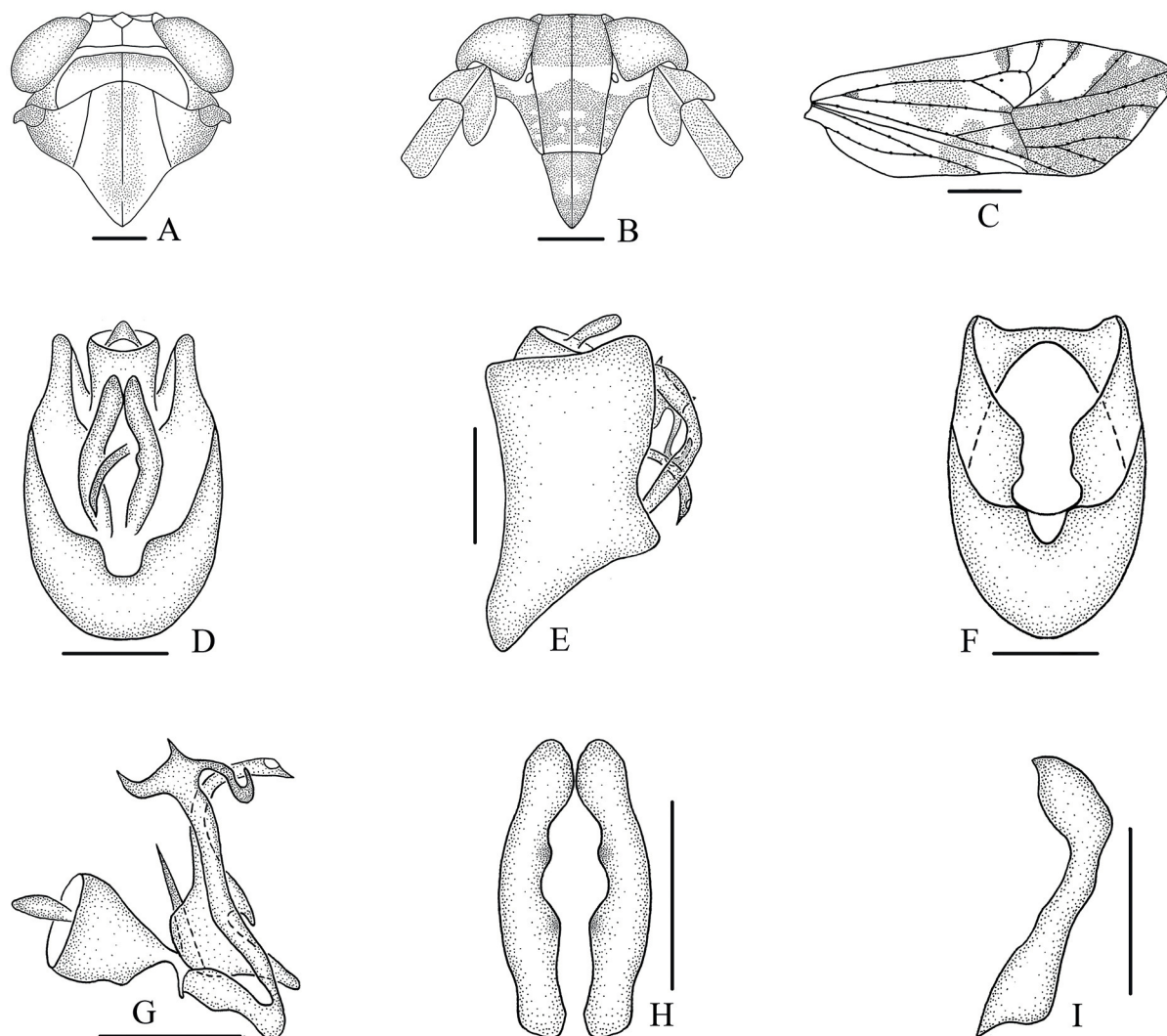
### Etymology

The species epithet is derived from the Latin words ‘*bi-*’ and ‘*process*’, referring to the inner margin of genital styles with two processes.

### Type material

#### Holotype

CHINA • ♂; Hainan Province, Changjiang County; 19°06' N, 109°04' E; 24 Apr. 2009; X.H. Hou leg.; on bamboo; GUGC-FS-TN-20090401.



**Fig. 2.** *Neobelocera biprocessa* sp. nov., holotype (GUGC-FS-TN-20090401). **A.** Head and thorax, dorsal view. **B.** Face. **C.** Forewing. **D.** Male genitalia, posterior view. **E.** Same, lateral view. **F.** Pygofer, posterior view. **G.** Anal segment and aedeagus, lateral view. **H.** Genital style, posterior view. **I.** Same, lateral view. Scale bars: A–B, D–I = 0.2 mm; C = 0.5 mm.

### Paratypes

CHINA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; GUGC-FS-TN-20090402 to 20090404.

### Description

MEASUREMENTS. Body length including forewing: male 2.8–2.9 mm (N = 2); female 3.0–3.1 mm (N = 2); forewing length: male 2.5 mm (N = 2); female 2.6–2.7 mm (N = 2).

COLORATION. General coloration yellowish white to brown (Fig. 1A–F). Vertex, pronotum, mesonotum yellowish white, pronotum and mesonotum with lateral areas brown, base of pronotum, middle areas of mesonotum somewhat light yellow (Figs 1C, 2A). Frons and genae yellowish brown, except broad transversal stripe below level of lower margin of eyes and narrow stripe of apex yellowish white, along near apex of median carina of frons and inner margin of lateral carinae of genae with several short transversal stripes, yellowish white. Clypeus with basal half yellowish white and apical half dark brown (Fig. 1E). Rostrum yellowish brown, except apex dark brown. Eyes yellowish brown. Ocelli reddish brown. Antennae brown, except lateral margins of first segment yellowish white (Fig. 1E). Legs yellowish white to brown, with dark maculations. Forewing light yellowish white, almost hyaline, basal part near costal margin with big infusate markings, and apical part from transverse veins to apex with dark brown markings, veins with white spots (Fig. 1F). Wings hyaline with veins dark brown.

HEAD AND THORAX. Head including eyes wider than pronotum (Fig. 2A). Vertex broad transversely, wider at base than long medially about 3.80: 1 (Fig. 2A). Frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part about 1.46: 1, widest above level of lower margin of eyes (Fig. 2B). Postclypeus at base almost as wide as frons at apex (Fig. 2B). Antennae with first segment shorter than second segment about 0.53: 1, second segment cylindrical, longer than wide about 2.80: 1 (Fig. 2B). Pronotum subequal to vertex medially. Mesonotum longer than vertex and pronotum combined about 2.27: 1 (Fig. 2A). Forewing in middle line longer than wide at widest part about 2.73: 1 (Fig. 2C).

MALE GENITALIA. Anal segment small, ring-like (Fig. 2D). Pygofer in profile much longer ventrally than dorsally (Fig. 2E), in posterior view with opening longer than wide, ventral margin concave U-shape, without process (Fig. 2F). Aedeagus with phallobase, phallus with basal half broad, compressed, apical half slender, tubular, curved ventrally, acute at apex, with spinous process at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  ventrally and node subapically, phallobase long, arising from base of aedeagus, curved at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 7-shaped, with long straight spinous process basally and three processes apically (Fig. 2G). Genital styles simple, long, inner margin with two processes (Fig. 2H).

### Host plant

Bamboo.

### Distribution

China (Hainan).

### Remarks

This new species is assigned to the genus *Neobelocera* because the antennal segment I is subsagittate, markedly flattened, with a median longitudinal carina, the ventral apical angle longer than the dorsal apical angle (Fig. 2B). This species is similar to *N. asymmetrica* Ding & Yang, 1986 in having the vertex short relatively (Fig. 2A), forewing broad and about 2.7 times as broad as median length, apical margin acutely rounded, with blackish brown markings, and veins with white spots or white short stripes at intervals (Fig. 1F), frons with broad transversal stripe below level of lower margin of eyes yellowish white, along near apex of median carina with several short transversal stripes, yellowish white (Fig. 1E),



genae with 2–3 light brown spots (Fig. 1E), male pygofer with ventral margin concave U-shape, without process (Fig. 2F). However, it can be distinguished from the latter by the following features: (1) phallus (Fig. 2G) with basal half broad, compressed, apical half slender, tubular, curved ventrally, acute at apex, with process at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  and node subapically (in *N. asymmetrica*, phallus tubular, rounded at apex, without process and node); (2) phallobase (Fig. 2G) curved at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 7-shaped, with long straight spinous process basally and three processes apically (in *N. asymmetrica*, phallobase slender, long and curly, spine-like); (3) genital styles (Fig. 2H) in posterior view inner margin with small processes medially and at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  (in *N. asymmetrica*, genital styles in posterior view inner margin without process medially, with a nipple-like process at subapical  $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

*Neobelocera russa* sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9D61BFF2-91B3-4BF5-92C4-DBB1C5E5ED8E](https://zoobank.org/act:9D61BFF2-91B3-4BF5-92C4-DBB1C5E5ED8E)

Figs 3–4

**Diagnosis**

The salient features of the new species include the following: frons brown, except broad transversal stripe between ocelli and narrow stripe at apex yellowish white, along near apex of median carina with several short transversal stripes, yellowish white (Fig. 3E); genae with 2–3 light brown spots (Fig. 3E); antennal segment I subsagittate, markedly flattened, with median longitudinal carina, the ventral apical angle longer than dorsal apical angle (Fig. 4B); ventral margin of pygofer with 3 medioventral processes short, median one slightly longer than lateral ones (Fig. 4D); genital styles swollen subapically (Fig. 4H).

**Etymology**

The species epithet is derived from the Latin word ‘*russa*’, referring to the body with rust color.

**Type material**

**Holotype**

CHINA • ♂; Guizhou Province, Suiyang County; 27°57' N, 107°10' E; 16 Aug. 2010; J.K. Long leg.; on bamboo; GUGC-FS-TN-20100801.

**Paratypes**

CHINA • 3 ♂♂; same collection data as for holotype; GUGC-FS-TN-20100802 to 20100804.

**Description**

MEASUREMENTS. Body length including forewing: male 4.0–4.3 mm (N = 3); forewing length: male 3.6–3.7 mm (N = 3).

COLORATION. General coloration dark yellowish brown (Fig. 3A–F). Vertex, pronotum, mesonotum dirty yellowish brown, except Y-shaped carina of vertex, all carinae of pronotum and mesonotum yellowish white (Fig. 3C). Frons and genae brown, except broad transversal stripe below level of lower margin of eyes and narrow stripe of apex yellowish white, along near apex of median carina of frons and inner margin of lateral carinae of genae with several short transversal stripes, yellowish white. Clypeus yellowish brown to brown (Fig. 3E). Eyes dirty yellowish brown. Ocelli reddish brown. Antennae brown, except lateral margins of first segment yellowish white (Fig. 3E). Legs yellowish white, with dark brown maculations. Forewing light yellowish white, almost hyaline, basal part near costal margin with big infuscate markings, and apical part from transverse veins to apex with dark brown markings, veins with white spots (Fig. 3F). Wings hyaline with veins dark brown.



**HEAD AND THORAX.** Head including eyes almost as wide as pronotum (Fig. 4A). Vertex wider at base than long medially about 2.57: 1 (Fig. 4A). Frons in middle line longer than wide at widest part about 1.74: 1, widest above level of lower margin of eyes. Postclypeus at base almost as wide as frons at apex (Fig. 4B). Antennae with first segment shorter than second segment about 0.65: 1, second segment cylindrical, longer than wide about 2.80: 1 (Fig. 4B). Pronotum subequal to vertex medially. Mesonotum longer than vertex and pronotum combined about 2.25: 1 (Fig. 4A). Forewing longer in middle line than wide at widest part about 3.25: 1 (Fig. 4C).

**MALE GENITALIA.** Anal segment small, ring-like (Fig. 4D). Pygofer in profile much longer ventrally than dorsally (Fig. 4E), in posterior view with opening longer than wide, ventral margin with three medioventral processes, median one longer than lateral ones, truncate apically, lateral ones stout, tapering (Fig. 4D). Aedeagus (Fig. 4F–G) with phallobase, phallus tubular, bent ventrad medially, with node at apex, middle dorsal with a spinous process, directed dorsad, apex with 2 long spinous processes. In addition, 2 processes at subapical part of phallus, right one strongly curved. Phallobase



**Fig. 3.** *Neobelocera russa* sp. nov., holotype (GUGC-FS-TN-20100801). **A.** Male habitus, dorsal view. **B.** Same, lateral view. **C.** Head and thorax, dorsal view. **D.** Same, lateral view. **E.** Face. **F.** Forewing.

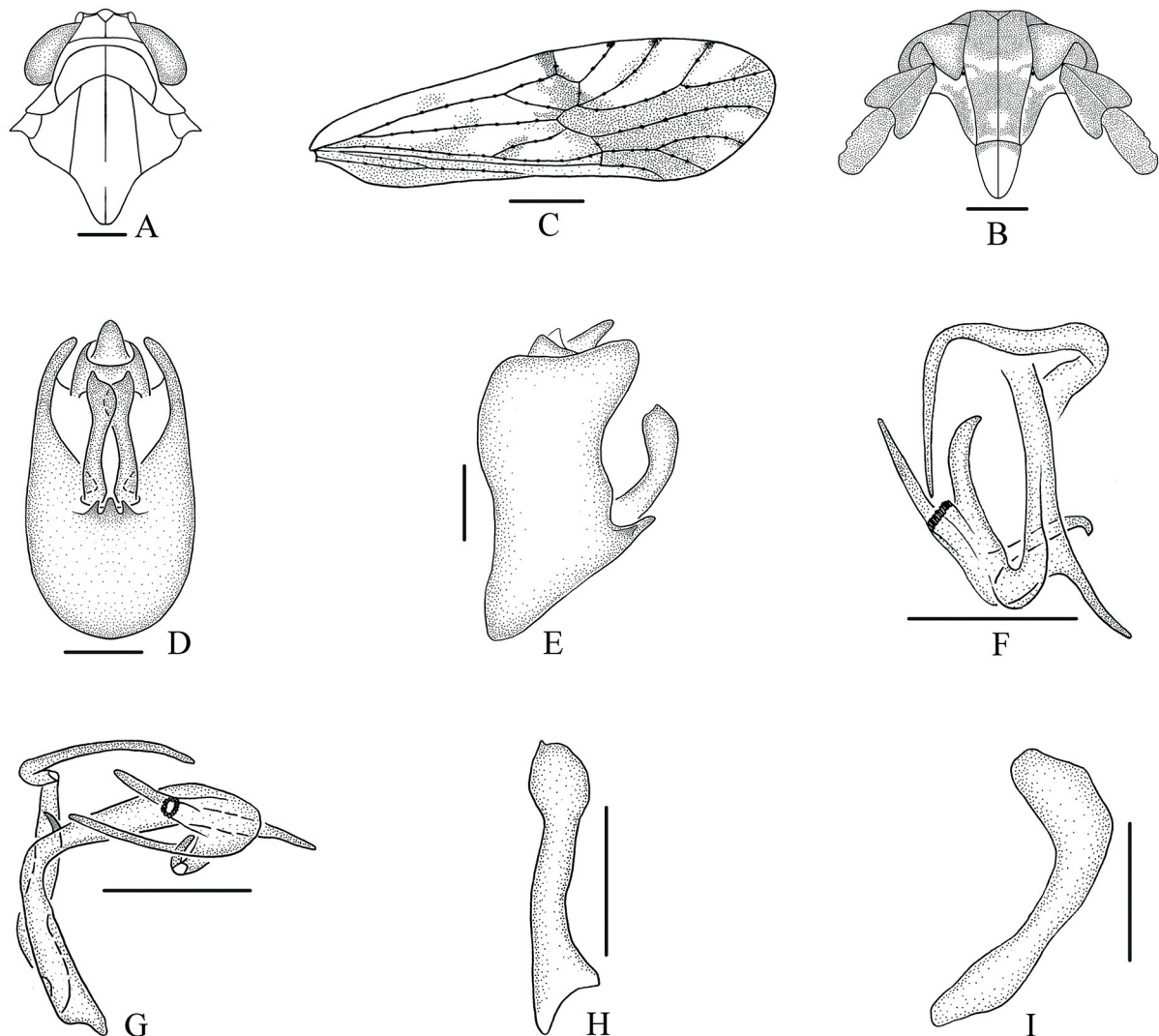
slender, tubular, arising from base of aedeagus, running dorsad, then curving caudad, after median part, turned left then ventrad, tapering apically. Genital styles simple, long, reaching to ventral margin of anal segment, swollen subapically (Fig. 4H).

#### Host plant

Bamboo.

#### Distribution

China (Guizhou).



**Fig. 4.** *Neobelocera russa* sp. nov., holotype (GUGC-FS-TN-20100801). **A.** Head and thorax, dorsal view. **B.** Face. **C.** Forewing. **D.** Male genitalia, posterior view. **E.** Same, lateral view. **F.** Aedeagus, posterior view. **G.** Same, lateral view. **H.** Genital style, posterior view. **I.** Same, lateral view. Scale bars: A–B, D–I = 0.2 mm; C = 0.5 mm.

## Remarks

This new species is assigned to the genus *Neobelocera* because the antennal segment I is subsagittate, markedly flattened, with a median longitudinal carina, the ventral apical angle longer than dorsal apical angle (Fig. 4B). This species is similar to *N. lanpingensis* Chen, 2003 in having the body elongate (Fig. 3A–B), forewings long and narrow, apex oblique and tapering, with blackish brown markings, and with white spots or white short stripes at intervals (Fig. 3F), frons with pale transverse band below level of lower margin of eyes (Fig. 3E), male pygofer with medioventral processes (Fig. 4D), phallus with four spinous processes at apex and near apex, phallobase slender and long (Fig. 4F–G). However, it can be distinguished from the latter by the following features: (1) frons (Fig. 3E) along near apex of median carina with several short transversal stripes, yellowish white (in *N. lanpingensis*, frons without yellowish white transverse stripes subapically); (2) genae (Fig. 3E) with 2–3 light brown spots (in *N. lanpingensis*, genae without light brown spot); (3) medioventral processes of pygofer (Fig. 4D) with median one longer than lateral ones, truncate apically, lateral ones stout, tapering (in *N. lanpingensis*, medioventral processes with median one short, tapering, lateral ones very slender, long, sinuate); (4) genital styles (Fig. 4H) swollen subapically (in *N. lanpingensis*, genital styles tapering apically).

## Discussion

Our species-level review of *Neobelocera* based on morphology increased the species-richness of the genus by two species named and described above. Despite the fact that species of *Neobelocera* are quite similar in appearance, the structure of male genitalia is varied. For example, *N. biprocessa* sp. nov. and *N. russa* sp. nov. are easily distinguished from the other species in the genus based on the shape of the aedeagus and the genital styles, but the male genitalia of these two species and the rest of the species in the genus are homogenous.

Of the genera of the tribe Tropidocephalini, only three, *Bambucibatus* Muir, 1915, *Belocera* Muir, 1913 and *Neobelocera*, have the antennae flattened, sagittate or subsagittate. However, these three genera are substantially different and the differences were discussed by Hou & Chen (2010).

The phylogenetic work of Huang *et al.* (2017), obtained from a maximum likelihood analysis of four genes (cox1, cytb, 16S rDNA and 28S rDNA), places *Neobelocera* (using *Neobelocera* sp.) as sister to a clade of *Arcofaciella* Fennah, 1956, *Tropidocephala* Stål, 1853, *Carinofrons* Chen & Li, 2000, and *Epeurysa* Matsumura, 1900. The monophyly of *Neobelocera* was supported. Nevertheless, the lack of DNA sequence data for the rest of the species in the genus *Neobelocera* hinders further investigation of their taxonomic status as well as their relationships to determine pairs of sister taxa. Additional work remains to be done on the genus, such as a molecular phylogenetic analysis.

Although the host plant of two species, *Neobelocera hanyinensis* and *N. medogensis*, are still unknown, most of species in the genus *Neobelocera* were found to feed exclusively on bamboo (Poaceae, Bambusoideae) (Ding *et al.* 1986; Zhu 1988; Ding & Hu 1991; Chen 2003; Chen & Liang 2005; Hou & Chen 2010). China is one of the world's bamboo center production areas, with more than 500 species of bamboo plants in total. Up to now, nine species of *Neobelocera* have been reported from China. However, some species remain unknown and await descriptions.

## Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to collectors for collecting specimens. This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31472033, 31160163), the Program of Science and Technology Innovation Talents Team, Guizhou Province (No. 20144001), the Program of Excellent Innovation Talents, Guizhou Province (No. 20154021), and the Youth Science and Technology Talent Development Project in the Education Department of Guizhou Province (Grant No. qianjiaohe KY zi [2017]103).



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*Manuscript received: 25 April 2019*

*Manuscript accepted: 18 November 2019*

*Published on: 6 May 2020*

*Topic editor: Gavin Broad*

*Desk editor: Eva-Maria Levermann*

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Li Hong-Xing, Yang Lin, Chen Xiang-Sheng

Artikel/Article: [Two new species of the bamboo-feeding planthopper genus \*Neobelocera\* Ding & Yang, 1986 from China \(Hemiptera, Fulgoroidea, Delphacidae\) 1-14](#)