

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BITURRITIDAE
AND CICADELLIDAE (HOMOPTERA) OF CHILE

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Key Word Index. Homoptera, Biturritidae, Cicadellidae, Chile

ABSTRACT

Notes on occurrence and genital structures are included for Membracidae, *Melizoderes osborni* (Funk) *M. carinatus* (Blch.) and *M. dahrni* (Sign); and for Cicadellidae, *Frequenania venosula* (Berg.), *Atanus coronatus* (Berg.) and *Exitianus fascivolus* (Mel.). One Membracid, *Melizoderes dentistylus* n.sp. and two species of leafhoppers, *Amplipheleus saltensis* n.sp. and *Mendozellus malleocanus* n.sp. are described as new.

Accounts on the Cicadellidae of Chile (Brenesia 14-15:195-226) and later upon the Membracidae of Chile (Brenesia 14-15:171-194) have recently been published. The opportunity to study the material in the California Academy of Science was presented after those manuscripts were completed. A few additional species are described from Chile collected by E. I. Schlinger. All-types are in the California Academy of Science.

The authors are indebted to Dr. Paul Arnaud for the opportunity of studying this material.

Family Biturritidae

Melizoderes osborni (Funk.) Maule Prov., 12 km N Río Loanco, Fundo Parrón, 20 m, 1 ♂, 24.I.1967, E. I. Schlinger.

M. dentistylus sp.n. ♂. Length 5 mm. Head and anterior part of pronotum reddish brown, base of pronotum greenish-yellow. Scutellum and elytra yellowish. Under surface of thorax blackish. Legs yellow-brown, femora embrowned apically, tibiae basally.

Resembling *M. osborni* but slightly bigger (length in ♂ of *M. osborni* 4.0–4.75 mm) and median hump of pronotum (Fig. 1) stronger, bluntly triangular in profile (pronotum of *M. osborni* in Fig. 7).

Male genitalia (Figs. 2–6) as in *M. osborni* but apophysis of style shorter and thicker, more strongly curvate and provided with a subbasal tooth on outer surface. Aedeagal shaft somewhat shorter and phragma connecting aedeagal base to anal tube in lateral aspect broader. Male genitalia of *M. osborni* illustrated in Figs. 5–12.

Santiago Prov., Quebrada de la Plata near Maipú, 1 ♂, holotype, 3.x.1966, E. I. Shlinger.

M. carinatus Blch. (Figs. 13–18). Length 5 mm. Strongly sexually dimorphic: pronotum in ♂ in profile roundedly humped, in ♀ with a strong horn-like hump recurved apicad; median keel of pronotum in ♂ rather faint, in ♀ strong, percurrent. Microsculpturing of head much fainter than in *M. osborni*, *frontoclypeus* considerably broader and more convex. The elytra in *M. carinatus* and in the following species are only a little longer than the abdomen and relatively shorter and broader than in *M. osborni*.

Male genitalia in Figs. 15–18. Side lobes of pygofer rounded apically with caudoventral angle sclerified and minutely dentate. Genital plates as in *M. osborni*. Styles distinctive: apophysis slender and very long, strongly bent basad in apical quarter. Aedeagal shaft relatively short, band-like, basal part straight, apex recurved ventrad, subapical processes long, claw-like.

Arauco Prov., 20 km W Caramavida, Nahuelbuta, 750 m, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, 13.x.1967, E. I. Schlinger.

M. dohrni Sgn. Easily recognized by the robust body, length 6 mm, and the milky transverse band extending from tip of scutellum to middle of costal margin on elytra. Like in *M. carinatus* the head is shiny, finely longitudinally wrinkled and only superficially punctate, and the frontoclypeus is convex, broadly ovate in outline, and indistinctly punctate.

Nuble Prov., Termas de Chillan, 1 ♀, 15.II.1966, R. H. González.

Family Cicadellidae
Subfamily Deltocephalinae

Amplicephalus saltensis sp.n. Fig. 19. Length 4–5 mm. Opaque. Whitish yellow. Frontoclypeus with two black middle spots in upper margin, upper part of frontoclypeus embrowned laterally, sometimes also medially, the brown areas with minute pale irroration; antennal pits black, ocellular area with a few dark spots. Crown with two small black apical spots, anterior margin with two ± distinct brown lateral spots on either side; disk with two triangular spots at apex of coronal suture

and two large irregularly shaped faint middle spots, yellow-brown; eyes grey. Pronotum with traces of 6 longitudinal yellow-brown bands. Basal triangles and apical spot on scutellum yellow-brown. Elytra subcoriaceous, pale yellow-brown, clavus with one, corium with two \pm distinct dark brown spots; veins whitish, narrowly bordered with dark brown irroration. Dorsum of abdomen pale, basal part with \pm developed dark lateral bands, pygofer (♀) with dark middle spot. Under surface mainly pale. Legs yellow-brown, femora with dark subapical spots, tibiae dark-spotted.

Robust head a little broader than pronotum, anterior margin subacute. Face flat, straight in profile; frontoclypeus elongate, fairly narrow, broadening upwardly. Crown flat, triangular, 1.8–2.0 x as long at middle as laterally, 0.9–1.0 x as long as broad, 1.1–1.3 x as long as median length of pronotum; frontal region finely shagreened, discal region smooth. Elytra as long as abdomen (f. macr.) or extending to middle of 8th tergite (f. brach.), appendix reduced, apical cells short; venation reticulate owing to numerous extcross veins both in clavus and corium. Flying wings in both forms a little shorter than elytra. Spinulation of fore tibiae 3 + 4. Hind margin of 7th sternite (♀) subtruncate, slightly produced at middle.

Salta, Valparaíso, 1 ♀, holotype, 2 paratypes, XI.1940, E. P. Reed.

Easily distinguished from other species by the flat face, subacute anterior margin of the head, triangularly produced crown and the short elytra with reticulate venation.

Mendozellus mallecoanus sp.n. Length 2,75 mm. Pale ochraceous. Face slightly embrowned with traces of pale lateral arcs on frontoclypeus. Eyes dark brown. Crown, pronotum and scutellum immaculate. Elytra subhyaline, yellow-brown; veins pale, indistinctly bordered with fuscous. Dorsum of abdomen blackish. Venter dark brown, sides and segmental margins pale. Legs yellow-brown with dark spots. Brachypterous. Very small. Crown strongly produced, 1.7 x as long at middle as laterally, 1.14 x as long as broad, 1.4 x as long as median length of pronotum. Elytra extending to 8th tergite, rounded apically, without appendix, apical cells very reduced, two closed subapical cells. Flying wings extending near to apex of clavus.

Male genitalia in Figs. 20–24. Pygofer of the usual type. Valve triangular. Genital plates long and narrow, apex acute and upcurved, lateral margins insinuated. Apophysis of style long and slender, recurved laterad, provided with a lateral tooth. Aedeagus rather short and robust, ventral surface of basal part minutely dentate, apex of shaft bifid, a pair of lateral minutely serrate teeth at middle of shaft, a pair of small subapical teeth on dorsal surface; gonopore subapical on dorsal surface.

Malleco Prov., 30 km W Angol, Cord. Nahuelbuta, 1060 m, 1 ♂, holotype, 13.II.1967, E. I. Schlinger.

Readily distinguished from other species by the small size, short elytra and male genitalia.

Frequenamia venosula (Berg.) 20 m E La Serena, 3 exx, 3.XII.1950, Ross & Michelbacher; Valparaíso Prov., Los Perales at Río Marga, 330 m, 1 ex, 2.II.1967, M. E. Irwin. —A widespread Pampean species, not previously recorded from Chile.

Atanus coronatus (Berg.) 20 m E La Serena, several exx, 3.XII.1950, Ross & Michelbacher. —Widespread. New for Chile.

Exitianus fasciolatus (Mel.) (= *digressus* V. Dz.).

Valparaiso Prov., Los Perales at Río Marga, 330 m, 1 ex, 3.II.1967, M. E. Irwin; Tarapaca Prov. Pica, 6 exx, 21.VIII and 20–23.IX.1966, M. W. Irwin & E. Medina. Intertropical. In South America recorded only from the Galápagos Islands.

Resumen

Se comunican las localidades chilenas y describen las estructuras genitales de los membrácidos *Melizoderes osborni* (Funk), *M. carinatus* (Bich), y *M. dohrni* (Sign) y de los cicadélidos. *Frequenamia venosula* (Berg.), *Atanus coronatus* (Berg.) y *Exitianus fasciolatus* (Mel.).

Se describen como nuevas para la ciencia las siguientes especies: *Melizoderes dentistylus* (Membracidae); *Amplicephalus saltensis* y *Mendozellus malleocanus* (Cicadellidae).

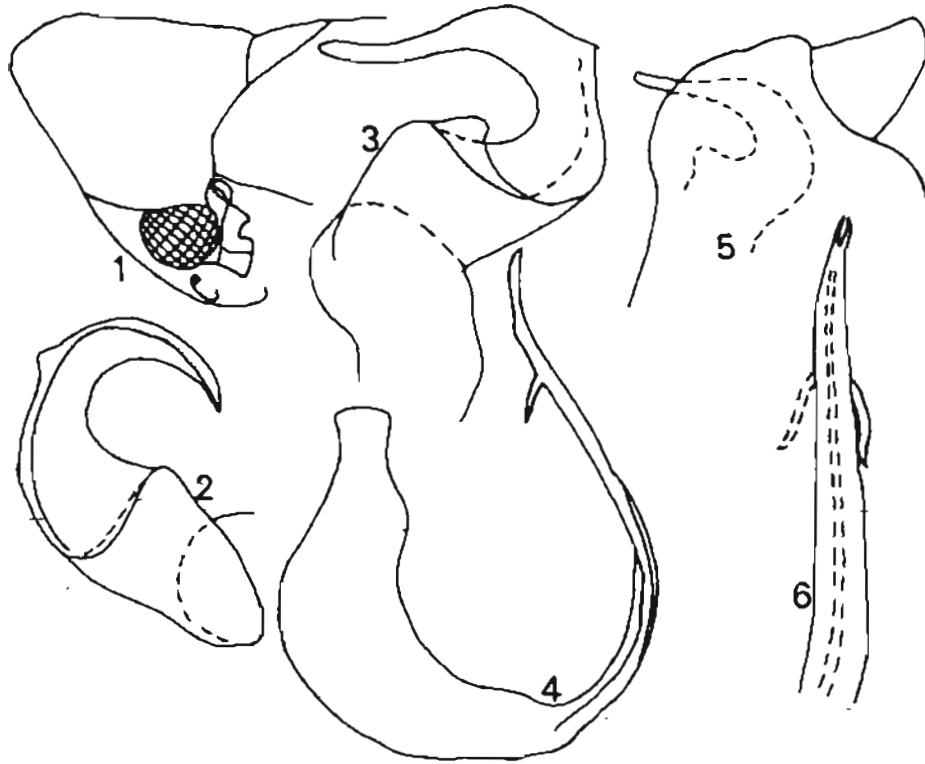


Plate 1. Figs. 1–6 *Melizoderes dentistylus* sp.n. 1. head and thorax laterally; 2. style laterally; 3. style ventrally; 4. aedeagus laterally; 5. pygofer laterally; 6. aedeagus apex laterally.

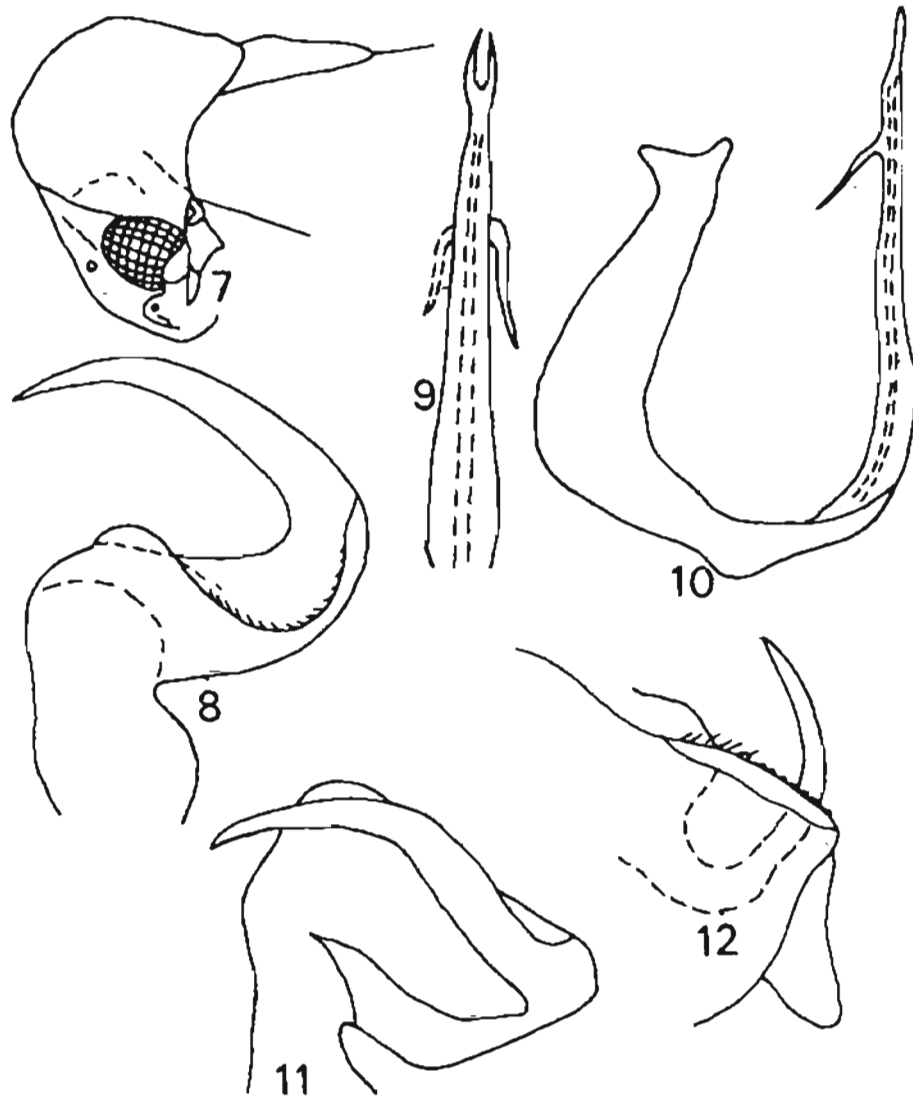


Plate II. Figs. 7-12 *Melizoderes osborni* (Funk). 7. head and pronotum laterally; 8. style laterally; 9. aedeagus apex laterally; 10. aedeagus laterally; 11. apex of style. 12. pygofer and style laterally.

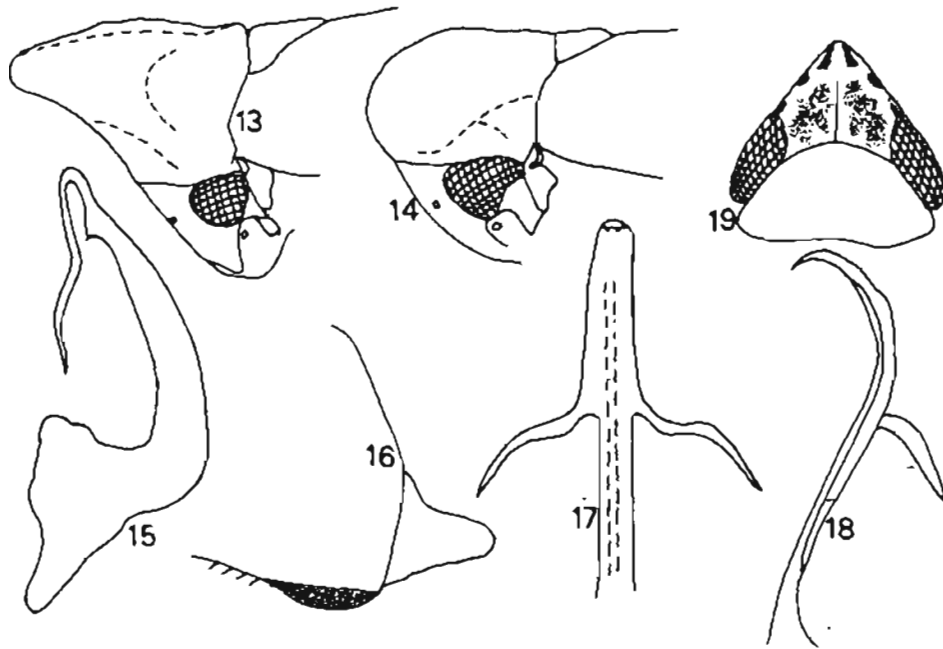


Plate III. Figs. 13–18 *Melizoderes carinatus* (Blch.) 13. ♀ head and pronotum laterally; 14. ♂ head and pronotum laterally. 15. style laterally; 16. pygofer laterally; 17. aedeagus apex ventrally; 18. aedeagus laterally; 19. *Amplicephalus saltensis* sp.n. head and pronotum dorsally.

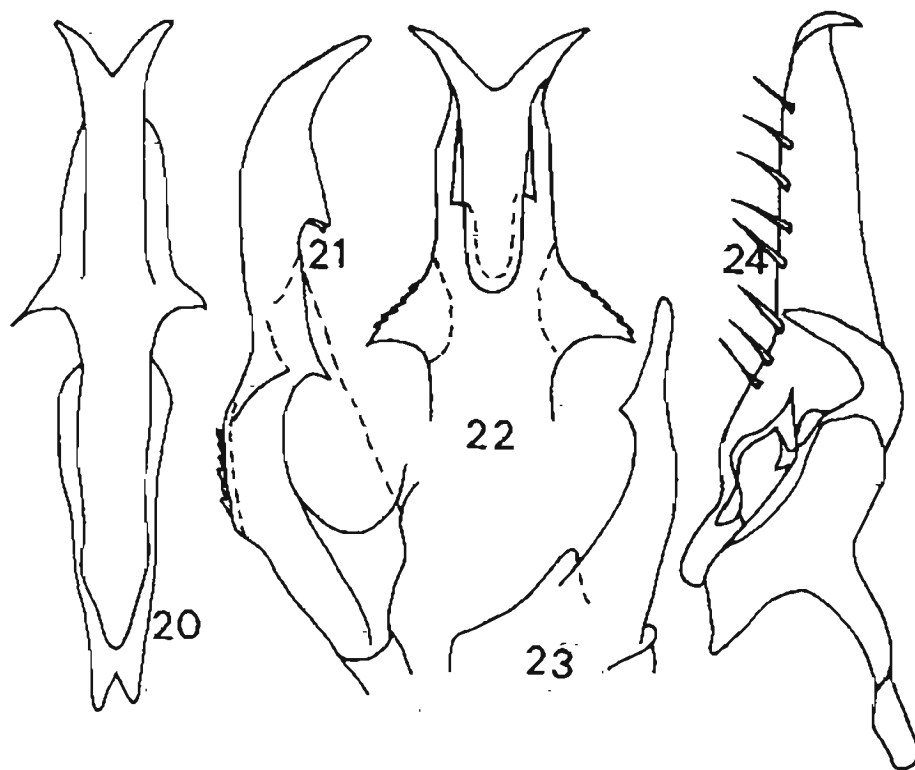


Plate IV. Figs. 20–24 *Mendozellus mallecoanus* sp.n. 20. aedeagus ventrally; 21. aedeagus laterally; 22. aedeagus apex dorsally; 23. apex of style; 24. plate and style ventrally.