

**SOME NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN NEOTROPICAL  
DELTOCEPHALINAE (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The following new Deltocephalinae taxa are described and illustrated: *Tingopyx ramosus* n.gen et n.sp. (Peru), *Caruya brevicauda* n.gen et n.sp. (Peru), *Yuraca flavomarginata* n.gen et n.sp. (Peru), *Guaporea inornata* n.sp. (Peru), *Parabahita armata* n.sp. (Colombia), *Hauchia flavolineata* n.sp. (Brazil), *Tingolix piperatus* n.gen et n.sp. (Peru), and *Mococa elegans* n.gen et n.sp. (Colombia). *Amplicephalus discalis* (V. Dz.), *Unerus fessulus* (V. Dz.) and *Frequenamia plena* (V. Dz.) are redescribed. *Athysanus digressus* V. Dz. is synonymized with *Exitianus fasciolatus* (Mel.).

A previous publication by the same authors (1978) treated and described species of Neotropical Deltocephalinae. The present publication is based upon material in the California Academy of Sciences which was not available when the other manuscript was completed. All types are in the California Academy of Science.

The authors are indebted to Dr. Paul Arnaud for the privilege of studying and describing this material.

*Amplicephalus (Cruciatanus) discalis* (V. Dz)  
*Scaphoideus discalis* Van Duzee 1933:31–32.  
*Amplicephalus (Cruciatanus) discalis* Linnavuori 1959:103–104.

Like *A. ornatipennis* (St.) (redescription in Linnavuori 1959:104–105) but apophysis of style (Fig. 2) thicker and aedeagus (Figs. 1, 3) split for less than half its length (over half its length in *A. ornatipennis*).

Material studied: Galapagos Islands, Chatham Island, 17.IV.1932, 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀, allotype, M. Willows, in the California Academy of Sciences.

*Unerus fessulus* (V. Dz.) comb.n.  
*Thamnotettix fessula* Van Duzee 1907:70.

Like *U. colonus* (Uhl.) (redescription in Linnavuori 1959:126–128) but uniformly pale ochraceous, dark pattern on frontoclypeus only faintly indicated, crown with a round faint brown spot behind ocelli (apical spots absent) and elytra uniformly pale yellowish brown.

Body and 7th sternite (♀) as in *U. colonus*.

Material studied: Jamaica, Mandeville, 1 ♀, holotype, 3.IV.1906, Van Duzee, in the California Academy of Sciences. The species is probably identical with *U. colonus*.

*Tingopyx* gen.n

Large yellow-brown leafhoppers with fuscous pattern on upper surface. Cells of elytra with longitudinal fuscous shadows and milky spots; costal margin with several reflexed dark veinlets.

Robust. Head a little broader than pronotum, anterior margin sharp with transverse furrows and ridges. Face flattish, in upper part slightly concave, a little broader than long, lower part roundedly angular in outline; anteclypeus slightly broadening apicad, with faint median elevation; frontoclypeus a little broader than long, broadening upwardly, densely and minutely shagreened, the concave upper margin shiny and transversely furrowed; lora rather small; genae distinctly notched near eyes; ocellocular area fairly broad. Crown roundedly produced, slightly concave, about 2.2 x as broad as long, 1.44 x as long at middle as laterally, 0.85 x as long as median length of pronotum, the extreme anterior margin transversely furrowed, frontal region otherwise finely shagreened, flat; discal region sloping apicad, finely longitudinally striated; coronal and postfrontal sutures distinct; ocelli their own diameter from eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum moderately long, carinate. Elytra elongate, appendix distinct, two closed parallel-sided subapical cells, costal margin with several reflexed veinlets. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1 + 4, of hind knees 2 + 2 + 1.

Male genitalia: Pygofer short and broad, relatively deeply incised dorsally; side lobes broad, truncate apically, dorsal part with several macrosetae, caudoventral angle somewhat prominent and provided with a few stiff hairs. Anal tube cylindrical, extending near to apex of pygofer, sclerified. Valve triangular. Genital plates very large, much longer than pygofer, elongately triangular, lateral margins upcurved and provided with numerous very long hairs; macrosetae uniseriate, marginal. Style small, apophysis slender, digitate, preapical angle prominent.

Connective rather short, arms strongly divergent. Aedeagus distinctive: a pair of very long appendages arising from short and broad basal plate; shaft very short, tubular, arising from middle of basal plate between bases of appendages; gonopore apical.

Type: *T. ramosus* sp.n.

Of the *Bahita* group recently revised by Linnavuori and DeLong (1978). Apparently related to *Hecaloidia* Osb. (similar general habitus, unusually large long-haired genital plates, small styles) but differing in the shorter crown, shorter and differently shaped pygofer, sclerified anal tube, short valve, much shorter connective and shape of the aedeagus. The unique aedeagal structure distinguished it easily from the other genera of the group.

*T. ramosus* sp.n.

Fig. 4,5. Length 7 mm. Shiny. Golden brown. Face with dark fuscous transverse band below upper margin; frontoclypeus brown with a few short lateral arcs and middle spot pale; also other parts of face ± embrowned. Anterior margin of crown with 4 dark brown spots, the lateral spots extending caudad bordering eyes; disk with two faint brown spots; eyes dark brown. Pronotum with abundant fuscous irroration. Basal triangles and median band on scutellum brown. Elytra hyaline, golden brown, cells with longitudinal fuscous shadows and a few milky spots; apical margin of corium and veins dark brown; cross veins of 5th apical cell and 3–4 extra veinlets in costal margin reflexed, dark brown. Under surface of thorax embrowned. Legs yellow-brown, femora somewhat embrowned, middle and hind tibiae with black spots.

Body as above.

Male genitalia in Figs. 6–11. Aedeagal appendages parallel, recurved dorsad, irregularly dentate apically.

Peru, Monson Valley, Tingo Marfa, 1 ♂, holotype, 23.IX.1954, E. L. Schlinger & E. S. Ross.

*Frequenamia plena* (V. Dz.) comb.n.

*Aligia plena* Van Duzee 1933:37.

*Bahita plena* Linnavuori 1959:166.

The type is somewhat smaller, length 5.25 mm, than the specimen described by Linnavuori (1959:166), has four black spots on the anterior margin of the crown and more abundant dark pigment on the elytra: brachial cell with numerous transverse dark brown false veins, dark false veins and spots present also on clavus and discal and subapical area of corium.

Material studied: Costa Rica, Port Parker, 1 ♀, holotype, 4.VII.1932, M. Willows, in the California Academy of Sciences.

Distinguished from other *Frequenamia* by the short and robust body and the rounded hind margin of the 7th sternite (♀) (illustration in Linnavuori 1959:166)

*Caruya* gen.n.

Resembling *Bahita* Om. but body somewhat more elongate, face and frontoclypeus narrower, crown longer and narrower, and the male genitalia very different:

Genital segment very short and broad, transverse. Pygofer short, tapering apicad, sclerified dorsally; side lobes turned mesad, sclerified and minutely dentate apically, provided with a long apical appendage, only one slight macroseta present. Anal tube large, extending to apex of pygofer, tapering apicad, sclerified. Valve very large, extending to apex of genital plates, truncate apically. Genital plates very short, broad, wing-like, apical margin truncate, lateral margin strongly curved; macrosetae in a fluctuate row arising rather far from margin. Apophysis of style strongly expanded, nearly square in outline, tuberculate, preapical angle obtuse, basal part broad, ventral arm fairly long. Connective (Fig. 16) short, robust, shaft broad, arms divergent. Aedeagus with large basal part; shaft short, digitate; phragma forming a long sclerified apically trilobate plate; gonopore subapical on dorsal surface.

Type: *C. brevicauda* sp.n.

The unique genital structure distinguishes *Caruya* from all other genera of the *Bahita* group.

*C. brevicauda* sp.n.

Length 5 mm. Shiny. Golden brown. Face orangish; frontoclypeus dark brown with several lateral arcs and median band pale; also apex of anteclypeus, margins of lora and antennal pits dark. Crown pale yellow, anterior margin with two dark apical spots, a narrow dark band along postfrontal suture, disk with squarish orange spot on either side; eyes reddish brown, ocelli red. Pronotum with scanty dark irroration. Scutellum yellowish, basal triangles and median figure orangish. Elytra golden hyaline with several milky spots, cells with a few faint brownish spots; veins golden yellow, tips of claval veins and apical veins dark brown, cross veins of 4th and 5th apical cells and one extra costal veinlet reflexed and marked with black triangles. Under surface of thorax largely dark. Legs golden yellow, fore and middle femora and all tibiae with dark spots.

Body relatively elongate. Head a little broader than pronotum, anterior margin subacute, finely transversely furrowed and keeled. Face slightly convex, about 1.4 x as broad as long, lower part rounded in outline; anteclypeus parallel-sided;

frontoclypeus a little longer than broad, expanding upwardly; lora fairly small; genae shallowly notched near eyes; ocellocular area moderately broad. Crown of nearly uniform length, 2.4 x as broad as long; frontal region flat, anterior margin finely transversely sulcate, otherwise finely shagreened; discal region strongly sloping apicad, smooth; postfrontal suture distinct; ocelli of their own diameter from eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum short. Elytra with two closed parallel-sided subapical cells, appendix distinct.

Male genitalia in Figs. 12–18.

Peru, Yurac, 67 mi E of Tingo Marfa, 350 meters, 1 ♂ holotype, 11.XII.1954, E. I. Schlinger & E. S. Ross.

*Yuraca* gen.n.

Like *Bahita* St. but 1) coloring different; 2) crown longer, about 2.2 x as broad as long, 0.5 x as long as median length of pronotum; 3) elytra without reflexed dark costal veinlets; and 4) male genitalia dissimilar: pygofer very short and broad, only indistinctly insinuated dorsally; anal tube broadening apicad and extending beyond pygofer; connective (Fig. 23) with very short shaft and strongly diverging arms; aedeagus flattened and strongly keeled on ventral surface; gonopore subapical on ventral surface.

Type: *Y. flavomarginata* sp.n.

*Y. flavomarginata* sp.n.

Length 4 mm. Shiny. Golden yellow. Face orange. Extreme anterior margin of head black. Crown white disk with poorly delimited faint orangish transverse band; eyes reddish brown, ocelli red. Pronotum with lateral margins narrowly white, anterior margin golden brown, disk with greyish tinge. Scutellum golden, basal triangles and median band orangish. Elytra hyaline, golden brown; costal margin coriaceous, pale yellow, delimited by a narrow dark brown stripe medially, this stripe recurving mesad at base of 5th apical cell and extending to base of 2nd and 3rd apical cells; apical margin of corium fuscous; subapical area of corium with a few distinct, commissural margin of clavus with indistinct, milky spots; veins concolorous. Dorsum of abdomen fuscous, segmental margins and sides orangish. Under surface partly slightly embrowned. Legs golden-brown, immaculate.

Body robust, somewhat depressed. Head a little broader than pronotum, anterior margin with transverse ridges and furrows. Face convex, about 1.33 x as broad as long, lower part roundedly angular in outline; anteclypeus parallel-sided; frontoclypeus 1.1 x as broad as long, broadening upwardly, convex, densely and minutely shagreened; lora rather small; genae shallowly insinuated near eyes; ocellocular area narrow, strongly tapering upwardly. Crown roundedly produced, concave, about

1.14 x as long at middle as laterally, 2.2 x as broad as long, 0.5 x as long as median length of pronotum; frontal region narrow, finely transversely rugose, not shagreened; discal region smooth, sloping apicad; a transverse depression at postfrontal suture; ocelli small, near eyes, slightly below anterior margin of crown, not clearly visible from above. Lateral margins of pronotum very short. Elytra a little longer than abdomen, appendix distinct, cross veins of 4th and 5th apical cells straight, no extra costal veinlets, two closed subapical cells, the outer rather small, narrowly ovate. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1 + 4, of hind knees 2 + 2 + 1.

Male genitalia in Figs. 20–26. Pygofer very short, broad, only slightly insinuated dorsally; side lobes very short, recurved ventromesad, with macrosetae, a pair of appendages arising from median surface near base of anal tube, one appendage blade-like, serrate and directed caudad, the other very slender and recurved ventrocaudad. Anal tube short, extending beyond pygofer, broadening apicad, sclerified. Valve triangular. Genital plates triangular, dorsal surface with a longitudinal elevation, lateral margins curved, macrosetae uniseriate. Apophysis of style long, extending near to tip of genital plates, preapical angle obtuse, ventral arm of basal part short. Connective short and fairly slender. Aedeagus flattened, ventral surface of shaft with a median keel, two pairs of falcate apical appendages; gonopore subapical on ventral surface.

Peru, Yurac, 67 mi E of Tingo Marfa, 350 meters, 1 ♂, holotype, several ♂ paratypes, 4.X.1954, E. I. Schlinger & E. S. Ross.

*Guaporea inornata* sp.n.

Length 5.2 mm. Golden brown. Face with orangish tinge. Crown with faint orangish transverse band on disk. Eyes greyish, ocelli red. Elytra golden hyaline, commissural margin of clavus with traces of milky spots, cross veins of 5th apical cell and one extra costal veinlet reflexed and darkened, other veins golden yellow. Under surface and legs golden, hind tibiae with dark dots.

Body fairly elongate. Head a little broader than pronotum. Facial structure as in *G. laticeps* (Osb.). Anterior margin of head finely and densely transversely ridged and furrowed. Crown only slightly longer at middle than laterally, 2.5 x as broad as long, 0.45 x as long as median length of pronotum; frontal region distinctly elevated, densely and finely transversely striated anteriorly, shagreened basally; discal region sloping apicad, microsculpturing indistinct. Elytra with two closed parallel-sided subapical cells.

Male genitalia in Figs. 27–32. Pygofer short and broad, only slightly tapering apicad, moderately deeply incised dorsally; side lobes short and broad, with several macrosetae and two appendages, one slender process arising from dorsal margin near base of anal tube and directed ventrad, one blade-like appendage arising from ventral margin and recurved caudomesad. Anal tube cylindrical, extending to apex

of pygofer, sclerified. Genital plates as in *G. laticeps* but without sclerified knob on dorsal surface. Styles small, apophysis digitate, preapical angle obtuse. Connective robust. Aedeagus flattened; shaft short, provided with a median keel on ventral surface basally and serrate longitudinal lateral lamellae apically, apex with a pair of claw-like processes; gonopore apical.

Peru, Yurac, 67 mi E Tingo Marfa, 350 meters, 1 ♂, holotype, 11.XII.1954, E. I. Schlinger & E. S. Ross.

Readily distinguished from *G. laticeps* (Osb.) (redescription in Linnavuori & DeLong 1978) in the pale coloring and the male genital structure.

*Parabahita armata* sp.n.

Length 5.75 mm. Shiny. Golden brown. Face orangish, a transverse blackish band below ocelli, upper part of frontoclypeus with 3 transverse brownish bands broken at middle, lower part of face with slight infuscation, antennal pits black. Anterior margin of head pale yellowish with two transverse black bands; disk orangish with trace of a dark transverse band between basal angles of eyes, extreme basal margin whitish. Eyes pale greyish. Pronotum with relatively sparse fuscous irroration on disk. Scutellum whitish yellow, basal triangles and median band orangish. Elytra hyaline, golden brown, with a few milky spots, cells with longitudinal dark brown spots; veins mainly dark brown, cross veins of 4th and 5th apical cells and one extra costal veinlet reflexed and marked with black triangles. Under surface mainly pale. Legs yellow-brown, hind tibiae with dark spots.

Resembling *P. vezenyii* Lv. (Argentina). Crown of uniform length, 2.6 x as broad as long.

Male genitalia in Figs. 33–36. Side lobes of pygofer with two appendages, one heavily sclerified and apically biramose process arising from dorsal margin and recurved ventrad basally, dorsad apically; the second falcate appendage arising from ventral margin and directed caudad. Genital plates broad. Apophysis of style short, digitate. Aedeagus nearly semicircular in lateral aspect, deeply split apically.

Colombia, Cundinamarca, Finca Bella Vista near Sasaima, 1 ♂, holotype, 5.V.1965, P. R. Craig.

Easily distinguished from the other species of the genus by the structure of the pygofer.

*Huachia flavolineata* sp.n.

Fig. 37. Length 4 mm. Fairly shiny. Face blackish brown, upper margin whitish yellow. Crown whitish yellow; eyes reddish grey, ocelli pink. Pronotum and

scutellum with a broad whitish yellow median band interrupted on the former by a short, on the latter by a percurrent narrow red middle stripe. Other parts of pronotum dark brown with obscure pale irroration, a spot behind either eye and lateral margins whitish yellow. Scutellum with large blackish basal triangles. Elytra yellowish to milky hyaline, with abundant fuscous mottling and spots, commissural margin of clavus and subapical area of corium nearly immaculate; veins mainly dark brown, tips of claval veins white, cross veins of 5th apical cell and one extra costal veinlet reflexed and marked with conspicuous black triangles. Under surface and legs dark brown, base of 1st segments of hind tarsi whitish.

Small. Head a little broader than pronotum, anterior margin densely shagreened. Face broad and rather flat; anteclypeus parallel-sided; frontoclypeus broad, expanding upwardly. Crown broadly parabolic, 1.75 x as long at middle as laterally, 1.7 x as broad as long, 0.8 x as long as median length of pronotum; frontal region distinctly elevated and densely shagreened, a strong depression along postfrontal suture; discal region sloping apicad, densely shagreened, shagreening weaker than on frontal region; ocelli near eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum fairly long, disk finely transversely striated and obsolete punctate. Scutellum large, densely shagreened. Elytra with distinct appendix and two closed parallel-sided subapical cells.

7th sternite (♀) in Fig. 38.

Brazil, Mato Grosso, Fazenda João Pinheiros, Rfo Tapirape 240 km from Barra, 1 ♀, holotype, 19.XII.1962, B. Malkin.

Differing greatly from the other species of the genus in the small size and coloring. Generic position tentative in absence of males.

*Tingolix* gen.n.

Medium-sized yellow-brown leafhoppers with dense fuscous irroration.

Body robust. Head as broad as pronotum, anterior margin upturned, sharp. Face flattish, a little broader than long, lower part bluntly angular in outline; anteclypeus long, parallel-sided, apex only indistinctly expanded, base with faint median elevation; frontoclypeus broad, a little longer than broad, moderately broadening upwardly to antennal pits, nearly parallel-sided in upper part, very densely shagreened, opaque, upper margin shiny, faintly shagreened; lora of normal size; genae broad, only shallowly insinuated near eyes; ocellocular area broad. Crown strongly concave, about 2.4 x as broad as long, 1.4 x as long at middle as laterally, nearly 0.4 x as long as median length of pronotum; frontal region fairly broad, shagreened, discal region strongly sloping apicad, microsculpturing indistinct; postfrontal suture rather distinct; ocelli slightly below anterior margin of crown, not clearly visible from above, about 1.5 x their own diameter from eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum short, strongly diverging caudad; disk sloping apicad, basal

margin shagreened. Scutellum large, basal part sloping caudad, apical part somewhat raised. Elytra as long as abdomen, broad, apex obliquely truncate, appendix narrow, apical cells short, two closed parallel-sided subapical cells, no extra cross veins. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1 + 4, of hind knees 2 + 2 + 1.

Male genitalia: Pygofer short and broad, relatively deeply and narrowly incised dorsally; side lobes broad, roundedly truncate apically, with several macrosetae, ventroapical angle with bifid sclerified process, another appendage arising from dorsal margin near base of anal tube and recurved caudoventrad. Anal tube small, sclerified. Valve large, roundedly triangular. Genital plates well sclerified, elongately triangular, lateral margins insinuated, macrosetae in a fluctuate row arising far from margin. Apophysis of style digitate, preapical angle obtuse, basal part broad. Connective short, arms parallel, far from each other. Aedeagus strongly asymmetric; apex of shaft triramose, the two lateral processes sclerified, the median process membranous; gonopore apparently at base of apical processes; phragma sclerified.

Type: *T. piperatus* sp.n.

Apparently related to *Desertana* DeL. & Mart. (Chile) but readily distinguished by the nearly parallel-sided anteclypeus, strongly concave crown, presence of appendix of elytra, spinulation of fore tibiae and in the male genital structure. *Tingolix* resembles genera of the *Yungasia* group in the abundant dark irroration but is easily distinguished from them by the concave crown, short elytra and the male genitalia.

*T. piperatus* sp.n.

Fig. 39. Length 5 mm. Shiny. Yellow-brown with dense dark brown irroration. Entire face with very dense brown irroration. Crown with two irregularly shaped dark brown figures with pale irroration. Eyes reddish brown. Anterior margin of pronotum narrowly pale, disk dark brown with pale irroration. Basal triangles and broad median figure on scutellum dark brown with pale irroration. Elytra subhyaline, yellowish brown with milky patches and very dense dark brown irroration; veins and costal margin yellowish with numerous dark brown spots. Under surface partly embrowned. Legs yellow-brown, femora darkened, tibiae with dark spots.

Body as above.

Male genitalia in Figs. 40–49. One of the lateral processes of aedeagus falcate, the other expanded and bifid apically.

Peru, Monson Valley, Tingo Marfa, 1 ♂, holotype, 11.XII.1954, E. I. Schlinger & E. S. Ross.

*Mocoo* gen.n.

Medium-sized yellow leafhoppers. Crown with two large black spots. Pronotum with broad dark brown band along basal margin.

Body elongate. Head slightly narrower than pronotum, anterior margin rounded to face. Face convex, elongate, lower part elongately triangular in outline; anteclypeus expanding apicad; frontoclypeus rather parallel-sided; lora relatively small; genae broad, very shallowly insinuated near eyes; ocellocular area narrow. Crown of uniform length, frontal region densely shagreened, discal region finely longitudinally striated; postfrontal suture rather obscure; ocelli their own diameter from eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum relatively long, diverging caudad. Elytra elongate, appendix distinct, two closed parallel-sided subapical cells. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1 + 4, of hind knees 2 + 2 + 1.

Male genitalia: Pygofer short, deeply incised dorsally; side lobes recurved mesad apically, with several macrosetae and one very long filamentous seta, caudoventral angles prominent and provided with stiff hairs. Anal tube tapering apicad, sclerified apically and laterally. Valve triangular. Genital plates ending in a thin membranous apex, macrosetae uniseriate, marginal. Apophysis of style slender, strongly recurved laterad apically; preapical angle rounded, ventral arm of basal part short. Connective (Fig. 56) very short, arms strongly divergent. Aedeagal shaft very short, arising from dorsal part of basal plate, flattened, provided with claw-like apical appendages; gonopore apical.

Type: *M. elegans* sp.n.

Of the *Copididonus* group. Distinguished from the other genera as follows:

- 1(4) Aedeagus with appendages. Apophysis of style long . . . . . 2
- 2(3). Pygofer with falcate appendages. Anal tube membranous. Connective long. Shaft of aedeagus long and gracile, arising from ventral part of basal plate . . . . . *Copididonus* Lv.
- 3(2). Pygofer without appendages. Anal tube sclerified apically and laterally. Connective very short. Aedeagal shaft very short, flattened, arising from dorsal part of basal plate . . . . . *Mocoo* gen.n.
- 4(1). Aedeagus simple. Apophysis of style short, claw-like. Anal tube rather large, sclerified. Side lobes of pygofer serrate . . . . . *Serratus* Lv.

*M. elegans* sp.n.

Fig. 50. Length 5 mm. Opaquely shiny. Yellow. Face pale ochraceous, frontoclypeus with conspicuous black middle spot in lower part, black spots of crown

extending on to upper margin of face. Crown with two large black spots; eyes greyish. Pronotum with broad dark brown band along basal margin. Scutellum immaculate. Elytra yellow hyaline, apex of corium and basal part of costal margin nearly colorless, fairly large subapical fuscous spot on costal margin. Under surface and legs pale ochraceous, immaculate.

Body as above. Crown about 2.2 x as broad as long, 0.5 x as long as median length of pronotum.

Male genitalia in Figs. 51–56

Colombia, 15 mi SW Mocoa, Narino, 1610 meters, 1 ♂, holotype, 1.III.1955, E. I. Schlinger & E. S. Ross.

*Exitianus fasciolatus* (Mel.)

*Athysanus fasciolatus* Melichar 1911:107.

*Athysanus digressus* Van Duzee 1933:32, syn.n.

Body small and relatively gracile, length 3–4 mm. General coloring pale, a broad black band between eyes on crown, a row of small black spots along anterior margin of pronotum, scutellum with conspicuous black basal triangles. Side lobes of pygofer distinctive, with 4–5 black spatulate macrosetae.

Material studied: Galapagos Islands, Chatham Island, 1 ♂, holotype, and 1 ♀, allotype of *Athysanus digressus*, 17.IV.1932, M. Willows, in the California Academy of Sciences. A widespread intertropical species. In South America known also from Chile.

## Resumen

Se describen trece nuevas especies neotropicales de homópteros cicadélidos deltocefalinos distribuidas en 12 géneros de los cuales *Caruya*, *Mocoa*, *Tingopix*, *Tingolix* y *Yuraca* son nuevos para la ciencia.

El homóptero *Athysanus digressus* V. Dz. se reduce a sinónimo de *Exitianus fasciolatus* (Mel.).

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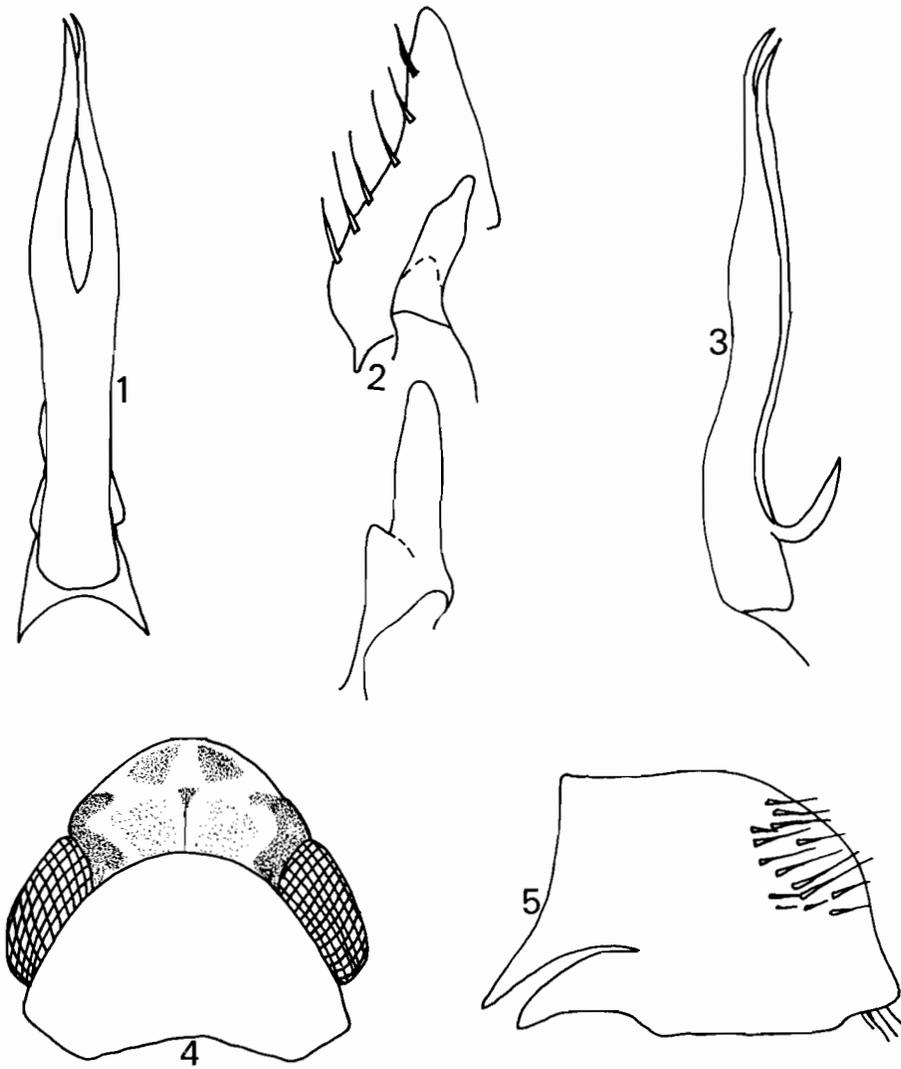


Plate I. Figs. 1–3 *Amplicephalus discalis* (V. D.) (type). 1. sedaeagus ventrally; 2. genital plate and style ventrally; 3. aedeagus laterally; Figs. 4–11 *Tingopyx ramosus* n.sp. 4. head and pronotum; 5. pygofer laterally.

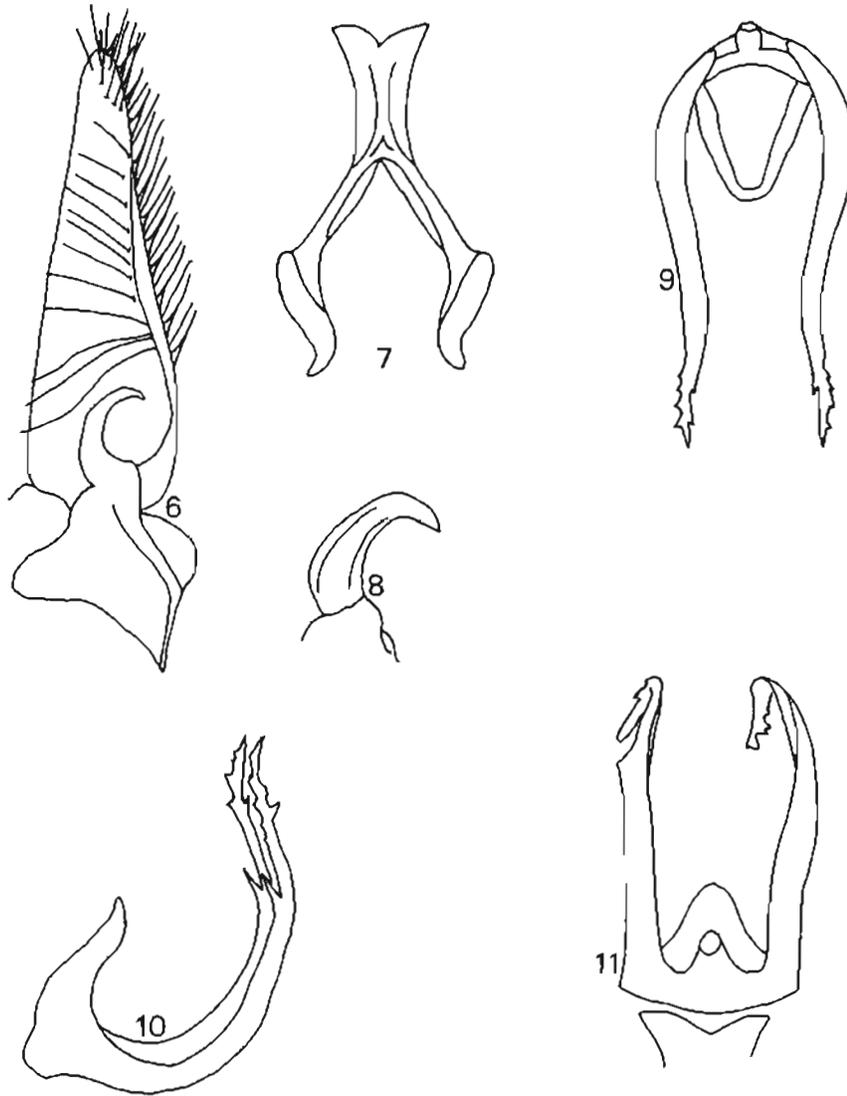


Plate II. *T. ornatus* n.sp. 6. plate and style; 7. connective; 8. apex of style; 9. aedeagus ventrally; 10. aedeagus laterally; 11. aedeagus ventrally.

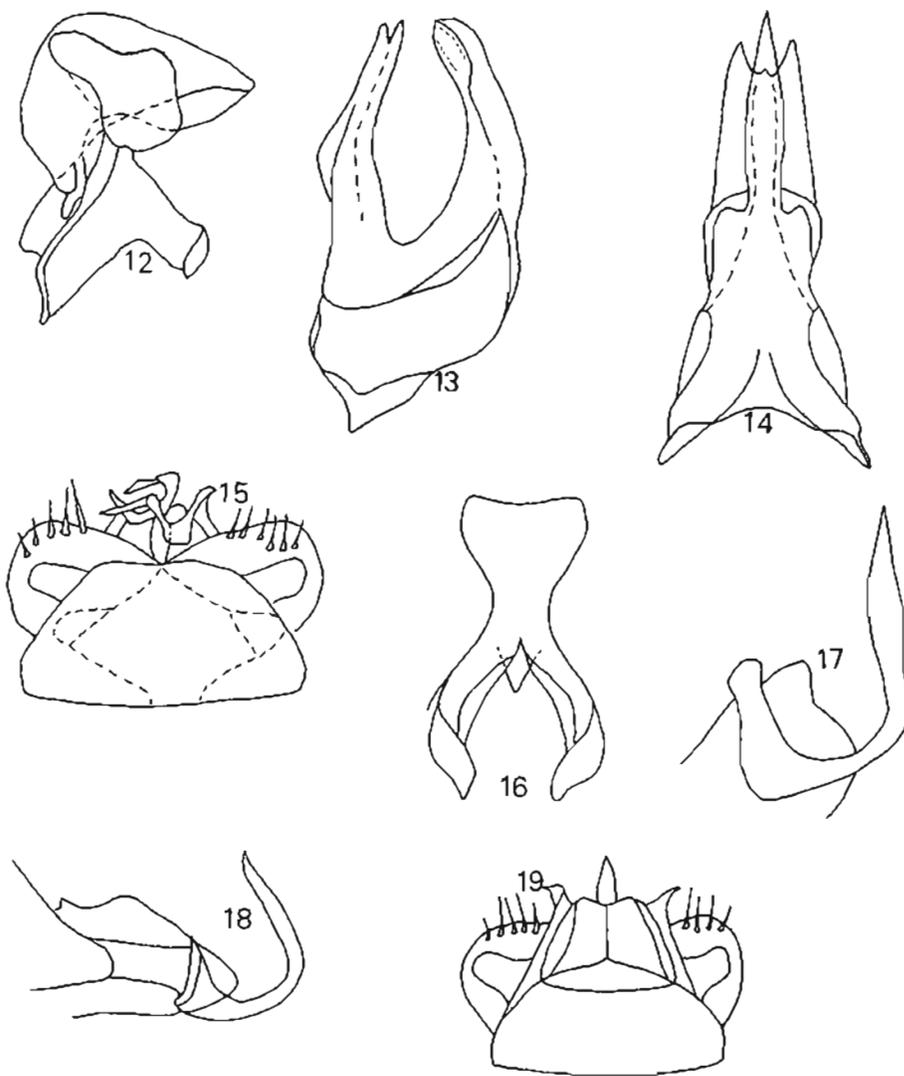


Plate III. Figs. 12–19 *Caruya brevicauda* n.sp. 12. plate and style; 13. aedeagus laterally; 14. aedeagus ventrally; 15. genital segment dorsally; 16. connective. 17. side lobe of pygofer; caudally; 18. side lobe of pygofer laterally; 19. genital segment ventrally.

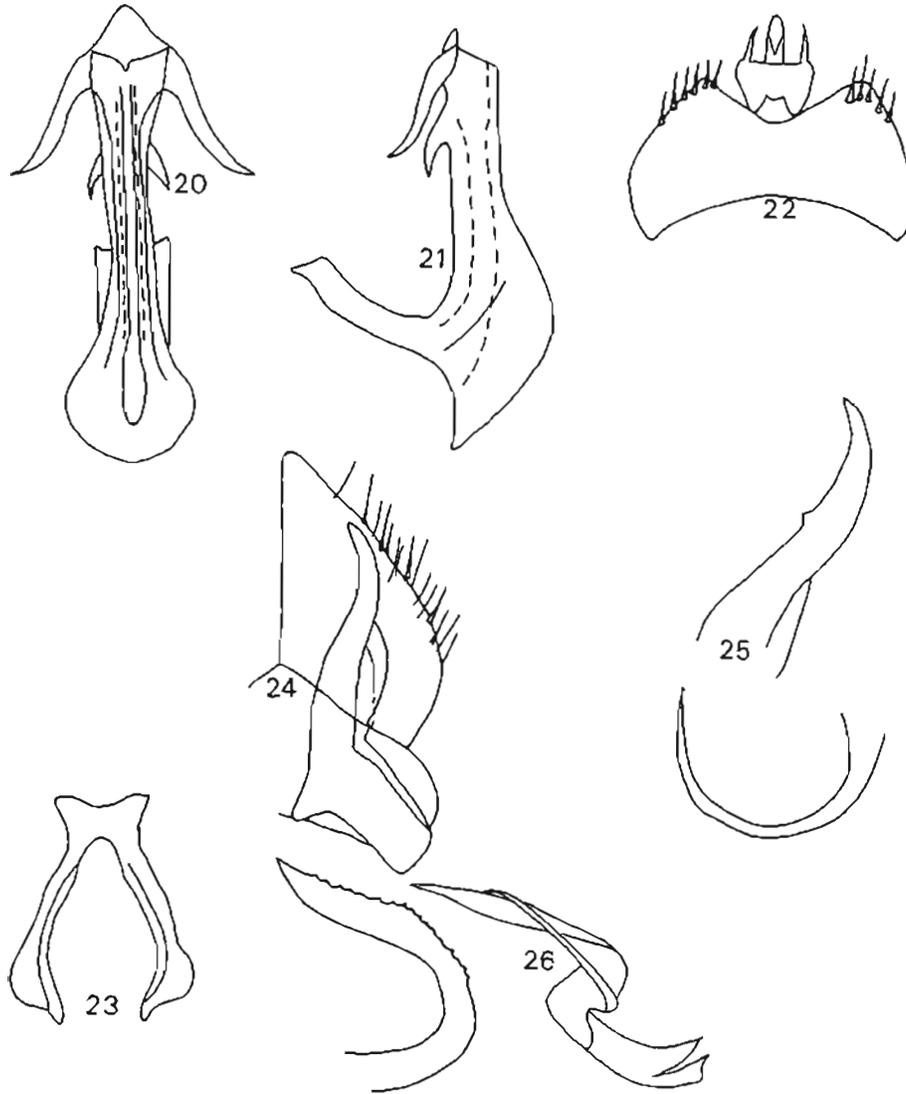


Plate IV. Figs. 20–26 *Yuraca flavomarginata* n.sp. 20. aedeagus ventrally; 21. aedeagus laterally; 22. pygofer and anal tube dorsally; 23. connective; 24. plate and style ventrally; 25. apex of style; 26. side lobe of pygofer ventrally.

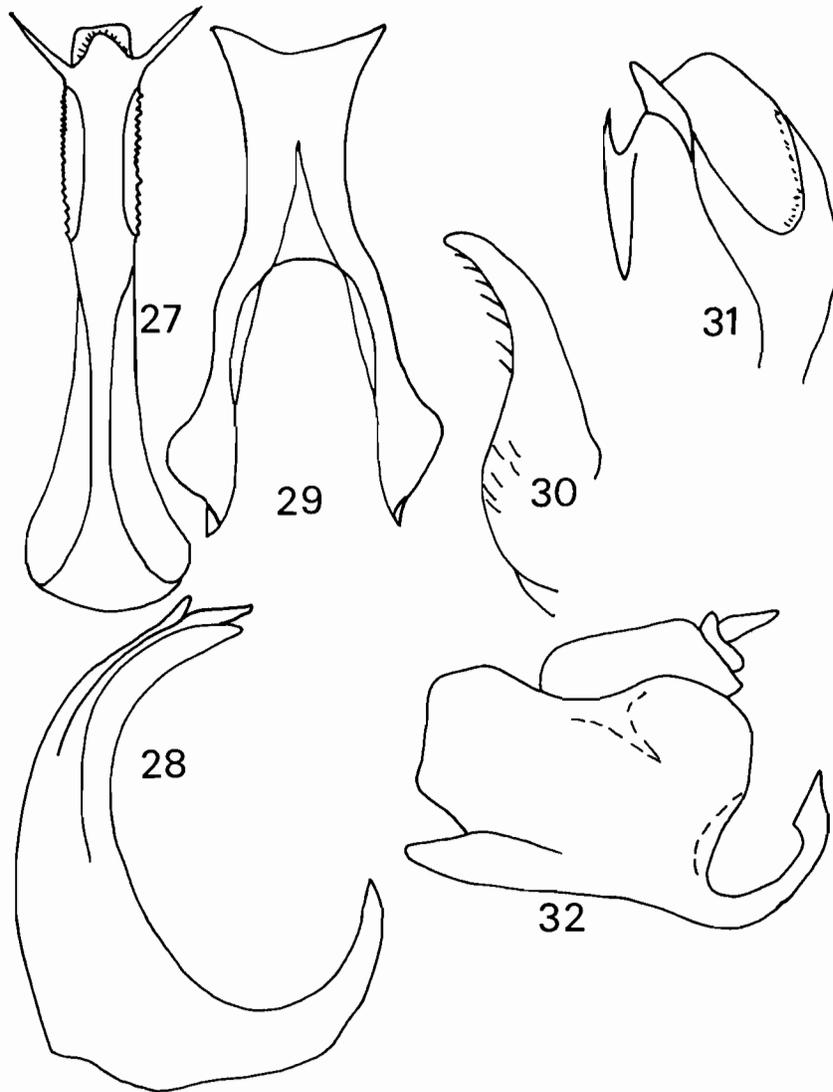


Plate V. Figs. 27–32 *Guaporea inornata* n.sp. 27. aedeagus ventrally; 28. aedeagus laterally; 29. connective; 30. apex of style ventrally; 31. side lobe of pygofer; 32. pygofer without macrosetae, laterally.

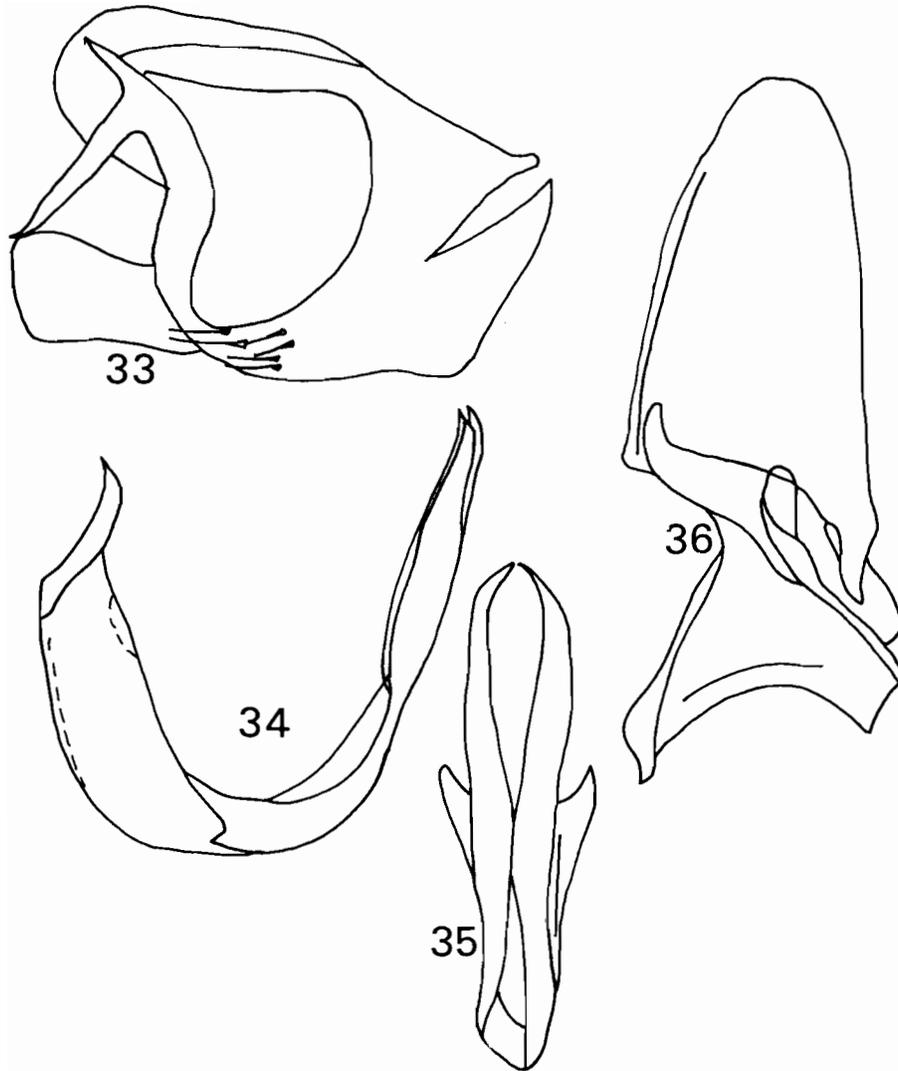


Plate VI. Figs. 33–36 *Parabahita armata* n.sp. 33. pygofer and anal tube laterally; 34. aedeagus laterally; 35. aedeagus ventrally; 36. plate without macrosetae and style.

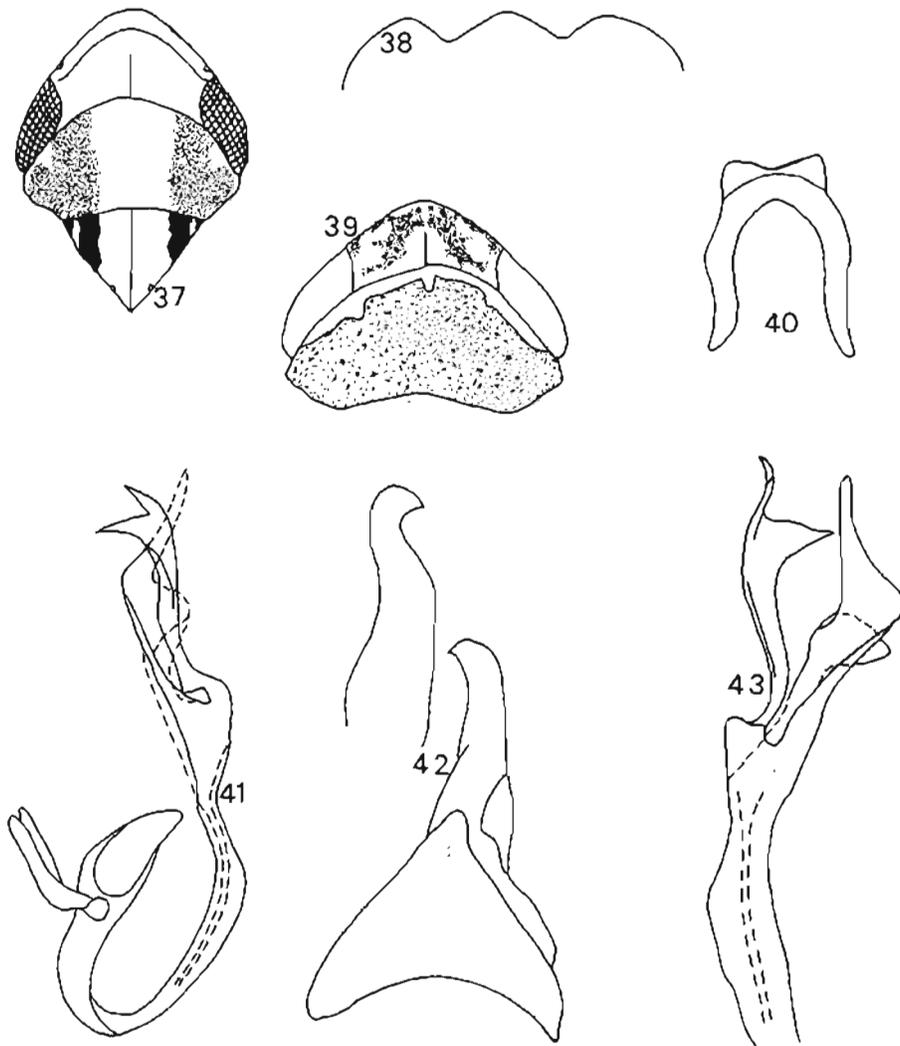


Plate VII. Figs. 37–38 *Huachia flavolineata* n.sp. 37. head, pronotum, scutellum dorsally; 38. ♀ seventh sternum. Figs. 39–43 *Tingolix piperatus* n.sp. 39. head and pronotum; 40. connective; 41. aedeagus and connective laterally; 42. style ventrally; 43. apex of aedeagus ventrally.

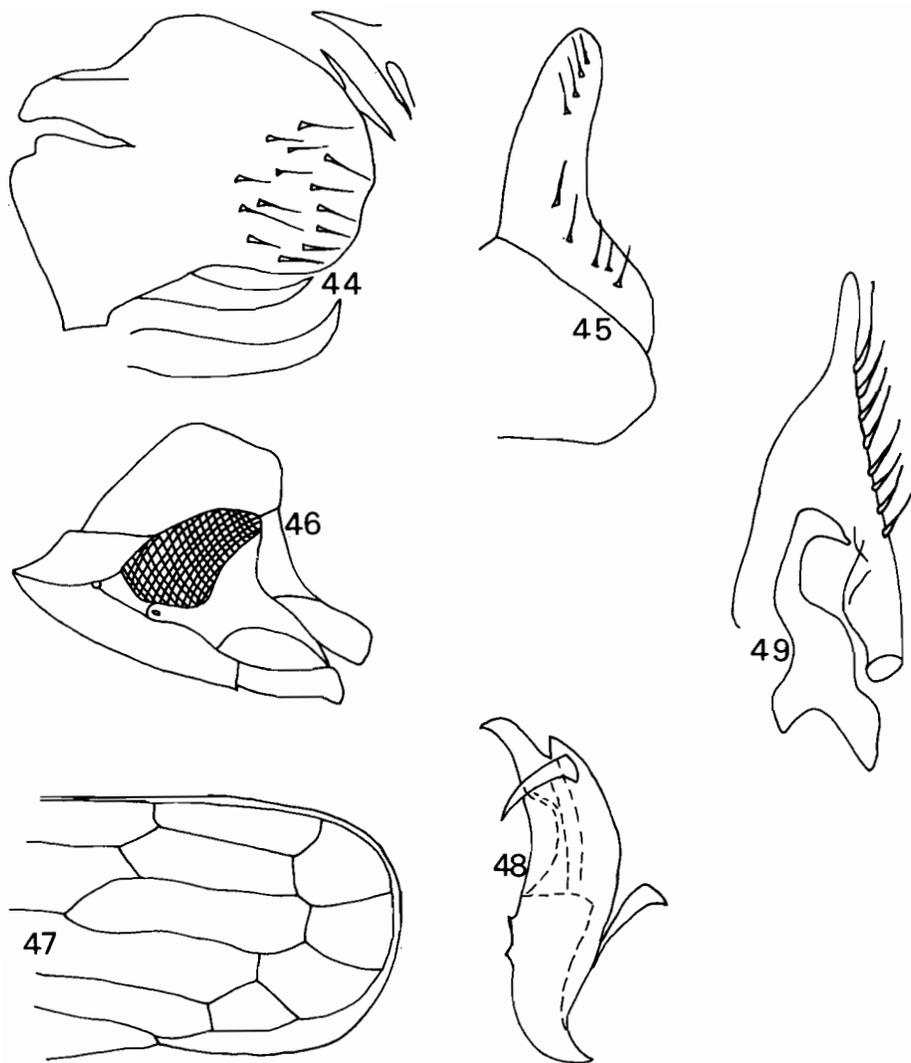


Plate VIII. Figs. 44–47 *T. piperatus* n.sp. 44. pygofer lobe laterally; 45. plate and valve ventrally. 46. head and pronotum laterally; 47. apex of forewing. Figs. 48–49 *Mocoo elegans* n.sp. 48. aedeagus laterally; 49. style & plate laterally.

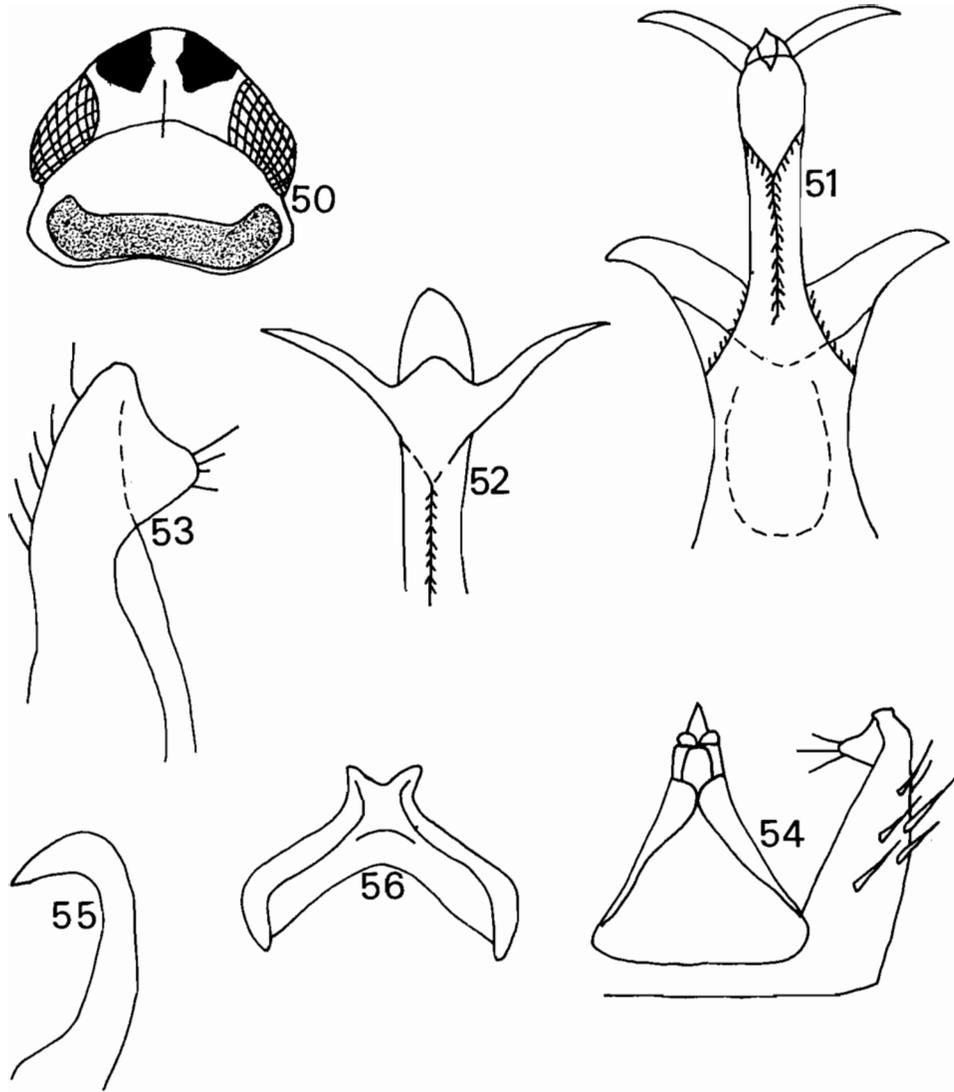


Plate IX. Figs. 50–56 *Mocoa elegans* n.sp. 50. head & pronotum dorsally; 51. aedeagus ventrally 52. aedeagus apex oblique ventrally; 53. lobe of pygofer ventrally; 54. pygofer and anal tube dorsally; 55. style apex laterally; 56. connective.