

New or Little Known Agallinae from Central America (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

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ABSTRACT: Five new species are described: *Agallopsis putana* n. sp. (Panama), *A. pallidipennis* n. sp. (Panama), *A. imitans* n. sp. (Panama), *Agallia freytagi* n. sp. (Honduras) and *A. panamensis* n. sp. (Panama). The male and female genitalia of *Euragallia nervata* (Om.) are illustrated.

The five new species of agalline leafhoppers described at this time are from Honduras and Panama. The Honduras species was collected by Freytag and Gibson in 1967. The Panama specimens were collected by J. G. Sanders (1921), later by T. T. Howard (1939) and Triplehorn and DeLong collected material in 1967. *Euragallia nervata* (Om.) has been collected in Guatemala, Salvador, Panama and Mexico.

Agalliopsis puntana sp. n.

Fig. 1. Length 5 mm. Yellow-brown. ♂. Face with two large squarish spots in upper margin, an inverted T-shaped figure in upper part, a ring around ocelli, anteclypeus, and a round large spot at antennal pits, black; frontoclypeus with short dark lateral arcs; margins of lora dark. Crown with small apical spot and two pairs of triangular lateral spots black; eyes brown. Pronotum with anterior margin, median stripe and a large transverse discal spot on either side, black. Scutellum black, base with T-shaped middle spot, apex with margins, pale. Elytra mainly dark brown, appearing striated owing to pale veins, the most distinct of which are the claval veins, claval suture and the basal parts of the forks of M. Under surface largely black. Legs yellow-brown. ♀. Like male but paler. Dark pattern less intense. Discal spots of pronotum round. Scutellum pale yellow with basal triangles and two dots in basal part and a middle spot in apex, black. Elytra golden brown with longitudinal dark shadows; veins as in ♂.

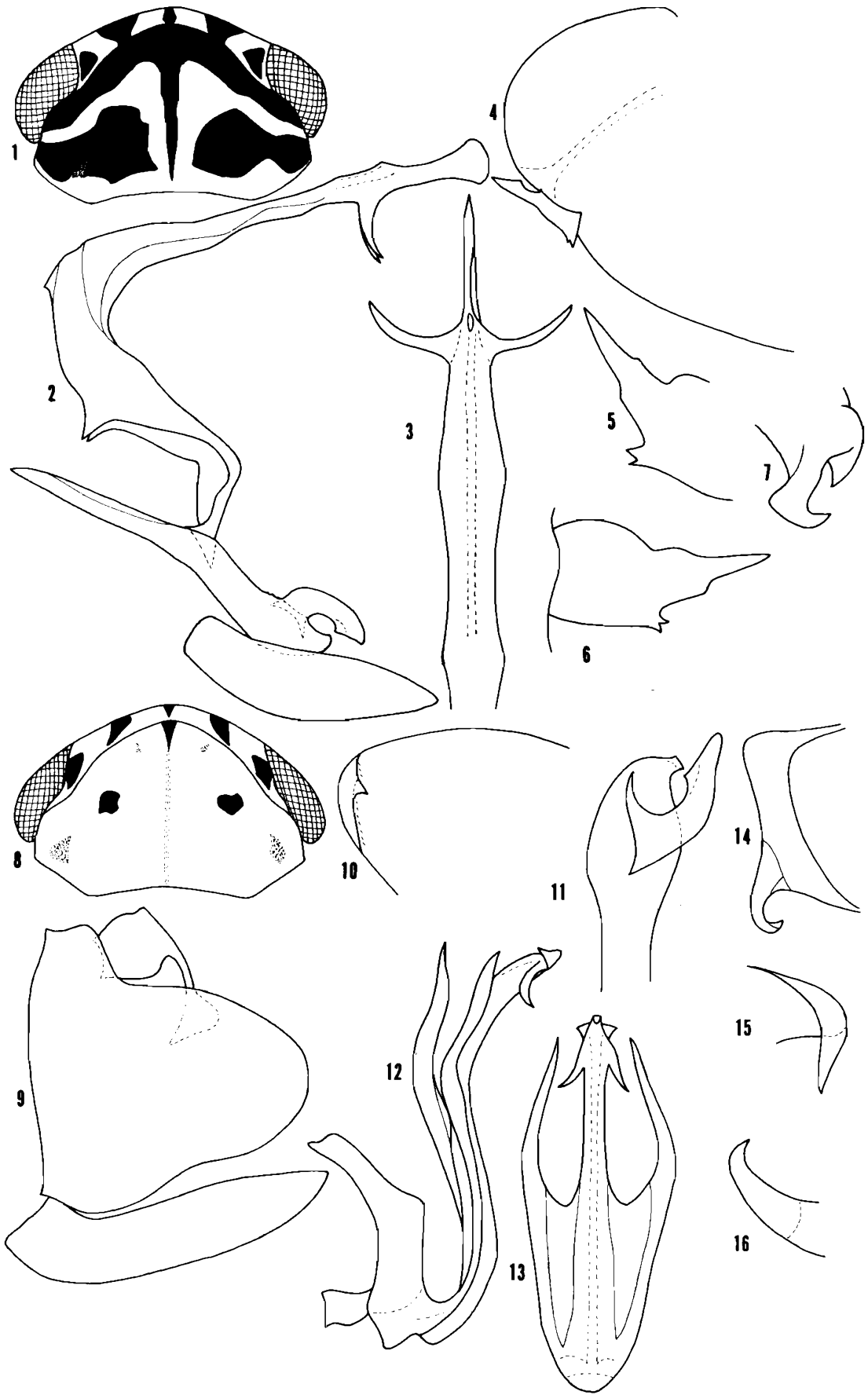
Body large. Elytra with two closed subapical cells.

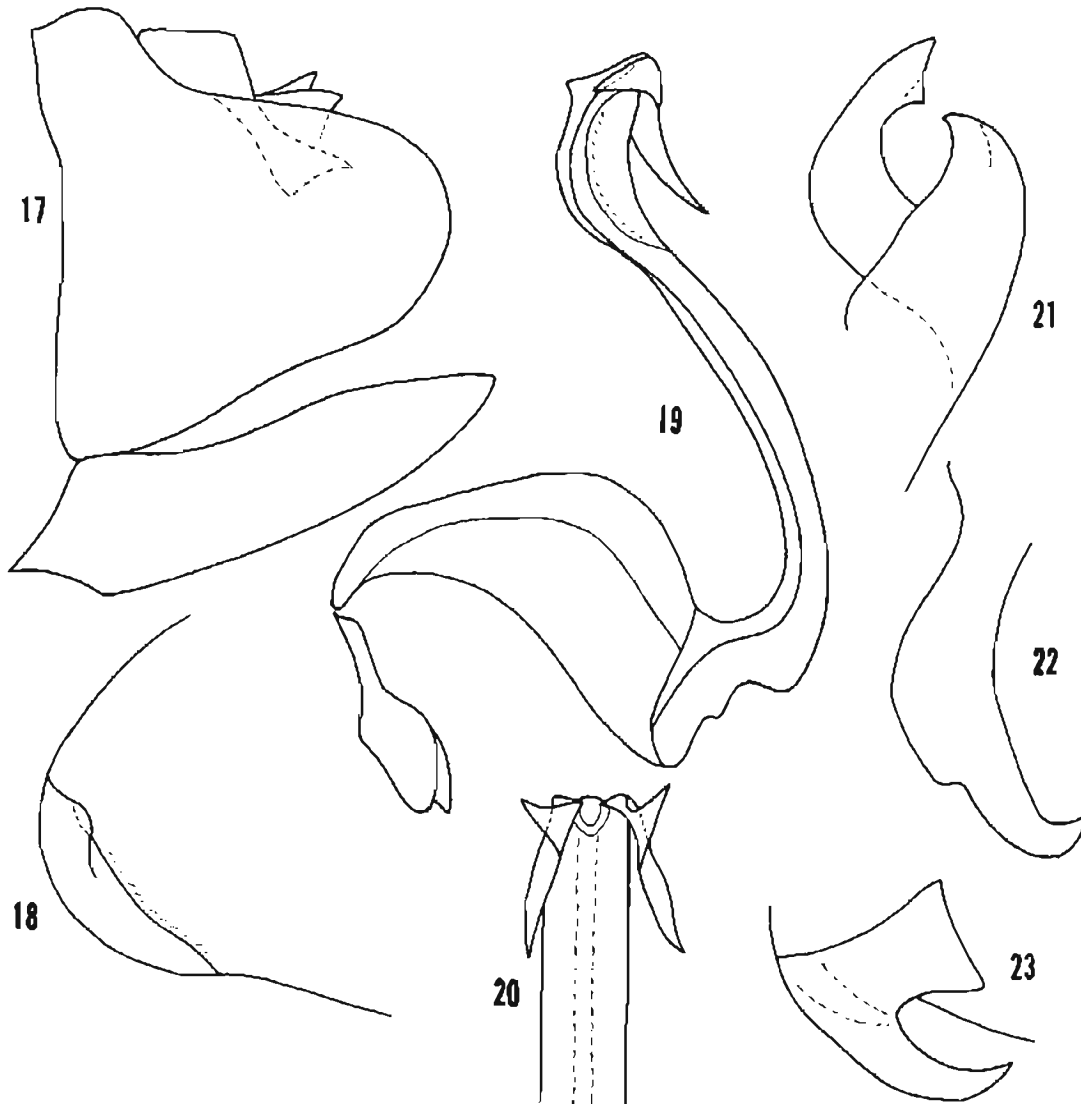
Male genitalia in Figs. 2-7. Side lobes of pygofer rounded, apical margin provided with wing-like irregularly dentate process. Anal tube short and broad, basal ventral angles with small claw-like process. Genital plates triangular. Aedeagus with enlarged base; shaft band-like and rather straight, a pair of subapical falcate processes recurved laterodorsad, apex of aede-

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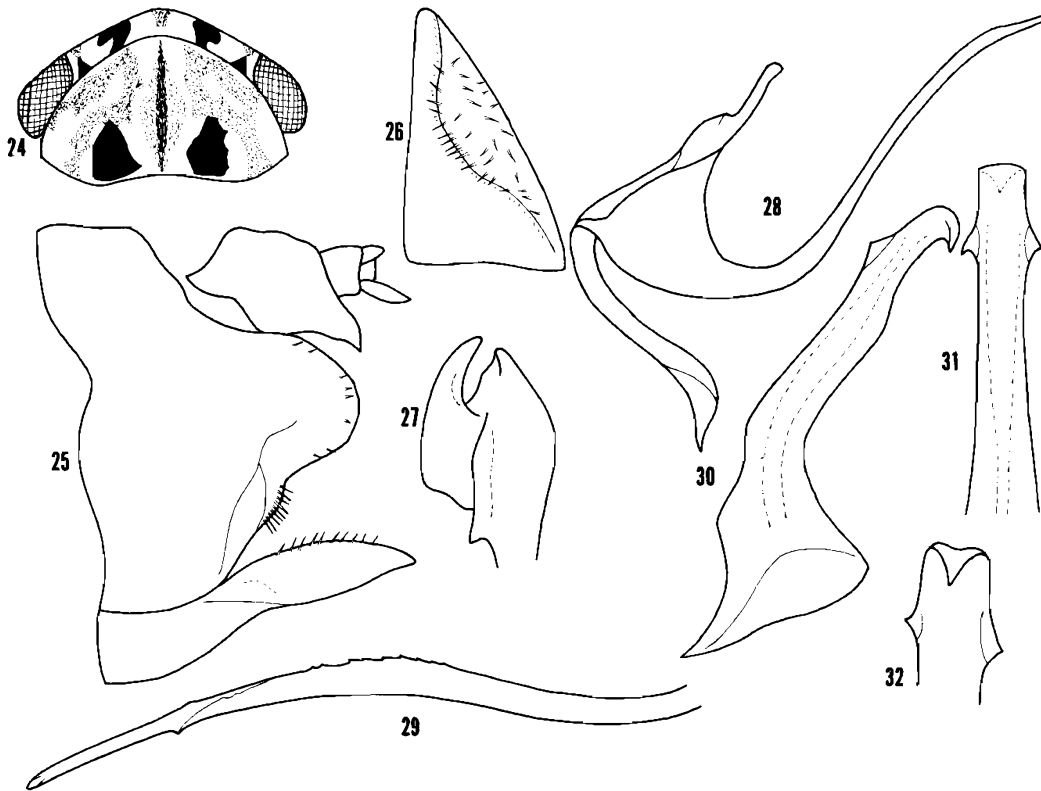


Figs. 17-23. *Agalliopsis imitans* sp. n.: 17 genital segment (δ) from side; 18 side lobe of pygofer, median aspect; 19 aedeagus and connective, lateral aspect; 20 apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect; 21 apex of style; 22-23 process of anal tube in different aspects.

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Figs. 1-7. *Agalliopsis puntana* sp. n.: 1 head and pronotum; 2 aedeagus, style and genital plate from side; 3 apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect; 4 side lobe of pygofer, median aspect; 5-6 process of same in different aspects; 7 process of anal tube.

Figs. 8-16. *Agalliopsis pallidipennis* sp. n.: 8 head and pronotum; 9 genital segment (δ) from side; 11 apex of style; 12 aedeagus in lateral, 13 in ventral aspect; 14-16 process of anal tube in different aspects.



Figs. 24–32. *Agallia freytagi* sp. n.: 24 head and pronotum; 25 genital segment (δ) from side; 26 genital plate, dorsal aspect; 27 apex of style; 28 aedeagus and connective, lateral aspect; 29 apex of aedeagus.—*A. modesta* Osb. & Ball: 30 aedeagus, lateral aspect; 31 apex of same in ventral, 32 in dorsal aspect.

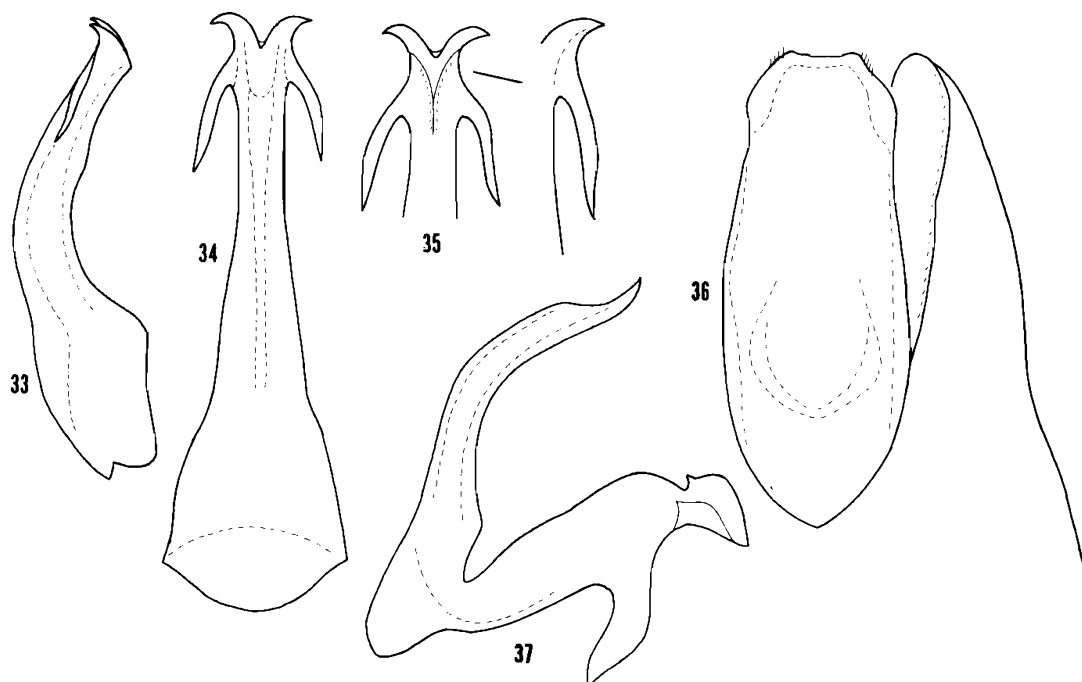
gus lamellate, in lateral aspect expanding apicad. 7th sternite (δ) long, rectangular, hind margin slightly undulate.

Panama, Cerro Punta, 1 δ , type, and 1 ♀ paratype, 22.XII.1939, T. T. Howard.

Easily recognized by the large size, pattern and the male genitalia.

Agalliopsis pallidipennis sp. n.

Fig. 8. Length 3 mm. Pale greyish ochraceous. Face, besides extensions of spots of crown, with a transverse row or 4 small black spots (one spot mesad of either ocellus, one near either eye); also antennal pits black. Crown with 5 small black spots; eyes reddish. Pronotum with a median triangle in anterior margin and a pair of small round discal spots black, otherwise ornamented with a very narrow indistinct brown median stripe, two very small dark middle dots near anterior margin and a triangular brown spot (sometimes absent) near humeral angles. Scutellum pale yellow, small



Figs. 33–37. *Agallia panamensis* sp. n.: 33 aedeagus in lateral, 34 in ventral aspect; 35 apex of same, dorsal aspect.—*Euragallia nervata* (Om.) (ex from Santa Fe): 36 genital plates and side lobe of pygofer, ventral aspect; 37 aedeagus, lateral aspect.

basal triangles and a small triangular apical spot black. Elytra immaculate, hyaline, greyish yellow, veins concolorous. Flying wings smoky. Dorsum of abdomen embrowned medially. Under surface of thorax with dark spots. Venter and legs uniformly pale.

Small. Elytra with two closed subapical cells.

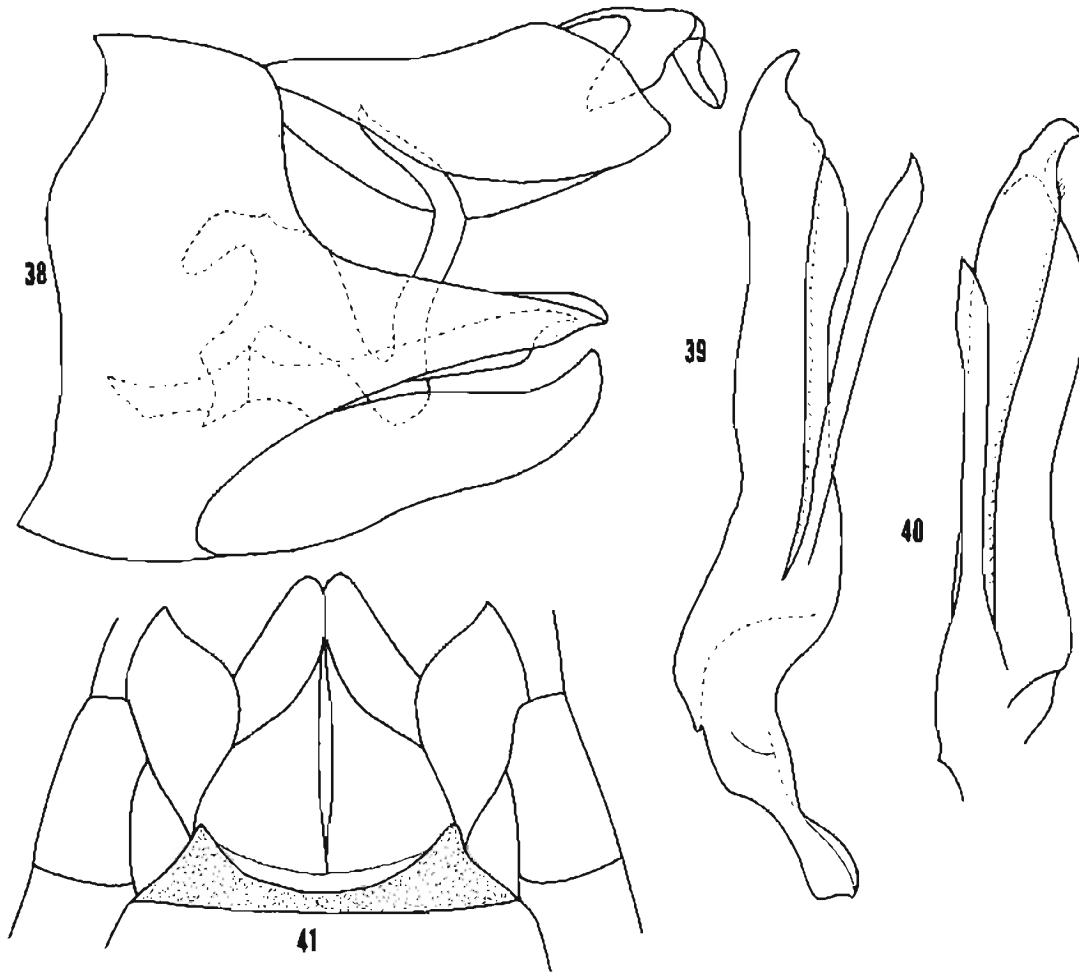
Male genitalia in Figs. 9–16. Side lobes of pygofer rounded, apical margin incurved and provided with a small tooth. Anal tube short, basal ventral angles with claw-like process recurved mesad. Genital plates elongately triangular. Aedeagus with shaft and a pair of falcate lateral appendages fused with each other basally, shaft with two claw-like apical processes recurved ventrobasad and with a pair of teeth directed dorsad. Hind margin of 7th sternite (♀) subtruncate.

Panama, Cristobal C.Z., 1 ♂, type, and 3 paratypes, 20.II.1921, and Gamboa C.Z., 1 paratype, 16.II.1921, J. G. Sanders; Las Cumbres, 1 paratype, 6.VIII.1973, H. Wolda.

Recognized by the small size, pale coloring and the male genitalia.

Agalliopsis imitans sp. n.

Length 2.8 mm. Like the preceding but black discal spots on pronotum larger, body appearing somewhat shorter and more robust, and aedeagus



Figs. 38–41. *Euragallia nervata* (Om.) (ex from Santa Fe); 38 genital segment (♂) from side; 39–40 style; 41 genital segment (♀) (ex from Gamboa), ventral aspect (7th sternite stippled).

(Figs. 19–20) different: basal part flattened, shaft long, narrow, band-like, apical processes as in *A. pallidipennis*, lateral appendages absent. Other genitalia in Figs. 17–18 and 21–23.

Panama, Las Cumbres, 1 ♂, type, 6.VIII.1973, H. Wolda.

Agallia freytagi sp. n.

Fig. 24. Length 4 mm. Yellow-brown. Face with brownish tinge, upper margin with two black spots; an inverted T-shaped spot on upper and short lateral arcs on lower part of frontoclypeus brown; elongate spot on anteclypeus, antennal pits and stripe along lateral margins of frontoclypeus, black; margins of lora brown. Crown with 4 black spots and brown apical dot; eyes reddish. Pronotum with two large black spots in basal part of disk, a dark brown narrow median line and indistinct infuscation along anterior margin

and near the basal spots and midline. Scutellum pale yellow, basal triangles slightly embrowned. Elytra brownish hyaline, claval cells and a stripe near costal margin darker; veins pale. Under surface and legs with dark spots.

Resembling *A. peregrinans* (St.) (= *lingula* V. Dz.) but larger. Body fairly elongate. Elytra with two closed subapical cells.

Male genitalia in Figs. 25–29. Side lobes of pygofer short, rounded, with stiff marginal bristles, without appendages. Anal tube without processes. Genital plates short, triangular, lateral margins broadly upcurved and provided with numerous stiff bristles. Connective long. Shaft of aedeagus filiform, long, basal part straight, apical part slightly recurved ventrad.

Honduras, El Zamorano, Francisco Morazan, Mt. Uyuca, cloud forest, alt. 6000 ft, 1 ♂, type. 18.VIII.1967, P. H. Freytag & L. P. Gibson.

Resembling *A. quadripunctata* (Prov.) and *A. excavata* Om. in the shape of aedeagus but easily distinguished by the coloring and the presence of stiff bristles in the genital segment.

Agallia panamensis sp. n.

Length 3.0–3.25 mm. Like *A. modesta* Osb. & Ball but apex of aedeagus (Figs. 33–35) split with branches recurved laterad and subapical appendages long, falcate, directed basad (in *A. modesta* the sharp apex of aedeagus (Figs. 30–32) is recurved dorsad and the subapical processes are short, tooth-like).

Panama, Prov. Chica, 1 ♂, type, 12.VI.1967, DeLong & Triplehorn; numerous paratypes from Alhajuela C.Z., 11.II.1921, J. G. Sanders; Barro Colorado Is. C.Z., 19.V.1967, DeLong & Triplehorn; Cristobal C.Z., 30.I.1921, J. G. Sanders; Darien Prov., Sante Fe, 28.V.1967, DeLong & Triplehorn; Gamboa C.Z., 16.II.1921, J. G. Sanders; Las Cumbres, VI–VIII.1973, H. Wolda; Panama City C.Z., 2.III.1921, J. G. Sanders; Fort Armuelles, 12.IV.1939, T. T. Howard.

Euragallia nervata (Om.)

Male and female genitalia illustrated in Figs. 38–41.

Material studied: several exx from Guatemala, Asuncion, 27.III.1942, Popoya, 9.III.1942, Progreso, III.1942, in coll. DeLong. Salvador, Puerto La Libertad, 22.III.1942, San Vicente Apastapegue, 22.III.1942, San Miguel, 18.III.1942, coll. DeLong. Panama, Darien Prov. Santa Fe, 2.VI.1967, DeLong & Triplehorn; Gamboa C.Z., 16.II.1921, J. G. Sanders. Previously known from Mexico.