

**TWO NEW GENERA, PROXIMA AND  
ANGUCEPHALA AND TWO NEW SPECIES  
OF GYPONINAE (Homoptera:Cicadellidae)<sup>1</sup>**

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ABSTRACT

Two new genera **Proxima** and **Angucephala** and two new species, **P. ocellata** n. sp. from Brazil and **A. mellana** n. sp. from Columbia, Honduras and Venezuela are described.

A key to the genera of the world Gyponinae was published (1972) by DeLong and Freytag. Two new genera, **Proxima** and **Angucephala** not included in the key and the type-species, **P. ocellata** n. sp. and **A. mellana** n. sp. are described in the following pages. Both genera

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are apparently related to *Prairiana*. *Proxima* resembles *Gyponana* in appearance but bears a pair of parameres. *Angucephala* also bears parameres and has a very narrow head.

#### ***Proxima* new genus**

Head narrower than pronotum. Crown strongly produced, spade-like. Ocelli large, close to median line near base of crown. Forewings long, narrow with normal venation. Male aedeagus with parameres. Size rather large, more than 10 mm. Color generally yellow.

Type species: *Proxima ocellata* n. sp.

*Proxima* somewhat resembles *Gyponana* in size and form, but the male aedeagus has parameres which are lacking in *Gyponana*. This genus is closely related to *Prairiana* on the basis of the male styles being similar. Only the type-species is known at this time.

#### *Proxima ocellata* n. sp.

(Figs. 1-4)

Length of male 11 mm. Crown strongly produced apex blunt, rounded, a little wider between eyes at base than median length, anterior margin thin at tip. Ocelli two-thirds distance from apex to base, near median line of crown. Head narrower than pronotum. Forewings with simple venation.

Color: Crown, pronotum, scutellum and forewings yellow without markings.

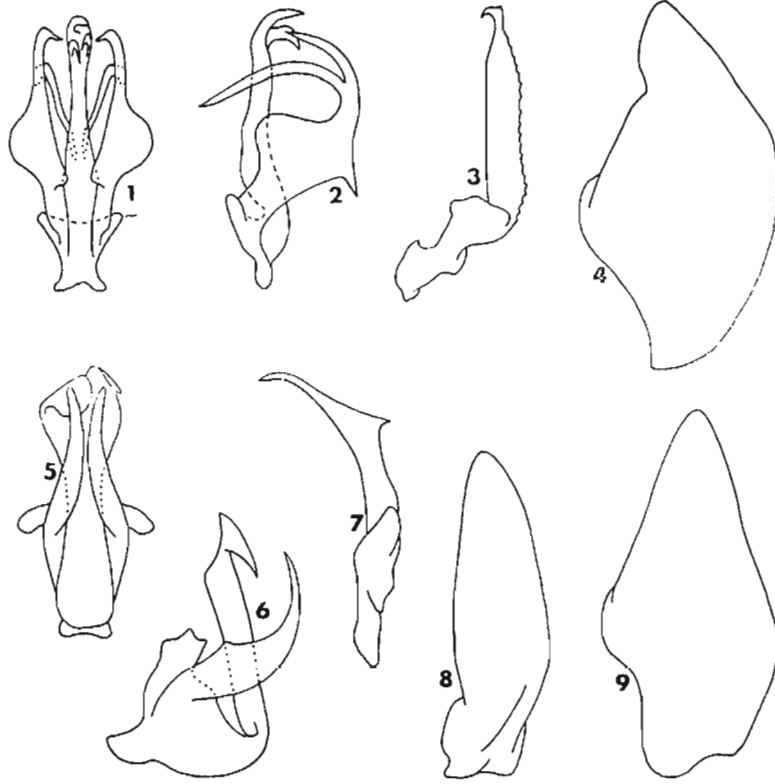
Male genitalia: Plates five times as long as median width, apices narrow, pointed. Style with blade tapering on apical half, concavely notched subapically on dorsal margin, forming a rounded apical head-like structure with a prominent pointed tooth on dorsobasal margin. Aedeagus with shaft long, slender, composed of two portions at apex, ventral portion cleft with tips separated, dorsal portion bluntly rounded, with gonopore; parameres large, expanded near base, then narrowing and dividing into two pair of pointed apices, ventral pair ending near apex of shaft, dorsal pair recurving dorsad and ending near middle of shaft.

Holotype male: labeled "Tijuco Presto, E. Santo, Brazil, XII-36, A. Maller, Frank Johnson Donor," in the North Carolina State University Collection.

#### ***Angucephala* new genus**

Head much narrower than pronotum. Crown broadly rounded and slightly raised along anterior margin. Ocelli large, placed two-thirds distance from anterior margin to base, equidistant from each other and proximal eye. Forewings long, narrow with normal venation. Male aedeagus with lateral parameres. Size rather large (12-13 mm). Color generally yellow.

Type-species: *Angucephala mellana* n. sp.



FIGS. 1-4 *Proxima ocellata* n. sp. 1. aedeagus—ventrally, 2. aedeagus—laterally, 3. style—laterally, 4. pygofer—laterally. FIGS. 5-9 *Angucephala mellana* n. sp. 5. aedeagus—ventrally, 6. aedeagus—laterally, 7. style—laterally, 8. plate—ventrally, 9. pygofer laterally.

*Angucephala* somewhat resembles *Chloronana* in overall size and color, but differs in not being flattened dorsoventrally, head not prolonged, normal wing venation, and male genitalia closer to *Prairiana*. This genus is represented at this time by the type-species which has been found in Central and South America.

*Angucephala mellana* n. sp.  
(Figs. 5-9)

Length of male 12.5 mm, female 13 mm. Crown one-third wider at base than median length, anterior margin broadly rounded. Crown flat, ocelli on disc between anterior margins of eyes, two-thirds from apex to base, equidistant from each other and from proximal eye. Anterior margin distinct, nearly foliaceous.

Color: Clypeus and postclypeus black to base of antennal pits; upper third of postclypeus and bases of antennae yellow. Eyes brown, darker beneath margin, lighter above margin. Crown, pronotum and scutellum yellow, unmarked. Forewings yellow, costal area and veins white. A black spot on base of costal margin with four additional black spots; the first, second and fourth are triangular, the third is elongate extending almost across base of second antepical cell. A broad elongate black margin extends almost across middle of clavus from commissure; an elongate spot at tip of clavus extends across base of inner apical cell. Other small brown to black spots in cells and at ends of apical veins.

Male genitalia: Plates three and one-half times as long as median width; apices narrow, bluntly pointed. Style with blade concavely curved on dorsal margin, with a sharp pointed projecting tooth on ventral margin at half length of blade, beyond which apical half gradually narrowed to a narrow, dorsally curved, pointed apex. Aedeagus with shaft broad in ventral view with a broadened apical half which is incised at middle of apex forming two rounded apical processes which bend ventrally; parameres arising from base not extending to apex of shaft, apical two-thirds tapering to narrow sharp pointed apices.

Female genitalia: Seventh sternum with lateral angles broadly rounded to a shallowly, concavely excavated posterior margin with central third broadly, concavely notched and broadly black margined.

Holotype male: labeled "Honduras, 1940, W. VonHagen." Allotype female: labeled "Rancho Grande, Venezuela, 14-V-1945, Gift of New York Zoo. Soc., Dept. Tropical Research, William Beebe Dir." Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Rancho Grande, nr. Maracay, Venezuela, 30-V-1946, Gift of New York Zoo. Soc., Dept. Tropical Research, William Beebe Dir.; 1 ♀, Cauca Popayan, Finca Manaznal, Columbia, 2200 m., 9-I-59, R. F. Ruppel.

Holotype, allotype and 1 ♀ paratype in the American Museum of Natural History collection. Paratypes also in the U.S. National Museum (1 ♀) and the DeLong Collection (1 ♂, 1 ♀).

#### LITERATURE CITED

- DeLong, Dwight M. and Paul H. Freytag. 1972. Key to the Gyponinae. A key to the known Genera and Descriptions of Five New Genera. Jour. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 45:218-235.