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A NEW GENUS, *ARAPONA*, AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF GYPONINAE (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) RELATED TO CLINONELLA[1]

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Abstract. A new genus *Arapona* and two new species, *A. vallea* and *A. devisa* n. sp. related to *Clinonella* are described.

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Two similar species of leafhoppers, one collected in Peru in 1943 and another in Panama in 1967, have recently been studied. They resemble species of *Gypona* in general appearance but the pronotum and head are declined and they appear more closely related to *Clinonella* DeLong and Freytag (1971, 1972). They are described and placed in the genus *Arapona*, new genus. The types are in the DeLong collection at Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.

Genus *Arapona* n. gen.

Pronotum declivate, bent sharply just anterior to scutellum, sloping to depressed head, which is a continuation of angled pronotum. Head broadly rounded, semicircular, margin of crown thin, ocelli much nearer anterior than posterior margin of crown. Male genitalia with paraphyses.

Type species—*Arapona vallea* n. sp.

In general appearance, this genus seems to be related to *Gypona* but the declivate type of pronotum and the aedeagus with paraphyses would indicate that it is more closely related to *Clinonella*.

Arapona vallea n. sp.

(Figs. 1–5)

Length of male: 9 mm.; female unknown. Crown broadly rounded, not quite twice as wide at base between eyes as median length. Crown, pronotum and scutellum yellow. Crown with a round black spot half way between each ocellus and basal margin. Pronotum with a round black spot behind each eye at half the length of pronotum. Forewings white, subhyaline, with brown veins, rather uniformly mottled with small pale brown spots.

Male genitalia with plates four times as long as median width, apices rounded. Style with blade serrate on ventral margin near blunt apex. Aedeagal shaft with four terminal processes, the outer pair short and spine-like, the inner pair long, extending caudally and slightly diverging. Paraphyses inflated on basal two-thirds, narrowed on apical third and pointed at apex, extending almost to apex of shaft. Pygofer bluntly pointed at apex.

Holotype male: Cocle Prov., El Valle, Panama VI-14-67, D. M. DeLong & C. A. Triplehorn colls. in the DeLong collection, Ohio State University.

Arapona devisa n. sp.

(Figs. 6-10)

Length of male: 10 mm.; female unknown. Crown broadly rounded. Color buff, crown with a pair of small round black spots about half way between ocelli and basal margin. Pronotum with disc and basal portion mottled, peppered with small irregular black spots; a large black spot behind each eye at about half length of pronotum. Scutellum buff, basal angles pale brown. Forewings buff, mottled with pale brown spots.

Male genitalia with plates four times as long as median width, apices broadly

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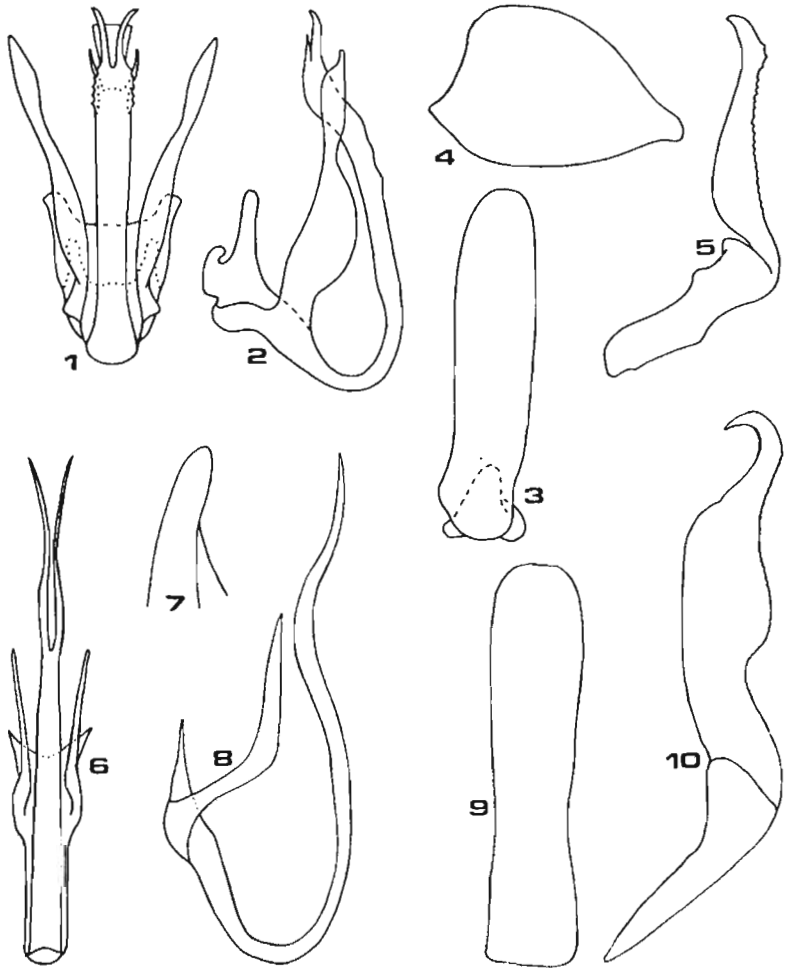

FIGURES 1–5. *Arapona vallea* n. sp. 1. aedeagus ventrally, 2. aedeagus laterally, 3. plate ventrally, 4. pygofer laterally, 5. style laterally. FIGURES 6–10. *A. devisa* n. sp. 6. aedeagus ventrally, 7. pygofer apex laterally, 8. aedeagus laterally, 9. plate ventrally, 10. style laterally

rounded. Style with blade concavely narrowed on ventral margin near base and again at two-thirds its length, apical third narrowed, tip sharp-pointed and curved dorsally. Aedeagal shaft long and slender, apical third divided forming two long slender proximal apices. Paraphyses short and slender, extending to only two-thirds length of shaft.

Holotype male: Sinchono, near Tingo Maria, Peru, November 1943, J. G. Sanders, coll., in the DeLong collection, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.

LITERATURE CITED

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