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LEAFHOPPER BELONGING TO A NEW TRIBE  
OF THE JASSINAE

*By*

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Reprinted from the  
ANNALS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3, September, 1945

**A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN  
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During 1944 while in charge of the planting of the new Cinchona plantation in Peru, Professor J. G. Sanders, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, collected several thousand specimens of interesting Homoptera in the immediate vicinity of the plantation. Among this material is an interesting species bearing characters of the Cicadellidae but superficially resembling a Fulgorid. The narrow head with appressed eyes, the narrow elongate vertex with high lateral carinae, the dorsal keel on the pronotum, and the elytra with little pustulate spots along the veins give the appearance of a member of the Fulgoridae. On the other hand the legs with the rows of spines are a definite Cicadellid characteristic and the wing venation is similar to the genus *Jassus*. There seems to be little doubt but that it should be associated with the genera *Jassus* and *Tinobregmus* in the Subfamily Jassinae and it resembles especially certain of the narrow elongate Mexican *Tinobregmus* in general appearance. It seems to represent another tribe, however, and I am suggesting the name Sandersellini as a new tribe which is characterized by high lateral carinae on the vertex, a median dorsal carina on the pronotum, and a long narrow face scarcely wider than the clypeus. The genus *Sandersellus* which is also described at this time is the only known genus belonging to this tribe.

**Genus *Sandersellus*, new genus**

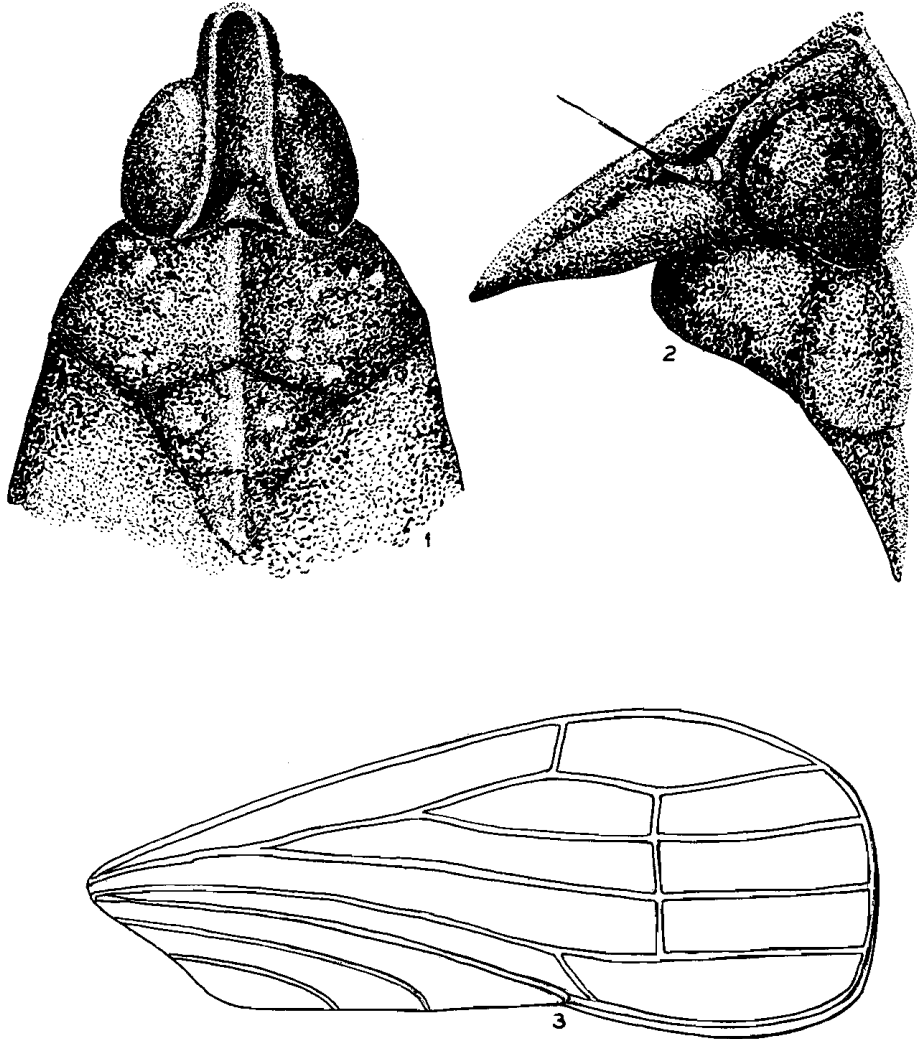
Related to *Tinobregmus*, especially the narrow species. It has the narrow head, narrow vertex, large scutellum and similar wing venation of that genus. The vertex is narrow, elongate with a strong lateral carina on each lateral margin along the eyes, forming a hollow longitudinal trough in the middle. The ocelli are located on either side of the produced apex of the vertex and at the anterior ends of the carinae. They are about equidistant between the eyes and apex of vertex. Pronotum almost twice as wide as head with a median carina; lateral margins strongly sloping to humeral angles. Scutellum large, as long as pronotum. Face narrow, elongate, only slightly wider between eyes than width of clypeus. Elytra broadly rounded at base, almost truncate, the three apical crossveins forming a straight line.

Type: *Sandersellus carinatus* n. sp.

It is a pleasure to name this genus in honor of Professor J. G. Sanders, who has collected many interesting Homoptera in Europe, and various parts of North and South America.

**Sandersellus carinatus**, n. sp.

Resembling the narrow black species of Mexican *Tinobregmus* in general form and appearance but with carinate vertex and pronotum. Length, female 7.5 mm.



*Sandersellus carinatus*: Fig. 1. Dorsal view of head, pronotum and scutellum. Fig. 2. Lateral view of head, pronotum and scutellum. Fig. 3. Elytron.

Vertex elongate, narrow, twice as long as basal width bearing a conspicuous carina on each outer margin next eye. Pronotum almost twice as wide as head, more than twice as wide as median length with a median longitudinal carina. Scutellum large, as long as pronotum. Elytra broad at apex and broadly rounded.

Color: Vertex black with few pale spots. Pronotum and scutellum black with small round white spots. Elytra dark, veins dark brown

with white or yellow pustules along veins. Marked with large pale spots along costa, on disc, clavus and in apical cells. Second pair of wings dark with pale spots. Face pale with brownish irrorations at the margins.

Genitalia: Male plate elongate, bluntly pointed at apex, six times as long as broad overlapped by the pygofer on lateral margins, together appearing keeled at middle and with divergent apices giving the appearance of a broad ovipositor. Styles slender, pointed at apices together resembling an ovipositor tube. The male genital structures are similar to those of the species of *Jassus*.

Holotype male collected at Sinchona, Peru, July, 1944, by J. G. Sanders, in the author's collection. Paratype male collected at C. Esperanza, Beni, Bolivia, by Wm. Mann and now in the U. S. National Museum. Paratype males from Coroico, Bolivia, in Herbert Osborn collection.