

NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN SOUTH AMERICAN  
DELTOCEPHALINAE (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) WITH  
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS, *SINCHOLATA*.

*Dwight M. DeLong*

Department of Entomology, Ohio State University

Key Word Index: Homoptera, Cicadellidae, Deltocephalinae, South America, Taxonomy

ABSTRACT

A new genus, *Sincholata*, related to *Osbornellus*, *S. dicera*, the type species, *Paraphlepsius chepada* n. sp. (Brazil), *Atanus cinchus* n.sp. (Perú), the male of *Nesothamnus sanguineus* Lv. (Brazil) and *Bolivaia divisa* n.sp., *B. brevida* n.sp., *B. apicala* n.sp., and *B. birama* n.sp. all from Bolivia are described.

*Osbornellus albonotata* DeLong is placed in *Sincholata*.

A new genus, *Sincholata*, from Bolivia, related to *Osbornellus* is described and a new species, *S. dicera* n.sp., is designated as the type. *Osbornellus albonotatus* DeLong (1976) is placed in *Sincholata*. The genus *Nesothamnus* was described by Linnavuori (1959) from a single female specimen. Males from both Brazil and Panama have been studied and the male is described. The genus *Bolivaia* was described by Linnavuori and DeLong (1979). Four new species are described and placed in *Bolivaia*.

Genus *Sincholata* n.gen.

Resembling species of *Osbornellus* superficially in coloration and general appearance. The crown in both is produced, rounded and rounded to front. The ocelli of both are on the margin close to eyes. The genital structures are different. The plates of *Sincholata* are elongated and pointed but no filamentous as in *Osbornellus*. The apophysis of the style is straight, narrowed and blunt apically. The aedeagus is composed of a single shaft and not divided into a dorsal and ventral portion as in *Osbornellus*. The two genera are closely related.

Type species-*Sincholata dicera* n.sp.

*Sincholata dicera* n.sp.  
(Figs. 1–6)

Length of male 5.5 mm, female unknown. Crown produced and rounded, three-fourths as long at middle as width at base between eyes, margin rounded to front. Color, crown yellow with a pattern of brown markings, as illustrated, forming two pale median spots above margin, a median round pale spot between anterior margins of eyes, as in most species of *Osbornellus*, and a series of four pale spots on posterior margin. Pronotum yellow with brown basal angles. Forewings pale yellow or white with brown veins and round white areolar spots, especially on clavus next commissure and on corium. Claval suture marked with numerous brown dashes resembling cross veinlets.

Male genital plates elongate, tapered from base to bluntly pointed apices. Style with blade slightly curved, narrowed apically, and bearing two apical processes, which are two and one-half times as long as shaft, and curve basolaterally. Pygofer narrowed, bluntly angled apically and bearing a short spine, extending caudally on ventrocaudal margin.

Holotype male, Sinchona, Peru, November 1943, J.G. Sanders coll. Paratypes: 3 males same data as holotype; 1 female Santa Cruz Bolivia 1-VI-80, D.H. Foster coll.; 1 male, 1 female, Portacuelo, Bolivia 21-XI-'80 D.H. Foster coll. Types in the DeLong collection.

The 3 specimens from Bolivia are green with faint markings, resembling species of *Chlorotettix*. The male genitalia are exactly alike.

*Sincholata albonotata* (DeLong) new combination

*S. albonotata* (DeL.) was described from Bolivia as species of *Osbornellus* (1976) and is placed in *Sincholata*.

*Paraphlepsius chepada* n.sp.  
(Figs. 7–11)

Length of male 9 mm, female unknown. Crown short, broadly rounded, almost parallel margined, more than four times as broad at base, between eyes as median length. Color, crown with anterior margin black, posterior portion stippled with black. Pronotum dark brown densely stippled with white, except a small brownish area behind each eye. Scutellum stippled with white except brown basal angles. Forewings with brown ramose pigment markings. Paler areas at median costa and at two-third length of clavus.

Male genital plates more than twice as long as width at middle, apex sloping to bluntly pointed inner margin. Style long, slender, narrowed and curved subapically apex slightly enlarged. Aedeagus short and broad, concavely notched on dorsal margin antepically. Apical portion curved dorsally, apex blunt. Pygofer terminating caudally in a long spine that curves dorsally. A small spine on dorsal margin near apex.

Holotype male, Chapada dos Culmarães, Brazil, January 20, 1961, J. and B. Bechyne colls. *P. chepada* is not closely related to any of the North American species.

*Atanus cinchus* n.sp.  
(Figs. 12–16)

Length of male 5.2 mm, female unknown. Crown more than half as long at middle as width at base between eyes. Color, crown creamy white with two faint brown spots at apex. A faint brown transverse band at half length of crown between eyes, a faint brown line at middle, each side, between transverse markings and base of crown. Pronotum creamy yellow with dark brown vermiculate markings in four linear elongate rows, disc more whitish. Pronotum creamy yellow, basal angles and apex with brown markings. Forewings white, opaque with faint brownish irrorations on clavus and corium. A dark brown spot on costa at two-thirds its length.

Male genital plates tapered from base to slender, pointed apices. Style rather broad with a slender apophysis which extends caudally but curves slightly laterally, apically. Aedeagus with shaft rather slender, bearing a minute subapical, triangular tooth or scale on each on each side near apex. Pygofer broad and blunt apically.

Holotype male, Cinchona, Peru, November 1943, J.G. Sanders coll., in the DeLong collection, Ohio State University.

*Nesothamnus sanguineus* Linnavuori  
(Figs. 17–21)

*Nesothamnus sanguineus* Linnavuori 1959 p. 244.

*N. sanguineus* was described from a single female specimen. Two male specimens, one from Panama and one from Brazil have recently been studied.

Male plates three and one-half times as long as width at middle, apices narrow, bluntly pointed. Style with apophysis slender, curved laterocaudally. Aedeagus straight and slender, subapically slightly enlarged by a convexly curved ventral margin. Pygofer narrowed, bluntly rounded apically.

Allotype male, Serra Lombard, Brazil, Limoa, III-9-1961, coloration same as female. A male specimen from Panama has similar genitalia but slightly different coloration.

*Bolivaia divisa* n. sp.  
(Figs. 22–26)

Length of male 4 mm, female unknown. Crown produced, blunt at apex, three-fourths as long at middle as basal width between eyes. Color pale brownish yellow, crown usually with a small darker brownish spot close to each eye at half length of crown. Basal angles of scutellum usually darker brown. Forewings pale brown subhyaline, veins yellow. Three prominent brown spots on clavus at junction of claval veins and commissure, the most prominent spot at apex of claval vein.

Male genital plates two and one-half times as long as width at middle, apices pointed. Style broad laterally with apophysis about one-third length of blade, slender, curved caudally then laterally, apex sharp pointed. Aedeagal shaft slender, bearing two proximal apical processes, almost half length of shaft, which extend basally along shaft and have two terminal processes; a longer inner process which extends ventrally across shaft and a very small spinelike process which extends dorsally. Pygofer narrowed and bluntly pointed apically.

Holotype male, Bolivia, San Esteban 49 km N. Santa Cruz. VII-12-'59, el. 1120 ft. Paratypes: 9 males same data as holotype.

*Bolivaia brevida* n. sp.  
(Figs. 27–31)

Length of male 4.5 mm, female unknown. Crown almost three-fourths as long at middle and width at base between eyes. Color pale brownish yellow. Forewings pale brown, veins yellow.

Male genital plates almost four times as long as width at middle, apical half slender, apices bluntly pointed. Style blade broad, apophysis extending caudally, curved slightly laterally at apex, tip sharp pointed. Aedeagal shaft slender, curved dorsally, bearing two apical processes, more than one-fourth length of shaft, extending basocaudally. Pygofer narrow apically, apex bluntly pointed.

Holotype male, Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N. Sta. Cruz XII-7-59, el. 1120 ft. Paratypes: 3 males same as holotype.

*Bolivaia apicala* n. sp.  
(Figs. 32–36)

Length of male 4.5 mm, female unknown. Crown three-fourths as long at middle as width at base between eyes. Color pale brown, basal angles of scutellum dark brown. Forewings pale brown subhyaline, a large round brown spot on disc and a small round spot at apex of clavus; veins yellowish.

Male genital plates curved, four times as long as width at middle, apices slender, bluntly pointed. Style broad with apophysis less than one-third as long as blade, curved laterally, apices narrow, blunt. Aedeagal shaft slender, gradually curved caudally then dorsally, bearing an apical spine which is almost one-third length of shaft, is contiguous with shaft and extends basally. A subapical process arises on each side less than one-fourth length of shaft and extends basally along shaft and contiguous with it. Pygofer with a narrow, blunt, protruding apex and a short dorsocaudal spine which extends caudally.

Holotype male, Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N. Santa Cruz XII-'51, el. 1120 ft.

*Bolivaia birama* n.sp.  
(Figs. 37–41)

Length of male 4.5 mm, female unknown. Crown three-fourths as long as width at base between eyes. Color pale brown with basal angles of scutellum darker brown.

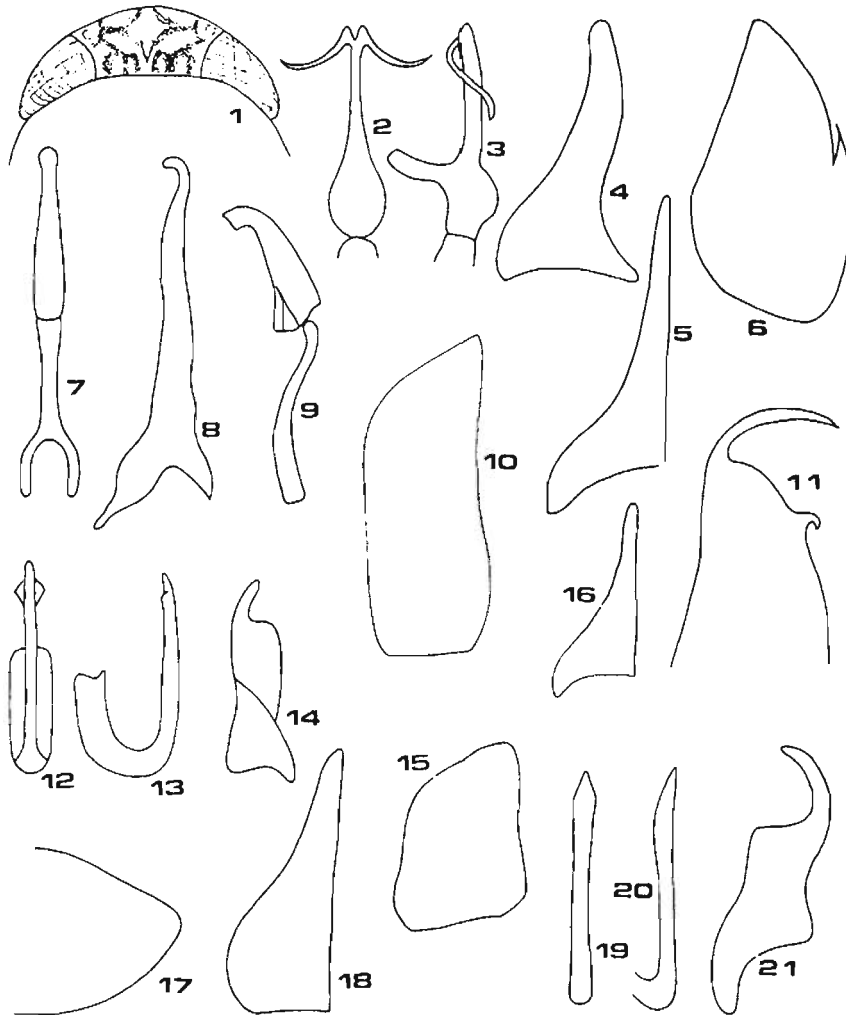
Male style four times as long as width at middle, apical half slender, apex sharp pointed. Style broad laterally, apophysis short, narrow, one-sixth length of blade curved dorsally and laterally. Aedeagal shaft slender, with a more slender apical portion which is bifid on apical one-fifth of shaft, the two portions diverging latero-caudally. Pygofer narrowed apically, apex bluntly pointed.

Holotype male Bolivia, San Esteban, 9 km N. Sta. Cruz. X-26-'59.

**Literature Cited:**

- DeLong, Dwight M. 1976. New Species of *Osbornellus* from Bolivia and Brazil (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). Jour. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 49:262–265.
- Linnavouri, Rauno 1959. Revision of the Neotropical Deltocephalinae and some related subfamilies (Homoptera). Ann. Zool. Soc. Vanamo 20, 1-370.
- Linnavouri, R. and Dwight M. DeLong 1979. New Genera and species of the tribe Deltocephalini from South America (Homoptera: Cicadellidae, Deltocephalinae.) Entomologica scandinavica 10(1):43–53.

Figs. 1–6. *Sincholata dicera* n.sp.: 1. Head dorsally; 2. aedeagus ventrally; 3. aedeagus laterally; 4. style laterally; 5. plate ventrally; 6. pygofer laterally. Figs. 7–11. *Para phlepsius chepada* n.sp. 7. aedeagus ventrally; 8. style laterally; 9. aedeagus laterally; 10. plate ventrally; 11. pygofer laterally, apical portion. Figs. 12–16. *Atanus cinchus* n.sp.; 12. aedeagus ventrally; 13. aedeagus laterally; 14. style laterally; 15. aedeagus ventrally; 16. plate ventrally. Figs. 17–21: *Nesothamnus sanguineus* Lv.; 17. pygofer laterally; apical portion; 18. plate ventrally; 19. aedeagus ventrally; 20. aedeagus laterally; 21. style laterally.



Figs. 22–26. *Bolivaia divisa* n.sp.: 22. aedeagus ventrally; 23. aedeagus laterally; 24. style laterally; 25. plate ventrally; 26. pygofer laterally. Figs. 27–31. *B. brevida* n.sp.: 27. aedeagus ventrally; 28. aedeagus laterally; 29. plate ventrally; 30. style laterally; 31. pygofer laterally. Figs. 32–36. *B. apicada* n.sp.: 32. aedeagus ventrally; 33. aedeagus laterally; 34. style laterally; 35. pygofer laterally; 36. plate ventrally. Figs. 37–41. *B. birama* n.sp.: 37. aedeagus ventrally; 38. aedeagus laterally; 39. plate ventrally; 40. style laterally; 41. pygofer ventrally.



