

A NEW GENUS, *DESERTANA*, AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF
CHILEAN LEAFHOPPERS BELONGING TO THE
DELTOCEPHALINAE (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)^{1, 2}

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ABSTRACT

The new genus *Desertana* and two new species, *D. sicca* n. sp. and *D. arida* n. sp., collected in Chile, are described.

INTRODUCTION

Recent collections of leafhoppers in South America have revealed many interesting undescribed species, several of which belong to undescribed genera. The genus *Desertana* n. gen., described below, contains two similar species, *D. sicca* n. sp. and *D. arida* n. sp. These were collected from desert shrubs in a cactus habitat.

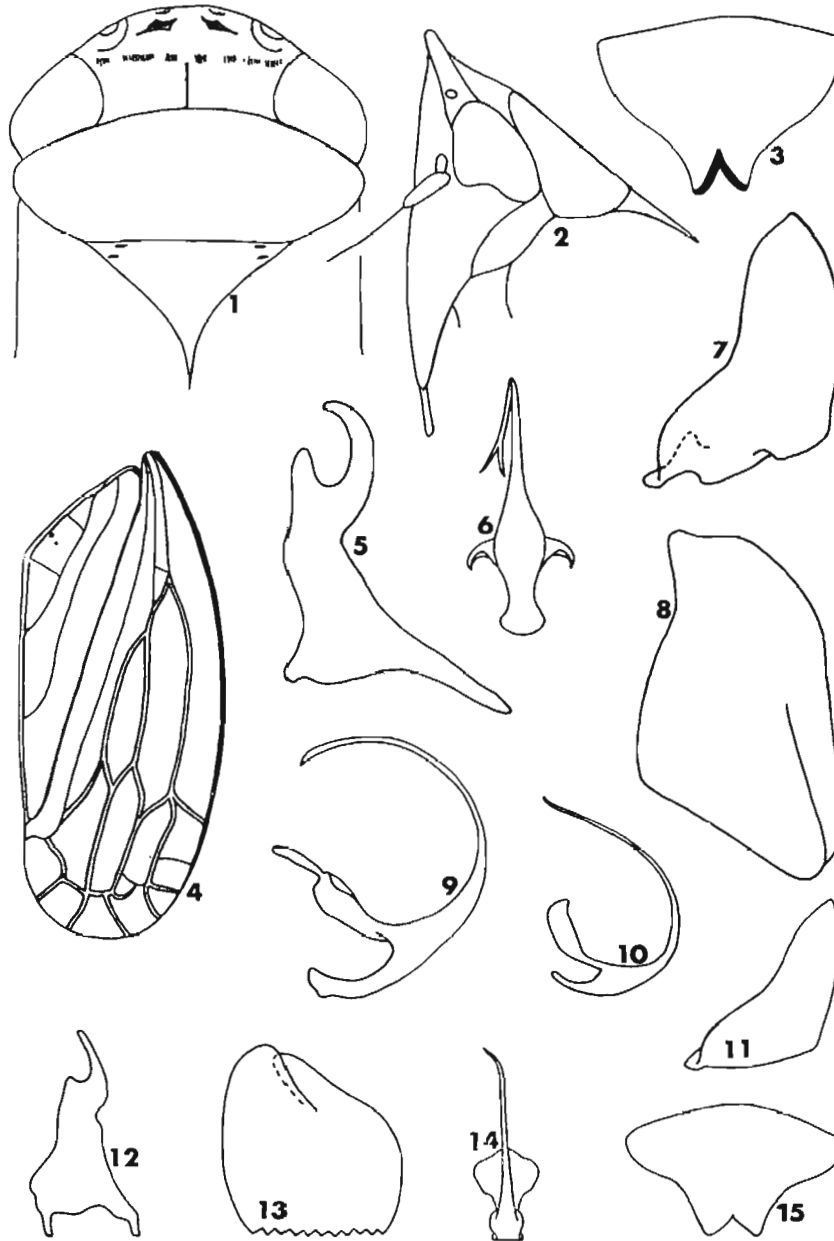
Genus ***Desertana*** n. gen.

Short, robust leafhoppers with crown almost twice as wide as long, flat, slightly excavated, just behind anterior margin. Postclypeus slightly excavated just beneath upper margin,

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forming a definite anterior margin between crown and postclypeus. Ocelli on upper portion of anterior margin, one-fourth distance from each eye to apex of crown. Forewings almost half as wide as long, apical cells short. Pronotum almost three times as wide as long, lateral



EXPLANATION OF PLATE

FIGS. 1-9. *Desertana sicca* n. sp. 1—Head, pronotum, and scutellum, dorsally. 2—same, laterally. 3—female seventh sternum. 4—forewing. 5—style, ventrally. 6—aedeagus, ventrally. 7—plate, ventrally. 8—pygofer, laterally. 9—aedeagus, laterally. FIGS. 10-15. *Desertana arida* n. sp. 10—aedeagus, laterally. 11—plate, ventrally. 12—style, ventrally. 13—Pygofer, apical portion, laterally. 14—aedeagus, ventrally. 15—female seventh sternum.

margins very short, pronotum angled. Forewings with color markings of brown ramose pigment similar to species of *Paraphlepsius*. The species of *Desertana* have a linear connective which is articulated with the aedeagus and are related to *Fusanus*.

Type-species: *Desertana arida* n. sp.

***Desertana sicca* n. sp.**

Figures 1-9.

Length of male 3.5 to 4 mm, female 4.5 to 5 mm. Crown almost twice as wide between eyes at base as median length, apex with a distinct margin. Color, crown white with a pair of small transverse, elongate, black, apical spots. Basal half yellow with a broken, irregular, transverse band, composed of blotches of dark-brown pigment between anterior margins of eyes. Pronotum yellow, with irregular blotches of darker brown pigment. Scutellum yellow with brown pigment markings in basal angles. Forewings white with minute spots and ramose lines of brown pigment, marked similarly to forewings of *Paraphlepsius*. Postclypeus yellow with dark-brown or black arcs; two large black spots just beneath margin of crown.

Male genitalia with plates longer than broad, apical portion broad, apex bluntly angled. Style with a long basal portion, broadened at base. Apex long, finger-like, curved laterally, and bluntly pointed at apex. Aedeagus with a long, slender, curved, whip-like shaft, split at apex, with two short, pointed apical processes.

Female genitalia without lateral angles on seventh sternum; posterior margin convexly produced from base, sloping to a pair of median, produced, bluntly pointed teeth, separated by a median V-shaped excavation; V-shaped notch is embrowned, causing apex to appear more deeply notched.

Holotype male, Chile, 7 km. W. Llay-Llay, P. Valparaiso, XI-12-1967 (L. & C. W. O'Brien). Allotype Chile, Curocavi, P. Santiago, XI-30-1967. Paratypes: 1 ♂ same data as holotype; 1 ♂, 4 ♀, same data as allotype; 1 ♀ Chile, 6100' Cerra Robles, P. Santiago, I-27-1967; 1 ♀ same except 6300', XII-24-1967; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same except 6100' I-27-1968; 3 ♀ same except 6300', I-27-1968.

***Desertana arida* n. sp.**

Figures 10-15.

Length of male 3 mm, female 4 mm. Similar in form and appearance to *D. sicca*, but smaller and with different genital structures.

Crown broad, bluntly angled, almost twice as wide between eyes at base as median length. Pronotum almost three times as wide as long. Forewings half as wide as long, apical cells very short. Color: well-marked specimens with same markings as in *D. sicca*.

Male genitalia with plates two-thirds as broad as long, tapered to bluntly pointed apices. Styles more than half as wide at base as long, apical fourth slender, bent laterally, tapered to a narrow, blunt apex. Aedeagal shaft narrow, whip-like, apex hair-like.

Female genitalia with lateral margins sloping caudally and inwardly to form a pair of apical, median, triangular teeth, which are separated by a broad, V-shaped notch.

Holotype male, Ovalle, 28 km. S.W., Prov., Coquimbo, Chile, XII-19-1967 (C. W. and L. O'Brien). Allotype female same data as holotype except XII-15-1967. Paratypes: 5 ♂, 18 ♀, same data as allotypes; 1 ♀ same data as holotype; 1 ♂ Cerro Robles, 6100' P. Santiago, Chile XII-24-1968. (L. B. and C. W. O'Brien); 2 ♀ Maipu, Chile XII-4-15-1967 (D. M. DeLong).

This species can easily be separated from *D. sicca* by the apically pointed plates, the longer, more slender apical portion of the style, and the single, hair-like apex of the aedeagal shaft.