

# New species of South American Agalliinae leafhoppers (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

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The following new Agalliinae species from South America are described: *Agalliopsis atahualpa* n.sp. (Peru), *A. lamellaris* n.sp. (Bolivia), *A. bifida* n.sp. (Bolivia), *A. appendiculata* n.sp. (Bolivia), *A. imitator* n.sp. (Peru), *A. vittata* n.sp. (Peru), *A. harpago* n.sp. (Bolivia), *A. virgator* n.sp. (Bolivia), *A. curiche* n.sp. (Colombia), *A. spinosa* n.sp. (Peru), *A. bicuspidata* n.sp. (Peru), *Agallia santarema* n.sp. (Brazil), *A. sinchona* n.sp. (Peru), *A. estebana* n.sp. (Bolivia), *A. longicauda* n.sp. (Brazil). The male genitalia of *Euragallia lata* Om. are described for the first time.

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The main work on the neotropical Agalliinae, very abundant in South America, was done by Oman (1938). Kramer (1964, 1965 and 1976), Linnavuori (1954, 1956a, 1956b, 1965, 1968, 1973a, 1973b and 1975) and Linnavuori & Heller (1961) have added several new genera and species to the fauna. While the Agalliinae fauna of the lowland areas of South America is relatively well known, rather few species are recorded from the vast mountain regions in the West. It is therefore not surprising that in the material studied from Bolivia, Peru and Colombia 13 new species were detected, while only two were found in the abundant collection from Argentina and Brazil. All holotypes are in the DeLong collection, Ohio State University.

## Agalliinae

### 1. *Agalliopsis atahualpa* n.sp.

Figs 1-2

*Type locality:* Peru, Machu Picchu.

*Type material:* Holotype ♂, Peru, Machu Picchu, 23-28.XI.1967. Leg. and in coll. DeLong.

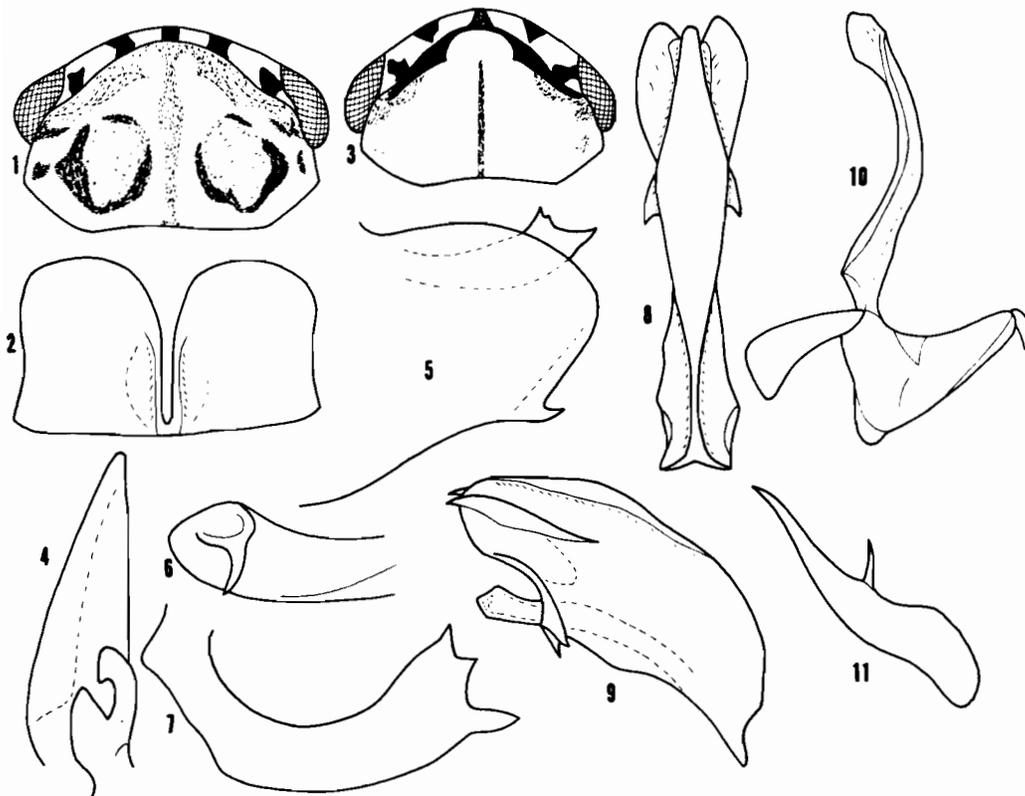
*Diagnosis:* Differing from *A. peruviana* Om. in the bigger size, coloring and the shape of the 7th sternite (♀).

#### *Description*

Length 6 mm. Pale grey. Face pale ochraceous, upper part of frontoclypeus and median

parts of lora with reddish brown tinge; upper margin of face with 3 black spots, a transverse dark stripe below ocelli, short lateral arcs on lower part of frontoclypeus and margins of anteclypeus black. Crown with 5 black spots. Eyes reddish brown. Anterior margin and median stripe on pronotum reddish, two large round reddish brown discal spots surrounded with dark brown, a small dark brown spot near lateral margins. Scutellum with slight yellow tinge, basal tringles black, two small dark dots in front of the transverse impression, apical part with a black basal spot on either side. Elytra hyaline, reddish brown, apex of clavus and a broken irregular transverse band from middle of claval suture to costal margin dark brown; clavus with base, basal half of commissural margin and two longitudinal stripes at apex of the lower vein, milky; veins dark brown, in subapical area of corium reddish brown, claval veins with milky patches. Under surface of thorax with dark spots. Venter greenish yellow. Legs yellow-brown, basal spots on fore femora, apices of fore tibiae, middle femora largely, two basal rings on middle tibiae, small apical spots on hind femora and spots on hind tibiae dark brown.

Body large and robust. Crown very short. Anterior margin of pronotum with distinct lateral depressions. Hind margin of 7th sternite (♀) (fig. 2) with a deep and narrow median incisure.



Figs 1-11. - 1-2. *Agalliopsis atahualpa* n.sp. - 1. Head and pronotum. - 2. 7th sternite (♀). - 3-9. *A. lamellaria* n.sp. - 3. Head and pronotum. - 4. Genital plate and style. - 5. Side lobe of pygofer, lateral aspect. - 6. Same, ventral aspect. - 7. Appendage of anal tube. - 8. Aedeagus in ventral and 9. in lateral aspect. - 10-11. *A. bifida* n.sp. - 10. Aedeagus in lateral aspect. - 11. Appendage of anal tube, ventral aspect.

**2. *Agalliopsis lamellaris* n.sp.**

Figs 3-9

*Type locality:* Bolivia, San Esteban.

*Type material:* Holotype ♂, Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N Sta Cruz, 1120 ft, 26.X.1959. Leg. R. Cummings, in coll. DeLong.

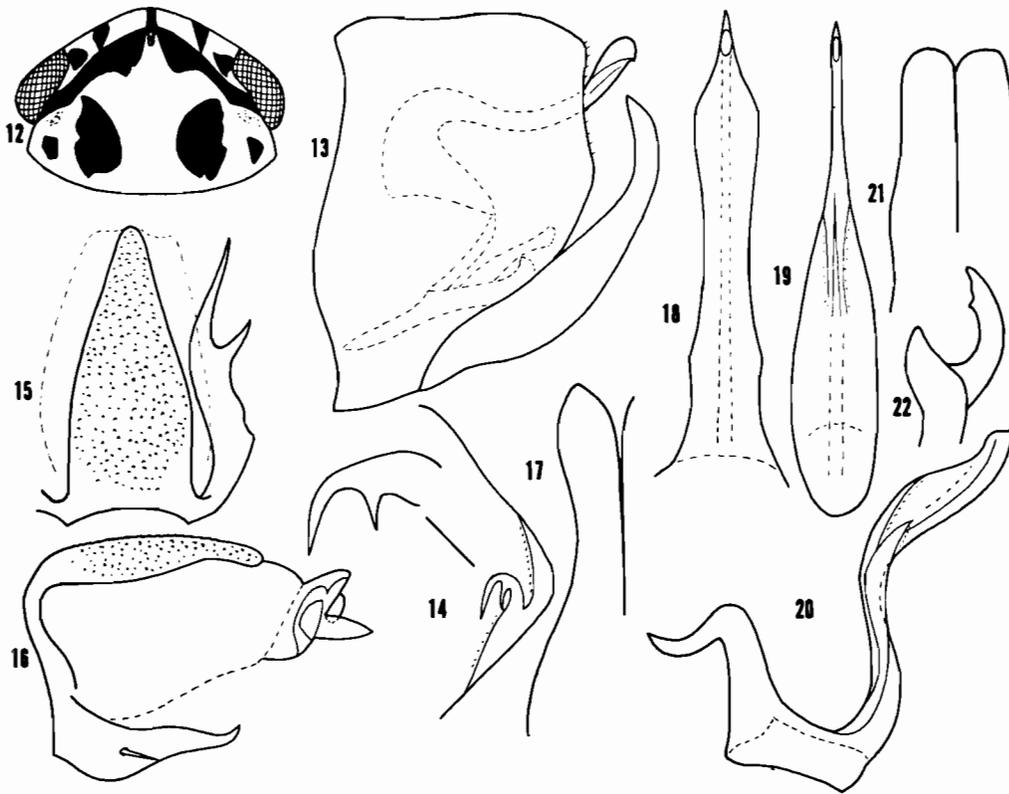
*Diagnosis:* Resembling *A. incta* Om. but readily distinguished by the male genitalia.

**Description**

Length 4.5 mm. Yellow-brown. Face with scanty dark pattern as in *A. texella* Kram. Crown with dark brown apical triangle and two pairs of black spots. Eyes grey. Anterior margin of pronotum narrowly black, disk with narrow brown median stripe not extending to anterior margin and a faint brown spot at basal angles.

Scutellum with black basal triangles, basal margin with small dark middle spot, two small dark dots in front of the transverse impression, apex with brown median band. Elytra hyaline, yellow-brown, base of corium with triangular subcoriaceous yellowish spot, claval veins whitish, other veins brown. Under surface and legs yellow-brown, thorax with dark spots.

Body robust. Male genitalia (figs 4-9). Anal tube long extending near to apex of pygofer, dorsal surface, excluding the extreme base, membranous. Appendages of anal tube long, lamellate, apex irregularly tridentate. Side lobes of pygofer with small claw-like process. Genital plate sharply triangular. Aedeagus in lateral aspect very broad, lamellate; ventral margin keeled; gonopore at end of a short tube-like extension on dorsal surface.



Figs 12-22. - 12-18. *Agalliopsis bifida* n.sp. - 12. Head and pronotum. - 13. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 14. Side lobe of pygofer, median aspect. - 15. Anal tube in dorsal and 16. in lateral aspect. - 17. Genital plate. - 18. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 19-22. *A. appendiculata* n.sp. - 19. Aedeagus in ventral, 20. in lateral aspect. - 21. Genital plate. - 22. Apex of style.

### 3. *Agalliopsis bifida* n.sp.

Figs 10-18

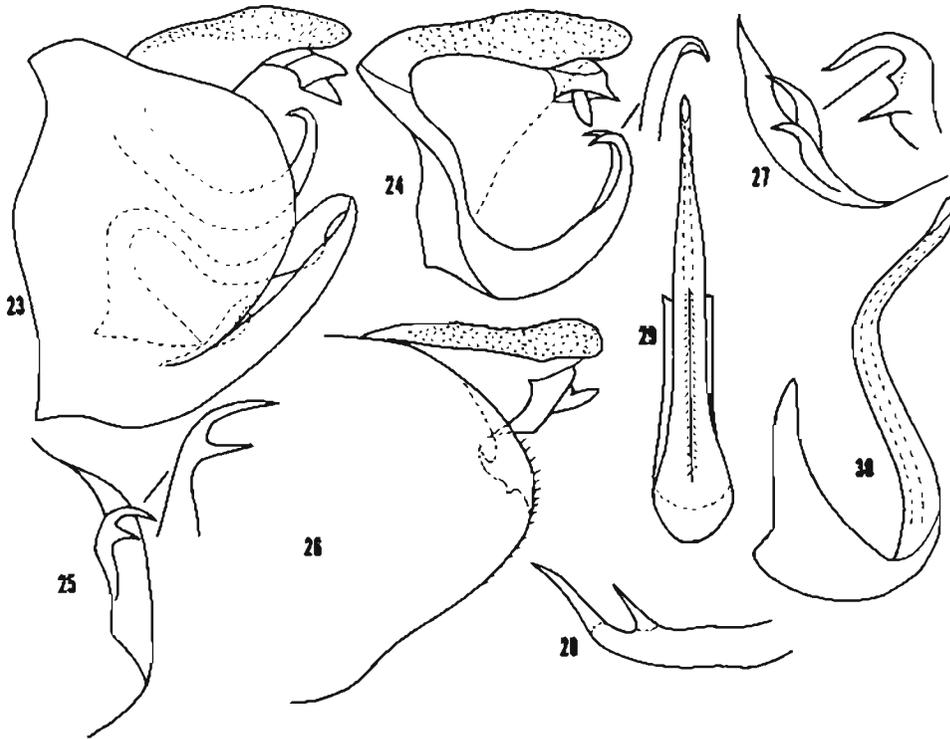
*Type locality:* Bolivia, San Esteban.

*Type material:* Holotype  $\delta$ , Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N Sta Cruz, 1120 ft, 26.X.1959. Leg. R. Cummings, in coll. DeLong. *Paratypes:* 4  $\delta$ , same data as holotype, in coll. DeLong and Linnavuori.

*Diagnosis:* of the *ornaticollis* group. Near *A. ornaticollis* Om. but differing in the pronotal pattern and the male genitalia. Of *A. ornata* Om. and *A. elegans* Om. only the female sex is known. The former resembles *A. bifida* in the pronotal pattern but differs in the yellow general coloring and the totally pale elytral veins. In the latter the anterior margin of the pronotum is immaculate and the discal spots are much smaller.

### *Description*

Length 3.75 mm. Pale ochraceous. Facial pattern as in *A. texella* Kram. Crown with small apical dot and two pairs of lateral spots black. Eyes pale grey. Pronotum with anterior margin and two pairs of discal spots, the median pair very large, the lateral pair small, black. Scutellum yellow, basal triangles black, two small brown dots in front of the transverse impression, apex with brown median band. Elytra hyaline, yellow-brown, longitudinal dark shadows on clavus and inner parts of corium; a milky spot at middle of commissural margin of clavus, basal part of costal margin coriaceous, yellow; veins pale, costa and base of first sector brown to middle of elytron. Dorsum of abdomen, under surface and legs yellow-brown, thorax with dark spots.



Figs 23-30. - 23-25. *Agalliopsis appendiculata* n.sp. - 23. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 24. Anal tube, lateral aspects. - 25. Side lobe of pygofer, median aspect. - 26-30. *A. imitator* n.sp. - 26. Anal tube and pygofer form side. - 27. Side lobe of pygofer, median aspect. - 28. appendage of anal tube, ventral aspect. - Aedeagus in ventral and 30. in lateral aspect.

Body gracile. Male genitalia (figs 10-11, 13-18). Dorsal surface of anal tube with elongately triangular, sclerified and minutely tuberculate plate; basal appendages bifid. Side lobes of pygofer with short bifid processes. Genital plates long and narrow. Aedeagus simple.

4. *Agalliopsis appendiculata* n.sp.  
Figs 19-25

*Type locality:* Bolivia, San Esteban.

*Type material:* Holotype  $\delta$ , Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N Sta Cruz, 1120 ft, 26.X.1959. Leg. R. Cummings, in coll. DeLong.

*Diagnosis:* Differing from *A. bifida* n.sp. in the coloring and the genitalia.

*Description*

Length 3.75 mm. Like the preceding species but pronotum with brown median stripe and

without lateral discal spots, cells of elytra with distinct brown longitudinal bands and clavus without milky middle spot.

Male genitalia (figs 19-25). Like in *A. bifida* but appendages of anal tube long, falcate, and aedeagus differently shaped.

5. *Agalliopsis imitator* n.sp.  
Figs 26-30

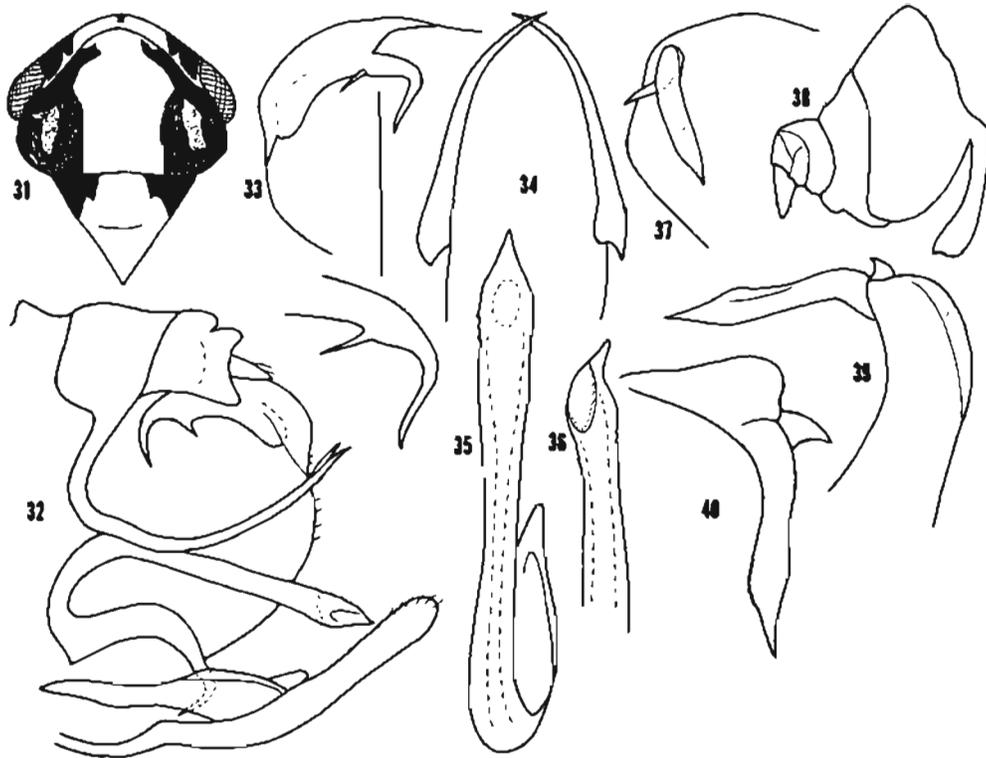
*Type locality:* Peru, Sinchono.

*Type material:* Holotype  $\delta$ , Peru, Sinchono. Leg. J. G. Sanders, in coll. DeLong.

*Diagnosis:* Resembling *A. vittata* n.sp. but differing in the male genital structure.

*Description*

Length 3.75 mm. Resembling *A. vittata* but ground colour of crown and of pronotum pale greyish and scutellum with a pair of small black



Figs 31-40. - 31-36. *Agalliopsis vittata* n.sp. - 31. Head, pronotum and scutellum. - 32. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 33. Side lobe of pygofer, median aspect. - 34. Appendage of anal tube, dorsal aspect. - 35. Aedeagus in dorsal and 36. in lateral aspect. - 37-40. *A. harpago* n.sp. - 37. Side lobe of pygofer in median. 38. in dorsal and 39. in ventral aspect. - 40. Anal tube from side.

middle spots in basal part and a fuscous median spot on apex.

Male genitalia (figs 26-30) as in the two preceding species but shaft of aedeagus much more gracile and appendages of anal tube dissimilar.

#### 6. *Agalliopsis vittata* n.sp.

Figs 31-36

*Type locality*: Peru, Machu Picchu.

*Type material*: Holotype  $\delta$ , Peru, Machu Picchu, 23-28.XI.1967. Leg. and in coll. DeLong. Paratype: 1  $\delta$ , same data as holotype, in coll. Linnavuori.

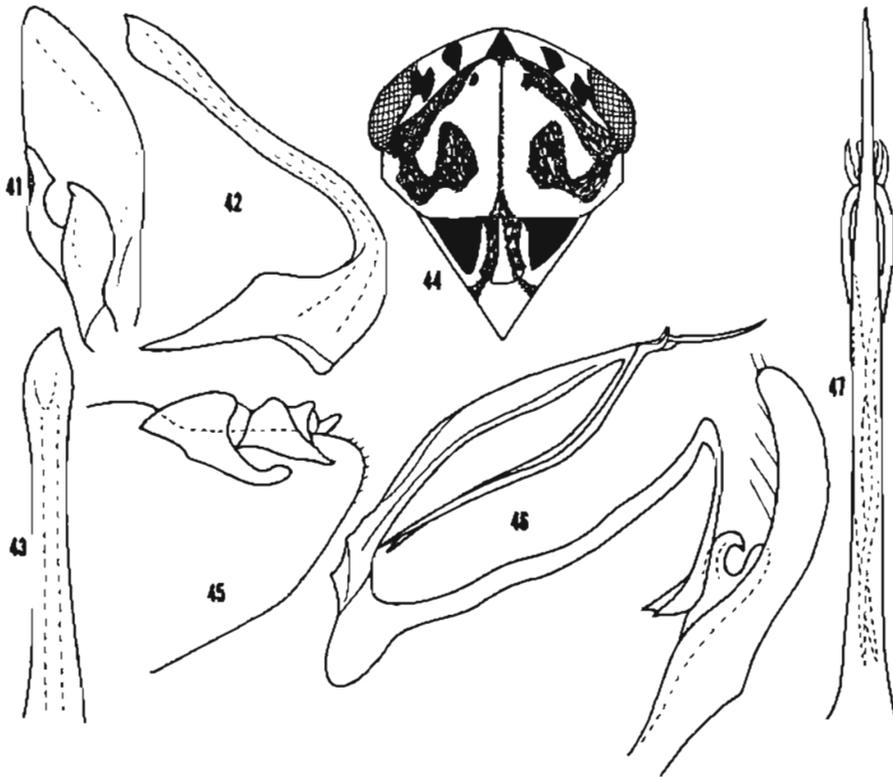
*Diagnosis*: Apparently related to *A. serpula* Kram. but readily distinguished by the coloring and the male genitalia.

#### Description

Length 4 mm. Face pale yellow with scanty dark markings as in *A. texella* Kram. Crown

yellow with small apical spot and two pairs of lateral spots black. Pronotum with broad yellow median band, sides blackish with faint reddish brown middle spot. Scutellum yellow, basal triangles black. Elytra hyaline, yellowish brown; a fuscous stripe from 3rd apical cell to inner discal cell then recurved ventrad and continuing along costal margin to base of elytron (this stripe broadly broken at middle in one specimen), also apex and scutellar angle of clavus infuscate, commissural margin of clavus with a milky spot at middle. Dorsum of abdomen black, sides yellow. Under surface yellow, thorax with black spots. Legs pale yellow.

Body gracile. Crown very short at middle. Male genitalia (figs 32-36). Anal tube short, provided with a pair of long falcate appendages. Side lobes of pygofer with bifid process. Genital plates long and narrow. Aedeagus simple, digitate.



Figs 41-47. - 41-43. *Agalliopsis harpago* n.sp. - 41. Genital plate and style. - 42. Aedeagus in lateral aspect. - 43. Apex of same, dorsal aspect. - 44-47. *A. virgator* n.sp. - 44. Head, pronotum and scutellum. - 45. Anal tube and side lobe of pygofer, median aspect. - 46. Aedeagus, connective, style and genital plate, lateral aspect. - 47. Aedeagus, dorsal aspect.

7. *Agalliopsis harpo* n.sp.

Figs 37-43

*Type locality:* Blivia, Saavedra Exp. Sta.

*Type material:* Holotype ♂, Bolivia, Dept of Santa Cruz, Saavedra Exp. Sta., 3.I.1960. Leg. R. Cummings, in coll. DeLong.

*Diagnosis:* Resembling *A. incongrua* Om. in the pronotal pattern but differing in the male genital structure.

*Description*

Length 4 mm. Brownish ochraceous. Face with scanty dark markings as in *A. texella* Kram. Crown with small apical dot and two pairs of lateral spots black. Eyes greyish. Pronotum with anterior margin and an inverted T-shaped median figure dark brown, disk between

the dark markings slightly embrowned, basal margin broadly immaculate, pale brownish ochraceous (pattern much as in *A. incongrua* Om.). Basal triangles and 3 small middle spots on scutellum dark brown. Elytra hyaline, yellow-brown, apical and inner parts of corium and apex and commissural margin of clavus somewhat embrowned, base of costal margin yellowish; a semicircular spot at middle of claval commissure, upper claval vein and a stripe along claval suture milky; veins pale. Under surface and legs yellow-brown, thorax with dark spots.

Body relatively robust. Male genitalia (figs 37-43). Anal tube short, provided with short basal processes. Side lobes of pygofer with stout falcate apical process recurved mesad, a small tooth present at base of the process. Genital plates rather short. Aedeagus simple, digitate.

8. *Agalliopsis virgator* n.sp.

Figs 44-47

*Type locality*: Bolivia, San Esteban.

*Type material*: Holotype ♂, Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N Sta Cruz, 1120 ft., 26.X.1959. Leg. R. Cummings, in coll. DeLong. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype in coll. Linnavuori.

*Diagnosis*: Of the *atricollis* group. Readily distinguished from the other species (*A. atricollis* Lv. and *A. hydra* Kram.) by the coloring and the male genitalia.

*Description*

Length 4 mm. Yellow-brown. Face ochraceous with scanty brown markings as in *A. texella* Kram. (Kramer 1964, plate XI). Crown with brown apical triangle and 4 black spots. Eyes pale grey. Pronotum with narrow median line, anterior margin laterally and a curved discal figure on either side, brown. Basal triangles of scutellum black, base with two longitudinal brown lines at middle; apex whitish with a small dark spot at either end of the transverse impression. Elytra hyaline, yellow-brown, veins somewhat darker; clavus in one specimen with a faint transverse whitish spot at middle. Dorsum of abdomen and under surface largely pale, thorax with black spots. Legs ochraceous.

Body gracile. Male genitalia (figs 45-47). Anal tube small provided with short basal processes. Side lobes of pygofer without appendages. Genital plates long and narrow. Aedeagus distinctive: shaft long and slender, ending in a thin apical process; two pairs of subapical appendages, the upper pair short, claw-like, the basal pair very long, directed dorso-basad and extending near to base.

9. *Agalliopsis curiche* n.sp.

Figs 48-53

*Type locality*: Colombia, Camp Curiche.

*Type material*: Holotype ♂, Colombia, Choco Dept. Camp Curiche, 1967. Leg., in coll. DeLong.

*Diagnosis*: Differs from *A. virgator* n.sp. in the coloring and the male genitalia.

*Description*

Length 3.75 mm. Like the preceding species but crown with two roundish black spots,

pronotum with anterior margin at middle, median stripe and two large discal spots brown, clavus with distinct transverse whitish spot at middle, body smaller and broader and male genitalia (figs 49-53) different: Appendages of anal tube longer and provided with a round subapical expansion. Aedeagus with two pairs of subapical appendages, the upper pair bifid.

10. *Agalliopsis spinosa* n.sp.

Figs 54-59

*Type locality*: Peru, Machu Picchu.

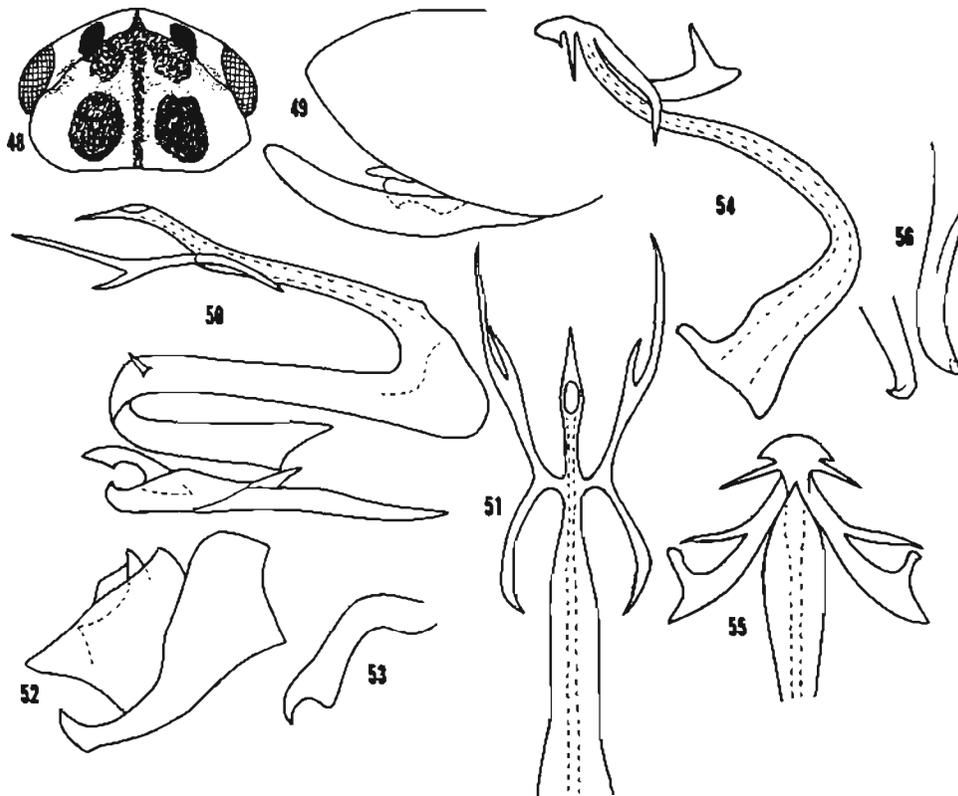
*Type material*: Holotype ♂, Peru, Machu Picchu, 25.XI.1967. Leg. and in coll. DeLong. Paratypes: xx ♂, same data as holotype, in coll. DeLong and Linnavuori.

*Diagnosis*: Of the *Moesta* group, recognized by the bisegmented genital plates. *A. moesta* Kram. differs in the coloring (basal margin of pronotum broadly pale greyish, entire apex of scutellum yellowish, elytra always with a transverse white band extending from commissural margin of clavus to M, a small whitish spot also on clavus adjacent to scutellar apex) and the number and shape of the aedeagal appendages (Kramer 1976:45-47).

*Description*

Length 4.0-4.2 mm. Black. A transverse band between antennal pits and 4 spots on upper margin of face yellow-brown. Crown with 4 yellow-brown spots. Eyes reddish brown. Basal margin of pronotum narrowly pale. Apex of scutellum with small pale spot near either end of the transverse impression. Elytra blackish to dark brown; a large basal spot on clavus and a small spot at base of 1st apical cell somewhat paler; a transverse whitish band from tip of the lower claval vein to brachial cell sometimes present. Segmental margins on under surface narrowly pale. Legs yellow-brown, femora and hind tibiae ± infuscate.

Body slender as in *A. moesta*. Male genitalia (figs 54-59). Anal tube with a pair of slender appendages. Caudo-dorsal angle of side lobes of pygofer recurved mesad and provided with several macrosetae. Genital plates narrow, bisegmented. Aedeagus provided with two pairs of apical processes, the upper pair spine-like, the lower pair bifurcate with the upper branch claw-like, the lower branch thick and bifid apically.



Figs 48-56. - 48-53. *Agalliopsis curiche* n.sp. - 48. Head and pronotum. - 49. Side lobe of pygofer and genital plate, lateral aspect. - 50. Aedeagus and style, lateral aspect. - 51. Apex of aedeagus, dorsal aspect. - 52. Anal tube, lateral aspect. - 53. Appendage of same. - 54-56. *A. spinosa* n.sp. - 54. Aedeagus, lateral aspect. - 55. Apex of same, ventral aspect. - 56. Appendage of anal tube.

11. *Agalliopsis bicuspidata* n.sp.  
Figs 60-68

*Type locality:* Peru, Machu Picchu.

*Type material:* Holotype ♂, Peru, Machu Picchu, 23-28.XI.1967. Leg. and in coll. DeLong. *Paratypes:* xx ♂, xx ♀, same data as holotype, in coll. DeLong and Linnavuori.

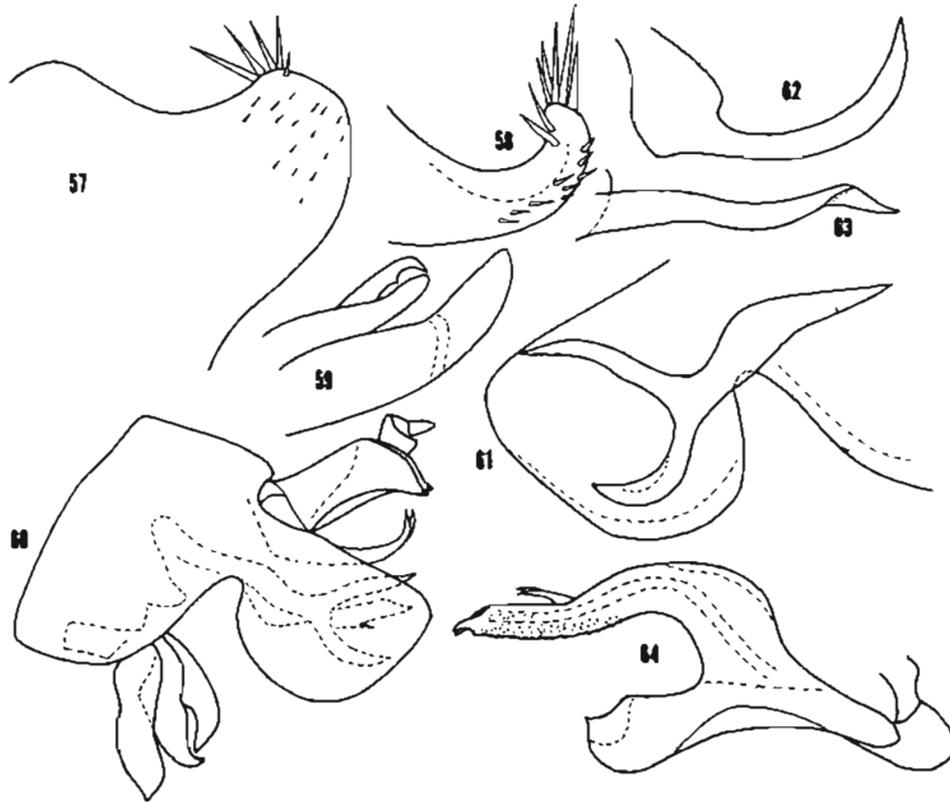
*Diagnosis:* Of the *novella* group. Readily distinguished from the other species by the pale coloring, the male genital structure and the shape of the 7th sternite (♀).

*Description*

Length 3.75-4.0 mm. Whitish ochraceous with only faint dark pattern. Face with scanty and faint reddish brown markings as in *A. texella* Kram. Crown with 3 faint reddish brown or orangish apical spots and a small brown spot at basal angles of eyes. Eyes greyish. Pronotum

with anterior margin, median line and a transverse basal band recurving apicad and joining to anterior margin laterally dilute reddish brown or orangish, two usually small discal spots brown (pattern of pronotum as in *A. vonella* Om.). Scutellum pale yellow, basal triangles orangish or reddish brown. Elytra yellowish hyaline. 1st-3rd apical cells, upper discal cell and parts of claval cells brownish; veins pale, base of 1st sector brown. Dorsum of abdomen, under surface and legs yellowish, thorax with reddish brown spots.

Body slender. Crown very short at middle. Male genitalia (figs 60-64, 66-68). Dorsal surface of anal tube largely membranous, basal appendages long, falcate. Side lobes of pygofer with large apically bifurcate appendages. Genital plates short, apically truncate. Apophysis of style short, strongly expanded apically. Shaft of



Figs 57-64. - 57-59. *Agallioipsis spinosa* n.sp. - 57. Side lobe of pygofer in lateral, 58. in dorsal aspect. - 59. Genital plate and style, lateral aspect. - 60-64. *A. bicuspadata* n.sp. - 60. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 61. Side lobe of pygofer, median aspect. - 62. Appendage of anal tube in lateral, 63. in ventral aspect. - 64. Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

aedeagus digitate, minutely dentate, a pair of spine-like processes on ventral surface. Hind margin of 7th sternite ( $\text{♀}$ ) (fig. 65) broadly and deeply insinuated, caudolateral angles pointed.

**12. *Agallia santarema* n.sp.**

Figs 69-74

*Type locality:* Brazil, Santarem.

*Type material:* Holotype  $\delta$ , Brazil, Amazonas, Santarem, II. 1943. Leg. L. Beery, in coll. DeLong.

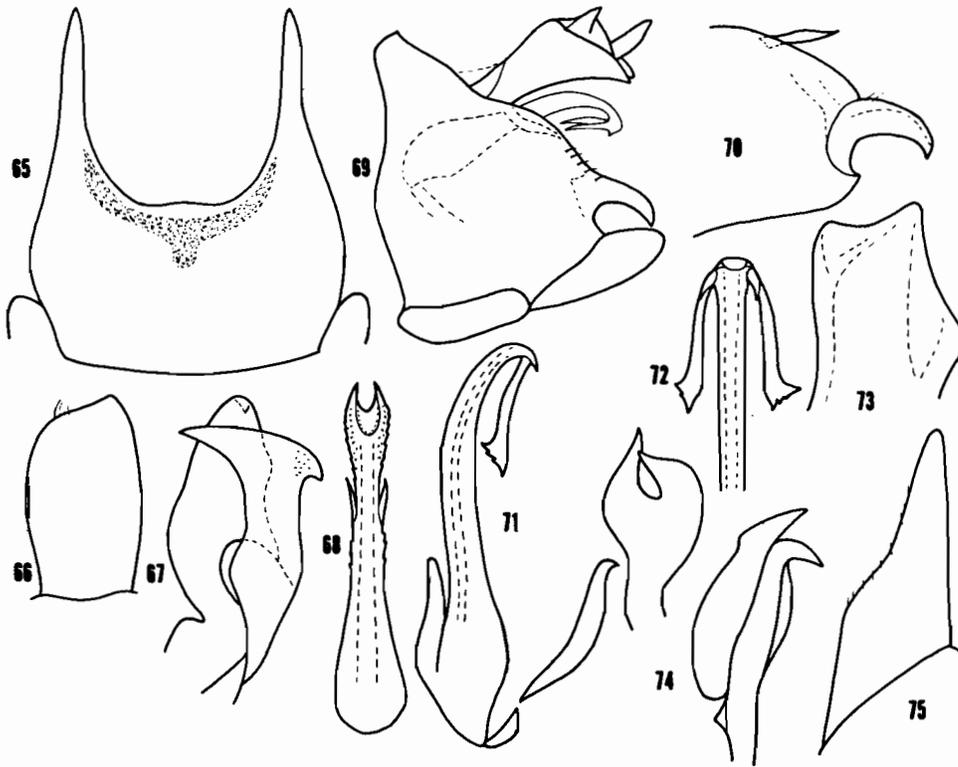
*Diagnosis:* Like *A. depleta* Om. but processes near base of anal tube shorter and aedeagus provided with long apical appendages.

**Description**

Length 3 mm. Yellowish. Anteclypeus and sides of lower part of frontoclypeus infusate,

ocelli surrounded with dark brown. Crown with two dark brown spots. Eyes brown. Anterior margin of pronotum dark brown with rounded projections posteriorly each side of median line, these projections not reaching disk of pronotum (pattern of crown and of pronotum as in *A. basifusca* Om., Oman 1938, plate 30). Scutellum bright yellow, basal triangles slightly darkened. Elytra yellowish hyaline, cells with longitudinal brown shadows. Under surface of thorax largely brownish. Legs yellow-brown.

Small resembling *A. depleta* Om. in general appearance. Male genitalia (figs 69-74). Dorsal margin of side lobes of pygofer with a short spine near base of anal tube, apex of side lobes provided with a strong hook recurved ventrad. Genital plates short and broad, apical margin shallowly insinuated. Shaft of aedeagus slender, recurved ventrad apically, provided with a pair



Figs 65-75. - 65-68. *Agalliopsis bicuspidata* n.sp. - 65. 7th sternite (♀). - 66. Genital plate, ventral aspect. - 68. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 69-74. *Agallia santarema* n.sp. - 69. Genital segment (♂) from side. - 70. Side lobe of pygofer, lateral aspect. - 71. Aedeagus, connective and style, lateral aspect. - 72. Apex of aedeagus, dorsal aspect. - 73. Genital plate, ventral aspect. - 74. Apex of style. - 75. *A. sinchona* n.sp. Genital plate, ventral aspect.

of apical teeth and two long processes directed ventrobasad.

13. *Agallia sinchona* n.sp.  
Figs 75-80

*Type locality:* Peru, Sinchono.

*Type material:* Holotype ♂, Peru, Sinchono, VII.1944. Leg. J. G. Sanders, in coll. DeLong.

*Diagnosis:* Resembling *A. interrogationis* Osb. (re-described by Oman 1938:373-374) in the shape of the genital segment but differing from that species in the coloring and the shape of the aedeagus.

*Description*

Length 3.9 mm. Pale ochraceous. Frontoclypeus tinged with reddish brown, an inverted T-shaped figure on upper part and short lateral arcs on lower part brown; anteclypeus and

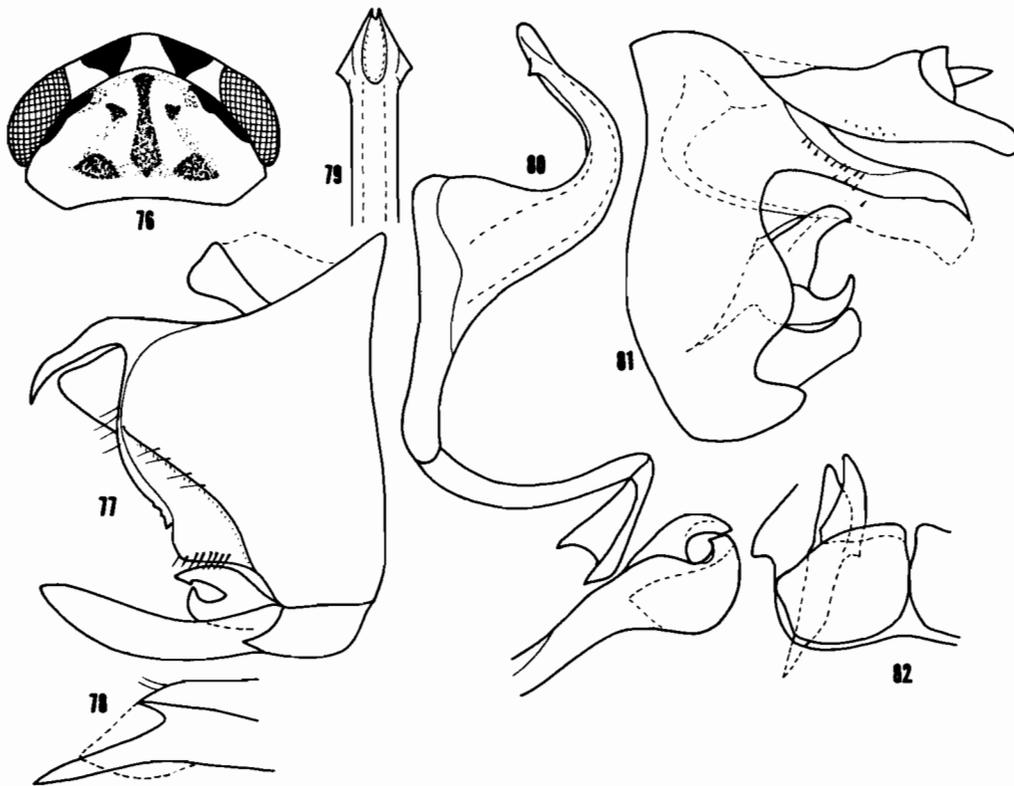
antennal pits black. Crown with two large black spots. Pronotum with dark brown pattern as indicated in fig. 76. Basal triangles of scutellum dark brown. Elytra hyaline, yellowish brown, cells with longitudinal brown bands, veins pale. Under surface of thorax largely dark brown.

Body relatively elongate. Male genitalia (figs 75, 77-80). Anal tube small. Side lobes of pygofer with a strong apical hook. Genital plates sharply triangular. Shaft of aedeagus digitate, strongly recurved dorsad.

14. *Agallia estebana* n.sp.  
Figs 81-85

*Type locality:* Bolivia, San Esteban.

*Type material:* Holotype ♂, Bolivia, San Esteban, 49 km N Sta Cruz, 1120 ft, 26.X.1959. Leg. R. Cummings, in coll. DeLong.



Figs 76–82. – 76–80. *Agallia sinchona* n.sp. – 76. Head and pronotum. – 77. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) form side. – 78. Side lobe of pygofer, dorsal aspect. – 79. Apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect. – 80. Aedeagus, connective and style, lateral aspect. – 81–82. *A. estebana* n.sp. – 81. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ), lateral aspect. – 82. Genital plate and style, ventral aspect.

**Diagnosis:** Apparently related to *A. vidua* (St.) but bigger, coloring very different and genital plates unusually short.

#### Description

Length 3.75 mm. Pale ochraceous. An inverted T-shaped figure on upper part and several short lateral arcs on lower part of frontoclypeus brown, antennal pits black, other parts of face with a few faint infuscations. Crown with faint brown median band and two squarish black spots, lateral margins slightly embrowned. Eyes pale grey. Pronotum marked with brown on anterior margin laterally, median line, and posterior margin, the marks on posterior margin triangular and dark brown with apices reaching nearly to anterior brown areas (pattern of crown and of pronotum as in *A. lauta* (St.), illustrated

by Oman 1938, plate 29). Scutellum with dark basal triangles. Elytra hyaline, yellowish brown, veins concolorous, upper claval vein whitish. Under surface of thorax largely embrowned. Legs yellow-brown.

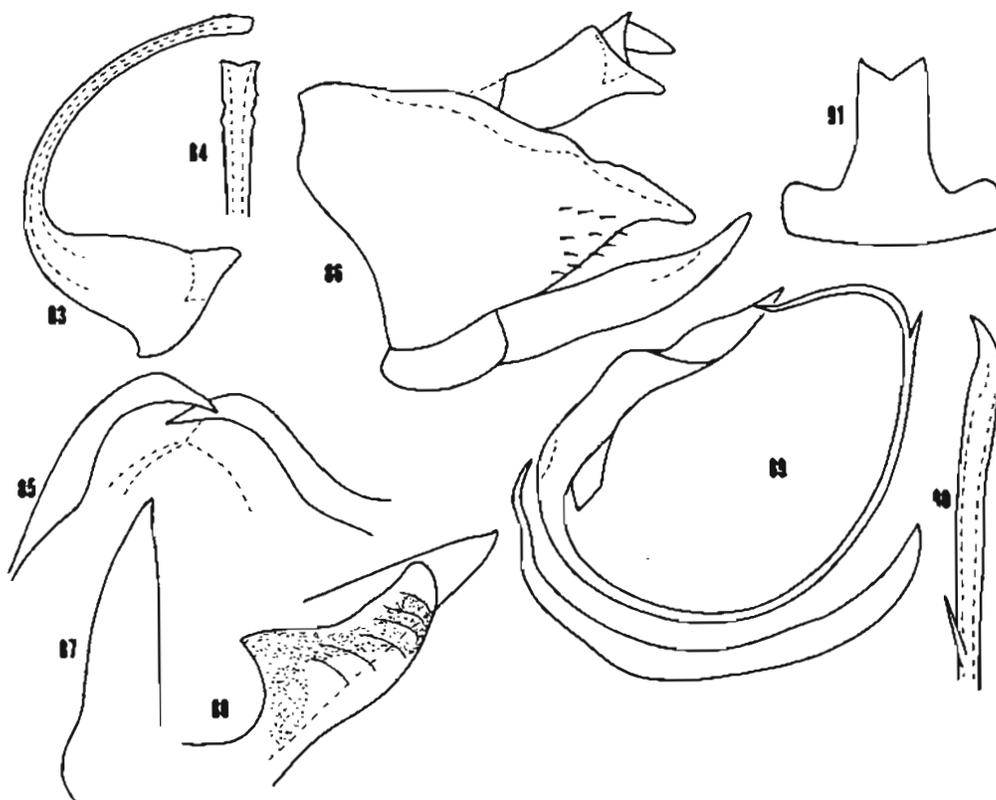
Body robust. Male genitalia (figs 81–85). Anal tube long. Side lobes of pygofer narrow, provided with a dorsal falcate process directed caudomesad, otherwise membranous. Genital plates squarish, very short, leaving apical part of styles visible. Shaft of aedeagus slender, recurved dorsad.

#### 15. *Agallia longicauda* n.sp.

Figs 86–91

*Type locality:* Brazil, São Paulo.

*Type material:* Holotype  $\delta$ , Brazil, Piracicaba, São Paulo, 4.I.1966. Leg C. A. Triplehorn, in coll. DeLong.



Figs 83-91. - 83-85. *Agallia estebana* n.sp. - 83. Aedeagus, lateral aspect. - 84. Apex of same, ventral aspect. - 85. Side lobes of pygofer, ventral aspect. - 86-91. *A. longicauda* n.sp. - 86. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 87. Genital plate, ventral aspect. - 88. Side lobe of pygofer and genital plate, dorsal aspect. - 89. Aedeagus and connective, lateral aspect. - 90. Apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 91. 7th sternite ( $\eta$ ).

*Paratype*: 1  $\eta$ , same data as holotype.

*Diagnosis*: Differing from *A. peregrinans* (St.) in the male genitalia and the shape of the 7th sternite ( $\eta$ ).

#### *Description*

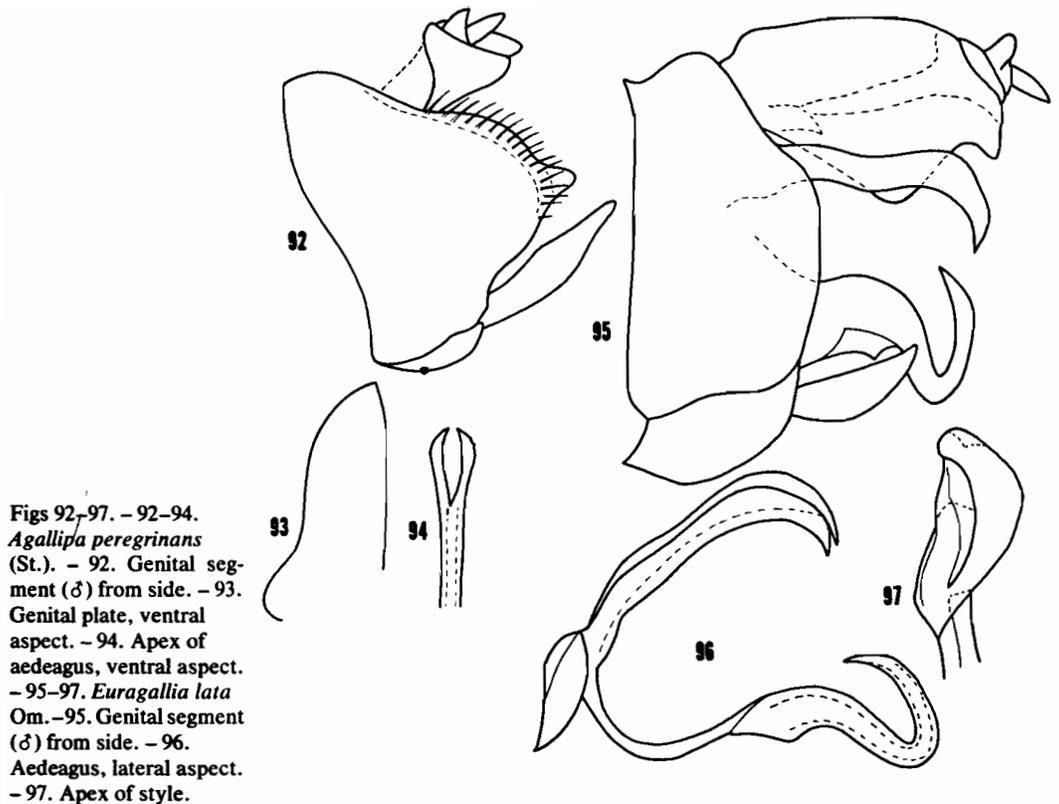
Length 3.5 mm. Like *A. peregrinans* (St.) (*lingula* V. Dz.) (redescription in Linnavuori 1956a:14, 1956b:79; genital segment, genital plate and apex of aedeagus illustrated also in figs 92-94) but body more elongate, dark pattern very reduced (only two very small dark spots on crown and basal margin of pronotum), genital plates and side lobes of pygofer (figs 86-88) much longer, aedeagus (figs 89-90) with a subapical spine, and median process of 7th sternite ( $\eta$ ) (fig. 91) much broader.

#### 16. *Euragallia lata* Om.

Figs 95-97

The genital structure of the previously unknown male illustrated (figs 95-97). Anal tube very large extending far beyond the short pygofer. The aedeagus consists of a slender ventral part bearing the ejaculatory duct and of a pair of long heavily sclerified falcatae dorsal processes.

Material studied: Numerous exx from Brazil, Piracicaba, São Paulo, 4.I.1966, C. A. Triplehorn, and Bolivia, San Esteban 49 km N Sta Cruz, 1120 ft, 7.XII.1959, R. Cummings. The species was originally described from Brazil (Oman 1938:404).



Figs 92-97. - 92-94. *Agallipa peregrinans* (St.). - 92. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 93. Genital plate, ventral aspect. - 94. Apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 95-97. *Euragallia lata* Om. - 95. Genital segment ( $\delta$ ) from side. - 96. Aedeagus, lateral aspect. - 97. Apex of style.

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