

New Species of *Hecalapona* (Homoptera, Cicadellidae) from Panama, Peru, Brazil and Venezuela

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Five new species of *Hecalapona*, *H. confusa* n. sp. (Peru), *H. apicella* n. sp. (Peru), *H. incisura* n. sp. (Venezuela), *H. panamella* n. sp. (Panama) and *H. vilhena* n. sp. (Brazil) are described.

The genus *Hecalapona* and 38 new species were described by DELONG & FREYTAG (1975). New species have been described since by DELONG (1976, 1977 and 1978), and DELONG & TRIPLEHORN (1979). Five species are described at this time.

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Hecalapona confusa n. sp. (Figs. 1—5)

Length of male 9 mm, female unknown. Crown a little wider at base between eyes than median length. Color yellow, a few irregular brownish markings on striae at margin of crown. Forewings yellow, subhyaline.

Male genital plates broad at base, tapered from one-third their length to narrow, bluntly rounded apices. Style with blade curved dorsally near base, apical fourth bent slightly ventrally, slightly broadened at apex, bearing a blunt projection on dorsal caudal margin. Aedeagal shaft broad in lateral view, excavated dorsally on basal half, then excavated apically, forming a dorsoapical, caudally directed, pointed process and a ventral, slender, caudally directed process. A pair of slender processes arise on dorsal margin of basal excavation and curve dorsally, then ventrally to ventroapical portion of shaft. Pygofer narrowed and rounded apically.

Holotype male, Juanjui, San Martin, Peru, 5.XII 1946 1600 ft., J. C. Pallister, coll. Donor Frank Johnson in American Museum of Natural History.

H. confusa is related to *H. rostella* DeLong and Freytag and *H. dumosa* DeLong and Freytag but can be separated from both by the male genital structures, the broadened

and more pointed style and the shorter, narrowed, aedeagal shaft.

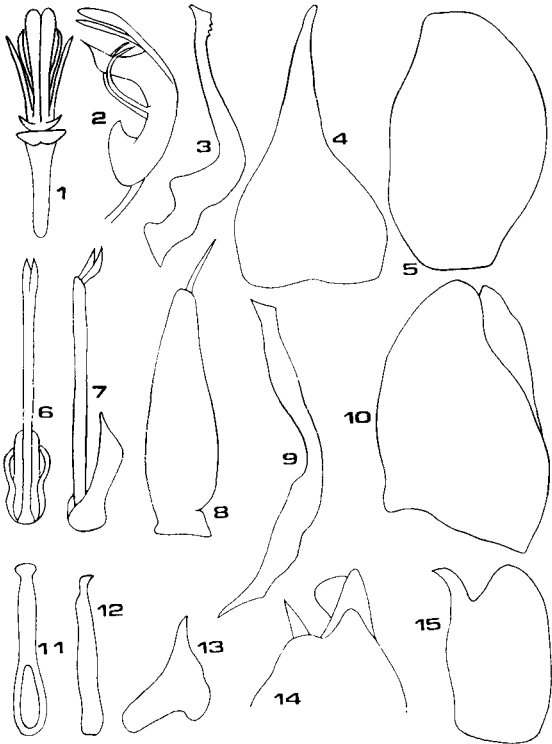
Hecalapona apicella n. sp. (Figs. 6—10)

Length of male 10 mm, female unknown. Crown three-fifths as long at middle as basal width between eyes. Color yellow without markings except a black spot at apex of clavus on each forewing.

Male genital plate three times as long as median width, apices narrowed, each bearing a long slender spine one-third length of plate. Style in lateral view with blade narrow near base, broadened at middle, apex angled with the dorsocaudal margin, produced and sharp pointed. Aedeagus slender, bearing a pair of sharp pointed processes extending caudally. Pygofer with a portion folded ventrally at narrowed, rounded apex.

Holotype male, Callanga, Paucartambo Prov., Dept. Cusco, Peru, 16.II 1952, F. L. Woythowski coll. Paratype male same data as holotype in DeLong collection.

H. apicella is related to *H. delara* DeLong. The different genital structures will easily distinguish these, the slender, curved style and the divided apex of aedeagal shaft, forming two short apical processes.



Figs. 1—5. *H. confusa* n. sp. 1. aedeagus ventrally, 2. aedeagus laterally, 3. style laterally, 4. plate ventrally, 5. pygofer laterally. Figs. 6—10. *H. apicella* n. sp. 6. aedeagus ventrally, 7. aedeagus laterally, 8. plate ventrally, 9. style laterally, 10. pygofer laterally, Figs. 11—15. *H. incisura* n. sp. 11. aedeagus ventrally, 12. aedeagus laterally, 13. style laterally, 14. plate ventrally, 15. pygofer laterally.

Hecalapona incisura n. sp. (Figs. 11—15)

Length of male 5.5 mm, female unknown. Crown three-fourth as long as basal width between eyes. Color yellow, forewings yellow, subhyaline.

Male genital plates twice as long as median width, bearing a broad, curved, finger-like process, pointed at apex, on dorsoapical margin of each. Style short, as broad at base as long, apex sharp pointed. Aedeagal shaft broadened at base and divided, constricted just before slightly enlarged, rounded apex. Pygofer roundly notched at middle of apex, bearing a conspicuous spine on dorsocaudal margin.

Holotype male, Rio Casiquiarao, Venezuela, 28.IX 1928, Ac-29500 Tate No. in the American Museum of Natural History.

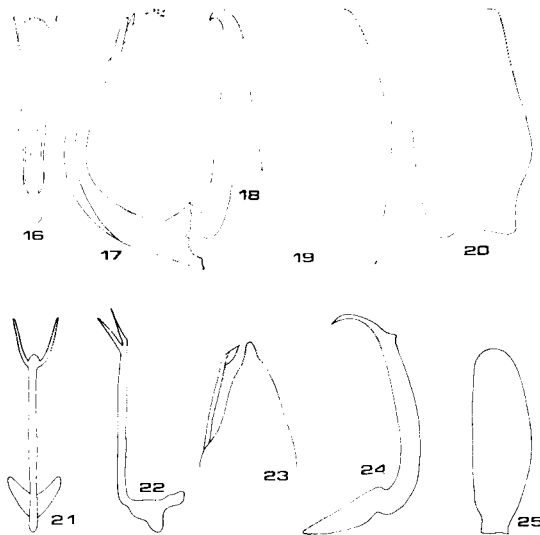
H. incisura is related to *H. quina* DeLong and Freytag. They can be separated by the male genital structures as illustrated, the aedeagus narrow at base in lateral view and the style broader at base.

Hecalapona panamella n. sp. (Figs. 16—20)

Length of male 13.5 mm, female unknown. Crown more than two-thirds as long as width between eyes at base. Ocelli at almost four-fifths length of crown, and closer to each other than to eyes. Color, crown pale yellow with a narrow black line on margin. Ocelli and eyes dark reddish brown. Pronotum, scutellum and fore wings pale greenish yellow. Veins scarcely visible.

Male genital plates two and one-half times as long as width at middle, apices narrowed, bluntly rounded. Styles gradually tapered from near base, apex curved dorsally, sharp pointed. Aedeagal shaft curved dorsally, gradually broadened to blunt, rounded, apex. Two long narrow processes arise near base and extend to apex of shaft. Pygofer narrowed, bluntly angled apically.

Holotype male, Panama, Chiriqui, Fortuna 1050 m, 7.XII 1976 H. Wolda coll., in DeLong collection.



Figs. 16—20. *H. panamella* n. sp. 16. aedeagus ventrally, 17. aedeagus laterally, 18. style laterally, 19. plate ventrally, 20. pygofer laterally. Figs. 21—25. *H. vilhena* n. sp. 21. aedeagus ventrally, 22. aedeagus laterally, 23. pygofer laterally, apical portion, 24. style laterally, 25. plate ventrally.

H. panamella is related to *H. punctula* DeLong and Freytag and may be separated by the black marginal line on crown and the male genital structures, the style broader, curved dorsally and pointed apically.

***Hecalapona vilhena* n. sp. (Figs. 21—25)**

Length of male 8 mm, female unknown. Crown produced and rounded, as long at middle as basal width between eyes. Color dull yellow, slightly tinted with brown.

Male genital plates more than three times as long as width at middle. Style curved dorsally with subapical spine on ventral margin.

Apical portion tapered, sharp pointed. Aedeagal shaft slender, bearing a pair of subapical processes which extend caudally one third length of shaft. Pygofer bearing a ventral process extending from base to apex of pygofer, apical portion enlarged.

Holotype male, Vilhena, Brazil, 20.II 1961, J. & B. Bechyne colls. in DeLong coll.

H. vilhena is related to *H. helvacosta* but the style has only a dorsal apical portion, the blade of the style is uniform in width to narrowed pointed apex and the aedeagal shaft bears apical instead of subapical processes.

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