

New genera and species of the tribe Deltocephalini from South America (Homoptera: Cicadellidae, Deltocephalinae)

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The following new taxa of the tribe Deltocephalini are described and illustrated: *Amplicephalus* (*Nanctasus*) *aurantiacus* n.sp. (Peru), *A.* (s.str.) *campanus* n.sp. (Argentina), *A.* (s.str.) *luridus* n.sp. (Brazil), *Amblycellus* *laticeps* n.sp. (Argentina), *Bolivaia* *lobata* n.gen., n.sp. (Bolivia), *Granimella* *longifurcata* n.sp. (Brazil), *Loreta* *bifasciata* n.sp. (Brazil), *L.* *sexmaculata* n.sp. (Paraguay), *Reventazonia* *pallida* n.sp. (Brazil), *Cruziella* *trispinosa* n.gen., n.sp. (Bolivia), *Picchuia* *pungens* n.gen., n.sp. (Peru), *Haldorus* *parallelocornis inaequalis* n.ssp. (Brazil), *H.* *nigrifrons* n.sp. (Bolivia), *H.* *clypeatus* n.sp. (Brazil), and *H.* *longistylus* n.sp. (Brazil). The male genitalia of *Haldorus furcatus* Cld. (Puerto Rico, Brazil) are illustrated.

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Deltocephalinae

1. *Amplicephalus* (*Nanctasus*) *aurantiacus* n.sp. (Figs 1-3)

Type area: Peru: Machu Picchu.

Type material: *Holotype*: ♀. Peru: Machu Picchu, 25.XI.1967. Leg. and in coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Related to *A. bolivicus* Lv. but with darker coloration and the truncate posterior margin of the ♀ 7th sternum.

Description

Length 5.2 mm (fig. 1). Shiny. Whitish ochraceous. Ante- and frontoclypeus orange, the latter with lateral arcs and a middle spot near upper margin pale; also other parts of face with orangish markings; ocellular area with two small dark dots. Anterior margin of crown with 4 black spots, a medially broken broad transverse orange band at apex of coronal suture, disk with a pair of squarish reddish brown basal spots. Eyes greyish. Pronotum with 6 longitudinal orange bands. Scutellum with orange basal triangles and yellow median stripe. Elytra orange, costal margin pale; veins white, bordered with fuscous. Dorsum of abdomen blackish, sides pale. Under surface of thorax with dark spots. Base and sides of venter dark brown. Fore femora with two dark brown transverse bands on anterior surface. Middle femora with

a broken dark subapical ring, middle and hind tibiae with dark spots.

Body relatively robust and somewhat depressed. Head narrower than pronotum. Frontoclypeus nearly parallel-sided. Crown of nearly uniform length, 1.23 × as long at middle as laterally, nearly as long as broad. Elytra (fig. 2) with several extra cross veins. Hind margin of 7th sternite (♀) (fig. 3) with a broad median incision bordered with a dark spot on either side.

2. *Amplicephalus* (s.str.) *campanus* n.sp. (Figs 4-11)

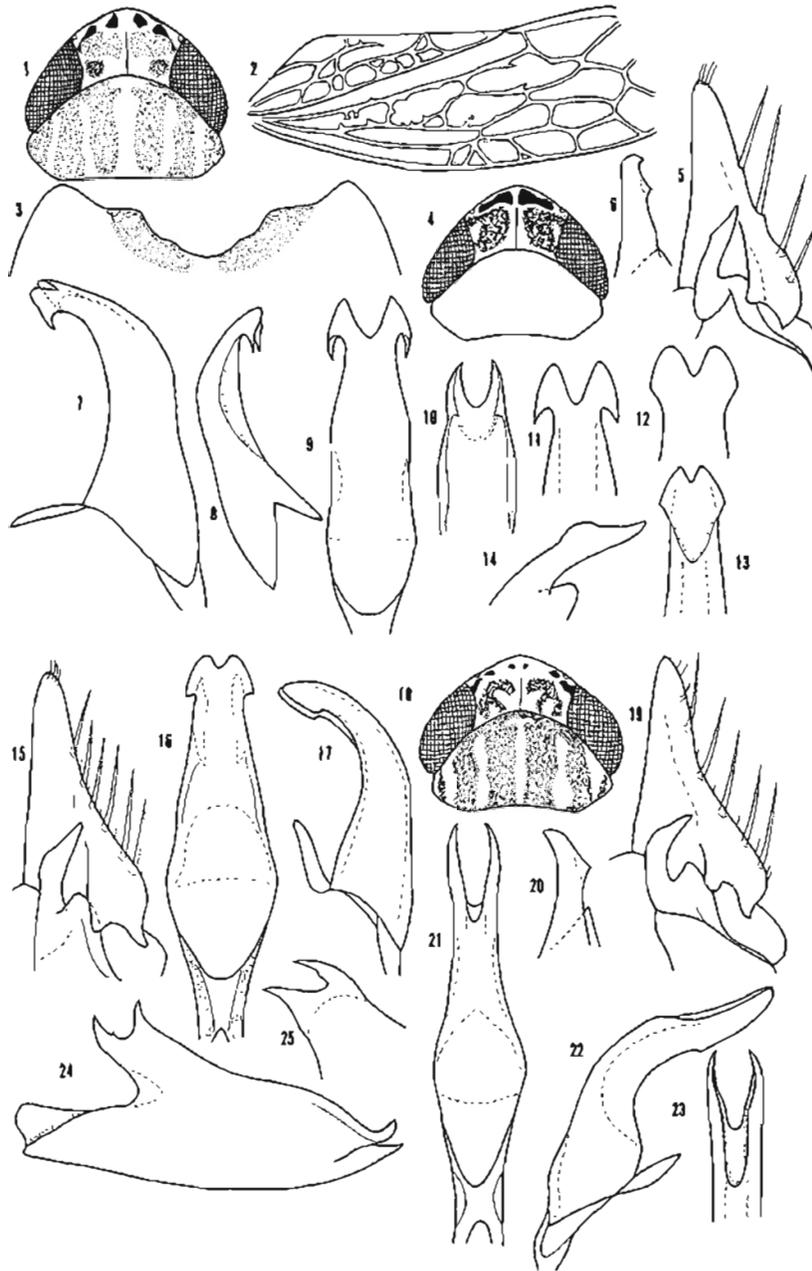
Type area: Argentina: Campana, Prov. B. A.

Type material: *Holotype*: ♂. Argentina: Campana (19 km SE), 29.IX.1968. Leg. L. & C. W. O'Brien. In coll. DeLong. *Paratypes*: 16 ♂ & ♀, same data as holotype. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Related to *A. marginellanus* (Metc.), *A. obsoletus* Lv. and *A. simpliciusculus* Lv. but with distinct ♂ genitalia.

Description

Length 3.25-4.0 mm (fig. 4). Shiny. Greyish ochraceous. Frontoclypeus brown with short and narrow lateral arcs and a broken midline pale; lora with fuscous stripe, genae and ocellular area with dark spots. Anterior margin of crown with 4 usually partly confluent black spots, disk with large brownish spot on either



Figs 1-25. - 1-3. *Amplicephalus aurantiacus* n.sp. - 1. Head and pronotum. - 2. Elytron. - 3. 7th sternite (?). - 4-11. *A. campanus* n.sp. - 4. Head. - 5. Genital plate and style. - 6. Apophysis of style. - 7-8. Aedeagus in lateral, 9. in ventral aspect. - 10. Apex of same in dorsal, 11. in ventral aspect. - 12-14. *A. luridus* n.sp. - 12. Apex of aedeagus in ventral, 13. in dorsal aspect. - 14. Apophysis of style. - 15-17. *Amplicephalus luridus* n.sp. - 15. Genital plate and style. - 16. Aedeagus in ventral, 17. in lateral aspect. - 18-23. *Amblycellus laticeps* n.sp. - 18. Head and pronotum. - 19. Genital plate and style. - 20. Apophysis of style. - 21. Aedeagus in ventral, 22. in lateral aspect. - 23. Apex of same, ventral aspect. - 24-25. *Bolivaia lobata* n.gen., n.sp. - 24. Side lobe of pygofer (without macrosetae), ventral aspect. - 25. Process of same.

side. Eyes greyish. Pronotum with 6 broad brownish longitudinal bands. Basal triangles and median figure on scutellum brown. Elytra greyish hyaline, cells in apical part \pm largely smoky; veins pale, bordered with fuscous. Dorsum of abdomen and under surface mainly black, segmental margins pale. Legs with abundant dark spots and stripes.

Body gracile. Crown roundedly produced, $1.4-1.44 \times$ as long at middle as laterally, about $0.7 \times$ as long as broad. Frontoclypeus narrow, nearly parallel-sided. Elytra and flying wings longer than abdomen, the former with 3 closed subapical cells. Spinulation of fore tibiae $1+4$.

Male genitalia in figs 5-11. Genital plates sharply triangular with nearly straight lateral margins. Aedeagus fairly robust, slightly recurved dorsad, apex notched and provided with a sharp lobe on either side. Hind margin of 7th sternite (\varnothing) straight, slightly produced at middle.

3. *Amplicephalus* (s.str.) *luridus* n.sp. (Figs 12-17)

Type area: Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo.

Type material: Holotype: δ , Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, 3.II.1966. Leg. C. A. Triplehorn. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Related to *A. maculellus* but aedeagus straighter with apical notch (in ventral aspect) much straighter.

Description

Length 4 mm. Opaquely shiny. Whitish ochraceous. Frontoclypeus slightly embrowned with pale lateral arcs. Anterior margin of crown with 4 small blackish spots, disk with two faint irregularly T-shaped orangish figures. Eyes reddish. Pronotum with 6 faint orangish longitudinal bands. Elytra yellowish subhyaline, veins whitish, faintly bordered with brown. Under surface pale. Legs yellow-brown with faint fuscous spots.

Resembling *A. maculellus* (Osb.) (West Indies, Chile) but bigger and more elongate. Frontoclypeus somewhat narrower and flatter. Crown bluntly angular, $1.3 \times$ as long at middle as laterally, slightly shorter than broad, $0.7 \times$ as long as median length of pronotum. Elytra longer than abdomen, with 3 closed subapical cells. Spinulation of fore tibiae $3+4$.

Male genitalia in figs 12-17. Genital plates and styles as in *A. maculellus*. Aedeagus straighter with apical notch in ventral aspect much smaller.

4. *Amblysellus laticeps* n.sp. (Figs 18-23)

Type area: Argentina: Campana, Prov. B. A.

Type material: Holotype: δ , Argentina: Campana (19 km SE), 29.IX.1968. Leg. L. & C. W. O'Brien. In coll. DeLong. Paratypes: 5 δ and \varnothing same data as holotype. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Resembling *Amplicephalus* spp. Placed in *Amblysellus* on basis of ventral gonopore, but does not resemble species of *Amblysellus* in shape of head or coloration.

Description

Length 4.0-4.2 mm (fig. 18). Fairly shiny. Pale ochraceous. Upper margin of face with transverse arcuate black band. Frontoclypeus brown with midline and lateral arcs pale; median stripe on anteclypeus and margins of lora brown, genae below eyes blackish brown, ocellular area with a black spot above antennae. Anterior margin of crown with 6 sometimes partly confluent black spots, disk with an inverted Y-shaped brownish figure on either side. Eyes brown. Pronotum with 6 longitudinal brown bands. Scutellum immaculate or with faint brown median line. Elytra pale brownish subhyaline, costal margin pale yellowish; veins whitish, bordered with fuscous. Dorsum of abdomen and venter, excluding sides and segmental margins, black. Under surface of thorax with a blackish longitudinal band on either side.

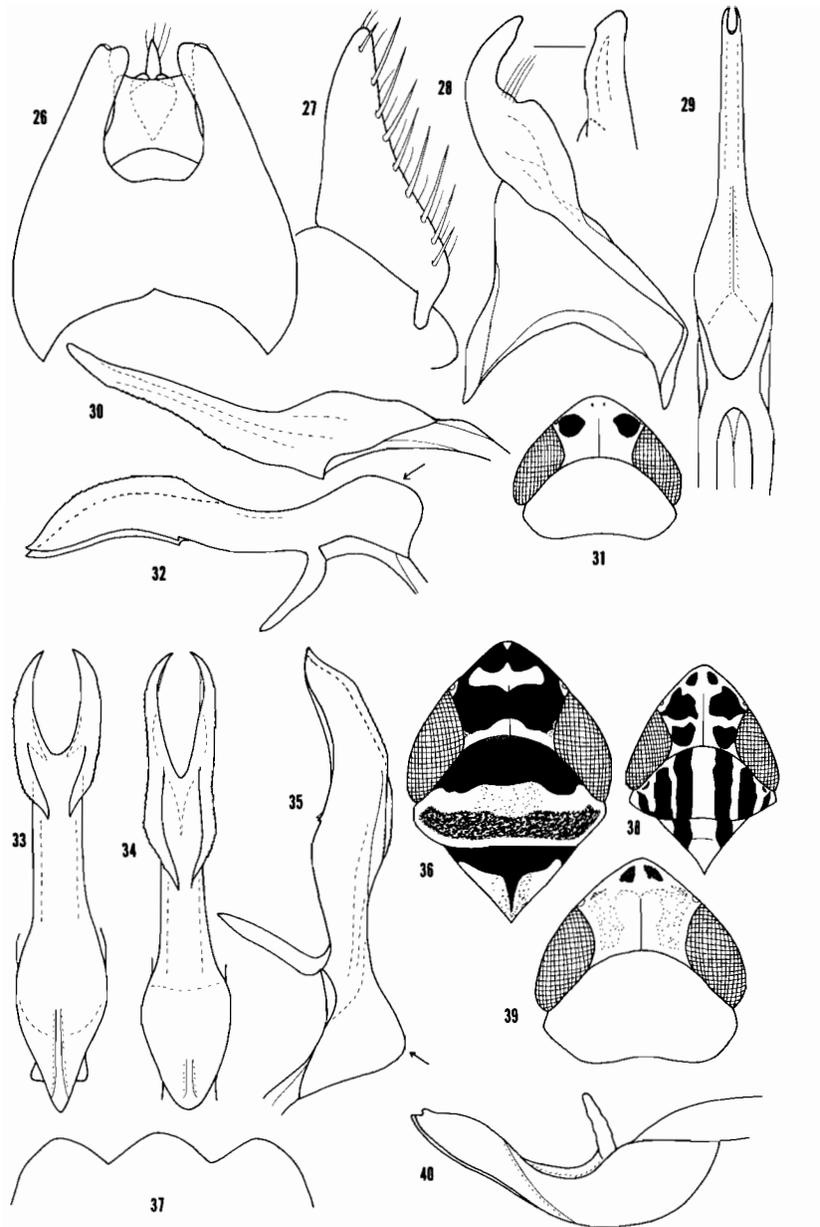
Body robust, depressed. Head large, distinctly broader than pronotum (51:43). Face flattish; anteclypeus parallel-sided, frontoclypeus moderately broadening upwardly. Crown with anterior margin rounded, of nearly uniform length, $1.15-1.23 \times$ as long at middle as laterally, $0.62-0.67 \times$ as long as broad; discal region shallowly concave at middle, finely striated, indistinctly shagreened. Elytra longer than abdomen, with 3 closed subapical cells. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1 ± 4 .

Male genitalia in figs 19-23. Genital plates sharply triangular, lateral margins insinuated. Aedeagus deeply split apically; gonopore on ventral surface. Hind margin of 7th sternite (\varnothing) truncate.

Bolivaia n.gen.

Type species: *Bolivaia lobata* n.sp.

Diagnosis: Like *Amplicephalus* DeL. but 1) side lobes of pygofer with sclerified appendages. 2) anal tube longer and sclerified, and 3) shaft of aedeagus very



Figs 26–40. – 26–30. *Bolivaia lobata* n.gen., n.sp. – 26. Pygofer (without macrosetae), dorsal aspect. – 27. Genital plate. – 28. Style. – 29. Aedeagus in ventral, 30. in lateral aspect. – 31. *Graminella longifurcata* n.sp., head. – 32. *G. cognita* Cld., aedeagus in lateral aspect. – 33. *Graminella cognita* Cld., aedeagus, ventral aspect. – 34–35. *G. longifurcata* n.sp. – 34. Aedeagus in ventral, 35. in lateral aspect. – 36–37. *Loreta bifasciata* n.sp. – 36. Head, pronotum and scutellum. – 37. 7th sternite (♀). – 38. *L. sexmaculata* n.sp., head, pronotum and scutellum. – 39–40. *Reventazonia pallida* n.sp. – 39. Head. – 40. Aedeagus, lateral aspect.

slender, slightly recurved ventrad with dorsal surface sclerified and provided with a serrate longitudinal ridge; gonopore apical.

5. *Bolivaia lobata* n.sp.
(Figs 24–30)

Type area: Bolivia: San Esteban, Sta Cruz.

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

Diagnosis: Like *Amplicephalus campanus* in color of crown but with distinct ♂ genitalia and other color differences.

Description

Length 4 mm. Shiny. Whitish ochraceous. Frontoclypeus light brown with faint pale lateral arcs; ocellocular area with two round black spots. Anterior margin of crown with 4 small round black spots, disk with two light brown figures as in *Amplicephalus campanus*. Eyes greyish brown. Pronotum with 6 light brown longitudinal bands. Basal triangles of scutellum brown. Elytra light brownish hyaline; veins whitish, narrowly bordered with fuscous. Dorsum of abdomen and under surface pale ochraceous with fuscous markings. Legs with distinct dark brown spots.

Body relatively robust. Head as wide as pronotum. Face flat; frontoclypeus broad, genae shallowly notched near eyes, ocellocular area very narrow. Crown roundedly produced, 1.4 × as long at middle as laterally, slightly shorter than broad, 0.8 × as long as median length of pronotum; frontal region densely shagreened, discal region shiny, indistinctly microsculptured; ocelli close to eyes. Elytra long, appendix distinct, 3 closed subapical cells, the central one divided. Spinulation of fore tibiae 3 + 4.

Male genitalia in figs 24–30. Pygofer broadly conical, sclerified dorsally; side lobes strongly setose, truncate apically, ventral margin broadly turned mesad and provided with a bilobate sclerified process. Anal tube large, sclerified. Genital plates sharply triangular, lateral margins insinuated. Styles robust. Connective long, linear, fused. Aedeagus gracile, shaft slightly recurved ventrad, dorsal surface with a finely serrate longitudinal keel, apex bifid; gonopore apical, well delimited.

6. *Graminella longifurcata* n.sp.
(Figs 31, 34, 35)

Type area: Brazil: Para, Belem.

Type material: *Holotype:* ♂, Brazil: Para, Belem, 25.I.1969. Leg. L. & C. W. O'Brien. In coll. DeLong. *Paratypes:* 3 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Similar to *C. cognita* Cld. but aedeagus distinct as illustrated.

Description

Pale green (fig. 31). Crown with two large round black spots and two small dark apical dots. Face in the specimens studied pale with ante- and frontoclypeus only slightly embrowned laterally, antennal pits dark. Pronotum and scutellum immaculate. Elytra with traces of longitudinal brownish shadows.

Like *C. cognita* Cld. but aedeagus (figs 34–35) different: in ventral aspect apex of shaft more deeply split, in lateral aspect the enlarged aedeagal base is much smaller and triangular in outline. Aedeagus of *C. cognita* illustrated in figs 32–33.

7. *Loreta bifasciata* n.sp.
(Figs 36, 37)

Type area: Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo.

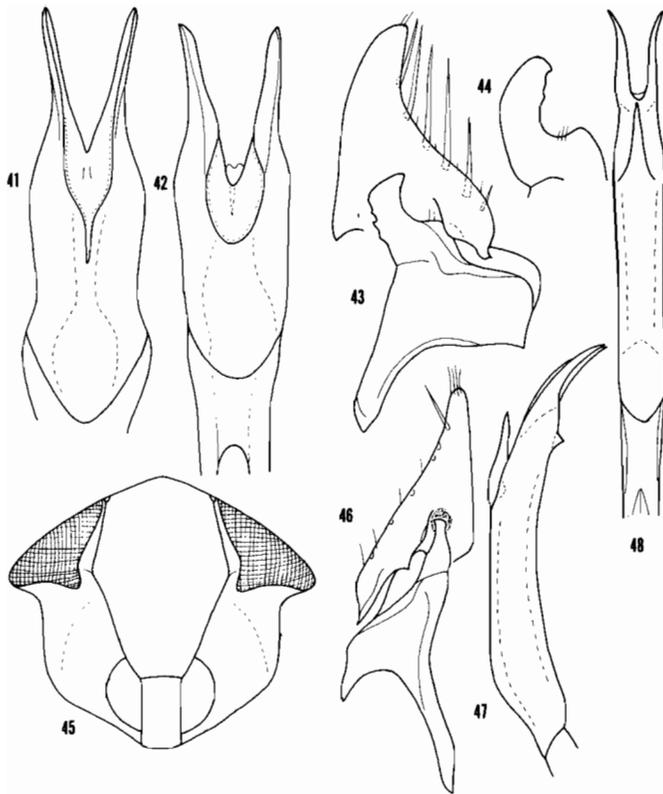
Type material: *Holotype:* ♀, Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, 3.II.1966. Leg. C. A. Triplehorn. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from related species of *Loreta* by the unique color pattern.

Description

Length 3 mm (fig. 36). Opaquely shiny. Face yellow-brown, upper part of frontoclypeus with black lateral arcs, ocellocular area mainly black. Crown black; small apical spot, transverse figure at apex of coronal suture and basal margin whitish; ocelli pale; eyes reddish grey. Pronotum whitish, anterior margin black, a broad transverse fascia on disk dark brown. Base of pronotum blackish, apex whitish. Elytra yellowish subhyaline, apical margin whitish, apical cells dark brown with pale middle spots; veins yellowish or whitish, bordered with dark brown, cross veins of 5th apical cell with whitish triangle. Under surface dark brown with yellow-brown segmental margins and spots. Legs yellow-brown with dark spots.

Rather robust. Head a little broader than pronotum. Face elongate, frontoclypeus narrow, genae only shallowly insinuated near eyes. Crown bluntly angular, 1.56 × as long at middle



Figs 41–48. – 41–44. *Reventazonia pallida* n.sp. – 41–42. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. – 43. Genital plate and style. – 44. Apophysis of style. – 45–48. *CruzIELLA trispinosa* n.gen., n.sp. – 45. Face. – 46. Genital plate and stylus. – 47. Aedeagus in lateral, 48. in ventral aspect.

as laterally, slightly longer than broad, $0.82 \times$ as long as median length of pronotum. Ocelli near eyes. Elytra a little longer than abdomen; 3 closed subapical cells, the central one divided, claval veins united at middle. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1+4. Hind margin of 7th sternite (♀) (fig. 37) trilobate.

Easily recognized by the unique color pattern. Generic position tentative in the absence of males.

8. *Loreta sexmaculata* n.sp.
(Fig. 38)

Type area: Paraguay: Aceval.

Type material: *Holotype:* ♀, Paraguay: B. Aceval (7 km NW), 12.X.1968. Leg. L. & C. W. O'Brien. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis:

Description

Length 2.75 mm (fig. 38). Shiny. Whitish yellow. Face black, frontoclypeus with faint brown lateral arcs, other parts of face with a few faint pale spots. Crown with 3 pairs of black spots; ocelli pale; eyes grey. Pronotum with 6 longitudinal black stripes. Basal triangles of scutellum blackish. Elytra absent in the specimen studied. Base of dorsum of abdomen blackish brown with sides pale, apical part pink ochraceous with transverse segmental margins dark brown. Under surface mainly blackish brown. Pygofer with base blackish, apex pink ochraceous, ovipositor sheath black. Legs blackish brown, apices of femora, fore tibiae and tarsi and base of hind tibiae yellow-brown (middle legs absent).

Small, gracile. Head as broad as pronotum. Face elongate; frontoclypeus broadish, nearly

parallel-sided. genae only faintly notched near eyes. Crown sharply angular, 1.5 × as long at middle as laterally, 1.36 × as long as broad, 1.25 × as long as median length of pronotum; ocelli at the distance of their own diameter from eyes. Flying wings reduced, extending to base of 8th tergite. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1+4. 7th sternite (♀) pale ochraceous, dark at middle; hind margin shallowly insinuated. Pygofer appearing rather short.

Apparently a representative of a new genus, which is not described here on basis of female specimens alone.

9. *Reventazonia pallida* n.sp.
(Figs 39–44)

Type area: Brazil: Para, Belem.

Type material: *Holotype*: ♂, Brazil: Para, Belem, 25.I.1969. Leg. L. & C. W. O'Brien. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from two other species of the genus, *R. atrifrons* Lv. from Central America and *R. lawsoni* DeL. from USA, by the paler coloration and shape of aedeagus, shorter face, narrower forewings apically, and broader frontoclypeus.

Description

Length 4 mm (fig. 39). Shiny. Whitish yellow. Anterior margin of head whitish. Face opaque. Frontoclypeus, excluding upper margin, brown with traces of pale lateral arcs; a T-shaped figure on anteclypeus, spots on lora and base of genae brown; ocellular area with two dark spots. Anterior margin of crown with two small dark brown apical spots and a slight dark dash near either ocellus; disk with two very faint fulvous longitudinal bands; eyes pale greyish. Pronotum with 6 very faint fulvous longitudinal bands, the median pair continuing on to scutellum. Elytra yellowish subhyaline; veins pale, indistinctly bordered with brown. Under surface and legs pale ochraceous. Fore and middle femora with fuscous spots on anterior surface, hind tibiae with small dark dots.

Elongate. Head broader than pronotum (41:37), bluntly angular. Face flat densely shagreened, lower part bluntly angular in outline; frontoclypeus relatively broad, slightly broadening upwardly, ocellular area narrow. Crown 1.5 × as long at middle as laterally, nearly as long as broad; the faintly microsculptured discal region shallowly concave, the densely shagreened frontal region somewhat upturned; cells close to eyes. Elytra long and narrow, relatively acumi-

nate apically, appendix distinct, 3 closed subapical cells, the central one divided. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1+4.

Male genitalia in figs 40–44. Genital plates rather short, sharply triangular, lateral margin strongly insinuated. Apophysis of style short and thick. Aedeagus robust, deeply split apically, dorsal surface with a median keel; gonopore large, on ventral surface.

Readily distinguished from the two other species of the genus (*R. atrifrons* Lv. from Central America and *R. lawsoni* (DeL.) from USA) by the pale coloring and the shape of the aedeagus. Moreover the face is shorter, the frontoclypeus broader and the elytra are much narrower apically.

Cruziella n.gen.

Type species: *Cruziella trispinosa* n.sp.

Diagnosis: Resembling genera of the *Haldorus* group, but readily separated from them by the cephalic structure, the venation of the elytra and the male genitalia.

Elongate greyish ochraceous species.

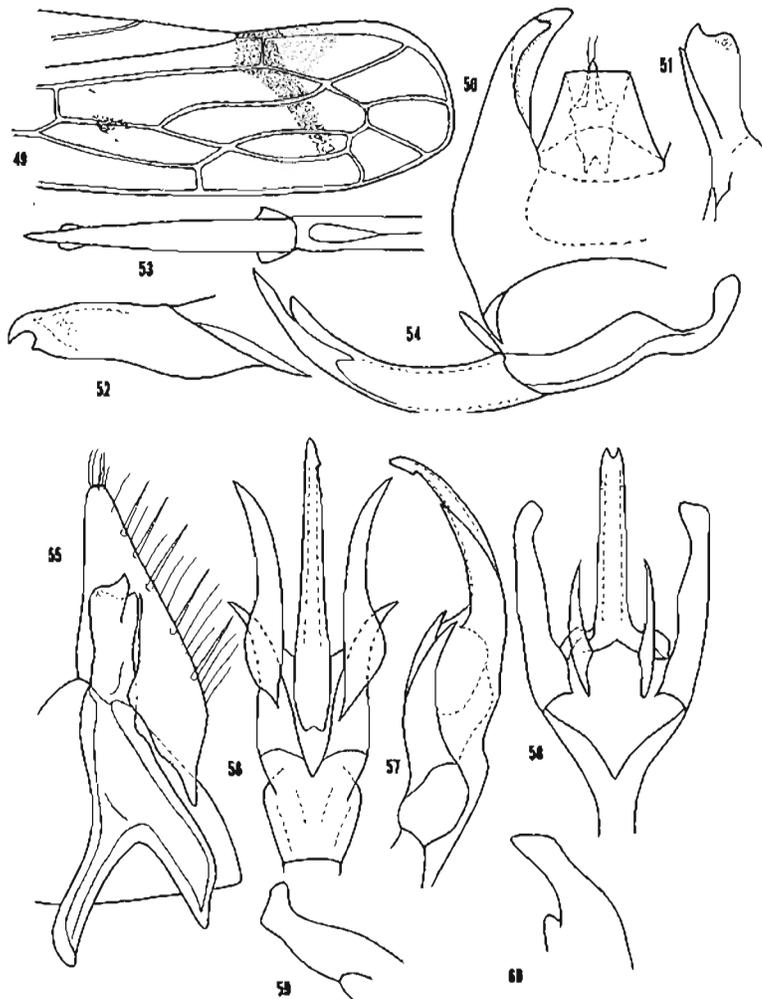
Head narrower than pronotum, anterior margin subacute. Face (fig. 45) flat and broad, lower part bluntly angular in outline; frontoclypeus broadening to the level of the antennal pits, then gradually tapering upwardly; anteclypeus parallel-sided; lora small; genae broad, strongly notched near eyes, ocellular area very narrow. Crown bluntly angular, the shagreened frontal region flat, the indistinctly microsculptured discal region concave; ocelli large, close to eyes. Pronotum short and broad. Elytra (fig. 49) long, appendix distinct, two long closed subapical cells, the central one not divided, no extra cross veins. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1+4.

Male genitalia: Pygofer elongate, sclerified dorsally; side lobes broad, strongly setose. Anal tube elongated, sclerified. Valve large, rounded. Genital plates narrow, lateral margin shallowly insinuated, macrosetae uniseriate. Apophysis of stylus short, preapical angle blunt. Connective long, linear, fused to aedeagus. Aedeagus gracile, tubular, provided with claw-like apical processes; gonopore apical.

10. *Cruziella trispinosa* n.sp.
(Figs 45–49)

Type area: Bolivia: San Esteban, Sta Cruz.

Type material: *Holotype*: ♂, Bolivia: San Esteban,



Figs 49-60. - 49. *Cruziella trispinosa* n.gen., n.sp., elytron. - 50-54. *Picchuia trispinosa* n.gen., n.sp. - 50. Pygofer (without macrosetae), dorsal aspect. - 51-52. Apex of stylus. - 53. Aedeagus in ventral, - 54. in lateral aspect. - 55. *Picchuia pungens* n.gen., n.sp., genital plate and style. - 56, 57, 59. *Haldorus parallelicornis inaequalis* n.ssp. - 56. Aedeagus in ventral, 57. in lateral aspect. - 59. Apophysis of style. - 58, 60. *H. nigrifrons* n.sp. - 58. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 60. Apophysis of stylus.

Sta Cruz (49 km N), 26.X.1959, alt. 1120 ft. Leg. R. cummings. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from species of *Haldorus* by the cephalic structure, the wing venation, and the ♂ genital structures as illustrated.

Description

Length 4.25 mm. Very shiny. Greyish ochraceous. Upper part of face dark brown with a few

faint pale lateral dots on frontoclypeus; upper margin with pale middle spot. Anterior margin of crown with two rounded black apical spots and a curved black stripe bordering either ocellus, disk with two pale brown longitudinal bands; ocelli pink, eyes grey. Pronotum with 6 narrow pale brown longitudinal bands. Basal triangles of scutellum brownish. Elytra yellowish hyaline; a spot in clavus, a spot at middle of corium and

a faint poorly delimited band across subapical area, dark brown, veins whitish. Under surface mainly pale ochraceous. Legs yellow-brown; femora with apex and a transverse band on anterior surface black; bases of tibiae dark.

Head narrower than pronotum (40:43). Crown bluntly angular, narrower than eye, $1.4 \times$ as long at middle as laterally, a little longer than broad, $0.8 \times$ as long as median length of pronotum, disk strongly concave. Pronotum appearing short and broad, $2.4 \times$ as broad as long at middle, lateral margins strongly diverging caudad, disk with two round pits at middle of anterior margin. Scutellum large. Elytra and flying wings much longer than abdomen.

Male genitalia in figs 46–48. Dorsal surface of genital plates with a black tubercle at the apex of the apophysis of the style. Aedeagus with 3 claw-like apical processes.

Picchuia n.gen.

Type species: Picchuia pungens n.sp.

Like *Haldorus* Om. but with dissimilar male genitalia: Pygofer membranous near to basal margin dorsally; side lobes strongly setose, apical margin concave with pointed dorsal and ventral angles. Anal tube membranous. Valve very large, parabolic. Genital plates sharply triangular, lateral margin straight, macrosetae uniseriate. Styles large with apical part strongly prolonged and narrowed apophysis very short, claw like. Connective shorter than aedeagus, linear, fused. Aedeagus slender, tubular, provided with a sharp subapical process on ventral surface; gonopore apical.

11. Picchuia a pungens n.sp. (Figs 50–55)

Type area: Peru: Machu Picchu.

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Peru: Machu Picchu, 25–28.XI.1967. Leg. et in coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from related *Haldorus sexpunctatus* (Berg) by the ♂ genital structures.

Description

Length 3.75 mm. Externally closely resembling *Haldorus sexpunctatus* (Berg). The characters of the male genitalia as illustrated in figs 50–55 will easily separate these species.

12. Haldorus parallelocornis inaequalis n.ssp. (Figs 56, 57, 59)

Type area: Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo.

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, 2.II.1966. Leg. C. A. Triplehorn. In coll. DeLong. *Paratypes:* 4 ♂ same data as holotype; 1 ♀ same except 3.II.1966. C. A. Triplehorn. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Similar to *H. parallelocornis parallelocornis* Lv. but larger and with distinct genitalia.

Description

Length 3.5–3.75 mm. Like the nominate form *H. parallelocornis parallelocornis* Lv. (Brazil) but somewhat bigger and the lateral aedeagal appendages much shorter than the median ones (figs. 56–57) (of nearly equal length in the nominate form). Apophysis of style in fig. 59.

13. Haldorus nigifrons n.sp. (Figs 58, 60, 61)

Type area: Bolivia: Estaban, Sta Cruz.

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Bolivia: San Esteban, Sta Cruz (49 km N) el. 1120 ft, 7.XII.1959. Leg. R. Cummings. In coll. DeLong. *Paratypes:* 3 same data as holotype. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Resembling *H. sexpunctatus* (Berg) but dark and with different ♂ genital characters.

Description

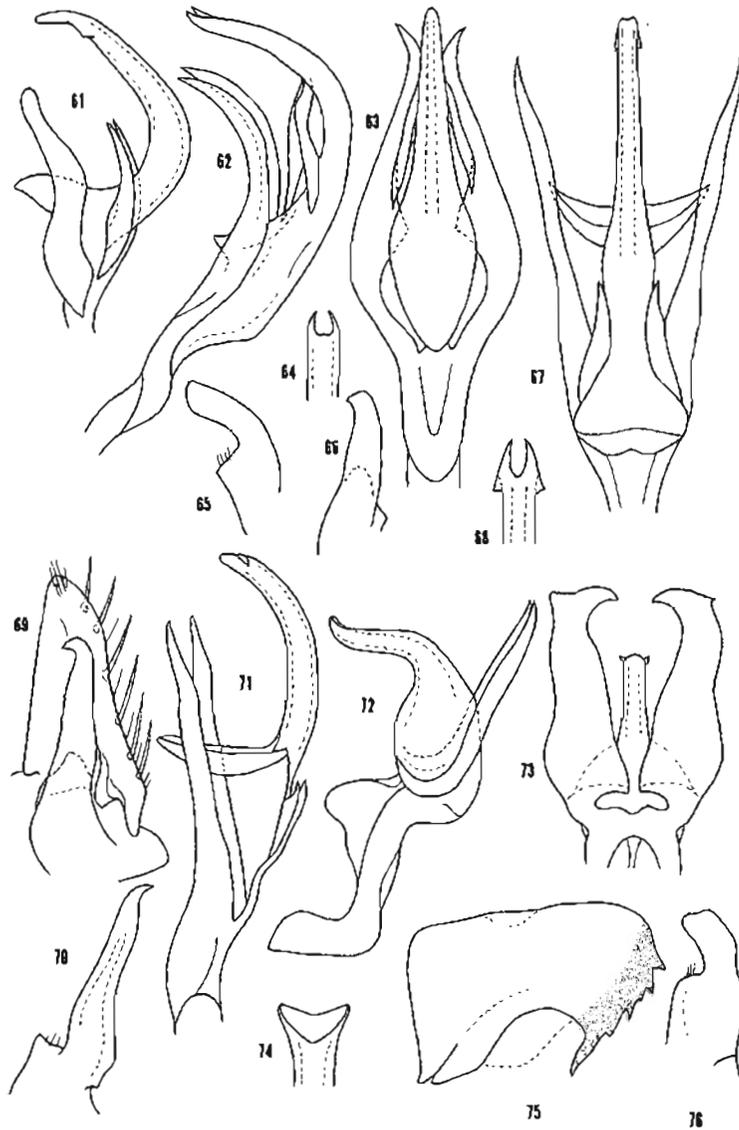
Length 3.5–4 m. Like *H. sexpunctatus* (Berg) but somewhat darker with frontoclypeus black or blackish brown with narrow lateral arcs and median stripe yellowish, and with dissimilar male genitalia: the broad lateral aedeagal appendages much longer than the falcate median ones (figs 58 and 61). Apophysis of styles as in fig. 60. Other genitalia and 7th sternite (♀) as in *H. sexpunctatus*.

14. Haldorus clypeatus n.sp. (Figs 62–66)

Type area: Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo.

Type material: Holotype: ♂ Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, 3.II.1966. Leg. C. A. Triplehorn. In coll. DeLong. *Paratypes:* 2 ♂, same data as holotype. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis:



Figs 61-76. - 61. *Haldorus nigrifrons* n.sp., aedeagus, lateral aspect. - 62-66. *H. clypeatus* n.sp. - 62. Aedeagus in lateral, 63. in ventral aspect. - 64. Apex of aedeagal shaft, ventral aspect. - 65-66. Apophysis of style. - 67-68. *H. longistylus* n.sp. - 67. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 68. Apex of aedeagal shaft, ventral aspect. - 69-71. *Haldorus longistylus* n.sp. - 69. Genital plate and style. - 70. Apophysis of style. - 71. Penis, lateral aspect. - 72-76. *H. furcatus* Cld. - 72. Aedeagus and connective, lateral aspect. - 73. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. - 74. Apex of aedeagal shaft, ventral aspect. - 75. Side lobe of pygofer (without macrosetae), lateral aspect. - 76. Apophysis of style.

Description

Length 4.0–4.5 mm. Like *H. sexpunctatus* but bigger and with a distinctive variegated facial color pattern: anteclypeus dark brown, frontoclypeus lighter brown with pale lateral arcs, other parts of face withish yellow, genae with blackish spot below antennal pits.

Male genitalia: Aedeagus (figs 62–64) with two long basal appendages, shaft with a pair of falcate processes arising from the dorsal surface and recurved basad. Apophysis of stylus in figs 65–66. Other genitalia and 7th sternite (♀) as in *H. sexpunctatus*.

15. *Haldorus longistylus* n.sp.
(Figs 67–71)

Type area: Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo.

Type material: *Holotype*: ♂, Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, 3.II.1966. Leg. C. A. Triplehorn. In coll. DeLong.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from *H. sexmaculata* by the distinct ♂ genitalia.

Description

Length 3.75 mm. Like *H. sexpunctatus* but with very dissimilar male genitalia (figs 67–71).

Genital plates broadened with lateral margins nearly straight. Apophysis of style unusually long, falcate. Aedeagus with two pairs of basal appendages, the lateral pair very long, falcate, the median pair short, claw like.

16. *Haldorus furcatus* Cld.
(Figs 72–76)

Differs from all other species of the genus in the serrate ventral margin of the side lobes of the pygophore (fig. 75). Other genitalia in figs 72–74, 76.

Material studied: Brazil: Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, numerous exx, 3.II.1966, C. A. Triplehorn, in coll. DeLong. Previously recorded only from Puerto Rico.

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