

NEW LEAFHOPPERS OF THE "BAHITA" GROUP
(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE: DELTOCEPHALINAE)
FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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ABSTRACT

Eight new species of the "Bahita" group of Deltocephaline leafhoppers, *Rineda ampla* n.sp. (Peru), *Sanestaban yapacana* n.sp. (Bolivia), *Mesamia portachela* n.sp. (Bolivia), *Perubahita binotata* n.sp. (Peru), *Angubahita nigrens* n.sp. (Bolivia), *Megabahita stylata* n.sp. (Bolivia), *Frequenamia luteola* n.sp. (Argentina) and *Frequenamia quadrinotata* n.sp. (Columbia) are described.

The genus *Bahita* was described by Oman (1936). DeLong (1947) described the genus *Frequenamia* from Mexican specimens. Several related genera were described by Linnavuori (1959). The "Bahita" group of genera was treated by Linnavuori and DeLong (1978a, 1978b). A new genus and seven new species were described by DeLong (1982). Eight new species are described at this time. All types are in the DeLong collection, the Ohio State University.

Rineda ampla n.sp.
Figs. 1—4

Length of male 5 mm, female unknown. Crown slightly produced, broadly rounded. Color: face pale brown, with a heavy broken line just below black ocelli. Crown pale brown, a narrow dark brown marginal line just above and between ocelli. Pronotum pale brown, disc darker brown, scutellum pale brown. Forewings pale brownish subhyaline, veins paler in color.

Male genital plates more than twice as long as wide at middle apices narrow, rounded. Style with apophysis scarcely narrowed, bent laterocaudally. Aedeagus straight, rather broad laterally, slender dorsoventrally, apex slightly notched. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Argentina, Sante Fe, Villa Guillermina 25—11—1946 Willink and Hayward colls.

R. ampla is related to *R. cornuta* Linnavuori and DeLong (1978p. 129) and can be separated from it by the more slender and elongate style and by the slender, elongate connective.

Sanestaban yapacana n.sp.
(Figs. 5—8)

Length of male 5.5 mm, female unknown. Crown broadly rounded. Color: Crown white with 2 oval black spots just above apex and a black spot surrounding each ocellus. Pronotum pale gray with irregular black stippling. Scutellum whitish with irregular dark markings. Forewings gray, subhyaline with brown veins and brown irregular markings.

Male genital plates twice as long as wide at middle. Style narrow, elongate with a long narrow straight apophysis. Aedeagal shaft looped upon itself with the apical portion longer, narrowed and tapered to a pointed apex. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Bolivia, Yapacani, 21—XI—'80 Don Foster coll.

S. yapacana is related to *S. roundiceps* Linnavuori and DeLong (1978 p. 130) from which it can be separated by the more looped aedeagus with its long tapered pointed apex.

Mesamia portachela n.sp.
Figs. 9—13

Length of male 5 mm, female unknown. Crown roundly produced. Color: crown white with 4 black spots just above margin, the 2 at apex are larger, a reddish brown area on each side of basal half of crown. Pronotum dark brown, marginal area mottled with white. Scutellum mostly white, apical angles brown. Forewings grayish subhyaline, veins brown.

Male genital plates almost 3 X as long as wide at middle. Style elongate triangular with apophysis curved laterally with pointed apex. Aedeagus slender with apical portion curved, apex bluntly pointed. Connective longer than aedeagal shaft. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Bolivia, Portachuela 21—XI—'80 Don Foster coll.

M. portachuela is related to *M. taeniata* Linnavuori (1955 p. 112) and can be separated from it by the small simple type of rod shaped aedeagus.

Perubahita binotata n.sp.

Figs. 14–18

Length of male 6.5 mm, female unknown. Crown flat, produced and rounded apically. Color: crown white with a pair of small, dark brown spots just above apex, basal half of crown reddish brown. Pronotum dark brown. Scutellum brownish with reddish brown basal angles. Forewings dark brown.

Male genital plates almost 3 X as long as wide at middle, apex narrowed, rounded. Style elongate triangular with apex of apophysis extending caudally. Aedeagus short, not as long as connective, with basal half thickened dorsoventrally, apical half narrowed and finger-like, apex blunt. Pygofer rounded with a large curved spine protruding from apical margin each side.

Holotype male, Embarcacion, Salta Argentina 11–11–1950 R. Goldbach, coll.

P. binotata is related to *P. ornata* Linnavuori and DeLong (1978 p. 114) and can be separated from it by the absence of aedeagal terminal processes and by the presence of pygofer spines.

Angubahita subgenus *Mairana* n. subgen.

General form of *Angubahita* but with head shorter, less produced, more broadly rounded, half as long at middle as wide between eyes at base, roundly angled with front, without a distinct apical margin. Color blackish, without color markings.

Type-species, *Angubahita (Mairana) nigrens* n.sp.

Angubahita (M.) nigrens n.sp.

Figs. 19–24

Length of male 3.7 mm, female unknown. Crown rounded, slightly produced, half as long at middle as wide between eyes at base, roundly angled with front, without a distinct margin. Color, crown black, a marginal white band between ocelli, and a less distinct circular pale yellowish band, with some blackish coloration, between eyes at 1/3 length of crown. Pronotum black. Scutellum black, apical half with some whitish coloration. Forewings subhyaline with black veins, abdomen black, wings appearing black.

Male genital plates more than 4 X as long as wide at middle, tapered to slender rounded apices. Style with short apophysis, apex blunt. Aedeagal shaft bearing a pair of apical processes which extend almost half distance to base and are curved laterally at apex. Each aedeagal process bears a short spine on inner margin at point of lateral curvature. Recurved base of aedeagus half as long as shaft. Pygofer curved apically.

Holotype male, Bolivia, Santa Cruz, Mairana, 5-IV-1979, D.R. Foster coll.

A. nigrens is related to *A. atra* DeLong (1982 p. 185) and can be separated from it by the apical processes which extend basal along shaft, bearing a subapical spine, and by the black coloration, without bright color markings.

Megabahita stylata n.sp.
Figs. 25-29

Length of male 7 mm, female unknown. Crown scarcely produced, broadly rounded, appearing parallel margined. More than twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Crown rounded to front, without distinct margin. Color, crown yellowish, 4 dark brown spots between ocelli on marginal area with a brown line below spots. A dark brown line arising just above ocelli extends to middle of crown and is joined by a short median line to base. A large round brown spot near eye, each side at base. Pronotum pale brown, mottled with dark brown. Scutellum dark brown with a broad yellow transverse band at 2/3 its length. Forewings pale yellowish, veins brown.

Male genital plates 3-1/2 X as long as wide at middle, apex bluntly pointed. Style elongate, very slender, S-shaped. Aedeagus in lateral view with shaft long, curved caudolaterally, divided at 1/4 its length, apical portion composed of 2 processes. Basodorsal portion bearing a slightly sclerotized structure (appearing membranous) which extends ventrocaudally. Pygofer with apex rounded.

Holotype male, Bolivia, Santa Cruz, 21-IX-1980, Donald Foster coll. Paratype: 1 male same except Est. Exper. Saavedra 9-IV-1979, D. Foster coll.

M. stylata is related to *M. irrorata* (Osborn) (1923 p. 51) and can be separated from it by the elongate slender style, the sclerotized process extending from base of aedeagus and by the more subdued coloration.

Frequenamia luteola n.sp.
Figs. 30-34

Length of male 4.7 mm, female unknown. Crown slightly produced at middle and rounded. Color: crown yellow with a faint narrow brown transverse band just above apex, pronotum yellow, scutellum yellow with basal angles brown. Forewings yellow with a brown spot at apex of claval vein, a brown spot on costa at 1st apical cell, a spot in 2nd apical cell and apical margin of wing, brown.

Male genital plates more than 3 X as long as wide at middle, apex rounded. Style with apophysis straight, finger-like, connective long and narrow. Aedeagus short, slender, angled, with 2 short, slender, apical processes extending laterally. Pygofer rounded apically with a 2-pronged black spine on apical margin.

Holotype male, Embarcacion, Salta, Argentina 2-II-1950 R. Goldbach, coll.

F. luteola is related to *F. clypeata* Linnavuori & DeLong (1978 p. 117) from which it can be separated by the 2 aedeagal terminal processes and the 2 pronged spine of the pygofer.

Frequenamia quadrinota n.sp.
Figs. 35-38

Length of male 4.6 mm, female unknown. Crown produced and rounded apically. Color: crown dull yellow with a pair of round black spots just above apex and a pair of transversely elongated black spots just basad of the round spots, between anterior margins of eyes. Pronotum, scutellum and forewings yellowish, a brown spot on middle of costa.

Male genital plates almost 3 X as long as wide at middle, apex narrowed, rounded. Style triangular, apophysis straight, finger-like. Aedeagus broad laterally with apical margin rather broadly curved and with a narrow marginal thin fringe-like collar which is pointed on ventral margin, each side at middle of shaft. Connective elongate, triangular. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Choco, Dept. Camp Curiche, Colombia 1967.

F. quadrinota is related to *F. hasemani* (Osborn) (1923 p. 58) from which it can be separated by the 2 pairs of spots on the apical portion of the crown and by the broad flattened aedeagus.

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Figs. 1–4. *Rineda ampla*: 1. aedeagus ventrally; 2. aedeagus laterally; 3. plate ventrally; 4. style laterally. Figs. 5–8. *Sanestabana yapacana*: 5. aedeagus laterally; 6. aedeagus ventrally; 7. style laterally; 8. plate ventrally. Figs. 9–13. *Mesamia portachela*: 9. aedeagus ventrally; 10. plate ventrally; 11. aedeagus and connective laterally; 12. aedeagus laterally, enlarged; 13. style laterally. Figs. 14–18. *Perubahita binotata*: 14. aedeagus and connective ventrally; 15. aedeagus and connective laterally; 16. style laterally; 17. plate ventrally; 18. margin of pygofer, apically. Figs. 19–24. *Angubahita nigrens*: 19. aedeagus laterally; 20. aedeagus ventrally; 21. plate ventrally; 22. connective ventrally; 23. style laterally; 24. pygofer laterally, apical portion. Figs. 25–29. *Megabahita stylata*: 25. aedeagus laterally; 26. aedeagus ventrally; 27. connective ventrally; 28. style laterally; 29. plate ventrally. Figs. 30–34. *Frequenamia luteola*: 30. aedeagus ventrally; 31. aedeagus laterally; 32. plate ventrally; 33. style laterally; 34. pygofer, apical portion. Figs. 35–38. *Frequenamia quadrinotata*: 35. aedeagus ventrally; 36. plate ventrally; 37. aedeagus laterally; 38. style laterally.



