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New Neotropical Deltocephalinae (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

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ABSTRACT: Three species of Neotropical deltocephaline leafhoppers are described. They are *Paratanus bipunctatus*, n. sp., and *Doleranus cruzanus*, n. sp., from Bolivia, and *Mendozellus albolectus*, n. sp., from Argentina.

The genus *Paratanus* was described by Young (1957) with *Atanus exitiosus* Beamer designated as type-species. Linnavuori (1959) described 4 species and 1 subspecies from the Neotropics. Linnavuori and DeLong (1977) described 2 species from Chile and Cheng (1980) described a new species and 1 subspecies from Paraguay. The genus *Doleranus* was described by Ball (1936) with *Thamnotettix longus* Gillette and Baker designated as type-species. Linnavuori (1959) treated 3 Neotropical species. *Mendozellus* Linnavuori (1959) was originally described as a subgenus of *Amplicephalus* DeLong, however, Kramer (1971) considered it to be a separate genus. Linnavuori and DeLong (1977) described 4 species from Chile and DeLong (1982) described 3 species from Bolivia. All types described in this paper are deposited in the DeLong collection, The Ohio State University.

Paratanus bipunctus DeLong and Cwikla, new species
(Figs. 1-5)

Length of male 4.5 mm, female unknown. Crown with anterior margin broadly rounded, scarcely produced. Color: Crown tinted with yellow, with 2 transverse brownish dashes between eyes near middle of crown, and a small brown spot on each side at base. Pronotum pale yellow with 3 dark brown spots behind each eye, 2 small brown spots on midline near anterior margin and 2 faint orange bands running the length of the pronotum. Scutellum pale yellow with a dark brown spot next to pronotum at inner portion of basal angles. Forewings pale brownish subhyaline, veins mostly white.

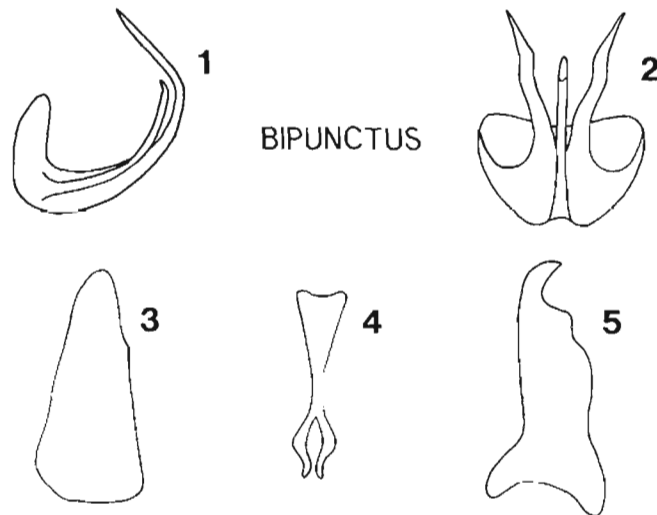
Male genitalia: Genital plates about 2 times as long as wide at middle, apices narrowed and rounded. Style with apophysis curved laterocaudally. Aedeagus in lateral aspect with shaft directed dorsoposteriorly, apex pointed, lateral processes on each side, wide at base and gradually narrowed to slender pointed apices, curved dorsolaterally and extending beyond shaft. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male: Bolivia, Santa Cruz, 17-IX-1980, Donald Foster coll.

P. bipunctus is related to and will key to *P. magniceps* Linnavuori in Linnavuori's (1959, p. 307) key to the neotropical *Paratanus*. It can be separated from *P. magniceps* by the dash-like spots on the anterior portion of the crown and the 2 tapered lateral acedeagal processes which are curved dorsolaterally in lateral aspect.

¹ See obituary, page 738.

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Figs. 1-5. *Paratanus bipunctus*: 1, aedeagus, lateral aspect; 2, aedeagus, caudal aspect; 3, left genital plate, ventral aspect; 4, connective, dorsal aspect; 5, left style, dorsal aspect.

Doleranus cruzanus DeLong and Cwikla, new species
(Figs. 6-10)

Length of male 6 mm, female unknown. Crown produced anteriorly and rounded, width at base between eyes $2\times$ length at midline. Color: Crown pale brownish with a dark brown irregular spot near the middle on the posterior margin and a small brown spot on each side at base between median spot and eyes. Pronotum pale brown with irregular light brown spots on anterior margin and 6 light orange bands running the length of the pronotum. Scutellum pale brownish, basal angle darker brown. Forewings pale brown, subhyaline, with darker brown coloration along commissure on clavus and a few small brown spots on middle of wing.

Male genitalia: Genital plates about 2 times as long as wide at middle, apex narrow, rounded, 2 rows of uniseriate setae present. Style elongate, more than 4 times as long as wide at middle, apical half narrowed, apex narrow and rounded. Aedeagus in lateral aspect slender, curved ventrally then caudally, apex slender, pointed, shaft in posterior aspect asymmetrical, gonopore on the posterior side. Pygofer bearing a large curved spine on each side, which curves inwardly then caudally, spines overlapping at middle.

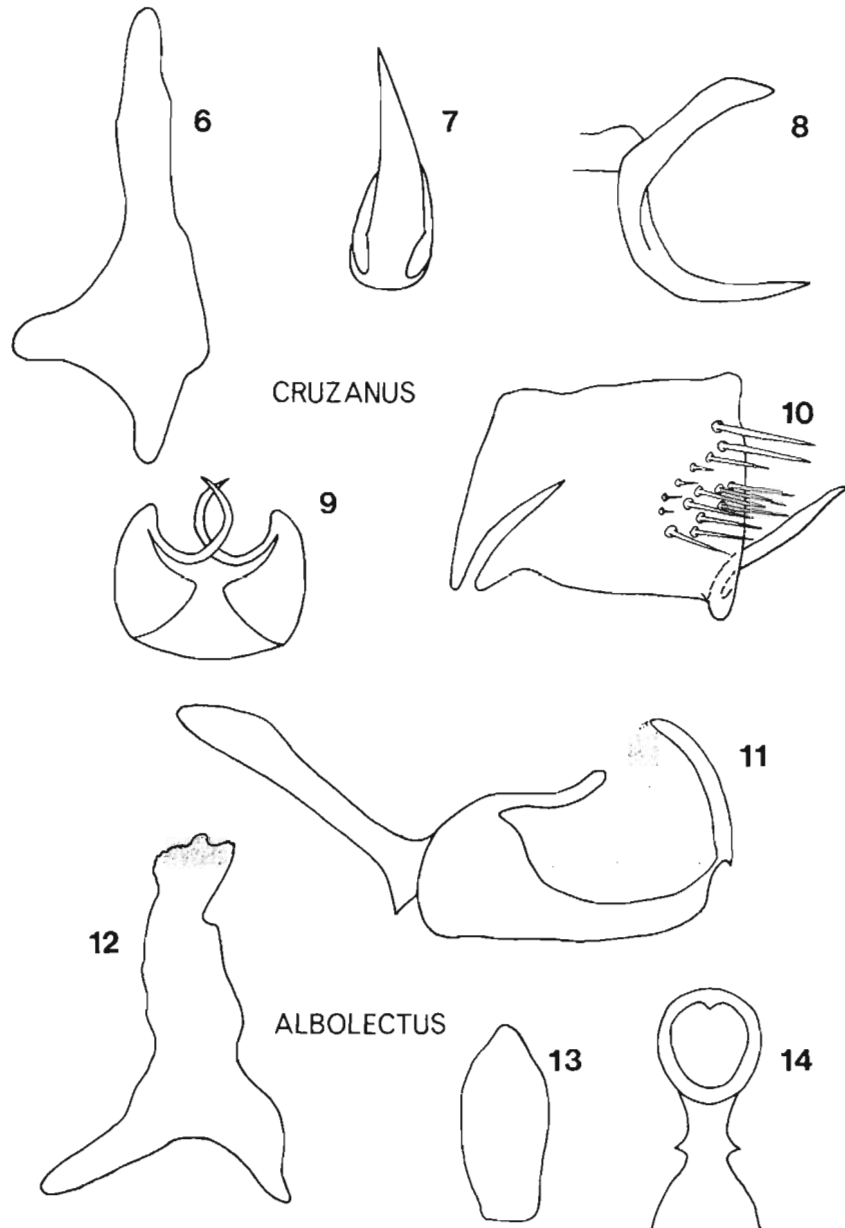
Holotype male: Bolivia, Santa Cruz, 21-VII-1980, Donald Foster coll. *Paratype*: 1 male, Bolivia, 5 km N. of Santa Cruz, 11-V-1978, C. P. Ward and R. Noya colls.

D. cruzanus is related to *D. aberranus* (Osborn) to which it will key in Linnavuori's (1959, p. 274) key. It can be separated from all other *Doleranus* by its brown color, light orange bands on the pronotum, and the aedeagus highly asymmetrical in caudal aspect.

Mendozellus albolectus DeLong and Cwikla, new species
(Figs. 11-14)

Length of male 3.7 mm, female unknown. Crown produced anteriorly and rounded. Color: Crown and pronotum pale light orange, ocelli black, with a broad white stripe extending from middle of crown to apex of scutellum and gradually broadened to posterior margin. Pronotum light orange with 5 white longitudinal stripes running the width of body. Scutellum with basal angles orange. Forewings pale orangish subhyaline with white veins.

Male genitalia: Genital plates more than twice as long as wide at middle, apex bluntly angled. Style with apex of apophysis irregular, heavily sclerotized, extending caudally. Aedeagus with the apical portion extending dorsally, forming a ring, membranous area connecting apex of ring with main



Figs. 6-14. 6-10. *Doleranus cruzanus*: 6, left style, dorsal aspect; 7, acdeagus, caudal aspect; 8, acdeagus, lateral aspect; 9, pygofer, dorsal aspect; 10, pygofer, lateral aspect. 11-14. *Mendozellus albolectus*: 11, acdeagus and connective, lateral aspect; 12, left style, dorsal aspect; 13, left genital plate, ventral aspect; 14, apex of acdeagal shaft, caudal aspect.

portion of the shaft, a pair of small triangular processes present near apex of shaft, best seen in caudal aspect. Pygofer narrowed and bluntly angled apically, with 2 long dorsal spines extending ventrally from area of anal tube.

Holotype male: Argentina, Santa Fe, Villa Guillermina, 25-II-1946, Willink-Hayward coll.

M. albolectus is related to *M. dubius* (Linnavuori). It can be separated from all species of *Mendozellus* by the more hoop-like form of the aedeagus and by the more heavily sclerotized apical portion of the style.

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