

NEW *GYPONANA* AND *CURTARA*, GYPONINAE  
(HOMOPTERA:CICADELLIDAE) FROM PARAGUAY,  
BRAZIL AND COSTA RICA

*Dwight M. DeLong*

Department of Entomology, Ohio State University

Key Word Index: Homoptera. Cicadellidae. *Gyponana*. *Curtara*. Taxonomy. Neotropics

ABSTRACT

Three species of *Gyponana*, *G. suda* n.sp. (Paraguay), *G. bernardina* n.sp. (Paraguay), and *G. luisa* n.sp. (Brazil), and a species of *Curtara*, *C. mayra* n.sp. (Costa Rica) are described.

The genus *Gyponana* was described by Ball (1920). The genus was treated by DeLong (1942) and by DeLong and Freytag (1964). The genus *Curtara* was described by DeLong and Freytag (1976). The subgenus *Sinchora* was described by DeLong (1979). New species of *Gyponana* were described by DeLong and Wolda (1982). Three new species of *Gyponana* and a new species of *Curtara*, subgenus *Sinchora*, are described in this paper. All types are in the Museum at Vienna, Austria.

*Gyponana suda* n.sp.  
(Figs. 1–4)

Length of male 8 mm, female unknown. Crown almost twice as wide at base between eyes as long at middle. Color greenish yellow.

Male genital plates more than 2-1/2 X as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style with blade elongate, constricted at 2/3 its length, broadened apically, and on ventral margin at half its length. Aedeagus enlarged near base, apical 2/3 of shaft slender, divided at half its length forming 2 separate processes which extend dorsally. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Fiebrig, Paraguay, S. Bernardina in the Vienna Museum.

*G. suda* is placed in the subgenus *Gyponana* and is related to *G. fortuna* DeLong and Wolda (1982 p.16) from which it can be separated by the divided aedeagus forming 2 long apical processes.

*Gyponana bernardina* n.sp.  
(Figs. 5–8)

Length of male 10 mm, female unknown. Crown roundly produced, more than twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Color greenish yellow. Forewings subhyaline, veins white.

Male genital plates more than 3 X as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style narrow, elongate, broadened at 3/4 its length then narrowed to form a long apical spine which curves dorsally. Aedeagus broadened at base, then narrowed to form a long slender, tapered, spine-like shaft. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Fiebrig, Paraguay, S. Bernardino. Paratype male labeled "Brazil", both in the Vienna Museum.

*G. bernardina* is placed in the subgenus *Gyponana* and is related to *G. ambita* DeLong and Freytag (1964 p.113) from which it can be separated by the slender apex of the style and the long slender apical portion of the aedeagus, which does not bear apical processes.

*Gyponana luisa* n.sp.  
(Figs. 9–13)

Length of male 9 mm female unknown. Crown twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Color, pale greenish with 2 round black spots, one each side, at about half length of pronotum and behind middle of eye. A small black spot each side on base of wing.

Male genital plates 3 X as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style with a foot-like apex with the apical "toe" curved dorsally. Aedeagus broad at base with 2 long, slender, tapered processes curved dorsocaudally. Connective short. Pygofer with dorsally curved spine-like structures each side at base.

Holotype male, Reimoser, Paraguay, San Luis, in the Vienna National Museum.

*G. luisa* is placed in the subgenus *Gyponana* and is related to *G. brevidens* DeLong and Freytag (1964 p.109) from which it can be separated by the long, slender, tapered aedeagus without lateral processes and by the pygofer with apical curved spines.

*Curtara* (S) *mayra* n.sp.  
(Figs. 14–18)

Length of male 11 mm female 12 mm. Crown broadly rounded, more than 1-1/2 X as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Ocelli nearer median line than to

eyes. Color, brown with darker brown pigment on basal angles of scutellum and a few dark brown spots on wings.

Female 7th sternum with posterior margin slightly concavely excavated each side of a median, slightly produced, pointed tooth.

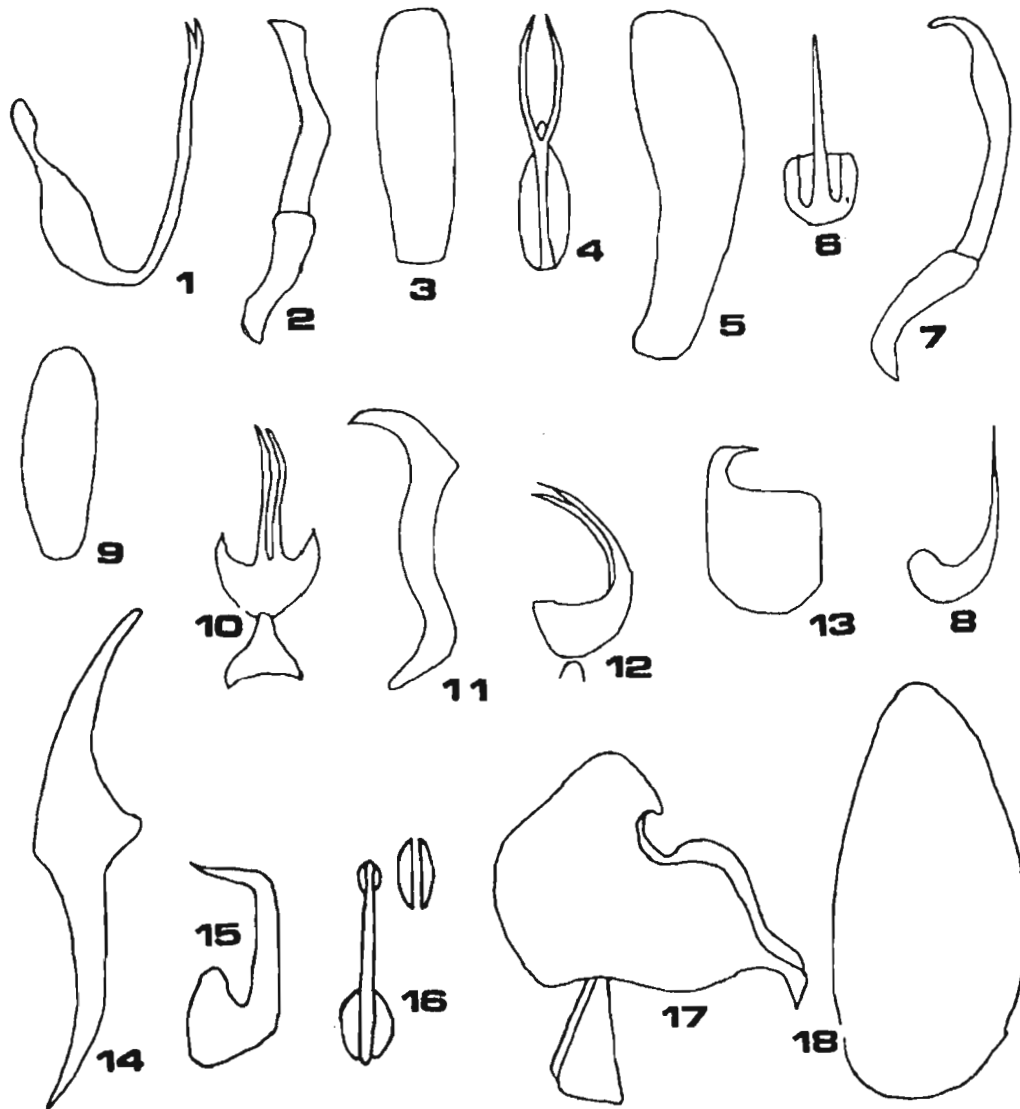
Male genital plates almost twice as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style broadened at middle with a slight enlargement on dorsal margin and an angled enlargement at middle on ventral margin, both ends tapered and pointed. Aedeagus enlarged at base, Shaft extending caudally then bent dorsally, tapered and pointed apically, broadened apically in caudal view. Pygofer bearing curved spines ventro-caudally.

Holotype male, Stiegimeyr, Rio Gr. du Sol, Brazil, without specific date. Paratypes 3 ♂, 6 ♀ same data as holotype; 1 ♀ Bebedero, Costa Rica, Reimoser. Holotype and paratypes in the Austrian National Museum, Vienna, paratypes in the DeLong collection.

*C. mayra* is placed in the subgenus *Sinchora* and is related to *G. regela* DeLong (1979 p.229) from which it can be separated by the more pointed style (both ends) and the curved pointed aedeagus which does not bear processes.

## Literature Cited

- Ball, E. D. 1920. A review of the species of the genus *Gypona* occurring in North America, North of Mexico (Homoptera). *Anns. Ent. Soc. Amer.*, 13(1):83–100.
- DeLong, D. M. 1942. A monographic study of the North American species of the subfamily Gyponinae (Homoptera:Cicadellidae) exclusive of *Xerophloea* Ohio State University Graduate School Studies, Contrib. Zool. Entomol. No. 5, Biol. Series XIV – 187, 35 pl.
- DeLong, D. M. 1979. A New Subgenus, *Sinchora*, and Ten New Species of *Curtara* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). *Jour. Kans. Entomol. Soc.*, 52(2):229–237.
- DeLong, D. M. and P. H. Freytag. 1964. Four Genera of World Gyponinae. A Synopsis of the genera *Gypona*, *Gyponana*, *Rugosana* and *Reticana*. *Bull. Biol. Survey II new series* (3)1-227, 372 figs.
- DeLong, D. M. 1976. Studies of the World Gyponinae (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) A Synopsis of the Genus *Curtara*. *Brenesia*, 7: 1–97.
- DeLong, D. M. and H. Wolda. 1982. New Species of *Gyponana* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) from Panama and Mexico. *Entomol. News.*, 93(1):16–18.



Figs. 1–4. *Gyponana suda*: 1. aedeagus laterally; 2. style laterally; 3. plate ventrally; 4. aedeagus ventrally. Figs. 5–8 *G. bernardina*: 5. plate ventrally; 6. aedeagus ventrally; 7. Style laterally; 8. aedeagus laterally. Figs. 9–13. *G. luisa*: 9. plate ventrally; 10. aedeagus ventrally; 11. style laterally; 12. aedeagus laterally; 13. pygofer laterally. Figs. 14–18. *Curtara (S) mayra*: 14. style laterally; 15. aedeagus laterally; 16. aedeagus ventrally; 17. pygofer laterally; 18. plate ventrally.