

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A REMARKABLE NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL
AGALLIOPSIS AND THE PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN
MALE OF AGALLIOPSIS INSCRIPTA OMAN
(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE: AGALLIINAE)

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The genus *Agalliopsis*, at least as presently conceived, is found in both the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions. Oman reviewed the North American species in 1933 (U.S.D.A. Tech. Bull., 372: 8-24); the Central American species in 1934 (Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 27(3): 445-453); and the South American species in 1938 (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 25: 354-362).

For the most part, leafhoppers of the genus *Agalliopsis* are not known for either their bright coloration or large size. Most of them are rather drab insects whose coloration involves various shades of brown, yellow or black. Few are more than 5 mm, while the great majority are 4 mm or less in length.

It was, therefore, surprising to find a strikingly colored undescribed species of comparatively gigantic size among the undetermined neotropical leafhoppers in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. Both W. E. China of the British Museum and R. Linnavuori of Turku, Tyttölyseo, Finland, were consulted regarding this species and they are also of the opinion that it is undescribed. In addition to the description of the new species, the male of *Agalliopsis inscripta* Oman is reported for the first time.

Agalliopsis rex, new species

Length: Male 8.25 to 8.75 mm. Not very close to any described member of the genus, but with the posterior margin of crown sinuately curved laterally and produced behind eyes although not strongly so. Comparatively long, slender species. Genae longitudinally wrinkled. Posterior

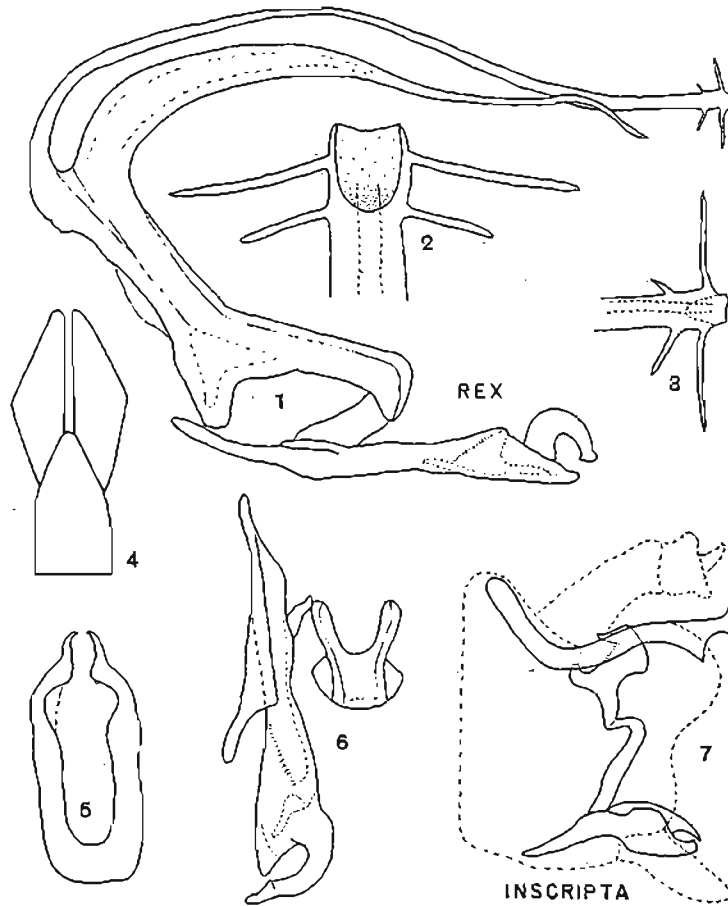


FIG. 1-7

margin of pronotum straight. Tegmina greatly exceeding abdomen in length and without second cross-vein between sectors.

Coloration: Head black, eyes brownish, ocelli and antennae reddish. Genae reddish in some specimens. Pronotum, scutellum, thoracic venter and legs black. Genital capsule black, rest of abdomen scarlet to red. Tegmina varying from scarlet to rusty red with apices black to dark fumose. Whitish bloom on some specimens, most noticeable on black areas of head and thorax.

Male genitalia: Pygofer simple, without processes or notches. Both valve and plates elongate (Fig. 4). Tenth segment terminating with a pair of hooklike processes (Fig. 5). Aedeagus exceedingly long, flattened,

slender, almost ribbon-like, with rather stout ventral accessory process (Fig. 1). Two pairs of slender processes at tip of aedeagus, and gonopore ventral, at apex (Fig. 2). Style in ventral view with mesal lobe or inner fork long and curved laterad; the connective short, Y-shaped and articulated with aedeagus (Fig. 6).

Holotype: Male, Ecuador, 3,000 ft. USNM No. 64866. Seven paratype males as follows: 1—same data as type; 1—Colombia; 1—Tuyo-c, Ecuador; 4—Zunái, Ecuador. Female unknown. Paratypes will be deposited in the British Museum and in the Linnæus collection.

A. rex may be separated from all other members of *Agallipopsis* by its strongly contrasting scarlet to rusty-red and black color pattern, its large size and distinctive male genitalia.

Agallipopsis inscripta Oman

1934. *Agallipopsis inscripta* Oman, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 27(3): 450.

The original description of this species was based upon three female specimens. The male specimen on hand fits this description exactly. Comparison with the only paratype in the USNM confirms the identity of the male.

Habitus, including size and color, as in female.

Male genitalia: Pygofer indented on both dorsal and caudal margins. Male plates not fused basally. Valve poorly defined. Tenth segment with sharp, broad, ventral, preapical expansion terminating nearly truncately, with sharp dorsal and ventral points of moderate length. Aedeagus short, moderately stout and irregular in outline. Styles rather short, with forks of about equal length. (Fig. 7.)

Single male in USNM collection with data: Antonio-Such., Guatemala, 26 January 1955, J. Castro. The holotype female was collected at Cerro Zunil, Guatemala, and is in the British Museum.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figs. 1-6.—*Agallipopsis rex* (holotype). 1. Lateral view of aedeagus (somewhat twisted), connective and style. 2. Ventral aspect of aedeagal apex. 3. Dorso-lateral aspect of aedeagal apex. 4. Ventral view of valve and male plates. 5. Tenth segment in dorsal view. 6. Ventral aspect of connective and style.

Fig. 7.—*Agallipopsis inscripta*, lateral view of entire genital capsule with all component parts. [Drawings made at various magnifications.]