

## BRIEF NOTE

NEW SPECIES OF *GYPONA* (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE: GYPONINAE) FROM MEXICO, JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, AND CHILE<sup>1</sup>

DWIGHT M. DeLONG, Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210

OHIO J. SCI. 83 (3): 142-144, 1983

A revisional study of *Gypona* was published by DeLong and Freytag (1964) including 140 species and 4 subgenera. New species have been described since by DeLong and Martinson (1972), DeLong and Kolbe (1974, 1975), DeLong and Freytag (1975), DeLong and Linnavuori (1977), DeLong and Triplehorn (1978, 1979), DeLong and Foster (1981), and DeLong (1979, 1980, 1981). Four new species are described in this paper.

*Gypona scabella* n.sp.  
(figs. 1-5)

Length of male 8.5 mm, female unknown. Crown more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long at middle as wide between eyes at base. Ocelli nearer to median line than to eyes. Color greenish yellow with a marginal black line. Pronotum greenish yellow, lateral margins pale yellow. Scutellum greenish yellow. Forewings greenish yellow, claval area more brownish yellow.

Male genital plates  $5\times$  as long as wide at middle, apices bluntly pointed. Style blade-like, rounded and serrate on ventral margin near base, then gradually tapered to a narrow, bluntly pointed apex. Aedeagal shaft bent at right angles at about  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of shaft, apex blunt, rounded, slightly notched at middle. Pygofer rounded and slightly pointed at middle.

Holotype male, Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, 24 mi. N.W., 17-VII-1963, 200 ft. al. G. W. Byers & party coll. in the Snow coll. University of Kansas.

*G. scabella* is placed in the subgenus *Gypona* and is related to *G. rusticana*

DeLong and Foster (1981) from which it can be separated by the widened portion of the blade of the style and by the absence of the lateral incision in the apically curved portion of the aedeagus.

*Gypona concessa* n.sp.  
(figs. 6-10)

Length of male 7 mm, female unknown. Crown  $\frac{3}{4}$  as long at middle as wide between eyes at base. Ocelli nearer to median line than to eyes. Color, greenish yellow. Forewings greenish yellow, opaque.

Male genital plates  $5\times$  as long as wide at middle, apices sharply pointed. Style curved, blade narrowed on apical half, tapered to a pointed tip. Aedeagal shaft tubular, bent at right angle at  $\frac{2}{3}$  its length, apex blunt, rounded, bearing 2 short, minute, apical processes. Pygofer rounded apically.

Hologype male, Claremont, Boren Hill, Tritelawn, Jamaica, R.W.I. 3-IV-'28 L. G. Perkins coll. in the DeLong collection, The Ohio State University.

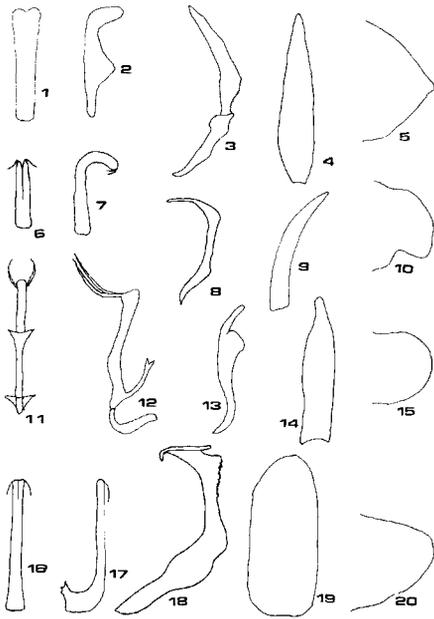
*G. concessa* is placed in the subgenus *Gypona* and is related to *G. rusticana* DeLong and Foster (1981) from which it can be separated by the absence of a lateral incision in the apically curved portion of the aedeagus.

*Gypona fulvanota* n.sp.  
(figs. 11-15)

Length of male 11.5 mm, female unknown. Crown almost  $2\times$  as wide at base between eyes as long at middle. Color greenish yellow, ocelli red. Forewings with yellowish veins. Two small, round, dark brown spots on corium of each wing at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of wing.

Male genital plate more than  $5\times$  as long as wide at middle, apical fifth narrowed,

<sup>1</sup>Manuscript received 11 May 1982 and in revised form 18 June 1982 (#82-11).



FIGURES 1-20. Figs. 1-5: *Gypona scabella* (1) aedeagus ventrally, (2) aedeagus laterally, (3) style laterally, (4) plate ventrally, (5) pygofer laterally, apical portion. Figs. 6-10: *G. concessa* (6) aedeagus ventrally, (7) aedeagus laterally, (8) style laterally, (9) plate laterally, (10) aedeagus laterally, apical portion. Figs. 11-15: *G. fulvanota* (11) aedeagus ventrally, (12) aedeagus laterally, (13) style laterally, (14) plate ventrally, (15) pygofer laterally, apical portion. Figs. 16-20: *G. barda* (16) aedeagus ventrally, (17) aedeagus laterally, (18) style laterally, (19) plate ventrally, (20) pygofer laterally, apical portion.

apex narrow, rounded. Style gradually broadened to  $\frac{4}{5}$  its length, bearing a slender finger-like process on ventroapical margin. Aedeagal shaft bearing 2 long slender apical processes which arise on ventral margin, are more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as shaft and extend ventrocaudally. A slender process, bifid apically, arises at base, is  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of shaft and extends dorsocaudally. Pygofer broadly rounded.

Holotype male, Colombia, 6 ml. W of Cali Valley 20-III-'55 1680 m, E. I. Schlinger and E. L. Ross colls in California Academy of Science collection.

*G. fulvanota* is placed in the subgenus *Marganalana* and is related to *G. gelbana* DeLong and Kolbe (1974) and can be sepa-

rated from it by the longer apical processes of the aedeagus and the slender elongate apex of the style.

*Gypona barda* n.sp.  
(figs. 16-20)

Length of male 9 mm, female unknown. Crown not quite half as long at middle as wide between eyes at base. Ocelli nearer to median line than to eyes. Crown yellow with a narrow black line on margin. Pronotum yellow with a faint black spot, each side behind eyes half length of pronotum. Scutellum yellow. Forewings yellow.

Male genital plates 2 and  $\frac{1}{2} \times$  as long as wide at middle, apices broadly rounded. Style with apex enlarged, foot-like, with a pointed, curved, apical "toe" and a rounded "heel" at ventral margin of blade. "Toe" portion of style coated with a heavily sclerotized layer, which curves caudally near ventral portion of caudal margin. Aedeagal shaft elongate, slender, bearing 2 very short apical processes,  $\frac{1}{8}$  length of shaft. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype male, Estero del Tempe, Chile, 15 Feb. 1951, Luis E. Pena coll in the DeLong collection, The Ohio State University.

*G. barda* is placed in the subgenus *Marganalana* and is closely related to *G. viridans* DeLong and Martinson (1972) and can be separated from it by the enlarged, foot-like portion of the style and the very short processes of the aedeagus.

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