A NEW GENUS, *ANCUDANA*, AND A NEW SPECIES OF CHILEAN LEAFHOPPER BELONGING TO THE DELTOCEPHALINAE (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)[1]

DWIGHT M. DELONG AND CANDACE MARTINSON

Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210

ABSTRACT

A new genus, *Ancudana*, and a new species, *A. cinctus*, collected in Chile, are described.

INTRODUCTION

Recent publications have described new genera and/or species of Chilean leafhoppers. Another new genus *Ancudana* n.gen. and species, *A. cinctus* n.sp. are described below. The major portion of this material was collected at Ancud, Chiloe Province, Chile, from a shrub habitat near the Pacific Coast. The male of *A. cinctus* has a Y-shaped connective which articulates with the aedeagus. The genus is apparently related to *Stirellus* which has the same type of Y-shaped connective, a head as wide as pronotum which is bluntly subconical and a short pronotum. There is no close relationship between *Ancudana* and described genera of the South Pacific Islands, New Zealand and Australia.

OBSERVATIONS

Genus *Ancudana* n. gen.

Short, robust leafhoppers with crown as long as basal width and appearing almost conical, sloping laterally, and anteriorly to a marginal area which is broadly rounded to front, without a distinct margin. Pronotum twice as wide as long, lateral margins very short. Forewings without appendix, almost half as wide as long with extra cross veins, especially on discal and subapical portions, and apical cells very short, middle anteapical cell not divided; wing extending only a short distance beyond apex of clavus; extending just beyond tip of abdomen in male, with apex of anal tube and tip of ovipositor protruding beyond wings, in the female. Forewing color-banded as in *Latulus sayi* (Fitch). Male plates long and tapering, almost filamentous at apices. Aedeagus with a pair of apical teeth. Pygofer bearing a long apical spine. The connective is Y-shaped. *Ancudana* is probably most closely related to *Stirellus* and *Doratura*.

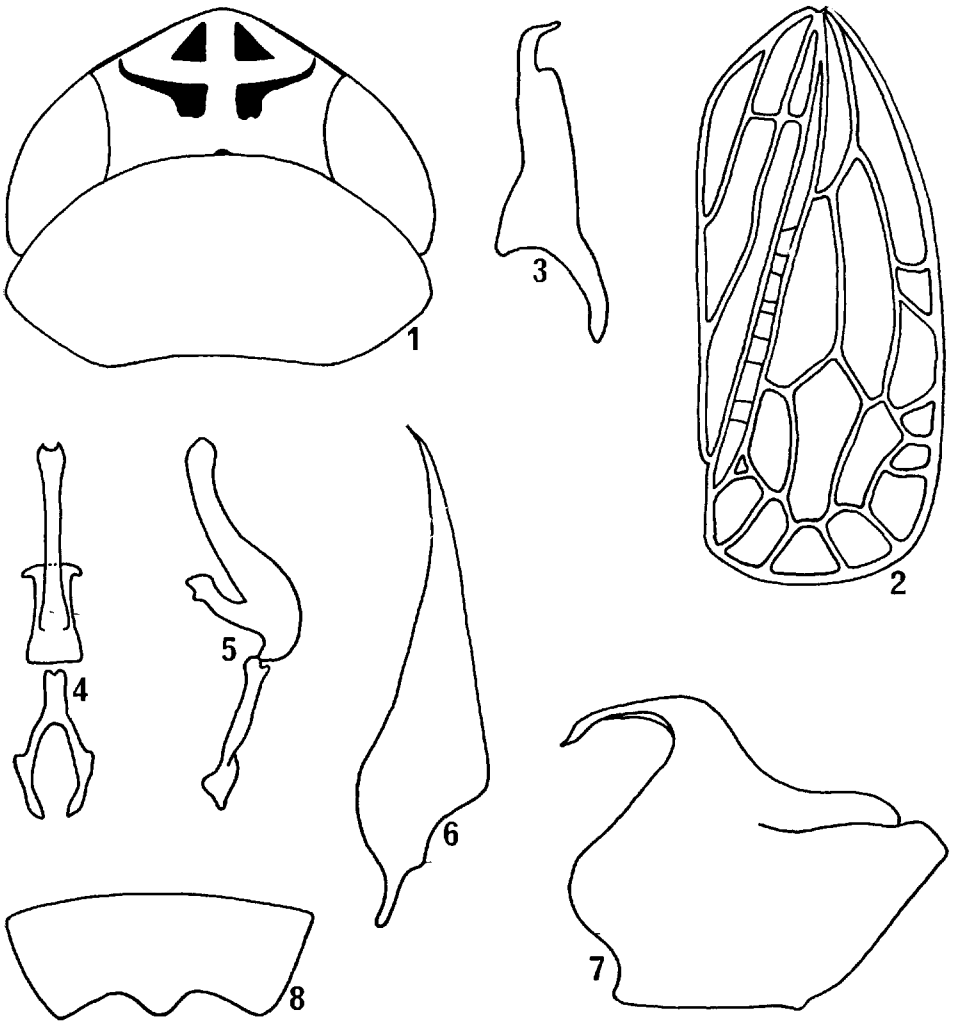
Type-species *Ancudana cinctus* n.sp.

Ancudana cincta n.sp.

Length of male, 4 mm; female, 5 mm. Crown produced, appearing almost conical, bluntly angled, as long at middle as basal width between eyes, almost as long as pronotum. Pronotum with very short lateral margins. Forewing almost half as wide as long with numerous extra cross veins especially on discal and subapical portions; apical cells very short. Color variable in intensity. In well marked specimens crown white with a pair of black triangular spots just above apex and an interrupted transverse band, pale brown to almost black between anterior margins of eyes, curved at each end and reaching ocelli; the band will vary in both size and intensity of color markings. Pronotum white to gray with variable color, usually with brown spotting along anterior margin, disc and posterior portion usually brown. Scutellum white with yellow or brown markings at middle. Forewings white, veins brown, brown coloration in the form of three

[1]Manuscript received June 29, 1973.

transverse bands across folded forewings. One band is across basal portions of wings to apex of scutellum. A second band extends from costal margins across median portion of clavus. A third brown band extends across apical cells and apex of clavus. Face, clypeus and postclypeus varying from yellow with black markings to entirely black; portion just below marginal area usually black.



FIGS. 1–8. *Ancudana cinctus* n.sp.; 1—head and pronotum dorsally, 2—forewing. FIGS. 3–7 male genital structures; 3—style, ventrally, 4—aedeagus, ventrally, 5—aedeagus, laterally, 6—plate, ventrally, 7—pygofer, laterally, FIG. 8—female seventh sternum, ventrally.

Male genitalia with plates almost four times as long as wide, apices tapering to slender filamentous apices (as in Osbornellus); clothed with long white pubescence. Basal half of plates with brown pigment and heavily sclerotized, apical half white, thinly sclerotized. Style elongate, almost four times as long as broad, apex with a pointed tip bent outwardly. Aedeagus in lateral view with the

apical half narrowed, the apex slightly enlarged and appearing blunt. In ventral view the apex appears slightly notched at middle, forming two short apical teeth. Pygofer with a long curved spine arising on dorsocaudal margin and curving ventrocaudally.

Female genitalia with lateral angles produced and rounded to posterior margin which is broadly, shallowly excavated each side of a narrow median rounded lobe; lobe produced to length of lateral angles.

Holotype male labeled "Ancud, Chiloe Prov. Chile 1–8–1968 (D. M. DeLong and T. Cekalovik Coll)". Allotype female Concepcion, Chile Dec. 16, 1967 (D. M. DeLong Coll). Paratypes: 7♂, 13♀ same data as holotype; 1♂, 1♀ same data as allotype; 1♂, Salta de Laja, Chile, XII–21–1967 (Delong Coll); 2♀ labelled "Chile, Parq. N. Hahuelbuta 38 km W. Angol 4300' II–12–1968, beating *Araucaria araucana* (L. and C. W. O'Brien Coll)"; 1♀ labeled "Chile: Nuble P. 15 km S. E. Recinto, 1–31–1968 (L. and C. W. O'Brien Coll)"; 2♀ labeled "Chile, 20 km N. E. Pto. Varas, P. Llanguihue, II–3–1968 (L. and C. W. O'Brien Coll)" Holotype, allotype and paratypes in the DeLong Collection.

A RECORD OF *ORCONECTES VIRILIS* (DECAPODA: ASTACIDAE) FROM OHIO.[1] There is no undisputed record of *Orconectes virilis* (Hagen, 1870) from Ohio. Rhoades (1944) has pointed out that no specimens have been found to substantiate the earlier records of Hagen (1870) and Turner (1926), but further states that "Undoubtedly, *O. virilis* will be found to occur in the extreme northeastern counties of the state . . ." I have found this species in two northeastern counties confirming Rhoades' prediction.

On 6 June 1963, I collected two crayfish (OSM 651 and OSM 677) at two different localities on the East Branch of the Chagrin River, Lake County, Ohio that were identified as *O. virilis* by Dr. David H. Stansbery of The Ohio State University. During an intensive investigation of the entire Chagrin River system in 1965, 58 additional specimens were captured at eight different localities on the East Branch and its larger tributaries. The farthest downstream locality where this species was captured was in Lake County approximately 11.4 river miles from the confluence of the East Branch with the parent stream. The farthest upstream site was in Geauga County approximately 18.2 river miles from the confluence. At the present time, this species appears to be restricted to the East Branch.

Specimens were always captured in permanent pools having cool water. These pools were approximately two to 30 feet in width, had minimum water depths of two feet, and usually contained substrates of cobbles, gravels, and sands. Crayfish associates included *Orconectes propinquus propinquus* (Girard, 1852) at all localities, *Cambarus bartoni robustus* (Girard, 1852) at four localities, and *Cambarus bartoni bartoni* (Fabricius, 1798) at one locality. All specimens and field data have been deposited in the Museum of Zoology of The Ohio State University.

I would like to thank Dr. E. Bruce McLean and Mr. K. Roger Troutman for their assistance in the field, Dr. David H. Stansbery for checking the identification of all specimens captured, and Dr. Milton B. Trautman for his encouragement and considerations as my advisor during a portion of this study.—RAYMOND F. JEZERINAC, *The Ohio State University, Newark, Ohio 43055.*

[1]Note received July 12, 1973 (73–56).

LITERATURE CITED

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Turner, Clarence L. 1926. The crayfishes of Ohio. Ohio Biol. Sur., Bull. 13: 145–195.