

A NEW SPECIES OF *DRAECULACEPHALA* (HOMOPTERA—CICADELLIDAE) FROM CHILE^{1, 2}

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Draeculacephala*, *D. chilensis*, is described from Chile. Holotype of this species is in DeLong collection.

The Genus *Draeculacephala* was erected by Ball in 1901 and *Tettigonia mollipes* Say was designated as the type species. Some twenty-four species, most of which have been described since, have been placed in this genus.

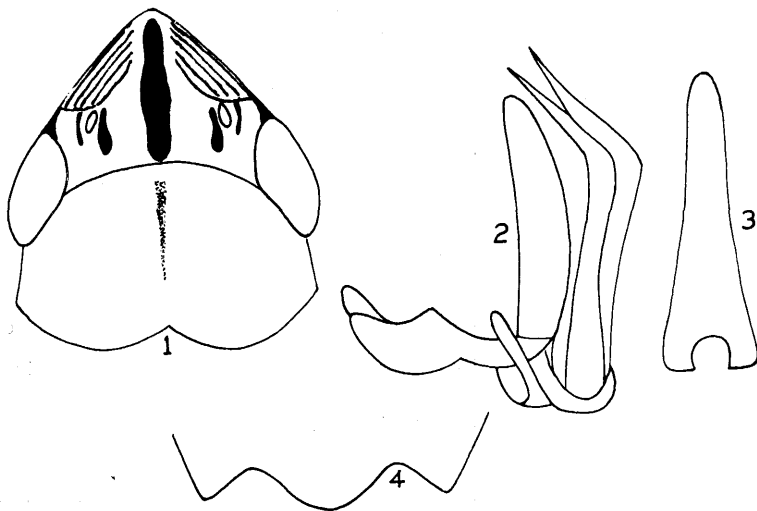
In 1959, a review of the leafhoppers of *Draeculacephala* was published by Young and Davidson, in which they recognized sixteen valid species and one sub-species, and placed eight species in synonymy.

According to known records of distribution, five species occur in some of the Caribbean Islands and in parts of Central America. Only one species, *D. clypeata* Osborn, is recorded for South America and it has been collected only along the northern border, in Columbia, and in British Guiana.

The species described below as *D. chilensis* is from the Province of Concepcion in Chile, a distance of some 3,000 miles south of the nearest recorded occurrence of any other described species.

Draeculacephala chilensis n. sp.

Resembling *angulifera* in form and appearance, but with different color markings and genital structures. Male genital structures more like those of *soluta*. Length of male 6.3 mm., female 7.3 mm.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE

1. Head and pronotum—dorsal view. 2. Male aedeagus—lateral view. 3. Aedeagal shaft—caudal view. 4. Seventh female sternum—margin.

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Crown (fig. 1) a little wider between eyes at base than median length in both sexes. Forewings with few reticulate veins in apical portion.

Color: Both sexes are similarly marked, but coloration is usually darker in the male. Crown, pronotum, and scutellum yellow, forewings dark green. Crown with a broad, black, longitudinal stripe, usually broader about middle, extending from apex to base; a black, triangular spot just before each eye; an elongate spot on the inner margin of each ocellus. A black, transverse line extends from each ocellus to proximal margin. Four almost parallel, diagonal, black lines or arcs parallel to margin of crown on each side, extend from the transverse line almost to the black, median stripe. Pronotum with posterior margin dark green, often a median, longitudinal, brownish stripe on anterior half in male only. Face yellow with a median, longitudinal, dark stripe and eight pairs of transverse, brown arcs.

Genitalia: Female seventh sternum (fig. 4) with posterior margin roundedly excavated either side of a median, rounded lobe and the produced lateral angles. Male plates elongate, triangular, more than one and one-half times as long as combined width at base. Aedeagus in lateral view (fig. 2) with a short dorsal protuberance at base, shaft broad, narrowed and rounded at apex. Paraphyses almost straight on basal two-thirds, then bent toward apex of shaft, tapered, and with pointed apices.

Holotype male: Rocoto, Prov. Concepcion, Chile, II-16-1966, T. Cekalovic Coll., INCO No. 2399. Female allotype, same as holotype. Paratypes: 6 males and 15 females, same as holotype; 5 males, Copiulema, Prov. Concepcion, Chile, X-10-1965, T. Cekalovic Coll. Holotype, allotype, and paratypes in the DeLong Collection. Paratypes in The Ohio State University Collection and the U. S. National Museum.

REFERENCES

- Ball, E. D.** 1901. A Review of the Tettigoniidae of North America North of Mexico. Iowa Acad. Sci. Proc. 8: 35-75.
- Young, David A., Jr. and Ralph H. Davidson.** 1959. A Review of Leafhoppers of the Genus *Draeculacephala*. Tech. Bull. No. 1198, 31 pp., U. S. Dept. Agr.