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On a New Genus and Species of Fulgorid from Brazil (Homoptera, Lystrini)

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While collecting insects on the Alegria Farm, Municipality of Carmo do Rio Claro, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, the junior author found an interesting and beautiful new genus and species of Fulgorid, herewith described and illustrated.

This insect occurs in the gallery forest existing on the "Cerrado" (Savana) of that area. All specimens were taken on the bark of a certain species of tree, not yet identified. These trees are easily recognized by the large bright colored fulgorids and by the batches of their eggs adhering to the bark.

Lystrenia gen. n.

Fulgoridae Duméril, Lystrini Spinola, with vertex broader than long in middle line (3:1), disc depressed, anterior margin obtusely angulately convex at middle, lateral margins slightly converging distad, not raised in a tooth-like process or lobe above eyes, no spinose process present laterally behind eyes; frons broader than long in middle line (about 1.4:1), wider at base than at apex, basal margin shallowly obtusely angulately convex, lateral margins feebly sinuate, moderately convergent distad, frontoclypeal suture distinctly sinuately concave, frons between submedian carinae broadly triangular, in basal part produced anteriorly for a distance subequal to half median length of vertex, and transversed by two arcuate carinae and one transverse carina; submedian carinae of disc very strongly converging from near base to middle, there uniting; the produced area of frons with a median carina incomplete basally and distally; eyes prominent, almost pedunculate, ocelli subpedunculate, directed forward; antennae with basal segment cylindrical, second segment ovoid, distinctly broader at base than at apex; rostrum long, not quite reaching to apex of abdomen, with subapical segment twice as long as apical, and surpassing post-coxae. Pronotum broader than long in middle line (3:1), not fitting closely behind eyes, weakly carinate medially and twice, very obliquely, on each side, and with a linear series of calli inside posterior margin. Mesonotum twice as broad as long, weakly medially carinate, lateral discal carinae S-shaped. Anterior tibiae simple, as long as pro-femora and protrochanters combined, or very slightly longer; post-tibiae with three spines laterally, seven apically, basal metatarsal segment and second segment each with eight spines. Abdomen of female with all terga exposed.

Tegmina of uniform consistency throughout, costa marginal, Sc+R forking slightly distad of middle, M fork at about one quarter from base, Cu 1 fork almost level with apex of clavus, united claval veins entering sutural vein.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lystrenia dyrceae* sp. n.

This genus is closely allied to *Menenia* Stål, but differs from this, as from *Lystra* Fabricius, in the absence of a tooth-like elevation of the margin of the vertex above each eye, in the pattern of carination of the frons, and in the uniform texture of the tegmina and the relatively fewer supernumerary veins. The form of the genital styles is nearer to that in *Menenia* than to that in *Lystra*. In Stål's key (Hemip. Afr. 4:132, 1866) this genus runs to the couplet including *Scaralis* Stål and *Pterodictya* Burmeister, but differs strongly from both in the shape of the head and in tegminal venation and texture and in the form of the male genitalia.

Lystrenia dyrceae sp. n.

(Fig. 1-2)

MALE: length, 20 mm.; tegmen, 23 mm. FEMALE: length 22 mm.; tegmen, 25 mm.

Tegmina with longitudinal veins relatively sparse, M five or six branched at level of nodal line, veins in membrane approximately parallel to one another, transverse veinlets in costal cell strongly oblique, elsewhere at right angles to principal venation.

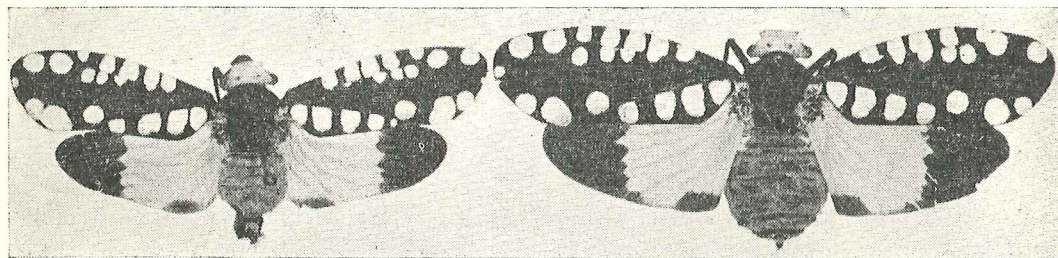


Fig. 1. *Lystrenia dyrceae* sp. n., male, paratype. Fig. 2. idem, female, paratype.

Piceous; vertex, except for two small spots on disc, distal segment of antennae, post-femora at apex and post-tibiae at base, and abdomen dorsally, stramineous or orange yellow. Tegmina black, with creamy-white spots, each with an orange centre, arranged as follows: in costal cell, four large in basal half, then two small, one behind the other, then two large distally, four large in clavus, and two large and one or two small in anal angle. Wings light yellow or orange yellow, distally black, with a second black area marginally on anal area.

Anal segment of male in dorsal view longer than broad (about 1.6:1), widest near middle, lateral margins weakly convex, apical margin shallowly concave, ventral surface shallowly convex in its distal third. Pygofer moderately long, anal angles distinctly produced laterocaudal, knob-like, lateral margins oblique. Aedeagus moderately long, tubular, phallobase comprising a pair of separate subcylindrical lobes dorsally and a connate pair ventrally; aedeagal appendages each comprising a short stout basal stem, rather strongly pigmented, distally bifurcating into two elongate, tapering sacs: when fully inflated one is directed ventrad, and the other slightly longer and distinctly more slender, is directed caudad. Genital styles broadly subspatulate, narrow at base, with dorsal, apical and ventral margins shallowly convex, and dorsal and ventral distal angles rounded; a small stout spine laterally near base, directed ventrocephalad.

HOLOTYPE: male, Minas Gerais, Brasil, C. R. Claro, '51, J. C. M. Carvalho col., in the Collection of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro. ALLOTYPE: female, Carmo do

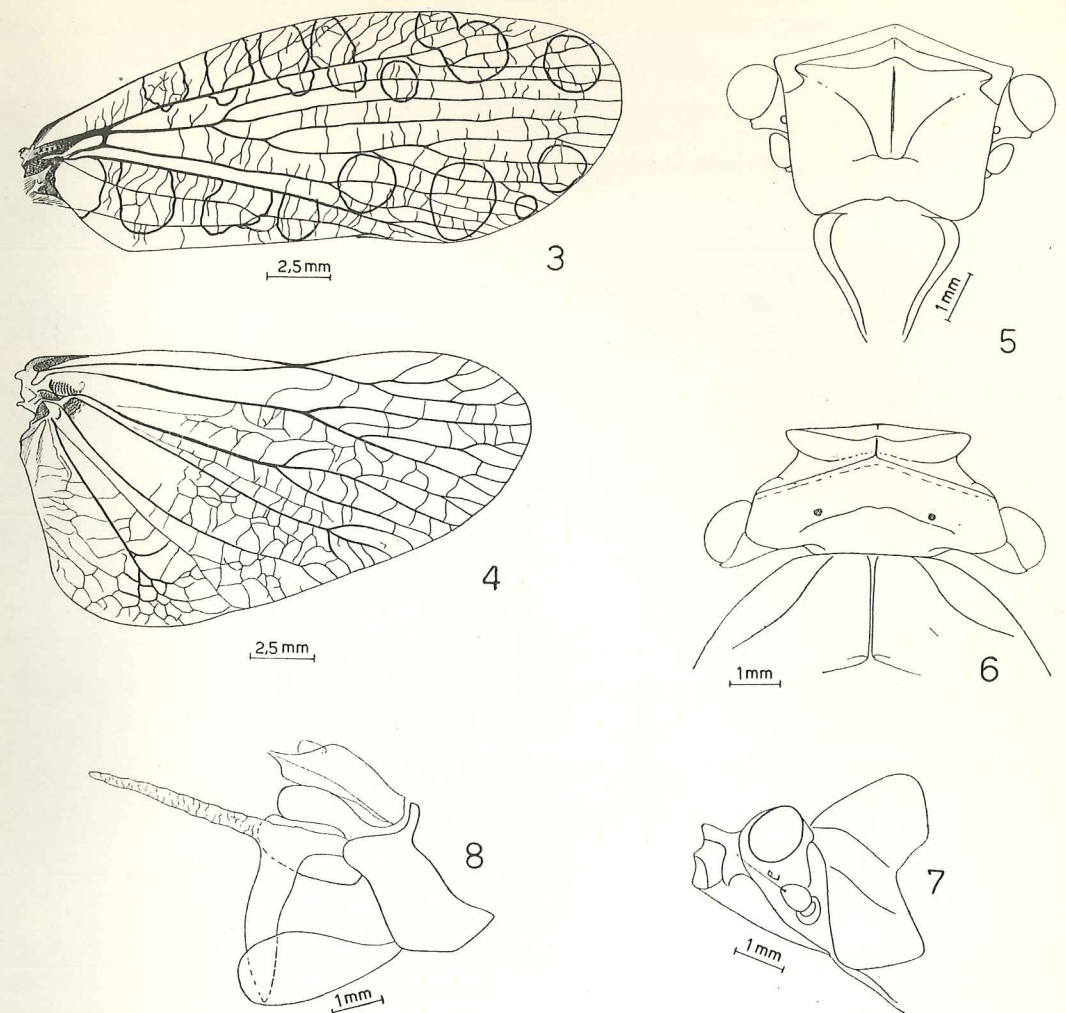


Fig. 3. *Lystrenia dyrceae* sp. n., tegmen. Fig. 4. idem, wing. Fig. 5. idem, frons and clypeus. Fig. 6. idem, head and pronotal disc. Fig. 7. idem, head and pronotum, lateral view. Fig. 8. idem, male genitalia.

Rio Claro, 2, '59, Minas Gerais, J. Candido & R. Arlé col. PARATYPES: 10 females and 3 males, same data as holotype and 30 females and 7 males, same data as allotype, in the Collections of the British Museum of Natural History, Museu Nacional Rio de Janeiro and United States National Museum, Washington D. C.

This species is named after our colleague Dyrce Lacombe, in recognition of her work on Insect Histology and her valuable companionship in expeditions to the hinterland of Brazil.

SUMÁRIO

Este trabalho contém a descrição de um novo gênero e uma nova espécie de fulgorídeo da tribo *Lystrini*, *Lystrenia* n. gên.; *dyrceae* n. sp., coligida na Fazenda Alegria, em Carmo do Rio Claro, Minas Gerais, numa mata ciliar do cerrado local. Ilustrações para o macho e fêmea e detalhes morfológicos estão incluídos no texto. O tipo está depositado no Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro e parátipos serão enviados ao British Museum of Natural History, London e U. S. National Museum Washington, D. C.