

Two New Species of *Curtara* DeLong & Freytag (Homoptera: Cicadellidae: Gyponinae) From Tropical South America

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Duas Novas Espécies de *Curtara* DeLong & Freytag (Homoptera: Cicadellidae: Gyponinae) da América do Sul Tropical.

RESUMO - *Curtara tupy* sp.n. é descrita e figurada, com base em três machos adultos procedentes de Bocaina, SP. *Curtara surinamensis* sp.n. é descrita e figurada com base em macho adulto procedente de Marowijne, Suriname. As duas espécies foram incluídas no grupo *nigrina* do subgênero *Curtara*, devido à presença de quatro processos na haste do edeago.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Insecta, taxonomia, cigarrinhas, *Curtara tupy* sp.n., *Curtara surinamensis* sp.n.

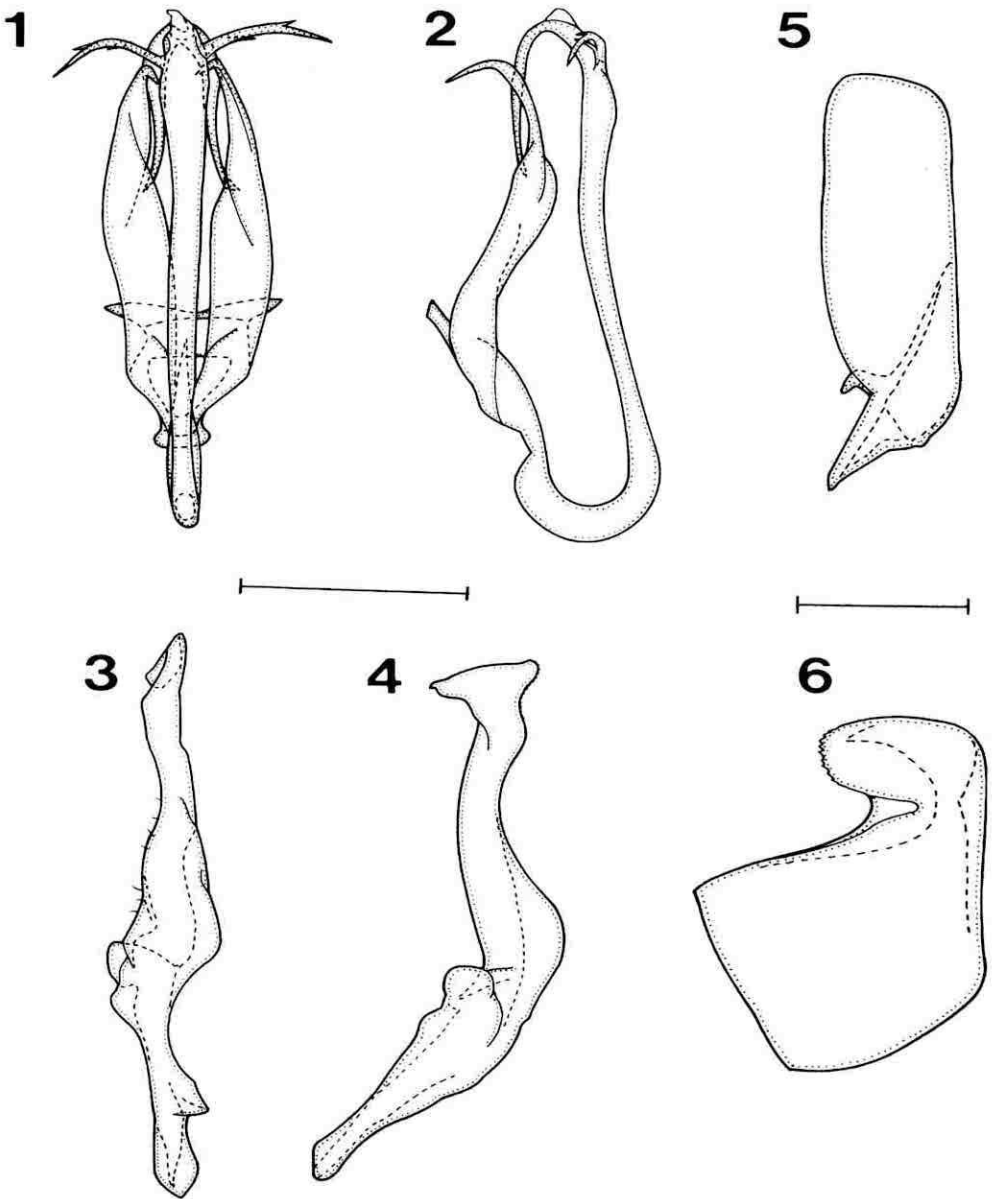
ABSTRACT - *Curtara tupy* n.sp. is described and figured based on three adult males from Bocaina, São Paulo State. *Curtara surinamensis* n.sp. is described and figured based on adult male from Marowijne, Surinam. Both species are included in the *nigrina* group of the subgenus *Curtara* due to the presence of four process in the aedeagal shaft.

KEY WORDS: Insecta, taxonomy, leafhoppers, *Curtara tupy* n.sp., *Curtara surinamensis* n.sp.

The Neotropical genus *Curtara* DeLong & Freytag, 1972 is composed by over 160 described species, 36 of them occurring in Brazil (DeLong & Freytag 1972, 1976, DeLong 1977, 1979a,b, 1980, 1984, Coelho & Nessimian 1990, Coelho 1993), and two in Surinam (DeLong & Freytag 1976, DeLong 1979a). In this paper two new South American species of *Curtara* (*Curtara*) are described, one from São Paulo State, Brazil, and another from Marowijne, Surinam.

Curtara (*C.*) *tupy* n.sp. (Figs. 1-6)

Length of male 9.0 mm, female unknown. General color brown with small black spots. Crown about twice as wide between eyes at base as median length, striated transversally, with longitudinal striae between ocelli; anterior margin rounded, slightly upturned forming a sulcus parallel with margin. Ocelli red, closer to median line than to proximal eye.



Figures 1-6. *Curtara tupy* n.sp., male genitalia: aedeagus, ventral view (1); aedeagus, lateral view (2); stylus, ventral view (3); stylus, lateral view (4); subgenital plate (5); pygofer, lateral view (6). (Scales: 0.5 mm).

Coronal suture slightly marked; a thin black band each side between coronal suture and ocellus, reaching sulcus of anterior margin; a black semi-circular spot around ocelli and a black circular spot behind each ocellus. Face brown with a large black spot between supra-antennal lobes in a depression under anterior margin; anteclypeous with a pair of linear median longitudinal black spots, transclypeal suture not distinct. Pronotum striated transversally, maximum width twice the median length; irregular few marked spots near anterior margin; a black spot behind each eye extending to the middle of lateral margin; lateral margins carinae yellowish suffused. Scutellar basal triangles not so nitidous, externally bordered at base by a small yellow spot; scutellar suture marked. Forewings pale brown with a black spot at base and many suffused dark brown spots; veins red; appendix well developed, with two large dark brown spots.

Male genitalia. Subgenital plate almost four times as long as broad, apex slightly truncate. Stylus in ventral view slendering to apical third, with a dorsal projection ended in a short spine, and a ventral curved projection; apical and antepical regions serrate ventrally. Aedeagal shaft long, thin, dorsally curved near base; preapical region slightly expanded; apex pointed with a pair of dorsal sharp-pointed processes curved to aedeagus base; a pair of subapical lateral sharp-pointed processes with a basal and an apical spine; gonopore ventro-apical in position. Parameres extending to near the aedeagus apex, slendering apically with upturned apex; abruptly slendered in ventral view at apical third. Pygofer in lateral view with a dorso-caudal robust lobe curved upturned, serrationed apically.

Holotype male. BRAZIL, São Paulo State, P.N. Bocaina, I/1969, M. Alvarenga col.; three male paratypes, same data as holotype. Deposited in the Entomological Collection of Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Etymology. From *Tupy*, indigenous trunk that occupied the southeastern Brazilian coast.

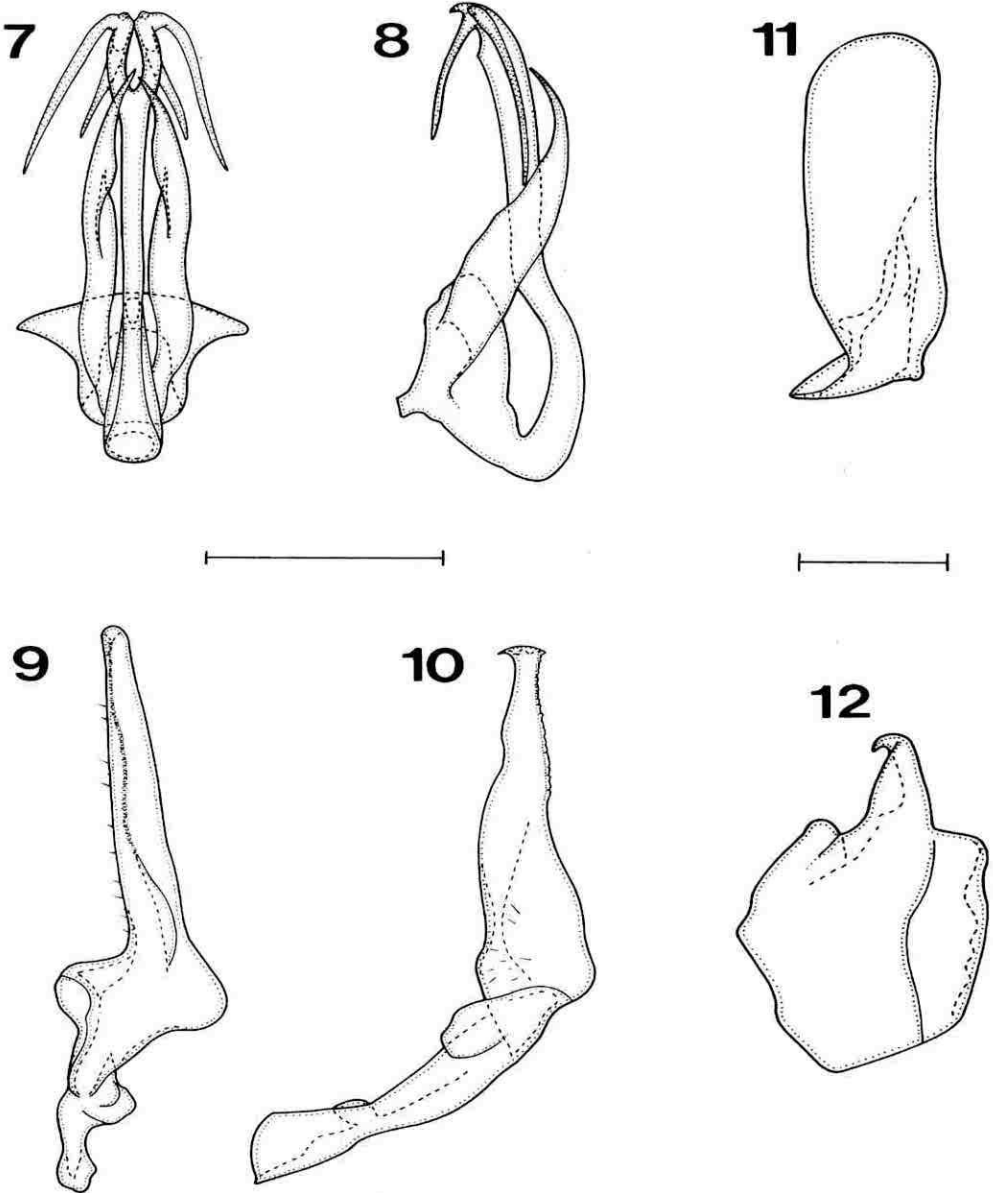
Remarks. *C. tupy* n.sp. was included in the *nigrina* group of *Curtara* s. str. due to the presence of four processes in the aedeagus shaft. *C. tupy* n.sp. can be distinguished from the other species of this group with two apical and two subapical process on aedeagus by the presence of spines on aedeagal subapical process, and by the dorso-caudal robust lobe of the pygofer.

***Curtara (C.) surinamensis* n.sp.**
(Figs. 7-12)

Length of male 9.5 mm, female unknown. General color pale brown. Crown about twice as wide between eyes at base as the median length, striated transversally, oblique striae between ocelli; anterior margin rounded. Eyes brown; ocelli yellow, closer to median line than to the proximal eye; an anteriorly longed red spot around each ocellus. Face yellow. Pronotum striated transversally, maximum width about twice the median length; lateral margins dark brown, with a slight carinae. Scutellum striated transversally, basal triangles indistinct; scutellar sutures marked. Forewings brown with small irregularly distributed yellow spots; appendix well developed.

Male genitalia. Subgenital plate almost four times as long as broad, apex rounded. Stylus slendering from preapical lobe to apex, with a delicate thinly toothed carinae; apex slender and rounded in ventral view, with a small dorsal and two lateral inner spines. Aedeagal shaft long, dorsally curved at base; apical region broad with two pairs of apical processes, one lateral, almost one third of the shaft length, and another dorsal, a little shorter than the former; a pair of apical upturned tooth-like projections; gonopore ventral. Parameres slendering apically; apex sharp-pointed, curved upward. Pygofer long in ventral view, ventral margin curved inward; with a slight ventro-caudal outer fold and a short dorsal projection; posterior region slendering to apex, with a dorso-caudal inner fold forming an hook-ended process.

Holotype male. SURINAM, Marowijne distr., Anapaike (Rio Lawa), X/1963, R.



Figures 7-12. *Curtara surinamensis* n.sp., male genitalia: aedeagus, ventral view (7); aedeagus, lateral view (8); stylus, ventral view (9); stylus, lateral view (10); subgenital plate (11); pygofer, lateral view (12). (Scales: 0.5 mm).

Malkin col. Deposited in Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Etymology. *Surinamensis*, from Surinam.

Remarks. *C. surinamensis* n.sp. was included in the *nigrina* group of *Curtara* s.str. due to the presence of four processes in the aedeagal shaft. *C. surinamensis* n.sp. can be distinguished from the other species of *nigrina* group with four apical process on the aedeagus by the distinct shape of parameres, styles, subgenital plates and pygofer.

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