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Jeepiulus flavus gen. n and sp. n.
(Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae)
from Mato Grosso and Rondônia, Brazil

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Abstract. *Jeepiulus flavus* gen. n and sp. n. (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae) is described from Mato Grosso and Rondônia, Brazil. This genus is similar to *Alocha* Melichar and *Albiniana* Cavichioli, however, *Jeepiulus* gen. n. has its head produced and male genitalia with paraphyses.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae, *Jeepiulus* gen. n., *J. flavus* sp. n.

Introduction

The *Paromenia* genus group was established by Young (1977) with 11 genera. Cavichioli (1996) revalidated *Alocha* Melichar, 1926 and described *Albiniana*, the latter with one species, *Paromenia weyrauchi* Young, 1977, increasing the members of this genus group to 13 genera. Study of specimens from west-central and northern Brazil shows that these possess paraphyses (structures of the male genitalia that are situated between the connective and the aedeagus), a characteristic that is not found in *Paromenia*, *Alocha*, and *Albiniana*, but is present in *Dasmeusa* Melichar. However, the general external structure of these specimens is not similar to *Dasmeusa*, being closer to that of *Alocha* and *Albiniana*. For these reasons, a new genus is proposed, *Jeepiulus* gen. n., with one species, *J. flavus* sp. n.

Jeepiulus gen. n.

Type-species: *Jeepiulus flavus* sp. n.

Description: Head produced, anterior margin broadly round, without carina at transition between crown and face; ocelli located on a line between angles of anterior eyes; dorsal surface smooth, with a fovea between ocelli and eyes; front-genal suture (lateral clypeal suture of Young, 1977) extending onto crown and almost attaining ocelli; antennal ledges not protuberant, anterior margins oblique in lateral view and without carina; front (*sensu* Mejdalani, 1998) convex in profile, arched; clypeus (clypellus of Young, 1977) continuous to

front, with apical margin truncate; fronto-clypeal suture medially obscure.

Pronotum as wide as head, lateral margins slightly convergent anteriorly and posterior margin weakly emarginate medially; notopleural carina complete. Forewing almost 4 times its largest width; venation distinct with veins not elevated; with four apical cells, base of third cell more proximal than base of fourth; anteapical cells closed with bases more basal than claval apex. Hindwing almost as long as forewing when at rest. Hindleg with femoral setal formula 2.1.1; first tarsomere of the hindleg longer than combined length of second and third tarsomeres, with two rows of very short weak setae on plantar surface.

Pygofer, in lateral view, almost as wide as long; without process, posterior margin truncate. Subgenital plate, almost as long as the pygofer, triangular, bipartite. Style long, apically truncate with preapical lobe. Connective short, T-shaped, keeled. Aedeagus subcylindrical, slightly flattened laterally and with apical process. Paraphyses symmetrical.

Female abdominal sternum VII short with posterior margin truncate and with a median emargination. Second valvulae expanded beyond basal curvature, with subquadrangular teeth in the dorsal margin, apex slightly angulate dorsally and with a preapical prominence in the ventral margin.

Comment. *Jeepiulus* gen. n. is closely related to *Alocha* Melichar and *Albiniana* Cavichioli by possessing the apical margin of the clypeus truncate, and by its external appearance and coloration. It may be distinguished by having anterior margin of

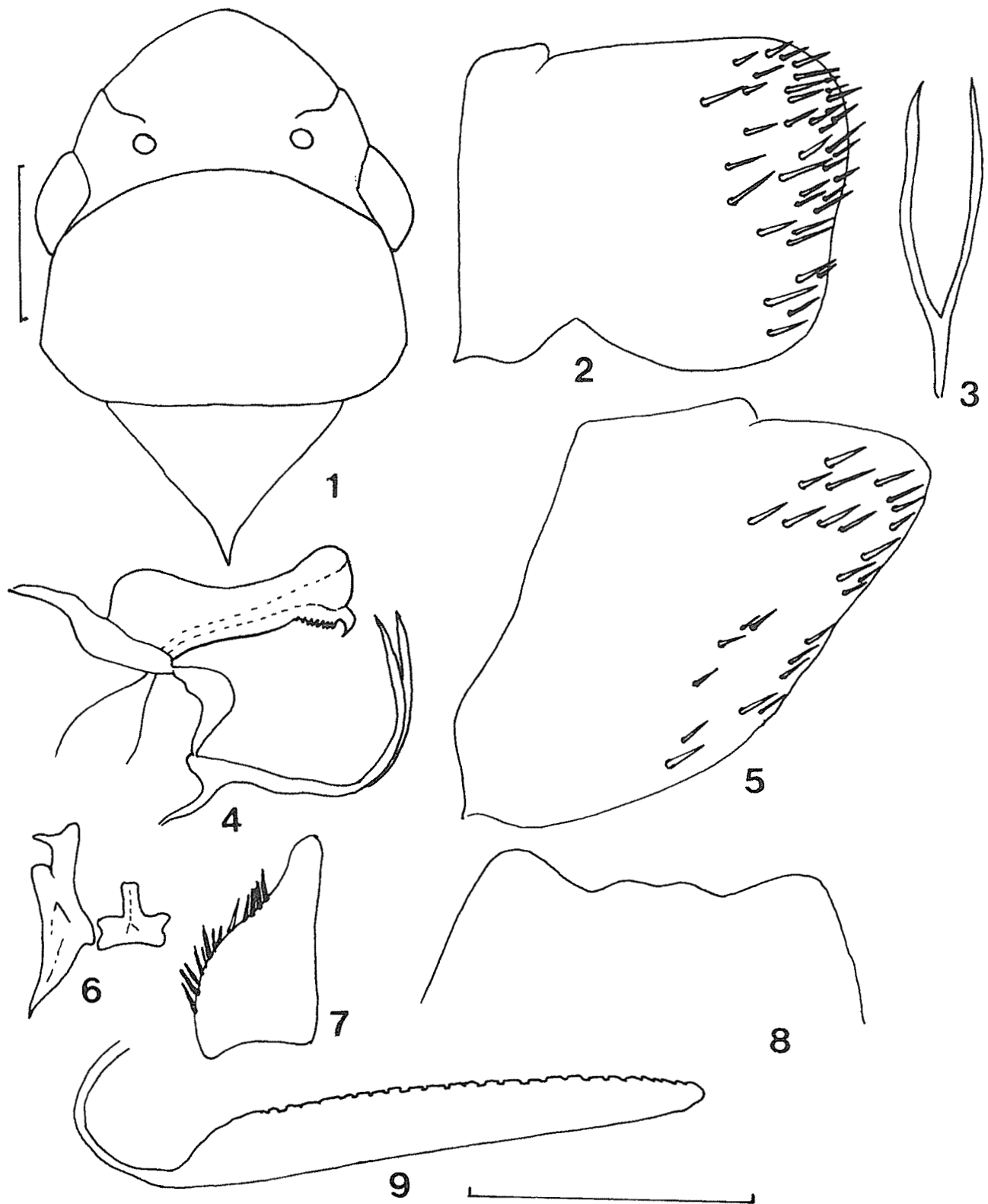


Figure 1- 9. *Jeepiulus flavus* sp.n. 1. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 2. Pygofer, lateral view; 3. Paraphyses, dorsal view; 4. Aedeagus and paraphyses, lateral view; 5. Pygofer of the female, lateral view; 6. Connective and stylus, dorsal view; 7. Subgenital plate, ventral view; 8. VII sternite, ventral view; 9. Nine valve, lateral view.

the head strongly produced and paraphyses present in the male genitalia. The paraphyses are present in *Dasmeusa* Melichar, even so in the general aspect it differs mainly in the form of the head. *Jeepiulus* gen. n. is included in the *Paromenia* genus group of Young (1977), by possessing style apically truncate, connective with dorsal keel and characters used in the description.

***Jeepiulus flavus* sp. n.**

Fig. 1- 9

Type-Locality. BRASIL. Mato Grosso. Sinop, x-1976, male, M. Alvarenga leg. (DZUP).

Type material: Allotype. BRASIL. Mato Grosso. Sinop, x-1976, female, M. Alvarenga leg. (DZUP). Paratype. The same data as type, 27 males, 4 females (DZUP); *ibidem*, x-1975, 35 males, 3 females (DZUP); *ibidem*, x-1975, 5 males (BM). Jacaré - P. N. Xingú, 3 males, xi-1961, Alvarenga-Werner leg (DZUP). Rondônia. Vilhena, 1 male, xi-1960, M. Alvarenga leg. (DZUP); *ibidem*, 1 male, x-1988, J. Becker col. (MNRJ); *ibidem*, 4 males, 27-xi-1986, C. Elias col., Polonoroeste (DZUP). The specimens are deposited in the Entomological Collection "Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure" of the Department of Zoology of UFPR (DZUP); 5 paratypes deposited in British Museum Natural History, London (BM) and 1 in the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ).

Description: Holotype, male. Measurements (in mm), total length: 10.60; median length of head: 1.00; transocular width: 2.32; interocular width: 1.56; median length of pronotum: 1.48; width between the humeri: 2.32; median length of forewing: 8.60; forewing width: 2.20. Total length of the allotype: 11.20. Head, in dorsal view, produced, almost triangular, median length 4/10 of the interocular and 6/10 of the transocular; anterior margin broadly round, almost angulate; dorsal surface without sculpture and with shallow fovea between ocelli and anterior angles of eyes; ocelli on a line between anterior angles of eye, closer to the posterior margin than to the lateral borders; antennal ledges evident dorsally, in lateral view, slightly oblique and without carina; frontogenal suture extending to the crown and almost attaining the ocelli; frons swollen, profile arched, with muscle impressions nitid, convex in frontal view; clypeus in profile, continuous to front, with a little median elevation; frontoclypeal suture incomplete and apical margin truncate.

Pronotum as wide as transocular width; lateral margins convergent anteriorly and posterior margin with a slight median emargination; dorsal surface without sculpture and pubescence; notopleural carina complete. Scutellum wider than long basally, non-striate behind transverse sulcus. Forewing almost 4 times longer than wide; veins not elevated and distinct venation; with four apical cells, base of third cell more proximal than base of fourth; with three anteapical cells closed, with bases not as proximal as claval apex. Hindwing almost as long as the forewing and with R_{2+3} incomplete. Femora and tarsomeres of the hindleg as the generic description.

Pygofer, in lateral view, almost as wide as long, posterior margin truncate, without process and macrosetae in the third apical. Subgenital plate triangular, bipartite, 2/3 length of the pygofer, abruptly grooved from the middle to apex, with a lateral postbasal lobe and with rows of macrosetae in the lateral margins. Style as long as basal rami of the paraphyses, apically truncate in foot-shaped and with preapical lobe. Connective inverted "T-shaped" with a strong dorso-median carina. Aedeagus subcylindrical, slightly flattened laterally, with a dorso-basal lobe, apically dilated, with a short unciform process in the apico-ventral margin and one row of denticles located in the ventral margin next to the apex. Paraphyses symmetrical, basal rami very short and with two slender apical rami, which are long, parallel, and dorsally curved.

Allotype (female). Body longer and morphological characters similar to holotype (male). Pygofer long, apically angulate, macrosetae located on the ventral margin of apex. Sternum VII subrectangular, wider than long, posterior margin tetralobate and with the lateral lobes more produced than median lobes. Second valvulae (nine valve, *sensu* Mejdalani, 1998), broadening after the basal curvature, with subquadrangular teeth in the dorsal margin; apico-ventral margin angulate and with a preapical prominence at the apico-ventral margin.

Coloration. Dorsally and ventrally yellow, posterior margin of the pronotum and scutellum pale yellow. Forewing with a narrow orange strip, half-moon shaped, located in the apical margin next to the apical cells and with the first apical cell hyaline.

Comments. *Jeepiulus flavus* sp. n. is similar to *Alocha sordida* (Signoret, 1854) in the external aspect, but differs by having the head more produced, dorso-ventrally flattened and male genitalia with paraphyses.

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