



Five new species of *Chromagallia* from South America (Insecta: Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Agalliinae)

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Abstract

Five new species of *Chromagallia* Linnavuori, 1954, *C. lamasi* sp. nov., *C. carvalhoi* sp. nov., *C. zanolae* sp. nov., *C. lanceolata* sp. nov. (all from Brazil) and *C. paraguayensis* sp. nov. (Paraguay, new country record), are described and illustrated. These species can be distinguished mainly by the aedeagal and pygofer morphology. *Agallia longistilata* Coelho & Dutra, 1992 is transferred to *Chromagallia* and newly recorded from Paraná State, southern Brazil. By the addition of these taxa, the number of *Chromagallia* species is increased to eight, with seven of them occurring in Brazil. The female genitalia in *Chromagallia* are described and illustrated in detail for the first time. A key to the species and taxonomic notes on the genus are provided.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, Membracoidea, taxonomy, morphology, leafhopper

Introduction

The type-species of *Chromagallia*, *Bythoscopus flavofasciatus*, was described by Stål (1854) based on a male specimen. Later, Stål (1862) described *B. saucius* based on a female. Linnavuori (1954) described the genus *Chromagallia* to accommodate these beautifully colored species of Agalliinae and also redescribed them. Kramer (1964) described the male of *C. saucia* and provided a key to the two species.

According to Kramer (1964), the two features that distinguish *Chromagallia* from all other Neotropical genera of Agalliinae, except for *Euragallia* Oman, are: (1) male styles not forked distally or with fork obsolete and (2) female pregenital sternum reduced, exposing underlying membranes or base of ovipositor. In *Chromagallia* the body is long and slender, parallel-sided, on the other hand the species of *Euragallia* are robust with bulbous compound eyes. Also, the color is dissimilar, the *Euragallia* species being brown or fuscous, never with bright colored spots as in *Chromagallia* (Linnavuori, 1954; Kramer, 1964). However, among the eight *Chromagallia* species treated in the present paper, four have styles with a well developed fork and one does not show abdominal modifications. Hence, a revised characterization of the genus is given below in the discussion. Davis (1975), based on characters of the hind leg and female genitalia, segregated various Agalliinae genera into three groups, designated A, B, and C. According to him, *Chromagallia* is related to *Agallia* Curtis (New World species), *Euragallia*, *Igerna* Kirkaldy, and *Nehela* White, forming group B. *Chromagallia* appears to be limited to South America (Kramer, 1964), being currently known from Brazil and Paraguay.

In the present work, four new species of *Chromagallia* from Brazil and one from Paraguay are described. *Agallia longistilata* Coelho & Dutra is transferred to *Chromagallia*. The female genitalia in the genus are for the first time described in detail. A key to the known species and taxonomic notes on the genus are provided.