

Two new species of the Neotropical leafhopper genus *Scoposcartula* (Insecta: Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Cicadellini)

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Abstract

The new leafhopper species *Scoposcartula talitae* and *S. furcifera* are described and illustrated. *Scoposcartula talitae* is based on specimens from southeastern Brazil (Espírito Santo State) and can be distinguished from other species of the genus by the crown and pronotum dark brown to black, the latter with a pair of white maculae, and by the forewings dark red with three elongate transverse white maculae. *Scoposcartula furcifera* is based on specimens from northeastern Brazil (Bahia State) and can be recognized by the presence of a dark brown to black inverted Y-shaped macula on the pronotum-scutellum and by its asymmetrical paraphysis, broadened medially and with the apex acute. With the addition of these two new taxa, the Neotropical leafhopper genus *Scoposcartula* Young contains 14 species, all occurring in Brazil.

Key words: Cicadellinae, *Scoposcartula talitae*, *Scoposcartula furcifera*, sharpshooter, taxonomy, morphology, Brazil

Introduction

Scoposcartula Young, 1977 is a widespread Neotropical genus of leafhoppers, ranging from Costa Rica to Argentina, with records from Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay (Young 1977). It is placed in the *Oragua* group of genera, which also includes *Oragua* Melichar, *Acrulogonia* Young, *Tubiga* Young, *Selvitsa* Young, and *Trachygonalia* Young (Young 1977). *Scoposcartula* can be recognized by the ocelli at a position distinctly posterior to the anterior eye angles (Figs 1, 9), by the anteriorly convergent lateral margins of pronotum (Figs 1, 9), and by the presence of paraphyses (Figs 8, 15) either paired or unpaired (Young 1977).