



## A new Neotropical sharpshooter genus *Spinagonalia* (Insecta, Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, Cicadellinae) with description of a new species from *Citrus* orchards and grapevines<sup>1</sup>

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The leafhoppers included in the Cicadellini are distributed all over the world, with approximately 1,100 species and 164 genera (Mejdalani, 1998) recorded from the New World. Since the generic revision of Cicadellini by Young (1977), where he redefined the known genera and erected many new ones (91), only eleven new genera (and approximately 70 new species) have been described or revalidated from the New World (Cavichioli 1996, 1998, 2000a, 2000b and 2003; Hamilton 1985; Mejdalani 1994; Nielson and Godoy 1995; Takiya *et al.* 2001,2003; Takiya and Cavichioli, 2005). In the present paper, a new genus and new species are proposed from Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul states of Southern Brazil. This new species was collected in *Citrus* orchards from Santa Catarina and grapevines from Rio Grande do Sul. This species is a xylem sap specialist, like all other species of the subfamily, and a potential vector of *Xylella fastidiosa*. However, this species is not a proven efficient vector of this bacterium. Specimens of the new species will not key beyond couplet 145 in Young's (1977) key to the New World genera, because only the median antepical cell of the forewing is open basally. The combination of characters of the male and female genitalia warrants its formal description and placement in a new genus.

Techniques for preparation of genital structures have been described by Oman (1949). Dissected parts are stored in microvials with glycerin. Morphological terminology follows mainly Young (1968, 1977, 1986), except for head structures, which follows Hamilton (1981), as suggested by Mejdalani (1998); wing venation, which follows Comstock and Needham (1898, 1899), as suggested by Oman (1949) and Triplehorn and Johnson (2005). Terminology for leg chaetotaxy follows Rakitov (1997) and that for female genitalia follows Nielson (1965) and, in part, Mejdalani (1998). The specimens studied are deposited in the Entomological Collection "Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure" of the Zoology Department of the Federal University of Paraná [DZUP] and National Museum of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro [MNRJ].

### *Spinagonalia* gen. nov.

(Figs 1–13)

Type-species. *Spinagonalia rubrovittata* Cavichioli, sp. nov.

Description. Length. ♀ 6.87–7.43; ♂ 6.87–7.31

Head (Fig. 1). Crown moderately produced, length slightly more than half interocular width and slightly more than 3/10 transocular width; anterior margin rounded in dorsal view; without carina at transition from crown to face; with shallow median fovea; without sculpturing or setae. Epicranial suture distinct, extending to mid-length of crown. Frontogenal sutures extending onto crown and attaining ocelli. Ocelli on imaginary line between anterior eye angles; each equidistant from adjacent eye angle and median line of crown. Antennal ledges not protuberant in dorsal view; in lateral view slightly oblique and moderately carinate. Antennae almost as long as combined length of crown and pronotum. Frons convex; muscle impressions distinct. Epistomal suture incomplete for short distance medially. Clypeus in lateral view continuing profile of frons; slightly angled at mid-length; apex rounded.

Thorax (Fig. 1). Pronotum as wide as transocular width; lateral margins slightly convergent anteriorly; median length slightly more than half transhumeral width; dorsopleural carinae complete; posterior margin with slight median emargination; disc without sculpturing or pubescence. Mesoscutellum not striate. Forewing with distal membrane; veins