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A new species of *Curtara* DeLong & Freytag (Insecta: Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) from Middle Western Brazil

LUCI BOA NOVA COELHO^{1,3} & ELIDIOMAR RIBEIRO DA-SILVA²

¹Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. Caixa Postal 68044, 21944-970 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil.

²Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro. 22290-240 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil.

³Corresponding author: E-mail: lucibncoelho@ufrj.br.

The Neotropical genus *Curtara* DeLong & Freytag (Cicadellidae: Iassinae: Scarinae) includes more than 160 described species, with 40 of them recorded from Brazil (Coelho & Da-Silva 1996; 2002). DeLong & Triplehorn (1978) erected the subgenus *Curtara* (*Labata*) for *C. basala* DeLong & Triplehorn from Paraguay. Later, DeLong (1980) included in this subgenus *C. xingua* DeLong from Xingu, Mato Grosso State, Brazil.

In this paper a new species of *Curtara* (*Labata*) is described based on a male specimen from Manso municipality, Mato Grosso State, Middle Western Brazil. Morphological terminology follows DeLong & Triplehorn 1978, DeLong 1980, Coelho & Da-Silva 1996; 2002).

Curtara subgenus *Labata* DeLong & Triplehorn

Diagnosis. Aedeagus with basodorsally produced portion broad and flattened; basal processes short, slender and extended parallel to aedeagus (DeLong & Triplehorn 1978, DeLong 1980).

Curtara (*Labata*) *ushima* sp.nov.

(Figs 1–8)

Length of male 9 mm. General color pale brown with small brown spots. Crown twice as wide between eyes at base as median length; anterior margin rounded, slightly upturned at middle. Crown with median brown spot near anterior margin; coronal suture brown, not reaching anterior margin; three yellow spots near anterior margin, one nearest median brown spot, two nearest proximal eye; posterior margin with three small spots between median line and eye, one yellow, one dark-brown and another yellow. Eyes reddish-brown. Ocelli red, closer to median line than to adjacent eye. Pronotum with maximum width about twice median length; small dark-brown spot near anterior margin each side of median line; anterolateral area yellowish with irregular brown spots. Scutellum with small brown spot on each side of median line. Forewing beige with row of small brown spots, veins reddish-brown; apical cells with marginal dark-brown spots, vein CuA₂ dark-brown; veins AA and AP with apical dark-brown spot, transverse vein of m cell spotted with dark-brown; base of appendix dark-brown, apical region suffused with brown. Hind wings with dark-brown veins.

Male genitalia. Subgenital plate about 3.5 times as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. Pygofer narrowed apically, somewhat triangular in shape (lateral view), bearing apical long slender dorsally directed spine about 1/2 length of pygofer. Style long, slender, narrowed on apical half, with short pointed enlargement on ventral margin at 3/4 length of blade; apex dorsally bent and pointed; small and delicate setae irregularly distributed from basal lobe to pre-apical area. Connective with main stem short and narrow, with lateral arms forming transverse plate, proportionally more robust. Aedeagus with rather slender shaft, broadened apically (ventral view), bearing pair of divergent retrorse apical processes, processes about 1/4 length of shaft; basal portion dorsally recurved, forming broad and flattened plate bearing pair of dorsally directed, distally branched processes, bases of processes fused medially; basal plate with pair of membranous expansions from anterolateral region parallel to shaft, medially linked to internal wall of the genital capsule and apically hood-like, bearing microsetae.