**A new species of *Aeneolamia* (Hemiptera: Cercopidae: Tomaspidinae) from the Neotropical Region**

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**ABSTRACT.** *Aeneolamia bucca* sp. nov. is described and illustrated based on specimens collected in the municipality of São José do Barreiro, state of São Paulo, Brazil. This new species can be distinguished from others of the genus by presenting an aedeagus with two long and slender processes directed upward (in the other species of the genus, these processes are directed downward); paramere with only one subapical strong spine and a concavity located below this spine, which is unusual in the Neotropical genera.

**KEY WORDS.** Auchenorrhynca; Cercopoidea; new species; Tomaspidini.

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**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The specimens studied herein are deposited in the Coleção Entomológica Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil (DZUP). The morphological terminology follows mainly FENNAH (1968), and PALADINI et al. (2008, 2010). Techniques for preparation of genital structures follow those of OMAN (1949). The dissected parts were stored in micro vials with glycerin. The photographs were obtained with a Leica DFC-550 digital camera attached to the stereoscopic microscope (Leica MZ16). Images were taken at different focus levels and composed with the software IMSO (Image Manager; Leica Microsystems Imaging Solutions Ltd, Cambridge, UK) and mounted with the Auto-Montage Syncroscopy, Taxonline (Rede Paranaense de Coleções Biológicas). The genitalia structures were drawn with a camera lucida and the final drawings were made using vectors with the software CorelDraw version X5.

*Aeneolamia bucca* sp. nov.

**Figs 1-7**

Diagnosis. General coloration black; tegmina with basal red macula and one apical red stripe; Pygopher short with finger-like process between anal tube and subgenital plates; aedeagus with one pair of dorsal, slender processes directed upward.

**Description.** Length (mm) holotype: 8.24; paratypes: males 7.44 and 8.12; female 8.24

Head black with fine pubescence; compound eyes rounded, arranged transversally; vertex smooth and rectangular, with strongly marked median carina; ocelli reddish (paratype) or with red border, closer to each other than to compound eyes; tylus...
orange, smooth and subquadrangular, lacking a median carina; supra antennal margin carinate in dorsal view; antennal black, pedicel sparsely setose, basal body of the flagellum ovoid, arista slightly shorter than pedicel; apical third of postclypeus black and basal one orange, postclypeus inflated, convex in profile, with one median carina, lateral grooves strongly marked; rostrum black reaching mesocoxae. Prothorax and mesothorax black, metathorax reddish; pronotum without median carina, pilose and strongly punctured, anterior margin straight, lateral-anterior margins straight, converging anteriorly and strongly carinate, lateral posterior margin slightly sinuous, posterior margin grooved; scutellum with slight central concavity, with slightly marked horizontal grooves on apical third; tegmina black with basal area reddish and reddish transversal stripe located between median and apical third before apical reticulation; venation distinct with apical reticulation developed; hind wings translucent with brown venation, vein Cu1 not thickened at the base; legs black, metathoracic tibia with two lateral spines, the basal smaller and the apical one and larger than those located in the apical crown of the tibia; basitarsus with one row of apical spines covered with a large amount of setae, subungueal spine present, small and triangular.

Male. Pygofer black with one finger-like process slightly acute, turned downward located between anal tube and subgenital plates, these short, slightly surpassing pygofer length, with truncated apex (Fig. 3); parameres long with acute apex, apical third, in lateral view, robust, dorsal margin with two rounded processes, one rugose subapical spine with truncated apex, located upon concavity similar to a hole (Fig. 4); aedeagus slender with wide base and two long and slender dorsal processes turned upward, originating at median third and almost reaching apex of shaft (Figs 5 and 6).

Female. Morphologically similar to the male. First valvulae of the ovipositor long and slender with an acute apex, dorsal margin smooth with one small triangular projection in the apical third, basal process not developed, rounded and directed backward. Second valvulae of the ovipositor long and slender with an acute apex, apical third of the dorsal margin smooth. Third valvulae short and wide, with long hair in the ventral surface.

Remarks. *Aeneolamia bucca* sp. nov. is included in *Aeneolamia* based on the following morphological features: head shape, moderately inflated postclypeus, the coloration pattern, and the general aspect of male genitalia, such as the shape of...
the parameres and the processes on aedeagus. It can be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the following characteristics: aedeagus with two long and slender processes oriented upward (in the other species of the genus, these processes are oriented downward); and paramere with only one subapical strong spine and a concavity located below this spine, which is unusual in the Neotropical genera.

Type material.
Holotype (male). Brazil, São Paulo: São José do Barreiro (Serra da Bocaina, 1050 m, 22.675°S 44.613°W), 22.X.2011, Sweep; R.R. Cavichioli leg. (DZUP). Paratypes: two males and one female with same data as holotype (DZUP); two females, 4.XI.1965, F.M. Oliveira leg. (DZUP); Rio de Janeiro: Itatiaia, two males and one female, 8-25.X.1931, J.F. Zikan leg. (DZUP).

Etymology. The epithet *bucca* comes from Latin and it means hole. The name refers to the unusual hole present in the paramere of this species.

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