ON SOME POLYGLYPTINI (HOMOPTERA, MEMBRACIDAE, SMILIINAE): NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES AND TAXONOMIC NOTES [1]

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ABSTRACT. The following genera are treated: *Ennya* Stål, *Gelastogonia* Kirkaldy, **gen.rev.** and *Notogonia*, **gen.n.**; six new species are described and some nomenclatural changes introduced, as follow: 1) *Ennya* Stål, 1866 = *Hille* Stål, 1867, **syn.n.**; *E. conica* (Fairmaire, 1846) = *Oxygonia accuminata* Buckton, 1903, **syn.n.**, (Lectotype of *E. conica* here designated); *E. dorsalis* (Fairmaire, 1846) (Lectotype here designated); *E. ecuadorensis* (Fowler, 1894) **sp.rev.**; *E. fasciata* (Fallou, 1890) **sp.rev.**; *E. maculicornis* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**, (Lectotype here designated); *E. rufomaculata* Fallou, 1890, **comb.n.** = *E. chlorisans* Breddin, 1902 = *E. nebulosa* Breddin, 1902 = *Gelastogonia funkhouseri* Goding, 1928, **syn.n.**; *E. sobria* (Walker, 1851), **sp.rev.**, = *Thelia perfecta* Walker, 1858, **syn.n.** = *Hille sulphurea* Butler, 1877, **syn.n.** = *Hille limbispina* Breddin, 1901, **syn.n.**; *E. bordoni*, **sp.n.** (from Peru); *E. colombiana*, **sp.n.** (from Colombia); *E. andina*, **sp.n.** (from Peru). 2) *Gelastogonia* Kirkaldy, 1904, **gen.rev.** = *Ecuatoriana* Goding, 1920, **syn.n.**; *G. bicristata* (Stål, 1869), **comb.n.** = *Ecuatoriana bactriana* Goding, 1920, **syn.n.**; *G. pulchella* (Funkhouser, 1914), **comb.n.**; *G. rufipes* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**; *G. parva*, **sp.n.** (from Argentina). 3) *Notogonia*, **gen.n.** (Type species: *Hemiptycha erythropus* Burmeister, 1835); *N. costigera* (Butler, 1878), **sp.rev.**, **comb.n.** = *Gelastogonia hirsuta* Haviland, 1925, **syn.n.**; *N. erythropus* (Burmeister, 1835), **comb.n.** = *Oxygonia altifrons* Walker, 1851, **syn.n.**; *N. rufiventris* (Germar, 1821), **comb.n.** = *Membracis signata* Germar, 1821, **syn.n.**, = *Aconophora interna* Walker, 1851, **syn.n.** = *Thelia notata* Walker, 1858, **syn.n.** = *Oxygonia patruelis* Stål, 1862, **syn.n.**; *N. sinopae*, **sp.n.** (from Brazil); *N. conicornua*, **sp.n.** (from Brazil).
KEY WORDS. Homoptera, Membracidae, Smiliinae, new species, taxonomy

The genera *Ennya* and *Hille* were described by STÅL (1866, 1867, respectively) to include groups of species formerly treated by FAIRMAIRE (1846) in *Oxygonia* Fairmaire, 1846. The definitions given by Stål for these genera are not clear and he later made confusion when treated with them. He did not designate their respective type species.

FAIRMAIRE (1846) described the genus *Oxygonia* giving the following distinctive characters: "Prothorax légèrement comprimé, soit naviforme, soit échancré ou sinouex, soit armé antèrieurement d'une corne à peine inclinée. Elytres presque complètement cachée...pas de dicoidale ou bien une petite accidentellement; ..."The limits of the genus are too wide, in Fairmaire's sense, so that he

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included in it species that today are distributed in *Hille* Stål, 1887; *Ennya* Stål, 1866; *Adippe* Stål, 1867 and *Dioclophara* Kirkaldy, 1904 as: *O. rufipes* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. chrysura* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. conica* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. pacifica* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. dorsalis* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. maculicornis* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. erythropus* (Burmeister, 1835); *O. rufiventris* (Germar, 1821); *O. signata* (Germar, 1821); *O. atroaptera* Fairmaire, 1846; *O. alliacea* (Germar, 1835); *O. zebrina* Fairmaire, 1846 and *O. viridula* Fairmaire, 1846. Fairmaire did not designate the type species.

STÅL (1866) described the genus *Ennya* citing, among other characters: "Thorax...antice convexus et valde declivis, pone angulos laterales subito compresso-elevatus,... angulis lateralibus prominentibus."He did not designate the type species. Stål took out from *Oxygonia* Fairmaire those species with the pronotum suddenly compresso-elevated behind the humeral angles; he included also, in this genus, a new species *E. sobrina*.

STÅL (1867) erected the genus *Hille* characterising as: "Thorace anterius vel ante medium angulato vel cornu compresso armato, pone cornu vel angulum altitudine sensim decrescente, nec sinuato, angulis lateralibus acutiusculis, productis...(Ad hoc genus pertinent *Oxygonia conica* Fairm., *dorsalis* Fairm. et *maculicornis* Fairm.)."He did not designate the type species. When Stål says "angulate before middle"he makes some confusion with the definition of *Ennya* given before.

In the same paper (STÅL 1867), *Ennya* is defined as: "Thorace pone angulos laterales subito compresso-elevato; angulis lateralibus productis."He did not cite any species for the genus.

STÅL (1869) turns again to these two genera, including in *Hille* the following species: *H. maculicornis* Fairm., *H. notata* Stål, *H. conspersa* Stål, *H. conica* Fairm., *H. nutans* Stål, *H. dorsalis* Fairm., *H. sobria* Walker, *H. pacifica* Fairm., and *H. sobrina* Stål; and, in *Ennya*, *E. chrysura*, *E. rufipes*, and *E. bicristata*. It is interesting to note that *pacifica* and *sobrina* were formerly considered by him (1866) in *Ennya*.

KIRKALDY (1904) proposed a replacement name, *Gelastogonia*, for *Oxygonia* Fairmaire, which was preocupied. FUNKHOUSER (1927), in his catalogue, considered *Oxygonia rufipes* Fairmaire, 1846 as the type species of the genus and *Ennya* Stål as synonym of it. In the same paper, *O. maculicornis* is considered the type species of *Hille*. METCALF & WADE (1965) invert the situation puting *Ennya* Stål in the correct place as senior synonym of *Gelastogonia* Kirkaldy.

The reinstatement of the genus *Gelastogonia* Kirkaldy is here proposed, since it forms a distinct group from *Ennya* Stål. *Hille* Stål, on the other hand, is considered as a new synonym of *Ennya*.

Stål never referred to the species treated by Fairmaire (*O. erythropus*, *O. rufiventris*, *O. signata*, and *O. atroaptera*) associating them to any of his genera. FUNKHOUSER (1927) considered them in *Gelastogonia* (= *Ennya*) and METCALF & WADE (1965), in *Hille*. As these species form a very distinct group, it is proposed a new genus, *Notogonia*.

The genera here mentioned (*Ennya*, *Gelastogonia*, and *Notogonia*) have in common: head triangular; pronotum longitudinally carinated or with elevated smooth lines; tegmina partially covered by the pronotum, with veins R, M, and Cu

separated up to the middle, the discoidal cell (R_{2+3}) (when present) smaller than the first apical cell.

The genera can be recognized by:

1. Pronotum with posterior apical portion gradually pointed; dorsal contour line practically straight. Tegmina with the discoidal cell almost always present; the third and fifth apical cells normal 2

– Pronotum with posterior apical portion abruptly pointed; dorsal contour line widely arched. Tegmina frequently without discoidal cell; third apical cell small, elongated, with the internal branch (M_{1+2}) much longer and parallel to costal margin; fifth apical cell large, with its area equal or superior to the areas of four precedent cells taken together ..... *Notogonia*, **gen.n.**

2. Pronotum, generally, navicular, elevated above the head in a blunt horn or compresso-elevated behind humeral angles; this elevation being rounded, triangular, or spine-like ..... *Ennya*

– Pronotum more or less compressed and foliaceous; dorsal elevation situated behind humeral angles, uni or bilobed, with lateral carinae irregular, giving a reticulate appearance ..... *Gelastogonia*

Ennya Stål, 1866

Type species: *Oxygonia pacifica* Fairmaire, 1846. (Subseq. desig.)

Ennya Stål, 1866: 387. - Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1021. - Deitz, 1975: 103.

Hille Stål, 1867: 555 (Type species: *Oxygonia maculicornis* Fairmaire, 1846) (Subseq. desig.). - Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1013. -Deitz, 1975: 103, **syn.n.**

Comments. The species of this genus present, generally, a low and navicular pronotum; the dorsal elevation varies from species to species or between the sexes, being rounded, sharp pointed, or projected forward in a blunt horn.

Sufficient characters were not found to maintain *Hille* Stål as a distinct group.

Belong to this genus:

– *E. rufomaculata* Fallou, 1890: 353 (Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1056 (*Maturnaria*), **comb.n.**

E. chlorisans Breddin, 1902: 177 (female, Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1024 (= *E. chrysura*), **syn.n.** *E. nebulosa* Breddin, 1902: 177 (male, Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1024 (= *Ennya chrysura*), **syn.n.**

Gelastogonia funkhouseri Goding, 1928: 138 (male, Type loc.: Ecuador, Huigra), **syn.n.**

Ennya funkhouseri; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1026

– *E. chrysura* (Fairmaire, 1846)

Oxygonia chrysura Fairmaire, 1846: 302 (Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).

Ennya chrysura; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1023

Oxygonia auriflua Walker, 1851: 550 (female, Type loc.: Venezuela);

Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1023; Broomfield, 1971: 333 (lectot. desig.).

Ennya fairmairei Breddin, 1902: 177 (Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1023.

Fairmaire probably based his description on a male specimen, which is black, having the spine of the dorsal elevation and apical portion of pronotum, yellow. The variety to which he referred, with yellowish coloration, is certainly a female specimen.

– *E. conica* (Fairmaire, 1846) (Fig. 14)

Oxygonia conica Fairmaire, 1846: 302 (Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).

Ennya conica; Metcalf & Wade, 1965; 1024

Triquetra reticulata Walker, 1851: 524 (Type loc.: Colombia); Broomfield, 1971: 371

Ennya reticulata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1024

Oxygonia accuminata Buckton, 1903: 187 (Type loc.: Brazil (?)); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1027 (= *E. notata*), **syn.n.**

The type series (3 males) in Spinola's Collection (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino) was examined. The Lectotype is here designated: **lectotypus** male "D. Buquet/ Colombie" "Oxygonia/ conica/ L. Fairm." **Paralectotypus**, 2 males, with the same label data as the lectotype, one of them with another label "var."

– *E. conspersa* Stål, 1869 (Figs 7-8)

Ennya conspersa Stål, 1869: 236 (male, female. Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1025.

– *E. dorsalis* (Fairmaire, 1846) (Fig. 15)

Oxygonia dorsalis Fairmaire, 1846: 303 (Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).

Ennya dorsalis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1025

Triquetra venosa Walker, 1851: 523 (female. Type loc.: Colombia); Broomfield, 1971: 384

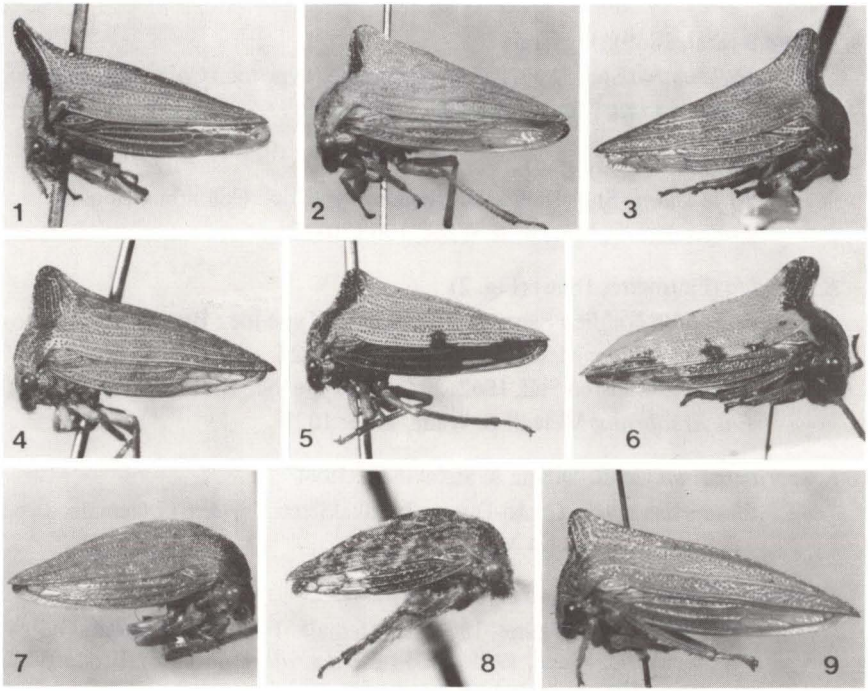
Ennya venosa; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1025

The type series (3 females and 1 male) in Spinola's Collection (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino) was examined. The Lectotype is here designated: **lectotypus** female "D Buquet/ Colombie" "Oxygonia/ dorsalis/ L. Fairm." **Paralectotypus**, 2 females and 1 male, with the same label data as the lectotype; the male specimen with another label "var."

– *E. ecuadorensis* (Fowler, 1894), **sp.rev.** (Fig. 3)

Hille ecuadorensis Fowler, 1894: 420 (Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1027 (= *Ennya pacifica*).

This species is very similar to *E. pacifica* (Fig. 2), but not a synonym. It is more robust and the type locality of both is very distant from each other.



Figs 1-9. Species of *Ennya*. (1) *E. maculicornis* (Fairmaire, 1846) lectotype; (2) *E. pacifica* (Fairmaire, 1846); (3) *E. ecuadorensis* (Fowler, 1896); (4) *E. notata* (Stål, 1869), female; (5) *E. notata*, male; (6) *E. nutans* (Stål, 1869); (7) *E. conspersa* Stål, 1869, female; (8) *E. conspersa*, male; 9, *E. bordoni*, **sp.n.** holotype.

– *E. fasciata* (Fallou, 1890), **sp.rev.**

Oxygonia fasciata Fallou, 1890: 353 (Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1027 (= *Ennya pacifica*).

This species also, by the type locality, is not a synonym of *E. pacifica*.

– *E. maculicornis* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.** (Fig. 1)

Oxygonia maculicornis Fairmaire, 1846: 303 (Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).

Hille maculicornis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1015

The type series (3 females and 3 males) in Spinola's Collection (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino) was examined. All the specimens are with abdomen missing, except 1 male with only the genital segments missing; 1 female and 1 male also with head missing. The recognition of the sexes was deduced by the shape and color of pronotum. The Lectotype is here designated: **lectotypus** female "D. Bouquet/ Colombie" "Oxygonia/ maculicornis/ L. Fairm." **Paralectotypus**: 2 females, with the same label data as the lectotype; 3 males with same label data, plus another one with indication "**var.**"

– *E. notata* (Stål, 1869) (Figs 4-5)

Hille notata Stål, 1869: 235 (male,female. Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).
Ennya notata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1026

– *E. nutans* (Stål, 1869) (Fig. 6)

Hille nutans Stål, 1869: 236 (female. Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).
Ennya nutans; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1027.

– *E. pacifica* (Fairmaire, 1846) (Fig. 2)

Oxygonia pacifica Fairmaire, 1846: 302 (Type loc.: Brazil).
Ennya pacifica; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1027
Oxygonia sobrina Stål, 1862: 28 (male. Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro).
Ennya sobrina; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1027

– *E. scaramozzinoi* Creão-Duarte & Sakakibara, 1994

E. scaramozzinoi Creão-Duarte & Sakakibara, 1994: 617 (female. Type loc.: Ecuador, La Mana).

– *E. sobria* (Walker, 1851), **sp.rev.** (Fig. 13)

Triquetra sobria Walker, 1851: 523 (female. Type loc.: Ecuador, Quito); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1025 (= *E. dorsalis* Fairmaire); Broomfield, 1971: 376

Thelia perfecta Walker, 1858: 139 (Type loc.: Ecuador, Napo River); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1025 (= *E. dorsalis* Fairmaire); Broomfield, 1971: 368, **syn.n.**

Hille sulphurea Butler, 1877: 206 (Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1025 (= *E. dorsalis* Fairmaire); Broomfield, 1971: 379, **syn.n.**

Hille limbispina Breddin, 1901: 90 (Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1015, **syn.n.**

Ennya bordoni, **sp.n.**

Fig. 9

Diagnosis. Pronotum navicular, projected above the humeral angles in a short and blunt horn, slightly directed forward and upward; head and anterior part of pronotum darkened; three lateral longitudinal carinae.

Measurements (mm): Female/male: Total length 7.36/6.56; head to apex of tegmina 7.10/7.10; width of head 2.32/2.28; width between humeral angles 2.52/2.56.

Description. **Holotype** female. General color yellow; head and metopidium with brown punctures; tip of dorsal process black. Head triangular, roughly punctured, approximately twice as wide as long; eyes ovate and produced laterally; ocelli situated just below the imaginary line passing through center of eyes, equidistant

from each other and from eyes and slightly nearer to superior margin. Clypeus diamond shaped, in the same plan of vertex. Pronotum navicular, low, with the dorsal process short, blunt, situated above the humeral angles, directed forward and upward, but not extended beyond head; humeral angles not produced; dorsal contour line gradually descending to apex, this terminating just beyond the tegmina; three lateral longitudinal carinae well marked. Tegmina with basal half coriaceous, other half hyaline and darkened to apex.

Male. Smaller, similar to the female. Dorsal process practically absent, just slightly elevated behind the humeral angles.

Material examined. **Holotype** female labeled "Machupicchu, m. 2500" "dep. Cuzco, Peru" "Bordón leg./ 9 sept. 1969 ". Paratype: 1 male with the same label data. The holotype is deposited in the collection Pe. J.S. Moure of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná. The paratype in the Bordon's collection, Venezuela.

Comments. This species is very close to *E. maculicornis*. However, it is more robust and the dorsal process situated above the humeral angles instead of before. The male presents only a very small elevation behind the humeral angles.

The species is dedicated to Carlos Bordón.

Ennya colombiana, **sp.n.**

Fig. 10

Diagnosis. Pronotum navicular, low, slightly elevated behind the humeral angle.

Measurements (mm). Male: Total length 6.72; head to apex of tegmina 6.72; width of head 2.20; width between humeral angles 2.76.

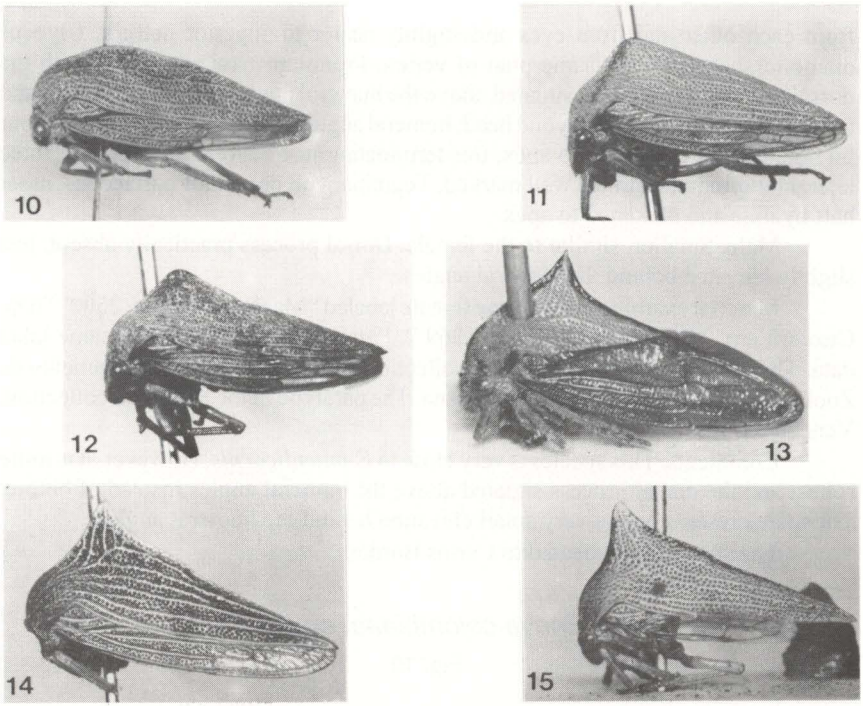
Description. **Holotype** male. General color yellowish-brown; undersurface of body black. Head triangular, roughly punctured, approximately twice wider than long; eyes ovate and produced laterally; ocelli situated just below the imaginary line passing through center of eyes, equidistant from each other and from eyes and slightly nearer to superior margin. Clypeus diamond shaped, in the same plan of vertex. Pronotum navicular, with dorsal elevation very low, situated behind humeral angles; these not produced; dorsal contour line from the top of elevation gradually descending to apex, this terminating together with the tips of tegmina; four lateral longitudinal carinae well marked. Tegmina with basal half coriaceous, other half hyaline and darkened to apex.

Female unknown.

Material examined. **Holotype** male labeled "P. Nac. Puracé/ m. 2500, HUILA" "COL.[ombia] Bordón leg./ 22 XII 1971". The holotype is deposited in the collection Pe. J.S. Moure of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná.

Comments. This species is very close to *E. conspersa* in the shape of pronotum; more robust.

The name of the species is allusive to its type locality.



Figs 10-15. Species of *Ennya*. (10) *E. colombiana*, **sp.n.** holotype; (11) *E. andina*, **sp.n.** holotype, female; (12) *E. andina*, **sp.n.**, male; (13) *E. sobria* (Walker, 1851) holotype; (14) *E. conica* (Fairmaire, 1846) – holotype of *Triquetra reticulata* Walker, 1851; 15, *E. dorsalis* (Fairmaire, 1846) – holotype of *Triquetra venosa* Walker, 1851.

Ennya andina, **sp.n.**

Figs 11-12

Diagnosis. Pronotum navicular, abruptly elevated above humeral angles and then descending gradually to apex of tegmina; a weak brown band on each side of elevation extending from the top to humeral angles.

Measurements (mm). Female/male: Total length 7.00/7.00; head to apex of tegmina 7.00/7.00; width of head 2.56/2.40; width between humeral angles 3.40/3.20.

Description. **Holotype** female. General color yellow; a weak brown band on each side of dorsal elevation extending from the top to humeral angles, slightly interrupted before; undersurface of abdomen dark. Head triangular, roughly punctured, approximately twice as wide as long; eyes ovate and produced laterally; ocelli situated just below the imaginary line passing through center of eyes, equidistant from each other and from eyes and slightly nearer to superior margin. Clypeus diamond shaped, in the same plan of vertex. Pronotum navicular, relatively low,

abruptly elevated behind humeral angles, then gradually descending to apex, terminating together with the tips of tegmina; humeral angles produced; four or five lateral longitudinal carinae weakly marked and somewhat irregular. Tegmina with basal half coriaceous, other half hyaline and darkened to apex.

Male. Smaller and brownish; a dark brown spot on dorsal elevation extending in a weak band, obliquely, to lateral margins about to middle; body beneath black. Dorsal elevation behind humeral angles, rounded.

Material examined. **Holotype** female labeled "Cuzco/ m.3550 CUZCO/ PERU. Bordón/ leg. 6 V 1972". Paratypes: 1 female and 2 males with the same label data. Holotype and 1 paratype deposited in the collection Pe. J.S. Moure of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná. Other paratypes in the Bordon's collection, Venezuela.

Comments. This species is very close to *E. pacifica*, but it is more robust and the dorsal process is slightly lower; the apex of humeral angles is more acute.

The name of the species is allusive to Andes, region where the specimen was collected.

Gelastogonia Kirkaldy, 1904, **gen.rev.**

Type species. *Oxygonia rufipes* Fairmaire, 1846 (Subseq. desig./indic.)

Oxygonia Fairmaire, 1846: 301 (Preoc.)

Gelastogonia Kirkaldy, 1904: 279 (nom. n.); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1021 (= *Ennya* Stål)

Ecuatoriana Goding, 1920: 157 (Type species: *E. bactriana* Goding, 1920) (Orig. desig.); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1017; Deitz, 1975: 102, **syn.n.**

Hille; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1013 (**Partim**)

Ennya; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1021 (**Partim**)

Comments. The dorsal elevation of pronotum is more compressed and foliaceous than in *Ennya*; it can be also uni or bilobed but do not form a sharp pointed spine; the lateral carinae are irregular, branched, and associated with the rough punctures the surface looks reticulate. The form of pronotum varies within the species. In general the coloration is sordid dark brown.

Belong to this genus:

– *Gelastogonia bicristata* (Stål, 1869), **comb.n.** (Fig. 17)

Ennya bicristata Stål, 1869: 238 (female. Type loc.: Colombia, Bogota).

Ecuatoriana bicristata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1018

Ecuatoriana bactriana Goding, 1920: 157 (female. Type loc.: Ecuador); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1018, **syn.n.**

– *Gelastogonia gibbera* Goding, 1930

Gelastogonia gibbera Goding, 1930: 20 (female. Type loc.: Ecuador).

Ennya gibbera; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1026

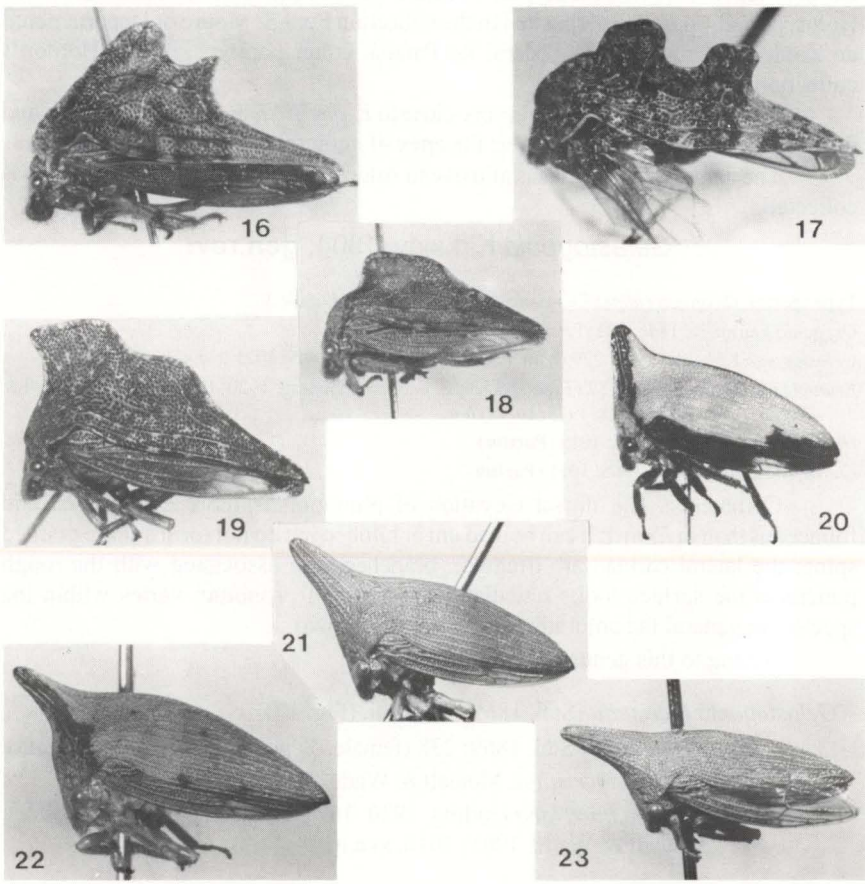
– *Gelastogonia pulchella* (Funkhouser, 1914), **comb.n.** (Fig. 19)

Ennya pulchella Funkhouser, 1914: 403 (female. Type loc.: Peru); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1028

– *Gelastogonia rufipes* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.** (Fig. 16)

Oxygonia rufipes Fairmaire, 1846: 301 (Type loc.: Colombia). The Holotype male, in Spinola's collection (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino), was examined. It is labeled "D. Buquet/ Colombie" "Oxygonia/ rufipes n.sp."

Ennya rufipes; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1028.



Figs 16-23. Species of *Gelastogonia* and *Notogonia*, **gen.n.** (16) *G. rufipes* (Fairmaire, 1846); (17) *G. bicristata* (Stål, 1869) – holotype of *Ecuatoriana bactriana* Goding, 1920; (18) *G. parva*, **sp.n.** holotype; (19) *G. pulchella* (Funkhouser, 1914); (20) *Notogonia erythropus* (Burmeister, 1835); (21) *N. sinopae*, **sp.n.** holotype; (22) *N. costigera* (Butler, 1878); (23) *N. conicornua*, **sp.n.** holotype.

Gelastogonia parva, **sp.n.**

Fig. 18

Diagnosis. Pronotum compresso-elevated behind humeral angles in a more or less quadrangular crest, slightly impressed laterally.

Measurements (mm). Female/male: Total length 5.60/—; head to apex of tegmina 5.60/—; width of head 2.24/2.04; width between humeral angles 2.84/2.60. (The male specimen with apical portion of pronotum and tegmina missing).

Description. **Holotype** female. General color dirty brown, with sparse yellowish dots, especially along dorsal carina on the anterior and posterior sinuses where these dots coalesce. Head triangular, roughly punctured, approximately twice as wide as long; eyes ovate and produced laterally; ocelli situated just below the imaginary line passing through center of eyes, equidistant from each other and from eyes and slightly nearer to superior margin. Clypeus diamond shaped, in the same plan of vertex. Pronotum abruptly compresso-elevated just behind humeral angles, in approximately right angle, then curved porteriorly in a slightly descendent line and again curved down and continuing gradually to apex, terminating together with the tips of tegmina; two lateral longitudinal carinae near margin well marked, others irregular and branched on the dorsal elevation. Humeral angles produced. Tegmina with basal half coriaceous, other half hyaline and with a dark spot at the apex.

Male. Smaller, similar to the female. Dorsal elevation lower. Undersurface of the body black.

Material examined. **Holotype** female labeled "Ruta 9. La Cornisa/ m. 1300 Pcia. SALTA" "ARG.[entina],Bordón/ leg., 18 IV 1972". Paratype: 1 male labeled "San Lorenzo/ m. 1350 Pcia. SALTA" "ARG.[entina] Bordón/ leg. 19 IV 1972". The holotype is deposited in the collection Pe. J.S. Moure of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná. The paratype in the Bordon's collection, Venezuela.

Comments. This species resemble *G. pulchella* in the shape of dorsal elevation, but smaller in size.

The name is allusive to its small size in comparison with other species of the genus.

Notogonia, **gen.n.**

Type species. *Hemiptycha erythropus* Burmeister, 1835.

Diagnosis. Pronotum tectiform, with dorsal contour line widely arched, higher above the head and projected anteriorly in a blunt horn or just angulated, with 3-4 lateral carinae.

Description. Head triangular, roughly punctured, about twice as wide as long; superior margin arched and slightly sinuated at middle; supra-antennal ledges with margins straight, in a continuous line with that of clypeus; this diamond shaped and in the same plan of vertex. Eyes ovate. Ocelli equidistant to each other, from the eyes and from the superior margin. Pronotum roughly punctured, tectiform,

covering little bit more than half of tegmina, till about the vein M; dorsal process situated above the head, in a blunt horn, or just angulate, ornated with 3-4, more or less parallel carinae near apex, vanishing towards humeral angles; dorsal contour line widely arched and terminating together with the tips of tegmina; lateral carinae weak, more like elevated smooth lines, five or more in number. Tegmina with basal half exposed and coriaceous, roughly punctured as the pronotum; veins R, M and Cu more or less parallel till after the middle; M and Cu united at base; five apical cells, the third smaller (when present), with branch M_{1+2} much longer than R_{4+5} and more or less parallel to costal margin, the fifth larger with its area superior than the summ of that of precedent four cells; discoidal cell rarely present. Wings with four apical cells.

Comments. This genus is characterized by the tectiform pronotum, with the dorsal contour line widely arched, elevated above the head and projected in a blunt horn or just angulated; the third apical cell of tegmina is very small and elongated and the discoidal cell is almost always absent.

The name of the genus is allusive to the anteriorly angulate pronotum.

Belong to this genus:

– *N. costigera* (Butler, 1878). **sp.rev., comb.n.** (Fig. 22)

Thelia costigera Butler, 1878: 353 (Type loc.: Guiana); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1014 (= *Hille erythropus*); Broomfield, 1971: 343

Gelastigonia [sic] *hirsuta* Haviland, 1925: 256 (male. Type loc.: Guiana, Bartica), **syn.n.**

Gelastogonia hirsuta; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1014 (= *Hille erythropus*).

This species is very like *N. erythropus* but differs by the more evident, lateral elevated smooth lines, absence of the black spot at the inferior margin of pronotum, near apex; in some cases there are only three small dots laterally.

– *N. erythropus* (Burmeister, 1835), **comb.n.** (Fig. 20)

Hemiptycha erythopus [sic] Burmeister, 1835: 139 (Type loc.: Brazil).

Hille erythropus; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1014

Oxygonia atroaptera Fairmaire, 1846: 304 (Type loc.: Brazil, Minas Gerais); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1014 (= *Hille erythropus*).

Oxygonia altifrons Walker, 1851: 553 (Type loc.: Brazil); Broomfield, 1971: 331 (lectot. desig.), **syn.n.**

Hille altifrons; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1014

Metheisa sinuata Buckton, 1903: 186 (Type loc.: Brazil); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1015 (= *Hille erythropus*); Broomfield, 1971: 376 (lectot. desig.).

The shape of pronotum varies: the anterior process can be well developed or just angulated above the metopidium; frequently the males have a smaller horn. The general color is yellow (light green in living specimens), with a band on each side of the pronotal process extending to the humeral angles, a small spot on the inferior margin about the middle and another one in sequence, bigger, elongate, extending

to the apex; dorsal carina, black. Legs reddish. The type of *H. erythropus* was not seen.

– *N. rufiventris* (Germar, 1821), **comb.n.**

Membracis rufiventris Germar, 1821: 14 (Type loc.: Brazil).

Hille rufiventris; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1016

Membracis signata Germar, 1821: 15 (Type loc.: Brazil); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1016 (= *Hille rufiventris*), **syn.n.**

Aconophora interna Walker, 1851: 541 (female. Type loc.: Brazil); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 661 (= *Aconophora grisescens*); Broomfield, 1971: 356, **syn.n.**

Polyglyptodes interna; Districh & Deitz, 1991: 126

Thelia notata Walker, 1858: 72; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1015 (= *Hille maculicornis*); Broomfield, 1971: 365, **syn.n.**

Oxygonia patruelis Stål, 1862: 29 (male. Type loc.: Brasil, Rio de Janeiro); Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1016 (= *Hille rufiventris*), **syn.n.**

This species seems to occur in southeastern Brazil, along the Atlantic Forest. It has a brownish color, slightly reddish at the metopidium; the humeral angles are somewhat produced in comparison with other species, and with the tips black. The abdomen, except genital segments, red. The type of *M. rufiventris* and of *M. signata*, were not seen.

Notogonia sinopae, **sp.n.**

Fig. 21

Diagnosis. Entirely straw-yellow. Pronotum tectiform, projected anteriorly in a porrect horn, longer than distance between humeral angles.

Measurements (mm). Female: Total length 9.24; head to apex of tegmina 7.00; apex of horn to humeral angle 4.00; width of head 2.68; width between humeral angles 3.12.

Description. **Holotype** female. General color straw-yellow. Head triangular, roughly punctured, about twice as wide as long; eyes normal; ocelli situated on the imaginary line passing through center of eyes, equidistant from each other and from eyes and slightly nearer to superior margin. Clypeus diamond shaped, in the same plan of vertex. Pronotum roughly punctured, tectiform, projected anteriorly in a porrect, laterally compressed, oblique and rounded tip horn; distance from the tip of horn to humeral angles a little bit more than distance between humeral angles; lateral elevated smooth lines well marked, especially on the pronotal horn; dorsal carina percurrent. Humeral angles not produced. Dorsal contour line, after pronotal horn, widely arched to apex, this terminating together with the tegmina. Tegmina with basal half coriaceous, other half hyaline; without discoidal cell.

Male. Unknown.

Material examined. **Holotype** female labeled "SINOP-M.Grosso/ Brasil - X. 1975/ M. Alvarenga". Paratypes: 4 females with the same label data. The types are

deposited in the collection Pe. J.S. Moure of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná.

Comments. This species resemble *N. costigera*, differing by its uniform straw-yellow coloration, without any dark markings, even in the apical part of tegmina.

The name of the species is allusive to its type locality.

Notogonia conicornua, **sp.n.**

Fig. 23

Diagnosis. Entirely straw-yellow. Pronotum tectiform, relatively low, projected anteriorly in a subconical porrect horn, longer than distance between humeral angles.

Measurements (mm). Female/male: Total length 8.80/7.40; head to apex of tegmina 6.52/6.00; apex of horn to humeral angle 3.52/2.40; width of head 2.44/2.24; width between humeral angles 2.84/2.64.

Description. **Holotype** female. General color straw-yellow. Head triangular, roughly punctured, about twice as wide as long; eyes normal; ocelli situated on the imaginary line passing through center of eyes, equidistant from each other and from eyes and slightly nearer to superior margin. Clypeus diamond shaped, in the same plan of vertex. Pronotum roughly punctured, tectiform, relatively low, projected anteriorly in a subconical porrect, oblique and rounded tip horn; distance from the tip of horn to humeral angle much more than the distance between humeral angles; lateral elevated smooth lines well marked, especially on the pronotal horn; dorsal carina percurrent. Humeral angles not produced. Dorsal contour line widely arched to apex, just very slightly sinuated at the base of horn, terminating together with the tegmina. Tegmina with basal half coriaceous, other half hyaline; without discoidal cell.

Male. Smaller, very similar to female.

Material examined. **Holotype** female labeled "Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, D.F. [RJ]/ CORCOVADO, XI.1957/ Seabra e Alvarenga". Paratypes: 3 females and 3 males from the same locality of holotype; 1 female and 1 male from "CORUPA/ S. Catarina, BRASIL/ XII.1953/ A. Maller"; The types are deposited in the collection Pe. J.S. Moure of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná.

Comments. This species has the same color as *N. sinopae* and is very close to it in general appearance. The pronotum is lower and the anterior process more inclined downward and somewhat conical.

The name of the species refers to the shape of the anterior process.

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