

# ***Aglaenita* Spinola and *A. bipunctata* Spinola (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae): redescription of both taxa and taxonomic notes <sup>1</sup>**

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ABSTRACT. *Aglaenita* Spinola and *A. bipunctata* Spinola are redescribed; the geographic distribution of the species is widened to Brazil (Mato Grosso). The taxonomic position of *Aglaenita* is also altered, now considered as belonging to Neocoelidiinae. The correct spelling of the generic name is discussed.

KEY WORDS. Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae, Neocoelidiinae, *Aglaenita*

In the literature the genus name is spelled in two different ways: *Aglaenita* and *Aglenita*. SPINOLA (1850) published two papers, in sequence: in the first "Tavola sinottica...", he described the genus as *Aglaenita*, and in the second, "Di alcuni generi...", he redescribed the genus and added a new species, *A. bipunctata*. This time, however, the name of the genus was spelled *Aglenita*. Subsequent authors (OMAN *et al.* 1990) regarded it as a case to be solved by action of the First Reviser. As METCALF (1966) used *Aglenita*, OMAN *et al.* (1990) considered him as being the First Reviser, accepting the spelling *Aglenita* as valid since then. Therefore, other authors as EVANS (1947) used *Aglenita*. SCHULZE *et al.* (1926) and NEAVE (1939) (*apud* METCALF 1966) used *Aglenita* and *Aglaenita* as error.

According to the Article 32, a-b, of I.C.Z.N., the "original spelling" of a name is the spelling used in the work in which it was first established; and the "correct original spelling" must be preserved unaltered. So, the work of Spinola in which the name *Aglaenita* was established is "Tavola sinottica..." and not "Si alcuni generi..." that followed. Therefore, the spelling to be preserved is *Aglaenita*.

The taxonomic position of the genus *Aglaenita* was uncertain until now; some considered as Idiocerinae, others as Cicadellinae and EVANS (1947) as uncertain position. The examination of a syntype (female) from Spinola's collection, together with other specimens from Mato Grosso (Brazil) showed that it belongs to Neocoelidiinae. All the characters examined matched with those referred by OMAN (1949), to Neocoelidiinae as: "clypellus subquadrangular, clypeal suture slightly arched; clypeus elongate; lateral sutures extending to or near eyes; distance between ocelli equal to distance between antennal pits; ocellocular area produced in a distinct oblique ledge above antennal pit".

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## *Aglaenita* Spinola, 1850

*Aglaenita* Spinola, 1850: 59. – Young, 1977: 286.

*Aglenita* [sic] Spinola, 1850: 132. – Schulze *et al.*, 1926: 84. – Neave, 1939: 90. – Evans, 1947: 251. – Metcalf, 1966: 233. – Oman *et al.*, 1990: 286.

Type-species: *Aglenita* [sic] *bipunctata* Spinola, 1850: 132, by original designation.

Redescription. Head triangular in dorsal view, median length of crown  $4/7$  to  $3/5$  of transocular width and  $2/3$  of interocular width; anterior margin angulate with a strong carina in the transition between crown and face (front); ocelli located in the anterior margin, close to carina, near to eyes; dorsal surface flat; antennal ledges not prominent in dorsal view, strongly oblique and carinate in lateral view; front [*sensu* MEJDALANI (1998)] longer than its basal width, profile slightly angulate basally, muscle impressions undistinct; front-clipeal suture complete, slightly arched; clypeus continuous to profile contour front but with apical portion strongly curved. Pronotal width greater than head, medium length  $3/8$  of the width between the humerus; lateral margins anteriorly convergent, posterior margin concave, dorsal surface with grooves in the posterior third; notopleural carina complete; basally, scutellum as wide as long. Forewing  $3\ 1/2$  times longer than largest width; venation distinct with elevated veins, with four apical cells, base of the fourth cell more proximal than third, without an plexus of veins and cross veins; with closed outer antepical cell. Posterior wings almost as long as forewings and with complete R1+2.

Pygofer of the male basally wide with strong medium narrowing in direction to ventral margin, forming a projection longer than the basal width. Plate subgenital almost as long as the length of the pygofer, more rectangular in shape. Styles long, slender. Connective almost half the length of styles, “inverted – V” shaped, with slender branches. Aedeagus long, wide from base to the middle, tapering from the middle to apex, dorsally curved and turning back to the base.

Female. Pygofer long of triangular shape. VII sternite more rectangular, posterior margin truncate with a shallow median concavity.

Comments. *Aglaenita* Spinola, 1850 is close to *Coelana* DeLong, 1953 and to *Coelidiana* Oman, 1938, regarding to the shape of male genitalia, especially the aedeagus. The pygofer of the male, on the other hand, is quite different presenting a projection longer than the basal width, finishing bifid or not. YOUNG (1977) supposedly associated it with *Onega* Distant, 1908, after examining a photograph of the type of *A. bipunctata*.

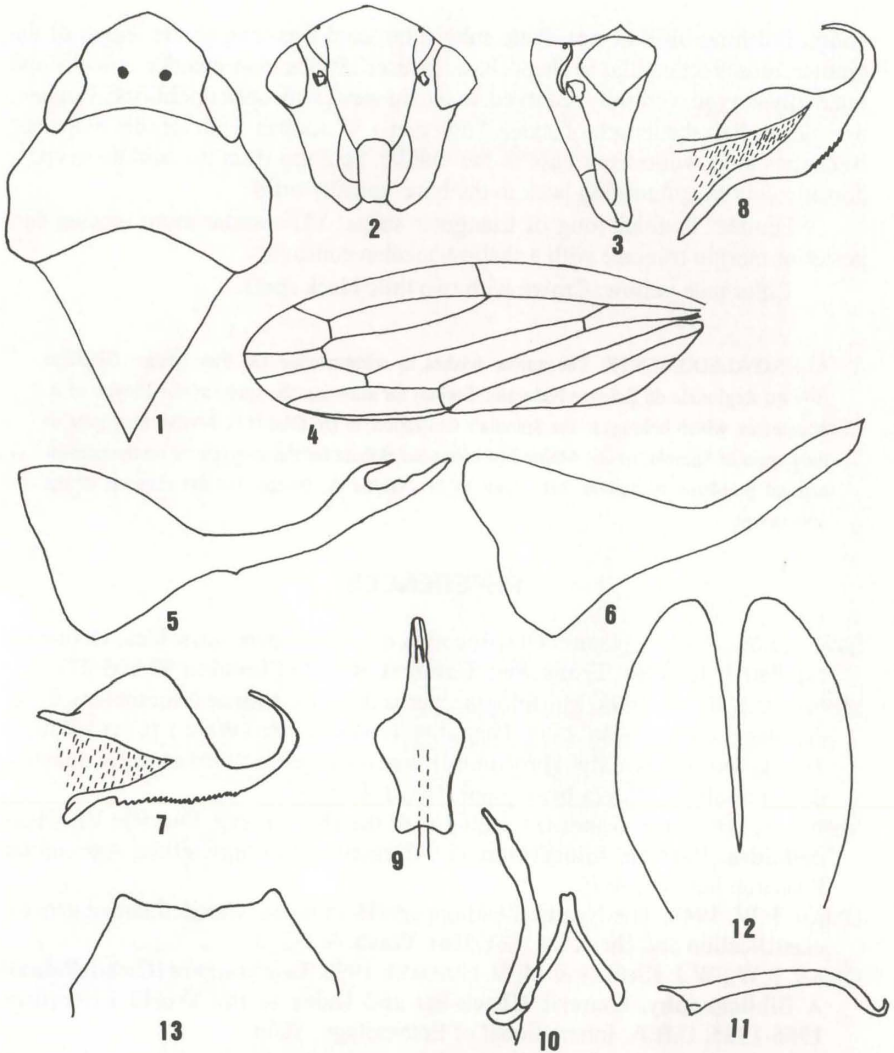
### *Aglaenita bipunctata* Spinola, 1850

Figs 1-13

*Aglenita* [sic] *bipunctata* Spinola, 1850: 134. – Evans, 1947: 251. – Metcalf, 1966: 233.

*Aglaenita bipunctata*; Young, 1977: 286.

Specimens examined. Sintype female of *Aglenita bipunctata* Spinola deposited in the Museo Regionale de Scienze Naturali de Torino, Italy, with follow labels: Spinola/Brésil/Cayenne/Buquet.



Figs 1-13. *Aglaenita bipunctata*. (1) Head, pronotum e scutellum, dorsal view; (2) head, antero-ventral view; (3) head, lateral view; (4) tegmine, lateral view; (5-6) pygofer, lateral view; (7-8) aedeagus, lateral view; (9) aedeagus, in dorsalview; (10) style and connective, dorsal view; (11) style, lateral view; (12) plate subgenital, ventral view; (13) sternite VII of female, ventral view.

BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso*: Sinop, 5 males and 4 females, 1974, M. Alvarenga *leg.*.

Measurements (mm). Males/female: 10,17/12,67. Structural characters as in generic description. Pygofer of the male basally wide with strong medium narrowing in direction to ventral margin, forming a projection longer than the basal

width, finishing bifid or not. Plate subgenital almost as long as the length of the pigofer, more rectangular in shape, basally fused. Styles long, slender, apically and internally curved, ventrally recurved, in lateral view, with apex unciforme. Connective almost half the length of styles, "inverted - V" shaped, with slender branches. Aedeagus long, wide from base to the middle, tapering from the middle to apex, dorsally curved and turning back to the base, apically bifid.

Female. Pygofer long of triangular shape. VII sternite more rectangular, posterior margin truncate with a shallow median concavity.

Color pale yellow. Crown with two little black spots.

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