

## A New Genus of the Family Dictyopharidae (Homoptera) from Argentina

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**Abstract**—A new monotypical genus with a new species, *Phormotegus lenociniosus* gen. et sp. n., is described from Argentina. The new genus is closely related to the genera *Taosa* Distant and *Brachytaosa* Muir, but differs from them in the reticulate venation of the submacropterous fore wings with outcurved apices and in the unique position of the hind wings projecting laterally from the apices of the fore wings.

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D.A. Dmitriev (Champaign, USA) sent me interesting material collected by him in Argentina. A new species of a new monotypical genus was found in the material. The new genus is similar to the genus *Taosa* Distant, but differs in the reticulate venation of the submacropterous fore wings with outcurved apices and in the unique position of the hind wings projecting laterally from the apices of the fore wings.

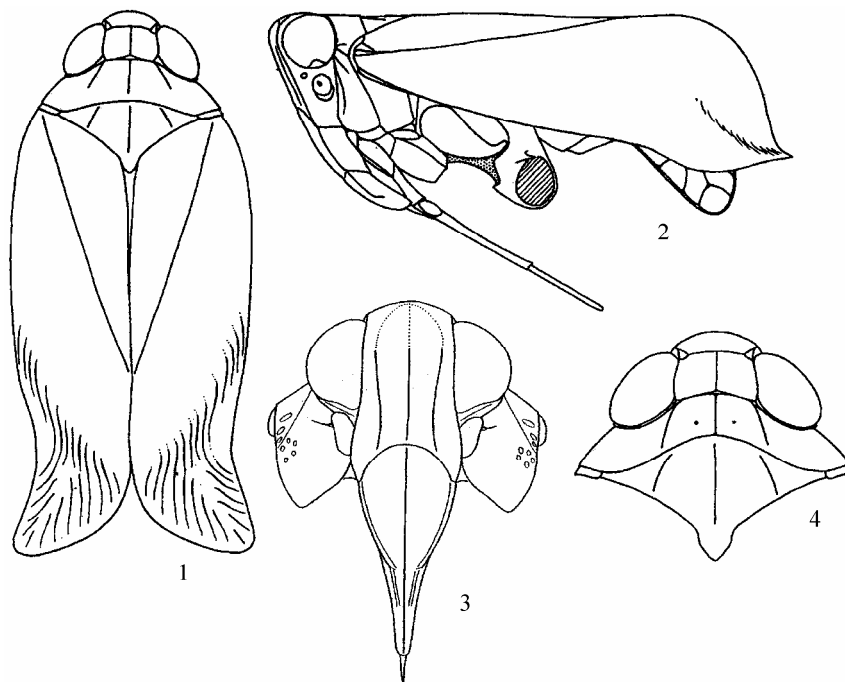
Types of the new species are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN).

Genus *PHORMOTEGUS* Emeljanov, gen. n.

Type species *Phormotegus lenociniosus* sp. n.

**Description.** Submacropterous insects with finely reticulate coriaceous fore wings. Head small, short; anterior margin of coryphe lying nearly at one level with anterior margins of eyes; however, dorsal part of metope smoothly deflexed posteriorly and visible in front of coryphe in dorsal view. Rather distinct trigones present, similar to those in genus *Taosa* Dist. Coryphe wider than long, at first widened from posterior margin, then narrowed; anterior margin broken, with oblique lateral parts adjoining trigones; medial part wider than long, gently convex; median carina, similarly to other carinae, distinct; cells in medial part slightly convex. Metope about twice as long along median line as wide, its sides slightly diverging downwards, slightly converging toward clypeus below antennae; clypeal border arcuate, deeply emarginate nearly up to level of lower margins of antennae; at upper margin, metope convexly projecting forwards, without carinae. Intermediate carinae extending side-

ways from apical swelling, parallel near lateral carinae; lateral carinae moving away from intermediate carinae in lower part. Median and intermediate carinae ill-defined. Metope weakly convex in transverse direction. Postclypeus about 0.67 times as long as metope, equal in length to anteclypeus, convex in transverse direction, cuneiformly narrowed from lateral angles of metope toward anteclypeus; its lateral margins nearly straight; median carina distinct. Anteclypeus gently convex in lateral view, with rounded apex, with lateral carinae extending from postclypeus along nearly half of its length; in front view, lateral carinae at first converging and then parallel. Antennae small, with 2nd segment projecting upwards. Rostrum rather long, its ultimate segment nearly 0.67 times as long as penultimate one; the latter slightly not reaching apices of hind coxae; ultimate segment projecting far posteriorly. Pronotum rather short, its posterior margin with very gentle obtuse-angled emargination, disc roundly projecting forward. Disc with well-developed median carina, without posterolateral carinae, with pair of distinct depressions. Lateral carinae of dorsal surface of pronotum indistinct; collateral carinae ill-defined, if present; 3 granules present near lateral carina at place of sensory pits of larvae. Paranotal lobes flat, without carinae. Mesoscutum wider than long, subtriangular, with slightly attenuate posterior angle; carinae ill-defined, lateral carinae short, slightly diverging posteriorly. Tegulae small, extending dorsoventrally. Fore wings close in proximal half, rather steeply roof-shaped in distal half, with deflexed anteroapical angles attenuate sideways and upwards. Length of fore wings about 2.5 times their width; costal margin convex in basal part, then straight, parallel to posterior margin of



**Figs. 1–4.** *Phormotegus lenociniosus* gen. et sp. n.: (1) general view, dorsally (schematically), legs not shown; (2) general view, laterally; (3) head and pronotum, anteroventral view; (4) head, pronotum, and mesoscutum, dorsal view.

clavus. Passage of costal margin to anterior margin of membrane concave; anteroapical attenuate angle of membrane rather narrowly rounded; posterior (terminal) margin oblique, nearly straight, forming uniform arc with posterior margin of membrane. In anterodorsal view, elytra in shape of fish tail: anteroapical deflexed angles of membrane appearing as lobes of fish tail. Anteroapical angles of hind wings also strongly attenuate and projecting beyond anterior margin of membrane of fore wings in lateral view.

Rather regular, fine reticulation of secondary veins almost entirely covering fore wing, obsolete or absent only in basal part at both sides of suture of clavus; main stems and branches distinct, but lost among small cells on membrane. First branching of stem *ScR* lying near nodal area, stigma invisible. Median vein arising from basal cell in one puncture with *ScR*. First branchings of *ScR*, *M*, and *CuA* lying along one oblique line, as usual. Recurrent fork lying near middle of clavus, apex of vein *Pcu + A<sub>1</sub>* situated near apex of clavus. Legs of simple structure, strong, rather long; fore femur only slightly shorter than tibia. Hind tibia with 5, less frequently with 6 lateral teeth; apex of tibia with 8 teeth. Hind tarsus with about 15 and 13 teeth on 1st and 2nd segments, respectively.

External structure of female genitalia as that in *Taosa*. Male genitalia not dissected.

**Diagnosis.** The genus *Phormotegus* is similar to *Taosa* Dist., but differs, in addition to the structure of the fore wings, in the larger and more convex postclypeus more deeply submerged into the metope, the absence of distinct collateral carina on the paranotum, in the shortened mesoscutum, and in the presence of 5 lateral teeth on the hind tibia (4 teeth in *Taosa*). The new genus differs from *Brachytaosa* Muir, as well as from *Taosa*, in the coriaceous fore wing with a dense pattern of secondary veins covering the entire wing surface. In *Brachytaosa*, the fore wing is more strongly shortened, but without additional veins. The clypeus in *Brachytaosa* is flat, as that in *Taosa*, but its size and the extent to which it juts out into the metope are similar to those in the new genus. *Phormotegus*, as well as *Taosa* and *Brachytaosa*, differs from *Cuernavaca* Kirkaldy in the longer rostrum. The apex of the penultimate segment of the rostrum only reaches the anterior margin of coxae in *Cuernavaca*, but projects slightly beyond their posterior margins in the new genus.

***Phormotegus lenociniosus* Emeljanov, sp. n.**  
(Figs. 1–4)

**Description.** Anterior part of body brown and pale brown, with dark brown to black spots. Coryphe pale brown, with 1 pair of small black spots on promi-

nences of its cells. One pair of longitudinal dark spots extending from anterior margin of coryphe, occupying convex dorsal part of metope; these spots together forming indistinct square, separated by pale line marking median carina; remaining part of metope pale, yellowish-greenish. Upper part of postclypeus also pale, gradually becoming darker downwards as far as anteclypeus; anteclypeus and lora dark brown. Genae with pale area from margin of metope to line crossing ocellus in parallel to this margin, preocular and supraocular areas also pale. Genae posteriorly and antennae dark brown. Pronotum dorsally brown, slightly spotted; carinae paler; depressions of disc darkened; paranota pale brown, except for anteromedial part adjoining blackened head. Scutellum also irregularly brown, with 2 small dark spots inwards from posterior ends of lateral carinae. Venation of fore wing pale, cells dark brown almost everywhere; corium with paler spot extending from its base approximately to middle of suture of clavus in parallel to this suture, anterior margin of this pale spot obliquely running deep into wing across costal and radial areas, lateral and posterior borders of spot indistinct. Small pale

spot present in area of stigma; elongate, stripe-shaped pale spot lying in area of attenuate anteroapical angle, approximately along its bisector, almost at its margin; though being weakened, this spot reaching apex of clavus. Apices of hind wings projecting from under fore wings which darkened marginally. Underside of body dark brown. Legs dark brown, with pale longitudinal carinae; fore and middle tibiae pale medially. Hind tibia brown, with blackened teeth. Basal segment of hind tarsus paler medially.

Body length: ♂ 7.0–7.1 mm, ♀ 7.7 mm.

**Material.** Holotype: ♂, Argentina, Chaco National Park, 26°81'S, 39°61'W, along forest road, 11.I.2008 (D.A. Dmitriev); paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, as holotype.

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