On the Palaearctic species of the genus *Forcipata* DeLong & Caldwell (Homoptera: Cicadellidae, Typhlocybinae)

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The Palaearctic species of the genus *Forcipata* are subdivided into three species-groups based on the structure of the male genitalia: *forcipata*-group, *citrinella*-group and *flava*-group. A new species of the *citrinella*-group is described from W Caucasus. A key to the Palaearctic species is given.

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Nine species of the genus *Forcipata* (including the new species described below) are known from the Palaearctic Region. On the basis of the male genitalia three speciesgroups are distinguished.

The first group includes one distinctive species, *F. forcipata* Fl., peculiar for the structure of the genital plates (short and broad with subapical tooth on dorsal side). The species is spread all over the Europe, Siberia and Kazakhstan (Vidano, 1965; Emeljanov, 1977; Anufriev & Emeljanov, 1988; della Giustina, 1989).

The second group consists of 6 species, F. citrinella Zett., F. major W. Wagn., F. euxina sp. n., F. obtusa Vid., F. glaucans Anuf. and F. demissa Logv., distinguished by the long and narrow genital plates with 1-3 teeth. Within the group, F. citrinella, F. major and F. euxina are closely related; in these species, the space between apical and subapical teeth of the plates (interdental space) is broad and the apex of penis as wide as the rest of distal part of shaft. In F. obtusa, F. glaucans and F. demissa, composing the other subgroup, the interdental space is narrow and the apex of shaft has an extension near the gonopore. Only two species are widely distributed: F. citrinella is a holarctic species (Dworakowska, 1972; Emeljanov, 1977; della Giustina, 1989; Hamilton, 1998); F. major is found in Central Europe, Ukraine (Khar'kov Prov. - Kirejtshuk, 1977), Altai, Mongolia (new record: 1 of, Khentei Aimak, 8 km S of Norovlin, 25.VIII.1975, leg. A.F. Emeljanov) and Korea (Dworakowska, 1968; Vilbaste, 1980; Anufriev & Emeljanov, 1988; della Giustina, 1989). The distribution of other species is restricted to a single region: *F. euxina* sp. n. – W Caucasus; *F. obtusa* – Central Europe (Vidano, 1965; della Giustina, 1989); *F. demissa* – Azerbaijan (Logvinenko, 1981).

The third group includes only F. flava Vid. which is distinguished by the cylindrical apex of penis, genital plates with apical tooth only and convex posterior margin of genital valve. F. flava is known from N Italy (Vidano, 1965) and W Caucasus (new record: Caucasian State Biospheric Nature Reserve: 11 of, 8 9, Krasnodar Terr., 35 km SW of Psebay, 2000-2170 m, 24.VII.1998; 18 or, 20 q, Adygeia, 8 km SE of Guzeripl', 1750 m, 25-27.VII.1999; 1 of, Adygeia, Kamennoe More mountain range, 1940 m, 13.VII.1998, all leg. V. Gnezdilov). F. palustris Holg. distributed in S Norway (Holgersen, 1992), probably belongs to a distinct group, but its placement requires further study.

The type specimens of the new species are kept in the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

Forcipata euxina sp. n.

(Figs 1-11)

Holotype. of, Russia, Krasnodar Territoty, Goryachy Klyuch, 4.IX.1998 (V. Gnezdilov).

Paratypes: 2 o^{*}, 2 o^{*}, as holotype; 4 o^{*}, same locality, 16-17.VII.1999; 1 o^{*}, 2 o^{*}, 35 km SW of Psebay, 1900 m, 26.VII.1998; 9 o^{*}, 20 o^{*}, 2-4 km SE of Krasnaya Polyana, Aibga mountain ridge, 800-1500 m, 12.VII.1999 (V. Gnezdilov).



Figs 1-11. Forcipata euxina sp. n. 1, lobe of pygofer, flattened, lateral view; 2, valve, plate and penis, ventral view; 3, apex of genital plate; 4, valve, plate and style, dorsal view; 5, valve, plate and style, lateral view; 6, penis, ventral view; 7, penis, lateral view; 8, apex of penis, posterodorsal view; 9, anal tube, lateral view; 10, abdominal sterna I-III of male; 11, sterna VI-XI of female, ventral view. Scales (1 mm): a, Fig. 8; b, Fig. 3, 9; c, Figs 6-7; d, Fig. 1; e, Figs 2, 4, 5, 10; f, Fig. 11.

Description. Head, pronotum, scutellum, legs, apical parts of genital plates ochre-yellow. On fore wings yellow: veins, costal cells, discal cells at base, brachial cell (except its top), claval cells. Venter light yellow.

Male. Anterior margin of vertex convex, posterior margin concave; median length of vertex about half its width (between eyes). Postclypeus convex (cone-shaped). Lower margin of eyes and gena under eyes concave. Anteclypeus sharply narrowed near the apex. Lora long. Flagellum of antenna with setae in basal part. Anterior edge of pronotum convex, broadly rounded; lateral margins slightly diverging to posterior margin, the latter shallowly concave; pronotum width (on hind margin) about 1.6 times its median length

Genitalia. Lobes of pygofer with cordiform apices (Fig. 1). Valve nearly square; about 1.08 times as wide as long (along median line); posterior margin straight (Fig. 2). Plates narrow, curved inside near the middle, about 2.3 times as long as valve (Figs. 4-5), with apical and subapical teeth on medial side and middle tooth on ventral side (Fig. 3). Ventral side of plates with a row of 4-9 strong setae. Sides of segment X (anal tube) distinctly sclerotized (Fig. 9). Aedeagal shaft (lateral view) curved, S-shaped (Fig. 7). Distal part of shaft sharply curved on dorsal side, with two teeth at the point of curvature, flattened dorso-ventrally, without extension near the gonopore (Fig. 8). In ventral view, aedeagal shaft evenly tapering to apex (Fig. 6). Apodemes of abdominal sternum II broad, reaching the posterior margin of sternum III (Fig. 10). Body length 3.5-3.9 mm.

Female. Vertex distinctly convex, 1.5 times as wide as long. Sternum VII trapezoidal (Fig. 11). Body length 3.4-4.1 mm.

Etymology. The species name is formed from the Greek name of the Black Sea: Pontus Euxinus.

Key to the Palaearctic species of Forcipata (males)

- 1(2). Plates about 5.3 times as long as wide (at level of posterior margin of valve), 1.6 times as long as valve, with subapical tooth on dorsal side. Posterior margin of valve distinctly concave (*forcipata*group)..... F. forcipata (Flor)
- 2(1). Plates about 7 times as long as wide, about 2.4 times as long as valve.
- 3(14). Posterior margin of valve shallowly concave. Plates with subapical tooth on medial or medioventral side, with or without middle tooth on ventral side. Shaft evenly tapering to apex (in ventral view); its distal part flattened dorsoventrally.

Apex of aedeagus as wide as shaft or widened near gonopore (in posterodorsal view) (*citrinella*-group).

- 4(9). Apex of shaft not widened near gonopore.
- 5(6). Distal part of shaft with two teeth at the point of curvature. Plates with strong middle tooth on ventral side **F. euxina** sp. n.
- 6(5). Distal part of shaft without teeth at the point of curvature. Plates with or without middle tooth on ventral side.
- 7(8). Subapical tooth of plates on medioventral side F. citrinella Zett.
- 8(7). Subapical tooth of plates on medial side
- **F. major** W. Wagn.
- 9(4). Apex of shaft widened near gonopore.
- 10(13). Subapical tooth acute.
- 11(12). Proximal part of shaft (from base to curvature) about 4 times as long as its distal (dorsoventrally flattened) part F. glaucans Anuf.
- 13(10). Subapical tooth blunt F. demissa Logv.
- 14(3). Posterior margin of valve convex. Plates with apical tooth only. Shaft sharply tapering to apex (in ventral view); its distal part cylindrical. Apex of aedeagus pointed (in posterodorsal view) (*flava*-group) **F. flava** Vid.

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