

Two new species of the genus *Monorachis* Uhler from Mexico and some new replacement names in Cixiidae (Homoptera: Cixiidae)

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Emeljanov, A.F. 2001. Two new species of the genus *Monorachis* Uhler from Mexico and some new replacement names in Cixiidae (Homoptera: Cixiidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, **10**(1): 67-70.

The genus *Monorachis* was hitherto known from a single species, *M. sordulentus* Uhler from the USA. Two new species of this genus are described from Mexico.

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The genus *Monorachis* Uhler is closely related to the genus *Pintalia* Stål, from which it differs in the thick, large lateral carinae of metope (Fig. 3), absence of marginal convexity of peripheral vein after claval apex (Fig. 1), and dilation of wrinkled peripheral vein between ends of veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 (Fig. 1).

The male genitalia of both new species are similar to those of the single hitherto known species, *M. sordulentus* Uhler (USA), but the distal article of penis (flagellum) is with larger number of processes (Kramer, 1983). Four groups of processes (*a-d*) can be distinguished in *M. saltans* sp. n., three groups (*a-c*) in *M. volans* sp. n., and only two groups (*b* and *d*) in *M. sordulentus* (see Figs 7-11).

The holotypes and paratypes of new species are preserved in the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

Monorachis volans sp. n.

(Figs 1-4, 6-9)

Holotype. ♂, Mexico, Veracruz, Estacion de Biologia Tropical "Los Tuxtlas", 17.IX.1989 (Kerzhner).

Paratypes. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, as holotype, but 17-18.IX.

Description. Macropterous. Similar to *M. sordidulus*, but metope slightly longer than broad, general colour light brown, brown, or dark brown. Head light brown; lateral parts (lorae and sides of anteclypeus) slightly darker; thickened lateral carinae of metope always brown. Macroscopically light brown as also discs of pronotum and mesonotum; lateral parts of

pro- and mesonotum dark brown. Legs and ventral side of body rather uniformly brown. Fore wings semitransparent, speckled with brown, with veins and granules darker and with the following indistinct light spots: one distal to basal cell, two in middle part of corium (in fork of CuA and a larger one on both sides of vein M), one on clavus distal to claval fork, and two on nodal line in radial areas. Extrave-nal pterostigma and wrinkled peripheral vein light, as also all thickened ends of veins on membrane; apex of costal field and 2nd cell distal to claval apex almost black.

The new species is similar to *M. saltans* in the structure of the male genitalia, but differs in the absence of process *d* of the penis and dissimilar configuration of other processes, in particular the simple process *b*. Anal tube with small lobes below at apex only (in two other species, the lobes are stretched along the sides of the tube).

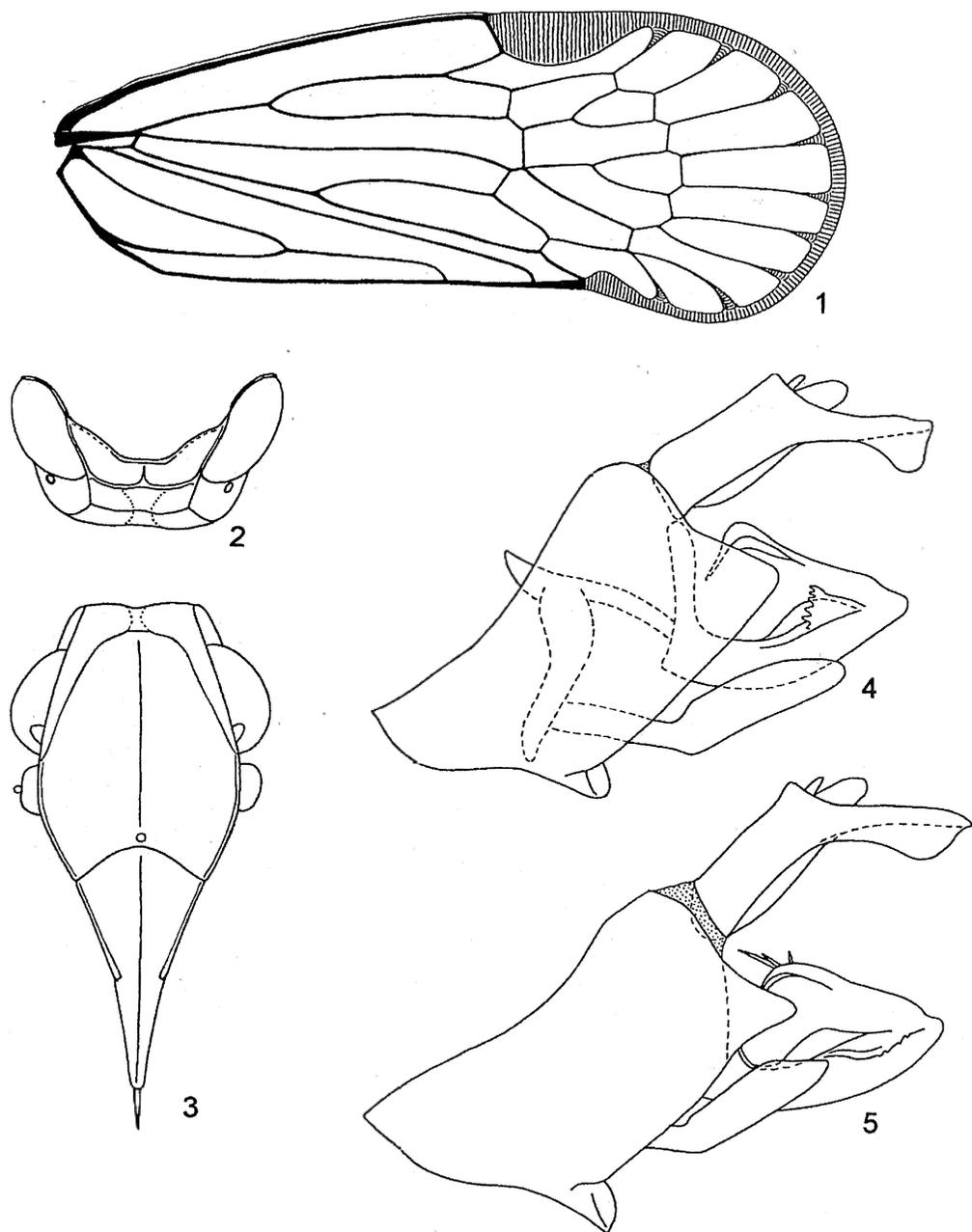
Monorachis saltans sp. n.

(Figs 5, 10, 11)

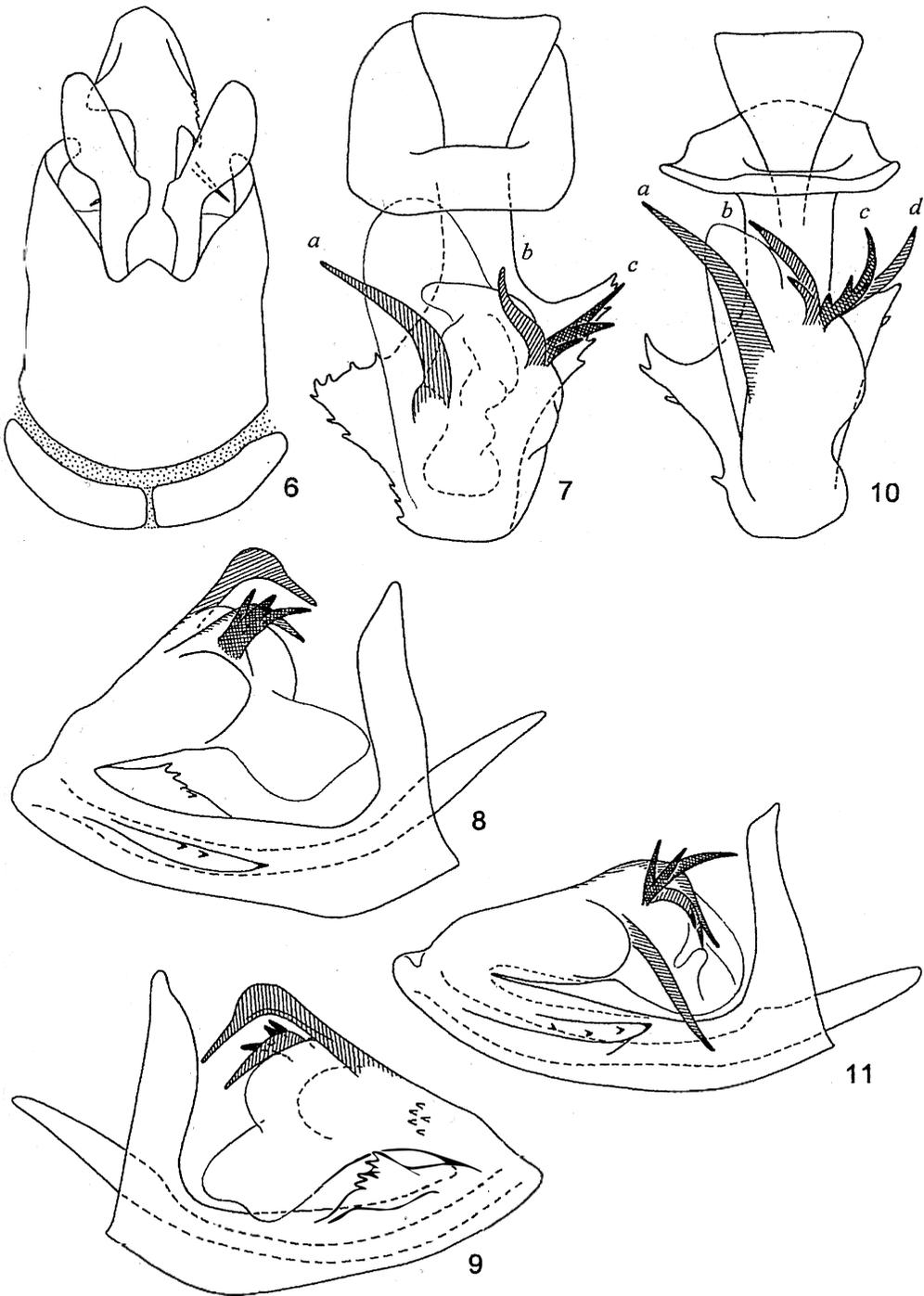
Holotype. ♂, Mexico, Tamaulipas, San Jose, 15 km E of Gomez Farias, 14.X.1998 (Kasparyan).

Paratypes. Mexico, Tamaulipas: 2 ♀, as holotype; 1 ♀, Gomez Farias, 16-20.XII.1998 (Kasparyan); 2 ♀, same locality, 23-27.II.1999 (Kasparyan); 1 ♀, Alta Cimas, 5 km W of Gomez Farias, 27.II-20.III.1999 (Kasparyan).

Description. Macropterous or subbrachypterous. Similar to *M. volans* sp. n. and *M. sordulentus*. Darker and more contrastingly



Figs 1-5. 1-4, *Monorachis volans* sp. n.: 1, fore wing (tegmen); 2, head, dorsal view; 3, face; 4, genital block, left side; 5, *M. saltans* sp. n., genital block, left side.



Figs 6-11. 6-9, *Monorachis volans* sp. n.: 6, genital block and VIII abdominal sternite, ventral view; 7, penis, dorsal view; 8, penis, right side; 9, penis, left side; 10, 11, *M. saltans* sp. n.: 10, penis, dorsal view; 11, penis, right side.

painted, especially females; the single male is distinctly lighter than females. Unlike *M. volans*, coryphe and discs of pro- and mesonotum dark brown, though paler than lateral parts of pro- and mesonotum. Carinae of mesoscutum and its apex often slightly lightened. Face in females entirely dark brown, in males and some females brown with wide, dark brown lateral carinae.

The species is similar to *M. sordulentus* in the structure of the male genitalia, including styli, and anal tube, but lateral projections of pygofer more prominent. Penis differs in the strongly developed lateral denticulate lobes of the basal article; distal article (flagellum) with 4 groups of processes (Fig. 10, *a-d*): large curved process on the left, two multicapitate processes with common base on the right, the medial of them (*b*) bicapitate and the lateral (*c*) tricapitate, and one more process (*d*) on the right nearer to the primary dorsal side of the article. Presence of the process *d* and bicapitate shape of process *b* in *M. saltans* readily distinguish it from *M. volans*.

New replacement names for primary and secondary homonyms

Andes goniodes nom. n. for *Andes angulatus* Synave, 1953, non *Andes angulatus* Muir, 1925.

Andes synavei nom. n. for *Andes spinosus* Synave, 1953, non *Andes spinosus* Muir, 1925.

Bajauana dichroma nom. n. for *Australoma bicolor* Muir, 1913, non *Brixia bicolor* Walker, 1870. Both nominal species are now placed in *Bajauana* (= *Australoma*).

Brixia balteata nom. n. for *Brixia fasciata* Synave, 1956, non *Triopsis fasciata* Signoret, 1860. *Triopsis* is now placed in synonymy with *Brixia*.

Pintalia guttata nom. n. for *Pentalia maculata* Osborn, 1935, non *Metabrixia maculata* Fowler, 1904. *Metabrixia* is now placed in synonymy with *Pintalia*.

Reference

Kramer, J.P. 1983. Taxonomic study of the planthopper family Cixiidae in the United States (Homoptera: Fulgoroidea). *Trans. Amer. entomol. Soc.*, **109**: 1-58.

Received 24 August 2001