

A new species of *Capocles* Emeljanov from South Africa (Homoptera: Fulgoridae)

A.F. Emeljanov

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Capocles podlipaevi sp. n. is described from South Africa, and new records are given for *C. socrates* (Fennah).

A.F. Emeljanov, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.

The monotypic genus *Capocles* was described by me (Emeljanov, 2004) with the type species *Capenopsis socrates* Fennah, 1967, but the specimens on which the description has been based were misidentified. Actually they belong to the new species described below. In accordance with Article 70.3.1 of the Code, I fix here *Capenopsis socrates* Fennah as the type species of *Capocles* despite the misidentification.

The following abbreviations are used for depositories: NICP, National Insect Collection, Pretoria; ZIN, Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

Capocles podlipaevi sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Capocles socrates (non Fennah): Emeljanov, 2004: 52.

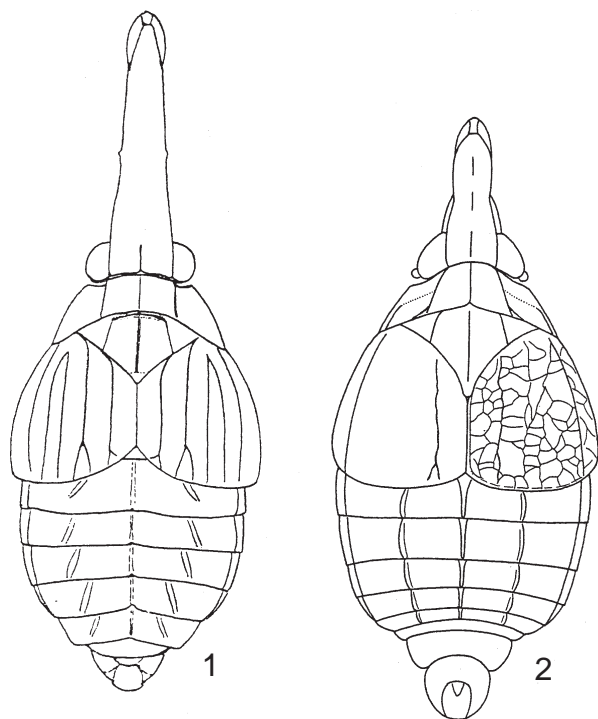
Holotype. ♂, **South Africa, Northern Cape**, 10 km SSE of Warrenton, 24°56'S, 28°09'E, 8.III.2005, A.F. Emeljanov, deposited at NICP.

Paratypes. **South Africa: Northern Cape:** 8 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (ZIN, NICP); 1 ♂ (head damaged), Kalahari Gemsbok Nat. Park, Twee Rivieren, 26°28'S, 20°37'E, 13.II.1988, C.D. Butler (NICP); **Transvaal:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kruger Nat. Park, Skukuza, 24°59'S, 31°15'E, 13.XII.1985, C.H. Scholz (NICP).

Description. Similar to *C. socrates* (Fenn.), but differs in the shorter cephalic process and less regular arrangement of carinae on elytra. Side carinae of pronotum (lateral and collateral) more widely spaced; lateral carinae shifted onto dorsal surface; side border of pronotum formed by collateral carina (in *C. socrates*, these carinae close together and lateral carinae situated near to collateral ones). Subcostoradial and first anal carina strong; carinae of *CuP* and *Pcu* weak; irregular net of weak secondary veins present in all fields of radial and medial veins; medial vein indistinct. Between *R* and *Pcu*, there are three knobs situated in crossings of secondary veins.

In *C. socrates*, secondary net of veins not developed, interspaces between carinae smooth, veins *ScR*, *M*, *Pcu* and *A*₁ carinate, carina of *CuA* weaker, in hind part only, all carinae straight and longitudinal. Intermediate carinae of abdomen irregular, on each tergite terminated by submarginal tubercle (in *C. socrates*, these carinae without tubercles and reaching hind margins of tergites). Fore coxae without angulate dilatation.

Colour varying from pale stramineous with weakly developed irregular punctate pattern to dense brown mottling. Lateral areas of metope near intermediate carinae with black speckles probably marking larval sensory pits. Three similar speckles present near lateral carina between coryphe and metope. Preocular area usually with dark stripe along lateral carina of metope; supraocular area with elongate dark spot parallel to preocular stripe. Area around base of antenna darkened. Postocular callus with dark spot. Coryphe before eyes with dark diffuse band, behind this band sideways a pair of dark spots continuing the supraocular ones. In pale specimens, pro- and mesonotum with indistinct pattern, hind part of scutellum a little darker, sometimes hind ends of lateral carinae with dark spot. Elytra of pale specimens with a pair of diffuse longitudinal darkened stripes (one on each elytron) in postcubital area. In dark specimens, light brown band at base of elytra and fore part of scutellum limited distally by dark brown part of elytra and scutellum, but apex of scutellum always pale. Elytra often with lighter net of veins, sometimes also with subapical light band, but with fore band indistinct on the dark background. Paranotal lobe light in anteroventral quarter and brown to dark brown in the rest part. In contrast to *C. socrates*, lower part of paranota entirely light. In pale specimens, abdomen behind elytra (tergite III) with brown spots between carinae; in dark specimens,



Figs 1, 2. *Capocles* spp., body, dorsal view. 1, *C. socrates* Fenn. (after Fennah, 1967); 2, *C. podlipaevi* sp. n.

entire dorsal surface of abdomen irregularly brown to dark brown with light speckles, light intermediate carinae, and a little lightened median carina. Underside of body light brown, whitish or greenish, almost without spots; pale specimens with dark mesopleurae. Fore and middle femora and tibiae with dark bands, those on femora less dark and less distinct, partly disappearing in pale specimens. Each femur with two dark bands; its base, middle part and apex light. Bands on tibiae more distinct and darker, up to black. Each tibia with three dark bands: one occupying distal half of basal third of tibia, one behind middle, and one apical, narrow. Hind femora with subapical incomplete band; in dark specimens, in addition, lower surface brown with light speckles. Hind tibiae always with side darkened, brown or dark brown. Tarsi from light to rather dark, especially on dorsal surface.

Length ♂ 3.5–3.8 mm, ♀ 3.9–4.0 mm.

Comparison and taxonomic note. The new species differs from *C. socrates* in the following characters: (1) head shorter; (2) lateral carinae of pronotum shifted medially; (3) carinae on elytra rough, more irregular, medial and cubital carinae weak; (4) fore coxae without angulate dilatation; (5) lower part of paranota lightened in fore

part only; (6) intermediate carinae of abdomen on each tergite with distinct tubercle at hind end.

The subtribe Strongylodematina described by Fennah (1962) was transferred by me (Emeljanov, 1979) from Dictyopharidae to Fulgoridae and later (Emeljanov, 2004) upgraded to subfamily rank. The subfamily Strongylodematinae, in addition to characters indicated previously (Emeljanov, 2004), is distinguished also in the articulation of the theca with the pygofer rand, rather than with the base of the anal tube (as generally). The tribe Capocleini of this subfamily has not fused abdominal paratergites and pleurites with free spiracles (in Strongylodematini, pleurites and paratergites are fused enclosing spiracles) and two pairs of chaetoid sensilla on arolium (in Strongylodematini, one pair).

Etymology. The new species is named after my untimely deceased friend S.A. Podlipaev, protistologist. He collected for me interesting material in South Africa.

Capocles socrates (Fennah, 1967) (Fig. 1)

New material examined. **South Africa, Western Cape:** 1 ♀, Vanrhinsdorp, IX.1976, J.G. Theron (NICP); 1 ♂, Wiedow Farm foot Gifberg Pass SE Vanrhinsdorp, 31°44'S, 18°46'E, 3–10.X.2002, 120 m, M. Stiller (NICP).

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