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**New species in the Neotropical genus *Docalidia*
with a key to known species, notes on distribution,
taxonomy and a synoptic catalogue of the genus
(Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Coelidiinae: Teruliini)**

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Abstract

Thirty-five new species of *Docalidia* in the tribe Teruliini are elucidated with descriptions, illustrations and photographs of the dorsal habitus. These include the following: *Docalidia accurationis*, **sp. nov.**, *D. acuminata*, **sp. nov.**, and *D. rondoniensis*, **sp. nov.** from Brazil; *D. acutula*, **sp. nov.**, *D. barbata*, **sp. nov.**, *D. biarcua*, **sp. nov.**, *D. caudata*, **sp. nov.**, *D. cirra*, **sp. nov.**, *D. cornicula*, **sp. nov.**, *D. cornipes*, **sp. nov.**, *D. curvatura*, **sp. nov.**, *D. dennisi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. deitzi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. dietrichi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. dmitrievi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. fastigata*, **sp. nov.**, *D. gigantea*, **sp. nov.**, *D. goncalvesae*, **sp. nov.**, *D. jonesi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. mejdalanii*, **sp. nov.**, *D. parvitatis*, **sp. nov.**, *D. takiyae*, **sp. nov.**, *D. timothyi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. turgida*, **sp. nov.**, *D. ventroelongata*, **sp. nov.** and *D. zhangii*, **sp. nov.** from Colombia; *D. bolivari*, **sp. nov.**, *D. exilitis*, **sp. nov.**, *D. torquerta*, **sp. nov.** and *D. ventrospinata*, **sp. nov.** from Bolivia; *D. longiuscula*, **sp. nov.**, *D. mckameyi*, **sp. nov.**, *D. tantula*, **sp. nov.** and *D. zahniseri*, **sp. nov.** from Ecuador and *D. longula*, **sp. nov.** from Peru.

Docalidia aculeata Nielson is fixed as the correct spelling for this species name, erroneously spelled as *Docalida acus* in the abstract and figure legend of the original publication. *Docalidia acus* is declared a **nomen nudum**. An updated, synoptic catalogue of all names applicable to *Docalidia* is given in alphabetical order with new annotations with distribution. A revised key to 174 of 178 known species is also provided.

Key words: Leafhoppers, *Docalidia*, taxonomy, nomenclature, key, distribution, catalogue, Teruliini, Colombia

Introduction

This paper, the third in a series of recent studies of the subfamily Coelidiinae of Colombia, emphasizes the large teruliine genus *Docalidia* Nielson. Twenty three of the 35 species treated herein are reported from that country. An updated synoptic catalogue is also provided for all names applicable to the genus with distribution added in lieu of a separate list. The genus is the second largest in the subfamily Coelidiinae, including new species described herein. The group is exceeded in numbers only by the Oriental/Australian genus *Thagria* Melichar, 1903 (*Thagriini*) which has well over 200 known species. *Docalidia* species are widespread in tropical South America with intrusion into the West Indies and Central America. Panama is currently the most northern Neogeic extension of its range whereas Argentina represents its most southern range. Chile is the only South America country in which *Docalidia* is unknown. Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru were among countries having the richest faunas until recent flight trap collections in Colombia revealed additional species that far exceed numbers presently known from either Bolivia or Ecuador. However, extensive flight trap collections in these and other countries may reveal an entirely different perspective of the distribution of this genus, and other major groups of leafhoppers.

Docalidia, type-species *Jassus ruficosta* Jacobi, was established in a revision of the subfamily Coelidiinae, tribe Teruliini (Nielson, 1979b). The generic name was formed by partial recombination of letters of the genus *Coelidia* Germar 1821, the nominate type-genus of its hierarchical tribe and subfamily. Seventy-nine species, including 18 old species, 1 new name, 20 new combinations and 60 new species were collectively treated. Later, 65 additional new species were added from 4 countries: Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela (Nielson, 1982f, 1982g, 1982h, 1986, 1990a, 1992f, 1996).

The genus is characterized by the following primary features: General habitus usually concolorous with light to dark or reddish brown or black, often with very small, yellowish spots on veins of forewings, sometimes with large, separate translucent markings on costa or arranged in 1 or 2 transverse bands on forewings, very bright colors rare; body robust, rarely slender, length 5–10 mm; head broadly rounded, always narrower than pronotum, sometimes distinctly so; crown slightly produced anteriorly, usually narrower than eye width; pronotum and mesonotum often large relative to head size; forewings often broad, enhancing robust appearance; clypeal carina very distinct; clypellus narrow, except distally, base rarely inflated; segment X often with ventral process; male pygofer frequently with distinctive 1 or 2 long caudal processes; subgenital plate very prominent, long, often very broad, usually setaceous; aedeagus asymmetrical, long, usually tubular, often with single, short to long, subapical spine or setae-like process, sometimes absent or missing, nearly always arising from ventral margin, shaft often with teeth or with flange; style often distinctive, sometimes very long, often ornamented with setae, spines, flanges separately or in combination, often longer than aedeagus or subgenital plate, base often protruding anteriorly into 8th segment; connective highly variable, Y-shaped or T-shape with short stem, medial rib often present, often membranous between arms, stem short; dorsal connective long, narrow, strapped-shape; female 7th sternum often longer than penultimate segment, caudal margin usually truncate, sometimes with 1–3 concavities.