



A new genus and species of Saccharosydni (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae) from Argentina

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Abstract

One new delphacid genus and species, *Lacertina australis* Remes Lenicov & Rossi Batiz, **gen. et sp. nov.** (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae: Saccharosydni), is described and illustrated from Argentina with distribution data and host plants data provided. The new genus is easily distinguished from all other genera of the Neotropical Saccharosydni by being strongly dorsoventrally flattened with a wide vertex projecting 2/3 of its length beyond the eyes and the presence of two submedian carinae on frons. An identification key to the genera of Saccharosydni is provided.

Key words: Auchenorrhyncha, new genus, new species, distribution, host plants, Argentina

Resumen

Se describe e ilustra un nuevo género y especie de delfácido, *Lacertina australis* Remes Lenicov y Rossi Batiz, **gen. et sp. nov.** (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae: Saccharosydni) y se incluyen datos de distribución y plantas hospederas de la Argentina. El nuevo género se distingue fácilmente de los Saccharosydni neotropicales por su cuerpo muy aplanado y la conformación de la cabeza, con el vertex expandido y proyectado por delante de los ojos 2/3 de su longitud y por poseer dos carenas submedias en la frente. También se presenta una clave para identificar los géneros de la tribu incluyendo al nuevo género monoespecífico.

Palabras clave: Auchenorrhyncha, nuevo género, nueva especie, distribución, plantas hospederas, Argentina

Introduction

The tribe Saccharosydni (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Delphacidae: Delphacinae) encompasses *Neomalaxa* Muir, *Pseudomacrorupha* Muir, both from the Neotropical region and *Saccharosydne* Kirkaldy, with only one species, *S. procerus* Matsumura described from Asia (Vilbaste 1968; Asche 1985). Members of the tribe can be recognized by the following characters: number of apical spines on posterior tibiae, 7 (2+5); hind wings with M stalked with Cu along almost all its length, and anal veins not distally forked; aedeagus elongate, elastic, coiled cephalad and ending in a short curved spine, and very closely connected with unarmed and reduced anal tube and theca base. These genera show similar external appearance but the shape and carination of the vertex and frons, the proportion of the head, which protrudes far beyond the anterior margin of the eyes, the relative length of antennal segments, and the male genitalia, particularly the shape of the parameres, are the most remarkable characteristics to distinguish them.

Presently, ten species of Saccharosydni are known from the Neotropics, *Neomalaxa flava* Muir from Puerto Rico (Muir 1918), Guyana, Brazil, Ecuador, Trinidad (Metcalfe 1943), Dominican Republic, Guyana, Panama, St. Lucia, Venezuela (University of Delaware, 2011); *Pseudomacrorupha wagneri* Muir from Argentina (Muir 1930); *Saccharosydne brevirostris* Muir from Ecuador (Muir 1926); *S. gracillis* Muir from Brazil (Muir 1926); *S.*