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Four new South African monotypic grass-feeding leafhopper genera and a revision of *Lecacis* (Hemiptera, Cicadomorpha, Cicadellidae)

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Abstract

Four new monotypic leafhopper genera in Deltocephalinae and their type species are described: *Ochromelanus brachyphallus* **gen.n. & sp.n.** (Deltocephalini), *Teinopterus microphallus* **gen.n. & sp.n.** (Paralimnini), *Tytthuspilus onychophallus* **gen.n. & sp.n.** (Paralimnini) and *Umeqi okhahlamba* **gen.n. & sp.n.** (Paralimnini). These genera and species are associated with grass mainly in the Fynbos and Grassland Biomes of South Africa. The revision of *Lecacis* Theron (Paralimnini) concerns the redescription of the male type species of *L. platypennis*, the new description of the female, and two new species. *Lecacis* species appear to be distributed somewhat randomly in the Grassland and Savanna Biome of South Africa.

Key words: Herbivore, Fynbos, Grassland, Afrotropical, endemic, morphology, Deltocephalinae, Paralimnini, Deltocephalini

Introduction

This is the sixth in a series of taxonomic contributions on grass-feeding leafhoppers of South Africa (Stiller, 1998, 2009a, 2009b, 2010a, 2010b). Four new monotypic genera are described in the Deltocephalinae, with three in Paralimnini and one in Deltocephalini. Three are probably endemics in the Grassland Biome of South Africa and the fourth has been recorded from both the Fynbos and Grassland Biomes.

Ochromelanus brachyphallus **gen.n. & sp.n.** that occurs in widely disjunct localities in the Fynbos Biome of the Western Cape Province and Grassland Biome (Karoo Escarpment Grassland vegetation type (as defined by Mucina & Rutherford (2006)) of the Eastern Cape Province. A similar disjunct distribution has been found in *Pravistylus deltoplacus* Stiller (2010a) that occurs in the Fynbos and Grassland Biomes.

Umeqi okhahlamba **gen.n. & sp.n.** is known from a number of locations in the Drakensberg of KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Teinopterus microphallus **gen.n. & sp.n.** occurs in a number of habitats in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape Province, on *Merxmuellera disticha* (Nees) Conert and *M. drakensbergensis* (Schweick.) Conert (Poaceae). In some localities where this leafhopper was collected these grasses had become dominant in grazed grassland because they are unpalatable to ungulates. Other habitats where the latter was found were grazed pastures and grasslands dominated by *Themeda triandra* Forssk. (Poaceae), but still contained the former two *Merxmuellera* species. All these localities where *T. microphallus* was found are defined by Mucina and Rutherford (2006) as the Karoo Escarpment Grassland.

Tytthuspilus onychophallus **gen.n. & sp.n.** appears to be limited to the vegetation unit referred to as the Stormberg Plateau Grassland within the Drakensberg Grassland Bioregion (as defined by Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). This unit is intermediate between the Karoo Escarpment Grassland to the west and the Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland towards higher altitudes to the east. The species has not yet been found in neighbouring units, but more intensive sampling is needed.

Lecacis Theron (1982) has submacropterous or sometimes macropterous tegmina and the hind wing always fully developed. The external appearance of this genus resembles that of *Elginus* Theron, *Nicolaus* Lindberg and

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