



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3637.4.4>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:1D85C538-793B-4CB1-B100-4415E03126C2>

## Descriptions of two new Brazilian *Subrasaca* species and redescriptions of *S. flavolineata* (Signoret, 1855) and *S. curvovittata* (Stål, 1862) comb. nov. (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Cicadellini)

ROBERTA DOS SANTOS DA SILVA<sup>1,3</sup>, RODNEY RAMIRO CAVICHIOLI<sup>2</sup> & GABRIEL MEJDALANI<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil. E-mail: robertasantosbio@hotmail.com; mejdalan@acd.ufjr.br

<sup>2</sup>Departamento de Zoologia, Setor de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Caixa Postal 19020, 81531-980, Curitiba, PR, Brasil. E-mail: cavich@ufpr.br

<sup>3</sup>Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

<sup>4</sup>Corresponding author

### Abstract

The species of *Subrasaca* Young, 1977 with longitudinal dark brown to black stripes on the forewings are reviewed. Two new taxa are described and illustrated: *S. constricta* sp. nov. (from the State of Bahia, NE. Brazil, new record for the genus) and *S. bimaculata* sp. nov. (from the states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo, SE. Brazil and the State of Paraná, S. Brazil). Two other species from SE. Brazil are treated: *S. flavolineata* (Signoret, 1855) is redescribed and *Tettigonia curvovittata* Stål, 1862, previously considered a junior synonym of *S. flavolineata*, is recognized as a valid *Subrasaca* species (new combination) and also redescribed. In addition to the external morphology, color pattern, and male genitalia, this paper includes the first detailed description and illustrations of the female genitalia of a *Subrasaca* species.

**Key words:** Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellinae, taxonomy, morphology, leafhopper

### Introduction

The New World Cicadellinae genus *Subrasaca* Young, 1977 comprises currently eight species (Young 1977, McKamey 2007): *S. atronasa* Young, 1977, *S. austera* Young, 1977, *S. flavolineata* (Signoret, 1855), *S. flavoornata* (Stål, 1862), *S. ignicolor* (Signoret, 1854) (type species), *S. monacha* (Melichar, 1951), *S. nigriventris* (Signoret, 1855), and *S. rhienneta* (Signoret, 1854). This genus is known from Brazil and Argentina, with one dubious record from Paraguay (*S. monacha*).

The species of *Subrasaca* may be distinguished from those of other Cicadellini genera by the following combination of male genital features: (1) aedeagus usually short and expanded dorsally, (2) styles (parameres) with distinct preapical lobe, (3) paraphyses with two or four rami (except for *S. monacha*, with only one ramus), and (4) subgenital plates connected to each other at base, not extending as far posteriorly as the pygofer apex. According to Young (1977), *Subrasaca* belongs to the *Juliaca* complex of genera, being related to *Juliaca* Melichar, 1926, from which it may be distinguished by the shorter, broader aedeagus and the preapical lobe of the styles in the males, and by the usually concave posterior margin of the female abdominal sternite VII.

In this paper, two new Brazilian species of *Subrasaca* are described and illustrated, one from the State of Bahia (new record for the genus) and the other from the states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Paraná. In addition, two other species from SE. Brazil are treated: *S. flavolineata* (Signoret, 1855) is redescribed and *Tettigonia curvovittata* Stål, 1862, previously considered a junior synonym of *S. flavolineata* (see Young 1977), is recognized as a valid *Subrasaca* species (new combination) and also redescribed. The four species herein treated, which are apparently restricted to the Brazilian Atlantic Rainforest, share a distinctive color pattern, which includes the presence of longitudinal dark brown to black stripes on the forewings. The stripes are variable interspecifically. Their presence,