

REICHENBACHIA

STAATLICHES MUSEUM FÜR TIERKUNDE IN DRESDEN

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Nr. 37

Proskura gen. n. and Some Erythroneurini from Southern India

(Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae, Typhlocybinae)

With 249 Figures

IRENA D W O R A K O W S K A

Warszawa

The work comprises description of *Proskura* gen. n. with the type-species from Madhya Pradesh and other species from Tamil Nadu besides description of 7 new genera and 17 units of species group from southern part of India.

The following abbreviations mean collections in which type-series of newly described species are deposited. Curator of holotype takes first place at certain description.

B	— University of Agricultural Sciences in Bangalore (India)
BM	— British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in London
D	— Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden (G.D.R.)
FRI	— Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun (India)
O	— Biosystematics Research Institute in Ottawa (Canada)
USNM	— United States National Museum in Washington.

New generic names are to be treated as arbitrary combinations of letters. In all cases Gender: Feminine.

Proskura gen. n.

Type-species *Proskura depressa* sp. n.

Body form as in *Tautoneura* ANUFR. but coronal suture (Fig. 4) shorter and lateral frontal sutures more incised.

Wings similar to these of *Tautoneura* ANUFR. but claval vein better visible and 4th apical cell in fore wing very long (Fig. 6); hind wing differs from that of *Tautoneura* ANUFR. by presence of distinct teeth only at basal half of hind margin and by longitudinal veins reaching wing apex (Fig. 7).

Male genital apparatus resembling that of *Kapsa* DWOR. Connection among anal tube, upper pygophore appendage and penis as in *Tautoneura* ANUFR. Anal tube provided with a sclerotized process similar to that in *Tautoneura* ANUFR. Connection of penis with connective as in *Kapsa* DWOR. and *Tautoneura* ANUFR.

Pygophore side (Fig. 17) resembles that of *Kapsa* DWOR.

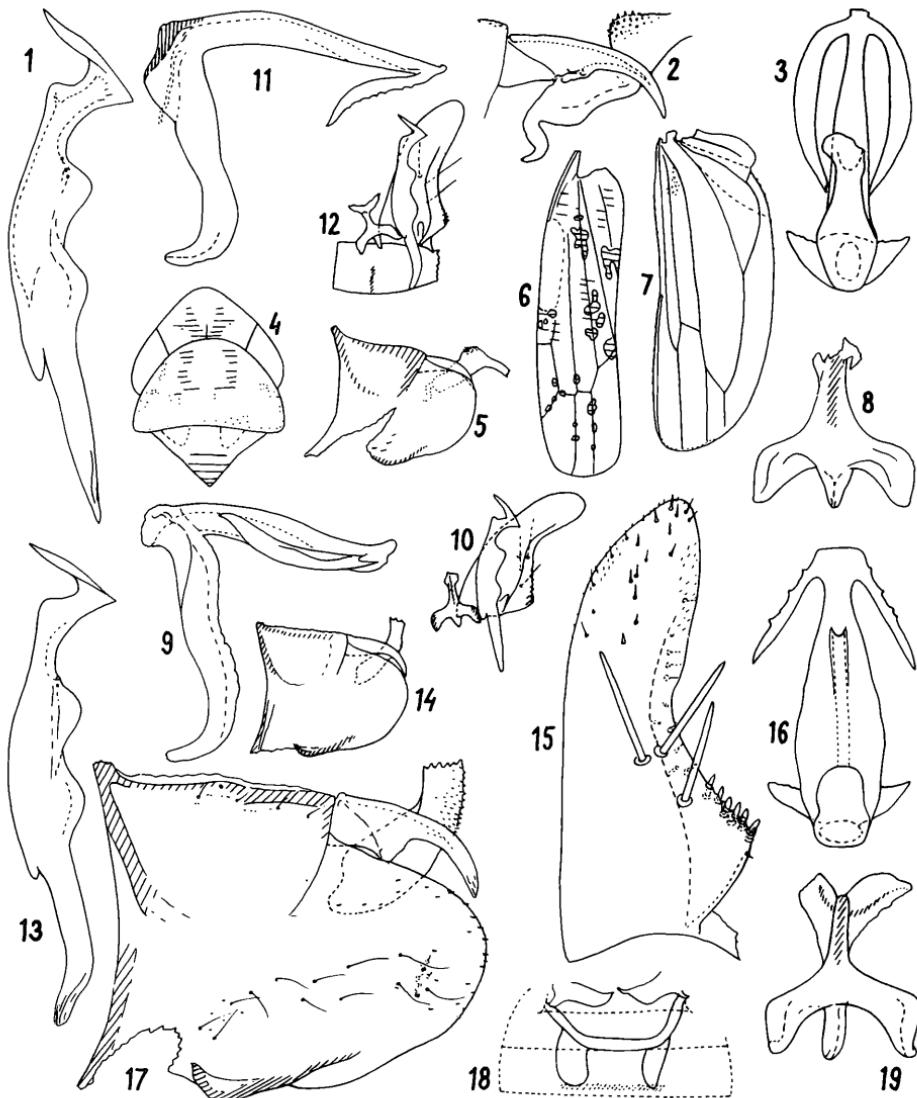
Subgenital plate (Figs. 10, 12, 15) similar to that *Frutiodia* ZACHV but sculpture on basal part poorly developed.

Connective trilobate at cephalic margin, terminated on large broadened lamella at caudal end (Figs. 8, 19).

Proportions of paramere (Figs. 1, 13) as in *Kapsa* DWOR. but medial part inflexed ventrad (medially in slide).

Junction of penis stem with praecatrium forms a right or acute angle in profile (Figs. 9, 11). Penis stem provided with lateral subapical appendages. Gonopore ventral. Dorsal apodeme of atrial rim rudimentary, differing the new genus from both *Kapsa* DWOR. and *Tautoneura* ANUFR.

Abdominal apodemes (Fig. 18) resemble these of *Tautoneura* ANUFR.

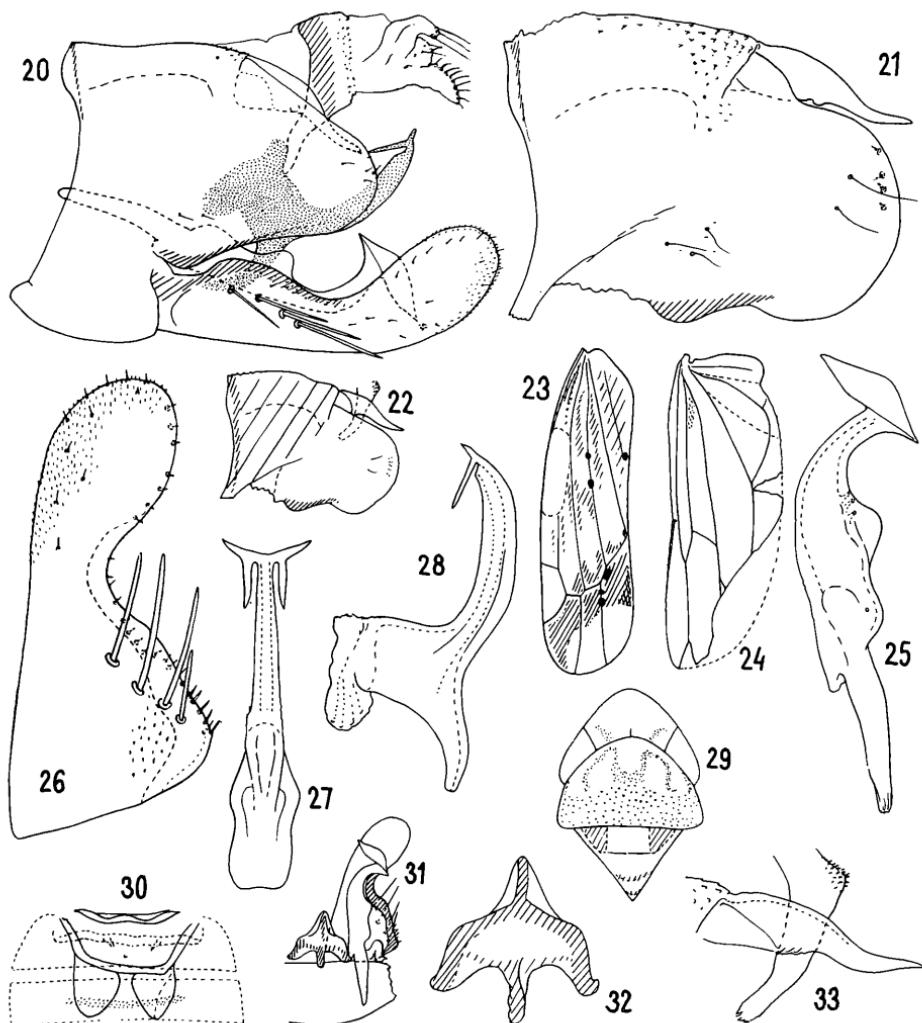


Figs. 1-19.

Proskura depressa sp. n.: 1-10. 1: paramere — 2: anal tube appendage and upper pygophore appendage — 3: penis, antero-ventral view — 4: head and thorax, dorsal view — 5: proportions and pigmentation of anal tube and pygophore side — 6: fore wing — 7: hind wing — 8: connective — 9: penis, side view — 10: proportions of subgenital plate, connective and paramere. — *P. obscura* sp. n. 11-19. 18: abdominal apodemes.

***Proskura depressa* sp. n. (Figs. 1-10)**

Background of head and thorax ivory. Hind margin of pronotum greyish, the pattern transversely striped in Fig. 4 orange. Fore wing whitish with orange (areas striped and bordered) and yellow (areas striped and not bordered in Fig. 6) pattern. Apical part of 3rd apical cell slightly smoked. Length ♂ about 2.0 mm.



Figs. 20-33. *Kapsa decorata* sp. n. 20: genital capsule — 27 penis, posterior view

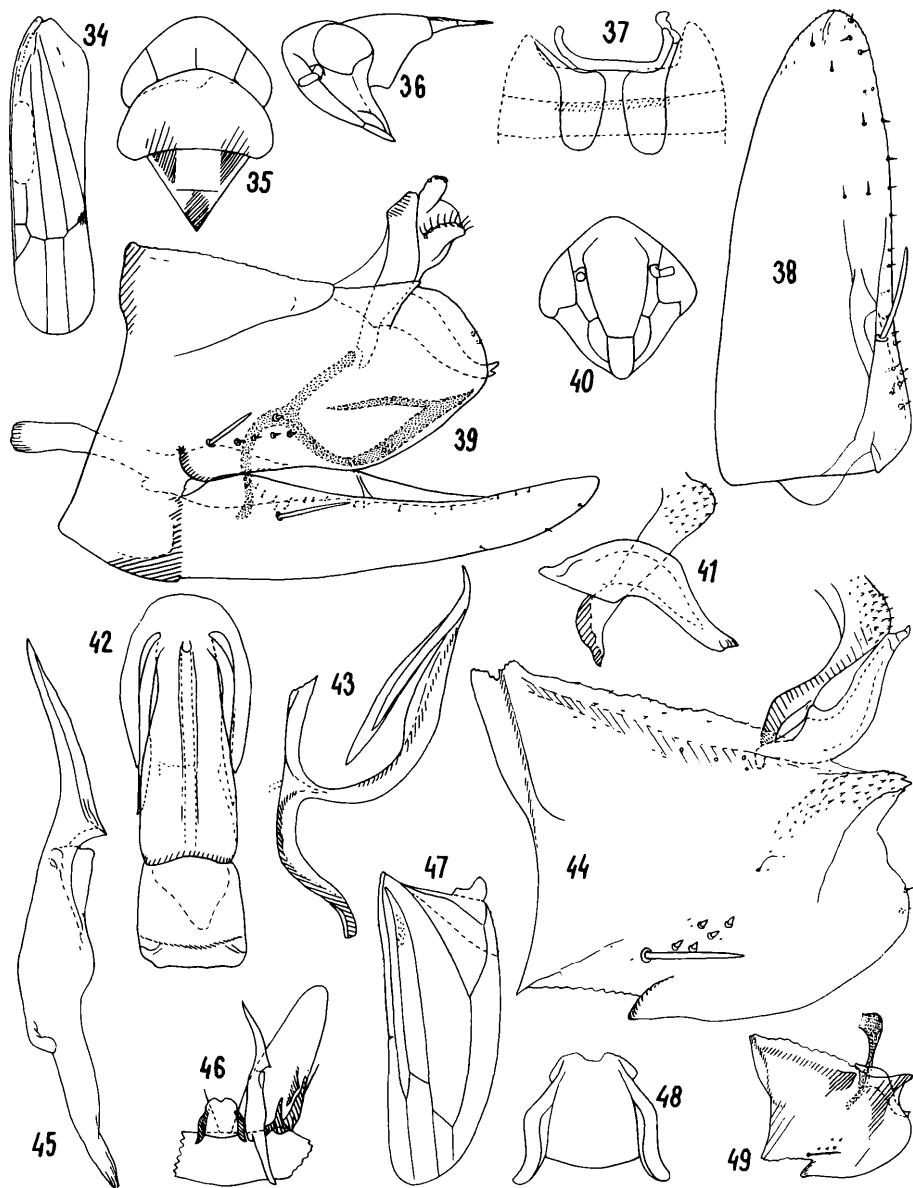
Penis stem inclined basad, provided with long appendages at apex, gonopore situated in half of length of the stem (Figs. 3, 9). Upper pygophore appendage thin, arcuate. Anal tube appendage terminated on a short horn-like process (Fig. 2).

Holotype male, Madhya Pradesh, Choral 35 km S of Indore, Sep. 25, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (BM)

Proskura obscura sp. n. (Figs. 11-19)

The only specimen at my disposal has lost its natural shape and colouration. Body pale grey-testaceous, fore wing transparent, colourless. Length ♂ 2.2 mm.

Male genital apparatus differs from that of *P. depressa* sp. n. by thicker upper pygophore appendage, lamellate anal tube appendage (Figs. 14, 17) and by penis structure (Figs. 11, 16).

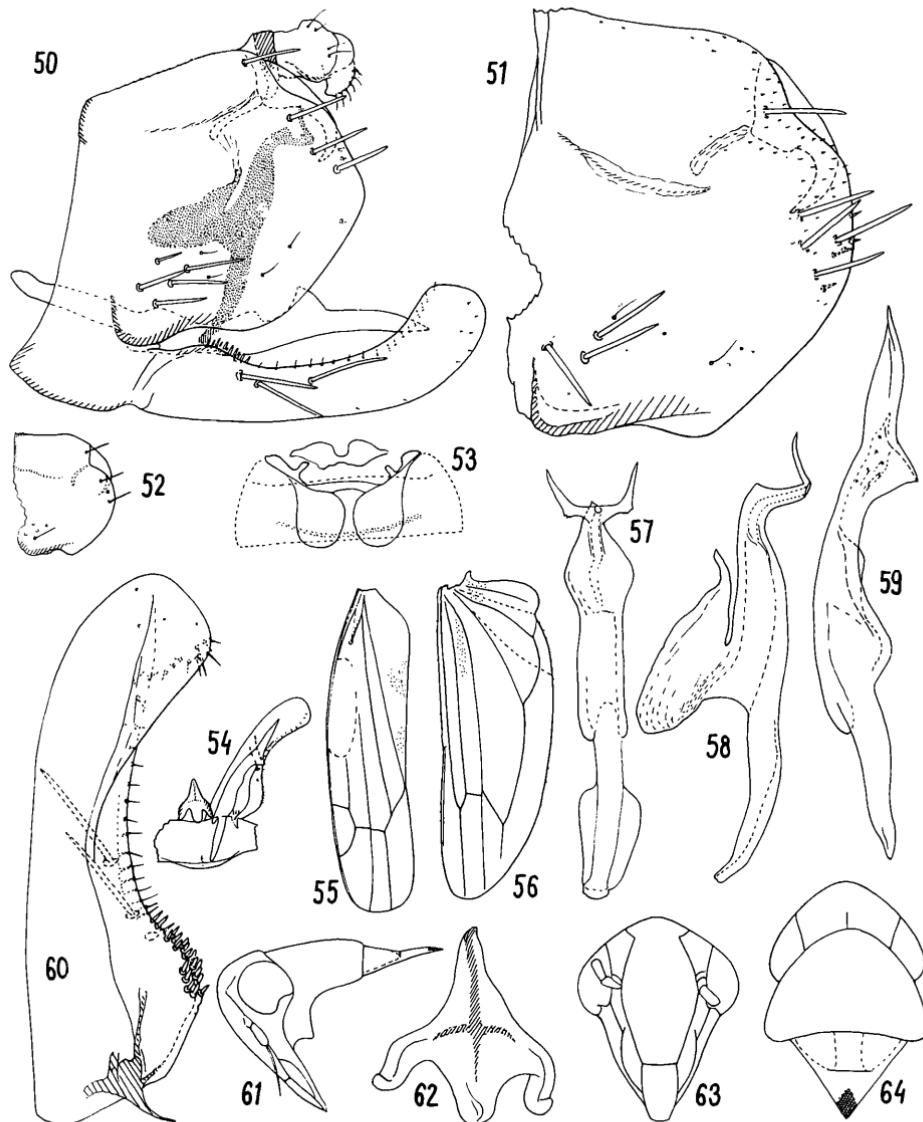


Figs. 34-49. *Urmila tripunctata* sp. n. 36: head and thorax, side view - 40: face

H o l o t y p e male, Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad, Patancheru, July-Sep., 1980, BERNAYS and WOODHEAD. (BM)

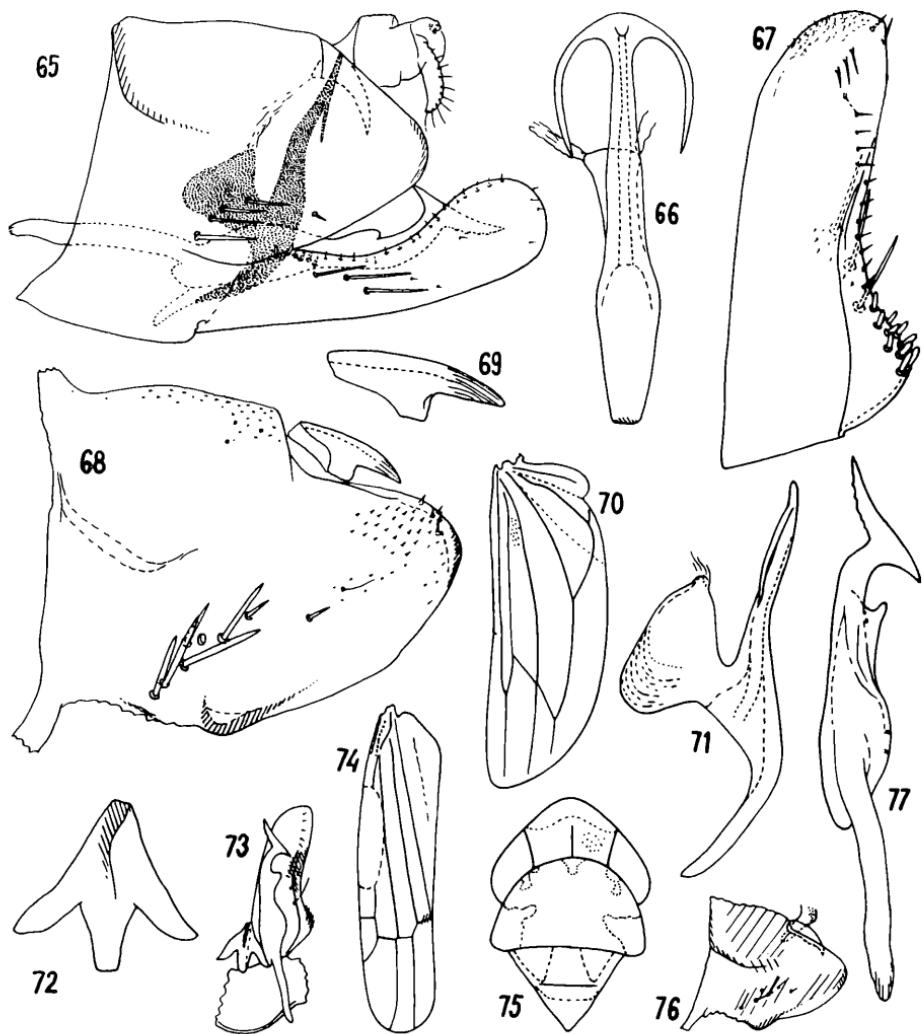
Kapsa loxia DWORAKOWSKA, 1981

2 ♀♀, India, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, T. V CAMPBELL.

Figs. 50-64. *Ambara acauda* sp. n.**Kapsa decorata** sp. n. (Figs. 20-33)

Body gracile, vertex produced anteriorly. Background of head and upper side of thorax ivory. Testaceous-grey shades in centre and at base of vertex and in anterior part of pronotum (Fig. 29). Hind part of pronotum broadly grey. Basal triangles and marks in hind part of scutellum testaceous-grey. Fore wing white with brownish infuscation of parts of longitudinal cells and brown subapical oblique stripe. Veins white with small red patches (black in Fig. 23). Length ♂ 2.0 mm.

Male genital apparatus differs from all others in the genus by lack of free extension

Figs. 65-77 *Ratjalia plova* sp. n.

of anal tube appendage exceeding connection with dorsal apodeme of atrial rim (Figs. 20, 23), well sclerotized connective (Figs. 31, 32) and by dorsal gonopore (Figs. 27, 28).

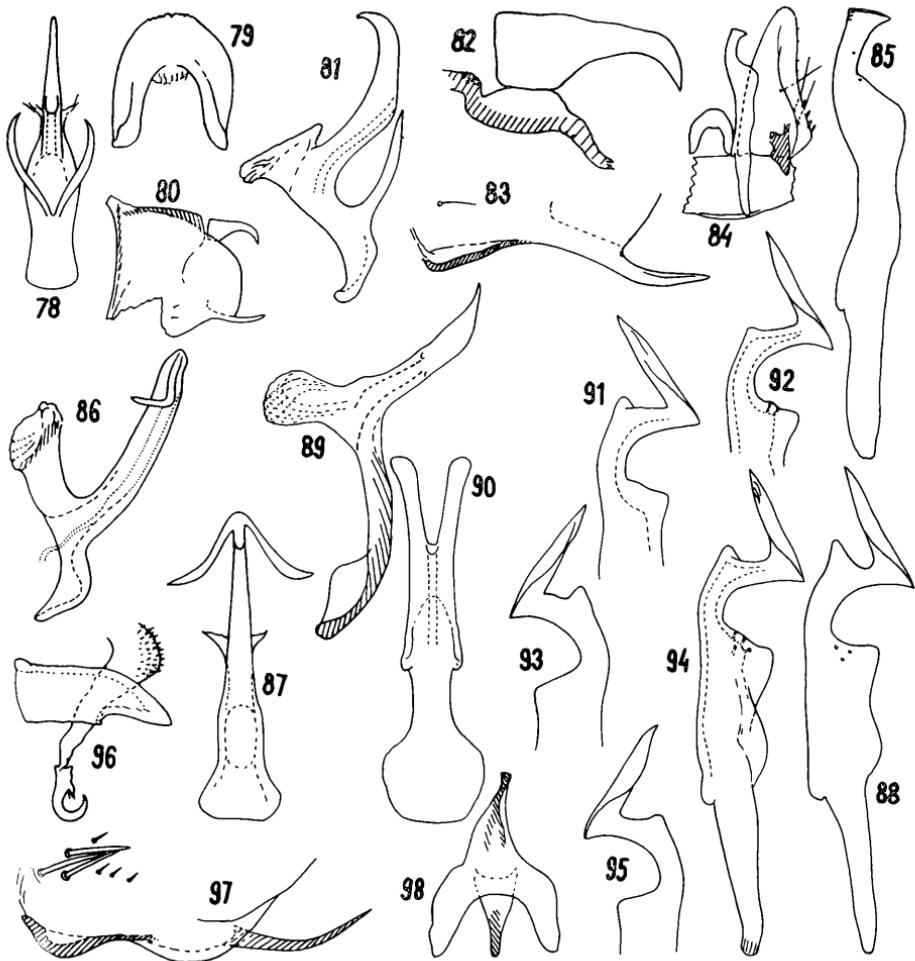
Holotype male, Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad, Patancheru, July-Sept., 1980, BERNAYS and WOODHEAD. (BM)

Urmila gen. n.

Type species *Urmila tripunctata* sp. n.

Body proportions similar to these of *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON but vertex shorter (Fig. 35), profile of face convex (Fig. 36) and face broad (Fig. 40).

Wings (Figs. 34, 47) resembling these of *Tautoneura* ANUFR.

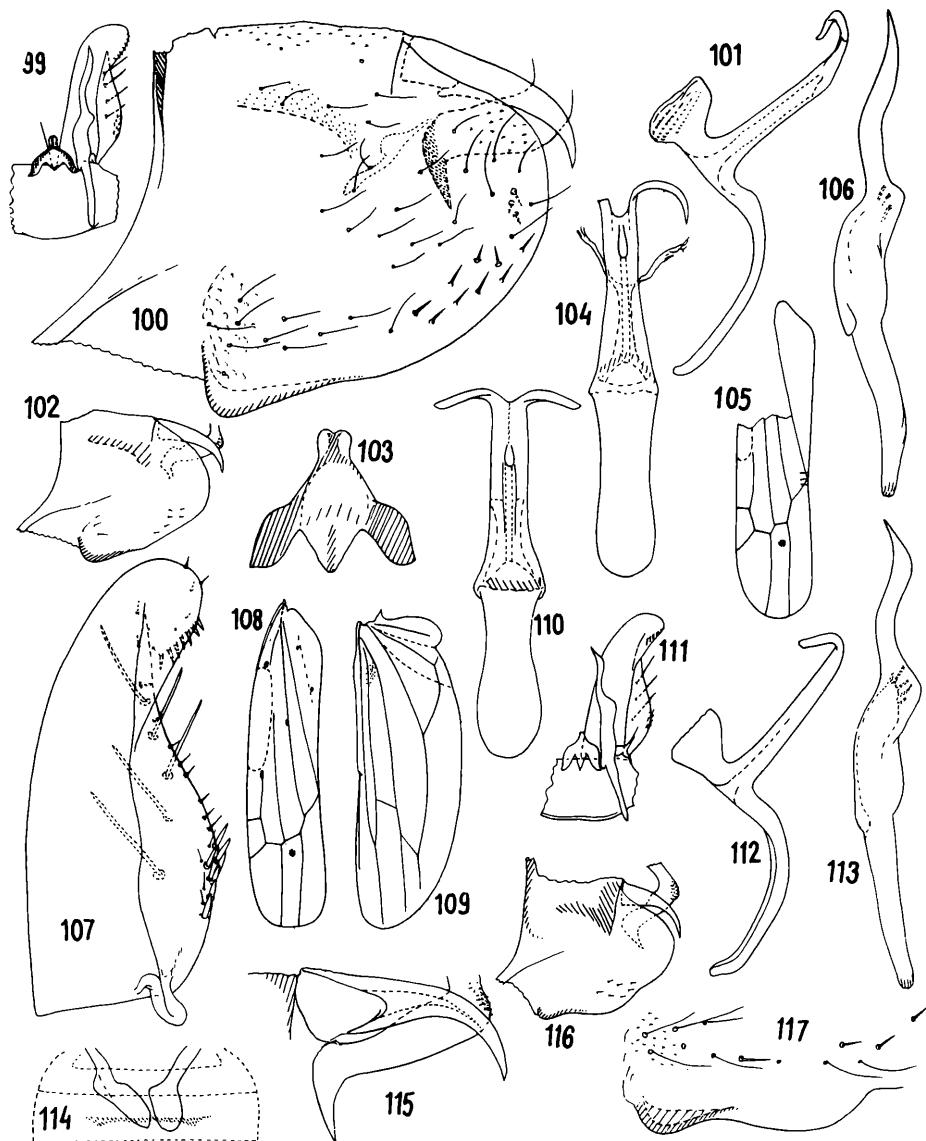


Figs. 78-98.

Tautoneura erythropunctata (RAM. et MENON): 78-85. — *T. tripunctula* (MEL.) 86, 87. — *T. dukara dukara* DWOR.: 88. — *T. dukara fusa* subsp. n.: 89-98.

Genital capsule cylindrical. Anal tube short, its both extensions connected with lamellate dorsal part of atrial rim of penis (Figs. 39). Well developed upper appendage at pygophore connected also with extension of anal tube (Fig. 44). Manubrium of penis attached to caudal edge of connective. 9th male abdominal sternite short; 7th female abdominal sternite parallel-sided.

Pygophore side elongated, provided with longitudinal sclerotized ledge dorsally and oblique sclerotized streak centrally terminated on hind upper extension (Fig. 49). Both sides of pygophore connected with each other on almost whole distance of basal part. Setosity reduced, consisting of several gracile microsetae, not numerous rigid microsetae on mesal membrane and macrosetae at basal lower angle. The macrosetae differentiated in size, shifted basad (Fig. 44).



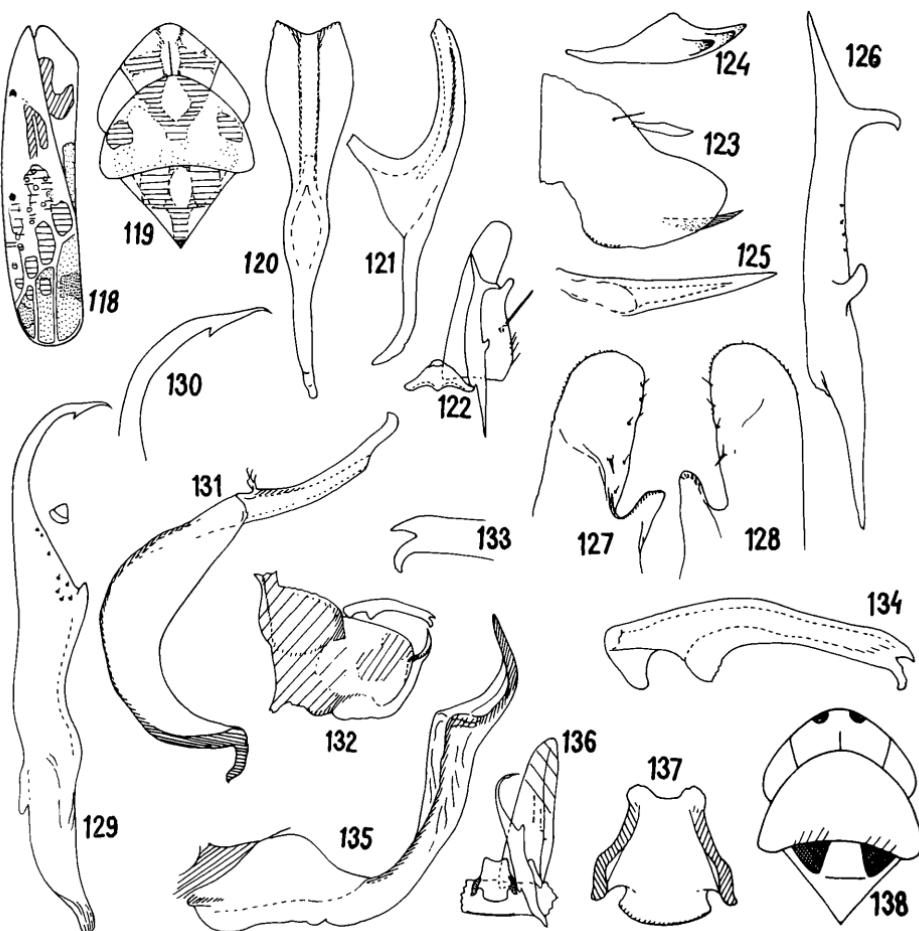
Figs. 99–117 *Tautoneura eda* sp. n.: 99–106. — *T. kira* sp. n. 107–117

Subgenital plate large, lamellate, setosity reduced (Figs. 38, 46).

Paramere (Figs. 45, 46) as in *Ajika* DWOR.

Connective (Figs. 46, 48) lamellate, sclerotized at sides, semimembranous centrally. Penis (Figs. 42, 43) with well developed atrial rim expanded laterad, sclerotized apical processes and ventral gonopore.

Abdominal apodemes (Fig. 37) as in *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON.



Figs. 118–138.

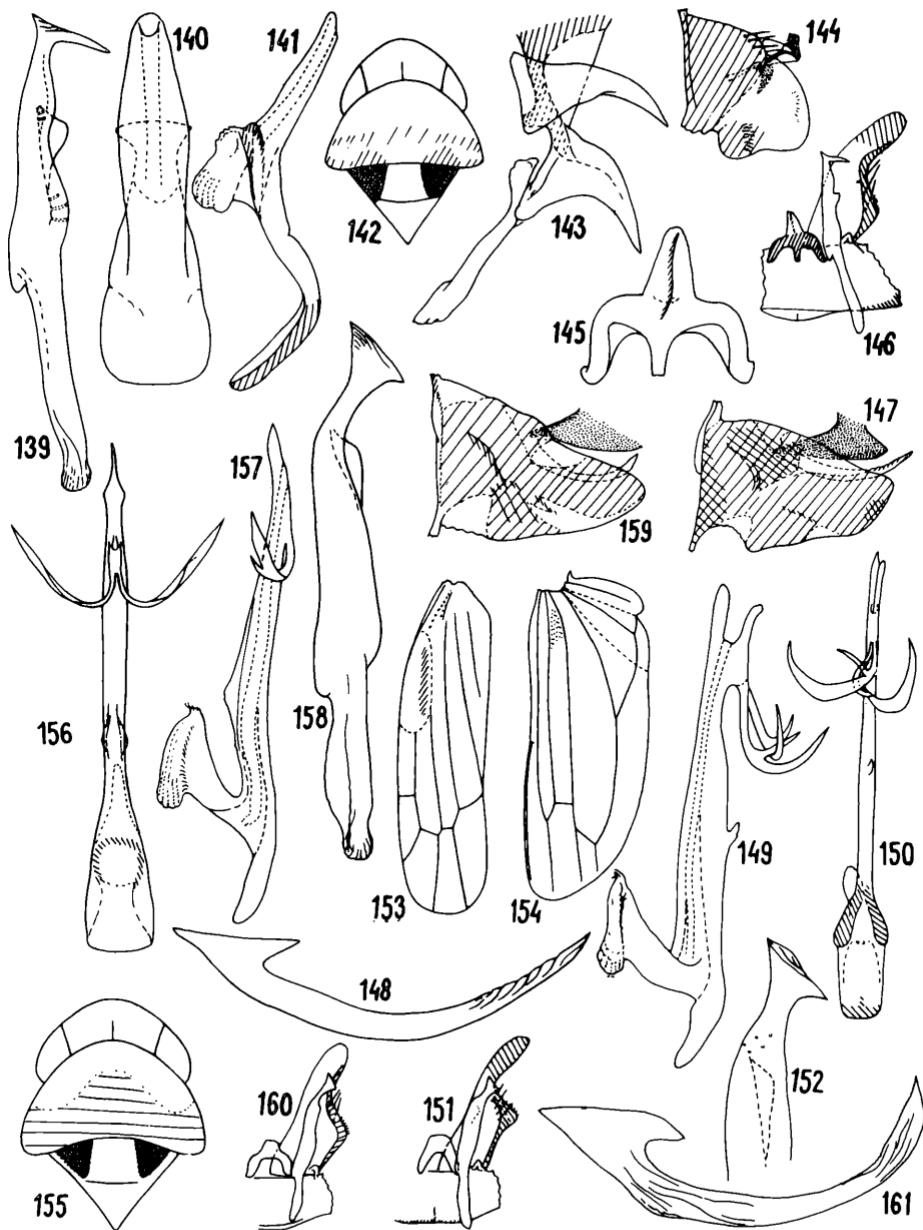
Bakshia australis sp. n.: 118–128. 127+128: terminal parts of subgenital plates. — *Gambialoa atropunctata* sp. n.: 129–138. 129: paramere, beside hand-made drawing of peg-like microseta.

***Urmila tripunctata* sp. n. (Figs. 34–49)**

Vertex and upper side of thorax yellow, face paler. Anterior margin of pronotum ivory. Basal triangles and a patch at apex of scutellum (Fig. 35) dark brown. Fore wing semitransparent yellowish, wax-field and apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of clavus darker, veins whitish, brownish patch at tip of clavus (Fig. 34), 1–3 apical cells slightly infuscated. Apex of valva blackish-brown. Length ♂ 2.4 mm, ♀ 2.4–2.6 mm.

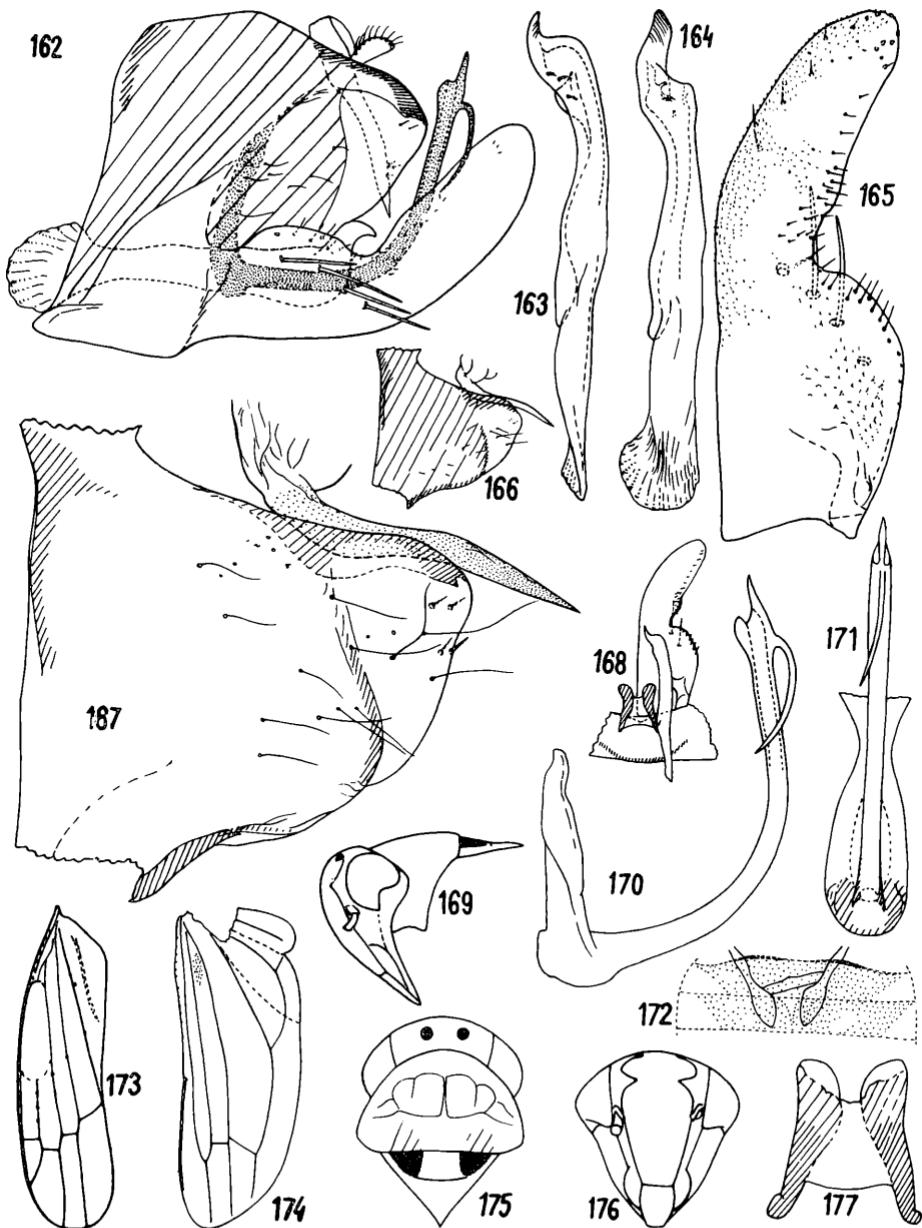
The most characteristic for the new species are shape of penis (Figs. 42, 43) and caudal extension of paramere (Fig. 45).

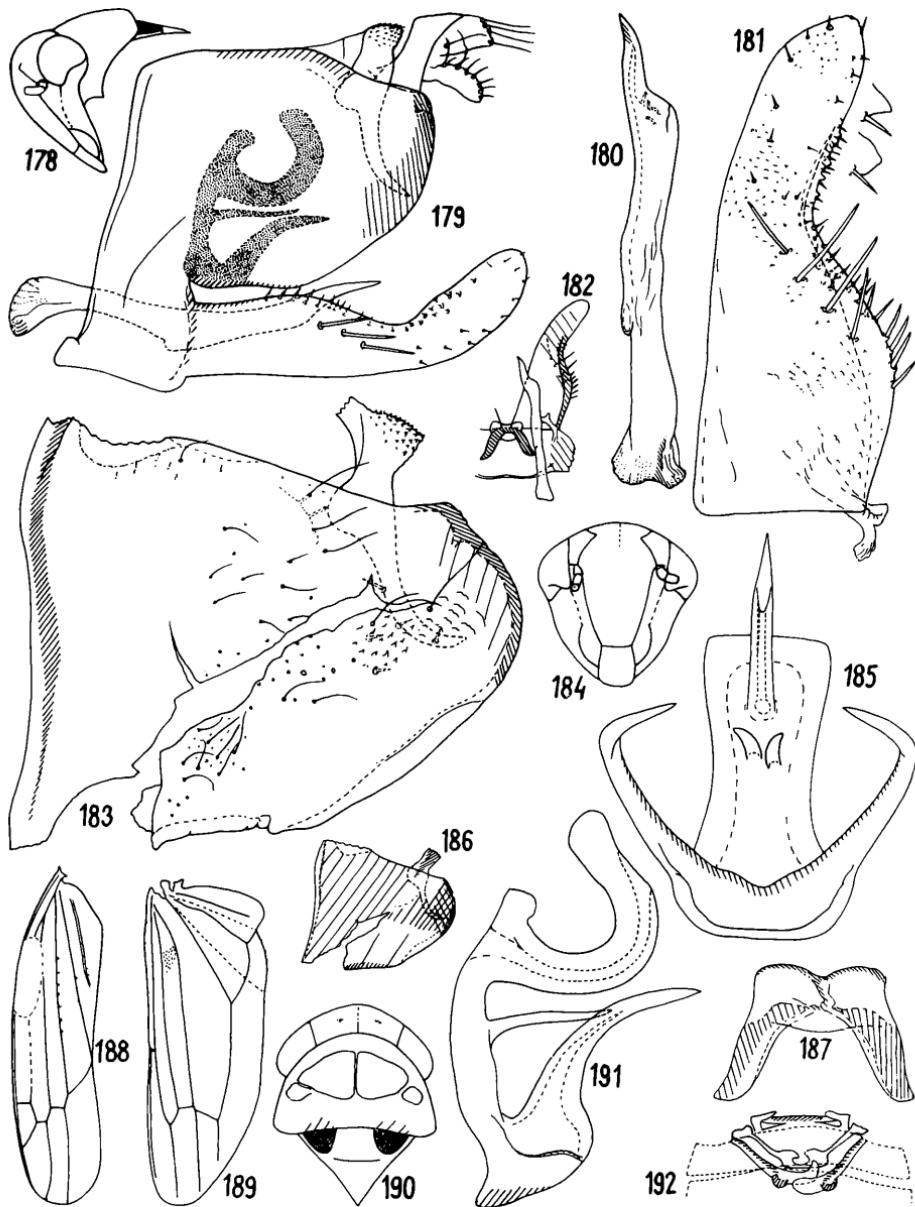
Holotype male and **paratypes** 6 ♀♀, Karnataka, Nandi Hills, Aug. 8, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (D, BM)



Figs. 139-161.

Salka bimaculata sp. n.: 139-146, 143: upper pygophore appendage, anal tube appendage and sclerotized bar connecting with penis. — *Seriana coerulescens* (DIST.) 147-155, 153-155 female, holotype. — *S. kotwica* sp. n.: 156-161.

Figs. 162-177 *Hajra iridescens* sp. n.**Ambara gen. n.**Type-species *Ambara acauda* sp. n.Body form (Figs. 61, 63, 64) and wings venation (Figs. 55, 56) resemble these of *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON.

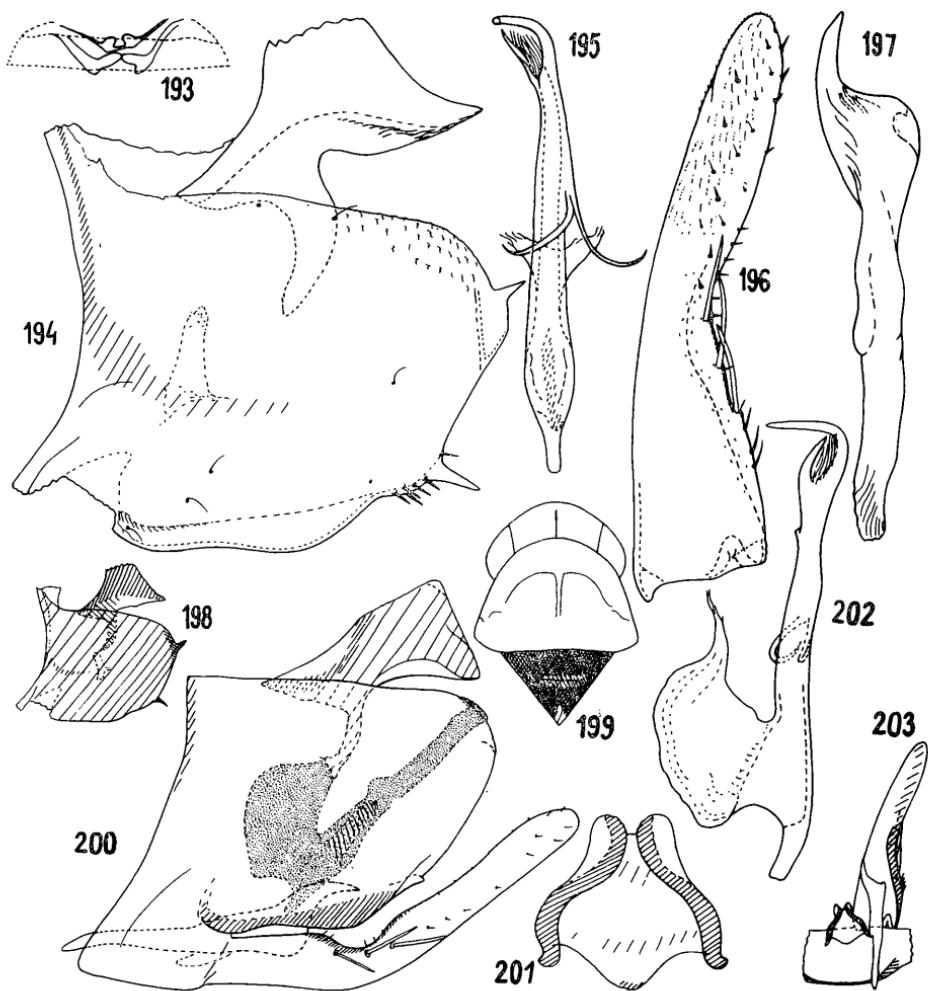


Figs. 178-192.

Sajda flava sp. n. 181 subgenital plate, beside hand-made drawing of marginal microsetae with their surroundings.

Genital capsule almost spherous (Fig. 50), proportions like these of *Tautoneura* ANUFR. but anal tube short and feebly sclerotized. Dorsal apodeme of penis connected with pygophore appendage through sclerotized bar movably attached to both.

Pygophore side proportions and sclerotization similar to these of *Lectotypella* DWOR. but setosity quite different (Figs. 51, 52).

Figs. 193-203. *Koperta bidentata* sp. n.

Subgenital plate as in *Molopopterus* JAC. but macrosetae bigger and marginal microsetae of „basal group” thickened (Fig. 60).

Paramere (Figs. 50, 54, 59) resembling that of *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON.

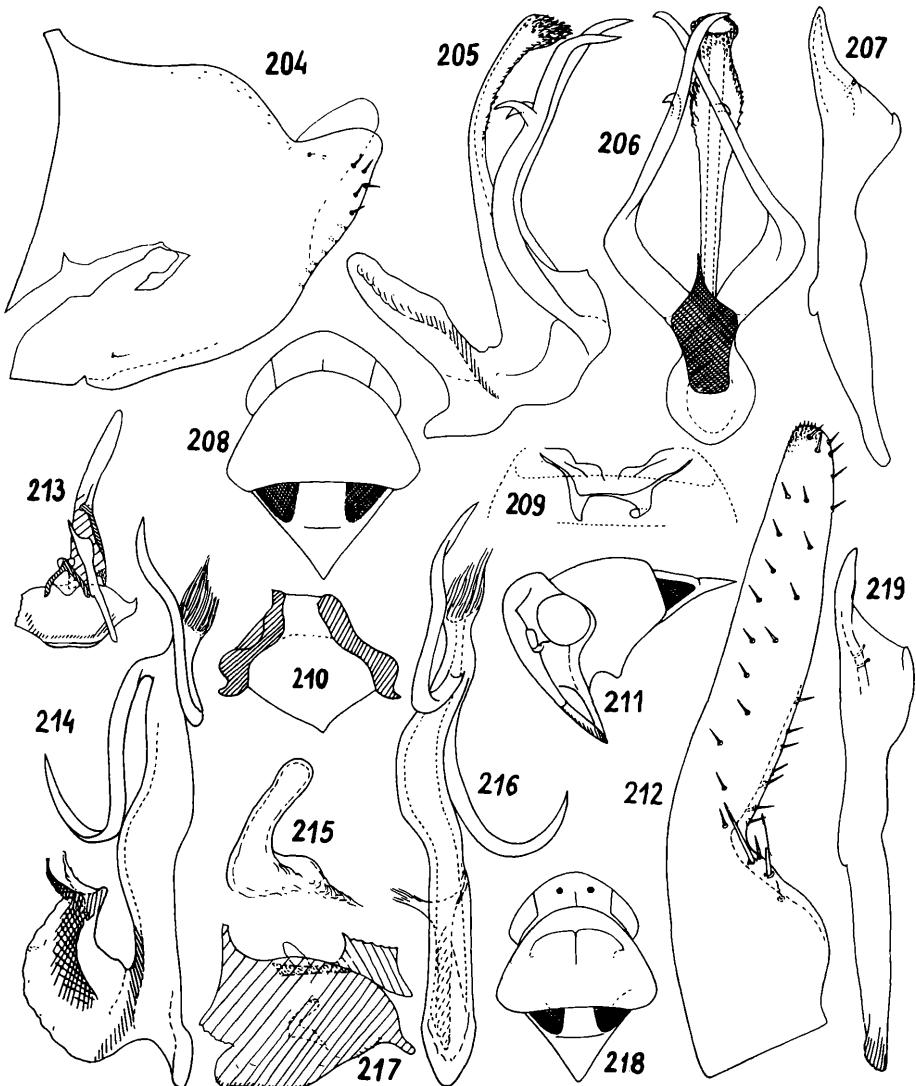
Penis structure (Fig. 58) similar to that of *Molopopterus* JAC. but basal part of manubrium expanded laterad (Fig. 57).

Connective trilobate (Fig. 62), penis articulated at its midlength.

Abdominal apodemes (Fig. 53) like these of *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON.

Ambara acauda sp. n. (Figs. 50-64)

Yellowish-white. Centre of pronotum and centre of its hind part golden-yellow. A blackish patch at tip of scutellum (Fig. 64). Fore wing semitransparent, whitish; clavus

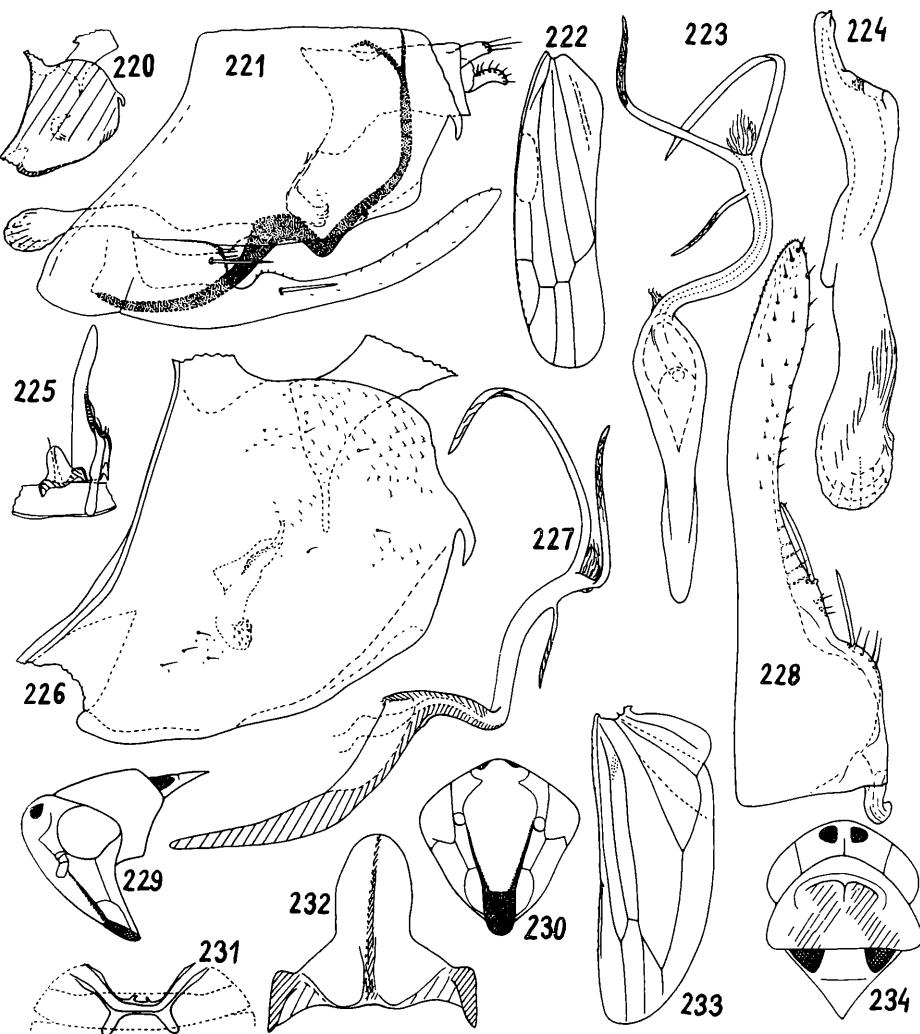


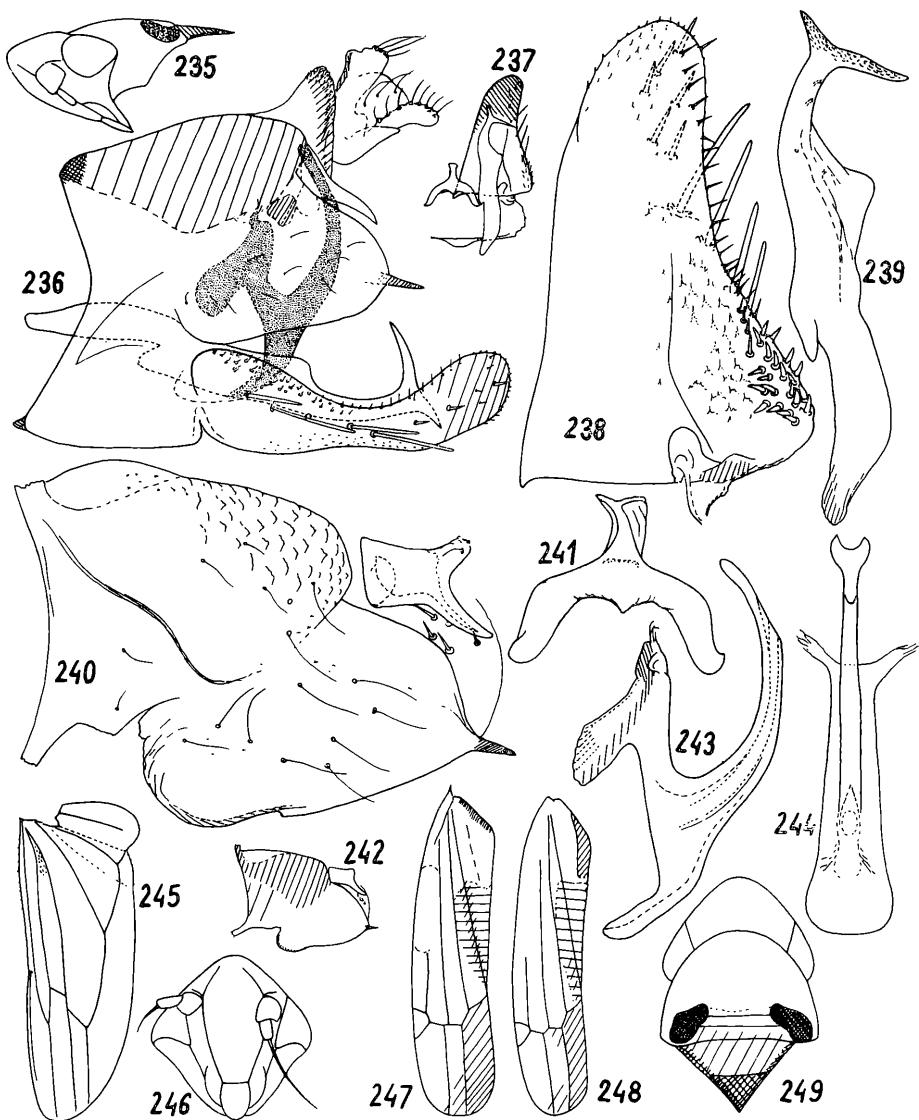
Figs. 204–219.
Koperta guttulata (DIST.) 204–212. — *K. scoliosa* sp. n.: 213–219. 215: sclerotization at inner membrane of pygophore side.

yellow with indistinct infuscated pattern (Fig. 55), veins yellowish-white. Length ♂ ♀ 3.2–3.4 mm.

The most characteristic for this species are, shape of upper pygophore appendage (Figs. 50, 51), apical part of paramere (Fig. 59) and penis (Figs. 57, 58).

H o l o t y p e male and **p a r a t y p e s** 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Karnataka, Jog Falls 1600 m. Feb. 4, 1978. **P a r a t y p e s** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 km W of Yellapur, Nov. 15, 1977, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH; 1 ♀, Bhagamandal, Jan. 28, 1980, S. VIRAKTAMATH. (B, BM, D, O)

Figs. 220-234. *Witera semilunaris* sp. n.**Ratjalia gen. n.**Type species *Ratjalia plova* sp. n.Body form similar to that of *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON but vertex much shorter (Fig. 75).Wings venation as in *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON apart of submarginal vein at costal margin in hind wing (Fig. 70).Proportions of male genital capsule (Fig. 65) like these in *Tautoneura* ANUFR. but sclerotization and setosity different. Connections among anal tube, upper pygophore appendage and penis as in *Tautoneura* ANUFR. but anal tube without appendages. Pygophore side with longitudinal horizontal inner ledge in its midlength, rich sculp-



Figs. 235-249.

Goska sessilis sp. n. 247 brown pattern occurring in 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (also in holotype) –
248: brown pattern occurring in 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ of the type-series.

ture, characteristic pigmentation (Fig. 76) and arrangement of macrosetae (Fig. 68). Subgenital plate (Fig. 67), connective (Figs. 72, 73) and its connection with penis as in *Tautoneura* ANUFR.

Paramere (Figs. 73, 77) as in *Ratburella* RAM. et MENON but its upper part short and praepapical lobe broad basally.

Penis (Figs. 66, 71) similar to that in *Tautoneura* ANUFR. but atrium rather deep.

Ratjalia plova sp. n. (Figs. 65–77)

Sordid ochre-yellow. Transition vertex to face, patches at anterior margin and at sides of pronotum, centre of scutum and anterior part of scutellum, ivory (Fig. 75). Fore wing semitransparent, sordid yellowish with a brownish shade except apical cells, wax-field and a streak on corium along claval suture which are lighter. Length ♂ 2.8 mm.

Shape of penis (Figs. 66, 71) and paramere (Fig. 77) are specifically characteristic. Holotype male and paratype ♂ (preserved in glycerine), Karnataka, 18–25 km E of Mudigere, June 2, 1978, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH. (B, BM)

Tautoneura erythropunctata (RAMAKRISHNAN et MENON, 1973) (Figs. 78–85)

2 ♂♂, Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad, Patancheru, July–Sep., 1980, BERNAYS and WOODHEAD.

Erroneously synonymized with *Zygina arachisi* MATS. (DWORAKOWSKA & SCHI, 1978). Length ♂ about 2.0 mm.

Tautoneura tripunctula (MELICHAR, 1903) (Figs. 86, 87)

7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad, Patancheru, July–Sep., 1980, BERNAYS and WOODHEAD.

Tautoneura sanguinalis (DISTANT, 1918)

1 ♂, S India, T. V CAMPBELL.

Tautoneura klara DWORAKOWSKA, 1981

1 ♀, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, T. V CAMPBELL.

Tautoneura napa DWORAKOWSKA, 1981

8 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀, Karnataka, Nandi Hills, July 17, 1978, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH.

Tautoneura dukara fusa subsp. n. (Figs. 89–98)

External appearance as in nominate subspecies, perhaps clavus more yellow. Length ♂ 2.5–2.8 mm, ♀ 2.6–2.7 mm.

Male genital apparatus differs from that of *T. dukara dukara* DWOR. by slimmer upper part of paramere and by quite small ventral (inner) extension on it (Figs. 91–95, in Fig. 88 the same of *T. d. dukara*).

Holotype male and paratypes 15 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, Karnataka, Bannerghatta National Park, Aug. 9, 1979, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH. (B, BM, USNM, D, O).

Tautoneura eda sp. n. (Figs. 99–106)

Externally similar to *T. tripunctula* (MEL.) but vertex shorter. Fore wing (Fig. 105) semitransparent with a reddish patch at apex of clavus and a brownish one inside 2nd apical cell. Length ♂ 2.8 and 2.9 mm.

Penis appendages (Figs. 101, 104) thin and curved, apical part of paramere gradually narrowing (Figs. 99, 106).

Holotype male, Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, Aug. 17 Paratype ♂, Kodaikanal, Aug. 18, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (D, BM)

Tautoneura kira sp. n. (Figs. 107–117)

Body form as in *T. tripunctula* (MEL.). Fore wing semitransparent, whitish small black dots as in Fig. 108. Medial lobe of 7th female sternite produced caudad, truncate terminally. Length ♂ ♀ 2.6–3.0 mm.

Male genital apparatus resembles that of *T. eda* sp. n. but penis appendages (Figs. 110, 112) broad, apical part of paramere (Figs. 111, 113) broadened subapically and upper pygophore appendage arcuate.

Holotype male and **paratypes** 41 ♂♂, 53 ♀♀, Tamil Nadu, Lovedale nr Ootacamund, Rubus, Aug. 13, 1979; **paratypes** 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, Wellington, Aug. 12, 1979; 2 ♀♀, Kodaikanal, Aug. 18, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA; **paratypes** 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Ootacamund, Aug. 13, 1979, S. VIRAKTAMATH. (D, BM, B, USNM, FRI, O)

Bakshia australis sp. n. (Figs. 118–128)

Face pale with some infuscations in lower part and comma-like brownish patches below bases of antennae. Vertex and upper side of thorax ivory with orange patches (striped in Fig. 119) and beige transverse fascia at hind margin of pronotum. Apex of scutellum black. Fore wing whitish with dark brown patches at both ends of wax-field, brownish pattern in distal half (spotted in Fig. 118) and ochre-yellow (obliquely striped) or reddish-orange (transversely striped in Fig. 118) patches. Length ♂ 2.8–2.9 mm.

The main differences between male genital apparatus of the new species and that of *B. bakshii* DWOR. are: penis stem expanded laterad (Fig. 120), large dorsal tooth of paramere (Figs. 122, 126) and lamellate and dentate upper pygophore appendage (Fig. 124).

Holotype male and **paratypes** 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (all males mutilated by unidentified parasite), Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, Aug. 17, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (ISEZ, D, BM, USNM, FRI)

Gambialoa atropunctata sp. n. (Figs. 129–138)

Head and upper side of thorax ochre, hind margin of pronotum, scutum and scutellum lighter. Lower part of anteclypeus brownish. Two patches at transition vertex to face (Fig. 138), eyes and basal triangles, black. Fore wing light greyish-brown, veins darker, wax-field brown. Length ♂ 3.35 mm.

Penis (Fig. 131) and pygophore (Figs 132–135) resemble these of *G. nigra* DWOR. differing from it by shorter apical extension of penis, quite solid lower pygophore appendage and by almost straight and bifurcated apically upper appendage at pygophore. Paramere (Figs. 129, 130, 136) very slim. Central lobe of connective (Figs. 136, 137) very broad.

Holotype male, Tamil Nadu, Yercaud, Sep. 18, 1978, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH. **Paratype** ♀, Tamil Nadu, Conoor, Sim's Park, Aug. 11, 1979, S. VIRAKTAMATH. (B)

Salka zeltava DWORAKOWSKA, 1981

1 ♂, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, T. V CAMPBELL; 1 ♀, Kodaikanal, Aug. 18, 1979, S. VIRAKTAMATH.

Salka bimaculata sp. n. (Figs. 139–146)

Head and upper side of thorax ochre-orange, scutum and scutellum darker, outer parts of genae yellowish-white. Basal triangles brown. Wide brownish-ochre transverse fascia at hind margin of pronotum (Fig. 142). Fore wing brownish, veins and costal area darker, wax-field blackish-brown. Length ♂ 4.4 mm.

Male genital apparatus resembles that of *S. zeltava* DWOR. differing mainly by penis stem narrowing apicad (Figs. 140, 141) and by slim apical part of paramere (Fig. 139). **Holotype** male, Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, Aug. 17, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (BM)

Seriana coerulescens (DISTANT, 1918) **comb. n.** (*Typhlocyba*) (Figs. 147–155)

4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, T. V CAMPBELL.

A broad ochre-yellow stripe at hind margin of pronotum. Basal triangles blackish. Wax-field dark brown. Length ♂ 4.5–4.8 mm, ♀ 4.7–5.0 mm.

Seriana kotwica sp. n. (Figs. 156–161)

Similar to *S. coeruleascens* (DIST.) but slimmer, ochre-yellow patch on pronotum spread more cephalad and fore wing whitish-grey. Length ♂ 4.5 and 4.6 mm.

Male genital apparatus resembles that of *S. widlasta* DWOR. and differs from it mainly by ventral penis appendages larger, bifurcated subapically and situated on a common stalk (Figs. 156, 157) and by poorly sculptured and curved apically pygophore appendage (Fig. 161).

Holotype male, Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, Aug. 17, 1979. S. VIRAKTAMATH. **Paratype** ♂, „Silver Cascade“ Aug. 18, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (B, BM)

Seriana atrosignata (DISTANT, 1918)

1 ♂, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, T. V CAMPBELL.

Seriana fuscofasciata (DISTANT, 1918)

2 ♀♀, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, T. V CAMPBELL.

Hajra gen. n.

Type species *Hajra iridescent* sp. n.

Head and thorax (Figs. 169, 175, 176) similar to these of *Thaia* GHAURI apart of bigger eyes, narrower upper part of frontoclypeus and absence of coronal suture.

Fore wing (Fig. 173) as in *Thaia* GHAURI.

Hind wing (Fig. 174) resembles that of *Thaia* GHAURI but cu_1 - cu_2 cross-vein shifted basad.

Genital capsule (Fig. 162) resembles that of *Thaia* GHAURI in respect to anal tube, pygophore side and penis connection. First limb of anal tube short, semimembranous, provided with well sclerotized process.

Both sides of pygophore connected with each other on quite long distance, sclerotized as in *Nlunga* DWOR. (Fig. 167) but basal part terminated on a sclerotized ledge. The main difference in comparison with that of *Thaia* GHAURI is presence of dorsal sclerotization of terminal part of the lobe and also several gracile microsetae there.

Subgenital plate (Figs. 165, 168) similar to that of *Vermara* DWOR. but more flat and provided with bigger macrosetae and numerous microsetae in midlength of outer margin.

Connective (Figs. 168, 177) flat, consisting of two bars connected by a membranous lamella.

Paramere (Figs. 163, 164) as in *Thaia* GHAURI.

Penis (Figs. 170, 171) as in *Thaia* GHAURI.

Abdominal apodemes (Fig. 172) very short.

Hajra iridescent sp. n. (Figs. 162–177)

Head and thorax pale yellowish with two roundish patches on vertex and basal triangles, black (Fig. 175). Fore wing whitish, semitransparent, veins white. Apical cells slightly smoked. Length ♂ 4.6 and 5.0 mm, ♀ 4.6–5.3 mm.

In male genital apparatus the most characteristic is termination of penis stem (Figs. 170, 171).

Holotype male and **paratypes** 2 ♀♀, Karnataka, Nagarahole, Jan. 17, 1978, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH. **Paratypes** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kerala, Walayar forest, Aug. 15, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (B, BM, D)

Sajda gen. n.

Type-species *Sajda flava* sp. n.

Externally similar to *Thaia* GHAURI but medial suture visible in upper part of frontoclypeus, lower part of face very broad, anteclypeus broadened apically (Fig. 184) and profile of frontoclypeus convex at the level of antennae (Fig. 178).

Wings as in *Thaia* GHAURI but narrower (Figs. 188, 189).

Genital capsule (Fig. 179) similar to that of *Hajra* gen. n.

Pygophore side unilobate, more sclerotized dorsally and at base (Fig. 186), terminated on a sclerotized ledge and provided with numerous gracile microsetae centrally (Fig. 123).

Subgenital plate (Fig. 181) resembles that of *Andrabia* AHMED but marginal microsetae quite large basally in *Sajda* gen. n.

Paramere (Figs. 180/182) as in *Hajra* gen. n.

Connective (Figs. 182, 187) U-shaped.

Penis (Figs. 185, 191) well sclerotized. No dorsal apodeme but well developed manubrium bearing appendages.

Abdominal apodemes (Fig. 192) very short.

***Sajda flava* sp. n. (Figs. 178–192)**

Head and pronotum yellow, face centrally and vertex with an ochre tint. Scutum and scutellum pale yellowish. Eyes and basal triangles black. Fore wing semitransparent, whitish, smoked apically, veins white. Length ♂ 4.3–4.5 mm, ♀ 4.0–4.5 mm.

The most characteristic for the new species is shape of penis (Figs. 185, 191). In mutilated specimens anal tube appendage and lower manubrial appendage are less curved and upper manubrial appendage often situated near to the base of penis stem.

Holotype male and paratypes 13 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, Karnataka, Nandi Hills, Mar. 28, 1979, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH. Paratypes 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, Nandi Hills, June 22, 1979; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Nandi Hills, June 29, 1979, S. VIRAKTAMATH. (B, BM, D, USNM, O)

***Koperta officiosa* DWORAKOWSKA, 1981**

2 ♂♂, Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, Aug. 18, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, „Silver Cascade“, Aug. 17, 1979, S. VIRAKTAMATH.

***Koperta bidentata* sp. n. (Figs. 193–203)**

Centre of face, vertex and anterior part of pronotum citrine-yellow. Lateral parts of genae whitish. Centre and hind part of pronotum whitish-grey. An oval patch in lower part and centre of anteclypeus, scutum and scutellum (Fig. 199), blackish-brown. Fore wing semitransparent, whitish, wax-field brown. Length ♂ 3.3–3.6 mm, ♀ 3.2–3.7 mm.

The new species differs from the others by two short processes at pygophore side (Figs. 194, 198) and by thin and short asymmetrical processes at penis stem (Figs. 195, 202).

Penis processes in *K. guttulata* (DIST.) are symmetrical (Figs. 205, 206) and bifurcated.

Holotype male and paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, Aug. 18, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA; paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Shambaganur, Aug. 17, 1979, S. VIRAKTAMATH. (BM, D, B)

***Koperta scoliosa* sp. n. (Figs. 213–219)**

Centre of vertex and anterior part of pronotum yellowish. Lateral parts of genae whitish. Centre and hind part of pronotum olivaceous-grey. $\frac{4}{5}$ of anteclypeus, eyes, basal triangles and wax-field, blackish. A medial streak on frontoclypeus tapering apicad and two small roundish patches on vertex (Fig. 218), brown. Scutum and scutellum sordid whitish. Fore wing whitish, its costal margin and apical $\frac{1}{3}$ smoked; apical veins infusca-

ted. Length ♂ 4.1 mm.

Penis (Figs. 214, 216) differs from that of *K. officiosa* DWOR. by shape of processes of which the ventral is more straight in the new species and the dorsal one is inflexed dorsad apically while in *K. officiosa* DWOR. it is directed ventrad.

Holotype male and **paratype** ♂, Karnataka, Bhagamandal, Jan. 26, 1980, S. VI-RAKTAMATH. (B, BM)

Witera gen. n.

Type-species *Witera semilunaris* sp. n.

Externally resembling robust representatives of *Dorycnia* DWOR.

Wings shape and venation (Figs. 222, 233) as in *Dorycnia* DWOR.

Genital capsule elongated (Fig. 221) with almost not developed anal tube appendage.

Hind margin of 7th female sternite almost straight.

Witera gen. n. is closely related to *Dorycnia* DWOR. differing chiefly by well developed inner sclerotized lamallae at pygophore side (Figs. 221, 226), absence of dorsal apodeme at atrial rim of penis (Figs. 223, 227), penis articulated with connective at its cephalic margin ventrally, and by short and broad face (Fig. 230).

Witera semilunaris sp. n. (Figs. 220–234)

Background of head and upper side of thorax pale beige, lower part of frontoclypeus infuscated. Margins of frontoclypeus below bases of antennae and whole anteclypeus as well as two triangular patches on vertex (Fig. 234), blackish-brown. Basal triangles blackish. Fore wing light greyish with an olivaceous tint, veins and margins slightly darker, wax-field yellowish. Length ♂ 3.5 mm.

In male genital apparatus penis (Figs. 223, 227), apical part of paramere (Fig. 224) and pygophore structure (Fig. 226) are specifically characteristic.

Holotype male and **paratype** ♀, Karnataka, 13 km N of Mulbagala, Apr. 13, 1977, C. A. VIRAKTAMATH. (B)

Goska gen. n.

Type-species *Goska sessilis* sp. n.

Body form resembling that of *Rhusia* THERON but pronotum (Fig. 249) longer, lower part of face broader (Fig. 246) and basal limbs of antennae extremely large.

Wings form and venation (Figs. 245, 247, 248) similar to these of *Rhusia* THERON but 4th apical cell in fore wing smaller and hind wing membrane narrower.

Genital capsule (Fig. 236) consisting of differently sclerotized parts. Anal tube short, without processes, attached to free appendage at upper part of pygophore lobe. Dorsal apodeme of atrial rim of penis joined with the upper pygophore appendage through sclerotized knob-like ligament. Penis articulated with connective much before its caudal edge. Subgenital plate exceeding much beyond pygophore lobe.

Pygophore side sclerotized dorsally, both sides connected with each other through rather narrow dorsal bridge. There is a sclerotized terminal extension at terminal lobe. Setosity consists of not numerous gracile microsetae scattered on whole surface (Fig. 240) and rigid microsetae on inner membrane.

Subgenital plate short and broad, covered by very rich sculpture. Marginal microsetae numerous, thicker basad. Macrosetae long in midlength of the plate, small apicad (Fig. 233).

Paramere large, its all parts almost equally long. Several sensory pits on apical part and at base of praecapital lobe (Fig. 239).

Connective Y-shaped (Figs. 237, 241).

Penis sclerotized, atrial rim and its dorsal apodeme well developed, stem tubular (Figs. 243, 244).

Abdominal apodemes short.

Central lobe of 7th female sternite well developed.

Goska sessilis sp. n. (Figs. 235–249)

Vertex yellow, face paler. Pronotum yellow with large blackish-brown patches posteriorly and reddish transverse stripe between them (Fig. 249). Scutum and scutellum brown, laterally and apically. Fore wing whitish at costal margin, then yellowish. Reddish pattern marked by transverse stripes and the brown one by oblique stripes in Figs. 247, 248. Length ♂ 4.0–4.4 mm, ♀ 4.2–4.4 mm.

The most characteristic specifically are: penis (Figs. 243, 244), apex of paramere (Figs. 237, 239) and pygophore processes (Fig. 240).

Holotype male and **paratypes** 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Tamil Nadu, „Silver Cascade“ nr Shambaganur, tree, Aug. 18, 1979, I. DWORAKOWSKA. (BM, D, USNM, O)

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