



## Six new species of *Agalliopsis* from Southeastern Brazil (Insecta: Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Agalliinae)

ANA CLARA GONÇALVES<sup>1,2</sup>, GABRIEL MEJDALANI<sup>1</sup> & LUCI B. N. COELHO<sup>3</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: agalliinae@yahoo.com.br; mejdalan@acd.ufjr.br

<sup>2</sup>Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

<sup>3</sup>Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Caixa Postal 68044, 21944-970, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil. E-mail: lucibncoelho@ufjr.br

### Abstract

Six new species of *Agalliopsis* Kirkaldy, 1907 are described from the Atlantic Forest of Southeastern Brazil (Minas Gerais State): *A. variegata* sp. nov., *A. dutrai* sp. nov., *A. chaelata* sp. nov., *A. pentaspinata* sp. nov., *A. mutabilis* sp. nov., and *A. felixi* sp. nov. Illustrations of external features and male and female genitalic characters that distinguish the new taxa are given. Variation in the color pattern and male genitalic characters of *A. mutabilis* is recorded. The new taxa are assigned to species complexes within *Agalliopsis*.

**Key words:** taxonomy, morphology, leafhopper, Membracoidea, Neotropical Region

### Introduction

*Agalliopsis* Kirkaldy, 1907, type-species *Jassus novellus* Say, 1831, is apparently limited to the New World (Oman 1970). Many species in this genus were described by Oman (1933, 1934, 1938) in his works on North, Central, and South American faunas, respectively. Additional relevant contributions were published by Kramer (1964), Linnavuori & DeLong (1979), and Nielson & Godoy (1995), resulting in a total of approximately 110 Neotropical species. According to Nielson & Knight (2000), *Agalliopsis* is of probable Neotropical origin, having radiated to the Nearctic Region after South and North America were joined during the Miocene.

The posterior margin of the crown, which is sinuate or slightly curved behind the eyes, is an important diagnostic feature of *Agalliopsis* (Nielson & Godoy 1995). Besides the form of the posterior coronal margin, Oman (1933) and Nielson & Godoy (1995) have mentioned other features of *Agalliopsis*, such as: crown very short medially, generally longer near the eyes; face with interocellar distance greater than distance between ocelli and inner margin of eyes; pronotum surface slightly granulose; styles forked posteriorly; aedeagus frequently with processes. In their key to the Agalliinae genera of Central America, Nielson & Godoy (1995) used a combination of the interocellar distance and the form of the posterior coronal margin to distinguish *Agalliopsis* from other genera. Several groups of species have been recognized in the genus, e.g., *novella* complex (Oman 1970) and *sagittata*, *basispina*, *hamata*, and *cuculla* complexes (Nielson & Godoy 1995). *Agalliopsis* is a taxon of considerable economic importance. Examples of plants on which *Agalliopsis* species were recorded are common bean, lettuce, tomato, alfafa, and clover (Nielson 1968; Zanol & de Menezes 1982). Nielson (1968) reviewed *A. novella* as a vector in the United States of the potato yellow dwarf virus, clover club leaf virus, and wound tumor virus of clover.

In the present paper, six new *Agalliopsis* species are described from an area of Atlantic Forest in the Municipality of Viçosa, Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil. A brief description of the type locality was