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NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LEAFHOPPER IN THE TRIBE TINOBREGMINI
(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE: COELIDIINAE)

M. W. Nielson¹

ABSTRACT—A new genus, *Stenolidia*, and new species, *S. magna* (type species), are described and illustrated. *Stenolidia* from Guyana is the fifth genus in the tribe Tinobregmini and the third that has come to light since the tribe was revised in 1975.

Since the revision of the tribe Tinobregmini (Nielson 1975), two new genera, *Tantulidia* Nielson and *Corilidia* Nielson (Nielson 1979, 1982), have been described and assigned to the tribe. At this time I describe a new genus, *Stenolidia*, from Guyana and add a fifth member to the tribe that further broadens the tribal concept and distribution of the group.

The tribe Tinobregmini, *sensu stricto*, originally included only *Tinobregmus* Van Duzee from the southern United States. De-Long (1945) described additional species of *Tinobregmus* from Mexico; then he later (1969) described *Chilelana* from Chile and assigned it to the Tinobregmini. Narrow crowns, brachytery, and pronotal concealment of forewing bases were the primary characters that united these members of the tribe.

The recent addition of *Tantulidia* and *Corilidia* not only broadened the tribal concept but also coalesced the distributional gap between *Tinobregmus* and *Chilelana*. *Stenolidia* is placed in the tribe Tinobregmini with some reservations. Its external features are nearest to *Tantulidia*, but its aedeagal characters are closest to *Corilidia*. Therefore, it seems more appropriate to place *Stenolidia* in Tinobregmini than to erect a new tribe or relegate it to the tribe Coelidiini, to which it clearly does not belong. *Stenolidia* keys nearest to *Tantulidia* in my 1982 paper.

In addition to the aforementioned characters, the normal pronotum, scutellum, and forewings (not reduced) are now adjunct characters for the tribe. Except in *Corilidia* and *Stenolidia*, the aedeagal characters in the remaining described genera are quite diverse.

Stenolidia, n. gen.

Type-species: *Stenolidia magna*, n. sp.

Medium-sized, slender species. Similar to *Tantulidia* Nielson in general habitus but with distinctive male genital characters. Color black except for eyes and face.

Head much narrower than pronotum; crown elevated, very narrow and produced distally; eyes very large, elongate-ovoid; pronotum large, scutellum moderately large; forewing elongate, 5 apical and 3 antepical cells present, outer one closed; hind wing well developed; clypeus long, narrow, without median longitudinal carina; clypellus long, broad at distal 1/3.

MALE. Genitalia partially asymmetrical; pygofer broad with short caudodorsal process; aedeagus asymmetrical, long with dorsal processes near middle of shaft; connective Y-shaped, stout; style moderately long; plate long, narrow with subapical constriction.

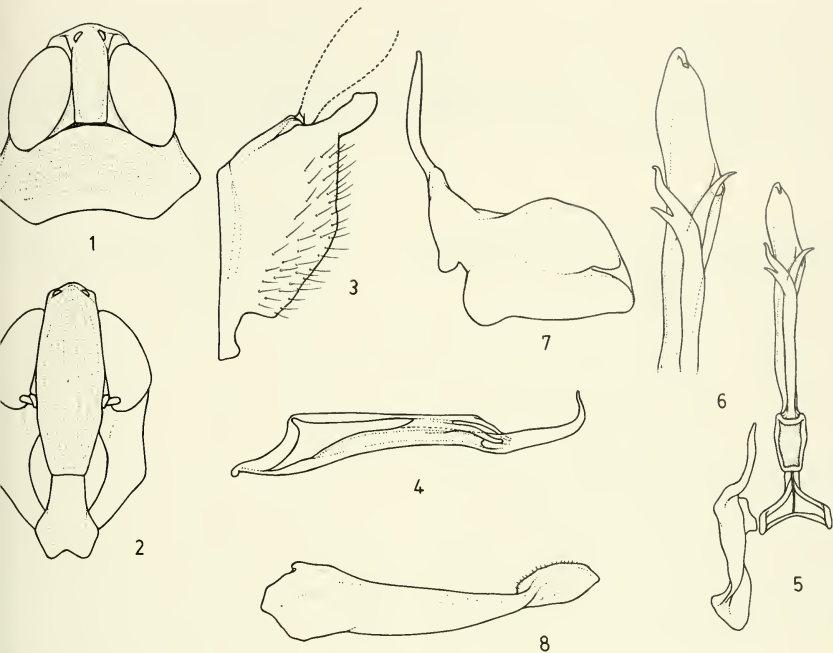
Stenolidia is known only by a single species from Guyana. It is nearest to *Tantulidia* in general habitus by not having the bases of the forewings concealed by the posterior margin of the pronotum and to *Corilidia* Nielson in certain aedeagal characters. The genus can be readily separated from these genera by the long, narrow elevated crown with parallel lateral margins and by the subapical constricted plate.

Stenolidia magna, n. sp.

Length: male 7.10 mm.

General color black except for light reddish brown eyes and deep tannish face, dark ochraceous areas in costa of forewings.

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Figs. 1-8. *Stenolidia magna*, n.sp.: 1, Head and pronotum, dorsal view. 2, Face. 3, Male pygofer, lateral view. 4, Aedeagus, lateral view. 5, Connective, aedeagus and right style, dorsal view. 6, Aedeagus distal enlargement, dorsal view. 7, Style, lateral view. 8, Plate, ventral view.

Head much narrower than pronotum (Fig. 1); crown very narrow, distinctly produced distally beyond anterior margin of eyes, width nearly $1/2$ width of eyes, prominently elevated above level of eyes, lateral margins parallel, slightly carinate; eyes very large, elongate-ovoid; pronotum large (atypical of tribe), length nearly equal to length of crown; scutellum moderately long; forewing elongate, appendix well developed; clypeus long and narrow, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, surface finely rugose anteriorly; clypellus long, lateral margins broad at distal $1/3$ (Fig. 1).

MALE. Pygofer broad with rectangular caudate lobe on caudodorsal margin (Fig. 3); aedeagus asymmetrical, long, broad at basal end (Fig. 4), with longitudinal transparent area along middle in lateral view (Fig. 4), compressed dorso-ventrally at distal $1/3$ with apex narrowed and curved dorsally in lateral view, two stout spines arising from dorsal surface of shaft

just distad of middle, the dorsal one slightly undulated with a secondary, short lateral process, ventral one single and slightly curved (Fig. 5, 6); gonopore subapical, opening near dorso-lateral margin of shaft; connective stout, Y-shape, with short stem; style short, broad basally and narrowed at distal half (Fig. 7); plate long and narrow, distinctive constriction subapically, with few microsetae apically (Fig. 8).

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype (male), GUYANA: New River, 750 ft, 1-5.V.1938, C. A. Hudson (BMNH).

REMARKS: *Stenolidia magna* is the only known representative of the genus and can be separated from species of other genera in the tribe by characters described above. It is the largest in size among all known species in the tribe.

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