A New Species of *Icaia* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) from Peru and New Records for *Icaia montana* DeLong from Argentina

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**Abstract:** A new species of leafhopper, *Icaia anteria*, is reported from Peru. We also report new distribution records for *Icaia montana* DeLong, which was previously known only from male specimens from Bolivia. We identified three female specimens from La Pampa and three males from La Pampa and Mendoza, Argentina. One female was macropterous, the other specimens were brachypterous.

The leafhopper genus *Icaia* was revised by Blocker (1983); here we report a new species from Peru, which is predominantly long-winged but some have submacropterous forewings. We also determined three female and three male specimens of *I. montana* DeLong from Argentina and discuss the new known distribution for the genus.

*Icaia anteria* new species

(Figs. 1–7)

Length of LW male 3.5 to 3.7 mm, SW male 3.3 mm (est.), LW female 3.9 mm, SW female 3.7 mm; head width of male 1.0 to 1.2, female 1.2 mm; pronotal width of male 1.0 to 1.1 mm, female 1.2 mm; interocular width of male 0.5 mm, female 0.6 mm; vertex length of male 0.3 to 0.4 mm, female 0.35 to 0.4 mm; pronotal length of male 0.35 to 0.45 mm, female 0.45 to 0.5 mm. Vertex length ¼ head width; interocular width ½ head width; pronotal length always exceeds vertex length.

Basic color stramineous but heavily darkened dorsally, forewings smoky basally, with appendix and apical cells transparent; face and remainder of venter stramineous with fuscous pattern.

Vertex with depression just posterior to anterior margin; vertex, anterior half of pronotum, and scutellum punctate; posterior half of pronotum transversely rugose (Fig. 1). Forewings macropterous to submacropterous (½ length of macropterous); brachypterous specimens not found. Hind wings well developed in macropterous specimens and reduced to stubs in submacropterous ones. Female abdominal sternum VII roundedly and deeply excavated, with side lobes slightly emarginate (Fig. 2).

Pygofer elongate, with numerous macrosetae on postero-dorsal third, excavated on ventral margin (Fig. 3); valve rounded on posterior margin, nearly as long medially as plate length; plates rounded posteriorly, with five or more randomly situated macrosetae, extending approximately half its length beyond valve (Fig. 4); connective shorter than style; style slender, with preapical lobe rounded with numerous small hairs, apex truncate (Fig. 5); aedeagus, in lateral view, abruptly narrowed from wide base and gradually tapered to apex (Fig. 6), apex with pair of processes having apices expanded in ventral view (Fig. 7).

Holotype male, Peru, Li: Canta, 28° 88', 2900 m (P. Lozada). Six male and two female paratypes, same data. Holotype and paratypes in Snow Entomological Museum, Kansas University; paratypes in the KSU collection, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Peru.

*I. anteria* is related to *appendiculata* and will key to this species in Blocker (1983); it can be readily distinguished by the shape of the apices of the processes on the shaft of the aedeagus. Evolutionarily, it is a sister to *appendiculata*, separated by the autapomorphic characteristic shape of the processes at the apex of the aedeagus. The forewings of one male and three female paratypes are submacropterous; the holotype and other paratypes are macropterous.

*Icaia montana* DeLong

(Fig. 8)

Length of male 2.4 to 2.7 mm, female 3.4 to 3.5 mm; head width of male 0.95 to 1.1 mm, female 1.1 to 1.2 mm; pronotal width of male 0.9 to 1.05 mm, female 1.05 to 1.2 mm; interocular width of

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Figs. 1–8. *Icaia antera*: 1, vertex, pronotum, and scutellum, dorsal view; 2, female sternum VII, ventral view; 3, pygofer, lateral view; 4, valve and plate, ventral view; 5, style, dorsal (broad) aspect; 6, aedeagus, lateral view; 7, apex of aedeagus, ventral view. *Icaia montana*: 8, female sternum VII, ventral view.

Male 0.4 to 0.45 mm, female 0.5 to 0.55 mm; vertex length of male 0.3 mm, female 0.3 to 0.35 mm; pronotal length of male 0.3 to 0.35 mm, female 0.3 to 0.45 mm. Female measurements include the macropterous specimen which has a larger pronotum than specimens with brachypterous wings.

Description as in DeLong (1983) and Blocker (1983), with the following additions: the forewings in brachypterous specimens exposed 2.5 pregnatal abdominal terga. Hind margin of female seventh sternum with a deep excavation medially and side lobes extended on posterolateral margin (Fig. 8).

The three female specimens were from Argentina: Guatrache, LP, 20 Feb. 1927; three males were collected from Portrerillos, Mend. (3 Dec. 1926), from Colonia Alvear, Mend. (23 Dec. 1926), and from Alpachiri, LP (21 Feb. 1927). All were collected by C. F. Henderson and are deposited in the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC.

These new records extend the range of the genus into the grasslands of Argentina; the presently
reported range is from Ecuador through Peru and Bolivia (Blocker, 1983). *Icaia* spp. are undoubtedly grass feeders like the closely related genus *Athysanella* (which extends as far south as Guerrero, Mexico) and other members of the tribe Doraturini.

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