

## A New Species of the Genus *Incasa* Gnezdilov et O'Brien (Homoptera, Fulgoroidea: Issidae) from Peru

V. M. Gnezdilov

Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 199034 Russia  
e-mail: vmgnezdilov@mail.ru

Received January 17, 2013

**Abstract**—A new species of the formerly monotypical genus *Incasa* Gnezdilov et O'Brien, 2008 belonging to the tribe Issini is described from Peru. A key to species of *Incasa* is provided.

**DOI:** 10.1134/S0013873813070129

The monotypical genus *Incasa* was established (Gnezdilov, O'Brien, 2008) in the tribe Issini Spinola for *Hysteropterum riobambae* Schmidt, 1910 described from Ecuador (Schmidt, 1910). Another species of this genus has been found in Peru where the fauna of Issidae remains almost unstudied: only 3 species of the genus *Thionia* Stål, 1859, described by Melichar (1906), are known from this country.

Type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collections of the British Museum of Natural History (London, Great Britain; BMNH) and of the

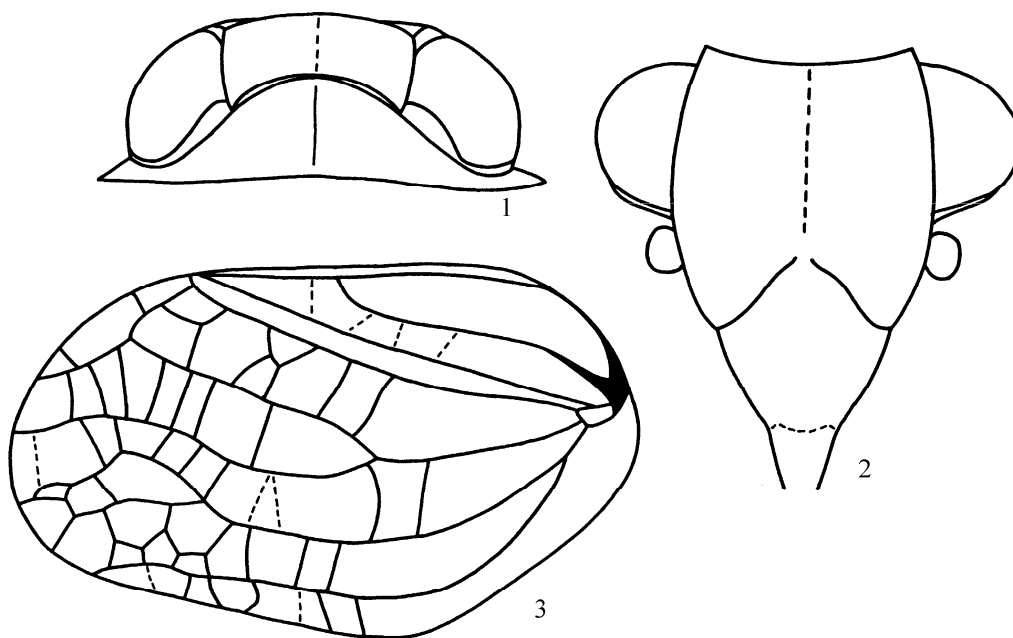
Zoological Institute, the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia; ZIN).

### FAMILY ISSIDAE SPINOLA

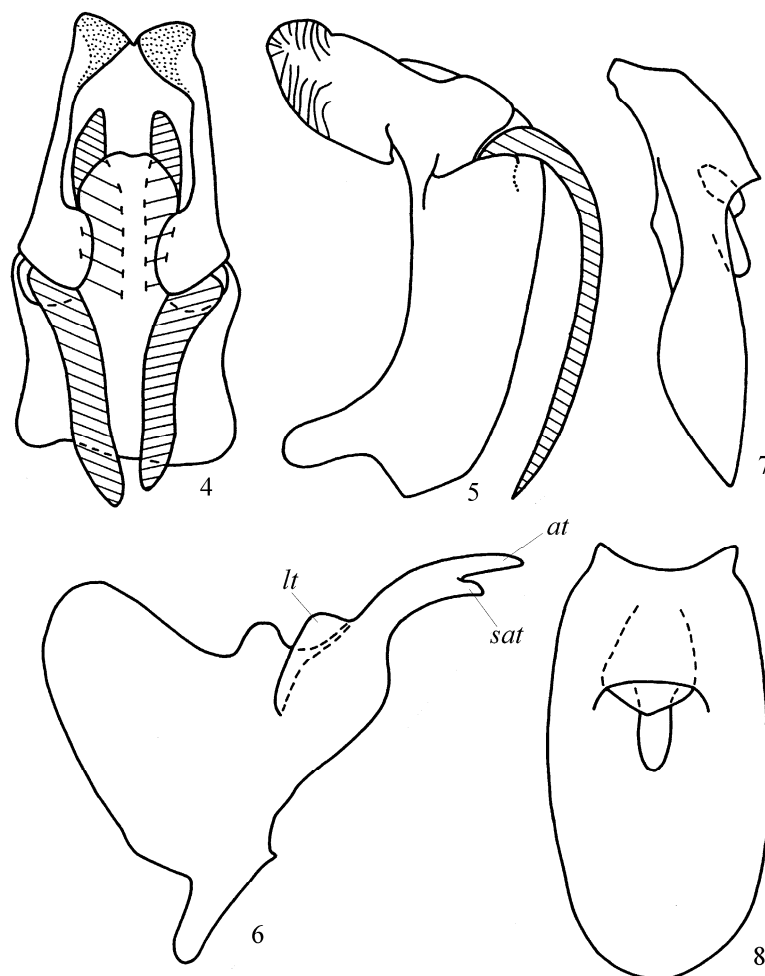
Genus *INCASA* Gnezdilov et O'Brien, 2008

*Incasa andina* Gnezdilov, sp. n. (Figs. 1-8)

**Description.** Metope with weak median carina extending from its upper edge to metopoclypeal suture arcuately running into metope (Fig. 2). Lateral carinae of metope subparallel to each other, sublateral carinae



**Figs. 1-3.** *Incasa andina* sp. n., female, paratype: (1) head and pronotum, dorsal view, (2) face; (3) fore wing.



**Figs. 4–8.** *Incasa andina* sp. n., male genitalia, holotype: (4, 5) penis, ventral and lateral view; (6) stylus, lateral view; (7, 8) anal tube, lateral and dorsal view; *at*, apical tooth; *lt*, lateral tooth; *sat*, subapical tooth.

absent. Upper edge of metope slightly arcuately bent. Clypeus without carinae. Coryphe transverse, anterior margin slightly obtuse-angular or arcuately projecting (Fig. 1). Margins of coryphe keel-shaped protruding. Pronotum shorter than mesonotum, with weak median carina. Mesonotum with lateral carinae. Fore wing distinctly longer than abdomen, with hypocostal plate, R 2 M 2 CuA 1 with cross-veins between them [erroneously given “distally” in the original Russian text.— Author]. Posterior wing rudimentary. Hind tibia with 2 lateral spines distally. 1st metatarsomere as long as 2nd, with 4 or 5 intermediate spines in broken row (3+1 or 4+1).

General coloration pale yellow, with dark brown or black spots. Fore wings occasionally greenish yellow, nearly without spots (especially in males). Metope, clypeus, paranotal lobes, and legs most densely covered with spots. Abdominal sternites pale yellow,

without spots, except for dark brown or black bases of setae and stripe along midline (on sternites IV–VI in females and on sternites IV–VII in males); genitalia pale yellow. Abdominal tergites dark brown to black, frequently with large yellow spots along midline. 3rd tarsomere apically and claws dark brown or black. Apices of spines black.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4–8). Posterior margin of pygophore straight. Anal tube rather long, subparallel-sided, rounded apically. Lateral margins of anal tube deflexed (in lateral view). Anal column short. Dorsolateral lobes of phallobase fused dorsally, weakly sclerotized in upper part and sac-shaped protruding. Each dorsolateral lobe with rounded process above hook of aedeagus. Ventral lobe of phallobase wide, rounded apically, with shallow emargination. Basal part of phallobase concave, with small teeth ventrally. Aedeagus with pair of long, not bifurcate hooks point-

ed apically. Apical processes of aedeagus rounded apically. Stylus with narrow and long capitulum bearing long subapical tooth in addition to apical tooth; lateral tooth wide, shifted toward base of capitulum. Posterior margin of stylus emarginate, with hump-shaped prominence; caudodorsal angle widely rounded.

Female genitalia. Posterior margin of sternite VII widely and deeply emarginate. Anal tube rather long. Gonocoxa VIII densely covered with long setae, with lobe-shaped posterior margin.

Body length 3.6–4.0 mm in males, 4.2–4.5 mm in females.

**Material. Peru.** Holotype, ♂: **Peru**, Cajamarca, 1 km SE of town, Fertile Valley in Andes, 8000 ft., shrubs on arid hillside, 28.VIII.1971, P.S. and H.L. Broomfield, B. M. 1971–486 (BMNH). Paratypes: 9 ♂, 4 ♀, 3 larvae, labelled as holotype (BMNH, ZIN).

*A Key to Species of the Genus Incasa (Males)*

1 (2). Hooks of aedeagus bifurcate. Posterior margin of stylus straight. Lateral margins of anal tube

not deflexed (Gnezdilov, O'Brien, 2008, figs 26, 29, 30) ..... *I. riobambae* (Schmidt, 1910).

2 (1). Hooks of aedeagus not bifurcate (Fig. 4). Posterior margin of stylus sharply emarginate (Fig. 6). Lateral margins of anal tube deflexed (Fig. 7) ..... *I. andina* sp. n.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to Mr. M. Webb (BMNH) for interesting material, and also to the Royal Society, London, U. K., for the opportunity to visit the British Museum of Natural History.

#### REFERENCES

1. Gnezdilov, V.M. and O'Brien, L.B., "New Taxa and New Combinations in Neotropical Issidae (Hemiptera: Fulgoroidea)," *Insecta Mundi* **31**, 1–26 (2008).
2. Melichar, L., "Monographie der Issiden (Homoptera)," *Abh. K. K. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Ser. 4* **3**, 1–327 (1906).
3. Schmidt, E., "Die Issinen des Stettiner Museums (Hemiptera-Homoptera)," *Stett. Entomol. Ztg.* **71**, 146–220 (1910).