

A New Genus of Dictyopharidae (Homoptera) from Chile

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Abstract—*Chondrophana* gen. n. with the type species *Cixius gayi* Spinola, 1852 (= *Chondrodera chilensis* Melichar, 1912, **syn. n.**) is described from Chile. The new genus differs from *Chondrodera* Melichar in a short head, fully developed intermedial carinae on the metope (clearly not reaching the clypeus in *Chondrodera*), in the presence of granules on the humeral and pectoral areas of the prothorax and also on the lateral lobes of the metope from the apical callus to the clypeus (in *Ch. granicollis*, granules and also the intermedial carinae in the lower half of the metope are absent), in multidentate apices of the 1st and 2nd segment of the hind tarsus, in a petiolate *ScRM*, and in the pterostigma closing the anteroradial area.

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In the course of examination of the small collection of Dictyopharidae, made by me during my trip to southern Chile (see also: Emeljanov, 2014), I familiarized myself with the photographs of some types from M. Spinola's collection, placed on C. Bartlett's website and received by him from L. O'Brien who also informed me about some additional data on these types and on history of the photographs. Comparison of the photographs of the types with the figures in Spinola's (1852) publication has shown that *Cixius gayi* Spinola is a senior synonym of *Chondrodera chilensis* Melichar. Examination of *Chondrodera granicollis* Melichar (the type species of the genus) has revealed that *Cixius gayi* belongs to another, not described genus which is established in the present study.

Genus *Chondrodire* Emeljanov, 2011

Emeljanov, 2011 : 311, replacing name for *Chondrodera* Melichar, 1912, nom. preocc.

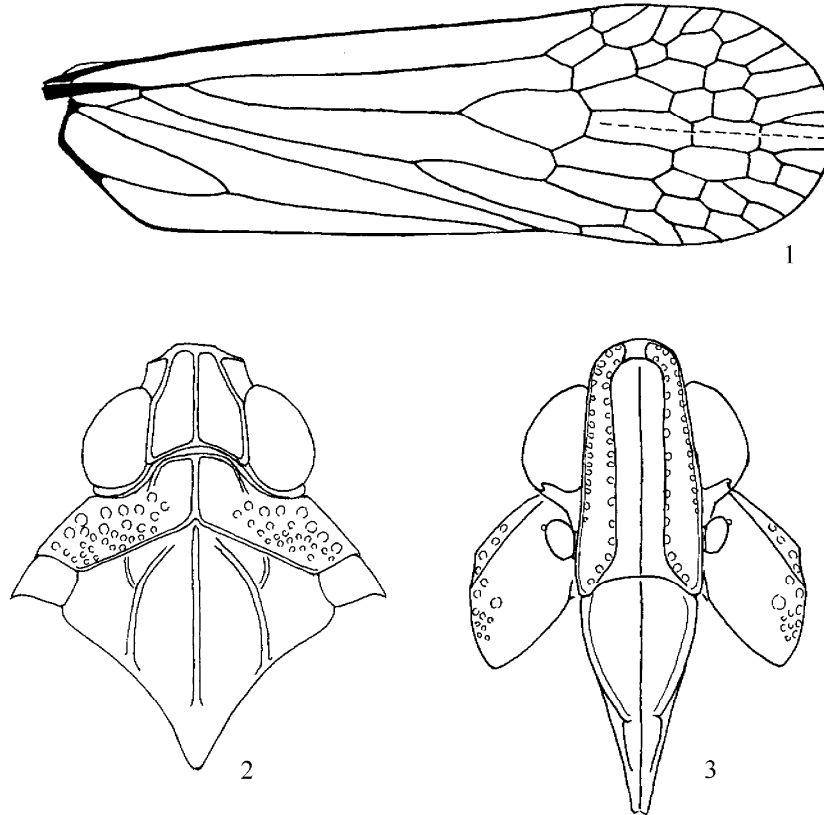
Type species *Chondrodera granicollis* Melichar, 1912.

Genus *Chondrophana* Emeljanov, gen. n.

Type species *Cixius gayi* Spinola, 1852 (Figs. 1–3) = *Chondrodera chilensis* Melichar, 1922, **syn. n.**

The synonymy is established based on comparison of the specimens of *Chondrodera chilensis* with the photographs of the types in M. Spinola's collection and the description of *Cixius gayi*.

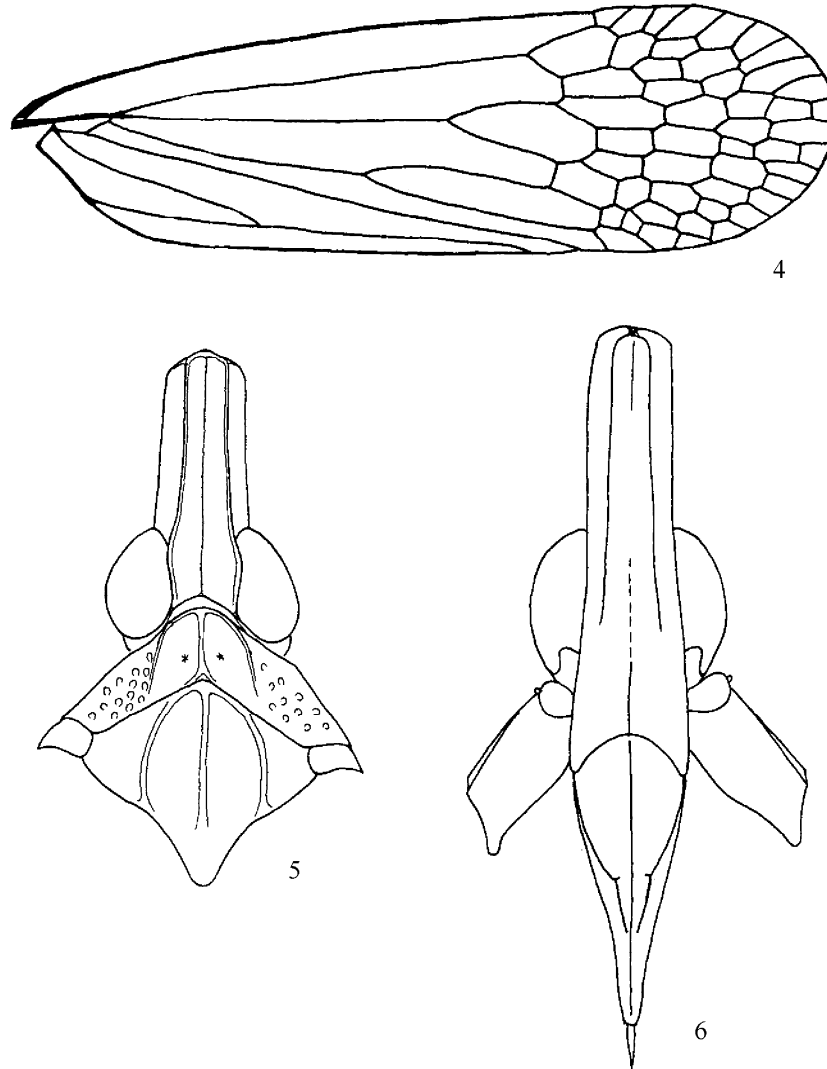
Description. Head small, short; coryphe only slightly projecting forward beyond eyes; upper part of metope slightly deviating backwards, before coryphe it appearing in dorsal view as rather narrow arcuate stripe. Width of coryphe subequal to transverse diameter of eye (dorsal view). Coryphe marginate with strong carinae, its surface between carinae weakly convex; median carina fine. Lateral carinae straight and parallel in posterior half, medially deviating in anterior half and obliquely approaching transverse anterior margin which formed by margin of apical callus and about half as wide as posterior margin; oblique anterior areas of lateral carinae slightly concave. Metope subparallel-sided in basal part; above eyes, its apex (including apical callus) approximately semicircular. Apical callus large, slightly longer than wide. Metope mostly straight in lateral view, convex and arcuately deviating backwards in dorsal part above level of middle of eyes; in transverse direction, metope weakly convex, nearly flat. Intermedial carinae mostly straight, parallel, dorsally arcuately passing into each other and fused with lower margin of callus; ventrally carinae diverging, weakening, and nearly reaching lateral angles of metope with gently concave lower margin. Median lobes of metope combined as wide as each of lateral lobe. Intermedial carinae sharp, strong; median carina weaker and finer. Pale granules, corresponding to larval sensory pits, adjoining carinae bounding lateral lobes; 2 or 3 pits of inner row situated along margin of oblique apices of intermedial carinae. Areas, lateral to junction of lateral carinae of coryphe



Figs. 1-3. *Chondrophana gayi* (Spinola): (1) fore wing; (2) anterior part of body, dorsal view; (3) anterior part of body, anteroventral view.

and metope, separated from margin of eye by carina and forming trigones. Clypeus cuneiform; lateral carinae of postclypeus passing onto anteclypeus and converging before its middle. Median carina of clypeus sharp; anteclypeus steeply roof-shaped; in lateral view, pecten of anteclypeus gently obtuse-angularly convex; angle falling onto anteclypeus at apex of lateral carinae; apex of anteclypeus straightly truncate in lateral view. Antennae small. Rostrum rather long; distal end of its penultimate segment situated at level of middle of hind coxa; ultimate segment $3/4$ as long as penultimate one. Pronotum rather short and wide. Pronotal disc not separated from paradiscal areas, half of its length projecting beyond anterior margin of paradiscs. Median carina of disc sharp; posterior margin obtuse-angularly concave, emarginate medially, smoothly convexly bent laterally toward posterolateral angles of disc. Lateral and sublateral carinae sharp. Lateral carinae of disc and paradiscal areas covered with pale granules; disc with paired punctiform depression. Humeral area with 4 granules; posterior margins of paranotal lobes also with about 7 granules arranged in

2 vertical rows and with one larger granule situated slightly anteriorly at middle level. Posterior margins of scutellum slightly concave, forming acute angle close to 90° . Middle and lateral carinae of disc sharp; lateral carinae obtuse-angularly broken near middle and converging on anterior margin of scutellum; less strong but distinct, slightly diverging accessory carinae extending forward lateral to this break. Fore wing elongate, slightly widening toward membrane; veins strong, pigmented, well visible against pale background of cells. *ScR* and *M* forming common petiole which slightly shorter than basal cell. *ScR* first branching only at nodal level before stigma; vein of posterior margin of stigma anastomosing with vein *MP*, i.e., stigma closing first radial area. Membrane with 2 rows of cross-veins: nodal and postnodal. Furcations of median and anterior cubitus lying, as usually, on oblique transverse (imaginary) line; claval furcation lying in anterior $1/4$ of clavus. Legs narrow, linear, with distinct longitudinal carinae; fore femur with more strongly projecting lower (posterior) carina—slightly flattened; carina before apex obliquely broken,



Figs. 4–6. *Chondrodire granicollis* (Melichar), syntype: (4) fore wing; (5) anterior part of body, dorsal view; (6) anterior part of body, anteroventral view.

bearing several teeth before break. Hind tibia with 3 lateral teeth, not including knee tooth, apically bearing 8 teeth (3 + 5). 1st and 2nd segments of hind tarsus with 16–18 small platelliferous teeth bounded at both sides by larger tooth without platellae; among platelliferous teeth, one distinctly shifted toward base, distance from it to outer end of row equal to 4–5 teeth.

Comparative notes. The new genus differs from the genus *Chondrodire* Em. (Figs. 4–6) in a short head, completely developed intermedial carinae of the metope (distinctly not reaching the clypeus in *Chondrodire*), in the presence of granules on the humeral and pectoral areas of the prothorax and also on the lateral lobes of the metope from the apical callus to the clypeus (in *Ch. granicollis*, granules, as well as inter-

medial carinae in the lower half of the metope, are not developed), in multidentate apices of the 1st and 2nd segments of the hind tarsus, in a petiolate *ScRM*, and also in the pterostigma closing the anteroradial area. The genus *Chondrodire*, in contrast to *Chondrophana*, is similar to the genus *Sicoris* Stål in the degree of development of the carinae on the head and in the absence of a median fold in the fore wing.

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