

A synopsis of the tribe Micrutralini Haupt (Homoptera, Membracidae, Smilliinae) ¹

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ABSTRACT. The tribe Micrutralini and its two genera, *Trachytalis* Fowler and *Micrutralis* Fowler, are redescribed. The following species are treated and, in some cases, nomenclatural changes introduced: *Trachytalis isabellina* Fowler, 1895; *T. distinguenda* Fowler, 1895; *T. retrofasciata* (Lethierry, 1890), **comb.n.**; *Micrutralis atrovana* Goding, 1930; *M. balteata* (Fairmaire, 1846) = *Acutalis lucidus* Buckton, 1902, **syn.n.**; *M. bella* Goding, 1929; *M. biguttula* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**; *M. binaria* (Fairmaire, 1846) = *Acutalis flaviventris* Lethierry, 1890, **syn.n.**; *M. callangensis* Goding, 1930; *M. calva* (Say, 1830); *M. discalis* (Walker, 1858); *M. dorsalis* (Fitch, 1851); *M. dubia* Fowler, 1895 = *M. zeteki* Goding, 1928, **syn.n.**; *M. flava* Goding, 1929; *M. flavozonata* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.** = *Acutalis geniculata* Stål, 1862, **syn.n.** = *Acutalis modesta* Stål, 1862, **syn.n.**; *M. godfreyi* Sakakibara, 1976; *M. incerta* Sakakibara, 1976; *M. lata* Goding, 1930; *M. litterata* (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**; *M. lugubrina* (Stål, 1862); *M. malleifera* Fowler, 1895 = *M. binaria mutabilis* Fowler, 1895, **syn.n.**; *M. minutus* Buckton, 1902; *M. nigrolineata* (Stål, 1864); *M. nigromarginata* Funkhouser, 1940; *M. notatipennis* Fowler, 1895; *M. occidentalis* (Goding, 1893); *M. pallens* Fowler, 1895; *M. parva* (Goding, 1893); *M. plagiata* (Stål, 1862) = *Acutalis variabilis* Berg, 1879, **syn.n.** = *M. chapadensis* Goding, 1930, **syn.n.**; *M. punctifera* (Walker, 1858); *M. semialba* (Stål, 1862); *M. stipulipennis* Buckton, 1902; *M. tau* Goding, 1930; *M. trifurcata* Goding, 1893; *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire, 1846) = *Acutalis moesta* Stål, 1859, **syn.n.** = *M. tartareoides* Goding, 1930, **syn.n.**. New species: *Micrutralis diminuta* **sp.n.** (Ecuador, Pichincha); *Micrutralis divisa* **sp.n.** (Brazil, Mato Grosso); *Micrutralis henki* **sp.n.** (Panama, Canal Zone); *Micrutralis infuscata* **sp.n.** (Venezuela, Portuguesa); *Micrutralis marginata* **sp.n.** (Brazil, Mato Grosso); *Micrutralis meridana* **sp.n.** (Venezuela, Mérida); *Micrutralis mucuya* **sp.n.** (Venezuela, Mérida); *Micrutralis robustula* **sp.n.** (Venezuela, Caracas); *M. seminigra* **sp.n.** (Brazil, Paraná); *Micrutralis turriba* **sp.n.** (Costa Rica, Turrialba). Lectotypes are designated for: *Acutalis balteata* Fairmaire, 1846, *Acutalis binaria* Fairmaire, 1846, *Acutalis flavozonata* Fairmaire, 1846, and *Acutalis tripunctata* Fairmaire, 1846. New taxonomic position: *Micrutralis melanogramma* (Perty, 1833) is transferred to *Melusinella* Metcalf, 1952 (Ceresini) – *Melusinella melanogramma* (Perty, 1833), **comb.n.** = *Melusinella nervosa* (Fairmaire, 1846), **syn.n.**. Species *incertae sedis*: *Tragopa ephippium* Burmeister, 1836.

KEY WORDS. Homoptera, Membracidae, Smilliinae, Micrutralini, taxonomy, lectotypes

After the catalogue of METCALF & WADE (1965), in which the tribe Micrutralini Haupt is considered a junior synonym of Acutalini Fowler, very few works were published regarding with Acutalini/Micrutralini or with their species. BROOMFIELD (1971) catalogued the membracid types in the British Museum (The Natural History Museum) and the following types (here considered as belonging to

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Micrutralini) were listed: *Trachytalis isabellina* Fowler, *Trachytalis distinguenda* Fowler, *Horiola trigona* Walker, *Horiola discalis* Walker, *Horiola latifrons* Walker, *Micrutralis binaria* var. *mutabilis* Fowler, *Micrutralis lugubrina* var. *parallela* Fowler; *Micrutralis dubia* Fowler, *Micrutralis malleifera* Fowler, *Micrutralis notatipennis* Fowler, *Micrutralis minutus* Buckton, *Micrutralis pallens* Fowler, and *Parmula punctifera* Walker. KOPP & YONKE (1973) presented a study of the treehoppers of Missouri citing, among the Acutalini species, *Micrutralis calva* (Say, 1830). DEITZ (1975) separated Micrutralini from Acutalini on the basis of the tegmina and wings venations, and male genitalic structures. SAKAKIBARA (1976) added two more species to the genus *Micrutralis*. DEITZ (1983) transferred *Micrutralis viridicollis* Fowler, 1895 to the genus *Rhexia* Stål after examining the type specimen. DEITZ & DIETRICH (1993) revised the classification of Membracoidea; the tribes Acutalini and Micrutralini were kept as in DEITZ (1975).

The tribe Micrutralini Haupt, 1929 (*sensu* DEITZ 1975) includes only two genera: *Trachytalis* Fowler and *Micrutralis* Fowler, both possessing four apical cells in the tegmina and three in the wings, the second of which not petiolate. These characters distinguish Micrutralini from other tribes of Smiliinae.

The present study is a contribution to a future revisional work on this group. The main purpose was to gather all the known species together with some new ones, adding new informations and nomenclatural changes. A complete revision of the tribe, as intended, was not possible due to the lacking of material. Many described species, or their types, were not seen. In "Material examined" the institutions to which the specimens belong are indicated as follows: CCBM – Colección Carlos Bordón (private collection), Maracay, Venezuela; DZUP – Departamento de Zoología, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; LUND – Lund University, Lund, Sweden; MNRJ – Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; MRSN – Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy.

The species presented below, separately in known and new, are ordered in alphabetical sequence. The measurements are given in millimeters.

Micrutralini Haupt, 1929

Micrutralini Haupt, 1929: 235. – Deitz, 1975: 89. – Deitz & Dietrich, 1993: 289.

Acutalini; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1141 (*partim*).

Head convex, coarsely or fine and densely punctured; ocelli slightly nearer to eyes and to superior margin of head. Pronotum anteriorly low and convex; posteriorly extended to about the apex of clavus or sometimes to beyond the apical cells of tegmina, tectiform or not; extreme apex tapering or abruptly acute; in lateral view, the dorsal contour line regularly arched or distinctly sinuate at middle; lateral margins slightly or sometimes covering a large part of clavus. Tegmina with **R**, **M** and **Cu** separated from base; four apical cells, the second petiolate; two **m-cu** crossveins (the basal one not always visible). Wings with three apical cells (**R**₁+**R**₂₊₃ unbranched) or, rarely four with **R**₂₊₃ continuing as marginal vein forming a small cell; **r-m** crossvein present. Pygofer simple, with lateral lobes

distinct; subgenital plate rounded or decurved apically. Aedeagus simple, subcylindrical, frequently with an angular projection near base; parameres more or less curved, apex blunt or obliquely truncate with one or both angles acute.

Nearctic and Neotropical distribution.

Comments. Very similar to Acutalini Fowler in the shape of pronotum. The body size is distinctly smaller; the tegmina present two **m-cu** crossveins; wings with three apical cells; aedeagus frequently expanded basally in an angular projection.

Two genera are included in this tribe: *Trachytalis* Fowler and *Micrutralis* Fowler.

Trachytalis Fowler, 1895

Trachytalis Fowler, 1895: 115 (Type species: *Trachytalis isabellina* Fowler, 1895; subseq. desig.). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1156. – Deitz, 1975: 90.

Head and pronotum roughly punctured. Pronotum with dorsal contour line more or less sinuated at middle; distal half tectiform, with dorsal carina more or less evident; apex abruptly acute; lateral margins covering part of anal margins of tegmina; postocular lobes concave. Male subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, subcylindrical, with an angular projection near base; parameres curved or hook-like, apex bluntly rounded.

Comments. This genus is very close to *Micrutralis* Fowler distinguishing by the roughly punctured pronotum with its dorsal contour line more or less sinuated at middle; distal portion distinctly tectiform; lateral margins covering part of the claval area of tegmina. It reminds also, in some aspects, *Aphetea* Fowler, 1895 or *Phormophora* Stål, 1869.

The following species are included in the genus:

Trachytalis isabellina Fowler, 1895

Figs 1,9

Trachytalis isabellina Fowler, 1895: 115 (Type loc.: Mexico, Guerrero). – Metcalf & Wade, 1157. – Broomfield, 1971: 357. – Deitz, 1975: 90.

Male. Greyish-dark, variegate with white. Pronotum elongate, extended to beyond the apical cells of tegmina; dorsal contour line slightly sinuated at middle; lateral margins concealing apex of clavus; postocular lobes well developed, concave. Aedeagus subcylindrical, tapering, with a strong angular basal projection; parameres curved, apex blunt. Total length: 3.84.

Female. Not seen.

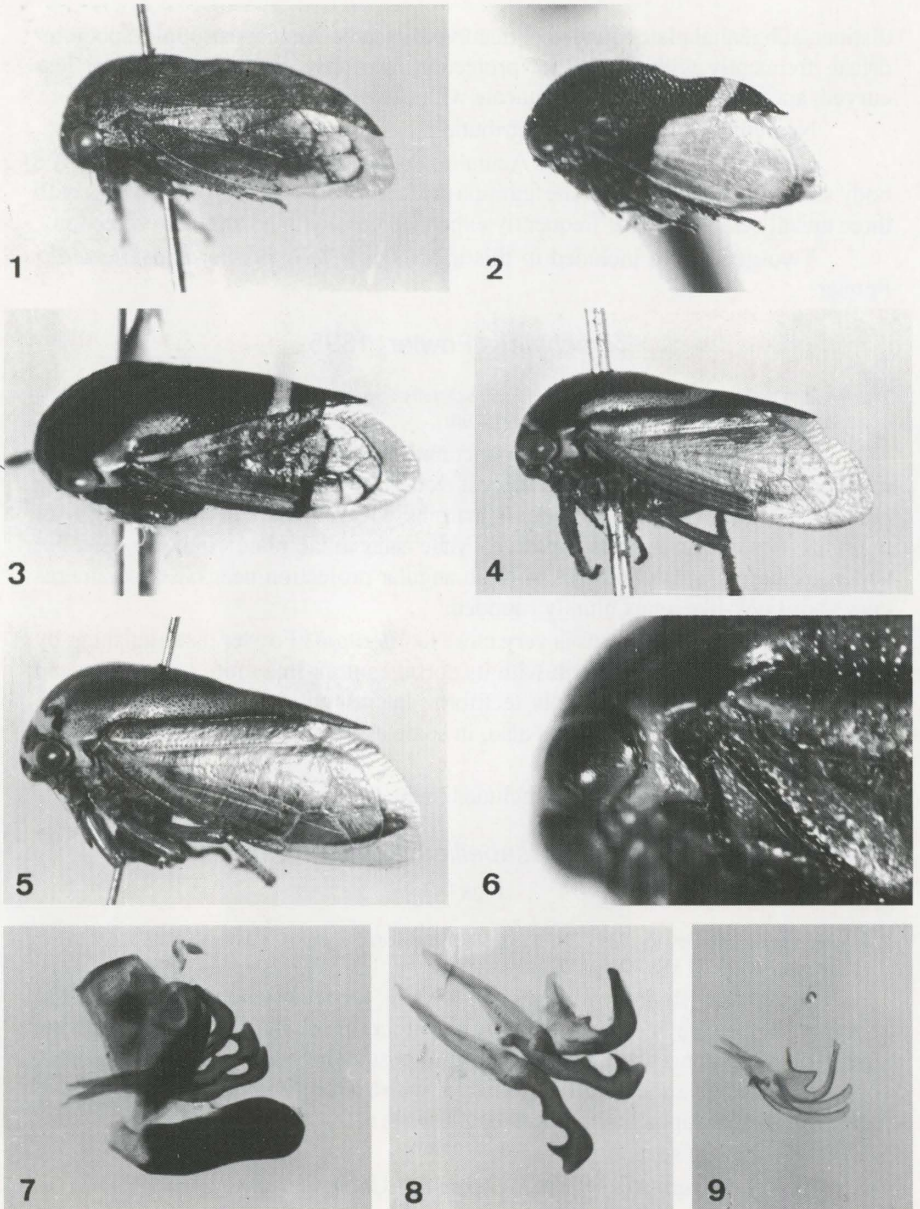
Material examined. MEXICO: *Oaxaca*. (LUND; DZUP).

The type was not seen.

Trachytalis distinguenda Fowler, 1895

Trachytalis distinguenda Fowler, 1895: 115 (Type loc.: Mexico, Cuernavaca). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1156. – Broomfield, 1971: 346.

Species not seen.



Figs 1-9. (1) *Trachytalis isabellina* Fowler, 1895; (2) *Trachytalis retrofasciata* (Lethierry, 1890); (3) *Micrutalis atrovana* Goding, 1930; (4-5) *M. balteata* (Fairmaire, 1846), lectotype male and paralectotype female; (6) *M. balteata*, detail of postocular lobule; (7-8) *M. balteata*, male terminalia showing, among other pieces, the subgenital plate with rounded apex; aedeagus and parameres; (9) *T. isabellina*, aedeagus and parameres.

Trachytalis retrofasciata (Lethierry, 1890), **comb.n.**

Fig. 2

Acutalis retrofasciata Lethierry, 1890: 154 (Type loc.: Venezuela, San Esteban). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1148.

Micrutalis lugubrina var. *paralella* Fowler, 1895: 120 (Guatemala, Quezaltenango). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1169. – Broomfield, 1971: 359. **Syn.n.**

Micrutalis albivitta Fowler, 1895: 121 (Type loc.: Mexico, Cuernavaca). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1169 (= *Micrutalis lugubrina*) (**error**). **Syn.n.**

Male. Head black, coarsely punctured. Pronotum black, coarsely punctured, in profile depressed on dorsum after middle, then tectiform to apex, and with a white band before apex. Postocular lobules detached from thorax, yellowish. Tegmina hyaline, except the basal third black and punctured as the pronotum. Legs black. Abdomen whitish. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus subcylindrical, with a distinct angular basal projection; parameres curved, apex blunt. Total length: 2.80.

Female. Similar. Total length: 2.96.

Material examined. PANAMA: Canal Zone. (DZUP).

The types were not seen.

Comments. This species was formerly described in *Micrutalis*. It is here transferred to *Trachytalis* because of the rough and thick punctuation of pronotum, and the presence of a sinuation on the middle of dorsum. Nevertheless other characters are similar to those of *Micrutalis*, I preferred to include it in *Trachytalis*, for a while, instead of creating a new genus.

Micrutalis Fowler, 1895

Micrutalis Fowler, 1895: 116 (Type species: *Acutalis binaria* Fairmaire, 1846; subseq. desig.). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1157. – Kopp & Yonke, 1973: 236. – Deitz, 1975:90. – Sakakibara, 1976: 113.

Acutalis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1144 (**partim**).

Head and pronotum fine and densely punctured, almost always brilliant. Pronotum with dorsal contour line regularly arched, almost straight, not sinuated; apex tapering or abruptly acute; lateral margins very slightly covering anal margins of tegmina; postocular lobules more or less triangular, convex and close to thorax (Fig. 6) or rounded, somewhat spoom-like, detached from thorax (Fig. 32). Subgenital plate of male rounded apically (Fig. 7) or curved downward and somewhat pointed (Fig. 38); aedeagus simple, subcylindrical, usually microdenticulated dorsoapically, usually with an angular projection near base; parameres curved, hook-like, apex blunt, truncate with one or both angles acute.

Comments. This genus is very close to *Acutalis* Fairmaire concerning the shape of pronotum. It is, however, smaller and presenting only four apical cells in the tegmina and three in the wings (rarely four). Two types of male subgenital plates are found: one normal, with apex rounded, and other strongly decurved at apex. The postocular lobules show also differences: triangular and very close to thorax or rounded and well detached from thorax. These differences, however, occur gradually from one extreme to the other, not allowing a division into distinct groups.

Microtalis atrovена Goding, 1930

Fig. 3

Microtalis atrovена Goding, 1930: 22 (Type loc.: Costa Rica). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159.

Male. Head black with transverse yellow band below ocelli and another one on apex of clypeus; pronotum black with a band on each side from behind eyes, passing on humeral angles and terminating just after them, above the lateral margins, and a transverse band before apex, yellow. Postocular lobules close to thorax, carinated. Tegmina hyaline; veins darkened at the level of apical cells. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal projection inconspicuous; parameres relatively strong, abruptly curved and slendered to apex, tip blunt with inner angle slightly acute. Total length: 3.80.

Female. Similar; with yellow markings more evident. Total length: 4.20.

Material examined. COSTA RICA; PANAMA: Canal Zone. (DZUP).

The type was not seen.

Comments. This species is very similar to *M. flavozonata* (Fairmaire) in general appearance, as well as the male genitalia. It is, however, slightly larger in the body length and with yellow bands well defined.

Microtalis balteata (Fairmaire, 1846)

Figs 4-8

Acutalis balteata Fairmaire, 1846: 496 (Type loc.: Colombia).

Microtalis balteata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159.

Horiola trigona Walker, 1851: 587 (Type loc.: Colombia). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159 (**syn.**). – Broomfield, 1971: 381.

Acutalis lucidus Buckton, 1902: 177 (Type loc.: Bolivia). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1167 (= *Microtalis ehippium*) (**error**). **Syn.n.**

Male. Head black with a yellow transversal band below ocelli and another one about apical half of clypeus. Pronotum shining black with following yellow markings: a narrow transversal stripe above head, a spot each side, on postocular lobules, almost attaining humeral angles, then continuing in a stripe just above and parallel to lateral margins and joining each other dorsomedially before apex. Postocular lobules triangular, close to thorax, and without carina. Tegmina hyaline with costal margin black. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, slightly slendering to apex; parameres strong, with a mid-dorsal elevation, apex curved upward in right angle, truncate, with inner angle sharply pointed. Total length: 6.20.

Female. Head black with yellow band as in the male; pronotum yellowish-brown with black along dorsal line and a transverse stripe above the head forming a more or less T-shaped spot. Total length: 6.60.

Material examined. COLOMBIA: *Cundinamarca*.

In the MRSN there are three specimens, 2 males and 1 female, which are designated here as lectotype and paralectotypes. **Lectotypus**, male, “*Acutalis/balteata*/ D. Buquet/ Colombie ”. **Paralectotypus**: 1 male and 1 female with the same label data as the lectotype.

Horiola trigona Walker: only a photograph of the lectotype was seen.

Acutalis lucidus Buckton: the type was not seen.

Comments. The description given by Fairmaire refers to a male specimen; the female he considered as a variety. Buckton (1902) described *Micrutalis lucidus*, a specimen from Colombia; the description leads to female of *M. balteata* Fairmaire as well as the figure 6, Pl. 37.

Micrutalis bella Goding, 1929

Micrutalis bella Goding, 1929: 291 (Type loc.: Ecuador, Napo River). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159.

Species not seen.

Micrutalis biguttula (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**

Figs 10,11

Acutalis biguttula Fairmaire, 1846: 498 (Type loc.: Brazil, Goiás). – 180; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1146.

Male. Black, finely punctate, with following yellow markings: head with a transverse band below ocelli; pronotum anterolaterally behind eyes to humeral angles and a rounded spot each side before apex. Postocular lobules detached from thorax. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple; parameres slender and widely curved, apex rounded with a small denticle on inner side. Total length: 3.08.

Female. Similar. Pronotum dark-brown on top, yellowish laterally and before apex. Total length: 3.52.

Material examined. BRAZIL: *Bahia, Minas Gerais*. (DZUP).

The type was not seen.

Comments. The Fairmaire's description fits well with the male specimen which presents a defined yellow marking.

Micrutalis binaria (Fairmaire, 1846)

Figs 12,13

Acutalis binaria Fairmaire, 1846: 497 (Type loc.: Colombia).

Micrutalis binaria; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159. – Deitz, 1975: 90.

Horiola latifrons Walker, 1851: 588 (Type loc.: Colombia). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1160 (**syn.**). – Broomfield, 1971: 358.

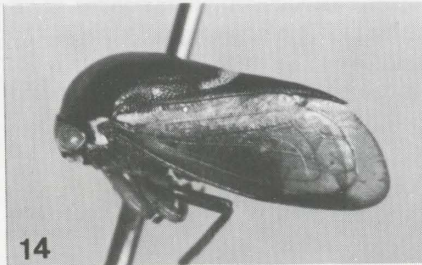
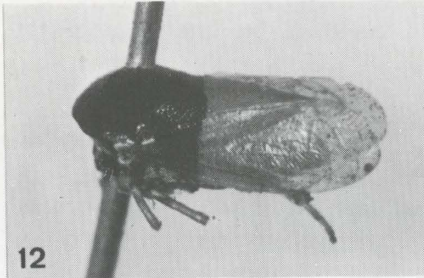
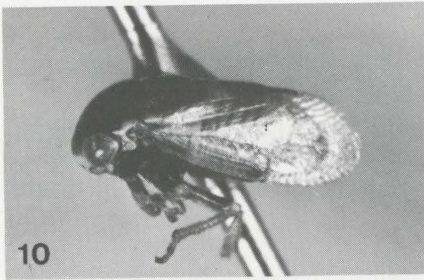
Acutalis semipallida Stål, 1862: 32 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159 (**syn.**).

Acutalis flaviventris Lethierry, 1890: 154 (Type loc.: Venezuela, Caracas). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1146. **Syn.n.**

Male. Black, finely punctate. Pronotum with apical third yellow or whitish. Postocular lobules detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline with basal fourth black. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple; parameres slightly sinuous and strongly curved apically, tip blunt. Total length: 2.80.

Female. Similar. Total length: 3.12.

Material examined. PANAMA; VENEZUELA: *Merida*; COLOMBIA; BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso; Goiás; Minas Gerais; Espírito Santo; Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo; Paraná; Santa Catarina*. (DZUP).



Figs 10-17. (10-11) *Micrutalis biguttula* (Fairmaire, 1846), male and female; (1), *M. binaria* (Fairmaire, 1846), lectotype; (13) female; (14-15) *M. callangensis* Goding, 1930, male and female; (16) *M. callangensis*, aedeagus and parameres; (17) *M. discalis* (Walker, 1858), holotype.

In the MRSN there is one specimen (without head) that is here designated lectotype. **Lectotypus**, male, "Acutalis/ binaria/ D. Buquet/ Colombie".

Horiola latifrons Walker: only a photograph of the holotype was seen.

Acutalis semipallida Stål: only a photograph of the type was seen.

Acutalis flaviventris Lethierry: type not seen.

Comments. The overall appearance is, as Fairmaire described, "partagée en deux parts..." that is, anterior half black and posterior half yellow. In some specimens, however, variations are observed, such as: pronotum with only the extreme tip yellow or entirely black; tegmina entirely hyaline; postocular lobules yellow, or sometimes the yellow extended to humeral angles.

Micrutralis callangensis Goding, 1930

Figs 14-16

Micrutralis callangensis Goding, 1930: 22 (Type loc.: Peru, Callanga). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1161.

Male. Head black with yellow transversal band below ocelli; pronotum black, transversal band on metopidium just above the head, anterolateral margins behind eyes to humeral angles and a stripe each side from behind humeral angles to about posterior third uniting dorsally, yellow. Postocular lobules close to thorax. Subgenital plate decurved apically; aedeagus simple, uprightly curved; parameres curved near apex, obliquely truncate, with inner angle acute. Total length: 4.60.

Female. Similar. Total length: 5.20.

Material examined. ECUADOR: *Pichincha*; PERU: *Cuzco*, *Huanuco*; VENEZUELA: *Merida*. (DZUP; LUND; CCBM).

The type was not seen.

Comments. This species is very close to *M. balteata* (Fairmaire), just smaller, and with the subgenital plate of male decurved apically. The coloration of the pronotum varies from black to yellowish-brown and the yellow bands or stripes may become indistinct.

Micrutralis calva (Say, 1830)

Membracis calva Say, 1830: 242 (Type loc.: USA).

Smilia flavipennis Germar, 1835: 240 (Type loc.: USA). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1161.

Acutalis illinoiensis Goding, 1893: 430. – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1162.

Micrutralis calva; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1161. – Kopp & Yonke, 1973: 236.

Some specimens from USA: Missouri, Columbia, were examined. The head is black at base and the rest yellow; pronotum black with apex yellow; sometimes a weak yellow stripe between eye and humeral angle. Tegmina hyaline. Subgenital plate of male rounded apically.

The types were not seen.

Micrutralis discalis (Walker, 1858)

Fig. 17

Horiola discalis Walker, 1858: 154 (Type loc.: Mexico, Vera Cruz). – Broomfield, 1971: 345.

Micrutralis discalis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1165.

Only a photograph of the holotype was seen.

Micrutilus dorsalis (Fitch, 1851)

Tragopa dorsalis Fitch, 1851: 52 (Type loc.: USA).

Micrutilus dorsalis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1165.

Species not seen.

Micrutilus dubia Fowler, 1895, **sp. reval.**

Fig. 18

Micrutilus dubia Fowler, 1895: 119 (Type loc.: Panama). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1169 (= *Micrutilus lugubrina*) (error). – Broomfield, 1971: 347.

Micrutilus zeteki Goding, 1928: 139 (Type loc.: Panama). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1174. **Syn.n.**

Male. Entirely black, shining, except a narrow stripe from behind eye to humeral angle and a preapical band, yellow. Postocular lobules close to thorax, carinated. Tegmina black and punctured in the basal 2/3; apical third hyaline. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple; parameres abruptly curved at apex and slightly expanded, obliquely truncate, both angles acute. Total length: 3.00.

Female. Similar. Total length: 3.60.

Material examined. COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; PERU. (DZUP; CCBM).

The types were not seen.

Comments. This species is very distinctive by its black color including the most part of tegmina. The only yellow markings are restricted to anterolateral margins and a preapical band, both very small and reduced. The tegmina with apical third hyaline or may sometimes be entirely colorless or weakly pigmented.

Micrutilus flava Goding, 1929

Micrutilus flava Goding, 1929: 168 (Type loc.: USA, Utah). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1168.

Species not seen.

Micrutilus flavozonata (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**

Fig. 19

Acutalis flavozonata Fairmaire, 1846: 497 (Type loc.: Brazil). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1147.

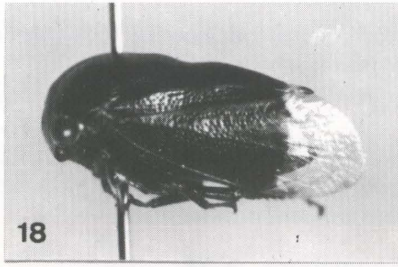
Acutalis geniculata Stål, 1862: 32 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro). **Syn.n.**

Micrutilus geniculata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1168.

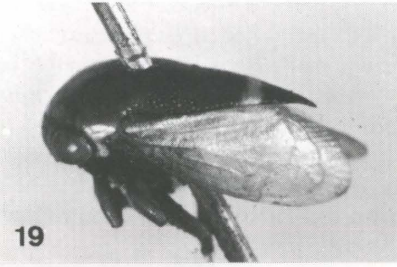
Acutalis modesta Stål, 1862: 32 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1167 (= *Micrutilus ephippium*) (error). **Syn.n.**

Male. Head black with a transverse yellow band; pronotum black with sides behind eyes to humeral angles and a transverse band before apex, yellow. Postocular lobules close to thorax, carinated. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal projection inconspicuous; parameres abruptly curved and slendered to apex, tip blunt with inner angle slightly acute. Total length: 3.20.

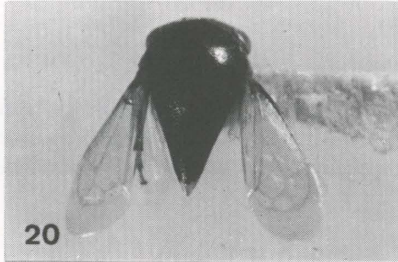
Female. Similar; frequently yellowish-brown, with yellow markings less evident. Total length: 3.80.



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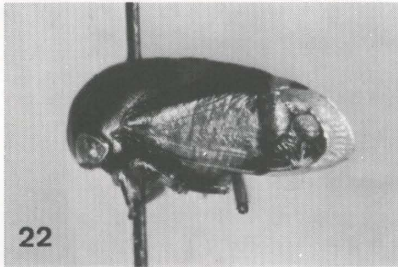
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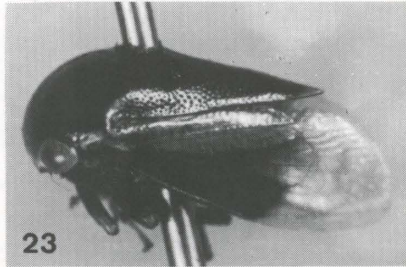
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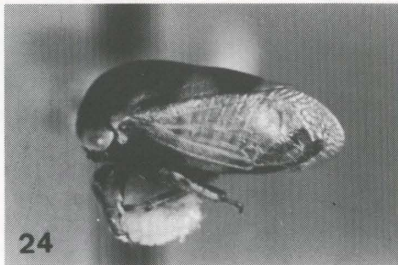
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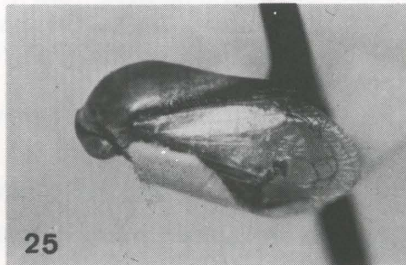
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Figs 18-25. (18) *Micrutalis dubia* Fowler, 1895; (19) *M. flavozonata* (Fairmaire, 1846); (20) *M. godfreyi* Sakakibara, 1976, paratype; (21) *M. incerta* Sakakibara, 1976, holotype; (22) *M. litterata* (Fairmaire, 1846); (23) *M. lugubrina* (Stål, 1862); (24) *M. malleifera* Fowler, 1895; (25) *M. nigromarginata* Funkhouser, 1940, holotype.

Material examined. BRAZIL: *Rio de Janeiro*; *Santa Catarina*. (DZUP).

There is one specimen (abdomen missing) in MRSN which is here designated lectotype. **Lectotypus** "Acutalis/ flavozonata/ D. Buquet/ Colombie". Fairmaire (1846) states that the specimen is from Brazil. I believe that the locality in the

pinned label is not correct because it is not the original one; it clearly shows that is a newly made label. This comment is valid also for *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire).

Acutalis geniculata Stål and *Acutalis modesta* Stål: only photographs of the types were seen.

Comments. This species is very close to *M. atrovana* Goding, just smaller. The tegmina are entirely hyaline. The pronotum of female is almost always dark brown, instead of black, and the yellow bands are somewhat suffused.

Microtalis godfreyi Sakakibara, 1976

Fig. 20

Microtalis godfreyi Sakakibara, 1976: 114 (Type loc.: Trinidad).

Male. Head pale yellow. Pronotum black, except apex and anterolateral margins whitish. Postocular lobules detached from thorax. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple; parameres curved, obliquely truncate at apex, with inner angle pronounced. Total length: 2.86.

Female unknown.

Material examined. Paratype male from Trinidad. (DZUP).

Comments. This species is very similar to *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire), but slightly smaller and with some differences in the male genitalia.

Microtalis incerta Sakakibara, 1976

Fig. 21

Microtalis incerta Sakakibara, 1976: 113 (Type loc.: Brazil, Santa Catarina).

Female. Head yellow; a stripe along superior margin black. Pronotum yellow, with a black patch on dorsum extended posteriorly and suddenly widened in a spot before apex; tip black. Total length: 4.20.

Male. Similar to female, just smaller.

Material examined. Holotype female. BRAZIL: Paraná; Santa Catarina (DZUP).

Comments. This species is somewhat similar to *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire) but more robust.

Microtalis lata Goding, 1930

Microtalis lata Goding, 1930: 22 (Type loc.: Peru). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1169.

Species not seen.

Microtalis litterata (Fairmaire, 1846), **comb.n.**

Fig. 22

Acutalis litterata Fairmaire, 1846: 498 (Type loc.: Colombia). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1147.

Female. Head black, with inferior margin yellow. Pronotum black with a yellow stripe on each side extending from behind eyes passing by the humeral angles and turning to the dorsum where they join each other; a yellow band just before apex. Postocular lobules relatively small, detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline, infuscated near apex. Undersurface of thorax black. Total length: 3.48.

Male. Unknown.

Material examined. COLOMBIA: *Bolivar*. (DZUP).

The types were not seen.

Comments. Fairmaire did not indicate the sex when he described the species. The pronotum is yellow with black reduced to three longitudinal stripes. The species is very close to *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire); the postocular lobules are somewhat smaller.

Micrutalis lugubrina (Stål, 1862)

Fig. 23

Acutalis lugubrina Stål, 1862: 32 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro).

Micrutalis lugubrina; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1169.

Male. Head black with inferior margin including apex of clypeus, yellow. Pronotum shining black; at very apex, yellowish-white; anterolateral margins with a narrow yellow stripe; postocular lobules detached from thorax. Tegmina with about basal 2/3 blackish. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus, in profile, expanded and widely rounded apically; parameres obliquely truncate, with both angles acute. Total length: 4.20.

Material examined. One male specimen from BRAZIL: *Rio de Janeiro*. (DZUP).

Only a photograph of the type was seen.

Comments. This species is very similar to *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire), distinguishing only by the genitalia, with the aedeagus apically dilated.

Micrutalis malleifera Fowler, 1895

Fig. 24

Micrutalis malleifera Fowler, 1895: 118 (Type loc.: Mexico). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1170. – Broomfield, 1971: 360.

Micrutalis binaria var. *mutabilis* Fowler, 1895: 117 (Type loc.: Mexico). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1160. – Broomfield, 1971: 335. **Syn.n.**

Male. Head yellow with base black. Pronotum black, shining, with a stripe on anterolateral margins to just after humeral angles, two rounded spots laterally before apex, and the apex, yellow; postocular lobules detached from thorax. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal projection inconspicuous; parameres widely curved, obliquely truncate, apical angle very acute. Total length: 3.28.

Female. Similar. Total length: 3.28.

Material examined. MEXICO: *Morelos*; *Oaxaca*. (DZUP; LUND).

The types were not seen.

Comments. This species can be distinguished by the black pronotum with two rounded spots laterally before apex, and the apex, yellow.

The variety of *M. binaria*, described by Fowler as *mutabilis*, is here considered as a junior synonym, nevertheless it was described in a paper before.

Microtalis minutus Buckton, 1902

Microtalis minutus Buckton, 1902: 178 (Type loc.: Ecuador). -Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1173 (= *Microtalis stipulipennis*) (error). - Broomfield, 1971: 362.

Species not seen.

Microtalis nigrolineata (Stål, 1864)

Acutalis nigro-lineata Stål, 1864: 72 (Type loc.: Mexico).

Microtalis nigrolineata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1171.

Species not seen.

Microtalis nigromarginata Funkhouser, 1940

Fig. 25

Microtalis nigromarginata Funkhouser, 1940: 289 (Type loc.: Peru, Tingo Maria). - Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1171.

Male. Head yellowish-brown; a black line bordering upper margin. Pronotum brown on the disc of dorsum and yellowish around; apex dark-brown. Postocular lobules close to thorax, carinated. Subgenital plate decurved apically; aedeagus simple, basal projection inconspicuous; parameres with hook-like apex. Total length: 3.92.

Female. Similar. Total length: 4.60.

Material examined. PERU, *Huanuco*: Tingo Maria. (LUND). BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso*; *São Paulo*; *Paraná*. (DZUP).

Only a photograph of the holotype was seen.

Microtalis notatipennis Fowler, 1895

Microtalis notatipennis Fowler, 1895: 119 (Type loc.: Mexico). -Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1171. - Broomfield, 1971: 365.

Species not seen.

Microtalis occidentalis (Goding, 1893)

Acutalis occidentalis Goding, 1893: 429 (Type loc.: USA).

Microtalis occidentalis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1171.

Acutalis binotata Goding, 1893: 430 (Type loc.: USA). - Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1171.

Species not seen.

Microtalis pallens Fowler, 1895

Microtalis pallens Fowler, 1895: 118 (Type loc.: Mexico). -Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1172. - Broomfield, 1971: 367.

Species not seen.

Microtalis parva (Goding, 1893)

Acutalis parva Goding, 1893: 429 (Type loc.: USA).

Microtalis parva; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1172.

Species not seen.

Micrutalis plagiata (Stål, 1862)

Figs 26, 27

Acutalis plagiata Stål, 1862: 32 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro).*Micrutalis plagiata*; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1173.*Acutalis variabilis* Berg, 1879: 225 (Type loc.: Argentina). -Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1167 (= *Micrutalis ephippium*) (error). Syn.n..*Micrutalis chapadensis* Goding, 1930: 23 (Type loc.: Brazil, Chapada [Rio Grande do Sul]. - Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1165. Syn.n..

Male. Head black with a sinuous yellow band just bellow the ocelli. Pronotum black with a small yellow spot on postocular lobule and near humeral angle. Postocular lobules close to thorax, carinated. Tegmina with almost basal 2/3 black. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple; parameres curved and with internal angle of apex acute. Total length: 3.60.

Female. Head yellow with basal half, above ocelli, brown; pronotum yellowish-brown with a more or less round spot on disc and extreme tip, black. Tegmina hyaline. Total length: 4.00.

Material examined. BRAZIL: *Paraná; Santa Catarina*. (DZUP).*Acutalis plagiata* Stål and *Acutalis variabilis* Berg: only photographs of the types were seen.*Micrutalis chapadensis* Goding: the type was not seen.

Comments. The male is almost entirely black with yellow only on head, as a transversal band, and on anterolateral margins of pronotum between eyes and humeral angles. Tegmina with more than half black, punctured. In some specimens, however, the amount of yellow may increase becoming like most of the females with only a dark spot on dorsum. The same occurring with tegmina becoming entirely hyaline.

Micrutalis punctifera (Walker, 1858)*Parmula punctifera* Walker, 1858: 153 (Type loc.: Brazil). -Broomfield, 1971: 370.*Micrutalis punctifera*; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1173.

Female. Entirely yellowish-brown, except a pale band before apex of pronotum; extreme tip dark-brown. Postocular lobules close to thorax, carinated. Tegmina hyaline. Total length: 3.64.

Male unknown.

Material examined. VENEZUELA; BRAZIL: *Bahia; Minas Gerais*. (DZUP).

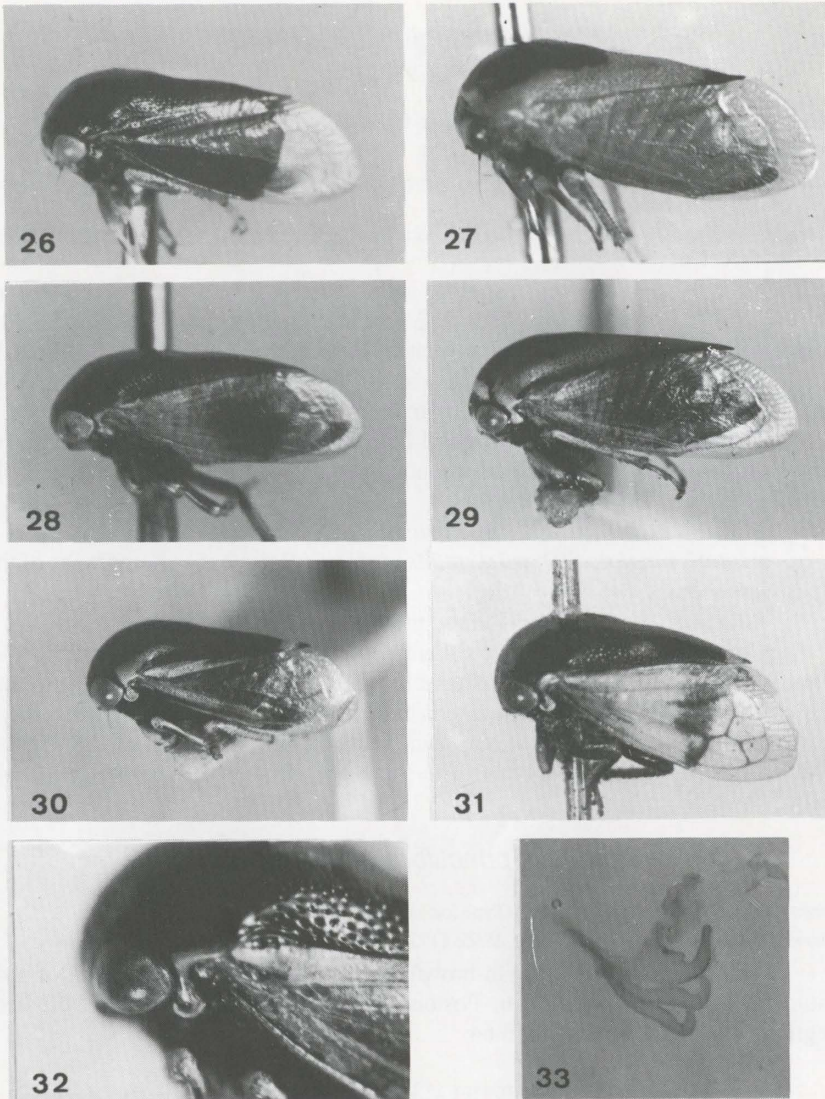
Only a photograph of the holotype was seen.

Micrutalis semialba (Stål, 1862)

Fig. 28

Acutalis semialba Stål, 1862: 32 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro). - Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1159 (= *Micrutalis binaria*) (error).

Male. Head black with a transverse yellow band. Pronotum black with anterolateral margins between eyes and humeral angles, yellow. Postocular lobules detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline or infusate near base. Subgenital plate



Figs 26-33. (26-27) *Micrutilus plagiata* (Stål, 1862), male and female; (28) *M. semialba* (Stål, 1862); (29) *M. tau* Goding, 1930; (30) *M. trifurcata* Goding, 1893; (31) *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire, 1846), lectotype; (32-33) *M. tripunctata*, detail of postocular lobule; aedeagus and parameres.

decurved apically; aedeagus simple; parameres curved in a hook-like apex. Total length: 3.40.

Female. Similar. Total length: 3.52.

Material examined. BRAZIL: *Rio de Janeiro*. (DZUP).

Only a photograph of the holotype was seen.

Comments. This species is very similar to *M. plagiata* Stål. The pronotum is a little bit flattened dorsoventrally. The subgenital plate of male has the apex decurved.

Micrutralis stipulipennis Buckton, 1902

Micrutralis stipulipennis Buckton, 1902: 178 (Type loc.: unknown). – Funkhouser, 1927: 220. – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1173.

Species not seen.

Micrutralis tau Goding, 1930

Fig. 29

Micrutralis tau Goding, 1930: 23 (Type loc.: Peru, Callanga). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1174.

Female. Head black with a transversal band below ocelli, yellow. Pronotum black; a yellow transversal band above head, and on each side lateroposteriorly starting at the postocular lobules and passing by the humeral angles to just after middle, above the margins, then curving upward uniting both at the dorsum; postocular lobules carinated, adpressed to thorax. Tegmina hyaline. Underside of thorax black. Abdomen yellow, genital segments black. Legs yellowish. Total length: 4.78.

Male. Similar, just smaller. Subgenital plate strongly decurved apically; aedeagus simple, basal angle well developed; parameres slendered and curved near apex, obliquely truncate, distal angle acute. Total length: 4.24

Material examined. VENEZUELA: *Lara, Mérida*. ECUADOR: *Ibarra* (DZUP; CCBM).

The type was not seen.

Comments. This species is very close to *M. callangensis* Goding although a little smaller. The coloration varies from black to castaneous; sometimes the black is reduced forming a T-shaped spot on dorsum, as Goding described. The subgenital plate is strongly decurved, and the parameres are distinctly slendered to apex.

Micrutralis trifurcata (Goding, 1893)

Fig. 30

Acutalis trifurcata Goding, 1893: 53 (Type loc.: St. Vincent Island, W.I.).

Acutalis apicalis Goding, 1893: 53 (Type loc.: St. Vincent Island, W.I.). **Syn.n.**

Micrutralis trifurcata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1170 (= *Micrutralis melanogramma*) (**error**).

Micrutralis apicalis; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1158.

Male. Head black above clypeus and the rest yellow; pronotum black, shining, except a yellow stripe on each side from behind eyes to the humeral angles and extending parallel to lateral margins then slightly curving to dorsum but not touching each other; a yellow band at very near apex. Tegmina hyaline with brownish veins. Undersurface of thorax and abdomen, black. Legs yellow. Subgenital plate rounded apically; parameres slender, abruptly curved near apex, tip blunt; aedeagus very strong basally, distinctly angulate, distally slender and relatively short. Total length: 3.12.

Female. Similar; the yellow markings larger, occupying also anterior margin of pronotum. Total length: 3.32.

Material examined. TRINIDAD; VENEZUELA: *Sucre*. (DZUP).

The types were not seen.

Comments. This species is very similar to *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire) differing slightly in the shape of aedeagus with apical portion short and slender, and basally very strong and angulate.

Micrutilus tripunctata (Fairmaire, 1846)

Figs 31-33

Acutalis tripunctata Fairmaire, 1846: 497 (Type loc.: Brazil).

Micrutilus tripunctata; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1174.

Acutalis moesta Stål, 1859: 284 (Type loc.: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1161 (= *Micrutilus calva*) (error). **Syn.n.**

Micrutilus tartareoides Goding, 1930: 22 (Type loc.: Bolivia). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1173. **Syn.n.**

Male. Head black, yellowish at apex. Pronotum black, shining; anterolateral margins from postocular lobules to humeral angles, and apex, yellow. Postocular lobules detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, base robust and distinctly angulate, distal portion slender; parameres curved in a hook-like apex. Total length: 3.20.

Female. Similar. Total length: 3.48.

Material examined. BRAZIL: *Minas Gerais; Espírito Santo; Rio de Janeiro*. (DZUP).

Two syntypes in MRSN, one female and other with abdomen missing. Both with the following label "Acutalis/ tripunctata/ L.Fairm./ D. Buquet/ Colombie". The second one is here designated **Lectotype**, and the first one, female specimen, **Paralectotype**. Fairmaire (1846) states that the type locality is Brazil. The types of other species were not seen.

Comments. This is one of the most common species. The color variation is great: from almost entirely black, with only the apex yellow, to almost yellow with few black areas. The tegmina as well, from hyaline to smoky or with a dark patch. The common pattern is the pronotum black, shining, with anterolateral margins from postocular lobules to humeral angles and apex, yellow.

New species

Micrutilus diminuta sp.n.

Fig. 34

Diagnosis. Pronotum black, whitish at very apex; tegmina black at basal two thirds.

Measurements. Male. Total length 2.44; length of pronotum 1.94; distance between humeral angles 1.14; width of head 1.10.

Description. Holotype male. Head and pronotum smooth and brilliant. Head black with a quadrangular yellow patch between eyes. Pronotum black, with apex whitish; postocular lobules rounded, detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline at

apex, with basal two thirds black. Underside of thorax dark; legs with tibiae whitish. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal angle well developed; parameres largely curved and tapering apically.

Female. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Ecuador: Pichin./ Rio Palenque/ 5.II.1983/ leg. L. Huggert" (DZUP). Paratypes: 3 males with same label data as holotype (DZUP).

Comments. This species resembles *M. tripunctata* (Fairmaire) in some aspects but it is smaller and with tegmina black at basal two thirds.

Micrutralis divisa sp.n.

Fig. 35

Diagnosis. Pronotum yellowish-brown, with lateral margins after humeral angles and pre-apical band, dark-brown; subgenital plate of male apically rounded.

Measurements. Female/male. Total length 2.76/3.08; length of pronotum 2.32/2.60; distance between humeral angles 1.52/1.80; width of head 1.36/1.60.

Description. Holotype male. Head and pronotum smooth and brilliant, yellowish-brown; sides from behind eyes to humeral angles and up to middle, distinctly yellow but suffusely delimited; lateral margins after humeral angles and a band before apex, dark-brown; this dark band preceded by a yellow one; postocular lobules rounded, detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline, with basal third dark-brown. Underside of thorax dark-brown. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal angle well developed; parameres largely curved apically, obliquely truncate, tip and internal angle acute.

Female. Similar.

Material examined. Holotype male: "SINOP-M. Grosso/ Brasil- X.1975/ M. Alvarenga" (DZUP). Paratypes: 9 males and 2 females with same label data as holotype (DZUP).

Comments. This species is very similar to *Micrutralis discalis* (Walker); the tegmina, however, are hyaline with only the basal third dark. The apical portion of pronotum is dark-brown interrupted by a yellow band; the extreme tip is also yellow.

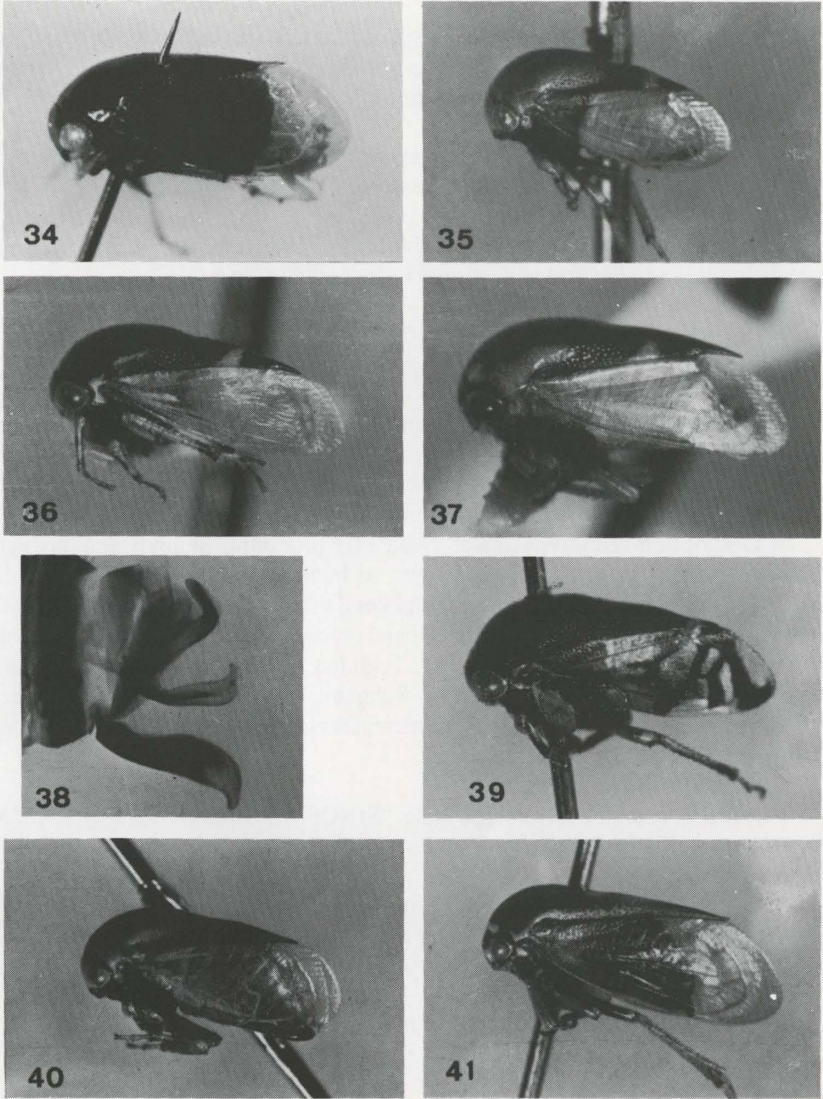
Micrutralis henki sp.n.

Figs 36-38

Diagnosis. Shining black; head with apical half yellow; pronotum with yellow spot on each side behind eyes and also before apex; subgenital plate of male apically decurved.

Measurements. Female/male. Total length 3.76/3.20; length of pronotum 3.20/2.60; distance between humeral angles 2.08/1.76; width of head 1.88/1.60.

Description. Holotype male. Head black, smooth and brilliant, with a transversal yellow band below ocelli and another one about the clypeus. Pronotum black, smooth and brilliant, with a yellow stripe on each side occupying all the postocular lobule and extended posteriorly passing by the humeral angles and vanishing just after; two small spots of same color, more or less triangular, before apex; postocular



Figs 34-41. (34) *Micrutalis diminuta* sp.n., holotype; (35) *M. divisa* sp.n., holotype; (36-38) *M. henki* sp.n., holotype, paratype female; male terminalia showing, among other pieces, the subgenital plate with decurved apex; (39) *M. infuscata* sp.n., holotype; (40) *M. marginata* sp.n., holotype; (41) *M. meridana* sp.n., holotype.

lobules triangular, distinctly carinated, close to thorax. Tegmina entirely hyaline. Underside of thorax and abdomen black, the later with segments bordered with yellow. Legs pale-yellow with black rings in the tibiae. Subgenital plate decurved apically; aedeagus simple; parameres curved apically, slender and blunt.

Female. Similar. The yellow band of the head occupying almost all the apical half of head; also the anterolateral spots of pronotum much larger and extending to metopidium but not touching each other.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Panama-Canal Z./Pipeline Rd./fr. Luhea seemanni/12-26 VII 1976/Henk Wolda" (DZUP). Paratype female: "PANAMA, Bocas d. T./Miramar;9°N;82°15'W/26-XII-1978/Henk Wolda" (DZUP).

Comments. This species is very similar to *Micrutralis flavozonata* (Fairmaire), differing by small characteristics which become difficult to separate one from another. In *M. henki* **sp.n.** the antepical yellow markings of pronotum are separated in the middle forming two distinct spots. In *M. flavozonata*, on the other hand, there is a yellow stripe crossing from side to side. The tegmina are entirely hyaline. The male subgenital plate is distinctive presenting decurved apex.

The species is dedicated to Henk Wolda.

Micrutralis infuscata **sp.n.**

Fig. 39

Diagnosis. Head and pronotum black, the first with a transverse yellowish band and the second with a whitish band close to apex; tegmina hyaline, basal third and along the veins infuscate with black.

Measurements. Male. Total length 3.84; length of pronotum 3.04; distance between humeral angles 2.00; width of head 1.92.

Description. Holotype male. Head and pronotum fine and densely punctate. Head black with two yellowish transversal bands, one just below the ocelli and other on the clypeus. Pronotum black, a narrow stripe on anterolateral margins to postocular lobules, and a band at very near apex, yellowish-white; postocular lobules carinated, close to thorax. Tegmina hyaline, with basal third and alongside the veins, black. Underside of thorax dark-brown; legs brown, tibiae black with yellow longitudinal stripe. Subgenital plate slightly decurved apically; parameres strongly curved near apex, tip obliquely truncate, inner angle acute; aedeagus simple, basal angle obsolete.

Female. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype male: Venezuela, "Guanare, Santuario/(Edo. Portuguesa)" "26-VII-1967/Bordón leg." (CCBM).

Comments. This species is very characteristic, presenting the tegmina infuscated along the veins.

Micrutralis marginata **sp.n.**

Fig. 40

Diagnosis. Pronotum yellowish-brown, with lateral margins after humeral angles to posterior process, dark-brown, interrupted by a yellow band just before apex. Tegmina hyaline.

Measurements. Female. Total length 3.12; length of pronotum 2.52; distance between humeral angles 1.66; width of head 1.46.

Description. Holotype female. Head yellowish-brown, with upper margin darkened; pronotum smooth and brilliant, yellowish-brown on the disk; sides from behind eyes to humeral angles and up to middle of dorsum, almost yellow and suffusely delimited; lateral margins after humeral angles and including about one third of posterior process, dark-brown and interrupted before apex by a yellow band; postocular lobules rounded, detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline. Underside of thorax dark-brown.

Male. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype female: "SINOP-MATO GROSSO/ BR X.1975/ M. Alvarenga leg." (DZUP). Paratypes: 3 females with same label data as holotype and 1 female "S. Isabel do Morro/ GO-Brasil-VI.1961/ M. Alvarenga leg." (DZUP).

Comments. This species is also very similar to *Micrutalis discalis* (Walker). The tegmina are entirely hyaline with clear veins. It differs from *M. divisa* sp.n., by having the preapical yellow band of pronotum very close to tip, which is dark.

Micrutalis meridana sp.n.

Fig. 41

Diagnosis. Pronotum yellowish-brown to black, with anterior and lateral margins yellow; subgenital plate of male apically decurved.

Measurements. Female/male. Total length 3.76/3.20; length of pronotum 3.20/2.60; distance between humeral angles 2.08/1.76; width of head 1.88/1.60.

Description. Holotype male. Head black, smooth and brilliant, with a transversal yellow band below ocelli and another one about the clypeus. Pronotum dark-brown with a T-shaped black spot on dorsum; anterior margin close to head, yellow; lateral margins from behind eyes, including postocular lobules, to almost apex, yellow; postocular lobules triangular, close to thorax. Tegmina yellowish-hyaline. Underside of thorax and abdomen black. Legs brown. Subgenital plate decurved apically; aedeagus simple, basal angle inconspicuous; parameres strongly curved apically, hook-like, tip acute.

Female. Similar, with head and pronotum more yellow.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Portachuelo, 3300/ m. Tovar. MERIDA/ VENEZ. Bordón/ leg. 15 III 1978" (CCBM). Paratypes: 4 males and 2 females with same label data as holotype (DZUP; CCBM).

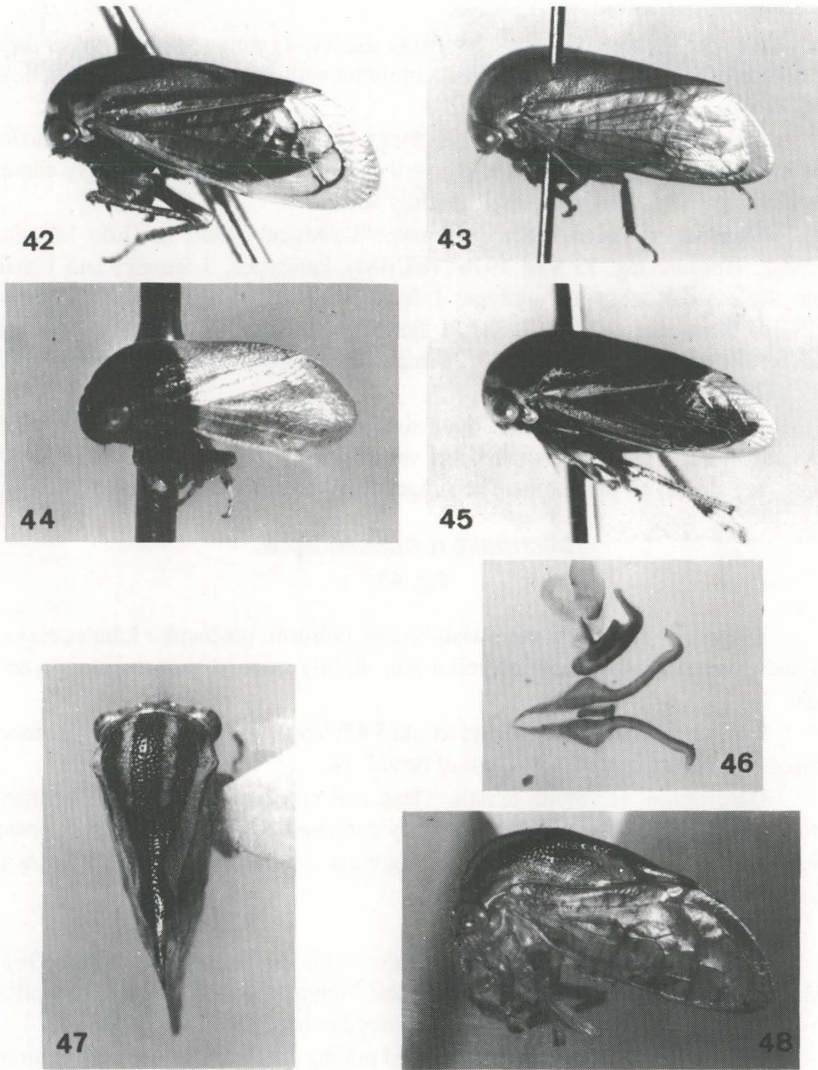
Comments. This species is very similar to *Micrutalis tau* Goding, 1930, but more robust. The subgenital plate of male is strongly compressed laterally forming a sharp keel ventrally.

Micrutalis mucuya sp.n.

Fig. 42

Diagnosis. Pronotum black, with yellow markings on anterior and lateral margins, and near apex; postocular lobules detached from thorax; subgenital plate of male rounded apically.

Measurements. Female/male. Total length 4.96/4.40; length of pronotum 4.04/3.40; distance between humeral angles 2.32/2.00; width of head 1.80/2.12.



Figs 42-48. (42) *Micrutalis mucuya* sp.n., holotype; (43) *M. robustula* sp.n., holotype; (44) *M. seminigra* sp.n., holotype; (45) *M. turriba* sp.n., holotype; (46) *M. turriba* sp.n., aedeagus and parameres; (47-48) *Melusinella melanogramma* (Perty, 1833).

Description. Holotype female. Head black, smooth and brilliant, with a transversal yellow band on inferior border, including clypeus. Pronotum black, finely punctate, with anterior margin close to head, yellow; a lateral band from behind eyes, including postocular lobules, to near apex, yellow; this yellow band, however, after humeral angles, running just above the margins, slightly widened and almost joining dorsally with that of other side; apex yellow, except the very tip;

postocular lobules rounded, detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline; veins dark. Underside of thorax and abdomen black, the latter with margins of segments yellow. Legs brown.

Male. Similar, with yellow markings reduced. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal angle well developed; parameres strongly curved and blunt apically, with inner angle slightly acute.

Material examined. Holotype female: "La Mucuy, 2300/ m. (Edo. Mérida)/ VENEZ. Bordón/ leg. 13 VIII 1976" (CCBM). Paratypes: 3 females and 1 male from the same locality as holotype; 1 female "El Valle, 2400/m. Edo. Mérida/ VENEZ. Bordón/leg. 22 V 1983"; 1 female "La Grita, 2400m. Edo. Táchira/ VENEZ. Bordón leg. 166 III 1983"; 2 female "Boca de Monte/m. 1500, BOCONO/ (Edo. Trujillo)" (DZUP; CCBM).

Comments. This species is quite similar to *Micrutilus litterata* (Fairmaire), but more robust. The yellow markings varies greatly, being reduced or enlarged occupying almost all pronotum. The subgenital plate of male is rounded apically.

Micrutilus robustula sp.n.

Fig. 43

Diagnosis. Pronotum yellowish-brown, uniform; postocular lobules carinated and close to thorax. Tegmina yellowish, slightly smoked at costal margin near apex.

Measurements. Female. Total length 5.48; length of pronotum 4.44; distance between humeral angles 2.68; width of head 2.44.

Description. Holotype female. Head and pronotum smooth and brilliant, yellowish-brown; posterior process slightly darkened to apex, its tip black; postocular lobules carinated, close to thorax. Tegmina hyaline, slightly yellowish, with costal margin near apex, smoky-brown.

Male. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Lag. de Petaquirá/m. 1300 (DF)" "22.I.1967/ Bordón leg." (CCBM). Paratypes: 2 females "El Lambique (Ba-rinitas) m. 1300/(Edo. Barinas)" "23-25. III. 1967/Bordón leg." (DZUP; CCBM).

Comments. This species is included among the largest ones. The entirely uniform yellowish-brown color is characteristic. All three specimens present four apical cells in the wings (the first cell present).

Micrutilus seminigra sp.n.

Fig. 44

Diagnosis. Head, anterior half of pronotum and base of tegmina, black; posterior half of pronotum, great part of tegmina and abdomen, whitish.

Measurements. Male. Total length 2.80; length of pronotum 2.20; distance between humeral angles 1.30; width of head 1.22.

Description. Holotype male. Head distinctly convex and densely punctured;

clypeus slightly tumid; black with a small yellow area between ocelli. Pronotum with basal half black, and apical half yellowish-white; densely punctate; postocular lobules more or less detached from thorax. Tegmina black at basal fourth, the rest whitish, translucent, visibly punctured. Underside of thorax and femora, black. Abdomen yellowish-white. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, relatively strong, basal angle obsolete; parameres strongly curved, apex blunt, inner angle slightly acute.

Female. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype male: "RIO BRANCO DO SUL/PR-23.II.1973/ A.M. Sakakibara" (DZUP). Paratypes: 2 males, one from "Curitiba-PR/BRASIL 16.II.66/ C.Ext. D.Z.U.F.P." and other from "NOVA TEUTONIA[Seara]/S. Catarina BRASIL/ 4.X.952/F. Plaumann" (DZUP).

Comments. This species is very similar to *Micrutralis binaria* (Fairmaire), by its color and size. Otherwise, the head is very convex, somewhat swollen at middle. The pronotum is more punctured than in *M. binaria*. The genitalia is very similar; the aedeagus slightly shorter and robust.

Micrutralis turriba sp.n.

Figs 45, 46

Diagnosis. Pronotum black with a yellow stripe on anterior margin and extended posteriorly passing by postocular lobules, humeral angles to about the middle, parallel to lateral margins, then vanishing.

Measurements. Female/male. Total length 4.80/3.92; length of pronotum 3.40/3.12; distance between humeral angles 2.12/2.00; width of head 1.88/1.76.

Description. Holotype female. Head and pronotum smooth and brilliant, the later dense and finely punctate posteriorly. Head yellow with superior margin black. Pronotum black with yellow on anterior border close to head, continuing lateroposteriorly passing by the postocular lobules and humeral angles to about the middle, above the margins, then vanishing before reaching each other on the dorsum; a yellow band very close to apex; tip black; postocular lobules rounded, detached from thorax. Tegmina hyaline; costal and anal margins darkened. Underside of thorax and abdomen black. Legs yellowish.

Male. Similar. Subgenital plate rounded apically; aedeagus simple, basal angle well developed; parameres abruptly curved near apex, obliquely truncate, tip and internal angle somewhat rounded.

Material examined. Holotype male: "TURRIALBA/COSTA RICA/ 15.VII.1971/ V.O. Becker" (DZUP). Paratypes: 1 male and 1 female with same label data as the holotype (DZUP).

Comments. This species is very similar to *Micrutralis incerta* Sakakibara, just more darkened, with yellow markings well defined. It reminds also *Micrutralis balteata* (Fairmaire), but smaller. The male subgenital plate is strongly decurved apically and with a tuft of hairs at apex.

Incertae sedis*Tragopa ephippium* Burmeister, 1836

Tragopa ephippium Burmeister, 1836: 191 (Type loc.: Central America).

Microtalis ephippium; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1167.

Transferred species

Smiliinae, Ceresini

Melusinella Metcalf, 1952

Melusina Stål, 1867: 552 (**praeoc.**)

Melusinella Metcalf, 1952: 230 (Type species: *Ceresa nervosa* Fairmaire, 1846 = *Membracis melanogramma* Perty, 1833). – Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 825. – Kopp & Yonke, 1979: 14. – Deitz, 1975: 92.

Melusinella melanogramma (Perty, 1833), **comb.n.**

Figs 47,48

Membracis melanogramma Perty, 1833: 178 (Type loc.: Brazil, Piauí).

Microtalis melanogramma; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 1170.

Ceresa nervosa Fairmaire, 1846: 289 (Type loc.: Brazil). **Syn.n.**

Melusinella nervosa; Metcalf & Wade, 1965: 826; Kopp & Yonke, 1979: 14. – Deitz, 1975: 92.

Comments. *Membracis melanogramma* Perty had always dubious position: by some considered in *Smilia*, and by others in *Acutalis* or *Microtalis*; in a given paper as a good species, in other as synonym either of *Acutalis trifurcata* Goding or *Microtalis calva* Say.

Examining the original description, together with the drawing of the species given by Perty in the Pl. XXXV, fig. 10, it was not difficult to observe the similarity with *Melusinella nervosa* (Fairmaire, 1846). The dorsal black spot on pronotum, trifurcate anteriorly, is very characteristic, though in some specimens it can be more clear, almost imperceptible.

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