

The species of membracids described by C. Berg and M. Spinola classified in *Sundarion* Kirkaldy (Hemiptera, Cicadomorpha, Membracidae)¹

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ABSTRACT. The species of membracids described by C. Berg and M. Spinola classified in *Sundarion* Kirkaldy (Hemiptera, Cicadomorpha, Membracidae). *Pyranthe acaciae* Berg, 1883 and *Hemiptycha chilensis* Spinola, 1852 are reinstated in *Sundarion* Kirkaldy, 1904 (formerly in synonymy of *Callicentrus bonasia* (Fabricius, 1775) (Centrotinae, Nessorhinini)). *Pyranthe frustratoria* Berg, 1883 (also formerly considered as synonym of *Callicentrus bonasia*) becomes a new synonym of *Sundarion flavomarginatum* (Fairmaire, 1846).

KEYWORDS. Auchenorrhyncha; Darninae; Homoptera; nomenclatural acts; taxonomy.

RESUMO. As espécies de membracídeos descritas por C. Berg e M. Spinola classificadas em *Sundarion* Kirkaldy (Hemiptera, Cicadomorpha, Membracidae). *Pyranthe acaciae* Berg, 1883 e *Hemiptycha chilensis* Spinola, 1852 são revalidadas em *Sundarion* Kirkaldy, 1904 (anteriormente colocadas em sinonímia de *Callicentrus bonasia* (Fabricius, 1775) (Centrotinae, Nessorhinini)). *Pyranthe frustratoria* Berg, 1883 (também considerada anteriormente como sinônimo de *Callicentrus bonasia*) torna-se um novo sinônimo de *Sundarion flavomarginatum* (Fairmaire, 1846).

PALAVRAS-CHAVE. Atos nomenclaturais; Auchenorrhyncha; Darninae; Homoptera; taxonomia.

Berg (1883) described *Pyranthe acaciae* and *P. frustratoria*, respectively from Uruguay and Argentina. Spinola (1852) described *Hemiptycha chilensis*, from Chile. Kirkaldy (1904) created *Sundarion* to substitute the preoccupied name *Pyranthe Stål*, 1869.

Funkhouser (1927) considered the three species as valid, in *Sundarion*. Metcalf & Wade (1965), on the other hand, put *P. acaciae* under the synonym of *Sundarion apicalis* (Germar, 1835), and transferred *P. frustratoria* and *H. chilensis* into the Hemikypthini genus *Callicentrus* Stål, 1869, as synonyms of *C. bonasia* (Fabricius, 1775).

McKamey (1998) practically repeated the classification given in Metcalf & Wade (1965), but considering the genus in Nessorhininae-Nessorhinini as Deitz (1975). He also commented that all junior synonyms of *Callicentrus bonasia* (Fabricius) should be examined, because they were, probably, misassigned.

In the present paper, *Sundarion acaciae* (Berg) and *S. chilense* (Spinola) are reinstated; *Pyranthe frustratoria* Berg is considered junior synonym of *Sundarion flavomarginatum* (Fairmaire, 1846).

Abbreviations used: **DZUP**- Coleção de Entomologia Pe. J. S. Moure, Departamento de Zoologia, UFPR, Curitiba-PR, Brazil; **MZSP**- Museu de Zoologia-USP, São Paulo-SP, Brazil; **MLPA**- Museo de La Plata, Argentina.

***Sundarion acaciae* (Berg, 1883) reval.**

(Fig. 1)

Pyranthe acaciae Berg, 1883: 290; McKamey, 1998: 154 (cat.) (= *Sundarion apicalis* (Germar, 1835)) (error).

Sundarion acaciae; Funkhouser, 1927: 162.

Comments. *Sundarion acaciae* is somewhat similar to *S. flavum* (Fairmaire, 1846), but having short and blackish supra-humeral processes; the lateral margins of posterior process with a faint yellow band and, frequently, with a dark spot near middle.

The type of *Smilia apicalis* Germar, 1835 was not seen. Based simply on the original description is difficult to say if it is actually synonym of *S. acaciae*. Therefore, *Sundarion apicalis* (Germar, 1835) is maintained as a good species.

Material examined. BRAZIL. *Mato Grosso do Sul*: Rio Brillhante, 5 males (DZUP). *Goiás*: Cabeceiras (Lagoa Formosa), 1 male (MZSP). *Paraná*: Guarapuava, 1 female (DZUP).

Photograph of a syntype specimen of *Pyranthe acaciae* Berg, 1883 (MLPA).

***Sundarion chilense* (Spinola, 1852) reval.**

(Fig. 2)

Hemiptycha chilensis Spinola, 1852: 270; McKamey, 1998: 216 (cat.) (= *Callicentrus bonasia* (Fabricius, 1775)) (error).

Sundarion chilensis [sic]; Funkhouser, 1927: 163.

Comments. *Sundarion chilense* also presents lateral yellow stripe, very similar to that of *S. flavomarginatum*. The supra-humeral processes, on the other hand, are very short, reduced to conical projections. It is known only from Chile.

Material examined. CHILE. Santiago, 2 females (MZSP).



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Figs. 1-3. 1, *Pyranthe acaciae* Berg, 1883 (one of the syntypes); 2, *Sundarion chilense* (Spinola, 1852); 3, *Sundarion flavomarginatum* (Fairmaire, 1846).

Sundarion flavomarginatum (Fairmaire, 1846)

(Fig. 3)

Hemiptycha flavomarginata Fairmaire, 1846: 315.
Pyranthe frustratoria Berg, 1883: 296; McKamey, 1998: 216 (cat.) (= *Callicentrus bonasia* (Fabricius, 1775)) (error). **Syn. nov.**
Sundarion frustratoria [sic]; Funkhouser, 1927: 163.
Sundarion flavomarginata [sic]; Funkhouser, 1927: 163.
Sundarion flavomarginatum; McKamey, 1998: 154 (cat.).

Comments. As the name suggests, the species presents a yellow stripe at each side of the posterior process extended from the base of supra-humeral processes to beyond middle. This character, quite identical with that of *Callicentrus bonasia* (Fabricius, 1775), together with the body length, and the supra-humeral horns well developed and divaricated, were probably the reason why these two species have been considered synonyms. The posterior process is slender and long, almost reaching apex of tegmina.

Material examined. BRAZIL. *Paraná*: Curitiba, 2 males. *Santa Catarina*: Nova Teutônia, 3 females, 2 males (DZUP).

Photograph of a syntype specimen of *Pyranthe frustratoria* Berg, 1883 (MLPA).

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