

A new genus for *Agallia carpathica* Melichar, 1898 (Homoptera: Cicadellidae, Agalliinae)

V.M. Gnezdilov

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Leopallia gen. n. is erected in the subfamily Agalliinae (type species: *Agallia carpathica* Melichar, 1898).

V.M. Gnezdilov, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Agallia carpathica Melichar, 1898 is a little-known rare species, recorded from Romania (Melichar, 1898; Montandon, 1901), Transcarpathian Ukraine (Logvinenko, 1963), SE Poland (Nast, 1973), and N Slovakia (Lauterer & Okali, 1974).

A redescription of *A. carpathica* including figures of the male genitalia, body habitus of both sexes and data on the habitat of this species in the Ukrainian Carpathians were published by Logvinenko (1963). The European genera of Agalliini are characterized by the following features: anterior margin of vertex distinctly convex; postclypeus convex at base; genital plates narrow; hind tibia with 7 supporting setae in transverse apical row (2 lateral and 5 intermediate setae; for the terminology of setae see Gnezdilov, 2001). *Agallia carpathica* is distinguished by the weakly convex anterior margin of vertex, flat base of postclypeus, hind tibia bearing 9 supporting setae in transverse apical row, and wide genital plates. Species of the genus *Melanoria* Gnezdilov, 2001 from Middle Asia also have wide genital plates, but differ in the structure of the male genitalia. *Durgades nigropictus* Distant, 1912 has the same pattern of chaetotaxy of hind tibial apices as *Agallia carpathica*. The latter differs from *Indiagallia limbata* (Kirschbaum, 1868) in the shape of the head and structure of the male genitalia.

Leopallia gen. n.

Type species: *Agallia carpathica* Melichar, 1898.

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of vertex weakly convex (in dorsal view). Base of postclypeus flat. Epicranial suture visible (in frontal view). Genae with deep marginal concavities under eyes. Hind tibia with 9 supporting setae in transverse apical row, including 4 lateral and 5 intermediate setae.

Male. 10th segment of anal tube bearing long weakly sclerotized processes with enlarged apices. Genital plates wide and long, not narrowed to apex, with pointed upper inner angle, widely rounded lateroapically. Shaft of penis arched, apex of shaft with a pair of very short processes (Logvinenko, 1963). Pygophore with a small, weakly sclerotized median lobe at the level of apex of genital plates.

Female. Posterior margin of 7th sternite with more or less deep median incision, variable in shape, and sometimes, with a pair of weak lateral concavities.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from Leopold (first name of L. Melichar) and *Agallia*.

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