First record of the genus *Kybos* (Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) for Argentina

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Primer registro del género *Kybos* (Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) para la Argentina

**RESUMEN.** El género *Kybos* Fieber y la especie *K. populi* (Edwards) se citan por primera vez para la región Neotropical, a partir de ejemplares colectados en la provincia de Mendoza, Argentina. En esta contribución se reúne información relevante acerca de los aspectos taxonómicos y bioecológicos del género y la especie.

**PALABRAS CLAVE.** Primer registro. Diagnosis. Distribución. Plantas hospederas.

**ABSTRACT.** The genus *Kybos* Fieber and the species *K. populi* (Edwards) are recorded for the first time for the Neotropical region from specimens collected in Mendoza province, Argentina. This contribution adds taxonomic and bioecologic knowledge about this genus and its species.

**KEY WORDS.** First record. Diagnosis. Distribution. Host plant.
The purpose of this contribution is to record for the first time the presence of the genus *Kybos* and the species *Kybos populi* (Edwards) in Argentina, to provide a brief diagnosis, and to illustrate the morphological and anatomical characters that allow their identification. The samples were collected in INTA (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria) La Consulta, Mendoza province with a Malaise trap.

**Kybos Fieber, 1866**

*Kybos* Fieber, 1866: 508; type species *Cicada smaragdula* Fallén, 1806, by monotypy.


**Diagnosis.** Body robust, deep sutures on face, crown short and broad, anterior margin only slightly curved; pronotum broad, third
apical cell in fore wing stalked; male pygofer appendage ornamented with ledges and furrows; anal tube appendage long, recurved, directed cephalad, tapering (Fig. 6); distal half of subgenital plate in lateral view gradually curved dorsal or abruptly bent dorsal or bent 90 degrees or more, with numerous macrosetae, scattered basally and uniseriate apically, and numerous, fine longer setae scattered throughout length of plate (Fig. 3), style with well defined distal part devoid of setae, serrated on inner margin, terminated by apical hook, with distinct subapical broadening and bearing hair-like setae 1.5-2.0 times longer than distal part of style (Fig. 4). The aedeagus is very variable, by far, the most important structure for diagnosing Kybos species.

**Distribution.** Holarctic; Eurasia 45 species, North America 76 species (Mühlethaler et al., 2009). New to Neotropical region, Argentina.

**Kybos populi** (Edwards, 1908)

*Empoasca populi* Edwards, 1908: 81.

**Diagnosis.** Body length: male 3.8-4.5 mm; female 4.0-4.7 mm; nymph 3.2. Coloration: greenish or yellowish.

Male: Second sternal apodemes (2S) twice as long as broad (Fig. 1). Pygofer process in male apically broadened (Fig. 2). Aedeagus without processes (Fig. 5). Female: Sternite VII with rounded median lobe with incision in middle (Fig. 7). Large valve of second valvulae bearing 8-10 teeth; with four or five denticles each (Fig. 8).

This species was described in more detail by Dworakowska (1976) and Mühlethaler et al. (2009).


**Distribution.** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Danish mainland, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, southern part of European Russia, central part of Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, Yugoslavia (Mühlethaler et al., 2009). Introduced in Canada (Hamilton, 1983). New to Argentina.

**Host plants.** *Populus alba*, *P. nigra*, *P. suaveolens*, *P. tremula* (Mühlethaler et al., 2009).

**Notes.** Given the fact that this discovery suggests that *K. populi* has been introduced recently in Argentina, and that two of the recorded hosts, *Populus alba* and *P. nigra*, are widely planted in this country, the introduction of this species may potentially have a negative impact on the environment.

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**LITERATURE CITED**


