

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE BELGIAN  
MOUNT-CAMEROON EXPEDITION

(FEBRUARY - APRIL 1981)

V. Ulopinæ and Megophthalminæ  
(Homoptera, Cicadellidae)\*

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**Introduction**

This paper deals with the Ulopinæ and Megophthalminæ collected on the Mount-Cameroon in February and March 1981. Two species were found from which one is new to science. *Odomas canidia* LINNAVUORI was collected in various parts of the mountain. *Kivulopa caudata* n. sp. was collected in the submontane rain forest belt (1400 m). For a more detailed report on the expedition, and a description of the collecting sites, see BOSMANS (in press). The material studied in this paper is deposited in the collections of the Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen.

ULOPINÆ

***Kivulopa caudata*** n. sp.

(Fig. 1 to 7)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ - Mount-Cameroon 1400 m  
vhf-track, 21-III-1981;

Allotype ♀: same locality.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same locality.

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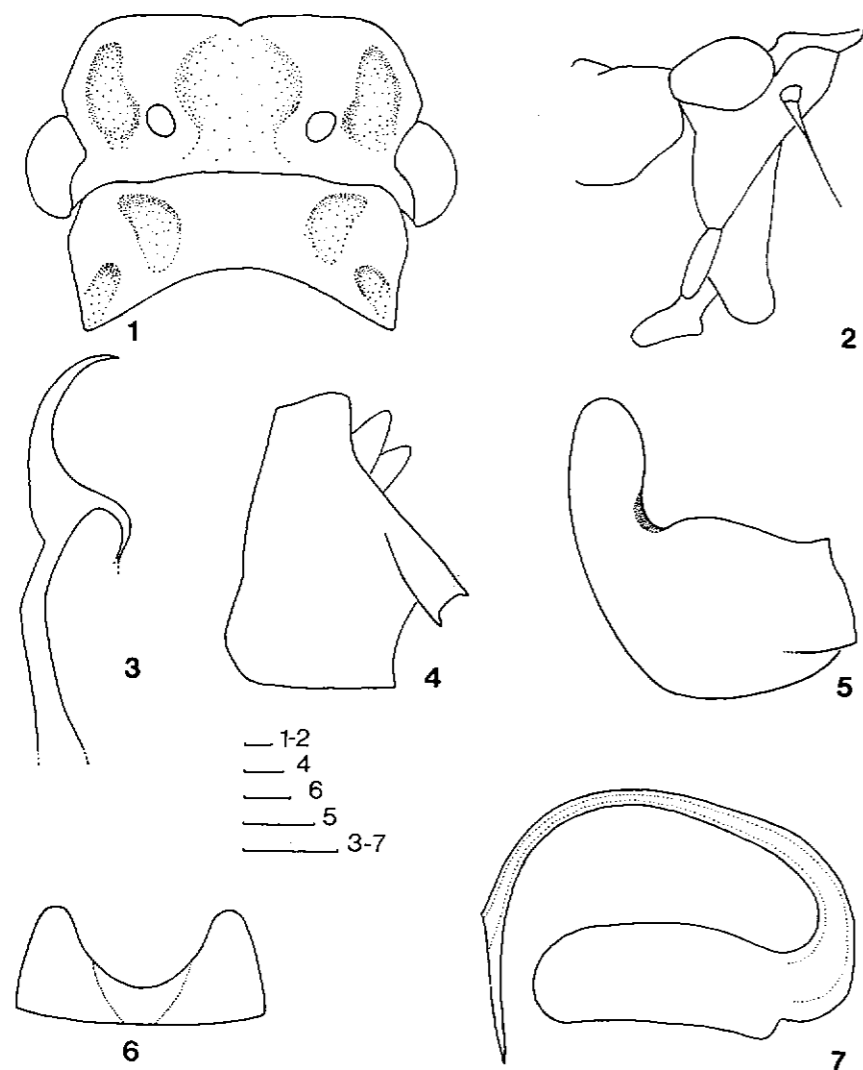


FIG. 1 to 7. — *Kivulopa caudata* n. sp. :

1. Head and pronotum, dorsal view ; 2. Head and pronotum, right lateral view ; 3. Stylus ; 4. Pygofer, left lateral view ; 5. Genital plate, right lateral view ; 6. Seventh abdominal sternite of female ; 7. Aedaeagus, left lateral view. Scale : 0,1 mm.

Description : head (fig. 1) wider than pronotum ; crown strongly punctate, more than twice as long as broad (2,3 : 1), slightly upcurved apically, with two lateral and a median depression and two small submedian elevations. Postclypeus basally with a blunt projection, anteclypeus in the middle with a smaller elevation (fig. 2). Pronotum with 4 indistinct lateral depressions ; scutellum punctate anteriorly, rugose posteriorly, tegmina with the veins strongly prominent.

General colour of the animal orange brown, postclypeus and median depression of the crown paler. Veins of the tegmina dark brown, in some specimens blackish. In lateral view, three dark spots, alternating with three whitish spots, are present along the commissural margin of the tegmina.

Male genitalia : anal segment short and tubular, enclosed by the pygofer. Side lobes of the pygofer (fig. 4) with a straight process ventrocaudally directed, with two minute teeth on its apical edges. Genital plates (fig. 5) rather short and broad, with a blunt apex curved dorsally. Styles (fig. 3) hook-shaped ; aedaeagus symmetrical, stem tubular, long and slender and curved dorsally, with a tapering apex.

Female genitalia : hind margin of the seventh abdominal sternite broadly insinuated (fig. 6).

Total length : 3,5 - 4 mm.

Diagnosis : this species belongs to the genus *Kivulopa* LINNAVUORI because of the simple form of the aedaeagus, the small body size, and the short pronotum. It differs from *Kivulopa mwenga* LINNAVUORI by the shape of the male genitalia, and from *Kivulopa equatorialis* (JACOBI) by the seventh abdominal sternite of the female.

Etymology : the name is an allusion to the process on the side lobes of the pygofer.

Comments : Hitherto, the genus *Kivulopa* contained only two species which are known from the mountain areas of Eastern Africa and the adjacent parts of Zaire ; *Kivulopa mwenga* is known from Ruanda - Burundi and different localities in Zaire and occurs from 1800 to 2700 m (LINNAVUORI 1972, a). *Kivulopa equatorialis* is known from one female collected in Tanganyika, Meru between 3000 and 3500 m. The range of this genus is thus much larger than previously known (LINNAVUORI 1972, a), and now extends into Western Africa.

## MEGOPHTHALMINAE

**Odomas canidia** LINNAVUORI

*Odomas canidia* LINNAVUORI, 1972 (b) - J. nat. Hist. 7 : 121.

Material examined: 8 ♂ 2 ♀, Mount-Cameroon 2300 m, 24-II-1981, in pitfall trap; 1 ♂, Mount-Cameroon 2800 m, 21-II-1981, in pitfall trap; 1 ♀, Mount-Cameroon 2900 m, 6-III-1981; 1 ♂, Mount-Cameroon 3400 m, 7-III-1981; 2 ♀, Mount-Cameroon 4050 m, 7-III-1981.

This species is only known from Mount-Cameroon, where it was sampled in 1932 by M. STEELE in several localities above the montane rain forest belt. It is probably endemic on the mountain. Our material shows that it lives on the subalpine and afroalpine vegetation belt, and that its range extends to the top of the mountain (Pic Fako, 4050 m).

**Summary**

Two species of Cicadellidae are reported from Mount-Cameroon: *Odomas canidia* LINNAVUORI (Megophthalminae), already recorded on the mountain, and *Kivulopa caudata* n. sp. (Ulopinae).

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