

## VI. NEW HOMOPTERA RECEIVED FROM THE NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.—I.

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In several very interesting lots of Homopterous insects received from Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, of the New Mexico Agricultural College, were included a number of new species in the families Fulgoridae, Bythoscopidae and Jassidae. In a series of papers of which this is the first, these species will be characterized, and attention called to their affinities and the localities in which they were taken.

*Thamnotettix lucida*, n. sp.—Pale, clear, slightly yellowish, green, entirely without markings or dark colorations. Elytra hyaline. Length male 5.5 mm.

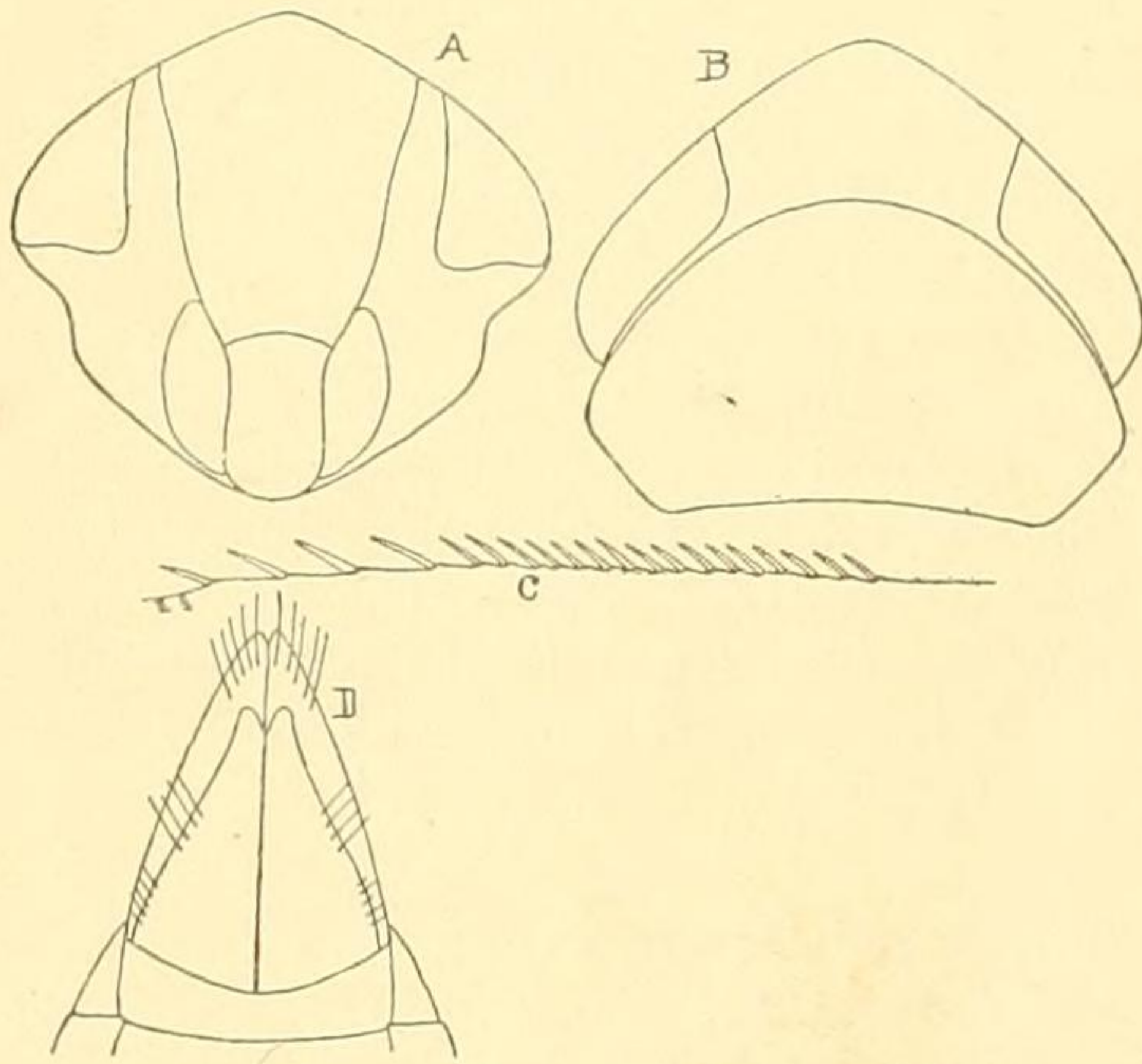


Fig. 1. *Thamnotettix lucida* n. sp. A, face; B, dorsum of head and pronotum; C, spines on inside of hind tibia; D, apex of male abdomen beneath.

Male.—Face a tenth wider than long; length of clypeus once and two-thirds the width at base, slightly constricted just before base, the basal suture strongly curved; lorae as long as clypeus and two-thirds as broad; genae with margin deeply emarginate below eyes, from this to tip of clypeus nearly rectilinear, very narrow below the lorae; front little

more than one-fourth longer than broad, little less than twice the length of the clypeus, sides slightly incurved at antennae, gradually narrowing below. Disc of vertex evenly, slightly convex, with a small depressed area on either side near the base and meeting the face at a very obtuse angle; length at middle once and a half that at the eyes, width between eyes once and five-sevenths the length. Width of pronotum about once and four-fifths the length, the length nearly twice that of the vertex, curvature about five-ninths of the length. Scutellum and venation of elytra normal. Spines on inside of upper two-thirds of hind tibiae regularly arranged and very unusually numerous. While in most others there are but eight or ten spines in this region, in this species there are about 16.

Color light green, slightly tinged with yellowish which is more noticeable on the abdomen. Last abdominal segment with plate, valves, and pygofers light bluish green, the pygofers furnished at tips with numerous strong blunt bristles which are white and conspicuously brown-tipped. Legs pale, some of the spines brown-tipped. Elytra hyaline, apical areoles somewhat translucent.

Described from a single male taken at San Augustine (Ckll. 2142). This insect somewhat resembles *T. atridorsum* in form but is a very much smaller and more delicate species. It is nearly allied to *T. inornata* and *T. aureola*, but differs most noticeably from those species in being entirely without dark markings. *T. flavicapitata* is a smaller yellowish and rufous species, with a shorter vertex and smoky elytra. In the arrangement of spines on the hind tibiae, *T. lucida* differs widely from any *Thamnotettix* I have seen.

*Phlepsius neomexicanus*, n. sp.—Near *P. superbus* but larger, and having the valves and pygofers in the male greatly produced. Length of male 7 mm.

Male.—Very closely resembling *P. superbus* in form and coloration, except that the elytral reticulation is somewhat heavier. Differs otherwise from that species as follows. Front slightly more than one-fourth longer than broad. Lorae as wide and one-fifth longer than the clypeus. Pronotum considerably less than twice the length of the vertex. Plate short and broad, angular posteriorly. Valves twice as long as broad at base, attenuate toward the tips, outer

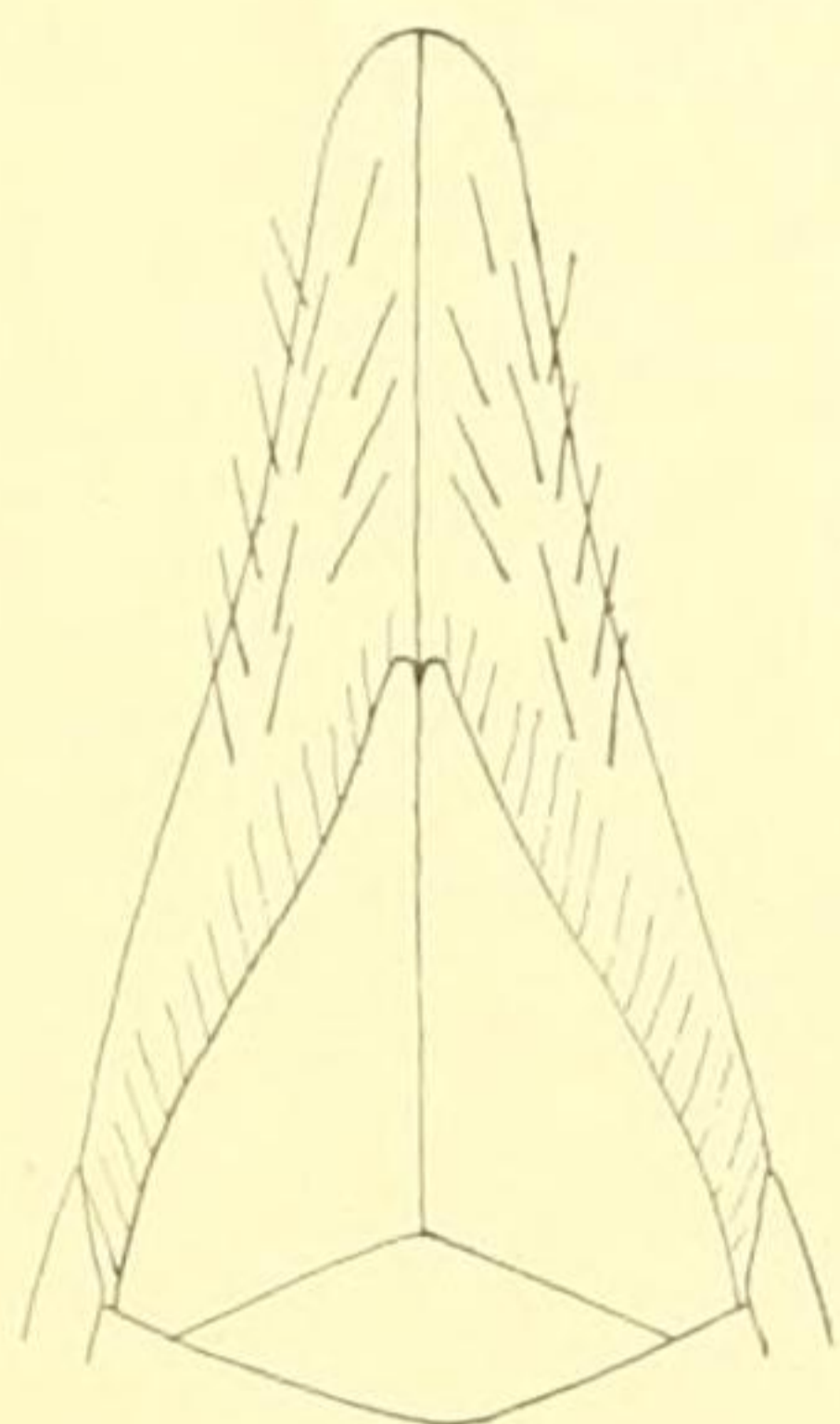


Fig. 2. *Phlepsius neomexicanus* n. sp.; male genitalia.

edges provided with fine white hairs. Pygofers very long and robust, twice the length of the valves, blunt at tips, provided on lower surface below the tips with a number of short white spines arranged in three longitudinal rows. •

Described from a single male from San Augustine (Ckll. 2123). This species belongs in that group of *Phlepsius* having the head narrower than the pronotum. Its distinct clypeus, large size, and lack of lobate commissural line, separate it from *spatulatus*, *ovatus*, and *excultus*. From the remaining species, *superbus*, it is distinguished by the above described characters.

*Phlepsius inornatus*, n. sp.—Differing from all other species of the genus in being entirely destitute of elytral reticulations or other markings. Length of male 6 mm.

Male.—Head narrower than the pronotum. Face a twelfth wider than long; clypeus one-half longer than broad, somewhat constricted before the base, basal suture strongly curved, apex slightly concave: lorae as long and two-thirds as broad as clypeus; margin of genae rather slightly incurved below the eye, below this strongly convex, thence slightly incurved to tip of clypeus. Front an eleventh longer than broad, somewhat less than twice the length of the clypeus, broad below, the sides very slightly incurved at the antennae. Disc of the vertex flat, length at middle once and a half that next the eye, width between the eyes once and a half the length. Width of the pronotum two and a third times the length, the length about once and two-thirds that of the vertex, curvature nearly two-fifths of the length, posteriorly irregularly transversely wrinkled. Scutellum and elytral venation normal. Plate not visible, valves two and a half times longer than broad at base, slightly narrowed to apex, blunt at tips, without hairs. Pygofers one-half longer than valves, pointed at



Fig. 3. *Phlepsius inornatus* n. sp.; male genitalia.

tips, their whole outline subtriangular, provided on disc of lower surface with several rather long whitish spines arranged in a single longitudinal row.

Color very pale yellowish, deeper on the abdomen. Pronotum with five very indistinct longitudinal whitish bands. Elytra translucent, pale milky white, with indistinct smoky clouds on the discs of some of the

apical and antepical areoles. Veins white, claval suture brownish. Face and legs tinged with greenish, some of the white tibial spines brown tipped. Tarsal joints at apices dark. Dorsal abdominal segments except lateral and apical margins blackish.

Described from a single male taken at San Augustine (Ckll. 2140).<sup>\*</sup> In form, this insect very closely resembles *P. superbus* and in structure is strictly congeneric with

it. It differs very widely, however (and this is a generic difference according to Van Duzee's synoptic table of the genera), in that it does not possess the elytral reticulations or other markings so characteristic of the genus. On a very superficial examination it might be taken for a *Chlorotettix*, but its general form, stronger build, and lengthened vertex are strictly Phlepsiid.

## VII. THE GRAPE-VINE TYPHLOCYBIDS OF THE MESILLA VALLEY, N. M.

At Las Cruces and Mesilla, N. M., the grape-vine suffers, as in other parts of the U. S., from the attacks of small Typhlocybae, in most seasons not seriously destructive, but occasionally very abundant and troublesome. Two species are found on the Mission Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) at Las Cruces in about equal numbers, often on the same leaves. After making a slight study of them, I determined that they were different from the eastern forms, and apparently undescribed. This October I collected a number and sent them to Prof. Gillette, who reports that one is *Typhlocyba coloradensis* (Gill.), hitherto only recorded from Colorado, but perhaps properly regarded as a variety of *T. comes* Say. The other is a new species of *Dicraneura*, described below. The genus, Prof. Gillette says, has only two hitherto-described species in U. S., one of these being not from the U. S. proper, but from Alaska.

T. D. A. Ckll.

*Dicraneura cockerellii*, n. sp. General color light straw yellow, a bright red band crossing the elytra before the middle; length, 3 mm.

*Head*.—Vertex strongly produced and almost acute in front, the angle being somewhat less than a right angle, as long as the

pronotum; color straw-yellow without distinct markings, in some specimens washed with dilute sanguineous with light spots on the posterior margin next the eyes. *Pronotum*: The breadth is twice the length, moderately concave behind, color like that of the vertex and, when washed with sanguineous, there is a distinct whitish spot on the middle of the anterior margin next the vertex. *Scutellum* without distinct markings

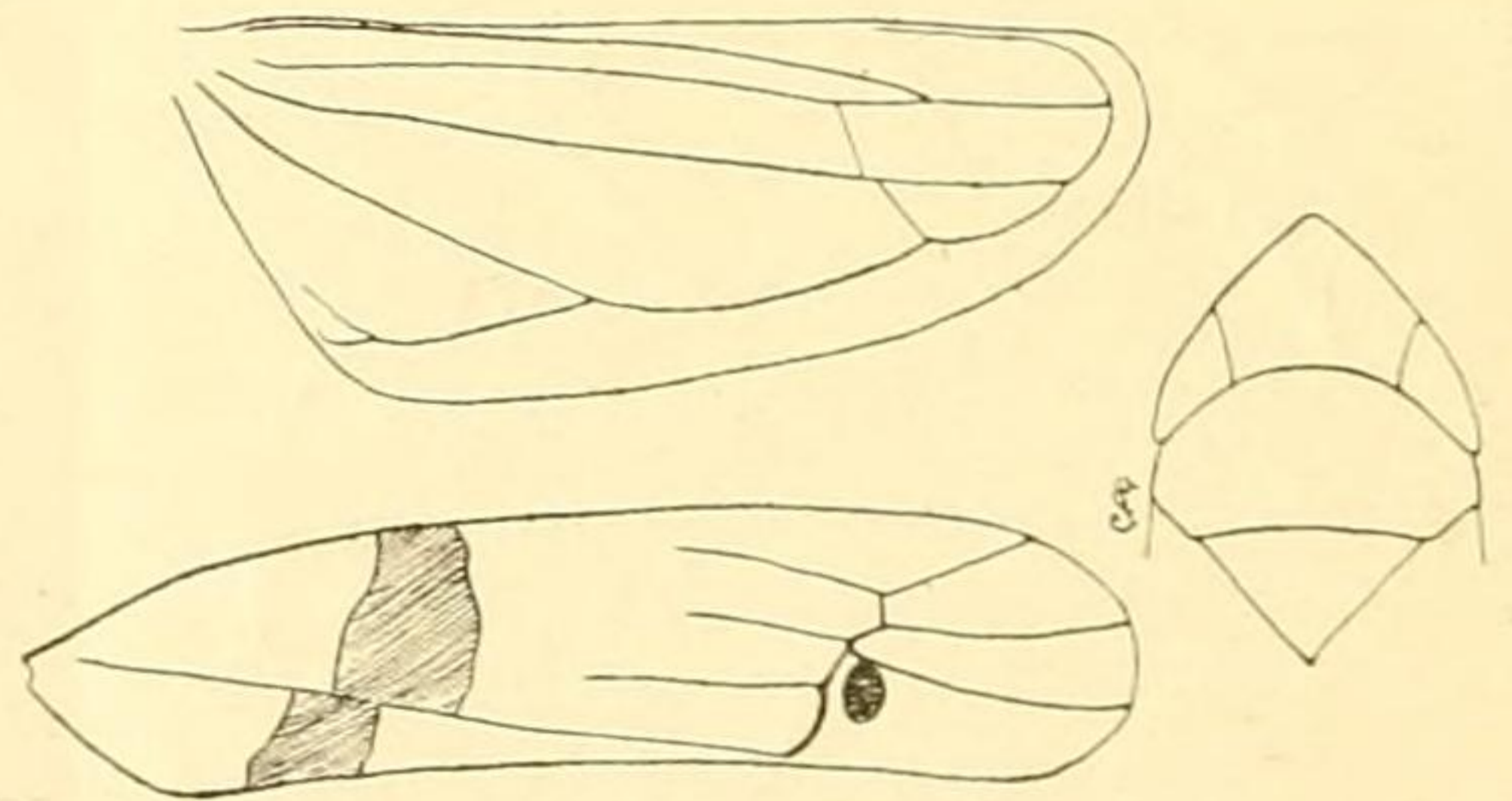


Fig. 4. *Dicraneura cockerellii* × 20.

and agreeing with the vertex and pronotum in color. *Elytra* pale straw yellow crossed by a narrow band of bright cherry red varying some in depth of color but plainly discernable in all mature specimens. The band crosses just before the middle of the clavus, and that portion of the band that is above the claval suture is pushed forward so that only about half of its width comes against that portion which is upon the corium; just beyond the cross nervures is a jet black spot lying in the

<sup>\*</sup> San Augustine is a branch on the east side of the Organ Mts. All the species above described were taken on Aug. 28, 1894.