

Mexican Alconeura—Part III

Six New Species of Alconeura (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

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Two previous papers describing new species of Mexican Alconeura have been published, each containing the descriptions of six new species. The present paper also contains the descriptions of six new species. Two species, *asymetrica* and *osborni*, have speckled color patterns which are unique in the genus. The wing venation and male genital structures place these in Alconeura. The four other species described in this paper resemble known species of Alconeura in color and appearance. Types of all species are in the DeLong collection.

Alconeura osborni n. sp.

Resembling *asymetrica* in general form and appearance but with distinctive coloration and genitalia. Length 2.4 mm.

Color: The vertex and pronotum are immaculate ivory-white. The face is light tan with the genae and apical portion light cream. The scutellum is white with its basal angles and apex light orange. The elytra are white with the veins of their apical cells enbrowned. Two pairs of greatly interrupted, transverse, light tan to brown lines cross the elytra; an anterior line extending from the proximal quarter of the costal margin to the middle of the commissural suture and a posterior line extending from the middle of the costal margin to the apex of the clavus. A few tan spots are scattered on the elytra.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angles of the pygofers and consist of a slender, sharply-pointed, caudally-directed, dorsal process and a longer, heavy, ventrally-directed, ventral process. The base of the aedeagus is thin and broad and bears a pair of long, thin, caudally-directed, ventro-lateral processes. The phallicata is thick, truncate apically, and its caudal margin is laterally expanded.

Holotype male and paratype males collected at Iguala, G'ro., Sept. 11, 1939 by D. M. DeLong; allotype female and male paratypes, Iguala, G'ro., Oct. 25, 1941 by DeLong and Good; paratype males Mexcala, G'ro., Aug. 4, 1930 (MF 1735) by J. Parra.

The authors have named this species for Dr. Herbert Osborn in appreciation of his pioneer work in the Cicadellidae.

Alconeura asymetrica n. sp.

A species with unique coloration and genitalia which has the robust form seen in *albavulta*. Length 2.5 mm.

Color: The vertex is ivory with a triangular, red spot on its disk next to each eye. The face is cream with the genae and lorae ivory. The pronotum is ivory with four yellow spots along its anterior margin and with a pair of median, orange, round spots on its disk. The scutellum is ivory with its basal angles and apex orange. The elytra

are white with the veins of their apical cells enbrowned and are heavily speckled with orange to dark-brown, small, round spots which coalesce to form larger spots or lines. The coloration in the series at hand is extremely variable in regard to the size and color of the markings.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angles of the pygofers, extend caudad, are blunt at their apices, and have their dorsal-apical margin expanded dorsally. The base of the aedeagus is moderately broad and bears a ventral process which is expanded near its middle to form a flattened projection with a serrated anterior margin. This ventral process extends to the left of and above the parallel-sided phallicata.

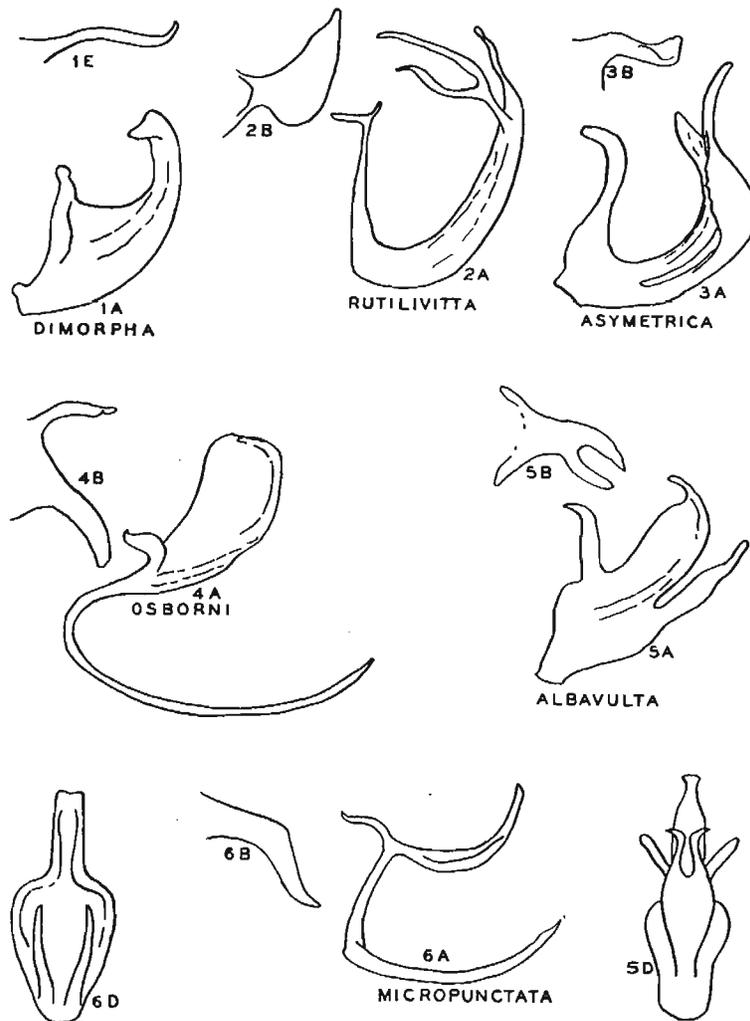
Holotype male and male paratypes collected at Cutzamala, G'ro., Aug. 20, 1930 (MF 1768) by J. Parra; paratypes from Mexcala, G'ro., Aug. 4, 1930 (MF 1735), J. Parra; Vejuco, G'ro., Sept. 3, 1930 (MF 1790), J. Parra; Coyuca-Catalan, G'ro., Aug. 24, 1930 (MF 1771), J. Parra; San Geronimo, G'ro., Aug. 30, 1930 (MF 1787), J. Parra; Iguala, G'ro., Sept. 11, 1939, D. M. DeLong; Iguala, G'ro., Oct. 25, 1941, DeLong and Good; Zincauro, G'ro., Sept. 2, 1930 (MF 1789), J. Parra; Tehuntepec, Oax., Oct. 13, 1941, DeLong, Good, Caldwell, and Plummer; Trapehuala, G'ro., Aug. 23, 1930 (MF 1770), J. Parra; Arantichanguis, G'ro., Aug. 21, 1930 (MF 1788), J. Parra; Paso de Vacas, G'ro., Sept. 3, 1930 (MF 1792), J. Parra; Paso de Ixtla, Mor., Aug. 30, 1930 (MF 1738), J. Parra; Balsas, G'ro., Aug. 15, 1930 (MF 1754), J. Parra; Huetamo, Mich., Aug. 22, 1933 (MF 3100), A. Dampf; Pungarabato, G'ro., Aug. 22, 1930 (MF 1769), J. Parra.

Alconeura micropunctata n. sp.

A brightly colored species resembling *griffithi* in general form and appearance but with distinctive coloration and genitalia and with a sharply receding face similar to *separata* DeLong and Ruppel. Length 2.5 mm.

Color: The vertex is ivory with a pair of longitudinal vittae extending from its apex to its posterior margin and a fine line bordering each eye, orange. The face is ivory with a spot anterior to each eye and a spot near the center of its dorsal margin, light orange. The pronotum is ivory with paired, lateral and medial, longitudinal vittae and a small line on its side posterior to each eye orange. The median vittae of the pronotum fuse on the disk to form an orange quadrangle. The scutellum is ivory with its basal angles and apex orange. The elytra are translucent white with the veins of the apical cells enbrowned and with a small, black, round spot in the basal corner of the posterior apical cell. A small spot at the base of each elytron, an elongate spot in the basal third of each clavus, two semi-circular spots on each clavus along the commissural suture, a large spot on each corium near the apex of the clavus, a stripe extending obliquely from near the base of the wing to the second sector, and a second stripe extending from the middle of the costal margin to the inner branch of the first sector, are orange.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angle of the pygofers, are recurved at their bases, and taper to sharply-pointed apices. The base of the aedeagus is long and very thin in lateral view, very broad in ventro-caudal view, with its dorsal processes slender and



1a—*Alconeura dimorpha*—lateral view of aedeagus; 1b—dorsal pygofer hook. 2a—*A. rutilivitta*—lateral view of aedeagus; 2b—dorsal pygofer hook. 3a—*A. asymetrica*—lateral view of aedeagus; 3b—dorsal pygofer hook. 4a—*A. osborni*—lateral view of aedeagus; 4b—dorsal pygofer hook. 5a—*A. albavulta*—lateral view of aedeagus; 5b—dorsal pygofer hook; 5d—caudal view of aedeagus. 6a—*A. micropunctata*—lateral view of aedeagus; 6b—dorsal pygofer hook; 6d—caudal view of aedeagus.

rather short. A pair of slender, ventro-lateral processes arise on the proximal portion of the base and extend dorso-caudad. The phallicata is slender, curves gently dorsad, and is equal in length to the base.

Holotype male collected at El Dorado, Sinaloa, Jan. 22, 1930 (MF 1565), Dr. Dampf, from Aguacate.

***Alconeura albavulta* n. sp.**

A robust species resembling *torosa* in general form and appearance but with distinctive coloration and genitalia. Length 3.2 mm.

Color: The vertex is light cream with a pair of median, longitudinal, orange vittae extending from its apex to its posterior margin. The face is ivory with a light-orange spot just anterior to each eye. The pronotum is light cream with paired, lateral and medial, longitudinal, light orange stripes extending across it and with a small, orange stripe on each side posterior to each eye. The scutellum is light cream with the basal angles, apex, and a fine, median, longitudinal line, orange. The elytra are translucent white with the veins of the apical cells enbrowned and with a round, black spot in the basal corner of each posterior apical cell, a broad stripe extending from the base to the apex of each clavus, a stripe along the second sector, and a spot on the center of each corium, yellow-orange.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angle of the pygofers and are claw-shaped, their dorsal and ventral processes of equal length. The base of the aedeagus is rather long and thick and bears a broad ventral process which is deeply notched apically. The tips formed by the notch are divergent and sharply pointed. The phallicata is thick, about equal in length to the ventral process of the base, and its dorso-caudal margin is truncate and thickened.

Holotype male collected at Jojutla, Morelos, May 1, 1937 (MF 6277A) by Dr. Dampf.

***Alconeura rutilivitta* n. sp.**

Resembling *albavulta* in general form and appearance but with distinctive coloration and genitalia. Length 3.2 mm.

Color: The vertex is cream with a pair of median, longitudinal, orange vittae extending from its apex to its posterior margin. The face is deep cream. The pronotum is cream with paired, lateral and medial, longitudinal, orange-red vittae crossing it from its anterior to its posterior margin and with a small, orange-stripe on each side posterior to each eye. The scutellum is cream with its basal angles and apex light tan. The elytra are translucent, light cream with their apical veins and apices golden and with a large, round, black spot in each third apical cell, an orange vitta extends from the base to the apex of each clavus and along each second sector, and an oblique, fine, orange line extends from the middle of each costa to the center of each corium.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angles of the pygofers, are flap-shaped, and extend dorsad above the apices of the pygofers. The base of the aedeagus is short and cylindrical with its dorsal processes long and very slender. The phallicata is long, cylindrical, and curved gently dorsad with its apex prolonged into a long,

slender process. A pair of bifid, slender, lateral processes arise on the apical fourth of the phallicata and extend dorso-anteriad; the ventral arms of the processes are two-thirds as long as the dorsal arms.

Holotype male and paratype male collected at Andancuarco, G'ro., Aug. 26, 1930 (MF 1785) by Jose Parra.

***Alconeura dimorpha* n. sp.**

Resembling *unipuncta* (Gillette) in general form and appearance but with distinctive male genital structures. Length 3.2 mm.

Color: Vertex ivory to light tan with a pair of faint, cream, spots on its disk. Face ivory to cream. Pronotum ivory with faint, paired, lateral and medial, longitudinal, yellow vittae crossing from its anterior to its posterior margin. Scutellum ivory to dark cream with the basal angles and apex yellow to brown. The elytra are translucent white with the veins of the apical cells enbrowned and with a large, round, black spot near the center of each third apical cell. In the female the elytra are marked with but a small, smoky spot near the center of each corium while the males have a brown spot on each clavus near the middle of the commissural suture and an oblique, brown band extending from the middle of each costal margin to the apex of each clavus.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angles of the pygofers, are slender, rather long, and have their tips turned sharply mesad. The base of the aedeagus is very heavy, its ventral margin is smoothly curved, and its dorsal processes are rather short and thick. The phallicata curves gently dorsad and bears a pair of triangular, flap-like, lateral process at its apex.

Holotype male and male paratypes collected at San Jacintae, D. F., June 7, 1932 (MF 2579) by Dr. Dampf; allotype females and paratype females, same locality, June 15, 1932 (MF 2587), Dampf; other male and female paratypes collected at the same place by Dampf, June 30, 1932 (MF 2601); June 7, 1933 (MF 3036); May 24, 1932 (MF 2566); June 1, 1932 (MF 2602); Oct. 22, 1932 (MF 2704); April 28, 1930 (MF 2530); June 13, 1932 (MF 3041).