

SOME NEW DELTOCEPHALOID LEAFHOPPERS
(HOMOPTERA CICADELLIDÆ)
FROM ILLINOIS

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Flexamia prairiana DeLong, n. sp.

Resembling *reflexus* in form and general appearance and previously confused with it but with distinct genitalia. Length 4-4.5 mm.

Vertex strongly produced, apex blunt, one-fifth longer at middle than basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex yellowish with a dark ring at apex and the broken cross band before anterior margin of the eyes. Thorax yellowish with faint longitudinal striae. Elytra yellowish, veins bordered with brown especially heavy along reflexed veins to costa.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment rather deeply emarginate either side of median produced third which is rounded at apex and notched so as to form several minute teeth. Male plates long, tapered to pointed apices which are slightly divergent. CEdagus bearing three anteriorly directed apical processes as in the case of *reflexus* but differing by having no process on dorsal side and with the large process on ventral portion. Also in *prairiana* a smaller lateral process is finely serrate while in *reflexus* the large process bears two large spines near base.

Described from a series of 64 females and 47 males collected at Evergreen, Illinois, August 23, 1934 (Ross & DeLong); 9 females same locality July 1, 1935 (Ross & DeLong); 15 females and 16 males, Alsip, Illinois, August 23, 1935 (Ross & DeLong); 12 females and 6 males, Summit, Illinois, July 17, 1935 (Ross & DeLong); and 8 females, Zion, Illinois, August 7, 1935 (Ross & DeLong).

Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes in Illinois Natural History Survey collection. Male and female paratypes in author's collection.

This species is common on the prairie and has been confused with *reflexus* which it closely resembles.

Polyamia rossi DeLong, n. sp.

Resembling *obtectus* in coloration and general appearance but with distinct genitalia. Length 3 mm.

Vertex bluntly angled, as long at middle as basal width between eyes.

Color: Face with two rows of fine arcs, the upper row visible on margin of vertex from above. Apex with a pair of proximal pale spots, a darker one next either eye. A black transverse band between anterior margins of eyes, broken at middle. Thorax pale brownish, a black spot back of each eye. Elytra white, veins bordered with brown and with brownish spots on middle of clavus and disc of elytra.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with side margins sloping to posterior margin which is almost truncate and dark margined. Side lobes of underlying membrane conspicuous. Male plates triangular, apices rather long, tapered to acute tips. Cœdagus in ventral view with the ventral keeled edge usually conspicuous between plates. In lateral view it is long, slender on basal two-thirds, then suddenly enlarged, the ventral portion broadly curved, semicircular with a short apical process extending dorsally and anteriorly, and a basal dorsally directed spur.

Described from a series of 47 males and 28 females collected at Thomson, Illinois, June 30, 1935 (Ross & DeLong); 26 males and 17 females collected at Fulton, Illinois, August 22, 1935 (DeLong & Ross). Holotype male, allotype female, and male and female paratypes in Illinois Natural History Survey collection, Urbana, Illinois. Male and female paratypes in author's collection.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this unique species to Dr. H. H. Ross who has collected so much interesting material in this field and with whom the writer has spent so many pleasant hours in the field and laboratory during the past three seasons.

Polyamia dilata DeLong, n. sp.

Resembling *compactus* in form and general appearance but with the vertex slightly more produced, faint markings on vertex and with male cœdagus distinct. Length 2.5-2.75 mm.

Vertex bluntly angled, a little longer at middle than basal width between eyes. Elytra short exceeded by last two visible segments.

Color: Face dark with pale arcs above. Vertex whitish, ocelli and a proximal anterior mesal spot black. A pair of proximal triangular spots just above apex pale brown or orange. Indications of a pale orange band at anterior margin of eyes, and a pair of oblique marks each side at base. Pronotum brown with pale longitudinal stripes. Scutellum pale brown. Elytra pale brown, veins broadly white heavily margined with dark brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment broadly roundedly produced, with a slightly produced rounded lobe on central fourth. Lateral lobes of underlying segment conspicuous. Male plates long, concavely narrowed to acutely pointed apices. Male *œdagus* in lateral view with the body rather broad, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, posteriorly gradually narrowed to form a long narrow apical third which is produced caudally and curved dorsally.

Described from a series of 23 females and 22 males collected at Apple River Canyon, Illinois, August 22, 1935, by H. H. Ross and the author. Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes in Illinois Natural History Survey collection. Male and female paratypes in author's collection.

Lævicephalus pravus DeLong, n. sp.

Resembling *unicolorata* in form and appearance but with distinct genitalia. Length 3-3.5 mm.

Vertex bluntly angled, a little wider between eyes than median length.

Color: Bright yellow unmarked, ocelli black, ovipositor black.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment roundedly produced, almost truncate. Male plates long, tapered to acute apices. Male *œdagus* in lateral view narrowed at half its length and tapered in a long thread-like attenuated apex. In ventral view broad at base, rapidly narrowed and produced, slightly enlarged just before apex and with teeth on the outer margin, apex bluntly pointed.

Described from a series of 70 females and 19 males collected at Des Plains, Illinois, from Prairie, Sept. 18, 1935 (Ross & DeLong).

Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes in Illinois Natural History Survey collection, Urbana, Illinois. Male and female paratypes in author's collection.

THE GENUS *CHLOROTETTIX*
(HOMOPTERA CICADELLIDÆ):
SOME NOTES ON SYNONYMY

BY DWIGHT M. DELONG

During the past few years several species of *Chlorotettix* have been redescribed. This has apparently been due to two factors. Either the species was originally described in another genus and was not recognized as a member of *Chlorotettix*, or the one who redescribed it was not familiar with the original description and specific characters. In order to clarify the