

**A NEW SPECIES OF CICADULINA (HOMOPTERA:
CICADELLIDAE) FROM COLOMBIA.¹**

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While investigating possible vectors of a stunt disease of small grains in the Department of Nariño, Colombia, the senior author collected from wheat and barley many specimens of a macrosteline leaf hopper which proved to be a new species of *Cicadulina*. Since species of this genus are known to be vectors of virus diseases of grass crops (Oman, 1949), and furthermore species of a closely related genus, *Dalbulus*, are known to be vectors of a stunt disease of corn (Kunkel, 1946, Niederhauser and Cervantes, 1950), this species was of special interest. It is described below as *pastusae*, a name derived from the region where it was first collected.

Cicadulina pastusae n. sp.

In form and coloration the species resembles *Dalbulus maidis* (DeL. and Wol.) but it differs from this species in the characteristic wing venation and genitalia.

The apex of the crown is rounded; the basal width of the crown is about twice as great as its medial length.

Length. Males, 3.4 mm.; females, 3.7 mm.

Color. Crown tan with a round, black spot on each side near the anterior margin. These spots are broadly margined by yellow. Pronotum and scutellum olive with the anterior margin of the pronotum greenish-yellow. Wing uniform golden, subhyaline. Face black with the genae and lora greenish-yellow and the eyes margined with yellow. Legs tan to dark brown. Venter of male black. Venter of female black with the pygofer, proximal portion of the ovipositor sheath, and the posterior margins of the abdominal segments greenish-yellow.

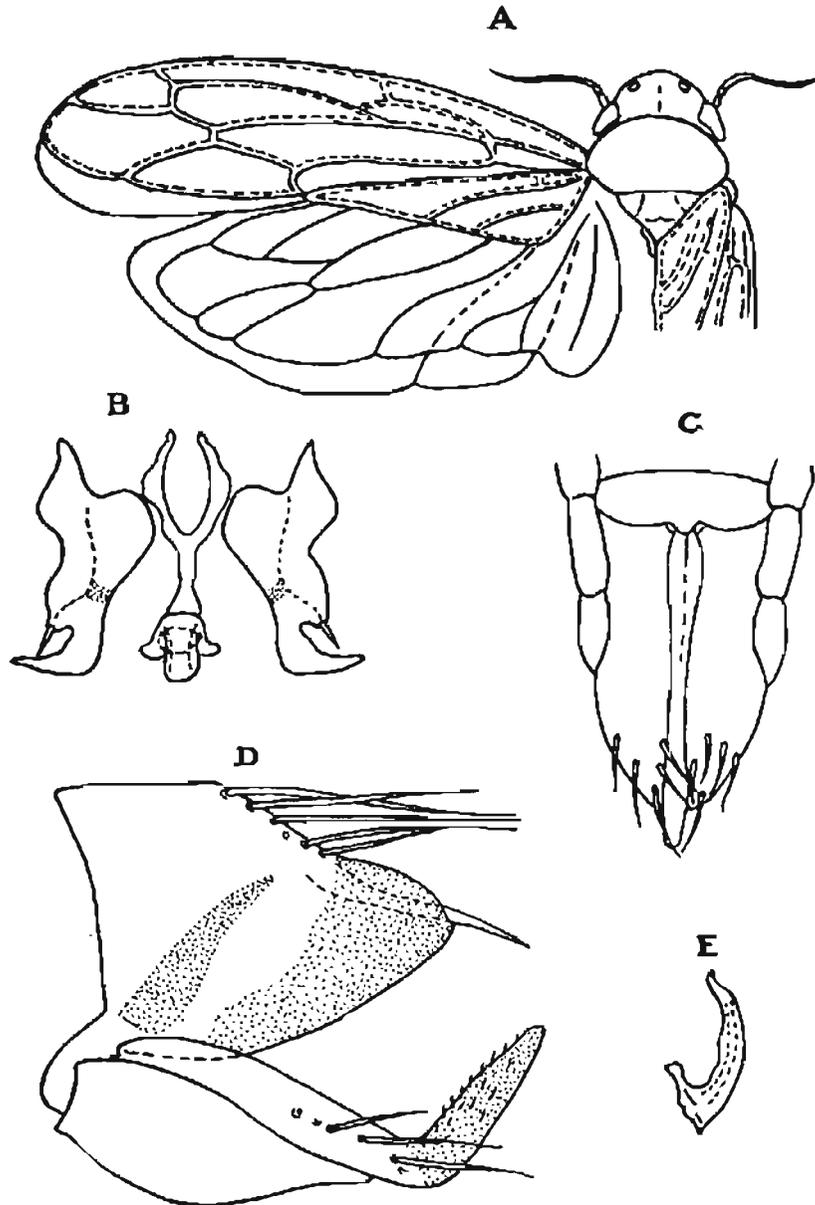
Genitalia. Lateral portions of the posterior margin of the seventh

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CICADULINA PASTUSAE



A. Dorsal view of head, thorax and wings, allotype female. B. Ventral view of internal genitalia; male paratype. C. Ventral view of terminal abdominal segments, allotype female. D. Lateral view of genital capsule, holotype male. E. Lateral view of aedeagus, holotype male.

sternite of the female rounded; the center portion of this margin produced into a small, rounded tooth.

Male pygofer heavily pigmented, with a triangular section on the disk and the apex hyaline. Long, slender, tapered pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal margin of the pygofers and extend ventro-caudally beyond the apices of the pygofer. The valve is large, conical, and covers the mesal margins of the plates for half of their length. The bases of the plates are broad and heavily pigmented while their apices are hyaline, thin, and turned sharply dorsad. The bases of the styles are broad and heavy; their lateral lobes are blunt and bear a terminal, thick spine; the apical lobes are turned sharply laterad and their apices are pointed. The arms of the connective are slightly curved and are a little longer than the shaft. The base of the aedeagus is ring-like with prominent dorsal processes; the phallicata is broad, nearly parallel-sided, and curved dorsad.

The type series of this species was collected from wheat and barley by the senior author at an elevation of about 2,800 meters near Pasto, Nariño, on 15 July 1955. The holotype male is specimen number 5700 and the allotype female is numbered 5674. Other specimens are at hand from the same locality, collected from potatoes and wheat by Miguel Revelo P. on 29 September and 29 October 1954. Type specimens are deposited in the DeLong collection and paratypes in the United States National Museum.

LITERATURE CITED

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