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Mexican Deltocephalinae**

(Homoptera : Cicadellidae)

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Two closely related species of Deltocephalinae have been collected in Mexico which have similar coloration and similar types of morphological structures. These are most closely related to *Eutettix* but differ from the species of that genus in several ways. They are therefore placed in a new genus, *Pseutettix*.

***Pseutettix* DeLong, new genus**

TYPE SPECIES.—*Pseutettix mexicana* DeLong.

Less robust than *Eutettix*; without a transverse furrow on the narrower and more produced crown. Venation of forewing as in *Eutettix*. Male plates elongate, narrow, tapered, at least four times as long as broad. Aedeagus recurved, with conspicuous dorsal process arising near and paralleling the dorsally recurved basal portion. Shaft bifid at apex with prominent lateral processes arising at base. Pygofer with hook-like processes different in type from those of *Eutettix*. Female seventh sternite with a median rounded lobe.

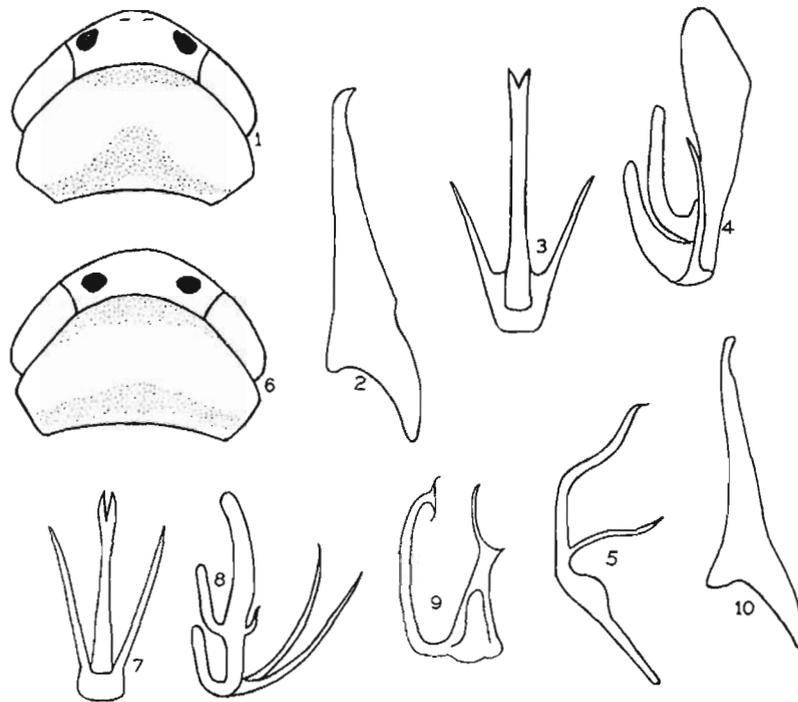
***Pseutettix mexicana* DeLong, new species**

(Figs. 1-5)

Resembling *Eutettix querci* in general form but with head more produced, different coloration, and distinct male genital structures. Length of male 5.5 mm, female 6 mm.

Crown broadly, roundedly produced, twice as wide between eyes at base as median length.

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Figs. 1-5. *Pseutettix mexicana* DeLong. Fig. 1. Head, dorsal view. Fig. 2. Male plate, ventral view. Fig. 3. Aedeagus, ventral view. Fig. 4. Same, lateral view. Fig. 5. Pygofer, spine. Figs. 6-10. *Pseutettix binotata* DeLong. Fig. 6. Head, dorsal view. Fig. 7. Aedeagus, ventral view. Fig. 8. Same, lateral view. Fig. 9. Pygofer, spine. Fig. 10. Male plate, ventral view.

Color.—Crown yellow with two large, round, black spots just above margin and one near each eye. Pair of faint brownish marks just above margin at apex. Pronotum yellow with pale brownish coloration along anterior margin between eyes. Transverse brownish area on middle half along posterior margin. Scutellum yellow, an elongate brown spot in each basal angle. Forewing smoky subhyaline, veins of claval area yellow.

Genitalia.—Female seventh sternum with broadly rounded lateral angles. Posterior margin between angles broadly excavated to either side of a produced median lobe. Median lobe longer than lateral angles and broadly rounded at apex. Male plate elongate, four times as long as broad; widest at base, gradually tapered to narrow, outwardly curved, pointed apex. Aedeagus in ventral view with shaft long and narrow, cleft at apex forming a pair of pointed apices. Pair of processes arise at base about half the length of shaft which extends caudally and laterally. In lateral view shaft narrow at base, gradually broadened to two-thirds its length, then narrowed to form a broadly rounded apex. Base of shaft curved dorsally, then caudally parallel to shaft and a process arises

dorsally near base and curves caudally extending parallel to shaft for more than half its length. Pygofer spine long and narrow, branching at about half its length, anterior branch shorter, more slender, extending ventrally and pointed at apex. Caudal portion of spine extending caudally, curved ventrally and caudally, tapered and pointed at apex.

Holotype male.—CUERNEVACA, MORELOS, MEXICO, 8 September 1939 DeLong. Allotype female.—Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico, 8 October 1941, DeLong, Good, Caldwell, and Plummer, both in the DeLong Collection.

***Pseutettix binotata* DeLong, new species**

(Figs. 6-10)

Resembling *P. mexicana* in form, coloration, and appearance but with distinct male genital structures. Length of male 5.5 mm, female 6 mm.

Crown broadly, roundedly produced, twice as wide between eyes at base as median length.

Color.—Similar to *P. mexicana*. Crown yellow with two large, black spots, one just behind each ocellus and proximal to eye. Pronotum yellow with a pale brown transverse band behind anterior margin and a pale brown transverse band across posterior portion just before margin. Scutellum yellow with elongate longitudinal spot in each basal angle. Forewings brown, claval veins yellow. Claval suture and other veins brown.

Genitalia.—Female seventh sternum with lateral angles rounded to posterior margin which is slopingly produced and slightly excavated either side of a produced median lobe with a blunt rounded apex. Male plate narrow, elongate, tapered from base to a slender, blunt apex. Aedeagus in ventral view with shaft broadest at base, tapered to near apex, then slightly broadened and cleft at apex, forming two slender, finger-like portions. Two long, slender, processes arise at base and extend laterally and caudally almost to the length of shaft, tapered and pointed at apex. In lateral view shaft slightly broadened at middle, scarcely tapered at apex and rounded. Base of shaft curved dorsally and caudally. A narrow, blunt process arises on dorsal side at one-third its length and curves caudally, paralleling shaft halfway to its apex. A short, slender, finger-like spur arises on ventral margin of shaft at one-third its length. Pygofer spine curved into a loop with a dorsocaudal and an anteroventral portion. Dorsocaudal portion slender, elongate, with a broadened apex, bearing a sharp, slender spine on each side. Anteroventral spine shorter, broad at base, narrowest at three-fourths its length, then forming a long, slender, curved, pointed spine on dorsocaudal margin and a short spur on ventroanterior margin.

Holotype male.—VERGEL, CHIAPAS, MEXICO, Parra Coll. Allotype female.—Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, 21 May 1938. Paratypes.—2 males and 5 females, same as holotype; 2 females, Finca Esperanza, Chiapas, Mexico, 23 June 1938, Parra collector; 1 female, Carmen Camp, Mexico, 27 January 1939, Dampf Coll. Holotype, allotype, and paratypes in the DeLong Collection. Paratype in the Michigan State University Collection.