

**THE GENUS PRESCOTTIA (HOMOPTERA
CICADELLIDAE) IN NORTH AMERICA**

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The genus *Prescottia* was described by Ball in 1932¹ to include two species, *Scaphoideus lobatus* V. D., described in 1894² which he designated as the type, and *brickellia* Ball described at the time the genus was established. *Brickellia* is the larger of these two species and is known only from Arizona. *Lobata* occurs only in the northern portion of the eastern United States, living on the *Solidago caesia* association in the open woodland. A third species, smaller than either of the two described, has recently been collected in Mexico. All three species have similar color markings, each bearing the white lobate spots on the clavus either side of the commissural line. The male genital characters of the three species are described and illustrated in order that they may serve to more easily separate by structural characters the two previously named species and the one which is described at this time.

***Prescottia lobata* (V. D.)**

Scaphoideus lobata V. D. Bull. Buf. Soc. Nat. Hist. 5: 199, 211, 1894.

Length 5-6 mm.

Genitalia: Male valve short, rather broadly, shallowly concave either side of broad median produced tooth. Plates elongate, narrow, tapered to rather sharp pointed apices. Styles abruptly narrowed on outer margin a little beyond middle to form elongate, narrow apically produced finger processes which are pointed on outer margins. Aedeagus in lateral view slender at base then broadened and curved, convexly upward resembling the inverted blade of a sickle and tapered to a sharp pointed apex. A short dorsally curved process arises near base on anterior dorsal margin.

***Prescottia brickellia* Ball**

Prescottia brickellia Ball. Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 22: 16, 1932.

Length 5.5-7 mm.

Genitalia: Male valve short, with a median produced pointed tooth either side of which the margin is broadly shallowly concave to form a broad lobe produced to length of median tooth. Plates with long tapering apices as in *Osbornellus* species. Aedeagus produced dorsally from connective with a broader portion arising just before apex and extending caudally almost to end of pygofers. The pygofers are narrow at apex and slightly notched just dorsal to a sharp pointed apical tooth.

***Prescottia bicalcea* n. sp.**

Resembling *lobata* in form and general appearance but smaller and with distinct male genitalia. Length, male, 4.5 mm.

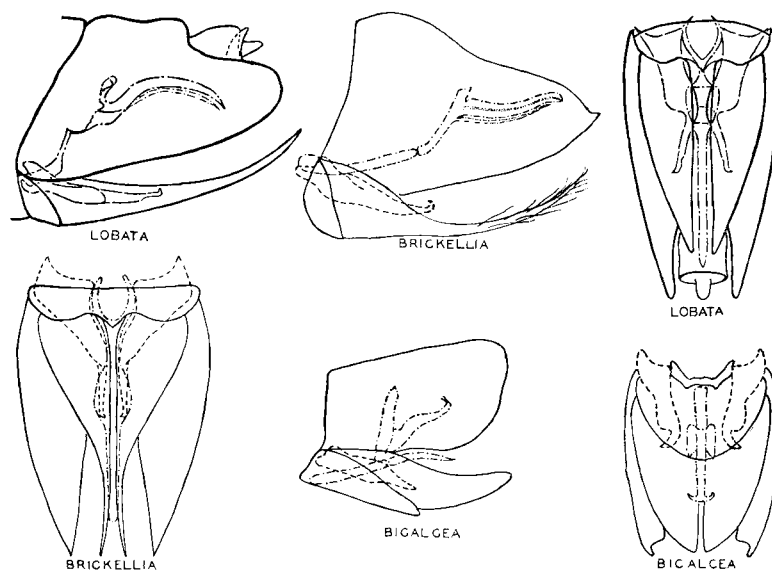
¹Ball, E. D. Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 22:16, 1932.

²VanDuzee, E. P. Bull. Buf. Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:199, 1894.

Vertex more strongly produced than in *lobata*, slightly longer at middle than basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex white with a faint submarginal line and an orange blotch either side on disc. Pronotum pale, heavily mottled with dark brown or black pigment. Scutellum white. Elytra white, heavily marked with brown or black pigment in the form of ramose lines or blotches. Three white lobate spots along commissure, costal area white with a series of brown pigment lines extending to outer sector. Venation and cross veins usually brown or black. A dark blotch on disc and anterior clavus.

Genitalia: Male valve broadly semicircularly produced. Plates elongate convexly rounded on outer margins to form bluntly pointed apices which are proximal. Style notched on outer margin near apex



Lateral and ventral views—male abdomens; apical portion showing aedeagus and styles of *lobata*, *brickellia* and *bicalcea* in position.

forming an outwardly curved finger process on apical sixth. Aedeagus in ventral view appearing as a narrow shaft with a pair of short divergent spine-like processes at apex. A broadened portion extending dorsally at base and a long narrow ventral spine extending caudally. In lateral view the aedeagus consists of three parts. The basal portion is broadest and extends almost dorsally, the median portion extends dorso-caudally and bears the divergent apical spines, the ventral portion is a long slender tapering spine-like process and extends almost caudally from the base.

Described from a single male specimen which is unique in character, taken at Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, May 28, 1935, by Dr. Alfons Dampf.