

four sides. A method of maintaining a constant orientation of one side to the wind would also be desirable if wind orientation is to be investigated.

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## NEW DIKRANEURINI FROM COLOMBIA (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae)

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#### ABSTRACT

*Alconeura lyraforma* n. sp. and *Dikrella (Readionia) avicula* n. sp. are described from Colombia. *Dikrella mella* Ruppel and De Long and *Dikrella nigrinota* Ruppel and De Long are placed in the subgenus *Dikrella (Readionia)*.

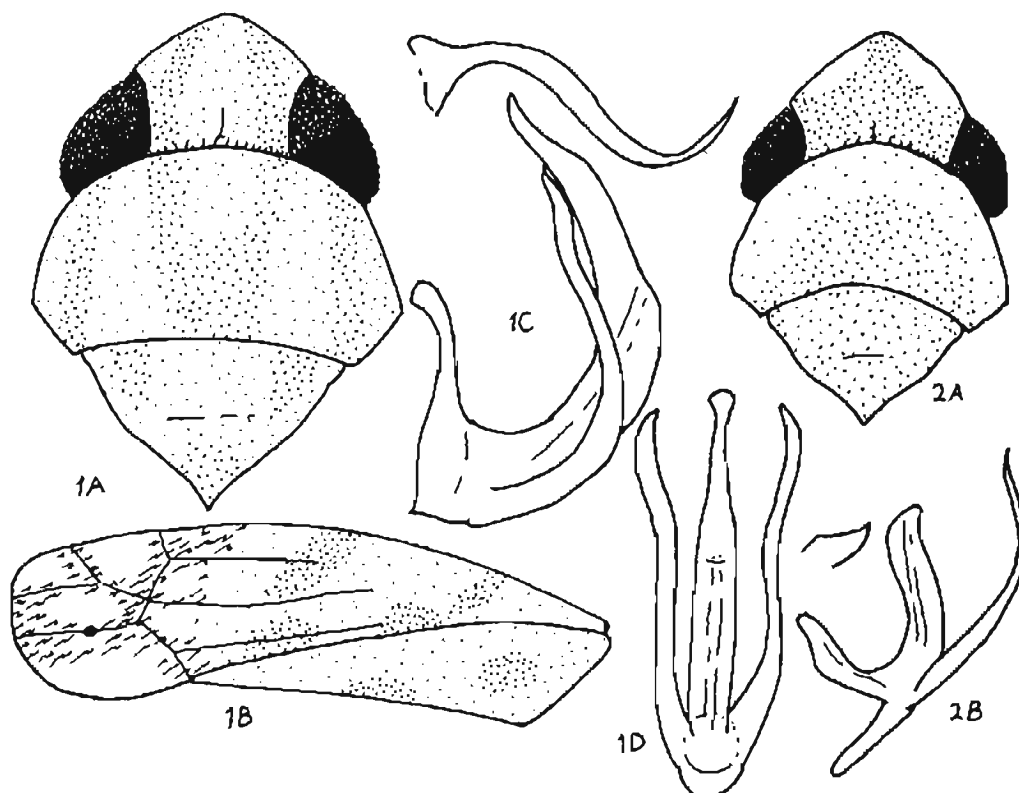
Several species of dikraneurine leafhoppers from Colombia were found in a small collection of the author. These included: *Typhlocybella minima* Baker from Palmira, Valle de Cauca, and Espinal, Tolima (on maize); *Parallaxis donaldsoni* (Baker) from Espinal, Tolima (from grasses, weeds, and light trap) and Melgar, Cundinamarca; and a single male specimen of *Dikrella cockerelli* (Gillette) from Melgar, Cundinamarca. The Colombian specimen of *D. cockerelli* has a color pattern that is markedly different from the Sonoran specimens of the species, and the author suspects that further study will show that the species is polytypic. Two new species, one *Alconeura* and one *Dikrella*, were also found in the collection and are described in this article.

#### *Alconeura lyraforma* n. sp.

This new species strongly resembles *Alconeura colimae* Ruppel and De Long in its general appearance and color pattern. Both *colimae* and *lyraforma* have slender aedeagi with paired processes that differentiate them from the other species in the genus. The elongate, slender pygofer hooks of *lyraforma* in contrast to the short, heavy hooks of *colimae* will readily separate the two species.

Length (from apex of crown to apices of closed elytra) of male of *lyraforma* 2.9 mm. The eyes pale olive. Crown, pronotum, and scutel-

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FIGS. 1A-1D. *Alconeura lyraforma*. 1A, dorsal view of crown, pronotum and scutellum of male holotype; 1B, dorsal view of left elytron of male paratype; 1C, lateral view of pygofer hooks and aedeagus of male holotype; 1D, ventral view of aedeagus of male holotype.

FIGS. 2A-2B. *Dikrella (Readionia) avella*. 2A, dorsal view of crown, pronotum, and scutellum of male holotype; 2B, lateral view of pygofer hooks and aedeagus of male holotype.

lum cream. A pair of faint, incomplete, yellow stripes longitudinally across the crown. Similar pairs of lateral and medial stripes, the latter coalescing on the disc, across the pronotum. Lateral angles and apex of scutellum orange-yellow. Elytra hyaline and ivory-colored with their apical cells enbrowned and a small, round, black spot on center of each inner apical vein. Ovoid, orange-yellow spots on disc and near center of commissural suture of clavus. Similar spots on corium near proximal quarter and center of costal margin and a pair on disc near claval suture. Face, venter, and legs immaculate cream.

Male genital capsule, styles, connective, and aedeagus of *lyraforma* similar to those of *colimae*. Pygofer hooks of *lyraforma* elongate, slender, and recurved. A pair of slender, recurved processes arise from the base of the aedeagus and extend parallel to the phallicata for most of the length of the latter.

*Alconeura lyraforma* is described from the holotype male and 54 paratype males from Melgar, Cundinamarca, collected January 5, 1959, by R. F. Ruppel, and one male paratype from Tablones, Valle de

Cauca, collected January 7, 1959, by J. F. G. Clarke. The holotype male and male paratypes are deposited in the D. M. De Long Collection and additional male paratypes are deposited in the United States National Museum. The name for this species was suggested by the shape of the aedeagal processes.

*Dikrella (Readionia) avicula* n. sp.

The subgenus *Dikrella (Readionia)* was erected by Young (1952: 61) to include *Dikrancura cedrelae* Oman and the type of the subgenus, *Dikrancura readionis* Lawson. Dr. Young later described *Dikrella (Readionia) gossypii* (1956:74) and noted that *Dikrella bimaculata* Ruppel and De Long and *Dikrella dentata* Ruppel and De Long were related to *gossypii*. The present author places *Dikrella mella* Ruppel and De Long and *Dikrella nigrinota* Ruppel and De Long into the subgenus *Readionia*. The species described here as new, *Dikrella (Readionia) avicula*, has the typical features of the subgenus. *Avicula* can be distinguished from all of the other species of the genus by the unique pygofer hooks and aedeagus of the male, by its smaller size, and from all by *gossypii* by its lack of spots on the elytra.

Length (from the apex of crown to apices of closed elytra) is 2.3 mm. The eyes pale olive. Crown, pronotum, and scutellum golden yellow with an ivory spot on each anterior margin of crown and an ivory band along anterior margin of pronotum. Elytra a translucent golden yellow. Face and venter ivory, legs yellow.

Genital capsule, plates, styles, and connective of male similar to those of other species of subgenus. Pygofer hooks short, acuminate, and slightly curved. Base and dorsal apodemes of aedeagus elongate. A pair of slender, slightly curved processes arise from sides of base of aedeagus and extend posterior-dorsally. Phallicata moderately thick, slightly recurved, and about three quarters as long as basal processes of aedeagus.

The holotype male from Buga, Valle de Cauca, was collected on November 2, 1959, by R. F. Ruppel and deposited in the D. M. De Long Collection. The name *avicula* was selected for this species because the silhouette of the aedeagus resembles a stylized figure of a bird.

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