NEW LEAFHOPPERS OF THE GENUS AGALLIOPSIS

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While preparing a food-plant list of the species of Leafhoppers of the genus *Agalliopsis*, the writer found, as usual, that some of the species have not been named and that a descriptive paper must precede the biological one. The two species described below will complete the list for the United States.

Agalliopsis saxosa Ball, n. sp.

Similar to *variabilis* in size and form slightly smaller and with four to eight cross nervures. Small, gray with pale brown markings. Length, ♀, 3.7 mm.

Scarcely differing in color and markings from *variabilis*, slightly smaller with a number of irregular reticulations between the sectors (often 5 to 8) and sometimes reticulations in other cells of the corium, but not extending to the clavus. Female segment almost square with a definite, dark marked semicircular emargination posteriorly instead of long and highly arched with a truncate margin as in *variabilis*. Male valve large, the plates long triangular; the apices appressed instead of divergent as in *variabilis*.

Holotype ♀ and three paratypes, October 5, 1935; *Allotype* ♂, September 10, 1933, and two paratypes, September 28, 1933. All taken by the writer from the Little Poke Weed (*Rivina portulaccoides*) growing under the shade of vertical cliffs on a north exposure at Patagonia, Arizona. Types and paratypes in author's collection. Paratypes in the National Museum.

Agalliopsis vellana Ball, n. sp.

Similar to *novella* in form and markings, but much smaller, with a second cross nervure. Pale gray, with a narrow black saddle. Length, ♀, 3 mm.

The pronotum with a median ridge anteriorly much narrower and more pronounced than in *novella*. The inner spots on vertex and the black marks against the ocelli smaller than in *novella*. Two cross nervures between the sectors and rarely a third, the outer anteapical cell shorter than in *novella* and often widened posteriorly. Female segment much shorter than in *novella*, the lateral angles broad and rounding outside of a semicircular excavation which is really very short and broad as the segment is strongly arched and the margin reflexed. Male plates shorter and broader than in *novella*. The genital "box" much smaller.

Holotype ♀, October 25, 1926. *Allotype* ♂, February 8, 1926, and 10 paratypes of various dates, Sanford, Florida, one Tampa, one Palm Beach, one Homestead, and one St. Augustine. All taken by the writer in sweeping flat woods in Florida. Only single specimens were taken so no food plant was recorded. Types and paratypes in author's collection; paratypes in the National Museum.

This small species seems to replace *novella* in Florida and the Gulf Coast as the writer in his three years collecting did not find a single example of the larger species in that region.

FOOD PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES FORMS OF THE LEAFHOPPERS OF THE GENUS AGALLIOPSIS

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The major interest of the writer for many years has been the determination of the food plant relation of the leafhoppers. Each time information accumulates to the point where a summary of a group can be presented, it is interesting to observe how definitely restricted the food habits of the species prove to be. In the majority of cases the food plant limitation is to a single species of plant and usually there will be found to be different leafhoppers on different species of the same plant genus. It is also interesting to note how widely at variance these food habits are to the previous generalizations that have been made. For example, the eastern worker thinks of Cicadas as a tree inhabiting group. If he should spend a few seasons in the West and saw vast areas where Cicadas were swarming, often three and five and sometimes ten to a square foot without a tree in sight, he would be obliged to materially revise his ideas. Within a few years two eastern writers have stated that all of the species of the genus *Scolops* were grass feeders. The writer (1930) summarized our knowledge of the definite food habits of seven species and since that time three more have been established. Not one of the ten proves to be a grass feeder. Most of their food plants prove to be serious weeds that compete with the grasses for the scant water supply of our range region. When these ranges are