

TWO NEW AMYCLE
(Homoptera: Fulgoridae)

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***Amycle saxatilis* Van Duzee**

1914. *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 2: 33-34.

At the request of Dr. Edward S. Ross, we hereby validate the Van Duzee selected male lectotype of this species. It is Lectotype, California Academy of Science Ent. Cat. No. 2202, locality, San Diego Co., Calif., May 21, 1913 (E. P. Van Duzee). We are indebted to Dr. Ross for sending a paratype of *A. saxatilis* for study, as well as three undetermined specimens which are included under the following descriptions.

We are grateful to Drs. John S. Caldwell and Z. P. Metcalf for information concerning this genus.

***Amycle pinyonae* n. sp.**

Male.—Near *saxatilis* Van Duzee but larger and with the vertex distinctly shorter than combined pro- and meso-notum.

Color: Dark mottled gray, minutely irrorate anteriorly with pale, darker on middle and apex of vertex and depressed discal area of pronotum; basal half of clypeus and a spot on lateral margin of frons pale. Elytra gray, darker on disk and humeral angles, with fine pale reticulation especially prominent on apical portion; distinct white median spot on outer claval nervure, extends diffusely, obliquely on corium. Wings fumose on outer half with many transverse fuscous veinlets, longitudinal veins also fuscous. Below, abdomen and legs heavily minutely irrorate with white round spots.

Head thin and strongly produced; vertex shorter than pro- and mesonotum together, ligulate, narrowing abruptly above eyes to middle, then gradually to broadly rounded apex; surface depressed, with deep, median, linear, finely strigate groove, margined by a pair of lateral carinae which become distinct above eyes, approach one another at middle and extend about parallel to near apex; depression between these carinae and lateral carinate margins not as deep as median, lateral carinae sharp, submargin laminate carinate; a pair of oval ocellate depressions on basal disk either side nearer eyes than middle; hind margin subtruncate; post-ocular protuberance triangular, extending to middle of pronotum. Front nearly flat, a little concave; expanded sinuately to eyes from arcuate base, narrowed above antennae, broadest just above eyes, then narrowed to broadly rounded apex; disk finely striate, carinae faint except for median longitudinal carina on apical third; clypeus convex, triangular, carinate on apical half.

Pronotum transverse, one-half length of mesonotum; anterior margin bisinuate; posterior margin feebly angularly excavated; disk depressed between median and lateral raised areas, sides also depressed;

¹Contribution from Department of Zoology and Entomology, The Ohio State University.

surface finely strigate. Mesonotum feebly tricarinate; disk and apex depressed; surface finely strigate.

Elytra almost parallel to broadly rounded apices, veins prominent, reticulation especially prominent toward apices. Hind tibiae with four lateral spines.

Female.—Base of wings red and some reddish brown irroration on base of elytra.

Length to tip of elytra: 13.8 mm.; width, 5.4 mm.

Male *holotype* and female *allotype* taken from pinyon pine (*Pinus cembroides* var. *monophylla* Voss), Pinyon Flat, Santa Rosa Mts., Calif., May 27, 1946, 4,000 ft., by D. J. and J. N. Knull, in Collection of The Ohio State University. A female *paratype* labeled Roaring Springs, Grand Canyon, Ariz., July 30, C. C. Searl collector, in collection of California Academy of Sciences.

Amcyle tumacacoriae n. sp.

A greatly produced narrow head with upturned apex distinguishes this from other members of the genus, and suggests a relationship with *Scolopsella*.

Male.—Color and markings similar to those of *A. pinyonae*.

Head thin, narrow, very strongly produced; vertex distinctly longer than pro- and meso-notum together, ligulate, narrowing sinuately from base with a slight bulge on median third and again on rounded apex; surface depressed with a very narrow median groove, broader on basal third, then linear to apex, margined by sharp carinae, area between median and lateral carinae depressed, except for convexity before apex, and sharply upturned apex which arises at more than a right angle; submargin laminate, carinate; hind margin bisinuate; a pair of ocellate depressions either side near base midway between eyes and center. Front flat basally, becoming decidedly convex on apical half, with distinct median and lateral carinae; base slightly excavated; sides to above eyes sinuate, indented at ocelli, narrowed obliquely from above eyes to middle where it is about half basal width, bulging slightly, then narrowing to rounded apex; post ocular protuberance triangular; disk finely striate especially on basal half. Clypeus long, triangular, convex and with strong median carina on apical half.

Pronotum transverse, less than half length of mesonotum; anterior margin bisinuate; posterior margin broadly emarginate; depressed on anterior half, a median and strong lateral carinae; sides depressed; disk finely strigate. Mesonotum tricarinate basally, anterior submargin and lateral angles tumid; surface finely strigate; apex depressed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

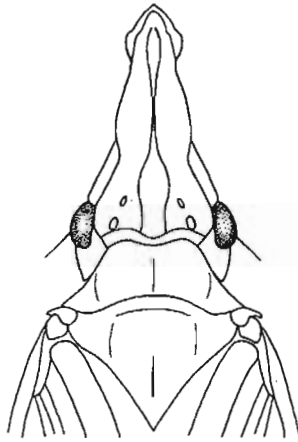
Amcyle tumacacoriae n. sp.

1. Dorsal view of head.
2. Lateral view of head.
3. Front view of head.
9. Male genitalia.

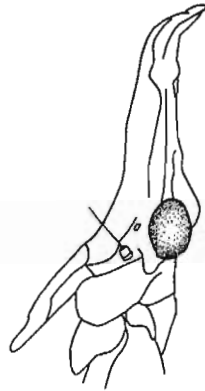
Amcyle pinyonae n. sp.

4. Dorsal view of head.
5. Lateral view of head.
6. Front view of head.
7. Male genitalia.
8. Female genitalia.

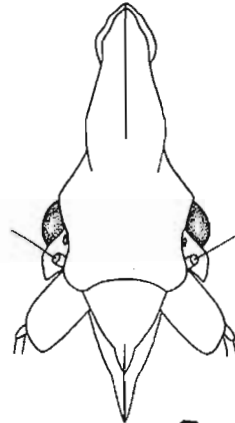
All genitalia drawn under higher magnification.



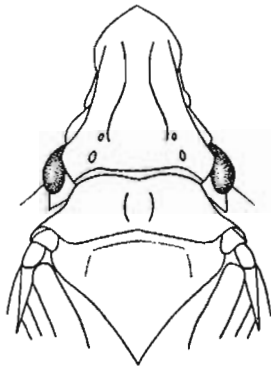
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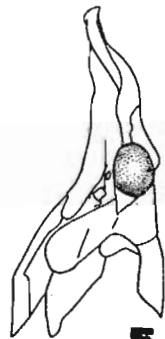
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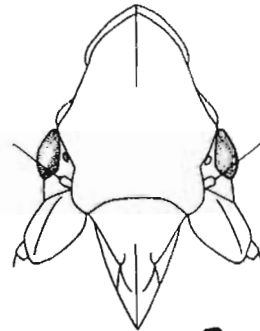
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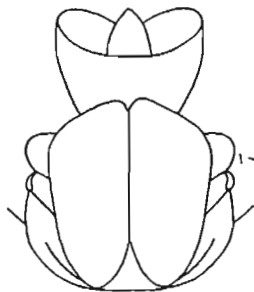
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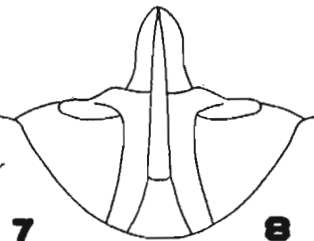
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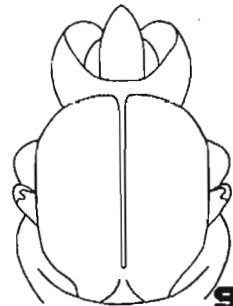
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D.J. & J.N.K.

Elytra narrow, sides straight, apices subangulate, flared on inner margin behind apex of clavus. Hind tibiae with four lateral spines.

Length to tip of elytra: 15.8 mm.; width, 5.7 mm.

Holotype male labeled Tumacacori Mts., Ariz., July 22, 1940, collected on dead branch of oak by D. J. and J. N. Knull, in collection of The Ohio State University. Male *paratypes* labeled Nogales, Ariz., October 8, 1898, Koebele, Koebele Collection, and Chisos Mts., Big Bend National Park, Tex., July 6, 1946, E. C. Van Dyke, in collection of California Academy of Sciences.