

Some New Species of Mexican *Osbornellus* (Insecta, Homoptera, Cicadellidae)

By Dr. Dwight M. DeLong, Ohio State University, Columbus,
Ohio, U. S. A.

Algunas especies nuevas del género Osbornellus de México

(Insecta, Homoptera, Cicadellidae)

Por el Dr. Dwight M. DeLong, Profesor de Entomología, Universidad del Estado de Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Estados Unidos del Norte.

(Con la lámina 24)

NOTA DE LA REDACCION

El señor profesor DeLong ha tomado a su cargo la revisión de todo el material de la familia *Cicadellidae*, más de 70,000 ejemplares, colectado por el Dr. Alfonso Dampf en varias partes de la República, que se incorporarán a la Colección Nacional de Insectos Mexicanos de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas. El presente trabajo, contribución con la que continúa su serie de estudios sobre los cicadélidos mexicanos, da a conocer once especies nuevas del género *Osbornellus*. Agradecemos al profesor DeLong su valiosa colaboración.

The genus *Osbornellus* was one of several genera separated from *Scaphoideus* by Ball in 1932 (Journal Washington Academy of Science 22: 9-19). One of the red banded species, *Scaphoideus auronitens* (Prov. was designated as genotype and several other species previously described as *Scaphoideus* were included in the genus. The males of the species of this genus have plates with long attenuated apices. Several North American species have more recently been described by both Dr. Beamer

and the author, and Professor Herbert Osborn has described a few South American species. During this time only one species, *mexicanus* (Osb.) has been recorded from Mexico. Some twenty-seven North American species have been described to date, of which number eight are distributed for the most part through the eastern United States, eighteen through the west and southwest, and one is common in Mexico. This shows that there is a decided predominance of species in the southwestern United States. The collections made by Dr. Dampf, the writer and others in Mexico and Central America have indicated that the greatest predominance of species occurs in that area. Because of similar color patterns these have been placed previously under the names of North American species, but the male genitalia have indicated that they are distinct species. In view of the fact that a considerable amount of time will be involved in completing the study of all the Mexican material of this genus, it seems advisable to describe several of the new species at this time, especially the red banded Mexican forms, of which all are new.

Osbornellus furcillatus n. sp.

(Lám. 24, fig. 1)

Related to *auronitens* but with the orange band on vertex dull, inconspicuous and with distinct male genitalia. Length 6 mm.

Vertex almost as long as middle as basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex pale with a narrow black line on margin and an almost parallel broken line just above margin. The broad transverse median band dull, bordered by a short black dash anteriorly and a waved brown line posteriorly. Pronotum brownish with a series of black spots behind either eye. Elytra brownish subhyaline with apical costal veinlets and a spot on clavus at the end of each claval vein, brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with posterior margin strongly roundly produced. Male pygofer long and bluntly pointed. Aedeagus slender, a dorsal process arises not far from base and forms a semicircular curved apical portion, concave upward, with the posterior portion much longer than the anterior. The basal portion is produced almost straight to the slightly enlarged apex which is cleft, forming a short ventral process and a longer spear-like dorsal process. The aedeagus is shorter than the pygofers.

Holotype male, and paratype males from Eloxochitlan, Oaxaca, June 27, 1932, collected by D. Quiroz. Allotype female from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, May 23, 1935 by Dr. Alfons Dampf.

Osbornellus puniceus n. sp.

(Lám. 24, fig. 2)

Resembling *auronitens* in general appearance and coloration but with vertex more angularly produced and with distinct genitalia. Length 5.5 mm.

Vertex strongly, angularly produced, length about equal to basal width between the eyes.

Color: Vertex pale, with a broad transverse orange band between anterior margins of eyes, the middle half of which is bordered on anterior margin by a narrow black line. Margin pale, bordered above and below by a marginal black line. Pronotum and scutellum dull brown. Elytra brownish subhyaline with apical cells, outer costal veinlets and the three spots on clavus brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment strongly produced on posterior margin to form a blunt pointed median tooth. Male aedeagus enlarged at about one-fourth its length from which a short broad dorsal process arises. Beyond this the aedeagus is divided into three processes. The ventral process is longer and the apex is bifid. The dorsal processes are closely appressed and are equal in length.

Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes collected at Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, during May 1935 by Dr. Alphonse Dampf.

Osbornellus tripartitus n. sp.
(Lám. 24, fig. 3)

In general appearance resembling *auronitens* but with more pointed vertex and distinct male genitalia. Length 6 mm.

Vertex strongly, angularly produced, a little wider between eyes at base than median length.

Color: Vertex margin pale with a narrow black line just beneath and a heavy black line just above margin, extending between the eyes. There is a transverse, broad, orange band between the anterior margins of the eyes which is bordered anteriorly by a narrow black transverse line. Anterior and posterior portions of vertex white. Pronotum dull brown with two faint transverse orange bands. Basal angles of scutellum orange. Face pale. Elytra brownish, subhyaline. Apical cells, apical costal veinlets and a spot at posterior end of each claval vein dark brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with the posterior margin almost truncate, median third produced, forming a bluntly angled tooth. Male aedeagus narrow at base with a dorsal produced, broad, rounded process near base. Apical half composed of three processes which are curved dorsally. The ventral process is slightly separated from the others and is a little longer. The dorsal pair are alike and appear to be appressed.

Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes collected at Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, May 16, 1935 by Dr. Alphonse Dampf. Paratypes were collected at the same locality at other dates.

Osbornellus rurrens n. sp.
(Lám. 24, fig. 4)

In form and coloration resembling *auronitens* but with distinct male genitalia. Length 5.5 mm.

Vertex bluntly angled, a little wider between eyes at base than median length.

Color: Vertex pale, margin pale bordered above and below by a black marginal line. A broad transverse orange band between anterior margin of eyes. Pronotum brown with two faint orange, transverse bands. Elytra with apical cells, outer apical veinlets and three round spots at ends of claval veins on inner margin of elytra, brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment rather strongly, angularly produced on posterior margin forming a broad pointed tooth. Male aedeagus similar to *tripartitus* but with only one terminal process. Aedeagus narrow, enlarged near base to form a broad curved dorsal process. Beyond this the aedeagus is again narrowed and tapers to a long, sharply pointed process which is curved dorsally.

Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes collected at Finca Vergel, Chiapas, May 13-28, 1935 by Dr. Alphonse Dampf.

Osbornellus albocinctus n. sp.

(Lám. 24, fig. 5)

In general appearance resembling *rarus* but paler in color and with a broad white longitudinal band on scutellum. Length 5.5 mm.

Vertex rather strongly produced, bluntly angled, about as long at middle as basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex pale, a dark spot just back of each ocellus from which a waved line extends almost to apex. Margin white, a large orange spot next inner anterior margin of each eye. Anterior portion of pronotum dark with white markings. Posterior half uniform gray. Scutellum with basal angles dark, median half broadly white. Elytra pale brown, veins darker.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with posterior margin roundedly produced. Male connective as long as aedeagus. The aedeagus has a rather long finger-like dorsally produced process arising at base. The apical half is slender, curved dorsally and pointed at apex.

Holotype male from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, collected May 13, 1935 by Dr. Alphonse Dampf. Allotype female and male and female paratypes from same locality.

Osbornellus rubellus n. sp.

(Lám. 24, fig. 6)

In general appearance resembling *O. rarus* but with blunter vertex, more heavily marked and with distinct genitalia. Length 5.5 mm.

Vertex appearing bluntly angled, almost as long on middle as basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex pale with a dark line just beneath margin visible from above at middle where it encloses a white apex. A waved line extends from just above each ocellus almost to apex. A conspicuous white spot each side next inner

anterior margin of either eye. Pronotum brown with longitudinal white dashes on anterior portion. Scutellum brown, white markings longitudinal in form. Elytra brownish subhyaline, veins darker brown, apical costal veinlets broadly brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment roundedly produced and slightly notched at apex. Male connective long, aedeagus with a dorsally produced thumb-like process near base beyond which the aedeagus is broad. The apical two-thirds is divided into three long slender processes. The median and anterior processes are closely appressed and rounded at the apex, the posterior process is shorter, sharply pointed at apex and is distinctly separated from the median process.

Holotype male collected at Chiltepec, Oaxaca, March 21, 1933 by D. Quiroz. Allotype female and male and female paratypes from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, collected during May 1935 by Dr. Alphonse Dampf.

Osbornellus libratus n. sp.

(Lám. 24, fig. 7)

In general appearance resembling *consors*, but darker, more heavily marked and with distinct genitalia. Length 6.5 mm.

Vertex bluntly angled, about as long on middle as basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex pale with an interrupted transverse orange band, forming a large orange spot either side next the eye. Anterior third black with ocelli, a spot at middle, a spot directly behind apex, and a dash either side between this and ocellus pale. Pronotum brown mottled with white. Scutellum brown with apex and a small spot either side white. Elytra brownish subhyaline, veins and apical cells dark brown. Small milk-white spots in some of the cells.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment strongly produced, posterior margin sloping to a blunt, rather broadly rounded apex. Male aedeagus connective appearing almost as long as aedeagus. The aedeagus is long, tapered to a bifid slender apex and is curved dorsally and anteriorly. The base appears broad and bifid due to the large dorsal process which arises at base and extends dorsally and anteriorly.

Holotype male, allotype female and male and female paratypes collected at Cerro Punto, Panama, December 23, 1939.

Osbornellus pandus n. sp.

(Lám. 24, fig. 8)

In general appearance resembling *hyalinus* Osb. but with distinct genitalia. Length 5 mm.

Vertex bluntly, roundedly produced, a little wider between eyes at base than median length.

Color: Creamy yellow with few color markings. Vertex, pronotum and scutellum usually unmarked. Elytra yellowish subhyaline with one or two small brown spots next commissural line on clavus. Face pale.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment roundedly produced to bluntly rounded apex. The posterior margin is rather concavely rounded on either side to produced apex. Male aedeagus slender at base with a dorsally produced process arising near base which forms a dorsal portion which is sickle-like, curved concavely upward with the anterior and posterior ends directed upward. The anterior process appears pointed and the posterior process appears truncate at apex. The aedeagus beyond the dorsally produced portion is long, slender and tapered to a pointed apex.

Holotype male from Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico, September 11, 1939. Allotype female from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, July 1935. Male and female paratypes from both localities. Collected by Dr. Alphonse Dampf and the author.

Osbornellus rarus n. sp.
(Lám. 24, fig. 9)

In general appearance resembling *consors* but paler in color and with distinct genitalia. Length 5 mm.

Vertex rather strongly produced and bluntly angled, about as long at middle as basal width between eyes.

Color: Vertex pale, a brown wavy line on margin, a brown spot just back of each ocellus. A line extends from this to margin on each side, then curves almost to apex enclosing a white spot either side of apical white spot which connects with a larger spot just above apex. An orange spot bordered with brown either side next anterior margin of eye. Pronotum brown, scutellum with basal angles brown. Elytra brownish with veins darker, inner claval veins, a spot on disc and apical costal veins broadly brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment strongly produced to form a broad tooth with posterior margin blunt and rounded at apex of tooth. Male connective long, aedeagus with a dorsally produced thumb-like process near base. Apical half divided into three parallel processes which are closely appressed to each other and curved dorsally. The anterior process is as broad as the median and posterior processes combined.

Holotype male from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, May 19, 1935, collected by Dr. Alphonse Dampf. Allotype female and male and female paratypes collected at the same locality during May 1935.

Osbornellus apicatus n. sp.
(Lám. 24, fig. 10)

A rather dark robust species with the anterior half of vertex white. Length 5.5 mm.

Vertex bluntly angled, about as long on middle as basal width between the eyes.

Color: Vertex pale, anterior third white unmarked, a square black spot just back of each ocellus, between which is a broad transverse orange band interrupted on median half by a brown margined longitudinal band of white, the brownish pigment forming a transverse band anterior next to white portion. Face brownish. Pronotum and scutellum dark brown, the latter with a broad white longitudinal band. Elytra brownish subhyaline with veins, apical cells, apical costal veinlets and inner portion of clavus brown.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with posterior margin strongly, roundedly produced. Male aedeagus slender at base just beyond which is an elongated enlarged portion from the base of which arises a dorsal thumblike process. At about half of length of the aedeagus the enlarged portion is narrowed to form a long, slender apical process which curves dorsally and is pointed at apex.

Holotype male from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, June 3, 1935. Allotype female from Finca Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, May 13, 1935, collected by Dr. Alphonse Dampf and male and female paratypes from Santa Ana, Chiapas, Mexico and from Panama.

Osbornellus albolineus n. sp.
(Lám. 24, fig. 11)

In form and general appearance resembling *unicolor* Osb. but with vertex more produced and with distinct genitalia. Length 5 mm.

Vertex strongly angularly produced, longer on middle than basal width between the eyes. Vertex as long as pronotum.

Color: Dark brown with a pale line on margin of vertex between the eyes. A spot just back of apex and one on either side near base pale and median line at base margined with pale. Elytra pale, heavily marked with brown. The veins, apex of elytra, apical recurved veinlets and the cells of clavus and disc brown. Several small round white spots occur in the brown cells.

Genitalia: Male aedeagus broadened near base and forming three distinctly separated processes, a short dorsally produced finger-like process, a long median slender process which is pointed at apex, and a longer ventrally produced process which curves caudally, then dorsally and which is tapered and pointed at the apex and extends beyond the apex of the median process.

Holotype male from Balsas, Guerrero, Mexico, December 11, 1929, collected by Dr. Alphonse Dampf.

RESUMEN

Descripción de once especies nuevas del género Osbornellus (Homoptera. Fam. Cicadellidae) de los Estados de Oaxaca, Chiapas y Guerrero, con excepción del Osbornellus libratus que procede de Panamá.

SUMMARY

Description of eleven new species of the Cicadellid genus Osbornellus, ten from Mexico and one from Panama.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Beschreibung von elf neuen Arten aus der Cicadellidengattung Osbornellus, von denen zehn aus Mexico und eine aus Panama stammt.

EXPLICACION DE LA LAMINA 24

Aspecto lateral de los órganos copulatorios masculinos de once especies nuevas del género *Osbornellus*.

