

**A NEW GENUS (COSTAMIA) AND SPECIES OF
MEXICAN LEAFHOPPER
(Homoptera: Cicadellidae)**

DWIGHT M. DeLONG
Department Zoology and Entomology
Ohio State University

Genus *Costamia* nov.

Apparently related to *Mesamia* but differing from it by a shorter vertex which is broad and slopes from pronotum to a thick margin. The vertex is twice as broad between eyes at base as median length. The face is convexly rounded. The clytra contain many supernumerary veins which are especially prevalent in the claval and costal areas. The first anteapical cell is divided into several small cells by cross veinlets which extend to the posterior border of the second anteapical cell thereby causing the first apical cell to be very small and triangular. There are two cross veins between the first and second sectors, giving a Deltocephaloid appearance.

Genotype *Costamia venosa* n. sp.

***Costamia venosa* n. sp.**

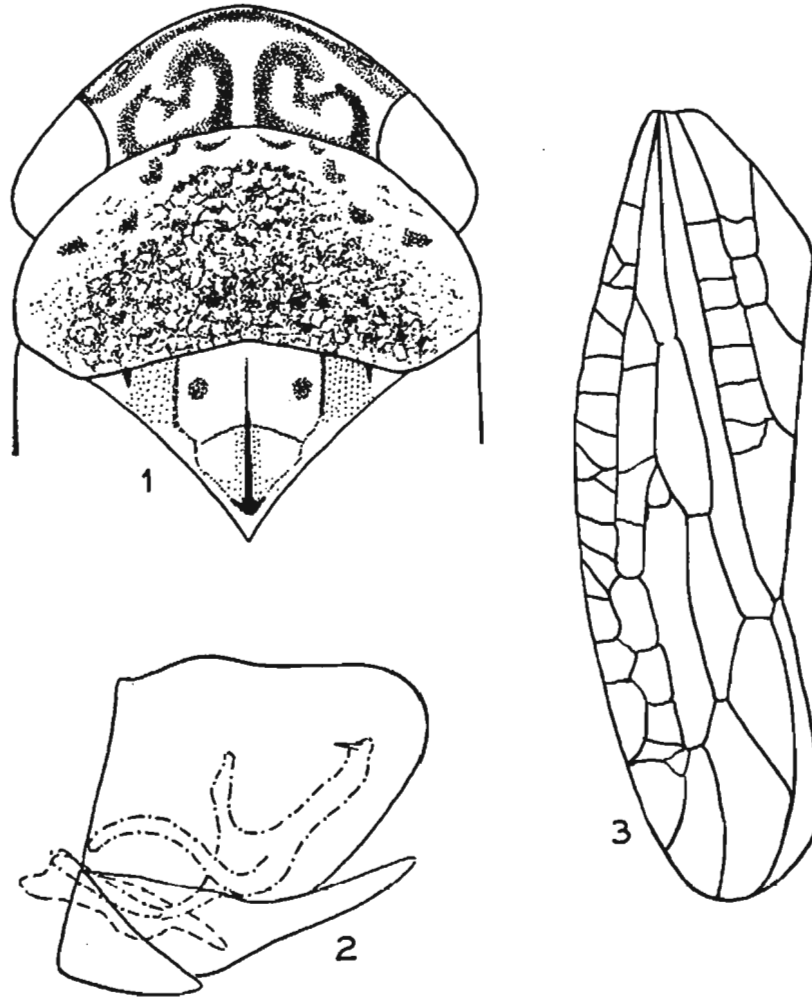
A pale brown species with darker brown markings. Length 4.5-5 mm.

Vertex short and broad, bluntly produced anteriorly, twice as wide between eyes as median length.

Color.—Yellowish to tawny, marked with dark brown. Face pale with a series of broad, dark brown arcs extending entirely across face. Vertex with a brown line on margin just below ocelli and a marginal brown line just above ocelli. Pattern on vertex somewhat variable due to the varying intensity of color. Usually a pair of longitudinal marks separated at middle which curve anteriorly toward the eyes and a curved mark next each eye, together forming four pale spots on the basal half. Pronotum pale along anterior margin, posterior two-thirds mottled with dark brown. Scutellum with basal angles, a pair of round spots on disc and a broad median longitudinal stripe on apical portion brown. Elytra milky white, subhyaline, veins and ramose pigment markings brown. Apical cells usually smoky.

Genitalia.—Male plates long, broad at base, concavely narrowed to produced, narrowly rounded apices. Aedeagus with a ventral dorsally directed finger-like process and a long slender process that arises ventromesally, curves dorsally and is directed anteriorly. The apical half is slender, slightly narrowed apically with a short spine on dorsal surface near apex.

Holotype male and a large series of paratype males collected at Iguala, Gurrero, Mexico, September 11, 1939 (Plummer and DeLong) and October 25, 1941 (Good and DeLong). Types in author's collection



Costamia venosa n. sp. 1. Dorsal view of head and pronotum. 2. Lateral view of male genitalia. 3. View of left elytron.