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CICADELLIDAE) FROM MEXICO

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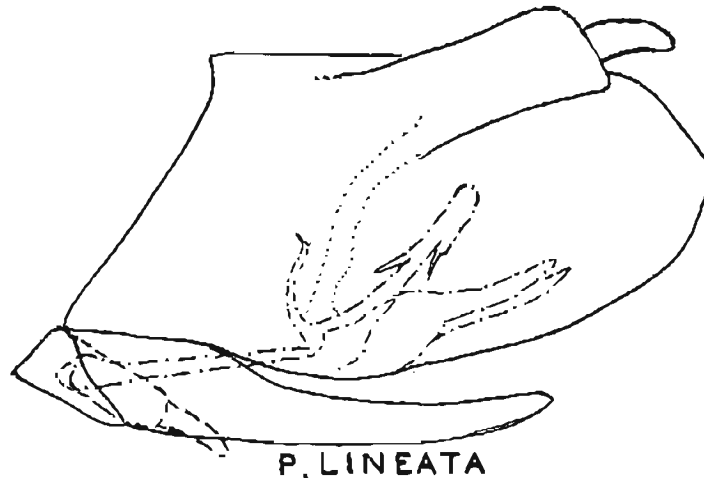
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## A NEW SPECIES OF PLUMMERELLA (HOMOPTERA, CICADELLIDAE) FROM MEXICO

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The genus *Plummerella* was recently described by the writer (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 35:200, 1942) to include a species *alpina* which has been found only at high altitudes in the mountains near Mexico City. Another species not available for study at the time *alpina* was described is being described at this time from specimens collected at a lower altitude, some 200 miles west of Mexico City. *P. alpina* occurs in the tall clumps of bunch grasses which are common in the pine and fir forests at some 10,000 feet elevation. *P. lineata* occurs on the tall grasses growing in the oak-pine forests at an elevation of some 7500 feet. They are closely related but may be distinguished by their coloration, shape and by the male genital structures.



*P. lineata*, lateral view of male genital structures.

### *Plummerella lineata* n. sp.

In form and general appearance resembling *alpina* but more narrow and elongate, different in color and with different male genitalia. Length, male, 7 mm.

Vertex elongate, convex on dorsal surface, one and one-half times as long as basal width between eyes. Ocelli about one-fifth the distance from base to apex which is bluntly pointed.

*Color*.—Pale yellow with dark markings. Vertex with a pair of median, proximal parallel lines arising at apex and extending almost to base. Each line is broadened not far from apex and gives rise on the outer margin to an oblique line which extends almost half-way to base and is parallel to the outer margin. Just anterior to the ocelli,

a short oblique spur arises on the outer margin of each parallel line. Pronotum with the lateral margins dark brown and four prominent brown marks on median anterior half. Scutellum with three short longitudinal parallel brown lines on anterior half, the median line terminating in a transverse brown dash on middle. Elytra rather bright yellow, a broad brown longitudinal stripe just above costa and parallel to it. Pale brownish diagonal stripes are on the clavus and the inner apical margin is brownish subhyaline.

*Genitalia*.—Male plates narrow, elongate, triangular, the apices rolled and divergent. Pygofer more than one-third longer than plates. Styles slightly more than one-third as long as plates, rather narrow, the apical half deeply concavely excavated on outer margin forming a long curved, finger-like process with a pointed apex. Aedeagus composed of several parts as in *alpina*. The anterior process extends erect from the base. Caudad to this is a rounded, elongate process, extending dorso-caudally and with a ring of spines extending basally just beyond a constriction at about its middle. The posterior-basal structure is cleft on posterior half, forming a pair of narrowed apical pieces which are attached to a broader basal portion.

Holotype male and paratype male collected from tall grass in the oak forest association at Carapan, Mich., Mexico, 7500 feet elevation, October 2, 1941, (Km. 432) by C. C. Plummer, J. S. Caldwell, E. E. Good and the author.