

Enoclerus opifex (Gorham)

This rare species was collected on *Agave* sp. 14 miles east of Marathon, Brewster Co., Texas, July 9, 1958 (W. F. Barr). It was taken on *Yucca* sp. at Blue Springs, Eddy Co., New Mexico, July 12, 1932. More recently *E. opifex* has been collected from the stems and buds of *Dasyilirion texanum* Scheele 14 miles west of Comstock, Val Verde Co., Texas, May 13, 1971 (D. E. Foster). Additional Mexican records for this species can be included. These are: Ahuacatlan, Nayarit, July 18-22, 1951 (H. E. Evans); 20 miles south of Tuxtal Gutierrez, Chiapas, August 12, 1963 (F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange); 24 miles south of Eguale, Guerrero, July 18, 1963 (F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange); and 9 miles south of Tierra Colorada, Guerrero, July 21, 1963 (F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange).

Chariessa elegans Horn

A specimen of this species emerged from wood of a *Quercus* sp. during March, 1969. The wood was collected 18 miles south of Alpine, Brewster Co., Texas (J. W. Tilden).

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A NEW SEXUALLY DIMORPHIC EMPOASCA¹

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ABSTRACT

Empoasca dimorpha n. sp., in which the male is red and the female green, is described from *Passiflora molisima* from Pasto, Nariño, in the highlands of southern Colombia.

Dr. Gilberto Bravo V. of the University of Nariño has been studying a species of *Empoasca* that is a pest of curuba (*Passiflora molisima*) in the southern highlands of Colombia. Examination of his specimens shows them to represent a new species not reported previously (Ruppel and DeLong 1956). The males of the new species are strikingly bright red, the females, light green. There is no question that

¹Hemiptera: Cicadellidae. Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Journal Article No. 5535. Accepted for Publication July 1, 1971.

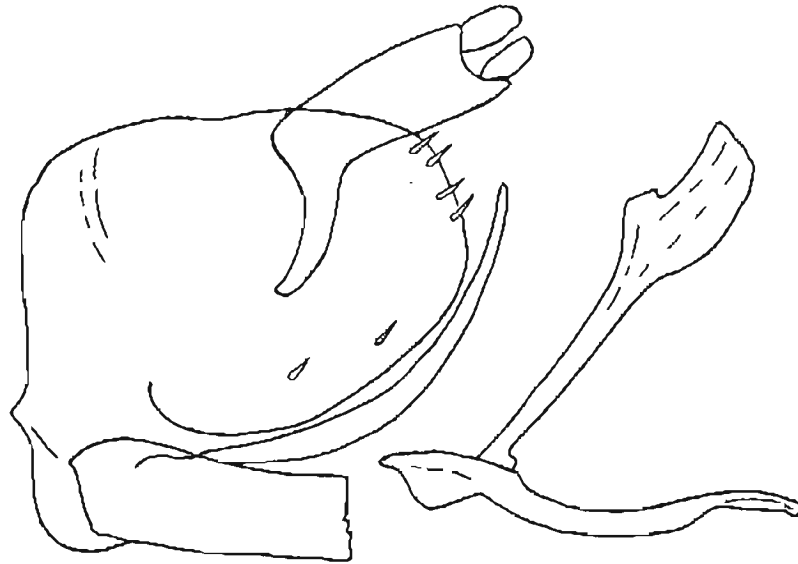


FIG. 1. Left lateral view of the genital capsule (left) and internal genitalia (right) of the holotype male of *Empoasca dimorpha* n. sp. The apices and spines of the plates are omitted from the drawing.

they are conspecific as Dr. Bravo (unpublished notes) has frequently observed them mating in the field and has studied their life cycle. The relationships within the Neotropical *Empoasca* are only vaguely known and the group needs intensive revision. The present species is described here in advance of a thorough revision to make a name available for Dr. Bravo's studies and to note this striking sexual dimorphism in *Empoasca*.

Known sexually dimorphic species in *Empoasca* are scarce and the differences involve relatively minor characteristics. Most species of the genus are nearly uniformly greenish or yellowish, but even among the more colorful Neotropical species, sexual dimorphs are scarce. This is understandable, as most of our knowledge of the Neotropical fauna is based on taxonomic works dealing with dead males that often cannot be clearly associated with their females. Too, many taxonomic works are based on specimens that have faded because of collection at light traps or preservation in alcohol. A call for deeper biological studies must wait on an inventory and review of the genus. Collectors are urged, however, to field collect and dry mount specimens whenever possible, and clearly to identify mating pairs observed in the field.

Empoasca dimorpha n. sp.

The male genitalia and sternal apodemes of *dimorpha* most closely resemble those of *Empoasca willinki* Young (1953). The pygofer process of *dimorpha* lacks the dorsal spine of *willinki*, and the anal hooks of *dimorpha* are much more slender than those of *willinki*. The

female of *dimorpha* is the green-mottled-with-white common to most species of its genus. The male of *dimorpha* is bright red, a characteristic unique in the genus.

Length of male from apex of head to apices of closed wings, 3.8 mm; of female, 4.1 mm. Head of both sexes bluntly produced in front of eyes. Wing venation as in *Empoasca fabae* (Harris). Head, pronotum, scutellum, and sides of thorax of male bright red; eyes dark olive; dorsum of abdomen dark brown to black; wing dusky gold to reddish on distal two-thirds with apical third dusky. Face of male reddish tinged with green, especially at its base; venter of thorax and legs golden yellow with tarsi and apices of tibia green; venter of abdomen and plates dark brown to black with posterior margins of abdominal sternites narrowly lined with ivory. Head of female variably light green to yellowish with whitish mottlings; eyes dark olive to brown; pronotum light green with posterior margin and a few spots along anterior margin pale green to white; scutellum pale green with lateral angles light green; wing translucent, yellow-green. Face of the female yellowish green with sides and apex green; venter of thorax and legs pale green to green with tarsi and apices of tibia darker green; abdominal sternites yellow to light green with pygofer darker green.

Posterior margin of last female sternite roundly produced. Male plate with two rows of macrospines extending from base to apex, a row of microspines on lateral margins, and scattered microspines on disk. Male pygofer rather short with few microspines along posterior margin and on disk. Pygofer process elongate, slender, curved gently dorsad and then laterad near apex; apex acuminate. Anal hook of male slender, elongate, curved gently anteriorly, narrowing gradually to a truncate apex. Base of aedeagus long and slender; phallicata truncate, nearly parallel sided, curved gently dorsad. Connective about as broad as long, deeply incised on posterior margin. Style abruptly narrowed and bent slightly laterad near apical quarter; apex truncate. Sternal apodemes of male parallel, broadly rounded apically, extending full length of first two visible sternites.

This species is described from specimens collected by A. Ramos in southern Colombia at Pasto, Nariño, elev 3000 m, from the foliage of curuba on 15 May 1970. The holotype male, allotype female, and male and female paratypes are deposited in the D. M. DeLong Collection at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and male and female paratypes are deposited in the Entomology Museum of Michigan State University at East Lansing, Michigan.

LITERATURE CITED

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