

PROCEEDINGS
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SOME NEW HOMOPTERA FROM THE SOUTH AND
SOUTHWEST.

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In working over material for the *Biologia* the author has been constantly handicapped by our lack of knowledge of the forms occurring in the extreme South and Southwest. Through the activity of two exceptional collectors, Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, in Florida, and Prof. F. H. Snow, in Arizona, our knowledge of the fauna of these regions is being greatly increased. Some of the interesting material they have gathered has been worked out and is described below.

Cleus snowi sp. nov. *

Form much as in *lineatus* but slightly larger, lighter colored and with a shorter vertex. Resembling *fulvidorsum* but much larger and with a narrower vertex. Length, 7.5 mm.

Vertex very narrow, as in *lineatus* but shorter, extending scarcely its own width in front of the eyes, nearly parallel throughout; front narrow above, regularly widened to the antennae and then narrowing more slowly on to the clypeus, a faint median carina. In profile the front is very slightly convex to the middle of the eye, above which it bends back to a slightly obtuse angle with the vertex. Pronotum broadly and shallowly emarginate behind, scarcely longer in the middle than the width of the vertex. Scutellum large with three distinct carinae and two others faintly indicated. Elytra very broad, a distinct slightly reflexed margin outside the costal nervure at the base.

Color bright straw color, eyes darker, ocelli rufous, scutellum testaceous, carinae pale. Elytra subhyaline, veins closely beset with setigerous black dots. Stigma small, smoky, with setigerous punctures on inner margin.

Described from four females labeled "Bill Williams Fork, Ariz., F. H. Snow," and received from Prof. Snow with a number of other fine Homoptera from this same region.

Scolopsella gen. nov.

Type—S. reticulata Ball.

Resembling *Scolops* but more elongate; cephalic process stouter and slightly apically enlarged. Dorsal and lateral carinae irregular; lateral carinae of the inner tablet of pronotum forked. Elytra long, slender, coarsely reticulate, anal area of corium obliquely emarginate.

In general characters this is no doubt a Dictyopharid genus but in the venation and slope of the elytra it suggests *Cyrtoptus* of the Fulgorids.

Scolopsella reticulata sp. nov.

Resembling a macropterous specimen of *Scolops* but with still longer elytra and a broader, more sculptured cephalic protuberance. Length, 17 mm.; length of horn, 4 mm.

Vertex and front extending into a long stout horn as wide as the vertex until just before the apex when it widens out into a slightly upturned, spoon-shaped lobe. Lateral carinae of vertex and front extending along the horn where they are irregularly crenated and curved. Inner carinae of front continuing straight and simple and forming the margin of the apex. Pronotum nearly truncate posteriorly, central table widening posteriorly, tricarinate, the lateral carinae indented before the middle and forking, the outer fork extending down onto the sloping lateral tablet. Scutellum with a distinct median carina a pair of feeble divergent lateral ones near posterior margin. Elytra long and very narrow, venation as in a *Scolops*, at the base the veins often abruptly forking and continuing almost parallel everywhere even on clavus. The veins are tied together by numerous irregular reticulations. Inner margin of corium slightly concavely excavated.

Described from a single specimen received from Prof. F. H. Snow and collected by him at Congress Junction, Ariz., in July. This is such a unique and readily recognizable form that it seems best to describe it from a single specimen and thus make it available to other workers.

Megamelanus elongatus sp. nov.

Much longer and narrower in general appearance than *bicolor*, superficially resembling a *Kelisia* with a long pointed vertex. Vertex much longer than in *bicolor*. Length, 8.7 mm.

Vertex rather broad at base, portion between eyes about square, face and vertex extending in front of eyes as an acutely pointed pyramid longer than the long diameter of the eye; all carinae sharp and distinct, a trace of a single median carinae on posterior half of vertex. Pronotum long, tricarinate, the outer carinae parallel and continuing to posterior margin. Scutellum tricarinate, the carinae parallel and closer together than on the pronotum. Elytra long, narrow, venation simple regular.

Color dirty straw, face smoky, the lateral carinae often margined internally with fuscous. Apex of elytra often margined with fuscous. All veins thickly studded with curved dark hairs.

Described from two females and three males from Mrs. Annie T. Slosson, collected at Biscayne Bay, Fla. This is a strikingly distinct form, the long acutely pointed head at once separating it from any of its relatives.

Megamelanus rufivittatus sp. nov.

Resembling *elongatus* but with a shorter head and longer elytra. Pale green with a pair of red stripes the entire length of the body. Length, 4.7 mm.

Vertex narrow at base, coming to an acute angle at apex which is slightly sloping, carinae sharp, uniting just in front of eyes into a single one which runs over the apex. Front narrow, parallel-margined, slightly concave in profile, forming an acute angle in front of the middle of the eye. Pronotum short, slightly angularly emarginate posteriorly, carinae divergent. Elytra twice the length of the body, the apical cells very long.

Color pale green; antennae with a black line in front; a pair of broad red stripes originate on each side of the apex of vertex, omitting the eyes and continue outside the carinae of the pronotum and scutellum to the last abdominal segment.

Described from a single male from Thompsonville, Ga., collected by Mr. Hebard and sent by Mrs. Slosson.

Acutalis inornata sp. nov.

Form much as in *semicrema* but slightly smaller. Of a uniform bright grass green with pale elytra. Length, 4 to 4.25 mm.; width, 1.8 mm.

Form of pronotum as in *tartarea*, sloping back from head to an almost flat dorsum, Head convex, pale green. Pronotum bright grass green sometimes fading to a yellowish green in dried specimens. Elytra milky white, veins concolorous, obscure; the outer longitudinal vein distant from the middle one at apex, oftentimes approaching the base of apical cell. Apical cell large and with the base more angulate than in *semicrema*.

Described from six specimens, all from Biscayne Bay, Fla., collected by Mrs. Slosson. This species was thought first to be an immature color condition of *semicrema* but upon examination of more specimens the venation proved to be quite distinctive and the series is constant in structure and color.

Deltocephalus slossoni sp. nov.

Form and general color pattern nearly like *grammicus*. The elytra obliquely truncate at apex. Color pale straw and fuscous. Length, 4.25 mm.

Vertex acutely pointed, the apex blunt, three-fourths as wide at base as its middle length, half longer on middle than against eye, half longer than pronotum. Vertex and front acutely angled. Elytra not quite as long as the body, obliquely truncate at the apex, the outer angles slightly

produced. Venation similar to *reflexus*, obscure on the disc, the ante-apical cells very short.

Color pale creamy yellow, vertex, pronotum and acutellum marked as in *albidus*, the six stripes continuing onto the elytra, the inner pair parallel, the outer pairs converging and meeting the inner pair at apex of clavus. On the corium most of the veins are light, narrowly margined with fuscous, the reflexed veins broadly light, narrowly margined anteriorly with fuscous, the enclosed cells tinged with tawny. Pygofers with two stripes above and a pair of spots on the sides. Face pale; the upper half, a large round spot on clypeus and a dot at the outer corner of each lore black. The black above breaks up into about five stripes which, with the exception of the upper one, do not meet in the middle.

Genitalia: Female segment very long, posterior margin divided into three nearly equal parts by two cuts extending half way to the base, the outer lobes slightly obliquely rounding away from the inner one; inner one slightly longer than the others, but little narrowed before the bluntly rounding tip. The tip is black and has an acute median notch.

Described from one female collected at Biscayne Bay, Fla., by Mrs. Slosson. This is but one of the many fine things that have been received from this same source and the name is but a slight recognition of the debt that workers in Homoptera owe her for her assistance in connecting up the fauna of this country with that of the more tropical regions. It is such a distinct and easily recognized species that there can be no question of determination though founded on a single specimen.

Deltocephalus littoralis sp. nov.

Closely resembling *collinus* in general appearance but slightly longer, with a broader vertex and a much wider front. Pale green. Length of female, 4.45 mm.; male, 3.5 mm.

Vertex broad, slightly concave in the center, about right-angled in front; twice longer on middle than against eye. Vertex and front meeting in an acute angle, the margin slightly rounded. Front very broad and full, almost parallel margined and then suddenly rounding to the clypeus. Elytra shorter than the abdomen in the female, longer in the male. Venation rather weak, resembling that of *melheimeri* but with a double cross-nervure between the sectors at the base.

Color pale green, vertex and pronotum sometimes almost straw color, ocelli black, front brown with light arcs and a light median line.

Genitalia: Female segment long, lateral margins short, then convexly rounding to a long triangular point on the posterior margin. Just before the apex the point is abruptly narrowed into a semi-circular tooth. From behind the lateral margins there projects a pair of strap-like membranes with rounding tips. Pygofers long and narrow, somewhat exceeded by the ovipositor. Male valve small, semi-circular; plates together acutely triangular, three times as long as the valve, the lateral margins slightly concave, a pair of dark spots near the base.

Described from four specimens taken at Cape May and Anglesea, N. J., August 19-23, 1902, by Mr. E. P. Van Duzee.