

A NEW SPECIES OF DRAECULACEPHALA FROM CALIFORNIA
(HOMOPTERA, CICADELLIDAE)

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This new species closely resembles *Draeculacephala minerva* Ball and at first was thought to be the same but attempts at cross-breeding have been unsuccessful thus indicating that it is definitely new. It has been proven to be a vector of a virus disease of grapes in California.

Draeculacephala californica n. sp.

Resembling *minerva* in general appearance this species is slightly longer and narrower bodied with the vertex more produced and the apex of the vertex more acute. In profile view the face is slightly concave while in *minerva* it is slightly convex.

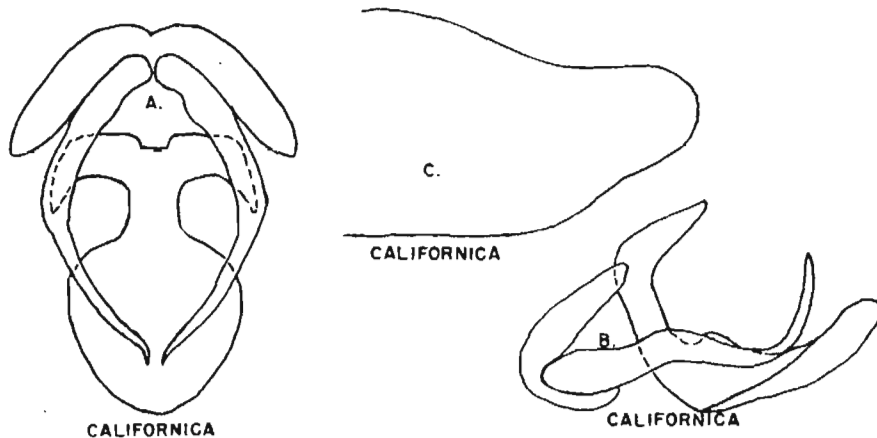


FIG. 1. A. Ventral view of internal male genitalia. B. Lateral view of internal male genitalia. C. Lateral view of pygofer.

Color: The vertex, anterior portion of pronotum and scutellum are greenish-yellow. There are also a few very faint brownish lines on the vertex. The posterior portion of the pronotum and elytra are dark green with pale green veins. The body of both males and females is light yellow to cream color beneath with slightly darker colored faces, while in *minerva* the face and underside of the body of the male is black and in the female light yellow.

Genitalia: In the female the last ventral segment has a median produced, rounded apex and concave lateral angles. The male plates are nearly as long as the pygofers and gradually narrowed to pointed rounded apices. The styles are short and broad with the apical portion bent inward and narrowed abruptly to sharp pointed tips. The aedeagus in lateral view has a pair of short, stout, dorsally-directed basal processes. Posterior to them is another pair of long, slender

processes which from ventral view curve outwardly at half their length and then inwardly, gradually tapering to slender pointed tips which are directed upward. The basal portion of the aedeagus proper is bifurcate with stout, dorsally-directed pieces. It has a ventral, convexly rounded, broad portion with a gently rounded apex that is directed posteriorly and upward.

Holotype male, allotype female, and a male and female paratype in the Ohio State University collection were all collected by the junior author at Oasis, California, on May 28, 1946. A pair of paratypes from the type series is deposited in each of the following collections: U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., Snow Collection, University of Kansas, University of California and California Academy of Science. Twelve pairs of paratypes from the same series, and seven male and ten female paratypes from Oasis, Calif., collected on 6-6-42 (Frazier), and one male and three female paratypes from Berkeley, California, June 1942 (Frazier), are all deposited in the collection of the junior author. One female and ten male paratypes from Brawley, Calif. (Webster No. 7090); seven male paratypes from Yuma, Arizona, July 20, 1907; a pair of paratypes from Yuma, Arizona, June 11, 1937, collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull; one male and three female paratypes from Holtville, California, collected by V. L. Wildermuth; a pair of paratypes from El Centro, California (Webster 7089); one male paratype from Imperial, California, collected by V. L. Wildermuth; and one male from Palo Alto, California, July 14, 1892, all in the Herbert Osborn Collection, Ohio State University.