

**A NEW GENUS, DAMPFIANA, AND NEW SPECIES OF LEAF-  
HOPPER RELATED TO STONEANA**

(HOMOPTERA, CICADELLIDAE)

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Several new genera of Mexican leafhoppers have been described during the past few years. The present discussion presents another new genus and species belonging to the Athysaninae which occurs abundantly in the semi-desert areas. It is probably closely related to the Mexican genus *Stoneana* and of the genera occurring in the United States it is probably most closely related to *Bandara*.

**Dampfiana**, new genus

Related to *Stoneana* and probably intermediate between *Stoneana* and *Bandara*. The vertex is more produced and narrower than in either of these genera. The head is slightly narrower than the pronotum. The vertex slopes to the margin which is rather thick, and is not indented above the margin as in those related genera. The clytron has a long median antepical cell which is often divided by a vein in the posterior portion. The outer antepical cell is small and usually divided. There are several costal cross veinlets. There are no supernumerary veinlets on the clavus or along the claval suture.

Genotype, *Dampfiana deserta*, new species.

The authors take pleasure in dedicating this genus to the late Dr. Alfonso Dampf who collected many new and interesting Mexican species of Cicadellidae.

**Dampfiana deserta**, new species

Resembling *Stoneana marthae* in general appearance and coloration, but different in form and genitalia. Length, male 4.5 mm.

The pronotum is slightly wider than the vertex. The vertex is bluntly produced, less than two-thirds as long as median width, scarcely angled. It is almost flat above. The apex appears almost elevated but there is no depression just back of apex as in species of *Stoneana* and *Bandara*. The margin is thick and the vertex is bluntly angled with the front.

Color pale yellow with brighter yellowish mottling. The vertex bears a pair of separated black spots at the apex. In well marked specimens there is a darker yellow spot on basal portion of disc at either side. The

central portion of the disc of the pronotum appears darker in most specimens. Scutellum yellow, central portion paler, a black spot on margin either side of apex. The elytra are yellowish, usually marked with pale brownish. The apical third is usually more heavily marked than the basal portion. The claval area usually appears more brownish.

In the male genitalia the plates are long, triangular, reaching almost to tip of pygofer and are bluntly angled at apex. The styles are rather broad at the base, narrowed to apex, deeply concavely notched on outer margin at apex forming a narrow, outwardly curved apical finger-like process. The aedeagus is rather short and slender with a dorsally produced basal portion and with the upwardly curved apex slightly enlarged. A long curved spine arises at the ventro-basal portion of each pygofer. These appear to be ventral to the aedeagus, extend to about the length of the aedeagus and into the medio-ventral line of the genital chamber and curve dorsally then anteriorly at the apex.

Male holotype and paratype males collected at Iguala, Gro., Mexico, Sept. 11, 1939 by C. C. Plummer and D. M. DeLong. Paratypes collected at the same locality, Oct. 25, 1941 by E. E. Good and D. M. DeLong; Zineau, Gro., Sept. 2, 1930 by J. Parra (MF 1789); Yetia, Gro., August 11, 1930 (MF 1756), Balana, Gro., August 15, 1930 by J. Parra (MF 1754); San Geronimo, Gro., August 30, 1930 (MF 1787); El Mante, Tamaul., October 26, 1930 by A. Damf (MF 1775).

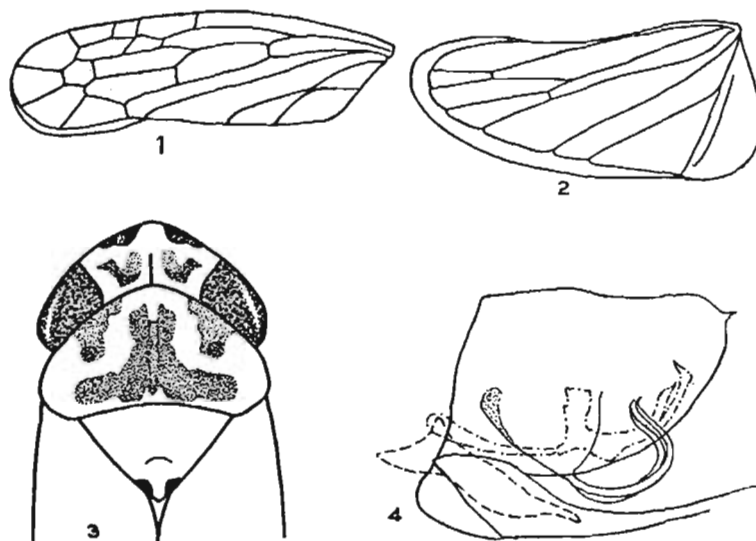


Fig. 1.—Fore wing of *D. deserta*; fig. 2.—hind wing; fig. 3.—dorsal view of head, pronotum and scutellum; fig. 4.—lateral view of posterior portion of male abdomen showing genital structures in normal position.