A NEW SPECIES OF *RUGOSANA* (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) FROM MEXICO¹

DWIGHT M. DELONG AND PAUL H. FREYTAG

Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 48210 and Department of Entomology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506

ABSTRACT

A new species of Rugosana, R. varga n. sp., from Mexico, is described and illustrated.

The genus Rugosana was described by DeLong in 1942 (p. 64) and 11 species were placed in the genus. DeLong and Freytag revised the genus in 1964 (p. 123) and described or redescribed and illustrated 18 known species of Rugosana. No further additions have been made to the present time. This new species was collected by the junior author and L. P. Gibson near Toluca, Mexico.

Rugosana varga n. sp.

(Figs. 1-5)

Length of male 7.5 mm, female unknown. Crown broadly rounded, more than twice as wide between eyes at base as median length. Color: crown cream, mottled with dark yellow; a black line on anterior margin of crown, a black diagonal dash just anterior to each red ocellus. Pronotum yellow, a round black spot and a proximal brown dot behind each eye located at one-third length of pronotum. Scutellum yellow, basal angles pale brown. Forewings yellow subhyaline, veins inconspicuous. Clavus white mottled with pale brown.

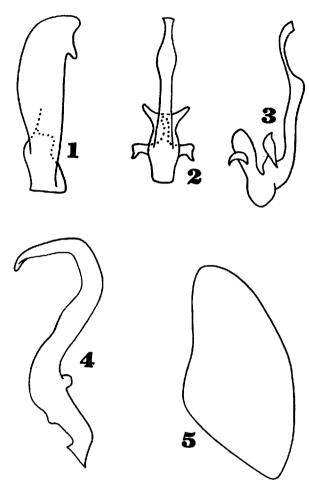
Male genitalia with plates four times as long as broad, widest at apices, which are broadly rounded, almost truncate, with a rounded protrusion on inner margin at apex and a smaller subapical protrusion on inner margin. Style with blade curved and recurved, bending ventrally, with the apical portion extending dorsad, tip narrow pointed. Aedeagal shaft narrowed on apical third curving dorsad, then ventrad; apex blunt; basal recurved portion with a short process extending laterad on each side. A short process arising at base of shaft.

Holotype male; labeled 27 mi W. Toluca, Mexico, VIII-20-65, on Oak, P. H. Freytag and L. P. Gibson collectors in the DeLong collection.

Rugosana varga is closely related to R. venusta, but can easily be separated from R. venusta by its smaller size and male genitalic differences. The male plates of R. varga have a hook-like

THE OHIO JOURNAL OF SCIENCE 73(3): 190, May, 1973.

¹Manuscript received February 20, 1973.



Figures 1-5 Rugosana varga n. sp. 1—plate, ventrally. 2—aedeagus, ventrally. 3—aedeagus, laterally. 4—style, ventrally. 5—pygofer, laterally. $50\times$.

process on inner margins which is lacking in the plates of R. venusta; the aedeagal shaft is subapically enlarged in R. varga and is straight-sided in R. venusta.

LITERATURE CITED

DeLong, D. M. 1942. A monographic study of the North American species of the subfamily Gyponinae (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) exclusive of *Xerophloea*. Ohio State University Graduate School Studies Contrib. Zool. Entomol. No. 5, Biol. Series 1942: XIV+187 pp; 35 pls.

DeLong, D. M., and **Paul H. Freytag.** 1964. Four genera of world gyponinae: A synopsis of the genera *Gypona, Gyponana, Rugosana* and *Reticana*. Bull. Ohio Biol. Survey (new series) II (3): iii—227 pp, 372 figs.