

NEW CIXIIDAE FROM SOUTHERN NORTH AMERICA WITH NOTES ON OTHERS

(HOMOPTERA: FULGOROIDEA)

JOHN S. CALDWELL

Circleville, Ohio

The information conveyed in the article by F. Martin Brown (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 43 : 172, 1950) relating to Federal restrictions placed upon insect collecting in national parks (Field order 768, June 17, 1949, of the National Park Service) comes as somewhat of a surprise to me and I imagine to most of us who do not receive the daily fifty-nine page digest of alterations and additions to Federal laws and regulations. While the reason for such action is very obscure, nevertheless it is an example of the common trend to relegate more authority into fewer hands and to take away the God-given rights and privileges of the individual. Sometimes it seems that the present hub-bub with Russia is a ruse fostered upon the common man while the bureaucrats in this country achieve the same end under the cloak of artificial necessity.

The Cape Sable area and most of southern Florida is about to be completely acquired by the Federal government for a national park to "create refuges for *all* natural life and to preserve particular natural phenomena." It will be unfortunate for science when the process of condemnation crushes the last spark of private ownership in this region and restricts collecting of insects to a favored few, because the Cape Sable region represents the location of an early attempt at tropical agriculture with the probable importation of exotic insects along with exotic plants. Knowing that I shall soon be barred forever from swinging a net in this interesting territory, and partly to satisfy my curiosity of the insect fauna, I recently collected for about one hour on Cape Sable. It is interesting to note that *Haplaxius crudus* (Van D.) originally described from Jamaica and recorded from Cuba was common here and an undescribed *Oliarus* found to be common here also occurs on Vieques (Puerto Rico) and on Antigua (B. W. I.). In addition to these interesting records several new forms were found and are herein described. Incidentally all types are deposited in my collection and are much more available to the public than many others I know of that are "socked" away in so-called scientific or educational institutions.

***Haplaxius perrinei* n. sp.**

Length of male 3.5 mm. General color yellow, greenish beneath. Eyes dark red. Mesonotum slightly golden. Fore wing milky-hyaline with small, black punctations on veins.

Profile rounding. Vertex rounded forward, about three times as long as broad. Forewing more than two and a half times as long as broad; stigma extremely narrow.

Anal segment with a small medioventral projection. Pygofer with lateroposterior margins concave; medioventral process small, acute. Forceps pipe-shaped. Aedeagus with left apical process acute, projected cephalad; right apical process acute, projected dorsad; periandrium lobate apically on left.

Male holotype from Cape Sable, Florida, 2-14-50, (Caldwell).

In general appearance this form resembles *coccis* (Fennah) from Trinidad but the genitalia are different from any species yet described.

***Oliarus sablensis* n. sp.**

Length of male 4 mm. General color black, all carinae light. Median tablet of mesonotum faintly orangish. Forewing milky; veins except costa, black.

Vertex three times as long as broad, deeply trough-like. Intermediate carinae of pronotum

not reaching the posterior margin. Intermediate carinae of mesonotum close to lateral carinae, rather indistinct. Forewing about three times as long as broad.

Male pygofer with lateroposterior margins produced, obtuse; medioventral process acute. Forceps slightly broadened apically, slightly recurved. Aedeagus with terminal segment inflated, terminating in an acute process; periandrium produced into four apical processes.

Male holotype from Cape Sable, Florida, 2-14-50, (Caldwell).

Differing from other oliarids by phallic characters as noted.

Oliarus gladensis n. sp.

Length, male, 4 mm.; female, 5.1 mm. General color black with all carinae light brown. Pronotum grayish. Median tablet of mesonotum and lateral angles orangish-fuscous, more so in female than in male. Forewing milky-hyaline; posterior part of stigma, cross veins, and apical veins black; remainder of veins yellowish with very minute, widely spaced, black punctations.

Vertex almost twice as long as broad; lateral margins greatly elevated; facets very narrow, elongate. Intermediate carinae of pronotum reaching the posterior margin. Intermediate carinae of mesonotum obsolete.

Female valves short, broad. Pygofer of male with lateroposterior margins lobately truncate. Forceps strongly recurved apically. Aedeagus lobate apically, seven acute processes present, one minutely spurred subapically and one pair short and twisted.

Male holotype, female allotype, and paratypes of either sex from Dade County, Florida, along the glades, 3-1-50, (Caldwell).

This form somewhat resembles *chuliotus* Ball but differs by phallic characters as noted in the description.

Oliarus nanatus new name

Several people have called my attention to the fact that *nanus* Cald. (Pan-Pacific Ent. 23: 149, 1947) is a homonym of *nanus* Ivanoff (Liste des Cigales: 110, 1885). Herewith I propose the name *nanatus* for *nanus* Cald.

Oliarus altanatus n. sp.

Length, male, 4.9 mm.; female, 5.5 mm. General color jet black with cranial and pronotal carinae dark orange. Male with median mesonotal carinae faintly orange; female with all mesonotal carinae orange. Forewing yellowish-hyaline, slightly enfumed apically in female; posterior part of stigma, apical cross veins, and apical veins black; remainder brown with black punctations.

Vertex one-third longer than broad. Intermediate pronotal carinae not attaining the posterior margin. Forewing little over two and a half times as long as broad; claval veins united far basad.

Pygofer of male with lateroposterior margins broadly lobate. Forceps greatly expanded apically, clavate. Aedeagus ending in three small processes, the more apical the longer; left portion of periandrium caliper-like with upper and lower "jaws" equally produced.

Male holotype and female allotype from Jacala, Hidalgo, 9-26-41, (DeLong, Good, Caldwell, and Plummer). Paratypes of either sex from Zimipan, Hidalgo, 10-31-45, and Jalapa, Veracruz, (DeLong, Elliott, and Hershberger). Male paratypes from Mexico City, D. F., (Dampf), (DeLong), and one from Davis Mts., Texas, (Martin).

This form slightly resembles *concinnullus* Fowler and *dondonius* Ball in development of the periandrium but differs from these two by chrotic and phallic characters as noted in the description.

Oliarus bazarus n. sp.

Length of male 5.4 mm. Black with light carinae. Mesonotal carinae orange; space between lateral and intermediate carinae orange anteriorly. Forewing milky-hyaline; posterior cross veins black; remainder of veins yellowish with black punctations.

Vertex one-third longer than broad. Intermediate pronotal carinae not attaining the posterior margin. Intermediate mesonotal carinae very close to the lateral carinae anteriorly. Stigma small, triangular.

Male pygofer with lateroposterior margins greatly produced, acute; medioventral process

short, slender. Forceps strongly recurved apically. Anal segment truncate apically. Aedeagus with terminal segment shape of "bottle-opener" in ventral aspect; periandrium with seven major processes.

Male holotype from Cuernavaca, Morelos, (DeLong, Elliott, and Hershberger).
Differing from other oliarids by phallic characters as noted in the description.
