

A NEW GENUS, *RENONUS*, AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF MEXICAN LEAFHOPPERS

(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)

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Among the Mexican material studied during the past few years a species is described below which is being placed in a new genus, *Renonus*. Also a well marked species is described as a member of the genus *Chlorotettix*.

Renonus n. gen.

Type of Genus Renonus rubraviridis new species.—Related to *Mesamia* Ball but with different wing venation and distinctive male genital structures. Crown rather broad and flat with a shallow depressed furrow considerably back of margin. Crown and face forming a rather sharp

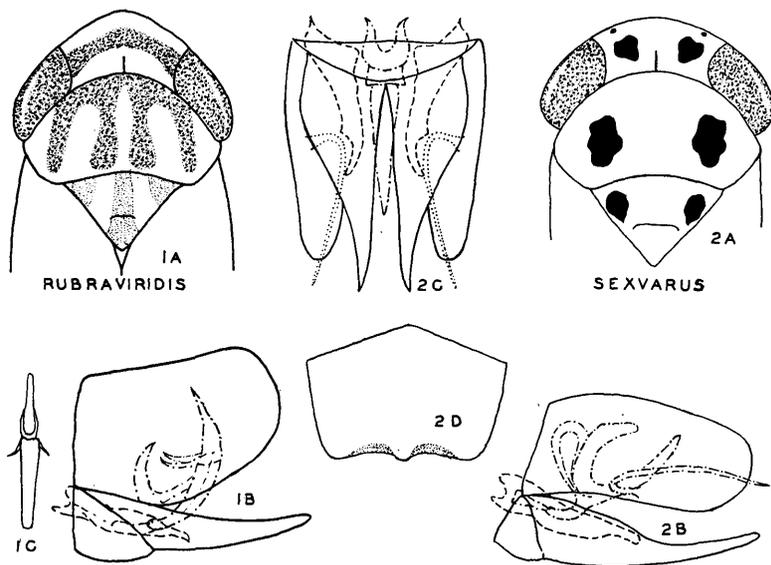


FIGURE 1. *Renonus rubraviridis*. A—head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view). B—lateral view of male genital chamber showing aedeagus and styles in normal location. C—ventral view of aedeagus.

FIGURE 2. *Chlorotettix sexvarus*. A—head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view). B—lateral view of male genital chamber showing lateral view of aedeagus and style. C—ventral view of male genital chamber. D—ninth sternite of female.

acutely angled margin. Forewing with a narrow appendix, the inner anteapical cell not closed, and without extra cross veinlets of any type throughout the forewing. Male pygofer without a caudal spine. Plates elongate tapered to narrow rounded apices. Aedeagus appearing tubular, curved at base to an erect position in the genital chamber. In lateral view it appears narrowed at base then gradually enlarged and tapered to a flattened or slender apex. A pair of lateral processes arise at about two thirds its length and extend cephalad into the genital chamber. The female is unknown.

Renonus rubraviridis n. sp.

Figure 1

A green leafhopper with red markings and resembling a species of *Mesamia* in general form. Length male 4.5-5mm crown rather broad and flat almost two-thirds as long at middle as basal width between the eyes. A shallow depressed furrow a little posterior to margin. The margin appears sharply angled with face. Forewing with simple venation, without extra cross veins.

Color.—Face pale yellow; crown, pronotum and scutellum pale to bright green marked with red. The red markings consist of a broad red transverse band extending between the eyes at about the middle of the crown and parallel to the posterior margin. Pronotum with a rather broad transverse band along the anterior margin extending between the middle of the posterior margins of the eyes. From this, four longitudinal red stripes about as broad as the transverse stripe extend posteriorly to the posterior margin of the pronotum and are about equidistant from each other and from the lateral margins of the pronotum. The middle pair are slightly enlarged on the outer margins before they reach the posterior margin. Scutellum with an orange red spot in each of the three angles. Forewings yellowish transparent, usually without coloring but with faint white areolar spots along the inner margin of clavus. In dark specimens the veins may be margined with dark brown.

Genitalia.—Male plates elongate, each plate about two and one-half times as long as basal width, tapered to a narrow rounded apex. Styles rather broad, triangular, distinctly shorter than combined width at base. Aedeagus cylindrical, curved at base to an erect position in the genital chamber. The apical third appears to be fitted into the basal portion. A pair of spinelike processes arise at this junction and extend cephalad into the genital chamber. In lateral view the aedeagus is enlarged near the base then tapers to form a thin apical portion.

Holotype male collected at Iguale Guerrero, Mexico, September 11, 1939 by D. M. DeLong. Paratype males collected at Zincauro, Guerrero, September 2, 1930 and Santa Tomas, August 14, 1930 by J. Parra; Reforma, Tabasco, June 23, 1938 and El Mante Tamaul, Mexico by Alfonse Dampf.

Chlorotettix sexvarus n. sp.

Figure 2

A rather small species with a broadly rounded head and marked with six large black spots. Length, 5 to 6 mm.

Crown appearing parallel margined, almost twice as wide between eyes at base as median length, front margin broadly rounded.

Color.—Pale to brownish yellow, with three pairs of conspicuous black spots. A pair on the crown are rounded and close to the margins of the eyes and a little closer to the anterior than the posterior margin of the crown. A pair on the pronotum are usually larger, especially in the male specimens. These are more elongate and are separated a little farther from each other so that they are located at about the middle of the pronotum behind the inner portion of each eye. A third pair which are variable in size are located on the basal angles of the scutellum. Forewing may be marked with a small brown spot on the middle of the wing not far from base and usually with some spots of dark brown pigment along the inner margin of the clavus.

Genitalia.—Female seventh sternite with posterior margin almost truncate, slightly produced to form a blunt tooth at middle. A dark brown border either side of middle causes it to appear excavated. Male plates rather long, strongly concavely tapered on apical half to produce acutely pointed apices. Styles long, gradually narrowed to form fingerlike apices which are curved outwardly. The aedeagus is composed of two parts, a rather heavy portion curves dorsally and slightly anteriorly, and a more caudal process extends dorsally and caudally. A slender curved process arises on the medial anterior margin of the anterior process and curves antero-dorsally then recurves to the base of the anterior process.

The pygofer has a long slender spine which arises ventrally at about the middle and extends caudally beyond the posterior margin.

Holotype male and paratype male labeled "Mexico, October 8" were collected by Dr. Alfonse Dampf. The female allotype was collected at Fortin Veracruz, Mexico, October 9, 1941 by DeLong, Good, Caldwell and Plummer. Paratype female collected at Tuxpan, Michoacan, Mexico December 9, 1929 by Dr. Dampf.