

A NEW GENUS (DELTORYNCHUS) AND TWO NEW SPECIES
OF LEAFHOPPERS (HOMOPTERA CICADELLIDAE)
FROM MEXICO

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A study of the Mexican leafhopper fauna has revealed many interesting species and records. The material which is herein described is one of the interesting new genera and species.

Genus *Deltorynchus* nov.

Related to *Mesamia* but with a more produced vertex which is flat on the disc with the apex slightly upturned. The pronotum slopes definitely to the vertex. In lateral view the margin is thick and the face is somewhat convexly rounding from the clypeus to upper edge of vertex. The venation is simple in type with the second anteapical cell decidedly longer than the first and narrowed at middle. Genotype *Deltorynchus quadrinotus* n. sp.

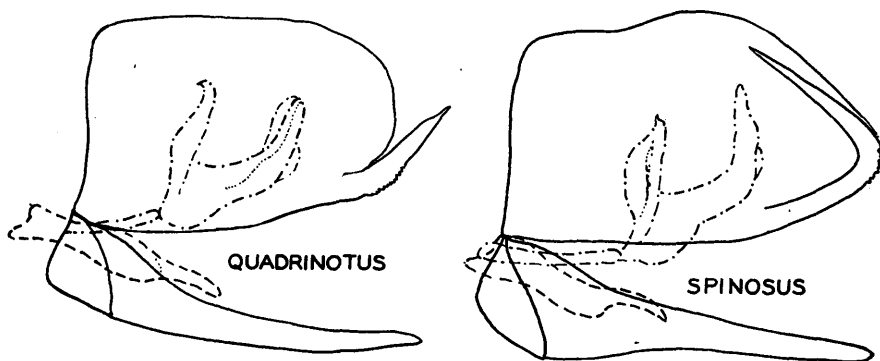


Fig. 1. Lateral view of male genitalia as labeled.

Deltorynchus quadrinotus n. sp.

A yellowish species marked with orange and white and with black spots on margin of vertex. Length 5 mm.

Vertex produced and bluntly angled, about one-fifth wider between eyes than median length. Head including eyes decidedly narrower than pronotum. Elytra long and narrow.

Color.—Vertex orange, margin more yellowish with four large black spots on margin about equidistant from each other and from the eyes. Pronotum yellow with a broad median transverse orange band. Scutellum orange on anterior half and yellow on posterior half. Elytra yellow subhyaline marked with brown except a large pale triangular spot on costa just before the middle and a smaller pale costal spot just before apical cross veins. Large white areolar spots are prominent on clavus and in base of apical cells. Face and beneath bright yellow unmarked.

Genitalia.—Male plate rather long, slightly indented on outer margin at about half its length then tapered to a blunt apex. Style rather broad at base, apical fourth narrow, apex curved outwardly. Aedeagus broadly U-shaped, rather thick at base with a long portion projecting dorsally. The apical half is narrowed abruptly curved dorsally at two-thirds its length with

the apex bluntly rounded. The pygofer bears a heavy black spine on the ventral apical margin which extends caudally and bears several tooth-like spines on the inner margin.

Holotype male and paratype males from Iguala, Gro., Mexico, September 11, 1939, and October 25, 1941, collected by C. C. Plummer, E. E. Good and the author. Paratype males are also at hand from Balsas, Gro., Mexico, August 15, 1930 (M. F. 1754) collected by J. Parra. One paratype male collected on the Cuernavaca Acapulca Road, August 24, 1936, by Ball and Stone is in the Ball collection. Holotypes and paratypes in author's collection.

***Deltorynchus spinosus* n. sp.**

In general form, appearance and coloration resembling *quadrinotus* but with shorter, more bluntly angled vertex and with distinct male genitalia. Length male 5.5 mm.

Vertex rather broad and bluntly angled, one-third wider between eyes than median length.

Color.—Vertex yellow, tinged with orange, with four black spots on margin. The two at the apex are larger and proximal with a smaller spot halfway between apex and eye on either side. Pronotum yellow with a broad transverse median band which is about half as wide as length of pronotum. Pronotum yellow, basal angles brown. Elytra white with clavus, a transverse band just posterior to middle and another across apex of elytra brown. The transverse bands reach to the costa forming two large white costal spots one either side of the median cross band. Numerous white circular spots throughout the brownish coloration, especially larger and conspicuous on the clavus. Face pale yellow.

Genitalia.—Male plates triangular, concavely indented just beyond middle then tapered to a pointed apex. Aedeagus U-shaped with the posterior arm of the "U" longer than the basal portion. In lateral view the basal portion is broad with a dorsally directed process which arises at the basal dorsal angle and is short and rather broad. The basal portion is abruptly narrowed at about half its length, then curved to form a long tapered and apically pointed process. The dorsal caudal margin of the pygofer is roundedly sloping to the basal caudal angle from which a long black spine arises and curves dorsally around the caudal margin of pygofer and extends to the dorsal margin of the pygofer.

Holotype male collected at Cuautla, Mor., Mexico, August 27, 1937 (M. F. 6247) by Dr. Dampf, in author's collection.