TWO NEW AMYCLE
(Homoptera: Fulgoridae)

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Amycle saxatilis Van Duzee

1914. *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 2: 33–34.

At the request of Dr. Edward S. Ross, we hereby validate the Van Duzee selected male lectotype of this species. It is Lectotype, California Academy of Science Ent. Cat. No. 2202, locality, San Diego Co., Calif., May 21, 1913 (E. P. Van Duzee). We are indebted to Dr. Ross for sending a paratype of *A. saxatilis* for study, as well as three undetermined specimens which are included under the following descriptions.

We are grateful to Drs. John S. Caldwell and Z. P. Metcalf for information concerning this genus.

Amycle pinyonae n. sp.

Male.—Near *saxatilis* Van Duzee but larger and with the vertex distinctly shorter than combined pro- and meso-notum.

Color: Dark mottled gray, minutely irrorate anteriorly with pale, darker on middle and apex of vertex and depressed discal area of pronotum; basal half of clypeus and a spot on lateral margin of frons pale. Elytra gray, darker on disk and humeral angles, with fine pale reticulation especially prominent on apical portion; distinct white median spot on outer claval nervure, extends diffusely, obliquely on corium. Wings fumose on outer half with many transverse fuscous veinlets, longitudinal veins also fuscous. Below, abdomen and legs heavily minutely irrorate with white round spots.

Head thin and strongly produced; vertex shorter than pro- and mesonotum together, ligulate, narrowing abruptly above eyes to middle, then gradually to broadly rounded apex; surface depressed, with deep, median, linear, finely strigate groove, margined by a pair of lateral carinae which become distinct above eyes, approach one another at middle and extend about parallel to near apex; depression between these carinae and lateral carinate margins not as deep as median, lateral carinae sharp, submargin laminate carinate; a pair of oval ocellate depressions on basal disk either side nearer eyes than middle; hind margin subtruncate; post-ocular protuberance triangular, extending to middle of pronotum. Front nearly flat, a little concave; expanded sinuately to eyes from arcuate base, narrowed above antennae, broadest just above eyes, then narrowed to broadly rounded apex; disk finely striate, carinae faint except for median longitudinal carina on apical third; clypeus convex, triangular, carinate on apical half.

Pronotum transverse, one-half length of mesonotum; anterior margin bisinuate; posterior margin feebly angularly excavated; disk depressed between median and lateral raised areas, sides also depressed;

[1]Contribution from Department of Zoology and Entomology, The Ohio State University.

surface finely strigate. Mesonotum feebly tricarinate; disk and apex depressed; surface finely strigate.

Elytra almost parallel to broadly rounded apices, veins prominent, reticulation especially prominent toward apices. Hind tibiae with four lateral spines.

Female.—Base of wings red and some reddish brown irroration on base of elytra.

Length to tip of elytra: 13.8 mm.; width, 5.4 mm.

Male *holotype* and female *allotype* taken from pinyon pine (*Pinus cembroides* var. *monophylla* Voss), Pinyon Flat, Santa Rosa Mts., Calif., May 27, 1946, 4,000 ft., by D. J. and J. N. Knull, in Collection of The Ohio State University. A female *paratype* labeled Roaring Springs, Grand Canyon, Ariz., July 30, C. C. Searl collector, in collection of California Academy of Sciences.

Amycle tumacacoriae n. sp.

A greatly produced narrow head with upturned apex distinguishes this from other members of the genus, and suggests a relationship with *Scolopsella*.

Male.—Color and markings similar to those of *A. pinyonae*.

Head thin, narrow, very strongly produced; vertex distinctly longer than pro- and meso-notum together, ligulate, narrowing sinuately from base with a slight bulge on median third and again on rounded apex; surface depressed with a very narrow median groove, broader on basal third, then linear to apex, margined by sharp carinae, area between median and lateral carinae depressed, except for convexity before apex, and sharply upturned apex which arises at more than a right angle; submargin laminate, carinate; hind margin bisinuate; a pair of ocellate depressions either side near base midway between eyes and center. Front flat basally, becoming decidedly convex on apical half, with distinct median and lateral carinae; base slightly excavated; sides to above eyes sinuate, indented at ocelli, narrowed obliquely from above eyes to middle where it is about half basal width, bulging slightly, then narrowing to rounded apex; post ocular protuberance triangular; disk finely striate especially on basal half. Clypeus long, triangular, convex and with strong median carina on apical half.

Pronotum transverse, less than half length of mesonotum; anterior margin bisinuate; posterior margin broadly emarginate; depressed on anterior half, a median and strong lateral carinae; sides depressed; disk finely strigate. Mesonotum tricarinate basally, anterior submargin and lateral angles tumid; surface finely strigate; apex depressed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

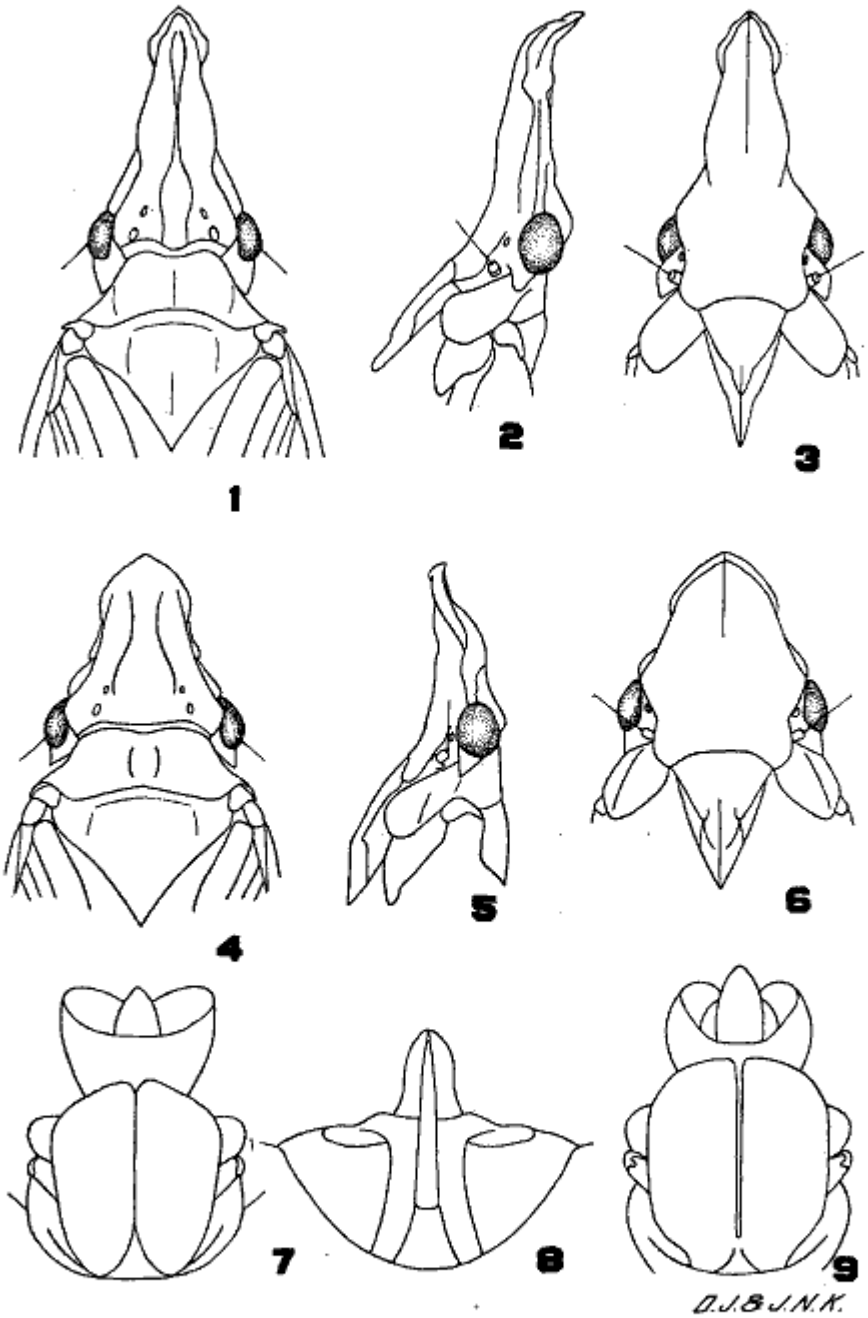
Amycle tumacacoriae n. sp.

1. Dorsal view of head.
2. Lateral view of head.
3. Front view of head.
9. Male genitalia.

Amcyle pinyonae n. sp.

4. Dorsal view of head.
5. Lateral view of head.
6. Front view of head.
7. Male genitalia.
8. Female genitalia.

All genitalia drawn under higher magnification.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D.J.& J.N.K.

Elytra narrow, sides straight, apices subangulate, flared on inner margin behind apex of clavus. Hind tibiae with four lateral spines.

Length to tip of elytra: 15.8 mm.; width, 5.7 mm.

Holotype male labeled Tumacacori Mts., Ariz., July 22, 1940, collected on dead branch of oak by D. J. and J. N. Knull, in collection of The Ohio State University. Male *paratypes* labeled Nogales, Ariz., October 8, 1898, Koebele, Koebele Collection, and Chisos Mts., Big Bend National Park, Tex., July 6, 1946, E. C. Van Dyke, in collection of California Academy of Sciences.

FRAGMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGICAL HISTORY, PART II, by HERBERT OSBORN. x+232 pages, 36 plates. Published by the Author, printed by the Spahr and Glenn Company, Columbus, Ohio, 1946. Price $2.75.

Doctor Osborn's *Fragments of Entomological History* is a priceless collection of material which could have come from no other pen than that of our beloved Nestor of the science. His long active life has given him an unequalled contact with entomologists and entomology during its gradual development in America and his devotion to professional interests has enabled him to share this personal knowledge in the unique *Fragments*. Few men may equal the span of his experience and of those few, still less may combine the varied qualities needed for the production of such a work.

The second volume of the *Fragments* is dedicated to Mrs. Osborn (1858–1939) and carries her photograph as a frontispiece, followed by a memorial page bearing the resolution of the Society at the time of her passing. One reads between the lines here to see the long and fine relationship which the author enjoyed in his home and to appreciate its importance in the career of an eminent scientist. As he thinks of his old and valued friend, the reviewer is forced here to revise his impulse to pay tribute to the work of Doctor Osborn and to hail instead the accomplishment of Doctor and Mrs. Osborn together.

From the Spahr and Glenn Company, the book carries a foreword of tribute to the Author.

The book includes chapters on Research Agencies, College Instruction in Entomology, Entomological Societies, International Entomological Congresses, Publications, Personal Mention, Commemorative Events and Memorials, Buildings and Equipment for Insect Study, Insecticides and Machinery, Insect Collections and Regional Notes, followed by addenda, corrections and additions for Part I and illustrations.

The material included is necessarily detailed, concise and factual. Little can be said of it in summary since it is already terse, but to reiterate that it represents a long life of personal acquaintance with the matters covered and that, as a result, it embodies a wealth of information which might, in ordinary publications, be lost to the scientific world. No entomologist can fail to find in it an immense store of helpful and interesting data—data on the resources of the science, data on progress of the past, data on the lives and experiences of other entomologists,—and with them the reassurance that comes from knowing that he does not work alone but that his problems and difficulties are such as have been experienced by others and that he too may contribute some valuable mite to the tremendous science in which he has chosen to spend his professional life.

The *Fragments* deserve a place on every entomologist's bookshelf. It will occasionally be valuable for specific reference, but more than that, it will serve to correlate the many decades of entomology as few books can. We congratulate the author on the completion of the work at an age when most men would be content to rest on accomplishments of the past and to spend their days in less productive efforts.—A. W. L.