

THE ALLOTYPE OF *ARENASELLA MALDONADOI* AND CHANGE
OF DEPOSITORY FOR TWO OF FENNAH'S HOLOTYPES
(HOMOPTERA: TROPIDUCHIDAE AND ISSIDAE)

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Abstract.—The male allotype of *Arenasella maldonadoi* Caldwell is described from specimens collected from the type-locality. The holotypes of *Tangella pustulifrons* Fennah and *Colpoptera galatea* Fennah are transferred to the collection of the U.S. National Museum of National History (USNM), Washington, D.C.

Caldwell (1951) described the second species of *Arenasella* from female specimens collected by the senior author near the Recreation Area at El Yunque National Forest, Luquillo, Puerto Rico. We now describe the male allotype from a series of specimens collected from almost the same place. The specimens were collected from a bromeliad (*Guzmania* sp.). This fulgoroid protects itself during the day by living under the sheaths of the leaves that form the base of the plant.

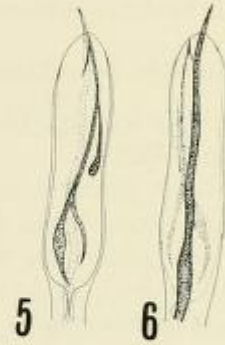
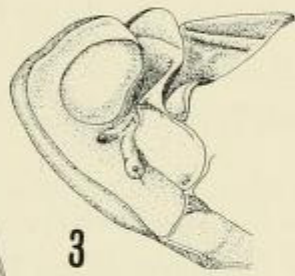
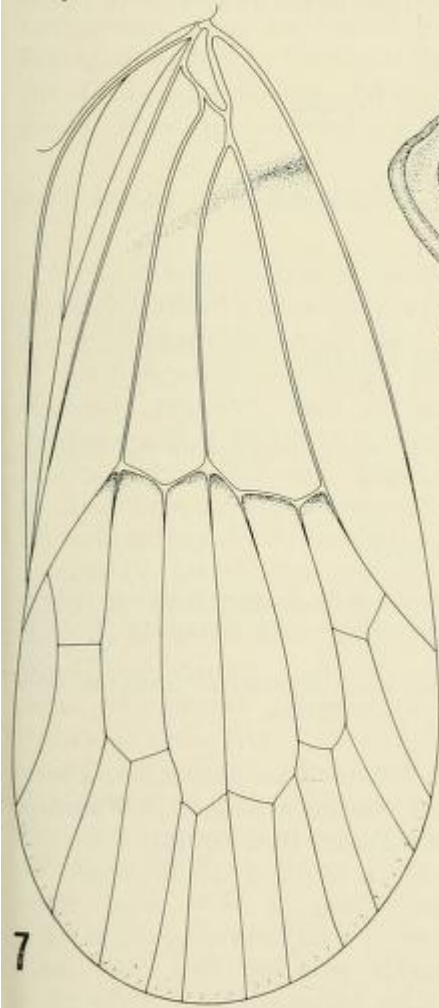
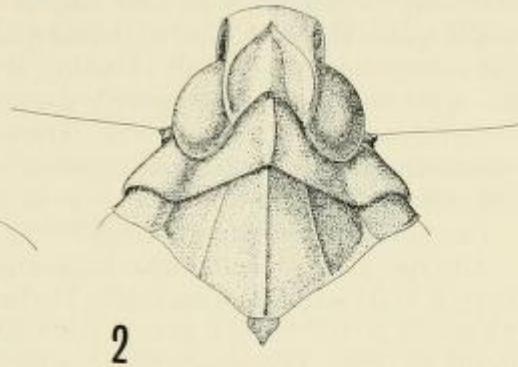
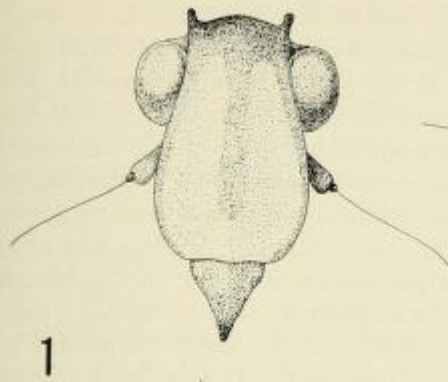
Fennah (1965) described *Tangella pustulifrons* from specimens collected by the senior author at Christiana, Jamaica and *Colpoptera galatea* from St. John, Barbados, and he deposited the holotypes in Maldonado's (JMC) collection. These types now have been transferred to the collection of the USNM.

Tropiduchidae

Arenasella maldonadoi Caldwell, 1951:224.

The characters of the male agree closely with those of the female. Head as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Forewing $2.5\times$ as long as broad, Fig. 7. The apex of the clavus is as described by Caldwell for the female, but the correct venation of the apical half of the forewing is as in Fig. 7. Some of the longitudinal veins are missing in Caldwell's drawing. The mesopleurite has a black spot. We think Caldwell meant the last thoracic sternite instead of "abdominal sternite" as there is a conspicuous black spot on the posterolateral corner of the metapleura almost hidden by the

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Figs. 1-7. *Arenasella maldonadoi* Caldwell, male. 1. Head, frontal; 2. Head and pronotum, dorsal; 3. Head and pronotum, lateral; 4. Genital capsule and aedeagus, lateral; 5. Aedeagus, dorsal; 6. Aedeagus, ventral; 7. Forewing.



abdomen. Ventrally near base of the anterior coxa there is a small black spot. This last spot is inconspicuous in the females at hand and not mentioned by Caldwell. Looking at the insect from the ventral side the spots on the procoxa, mesopleura, and prebasally on the costa of the forewing are distributed arc-like. These spots are also visible in lateral view. The last abdominal sternum has a conspicuous spot at the lateral extremity. Length 4.9–5.0 mm.

Genital segments as in Figs. 4–6.

Allotype, male, Puerto Rico, El Yunque National Forest, 20–22 March 1954, J. Maldonado Capriles and S. Medina collectors, in the USNM. Three paratypes in the USNM, two in the collection of the Department of Entomology of the Agriculture Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, and one in JMC.

Tangella pustulifrons Fennah

Tangella pustulifrons Fennah, 1965:99.

Male holotype formerly in JMC, now in the collection of the USNM, Type No. 75328.

Issidae

Colpoptera galatea Fennah

Colpoptera galatea Fennah, 1965:103.

Male holotype formerly in JMC, now in the collection of the USNM, Type No. 75329.

Literature Cited

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- Fennah, R. G. 1965. New species of Fulgoroidea (Homoptera) from the West Indies. Trans. R. Entomol. Soc. London. 117(4):95–126.

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