

dorsum buff pilose; basal one-half of pile yellowish, apical one-half white giving a buff color to pile, a stripe of white tomentum extends from segment II to segment IV on a median dorsal line; pygidium with short yellow pile, scattered white tomentum; abdominal venter darker buff pilose, tomentum wanting. Length of first antennal segment 0.45 mm.; second 0.20 mm.; third 1.0 mm.; face slightly protruding below and above oral opening; proboscis nearly twice as long as anterior tibia; middle tibia with a strong apical spur; costa not denticulate. Length of body 10-12 mm.

Male—Similar to female but differing in the following: Pleural area ground color lighter. Antennal pile partly black towards apices of segments I and II; femora without dense tomentum; abdominal pile white, tomentum wanting; body pile in general lighter. Genitalia apparently identical to those of congeners; length of body 10-13 mm.

Holotype, female and allotype male (Cal. Acad. Sci.), TANBARK FLAT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, June 20, 1950 (J. C. Hall). *Paratypes*—(all from Los Angeles County, California), 35 males, 25 females, Tanbark Flat, June 19-July 4, 1950 (J. C. Hall, R. Schuster, D. C. Blodget, C. J. Weinmann, A. T. McClay, W. O. Marshall, H. F. Robinson, W. A. McDonald, P. D. Hurd, J. W. MacSwain, T. R. Haig, F. X. Williams, individual collectors of specimens). 1 male, Camp Baldy, June 26, 1950 (K. G. Whitesell). 1 female, Johnstone Point, July 14, 1950 (R. Schuster). 1 female, Crystal Lake, June 29, 1950 (H. F. Robinson). 1 male, Big Dalton Dam, June, 1950 (F. X. Williams).

Paratypes are in the collections of the following: California Academy of Sciences, California Insect Survey, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Davis, U. S. National Museum, R. H. Painter (Kansas State College), F. R. Cole, and the writer.

Variations—Male and female—pleural area ground color black to gray. Antennal pile yellow to black above, yellow to dirty white below; abdominal pile buff to pale yellow to dirty white to brown depending upon the light used; stripe of white tomentum sometimes scattered but always present in the female, wanting in the male.

L. ermae appears to be more closely related to *planus* Coquillett, *miscellus* Coquillett, and *junceus* Coquillett than to *gibbus gibbus* Loew. It differs from *planus* in the absence of infuscations on the wings, and the black legs; from *miscellus* in the absence of denticulations of the wings, and the broad dark pilose dorsal band on the abdomen; and from *junceus* in the absence of black or brown pile on the abdomen, and minute black points on the front. It is also several times larger than any of the above three. The male genitalia are similar in all of the above.

THE GENUS EURYSA IN AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO (Homoptera: Fulgoridae, Delphacinae)

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I am following Muir and Giffard in the placing of these species in *Euryrsa*. They could possibly belong to the European genus *Eurybregma* but at the present time it seems best to consider them in *Euryrsa*.

EURYSA Fieber

EURYSA Fieber, Verb. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, XVI (1866), p. 520, genotype *lineata* (Perr.).

This genus is characterized by the wider than long crown almost devoid of carinae and the front widest at base without carinae on basal third.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Male styles with finger-like projection on inner apical margin.....
Male style without such a projection.....*kormusi* (Crawf.).....2
2. Pygofer in lateral view with angular foot-like process on ventro-caudal margin.....*magnifrons* (Crawf.).....3
Pygofer without such a process.....3
3. Anal segment with processes extending straight out from segment.....*obesa* Beamer
Anal segment with processes curved.....*montana* Beamer

EURYSA KORMUSI (Crawford)

MEGAMELUS KORMUSI Crawford, C. L., A Contribution Toward a Monograph of the Homopterous Insects of the Family Delphacidae of North and South America, 1914, p. 614.

Brachypterous form: Easily separated from the other species of this genus by the finger-like process on the inner margins of the apices of the styles. Length ♂ 3.0 mm., ♀ 3.75 mm.

Structure: Front not quite twice as long as wide, widest on basal third, very slightly narrowed toward base, more so toward apex, definitely tricarinate on apical two-thirds; crown as wide as median length, apex rounded without carinae, carinae more or less visible on base; elytra longer than wide, hyaline, veins raised, apices truncate with rounded corners.

Color: General color stramineous more or less suffused with fuscous; dorsum of abdomen with darker stripe on lateral margins.

Genitalia: Pygofer in lateral view more or less rectangular with posterior margin extended posteriorly over about one-third distance in large triangle; anal segment with a pair of very broad ventrally curving processes; aedeagus wide at base, narrowed to long parallel-sided shaft, slightly bent dorsally, apex surrounded by about eight sharp teeth, three additional teeth just

*Contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

beyond middle of ventral margin; styles not visible in this view. In caudal view styles widest on basal half, diverging, inner margin narrowing to about half median width on outer fifth, a finger-like projection on inner margin of apices.

Described originally from a brachypterous pair from Ormsby County, Nevada (Baker).

Types deposited by Crawford in the collection of Pomona College, Pomona, California.

Redescribed from ♂ and 4♀♀, Sears Point, Marin County, California, May 18, 1931, E. P. Van Duzee.

EURYSA MAGNIFRONS (Crawford)

MEGAMELUS MAGNIFRONS Crawford, C. L., A Contribution Toward a Monograph of the Homopterous Insects of the Family Delphacidae of North and South America, 1914, p. 614.

Brachypterous form. Structure: Front not quite twice as long as basal width, widest just basad of middle, slightly narrowed toward base, more so toward apex, definitely tricarinate except at base crown distinctly wider than long, carinae indefinite on apex, more distinct basally; elytra longer than wide, veins raised, apices rounded.

Color: General color stramineous to almost brown, carinae of pronotum, scutellum and abdomen and pustules of abdomen light.

Genitalia: In lateral view pygofer of male much wider on ventral margin with an angular foot-like projection at ventral caudal corner; anal segment with caudal side extended into a pair of broad, very long curving processes; aedeagus long, slightly curved ventrally, with apex enlarged to twice diameter of shaft with one recurved, short hook on dorsal margin and ventral margin from apex to more than middle of shaft with about 15 retrorse teeth; styles not visible in this view. In caudal view, styles widest at base, diverging, outer margins sinuate and narrowing to avicephaliform apices; aedeagal brace wide, very slightly produced.

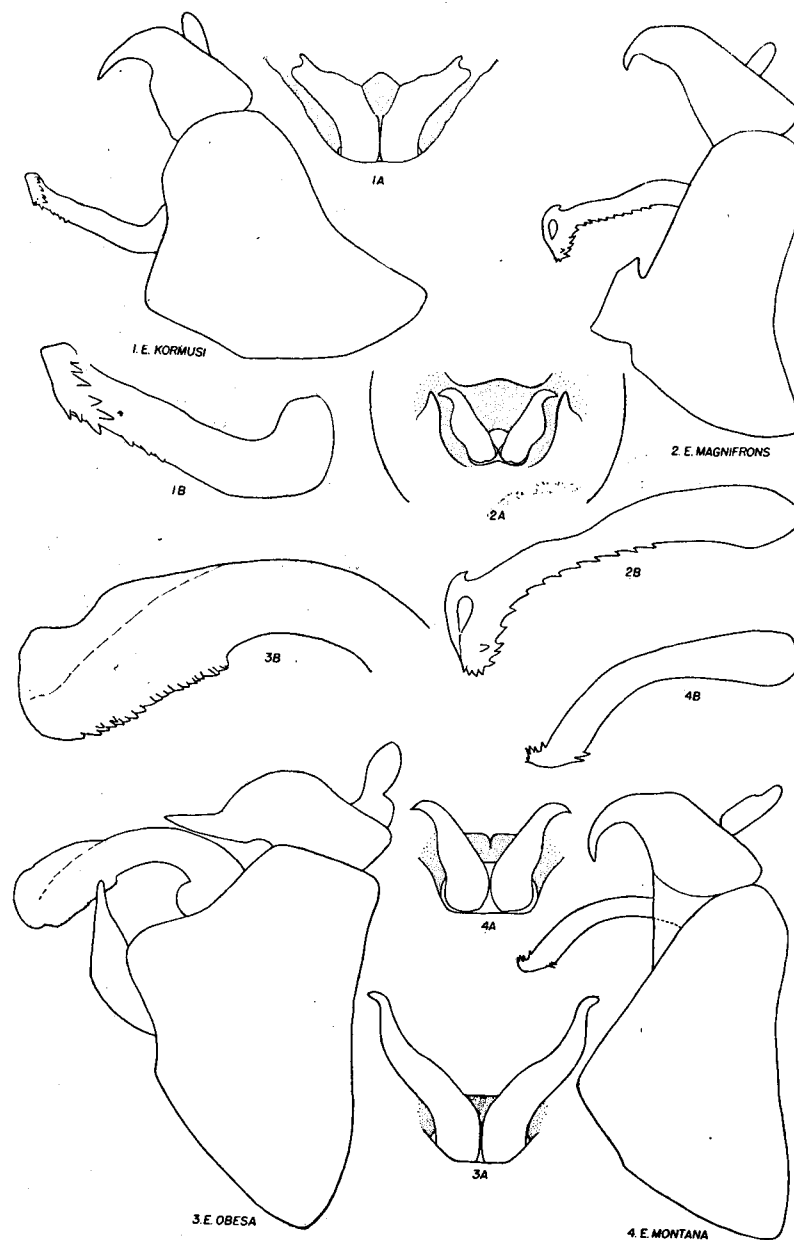
Redescribed from 3 ♂ ♂ and 4 ♀ ♀, Florissant, Colorado, July 6, 1949, R. H. Beamer; ♂ ♀, Garrison, Montana, July 10, 1933; ♂, Merritt, British Columbia, Canada, August 3, 1931; 3 ♂ ♂ and 3 ♀ ♀, Yellowstone National Park, July 12, 1939, D. J. and J. N. Knull. Crawford's male holotype is Cat. No. 15986, U. S. National Museum.

Macropterous form: Like the brachypterous form except with long flight wings and generally darker in color. Elytra fumous throughout and darker still from cross-veins to apices.

Holomorphotype ♀, Florissant, Colorado, July 6, 1949, R. H. Beamer! in Snow Entomological Collections, University of Kansas.

Eurysa obesa Beamer, new species

Brachypterous form: Resembling *Eurysa kormusi* but elytra



Figs. 1-4. Genitalia of some species of *Eurysa*. Figs. 1, 1A, 1B, *E. kormusi*. Figs. 2, 2A, 2B, *E. magnifrons*. Figs. 3, 3A, 3B, *E. obesa*. Figs. 4, 4A, 4B, *E. montana*.

about as wide as long instead of longer than wide, and male styles in caudal view widest at base and narrowed to apices. Length ♂ 3.5 mm., ♀ 4 mm.

Structure: First segment of antennae longer than wide; front slightly longer than broad, widest at base, definitely tricarinate on apical two-thirds; head wider than thorax; crown wider than long, apex rounded, carinae indistinct; elytra about as wide as long, semihyaline, apices almost truncate, veins raised, abdomen often with raised median longitudinal ridge and rows of pustules along sides.

Color: General color stramineous, body often more or less mottled with brown, some specimens with broad fumose line either side of middle of dorsum.

Genitalia: In lateral view, pygofer almost triangular, narrowest at ventral corner; anal segment with pair of heavy processes extending away from segment at caudo-ventral corner; aedeagus heavy, curved ventrally in almost half circle, widened on outer third, ventral margin more or less serrate in this region; styles widest at base, gradually narrowed to sharp apices. In caudal view, aedeagal brace broad and even, not raised or excavated; styles widest at base, sinuate, gradually narrowed to diverging apices.

Holotype ♂, *allotype* ♀ and 2 ♂ *paratypes*, LARAMIE, WYOMING, 40 miles N.E., July 13, 1937, R. H. Beamer; other *paratypes*: 2 ♂ ♂ and ♀ North Powder, Oregon, July 13, 1931, R. H. Beamer; 11 ♂ ♂ and 13 ♀ ♀, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, July 12, 1939, D. J. and J. N. Knull.

Macropterous form: Like the brachypterous form except slightly darker and with flight wings extended much beyond the body.

Holomorphotype ♂, Barclay, Utah, July 2, 1931, R. H. Beamer; ♂ *paramorphotype*, Deeth, Nevada, July 21, 1945, R. H. Beamer; *allmorphotype* ♀; 2 ♂ ♂ and 6 ♀ ♀ *paramorphotypes*, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, July 12, 1939, D. J. and J. N. Knull. Types in Snow Entomological Collections and collections of Ohio State University.

Eurya montana Beamer, new species

Brachypterous form: Resembling *Eurya obesa* but sides of dorsum of abdomen with a more definite black longitudinal vittae, aedeagus of male not swollen on outer third and anal processes curved ventrally. Length ♂ 3 mm., ♀ 3.5 mm.

Structure: First segment of antennae slightly longer than width; front widest at base, length to width is as 5 3/4 is to 3 1/2, strongly tricarinate on apical two-thirds; crown broad, much wider than median length, carinae absent except basally in some specimens; elytra definitely longer than wide, veins raised, apices broadly rounded; dorsum of abdomen with segments keeled on median line and with pustules on lateral margins.

Color: General color stramineous, sometimes fumous; dorsum of abdomen usually with a more or less definite fumous longitudinal strip on side of middle.

Genitalia: In lateral view, pygofer almost triangular with dorsal margin narrowest; anal segment with a pair of ventrally curved processes arising on ventro-caudal margin; aedeagus long with sides almost parallel, gently curved ventrally with apex slightly recurved and with several short sharp teeth on both margins; styles not visible from this view. In caudal view styles widest at base, diverging, narrowed evenly from bases to out-curving apices, outer margin sinuate; aedeagal brace with slight excavation and caudally projecting trough.

Holotype ♂, *allotype* ♀, 6 ♂ and 4 ♀ *paratypes*, LARAMIE, WYOMING, August 5, 1949, R. H. Beamer; other *paratypes*, 14 ♂ ♂ and 5 ♀ ♀, same place and date, J. R. White.

Macropterous form: Like the brachypterous form except with flight wings. *Holomorphotype* ♂, Laramie, Wyo., August 8, 1949, J. R. White; *allomorphotype* ♀, same place and date, R. H. Beamer. Types in the Snow Entomological Collections.

A NEW GENUS OF CHRYSINAE FROM BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA

(Hemiptera: Reduviidae)

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The subfamily Chryxinae was proposed by Champion (1898) for *Chryxus tomentosus*, a new genus and species described by him from two specimens collected in Panama. A third specimen has since been collected in British Guiana (British Museum).

A second species, *Chryxus travassosi* Lent and Wygodzinsky (1944) was described from Brazil. Then, in 1946, a new genus and species, *Lentia corcovadensis* Wygodzinsky, was described from Brazil and the position of the subfamily was reviewed. This completes the published history of this small but interesting group.

The present note is prompted by the discovery in the Paris Museum of a second female specimen of *Chryxus travassosi* Lent and Wygodzinsky*. This specimen is from Misiones, Argentina, Env. de San Ignacio, Villa Lutecia, E. R. Wagner, 1910. It agrees perfectly with the description and figures given by Lent and Wygodzinsky except that the fourth antennal segment is longer than

*Dr. Wygodzinsky writes (March 26, 1951) that a male specimen was collected by O. Schubart on May 19, 1950, Estacao Experimental, Pirassununga, Sao Paulo, Brazil, in house (Wygodzinsky Collection).