

The Florida Entomologist

Official Organ of the Florida Entomological Society

VOL. XXXII

SEPTEMBER, 1949

No. 3

THE GYPONIDAE AND LEDRIDAE OF CUBA

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This is one of a series of papers devoted to the homopterous fauna of Cuba. Previous published papers include Metcalf and Bruner 1925a on the Cercopidae, 1925b on the Membracidae, 1930a on the Tropicuchidae and Acanaloniidae, 1936a on the Cicadellidae, 1944a on the Cercopidae and 1948a on the Flatidae.

The Gypsonidae constitute a fairly large family of leaf hoppers of relatively large size and are usually greenish or yellowish green in color, frequently without conspicuous color markings. The head is generally large, nearly as broad as the pronotum with the crown usually broad and flat with a distinct pair of ocelli. The pronotum is usually large with distinct anterior and posterior margins and the lateral margins divided into anterior and posterior regions by distinct humeral angles. The tegmina are large, macropterous and usually coriaceous or translucent; subcosta is unbranched and marginal, radius two-branched, median unbranched, cubitus one is branched near the apex setting off a distinct cell beyond the apex of the clavus. In most genera there are two rows of fairly regular transverse veins which usually make a series of five apical cells including the radial and cubital cells and a row of three subapical cells. In the genera *Rugosana* De Long and *Gyponana* Ball the venation is more or less reticulate, especially apically. The claval suture is distinct and the claval veins are usually connected by a transverse vein near the base.

The wings are usually large with radius and media two-branched; cubitus one and two conspicuous. There are three anals with anals one and two usually united for half their length at the base. The legs are usually stout; hind tibiae quadrangular; with the outer anterior and posterior and the inner anterior margins set with numerous stout spines, and the inner posterior

Mailing Date: October 11, 1949

margin with numerous fine spines. The male genitalia seem to be specifically distinct. The pygofer is saddle-shaped; the anal segment rather large; the anal style small. The genital plates are usually flat, more or less quadrangular. The genital styles are usually elongate, narrow. The aedeagus is usually elongate and most frequently has a pair of elongate basal and apical processes.

The North American species of this family have recently been reviewed by De Long (1942d) but he did not include any species from the West Indies. However, it does not appear to be necessary to offer any keys to or descriptions of the genera at this time. We do, however, include notes and illustrations on the common North and South American *Xerophloea viridis* which is widely distributed in Cuba. This species was formally included in the family *Gyponidae* but has been assigned by Evans (1947a) to the family *Ledridae*.

FAMILY GYPONIDAE

Prairiana Ball 1920a:90

Orthotype: *Gypona cinerea* Uhler

Prairiana albimaculata Osb.

Plate 2; Figs. 2A-E

(*Gypona albimaculata* Osborn 1926c:342 and 1926e:342)

There are a number of specimens in the present collection from various regions of Cuba which agree in essential details with Osborn's description of this species. Males, however, vary greatly in the depth and arrangement of color markings.

Color very variable. Dorsal surface generally light ochraceous buff, variously spotted and marked with tawny, ochraceous tawny, and white. These markings sometimes are pale and very scattered, sometimes chiefly fuscous or blackish fuscous and arranged in a large saddle beyond the apex of the mesonotum. Face chiefly blackish with a series of pale ochraceous bars on the lateral margins and a small or large ochraceous spot on the median line; anteclypeus chiefly light ochraceous buff; cheeks chiefly light ochraceous buff spotted with blackish; maxillary plates chiefly blackish with lateral margins usually broadly or narrowly bordered with light ochraceous buff. General color of the venter light ochraceous buff; anterior femora and tibia usually twice ringed with fuscous or blackish; posterior tibia with conspicuous black dots at the base of the spines.

Crown short and broad; anterior margins broadly curved; posterior margin almost parallel; slightly longer on the median line than at the lateral borders; ocelli large, about twice as far from each other as from the compound eyes; crown nearly flat with a decided slope; face flat;