

CALDWELL 1950b

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF CIXIIDAE FROM MEXICO

(HOMOPTERA, FULGOROIDEA)

By JOHN S. CALDWELL, *Circleville, Ohio*

The following new genera can not be contained within the concepts of *Bothriocera* Burmeister and *Cixius* Latreille. This may be seen even by superficial examination and is most apparent upon tabulation of the basic characters.

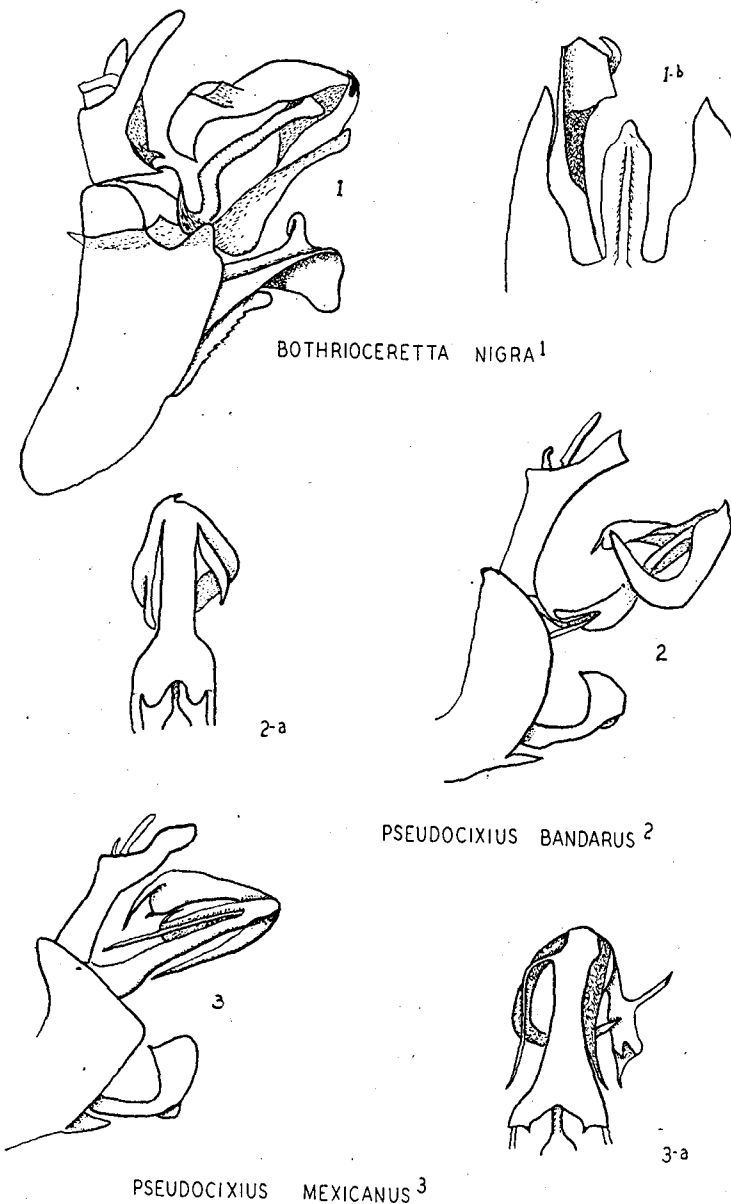


PLATE 43. NEW CIXIIDAE.

Figs. 1-3, left lateral aspect of male genitalia; a, ventral view of aedeagus; b, ventral view of pygofer & forceps.

Bothrioceretta, new genus

Vertex broader than long; a transverse carina present at midlength in addition to the apical carina. Frons produced at sides into ear-like cavities that shield the antennae. Face triangular, not produced as far forward and more rounded than in *Bothriocera*. Pronotum short. Mesonotum large, tricarinate. Forewing long, slightly broadened on apical half, overlapping the other apically; cubitus forking far based on level with union of claval veins. Pygofers in female swollen; ovipositor complete. Pygofers in male with elongate medioventral process. Aedeagus lacking the fine flagellate processes that are typical of *Bothriocera*.

Type: *Bothriocera nigra* (Fowler), new combination.

This is separated from *Bothriocera* by the prominent transverse carina of the vertex, the closely folded forewings overlapping apically, and the male genitalia as figured.

The genus will also include *Bothriocera albidipennis* (Fowler), new combination. Genotypic data from two specimens in the U.S.N.M., Ball Collection, labeled "type", Cuernavaca, Mexico, 5-98, and other specimens from the same locality collected by Kraus.

Pseudocixius, new genus

Vertex elongate, deflected downward, acute anteriorly, with a median basal carina for half the length; a transverse carina present across basal third transversing the median basal carina at about its apex (this transverse carina sometimes only faintly indicated or represented by callosities). A transverse carina or callosity present just anterior to apex of vertex forming a broad, triangular areolet on either side; lateral terminations of this callosity or carina furcate forming a small areolet next to either lateral carina of frons at about level with center of eyes. Profile rounding. Frons and clypeus with median carina; median ocellus not apparent. Pronotum deeply notched caudad; prominent median carina present; lateral carinae continuing line of lateral carinae of vertex before curving behind either eye. Mesonotum strongly tricarinate. Forewing parallel-margined, not flared at basal costal angle; subcosta, radius, and medius forming a common stalk from basal cell. Female valves long. Male with base of periandrium strongly attached to base of anal segment. Anal segment short, hood-like. Apical segment of aedeagus usually with a lateral process or with one of the subbasal processes right-angled.

Type: *Pseudocixius bandarus*, new species.

Differing from *Cixius* by the subcosta, radius, and medius forming a common stalk from the basal cell and by the transverse callosity between vertex and frons usually forming four areolets. The male genitalia are characteristic as shown in the figures. The species form a compact group which includes

the following forms formerly placed in *Cixius*, resulting in new combinations: *cultus* (Ball) and varieties, *praecox* (Van Duzee), and *stigmatus* (Say).

***Pseudocixius bandarus*, new species**

: Length of male 4.5 mm.; forewing 4.0 mm. Head light fuscous with very light carinae. Pronotum polished black, carinae light gray. Mesonotum polished black, carinae orange. Forewing clear with basal claval area black and with broad, fuscous bands as follows; one posterior to fork of subcosta and radius and containing a clear costal spot; a second posterior to first row of cross veins and covering most of stigmal area; and a third subapical and somewhat diagonal and broadly united to the second band just posterior to the apex of the clavus.

Male with anal segment narrow, trough-like. Pygofer with latero-posterior margins rounded. Forceps clavate apically. Perinandrium with inner ventrobasal angles rounded. Aedeagus with three primary processes.

Male holotype from Zacapu, Michoacan, 10-4-41, (DeLong, Good, Caldwell, & Plummer). Paratypes from Suchiate, Chiapas, 11-16-32, & San Cristobal, Los Casas, Chiapas, 6-12-26, (Dampf).

This form very closely resembles *Pachynthesia concinna* Fowler in color and marking. It differs from the other pseudocixids by this color and marking and by genital characters as noted in the description.

***Pseudocixius stigmatus mexicanus*, new subspecies**

. Length, male 5.2 mm., forewing 4.5 mm.; female 5.8 mm.; forewing 4.7 mm.

General color black with carinae light; mesonotal carinae orange. Forewing more hyaline than milky; base slightly embrowned; cross veins and stigma black as well as punctations on veins.

Anal segment of male with apex slightly turned ventrad. Pygofer with lateroposterior margins acute. Perianthrium with inner ventrobasal angles acute; left dorsoapical process semicircular. Aedeagus with one elongate and one short apical process.

Male holotype from Mexico City, D. F., 11-20-38, (Caldwell). Female allotype from "Baths of Netzacoctl, Mex.," 5-1-38, (Stone). Paratypes of either sex from the Federal District and the state of Vera Cruz, (Dampf).

Mexicanus may be separated from *stigmatus* with the naked eye by its smaller size and darkened appearance. The processes of the perianthrium and aedeagus are slightly though consistently different.