

A new North American species of *Typhlocyba*
(Homoptera, Cicadellidae), *Typhlocyba Dorsti*
n. sp.

By

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It has long been evident to entomologists working with Homoptera that the male genitalia are of great value as a means of identifying these insects. In many instances a study of the external parts, the genital valve and plates, is sufficient for this purpose. But sometimes an examination of the internal genitalia of the male will be necessary. This is the case in several groups of Homoptera, but perhaps still more so in the genera of Eupterygidae. From the investigations of James Edwards we know that the entirely whitish or yellowish species of leaf hoppers similar to *Typhlocyba rosae* L. can be distinguished by a study of the aedagus and styli of the male. About thirty species from Europe, belonging to this group, have already been described. In America the species of the genus *Typhlocyba* have been studied as regards the male genitalia by Mr. W. L. Mc Atee. In the »Revision of the American leaf hoppers of the Jassid genus *Typhlocyba* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 68, 1927) this author describes about twenty new species of *Typhlocyba*, and gives descriptions of the male genitalia of all American species known to him. No doubt many species of this genus in America as well as in Europe are still undescribed.

About two years ago Mr. H. E. Dorst, Salt Lake City (Utah) sent me a male specimen of *Typhlocyba* belonging to the *rosae*-group. The specimen was labelled »*Typhlocyba rosea* (Linn.) Osborn.» As Linné has never described any species with the name »*rosea*» it is clear that *rosae* L. was intended. Flor has described a species of *Erythroneura* called *rosea*, but that insect is not at all similar to any species of the *Typhlocyba rosae*-group. The specimen of Mr. Dorst was found on roses.

However, the aedagus of this specimen is quite different from that of *Typhlocyba rosae* L., and as I have not been able to

identify the insect with any species mentioned in the »Revision» of Mr. Mc Atee, I believe this to be a new species:

Typhlocyba Dorsti n. sp. — Colour pale yellowish; crown rather angulate, $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than its basal width. Frons white, in its apical half yellow, inclining to orange; antennae in their outer $\frac{2}{3}$ fuscous. Pronotum more than $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the crown. Scutellum white with darker markings and stripes at the base. Elytra yellowish, hyaline, costa inclining to orange, membrane faintly fusco-hyaline. Second apical area petiolate. Legs

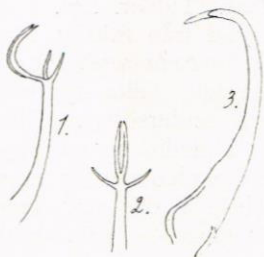


Fig. 1. *Typhlocyba Dorsti* n. sp. Aedagus, lateral aspect.
 2. " " " " from behind.
 3. " " " Stylus.

yellow, hind tibiae orange-red, claws fuscous. Genital plates curved, at the outer margin with a row of about ten very short bristles. Styli at the apex outwardly curved. Aedagus slender, upcurved, at the apex with two pairs of appendages. Anterior appendages from a short common stalk strongly and evenly curved with the apices backwardly directed; in an apical aspect they seem to be almost parallel. Posterior appendages much shorter than the anterior pair, diverging outwardly. Length 3 mm.

The type specimen was captured at Richfield (Utah), on Sept. 21, 1929, by Mr. David E. Fox.