

## A NEW NEOTROPICAL GENUS OF EUPTERYGINAE (HOMOPTERA) FROM PUERTO RICO

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Specimens of this new form have been on hand for a decade or more, but the need of describing it did not become apparent until it was sent in as an "economic" insect. Recent collections indicate that the leafhopper is injurious to the mamey (*Mammea americana*) or so-called tropical apricot.

Among Euteryginae the genus is characterized first by lacking an appendix to the tegmen, and by having the apical cells of the wing closed posteriorly. It belongs therefore in the tribe Dikraneurini, and in that group its diagnostic characters are: Submarginal vein of wing approaching costal margin, not continuous with first sector, cross veins completely lacking; cross vein one lacking in tegmen, and apical veins of tegmen straight and parallel. They are also practically direct extensions of the sectors.

The name *Hybla* is proposed for the genus and the genotype is the following species:

### *Hybla maculata* new species

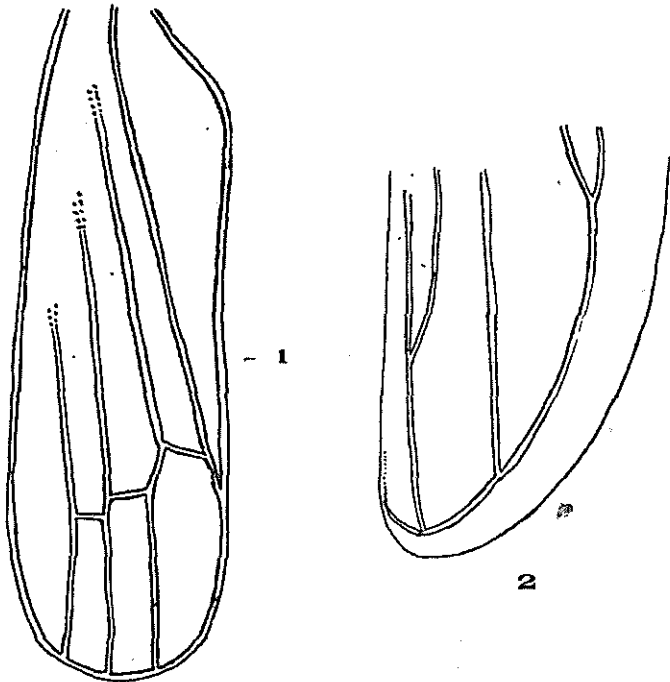
Form distinctly depressed; vertex subangulate anteriorly, about equal in length to pronotum; head across eyes wider than pronotum; venation as shown in the accompanying figures (which were sketched by J. R. Malloch and inked in to their detriment by the writer).

General color pale lemon yellow above, whitish below. The dorsal surface is ornamented by a number of black spots of which pairs on the vertex, pronotum, and clavi are conspicuous. There is a small spot near base of each corium, another on corium near middle of claval suture, a spot at each end of costal plaque, of which the hinder about equals in size that near base of clavus, these being the largest of all. There is a small spot near apex of clavus, one in vicinity of junction of third sector and the corresponding apical vein. All of these spots are discrete, dense, and more or less elliptical in shape. The apex of tegmen is somewhat fumose, with denser blackish cloudings or even dense spots in both the (hypothetical) first and in the fourth apical cells. The eyes are greenish black, and there is a black spot on each mesopleurum. The spots vary somewhat in size and intensity, the pair on vertex being reduced in several specimens and entirely lacking in a few. Length 2.2-2.3 mm.

Described from a number of specimens of both sexes, including therefore both the holotype and allotype, labelled Barceloneta, Puerto Rico, May 3, 1932, on mamey, R. Faxon and A. C. Mills; and others

from the same locality and food plant, March 22, 1932, A. S. Mills and C. G. Anderson; Pt. Cangrejos, Puerto Rico, Jan. 13, 1920, G. N. Wolcott; and Santo Domingo, G. N. Wolcott. (All material in the United States National Museum.)

There may be some tendency to confuse this species with the spotted form (*moznettei*) of *Empoasca minuenda* Ball.\* The arrangement of the spots, however, is different in that insect, which furthermore is not at all depressed in form. Both of these forms in contrast to *Empoasca* belong to the section of Dikraneurini that



LEGEND FOR FIGURES

1. Tegmen, 2. Wing, of *Hybla maculata*.

has the submarginal vein of the wing connivent or nearly so with the costal margin and not continuous with the first sector. *Hybla maculata* lacks, while *minuenda* possesses, a crossvein in the wing. *Empoasca minuenda* was named\*\* by DeLong as the type species of a subgenus *Idona* of *Empoasca*; it is not an *Empoasca* however and apparently must be recognized as a distinct genus.

\* Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 34, pp. 23-24, March 1921 [Florida].

\*\* Tech. Bul. 231, U. S. Dept. Agr., Jan. 1931, p. 59.