

LEUROLOPHUS, A NEW GENUS OF THE FAMILY PSYLLIDAE (HOMOPTERA)

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While undertaking a revision of the North American Psyllidae, which has been completed for the subfamilies *Trioziinae* and *Psyllinae*, the author has encountered several new members of the family. One of the most distinctive of these novel forms is here described.

Leurolophus new genus

Head and prothorax deflexed. Vertex flat, margins straight. Frons large, median ocellus borne at apex beneath margin of vertex. Genae very slightly swollen. Eyes straight laterally, not hemispherical. Thorax flat. Pronotum very long and broad, almost equalling width of head. Propleurites unequal. Mesonotum small. Mesopleurites very strongly developed. Forewings rhomboidal, thickened, opaque, anal area very strongly developed, cubitus and media with common petiole, pterostigma lacking. Hind wings well developed, membranous. Legs short, stout. Distal tarsal segment elongate and incurved, proximal segment somewhat flattened on inner side and incurved, notched apically. Abdomen small.

Genotype: Leurolophus vittatus n. sp.

This genus resembles *Rhinocola* Förster and like the latter shows affinities with both *Livia* and *Aphalara*. It may be distinguished from *Rhinocola* by the thorax, especially the size and shape of the pronotum, the shape and venation of the forewings and by the peculiar tarsi.

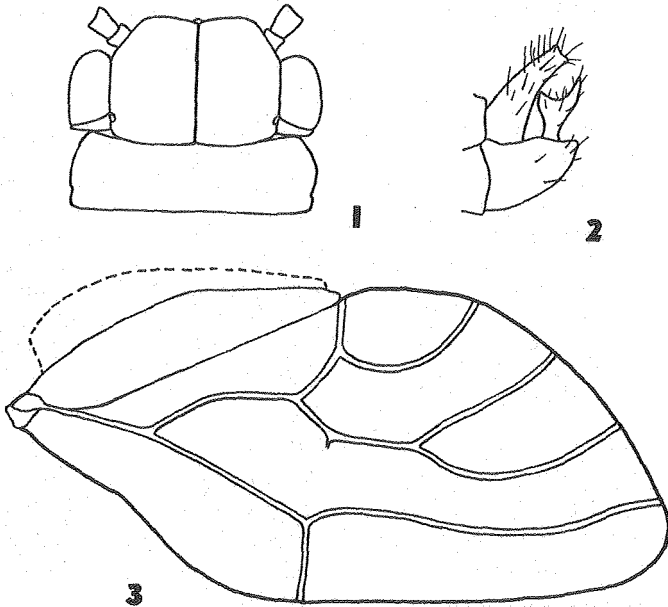
Leurolophus vittatus n. sp.

Length to tip of folded wings 1.5 mm.

Color.—General body color dirty white with scattered small brown spots. A broad, somewhat irregular, reddish-brown vitta extending from anterior margin of vertex onto abdomen. Venter of head and thorax brown, abdomen light. Forewings white with a broad brownish band along apical margin, scattered brown spots throughout, most numerous along costal margin.

Structure.—Head and thorax coarsely punctate. Head and prothorax somewhat deflexed. Vertex flat, three-fourths as long as wide, median suture prominent, posterior margin straight, lateral margins straight along eyes then narrowed to anterior margin, latter very slightly emarginate. Lateral ocelli at posterior margin of eyes. Frons large, prominent, entirely visible in ventral view, extending to margin of vertex, median ocellus borne at apex. Genae scarcely swollen. Eyes nearly straight-margined laterally, curved anteriorly, one-half as long as

vertex, not at all set into vertex. Pronotum flat, one-half as long as vertex, almost as wide as head including eyes. Propleurites very unequal dorsally, proepimeron produced dorso-caudad much beyond proepisternum. Mesonotum flat. Mesopleurites very strongly developed and knobbed. Meso and metascutellum strongly swollen dorsally. Forewings small, opaque, coarsely punctate, one-half as wide as long, rhomboidal; veins raised, prominent, basal vein (R+M+Cu) short, M and Cu branching opposite furcation of R, R_1 extending straight to costa, R_s curved apically, marginal cells of moderate size, anal vein and anal area very strongly developed. Legs short, stout, mesofemora very much



Leurolophus vittatus, n. sp. Fig. 1. Dorsal aspect of head and pronotum.
Fig. 2. Lateral aspect of male genitalia. Fig. 3. Forewing.

enlarged. Tarsal segments incurved, distal segment elongate, proximal strongly notched on inner margin. Abdomen small.

Genitalia.—Male proctiger narrow, somewhat tapering and curved caudad apically. Forceps about one-half as long as proctiger; in lateral view bearing a large anterior lobe, lobe and axial portion black tipped, sharp; in caudal view slender, nearly straight to black subacute apices. Female genital segment shorter than rest of abdomen; dorsal valve longer than ventral, stout, black tipped, apex very slender and acute; ventral valve stout, strongly turned dorsad near apex, truncate, emarginate apically.

Holotype, male, *allotype*, female, Tumicacari Mountains, Arizona, R. H. Beamer, July 22, 1938.

Types in Snow Collection, University of Kansas.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS—VOLUME XXXV

CONTENTS OF No. 1

	PAGE
Conservation of Scholarly Journals.....	1
ESSIG, E. O.—New Species of the Genus <i>Amphorophora</i> (Hemiptera: Aphididae).....	2
HARMSTON, F. C., AND KNOWLTON, G. F.—New Dolichopodidae of Western North America.....	17
YEAGER, J. FRANKLIN, MCGOVAN, E. R., MUNSON, SAM C., AND MAYER, E. L.—Effect of Blocking Hemocytes with Chinese Ink and Staining Nephrocytes with Trypan Blue upon the Resistance of the Cockroach <i>Periplaneta americana</i> (L.) to Sodium Arsenite and Nicotine.....	23
EATON, CHARLES B.—The Anatomy and Histology of the Proventriculus of <i>Ips radiatae</i> Hopkins (Coleoptera: Scolytidae).....	41
DELONG, D. M., AND CALDWELL, J. S.—The Genotype of <i>Forcipata</i> (Homoptera—Cicadellidae).....	49
LINDSAY, EDER, AND CRAIG, RODERICK—The Distribution of Radio-phosphorus in Wax Moth, Mealworm, Cockroach and Firebrat.....	50
CLARE, STEWART, AND TAUBER, OSCAR E.—Circulation of Hemolymph in the Wings of the Cockroach <i>Blattella germanica</i> L. II. Effects of Cutting Hemolymph Channels in the Normal Tegmen and Hind-Wing...	57
BEARD, RAIMON L.—On the Formation of the Tracheal Funnel in <i>Anasa tristis</i> DeG. Induced by the Parasite <i>Trichopoda pennipes</i> Fabr.....	68
MANGRUM, JAMES F.—The Parasitic Fly, <i>Zelia vertebrata</i> Say (Diptera, Dexiidae).....	73
LEECH, HUGH B.—Dimorphism in the Flying Wings of a Species of Water Beetle, <i>Agabus bifarius</i> (Kirby). (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae).....	76
ROTH, LOUIS M.—The Oenocytes of <i>Tenebrio</i>	81
FAIRCHILD, G. B.—The Seasonal Distribution of Some Tabanidae (Dipt.) in Panama.....	85
TUTHILL, L. D.— <i>Leurolophus</i> , a New Genus of the Family Psyllidae (Homoptera).....	92
RAU, PHIL—Temperature as a Factor Inducing the Hibernation of <i>Polistes annularis</i>	94
KENNEDY, CLARENCE HAMILTON— <i>Palaemnema lorena</i> and <i>P. melanocauda</i> , New Species of Dragonflies from Northwestern Ecuador (Platystictidae: Odonata).....	97
DAVIDSON, RALPH H., AND DELONG, DWIGHT M.—Studies of the Genus <i>Empoasca</i> (Homoptera, Cicadellidae). Part VIII. Six New Species of <i>Empoasca</i> from Southwestern United States, Mexico, and Chile.....	105
GOOD, NEWELL E.— <i>Carterella carteri clavata</i> , a New Subspecies from Nevada, and Notes on Synonymy (Siphonaptera).....	110
Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, the Entomological Society of America.....	114
Book Notices.....	22, 67, 72, 84, 104, 109, 113
List of Members, Entomological Society of America.....	v

CONTENTS OF No. 2

HUNGERFORD, H. B.—Coleopterocoris, an Interesting New Genus of the Subfamily Potamocorinae (Naucoridae: Heteroptera).....	135
STRANDTMANN, R. W.—On the Marriage Flight of <i>Pogonomyrmex comanche</i> Wheeler (Hymenoptera: Formicidae).....	140
HART, THOMAS A.—The Larval Pilotaxy of <i>Culex pipiens</i> with Special Reference to Genetics.....	141
FAIRCHILD, G. B.—Notes on Tabanidae (Dipt.) from Panama. VII. The Subgenus <i>Neotabanus</i> Ad. Lutz.....	153
FAIRCHILD, G. B.—Notes on Tabanidae (Dipt.) from Panama. VIII. The Genera <i>Pityocera</i> , <i>Sciome</i> and <i>Esenbeckia</i>	183