

yond the tegmina a distance about equal to the length of the pronotum. Abdominal styles long and tapering, about half the length of the ovipositor, the latter being slightly longer than the body, slender, slightly arcuate dorsad in the proximal half, the apex armed ventrad with blunt teeth, the immediate apex very sharp; subgenital plate obtuse-angulate emarginate at the apex. Caudal femora slightly less than the body in length, not very robust, the greatest width contained about four times in the length; caudal tibiae hardly exceeding the femora in length.

General color wood brown, the limbs slightly tinged with mars brown, the head with cinnamon-rufous, the tegmina with their neuration but little relieved from the base color, and the abdomen and ovipositor near burnt umber in tone. Eyes cinnamon; antennae of the general color, faintly annulate distad; angle of the tegmina narrowly lined with pale yellow and this finely interrupted with blackish spots and points; apex of the ovipositor blackish; limbs more or less obscurely sprinkled with minute umber spots.

MEASUREMENTS.

Length of body	16. mm.
Length of pronotum	3. "
Greatest caudal width of the same	4.3 "
Length of tegmen	20.5 "
Length of caudal femur	13.5 "
Length of ovipositor	17.5 "

The unique type was submitted to me for examination by Dr. H. T. Fernald, of Amherst, Mass.

A New Walking-Stick of the Genus *Diapheromera* from Mexico.

BY JAMES A. G. REHN.

***Diapheromera* (*Ceratites*) *tamaulipensis* n. sp.**

1904. *Diapheromera calcarata* Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 50. [In part.]

Types, ♂ and ♀; Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico, June 28, 1903 (M. E. Hoag). [Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.]

A member of the recently erected subgenus *Ceratites* Rehn and Hebard* possessing cephalic horns† and in the male having the apical margin of the subgenital opercule ampliate. When compared with *covilleae* Rehn and Hebard, the type of

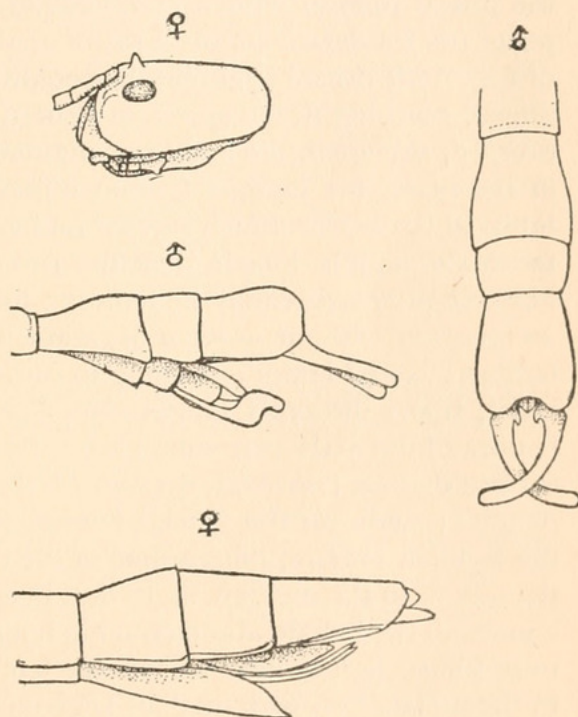
* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1909, p. 126.

† The horns of the female type are very well marked, but none are present in the male type. As twenty-six specimens of this subgenus have been examined, and all possess horns except this male, it seems highly probable that their absence is purely accidental.

the subfamily, *tamaulipensis* is seen to be slenderer with decidedly narrower head and pronotum, more elongate abdominal segments, longer limbs and smaller eyes. When the male is compared with a male of *Diapheromera calcarata* from Jalisco, Mexico, the slender form and the subgeneric characters at once separate the two.

Size rather large ; form quite slender ; surface smooth. Head a half to a third again the length of the pronotum, slightly broader at the eyes than caudad, but the increase in width cephalad is slight, the greatest width slightly less than the length ; occiput smooth, interocular region with a pair of low, blunt, divergent horns, each situated caudad of the articulation of the antennae ; * eyes glöbose, moderately prominent ; proximal antennal joint somewhat depressed. Pronotum nearly half again

as long as broad, subequal in the male, slightly constricted mesad in the female ; medio-longitudinal sulcus slight, medio-transverse sulcus prominent, slightly arcuate caudad. Mesonotum about twice (♀) or thrice (♂) the length of the head and pronotum together ; very slender and moderately expanded caudad in the male, more robust and somewhat expanded caudad in the female. Metanotum with the median segment equal to mesonotum in the male and slightly shorter in the female, similar to that segment in shape in both sexes ; median segment transverse, the cephalic margin slightly arcuate cephalad. Abdomen about equal to



Diapheromera (Ceratites) tamaulipensis n. sp.—
Lateral view of head of female and apices of
abdomen of male and female and dorsal view
of apex of male abdomen (x 4).

(♂) or distinctly longer than (♀) the head and thoracic segments, the joints decidedly (♂) or moderately (♀) elongate, the six proximal ones similar in character, but slightly decreasing in length. Male with the seventh dorsal abdominal segment distinctly longer than half the sixth segment, inflated but not much expanded laterad ; eighth dorsal segment of the male transverse, not more than half the length of the seventh seg-

* Absent in the male, but see footnote †.

ment ; ninth dorsal segment of the male hardly shorter than the seventh, slightly inflated, hardly at all expanded, apical margin arcuato-emarginate ; supra-anal plate of the male very short, obtuse-angulate, carinate ; cerci slightly longer than the ninth dorsal abdominal segment, rounded, well curved inward toward the median line, the apical portion slightly bent, thickened and blunt, a slight, moderately acute spine at the internal base, eighth ventral segment quite short, not reaching to the apical margin of the eighth dorsal segment ; subgenital opercule elongate, reaching to the apex of the ninth dorsal segment, narrow, the apex "spout-shaped," the margin bent on itself then somewhat expanded and shallowly emarginate at the apex, the lateral margins of the terminal portion of the plate arcuate when seen from the side. Seventh dorsal abdominal segment in the female, about half as long as the sixth ; eighth dorsal segment slightly shorter than the seventh ; ninth dorsal segment nearly twice the length of the eighth, compressed, slightly carinate dorsad at the apex, the apical margin with a rectangulate median emargination, which exposes the rotundato-angulate supra-anal plate ; cerci nearly half the length of the ninth dorsal segment, lanceolate-conic ; subgenital opercule produced, reaching to the apical margin of the eighth dorsal segment, compressed, subequal, the apex rectangulate. Limbs very long and slender in the male, the median femora inflated much as in *D. calcarata*, the limbs in the female much shorter and more robust. Cephalic femora of the male slightly longer than the pronotum and mesonotum together, tibiae slightly exceeding the femora : median femora about equal to the metanotum without median segment, tibiae distinctly longer than the femora ; caudal femora reaching to the apex of the fourth abdominal segment, tibiae distinctly longer than the femora. Spine on the median femora of the male very stout ; the carinae regularly but not very strongly serrato-dentate ; ventral carinae of the tibiae rather strongly serrato-dentate ; spine on the caudal femora slenderer and more acute than on the median femora, the carinae of the caudal femora and tibiae serrato-dentate as in the median limbs but in a less decided manner. Cephalic femora of the female about equal in length to the pronotum and mesonotum, tibiae slightly longer than the femora ; median femora about equal to the metanotum with median segment, the tibiae equal to the femora ; caudal femora reaching to the middle of the fourth abdominal segment, tibiae subequal to the femora. Spines on the median and caudal femora of the female much smaller than in the male, but of fair size.

General color of the male ochraceous, becoming pale oil green on the cephalic limbs, median and caudal tibiae. Apex of the abdomen prout's brown ; eyes seal brown ; a narrow postocular bar bistre. General color of the female seal brown, becoming wood brown on the head, prothorax, cephalic portion of the mesothorax and on the apex of the abdomen, the femora and tibiae somewhat mottled with the two shades, eyes burnt umber.

MEASUREMENTS.

	♂	♀
Length of body	88. mm.	77. mm.
Length of pronotum	3.2 "	3.5 "
Length of mesonotum	20. "	17.5 "
Length of metanotum	20. "	15. "
(Including median segment.)		
Length of cephalic femur	24. "	20. "
Length of median femur	18.8 "	15.2 "
Length of caudal femur	24.5 "	19. "

The types are the only specimens of this interesting species which have been seen by the author.

Description of a Mexican *Aleyrodes*.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

In Entomological News, 1903, I published a short note on *Aleyrodes vitrinellus*, a new species from Mexico. The full description was sent to Professor Herrera to publish in Mexico, but it was apparently mislaid or lost, as it has never appeared. It therefore seems necessary to give the particulars here, the original short note being inadequate. The species is of some importance just now, owing to the great attention being given to the Aleyrodidae of *Citrus*.

Imago.—Yellow; eyes undivided; a bright orange stripe (apparently internal) extends from the posterior part of the thorax to about the middle of the abdomen.

Pupa.—Pale yellowish or colorless, very much like that of *A. floridensis*, but larger (900 μ . long; *floridensis* is not over 700 μ .), without the dark markings, and with a longer fringe, with more rods united, so that it seems coarser; the rods are straight. Surface of pupa strongly granular; margin double, one edge crenulated and the other (upper) one crowded with regular short tooth-like pointed projections; this is a condition very similar to that of *A. floridensis*. There are more or less obvious dorsal and sub-dorsal longitudinal series of low tubercles. Margin with long radiating glass-like rods. No dorsal secretion.

Vasiform orifice about 54 μ . long, broad-cordiform, the apex (posterior end) very faintly notched; operculum very broad, the apical margin gently convex; lingua broad spatulate, the apical portion rather obscurely crenulate. In all this there is a general resemblance to these parts in *A. variabilis*, but in *A. vitrinellus* the vasiform orifice is much broader, with the apical notch very much fainter, and the operculum is very much less pointed, while the lingua is not so strongly crenulated.

Hab.—Garden of Netzahualcoyotl, Texcoco, Mexico (*A. L. Herrera*, No. 700). On the under side of leaves which appear to be those of orange, with much black fungus.



Rehn, James A. G. 1909. "A new Walking-Stick of the genus *Diapheromera* from Mexico." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 20, 212–215.

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