

THE HYLOIDEA OF MEXICO (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE).

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Hyloidea was erected as a subgenus of *Dikraneura* by McAtee (1926) to include the species with much-flattened heads such as *depressa* McA. Dr. D. A. Young (1951) in his revision of the Typhlocybinae of the New World placed *Dikraneuroidea* Lawson (1929) as a synonym of *Hyloidea*, put *Erythria montealegrei* Baker (1930) into this latter genus, and recognized *Hyloidea* as a subgenus of *Alconeura* Ball and DeLong (1925). The genus as he recognizes it includes three species; *depressa* McAtee from Cuba, *montealegrei* (Baker) from Nicaragua, and *beameri* (Lawson) from the southwestern United States.

An examination of the typhlocybine leafhoppers of Mexico reveals five species which apparently belong to the genus *Hyloidea*. These species are *montealegrei* (Baker) and the new species described below as *bakeri*, *praeclara*, *candida*, and *longitudina*. Unless otherwise stated, the types of these species are in the DeLong collection.

The genus *Hyloidea* might be characterized thus: Median length of vertex greater than its basal width between the eyes, sharply angulate. Head longer and slightly wider than pronotum. Vertex flat, anterior margin sharply angled; face straight; head and body depressed. Second apical cell triangular or with a short, peduncle; apex of elytron rounded. Vannal vein of the hind-wing branches; first cubitus appearing branched (except in *beameri*); submarginal vein distinct at the apex of the wing. Male pygofers short, with dorsal hooks, plates rather short, their apices obliquely-truncated; styles similar to *Alconeura*; aedeagus with apical processes, genital orifice preapical.

Hyloidea montealegrei Baker

Erythria montealegrei Baker 1903b: 4

Alconeura (*Hyloidea*) *montealegrei* Baker, as of Young, 1951.

Color: Vertex orange-red with its lateral margins yellow and with a narrow, arched, purple band extending across its disk between the eyes. The pronotum is orange with its lateral margins yellow and with a series of anastomosing, purple spots extending across the anterior portion of its disk. The scutellum is purple with its basal angles and apex orange. The basal two-third is hyaline tinged with yellow. A spot at the base of each clavus, a pair of

anastomosing spots on each clavus near the claval suture, a broad transverse band across the middle of each corium, and a narrower arched band and the proximal half of the costal margin are purple. The face is black with its dorsal edge yellow.

Genitalia: The pygofer hook is broad, nearly straight, and is directed caudo-ventrad. A broad, flat, ventral process arises on the base of the aedeagus and curves gently dorsad; its apex is deeply cleft medially forming a pair of thin apical processes. The phallicata flares slightly near its middle, its apical margins are expanded slightly, and it curves gently dorsad.

Described from Champerico, Guatemala, and Managua, Nicaragua by Baker; specimens are at hand from Iguala, G'ro., and El Dorado, Sina Loa.

***Hyloidea bakeri* n.sp.**

Resembling *montealegrei* (Baker) in general form and appearance, but with distinctive coloration and genitalia. Length 3.0 mm.

Color: The vertex is reddish-orange shading to deep yellow toward its apex with its lateral margins cream and with a round, median, spot on its disk and a transverse, elongate spot next each eye, purple. The face is light tan with the genae and lora cream. The pronotum is reddish-orange with its lateral margins cream and with a series of fine, large, coalescing purple spots extending across it just behind the anterior margin. The scutellum is reddish-orange with the central portion of its anterior margin and a triangular spot near the middle of each lateral margin purple. The proximal half of each elytron is reddish-orange with each distal half translucent white, the color areas separated by a row of small, purple spots which continue along the costal margin to the base of the wing. A series of purple markings are arranged on the orange portion of each elytron; a large, round spot at the base of each clavus, a spot near the center of each clavus, a small spot near the base of each commissural suture, a large spot on each clavus near the middle of the claval suture, a small, elongate, transverse bar near the apex of each clavus, a large spot on each corium near the proximal quarter of the claval suture, a transverse bar arising near the proximal third of the costal margin and extending to the inner branch of the first sector, and a series of four, round, spots arranged in a transverse row across the center of each elytron.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudal angle of the pygofers, extend ventrad, are recurved, and are sharply pointed at their apices. The base of the aedeagus bears a broad, flat, ventral process which is medially bifurcate at its apex, the processes

thus formed are divergent. The phallicata is rather broad and parallel sided with its caudal margin extended into a broad lobe at its apex.

Holotype male, allotype female, male and female paratypes collected at Iguala, Gr'o., Oct. 25, 1941 by DeLong and Good. This species is named for Charles F. Baker whose work pioneered the study of the neo-tropical cicadellines.

***Hyloidea praeclara* n.sp.**

Resembling *montealegrei* in general form and appearance, but with distinctive coloration and genitalia. Length 3.3 mm.

Color: The vertex is ivory with an inverted V-shaped, orange mark which expands laterad-basally to touch each eye with a few, small, red spots on its disc. The face is cream. The pronotum is ivory with its posterior margin bordered with orange and with scattered, small, red spots on its disc; four, round, yellow to orange spots are located just behind the anterior margin of the pronotum. A fine, longitudinal, reddish-orange stripe is located on the side of the pronotum just behind each eye. The scutellum is ivory with its basal angles yellow, its apex reddish-orange, and with small, round, red spots scattered across it. The elytra are translucent white with the proximal half of the costal margin, the area along the claval suture, and the apical cells pale yellow. A reddish-orange band extends transversely across the elytron near the base and small, red, round spots are located between this band and the base of the elytron. A broad, orange to red band which is broken to form spots along its proximal margin extends from the middle of the costal margin to the apical third of the clavus and a small, red spot is located on each branch of the first sector near the transverse veins.

Genitalia: The pygofer hooks arise on the dorso-caudad angles of the pygofers, extend ventrad, and are rather thick, a pair of long, slender, sharply-pointed, ventro-lateral processes arise at the base and extend nearly caudad to near the apices of the plates. The apex of the phallicata is extended into a curled, elongate, slender process.

Holotype male collected at Chilpancingo, G'ro., Oct. 25, 1941 by DeLong and Good; paratype female collected 10 km. north of Cuernavaca, Mor., Dec. 28, 1949 by R. H. Beamer. Holotype in the DeLong Collection; paratype in the Snow Collection.

***Hyloidea candida* n.sp.**

Resembling *praeclara* in general form and appearance, but with distinctive coloration and genitalia. Length 3.3 mm.

Color: The vertex is pale cream with a broad, inverted V-shaped orange mark on its disk. The face is light tan. The pronotum is ivory with its posterior margin broadly bordered with orange; small, round, red spots are scattered across its anterior portion, and with a few, large, yellow spots along its anterior margin. A small, orange bar is located on the side of the pronotum behind each eye. The scutellum is ivory with its basal angles yellow and with a few, scattered, red spots. Its apex is red. The elytra are translucent white with the area along the transverse veins and a transverse stripe across the apical cells smoky. A transverse, orange stripe extends across each elytron near its base, triangular, orange mark is located on the corium near the middle of the claval suture, a small, orange spot is near the apical third of the commissural suture, and an oblique, orange stripe extends on the corium from the middle of the costal margin to the apex of the clavus. A few, red, round spots are scattered on the proximal half of each elytron and a red spot is located on each longitudinal vein just anterior to the transverse veins.

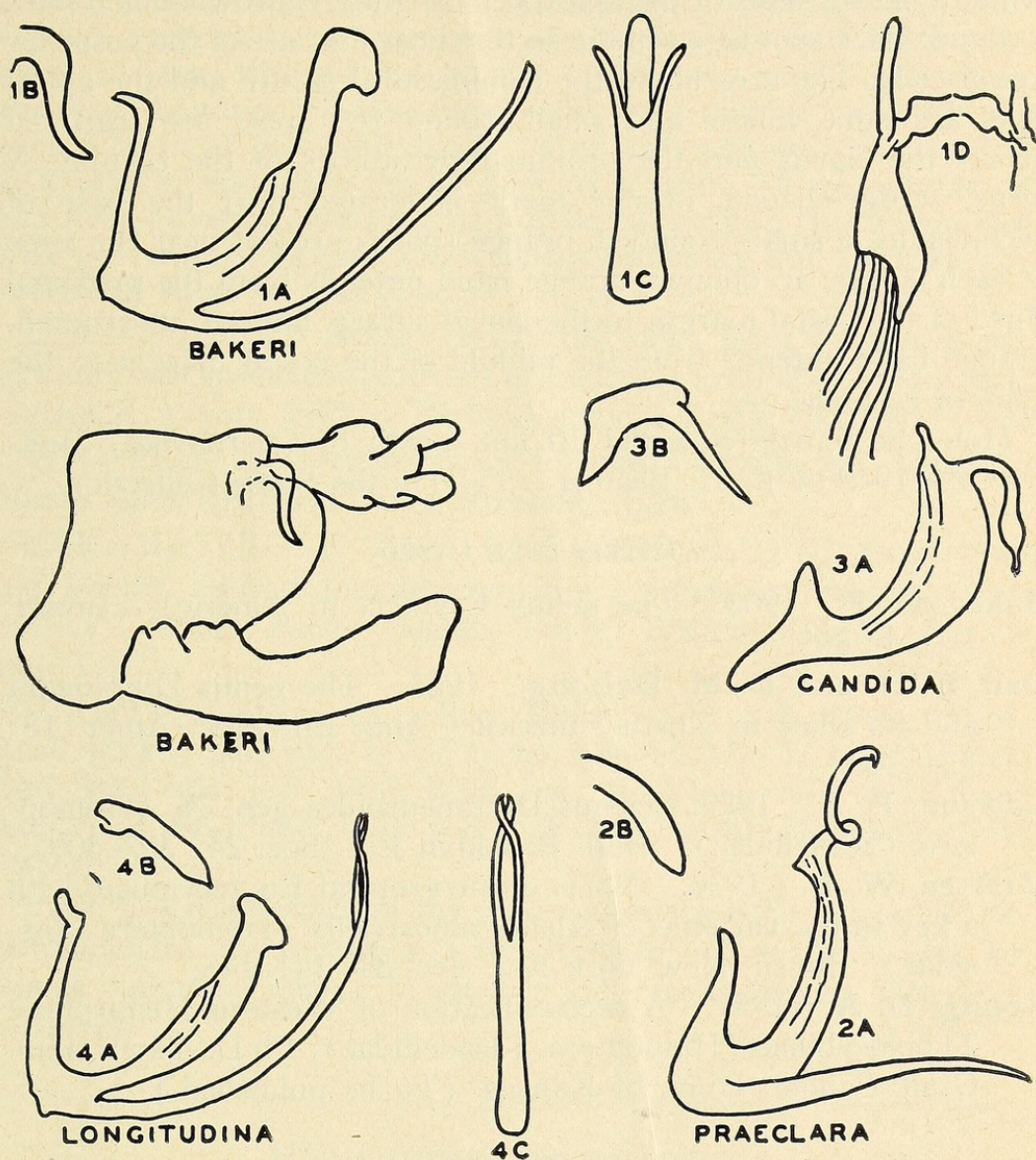
Genitalia: The pygofer hooks are rather long, slender, and sharply pointed and bear a short, blunt tooth near the middle of their dorsal margins. The phallicata widens toward its apical third and then tapers down to an attenuate apex. A reflexed process which is expanded near its apex is borne on the ventral margin near the apex of the phallicata.

Holotype male collected at Cuernavaca, Mor., Sept. 8, 1939 by DeLong and Plummer; allotype female, 10 km. north of Cuernavaca, Mor., Dec. 28, 1949, R. H. Beamer. Holotype in the DeLong Collection and allotype in the Snow Collection.

***Hyloidea longitudinalina* n.sp.**

Resembling *candida* in general form and appearance, but with a distinctive color pattern and with the base at the third apical cell but one-fourth as wide as the base of the posterior apical cell. Length 3.4 mm.

Color: The vertex is orange with its lateral margins, a median, longitudinal line on its disc, and a small spot next each eye, cream. The face is light tan with its anterior portion light orange and with a fine, red, line above antennal pit. The pronotum is cream with a few, small, red spots along its posterior margin and with paired, lateral and medial, longitudinal, broad, orange vittae extending across it, the medial vittae fusing together on the disc. An orange line is located on the sides of the pronotum just behind each eye. The scutellum is red with its basal angles yellow and with its mar-



EXPLANATION OF PLATE

1.—*Hyloidea bakeri*—lateral view of genital capsule; 1a—lateral view of aedeagus; 1b—dorsal pygofer hook; 1c—caudal view of aedeagus; 1d—ventral view of style. 2a—*H. praeclara*—lateral view of aedeagus; 2b—dorsal pygofer hook. 3a—*H. candida*—lateral view of aedeagus; 3b—dorsal pygofer hook. 4a—*H. longituda*—lateral view of aedeagus; 4b—dorsal pygofer hook; 4c—caudal view of aedeagus.

gins and a spot near its center cream. The elytra are translucent white with the veins of the apical cells slightly enbrowned and with a round, black spot between the sectors near the base of the posterior apical cell. The area along the commissural suture and the apical cells are light yellow and small, round red spots are scattered across the clavus and the proximal two-thirds of the corium. A large, wedge-shaped, orange mark is located near the base of each clavus, a small, rounded, orange spot is present near the apex of each clavus, an oblique, orange band extends from the proximal third of the costal margin to the claval suture, and an interrupted, orange band extends from the middle of the costal margin to the apex of each clavus.

Holotype female collected 10 km. north of Cuernavaca, Mor., Dec. 28, 1949 by R. H. Beamer. Type in the Snow Collection.

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