



A New *Poblicia* from Texas (Homoptera-Fulgoridae)

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ing that the life cycle of *P. punctata* requires two years.

Literature Cited

- Hayes, W. P. 1925. A comparative study of the history of certain phytophagous scarabaeid beetles. Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Bulletin 16: 89-97.

A NEW POBLICIA FROM TEXAS (HOMOPTERA-FULGORIDAE)

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So far as is known the genus *Poblicia* is limited in distribution to tropical and subtropical America, and only the following three species are known to occur north of Mexico: *P. fuliginosa* Olivier, which has a wide distribution in the southern part of the United States and parts of adjacent Mexico west to Arizona; *P. walkeri*¹, recorded from our territory by Metcalf² under the name of *constellata* Walker; and *P. texana*, herein described. The specimens upon which Metcalf's record was based appear to represent an extreme variation of *walkeri*, but may prove to be distinct when more material is available for examination. Records of *misella* Stal from north of Mexico undoubtedly are based on pale examples of *fuliginosa*; *misella* appears to be a valid species separable from *fuliginosa* by its small size. Ball³ has pointed out that *thanatophana* Kirkaldy is a synonym of *fuliginosa* Olivier.

Poblicia texana, n. sp.

Related to *fuliginosa*, and resembling pale specimens of that species in general color, but larger, with a longer head, and with the fore femora not at all expanded distally. Measurements of male: Length of body, 13 mm.; length, with wings, 18.5 mm.; expanse, 35 mm.; greatest width of pronotum, 5 mm.

1 *P. walkeri* is here proposed as a new name for *Poiocera constellata* Walker, 1858, not *Lystra* (*Poiocera*) *constellata* Guerin-Meneville, 1856.

2 Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., vol. 38, p. 149, pl. 38, fig. 9, 1923,

3 Psyche, vol. 40, p. 146, 1933.

General color pale sordid testaceous, with a broad, median fuscous stripe across head and thorax. Median carina of pronotum and scutellum pale, dividing median fuscous stripe. Crown and scutellum with fuscous spots laterad of median stripe; head and thorax above sometimes tinged with olivaceous green. Longitudinal veins of fore wing, except distally, pale green; cross-veins and veins of distal portion usually yellowish brown or testaceous. Costal margin of fore wing pale. Hind wing fuscous subhyaline; membranes at base of wings tinged with pink. Dorsum of abdomen fuscous basally, the fuscous area extending back to 6th segment on median line; remainder red.

Crown of about uniform length throughout its width, anterior margin distinctly turned upward, median carina irregular. Head narrower than thorax. Front visible anteriorly beyond crown, transversely subcarinate just below transverse sulcus and again near base of clypeus. The usual median and oblique frontal carinae present but not prominent. Portion of front laterad of oblique carinae not extended as far upward as median portion, leaving a quadrangular area below crown margin at each end of transverse sulcus. Clypeus subcarinate medially. Anterior margin of pronotum subtruncate on median third, only slightly sinuated behind eyes and extending in a nearly straight line from median portion to humeral angles. Surface of crown, pronotum, and scutellum with numerous fine, mostly transverse rugae except on median longitudinal carina. Fore wing subcoriaceous, coarsely reticulated basally, distal portion with numerous weak cross-veins; hind wing with numerous weak cross-veins in distal portion and with vannal area coarsely reticulated. Venter of abdomen, portions of thorax, and legs, especially the basal segments, set with numerous fine, hair-like setae.

Male plates larger than in either **fuliginosa** or **constellata**, but with basal hooks much shorter and blunter. Dorsal margins of plates much thickened, posterior margins rounded in lateral view.

Holotype male from Dallas, Texas, Sept. 21, George M. Greene. Paratypes, 1 male from Brazos Co., Texas, April 11, 1922, R. K. Fletcher, and 1 male from Paris, Texas, Oct. 8, 1904, on cedar, C. R. Jones. Types in collection of the United States National Museum, Cat. No.

51616.

This species may be easily separated from both *fuliginosa* and *constellata* by the transverse carinae on the front and the quadrangular areas at each end of the transverse sulcus, as well as by the genital characters mentioned. The color is quite distinctive but may be expected to vary considerably. In certain structural features, such as the carinate clypeus and front, *texana* approaches the genus *Domita* Stål, but *Domita*, based on the insular forms *basistella* Walk. and *constellata* Guer. which apparently represent but a single species, has the fore wings much more finely reticulated, the head narrower, and the crown extending upward in a flange-like projection above each eye laterally. *Poblicia* and *Domita* are very closely related and doubtfully distinct.

DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON UTAH COLEOPTERA: (1) PART II (2)

GEORGE F. KNOWLTON

Family Carabidae

Cychrus hemphilli Horn. Logan Canyon, Utah, May 17, 1933 (Knowlton).⁽³⁾

Calosoma triste Lec. Ft. Duchesne, July 11, 1932 (F. K. Stoffers).

Callisthenes utensis Csy. Lampo, April 1, 1933.

Platynus placidus (Say). Duchesne, April 27, 1933.

Harpalus caliginosus (Fab.). Beaver Dam. April 7, 1933; Madsen: Penrose (M. J. Janes).

H. amputalus Say. Fruitland, April 28, 1933; Snowville.

H. stocktonensis Csy. *Cheirinia repanda* at Timpie, June 14, 1932.

H. lecontei Csy. Copperton, April 6, 1933; Honeyville.

H. oblongus Csy. Blue Creek, May 31, 1932; Promotory; Snowville.

Family Haliplidae

Peltodytes callosus (Lec.). Grantsville, April 12,

(1) Contribution from the Entomology Department, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

(2) Continued from: Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc. 7: 79-86 (1934)

(3) Unless otherwise indicated, locality is in Utah, and collections since 1922 made by the writer.

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