

ON THE GENUS ELIDIPTERA SPIN. (HOMOPTERA)

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Elidiptera Spinola 1839, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii, p. 304. Logotype, *callosa* Spin.

Among some Homoptera forwarded to me by Mr. C. B. Williams from Trinidad is a specimen that I at first considered to be a new genus near to *Achilus* but later identified as *Elidiptera callosa* Spin. or a very closely allied species. I was acquainted with this genus by species from North America and the West Indies and so failed to recognize *callosa* as belonging to it.

The genus was erected for *callosa* and some other species and was illustrated on plate 15, figures 2, 3 and 4 of the same work. The figures indicate that *callosa* differed from the other two species, *advena* and *marginicollis*.

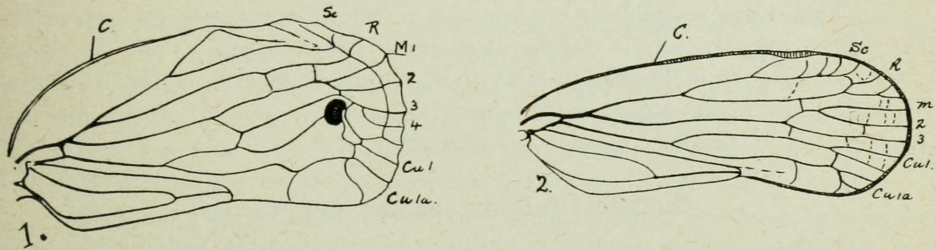


Fig. 1—*Elidiptera callosa* Spin., right tegmen; fig. 2—*Elidiptera* (?) *woodworthi* Van D., right tegmen.

Text figures 1 and 2 illustrate the tegmina of *E. callosa* and *E. woodworthi* and show the difference between them. In the former Sc and R fork near the base and R is simple. M. forks about the apex of clavus, and there are five apical Ms. In the middle of the apical third of the tegmen there is a round callus which causes the apical third of the tegmen to curve, the upper surface convex and the lower concave. This throws all the apical veins out of the straight, especially the Cu_1 and M_{3+4} . The effect of this is to give the tegmen a twisted appearance indicated by its generic name.

In *E. woodworthi* Van D. the tegmen and venation is of the normal Achilid type, the tegmina overlapping when at rest and the veins are but slightly curved or bent but not twisted. The fork of Sc and R is further from the base and R has three apical veins. The first fork of M is well beyond the apex of clavus and has three apical veins.

In *E. callosa* there is one pronotal carina on the shoulder, in *E. woodworthi* there are two.

For these reasons I do not think that they can remain in the same genus.

Some of the species at present under *Elidiptera* Spin. will fit into *Angeleusa* Kirk. and have a distinct median carina on the clypeus. Other species, such as *E. woodworthi*, have no median carina on clypeus and I am uncertain of their correct position.