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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF FULGORID FROM HAITI (HOMOPTERA: FULGORIDAE)

BY HERBERT L. DOZIER

The new genus and species described in the present paper represents a very interesting addition to the West Indian fauna, collected by the

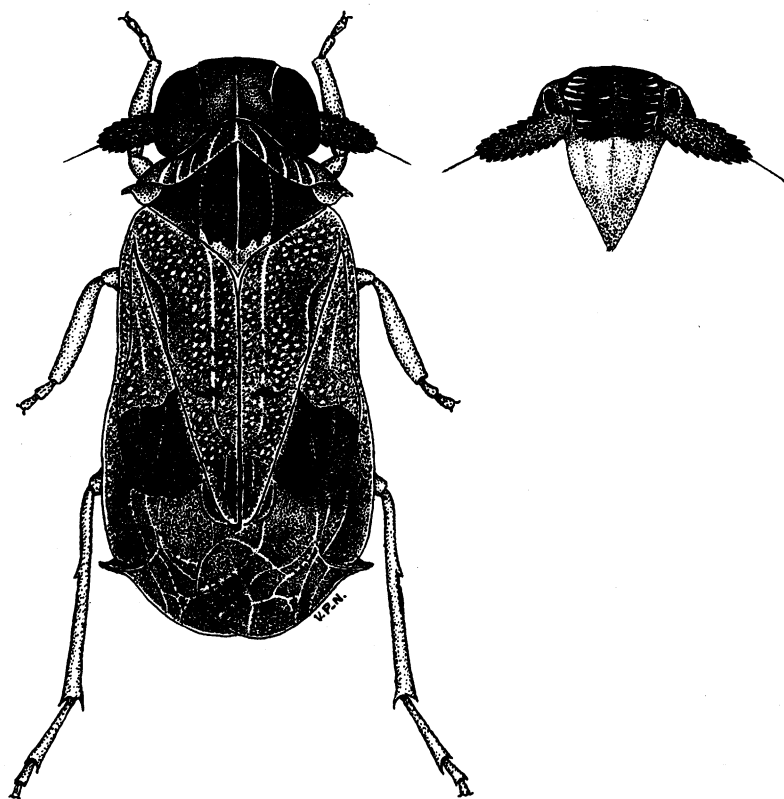


Fig. 1. Dorsal view and frons of *Haitiana nigrita* Dozier

writer while serving as entomologist for the Service Technique de l'Agriculture, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The drawing illustrating it was carefully made by Louis Pierre-Noel of the Service Technique.

The type and a paratype are deposited in The American Museum of Natural History and a paratype each in the collections of the U. S. National Museum and the writer.

Subfamily Cixiinae

HAITIANA, NEW GENUS

Head short and broad, the eyes prominent. Antennae conspicuously large and flattened, with distal bristle. Pronotum short, angularly emarginate behind, distinctly carinate. Scutellum tricarinate. Elytra short and compact, somewhat leathery in appearance, distinctly overlapping at their apices, and with a very prominent, salient, sharp lateral fold at the margin of each toward the apex.

GENOTYPE.—*Haitiana nigrita* Dozier.

Haitiana nigrita, new species

A small, inconspicuous but very distinctly marked species that could easily be mistaken for a delphacid unless closely examined.

General color dark brown; the eyes, antennae, scutellum, and mid-area of the elytra, black; frons black, with variable short, white linear markings on each side, and a short transverse white line on the disk, interrupted at its middle; clypeus with basal half white, the remaining apical part testaceous. Vertex testaceous brown, mottled along margins with fuscous; pronotum testaceous brown, the three small lateral carinae distinctly whitish; scutellum black, the apex and the median carina, pale. Elytra brown, very conspicuously covered with white raised granules, the non-granulated areas marked with shiny black; a small reddish area present on each side near the apical wing fold.

Broadest across the elytra toward the apex. Head rather broad and short, the eyes prominent; antennae wide, distinctly flattened, with terminal bristle. Frons faintly carinate, the clypeus strongly so. The median ocellus present but very difficult to differentiate. Pronotum very short, angularly emarginate behind, with median carina and adjacent lateral carinae less distinct than the three white lateral ones. Scutellum tricarinate. Elytra short and compact, coriaceous, the clavus sharply differentiated, conspicuously granulated, with the lateral margins undulated. Elytra distinctly overlapping at their apices, a very prominent, salient, lateral fold at the margin of each toward the apex. Hind tibiae with a single, short, inconspicuous spine.

Length of body, 2.75 mm.; length to tip of elytra, 4 mm.; greatest width, 1.5 mm.

Described from three specimens taken by the writer sweeping grass and low shrubbery amongst trees in dry pasture at Hinche, Haiti, June 24, 1930, and a fourth specimen from same place May 14, 1931.