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## NEW RECORDS FOR *SAILERIA IRRORATA* AND *TROPIDOSTEPTES ADUSTUS* (HEMIPTERA: MIRIDAE)

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### ABSTRACT

*Saileria irrorata* Henry, previously known from Indiana, is reported from Florida and West Virginia; *Tropidosteptes adustus* Knight, known only from Missouri and Texas, is reported from Indiana and Pennsylvania. A diagnosis of the adult ♂ and figures of ♂ genitalia are provided for *S. irrorata*, a species described only from ♀♀.

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Examination of several insect collections and personal collecting in Indiana have led to the discovery of rather extensive range extensions for 2 species of Miridae. In this paper, I extend the reported distributions for *Tropidosteptes adustus* Knight, known only from Missouri and Texas, and *Saileria irrorata* Henry, known only from Indiana. In addition, I provide a

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diagnosis of the adult ♂ and figures of ♂ genitalia for *S. irrorata*, a species described only from ♀ ♀.

*Saileria irrorata* Henry, 1976: 29

DIAGNOSIS: *Male*, length 2.56 mm, width 1.00 mm, generally pale greenish-yellow. *Head*: width 0.54 mm, vertex 0.18 mm. *Rostrum*: length 1.00 mm, reaching beyond metacoxae to 2nd or 3rd abdominal segment. *Antennae*: I, length 0.12 mm; II, 0.92 mm; III, 0.32 mm; IV, 0.34 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.30 mm, basal width 0.72 mm, pale to yellowish with a greenish tinge, disc with faint green oblong marks. *Hemelytra*: translucent green, thickly speckled with small irregular spots, membrane translucent yellowish, veins pale, insides of areoles stained with green. Venter and legs pale, femora with faint green round marks, tibial spines brownish to black. *Genitalia* (Fig. 1): Left paramere simple, sickle-shaped, right paramere simple, blunt apically, aedeagus with 2 slender spiculi.

The description of *Saileria irrorata* from Indiana (Henry 1976) represented a remarkable range extension for the genus. Hsiao (1945) described *Saileria* to accommodate Van Duzee's *Hyalochloria bella*, from Lower California. Carvalho (1953) transferred *Hyalochloria almeidai*, known from Brazil, to *Saileria* and described *S. youngi* from Panama.

On 5-VII-1979, I returned to the type-locality of *S. irrorata* at White Co., IN, Monticello near Tall Timbers Marina, and collected 2 ♂ ♂ and a 5th instar nymph on the same red elm, *Ulmus rubra* Muhlenpfordt and a 3rd ♂ from another large elm about 100 yards away.

In addition, I have located 3 ♂ ♂ taken at black light in Gainesville, FL, 24, 26-V-1971 and 30-VI to 4-VII-1978 by F. W. Mead (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville) and a ♀ taken at Grant Co., WV near Petersburg on *Rubus* sp. (*odoratus*), 13-VII-1979, by T. L. Mason (West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Charleston). These records represent new state records for Florida and West Virginia as well as verify that *S. irrorata* is an established species that apparently occurs throughout much of the eastern United States.

*Tropidosteptes adustus* Knight, 1929: 3

Knight (1929) described *Tropidosteptes adustus* from Missouri on *Fraxinus* sp. and from Texas on *F. americana* L. The only additional records for this species (also from Missouri) were given by Froeschner (1949) where he supplied a key to species of *Neoborus* (= *Tropidosteptes*).

In 1975, I received a sample of 14 ♂ ♂ and 16 ♀ ♀ from Butler Co., Butler, Eisler Nurs., 9-VII, taken on *Fraxinus* sp. by L. Garrett and R. Henry (Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture) that I could not identify to species. Also, while collecting in Indiana in 1979, I discovered another large population of a small *Tropidosteptes* which I did not recognize (Cass Co., 15 miles east of Logansport, along Rt. 35, 4-VII on *Fraxinus pennsylvanicus* H. Marsh.). The foliage on this single large tree exhibited heavy mottling typical of the damage caused by other members of the genus. Later comparison revealed that the Pennsylvania and Indiana specimens were conspecific and represented considerable eastern expansion and new state records for *T. adustus*.

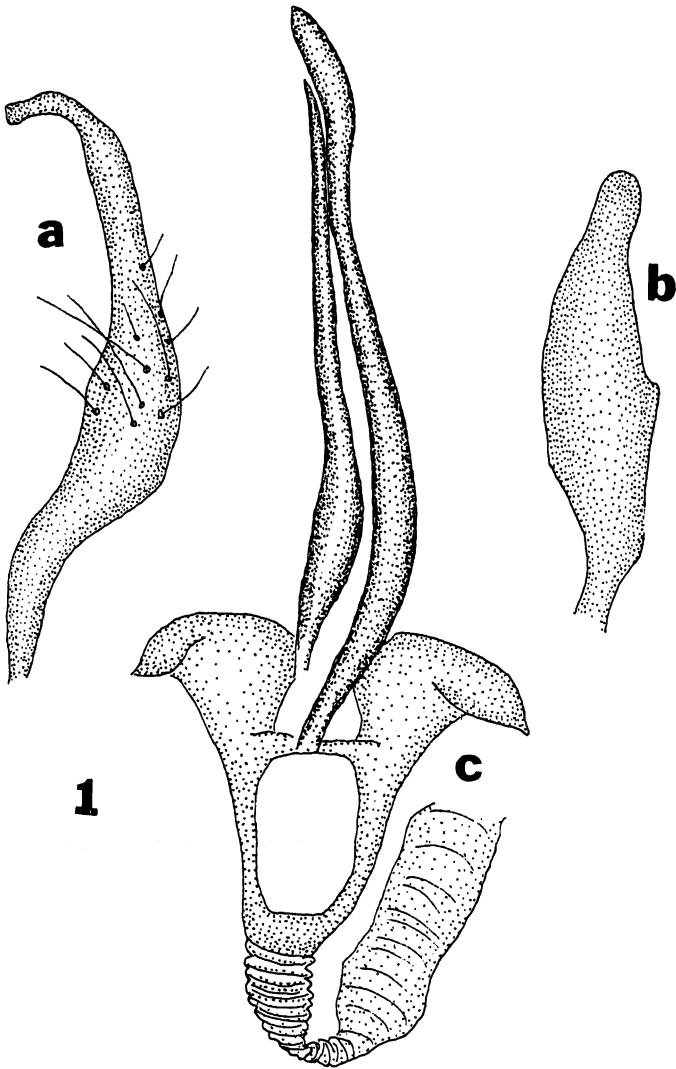


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Saileria irrorata*. a) left paramere. b) right paramere. c) aedeagus.

*Tropidostepes adustus* superficially resembles *rufusculus* Knight but is considerably smaller and glabrous. In Froeschner (1949) *adustus* keys with *amoenus* Reuter but can be separated by the distinctly punctured frons, the fuscous spots on the calli, the 2 parallel brown lines on the scutellum, and the smaller size. Pennsylvania specimens ranged in length from 3.75-4.17 mm ( $\bar{x}$ =3.95, n=10) in ♂♂ and 4.08-4.67 mm ( $\bar{x}$ =4.23, n=10) in ♀♀.

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NEW SPECIES OF *PONANA* AND *NULLANA*  
(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)  
FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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## ABSTRACT

Three new species of *Ponana*, *P. fuscara* n.sp. (Mexico), *P. meadi* n.sp. (Florida), *P. woodruffi* n.sp. (Mexico), and 6 new species of *Nullana*, *N. alera* n.sp. (Peru), *N. sinchona* n.sp. (Peru), *N. gelbana* n.sp. (Brazil), *N. verdana* n.sp. (Peru), *N. alena* n.sp. (Guyane) and *N. woldai* n.sp. (Panama) are described.

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The genus *Ponana* was described by Ball (1920) as a subgenus of *Gypona* and he designated *Ponana scarlatina* (Fitch) as the type. DeLong (1942) recognized *Ponana* as a genus and placed 26 species, 6 described as new, in the genus. A synopsis of the genus *Ponana* was published by DeLong and Freytag (1967), treating 70 species, 45 described as new, and placed in 3 subgenera. Six additional species were described by DeLong and Martinson (1973). One species from Mexico was described by DeLong and Kolbe (1974). The genus *Nullana*, closely related to *Ponana*, was described by DeLong (1976) who described 4 new species and designated *Nullana huallaga* as the