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A New Phaneropterine Genus from South America (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) [1]

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In a forthcoming revision of the genus *Ceraia* (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 116, in press) several species are removed to other genera. One of these, *C. zebrata* Brunner, requires recognition of a new genus which is described below.

The figures were competently executed by Mary Fuges.

PERCYNA new genus

Type-species.—*Ceraia zebrata* Brunner.

Relationship.—Among South American phaneropterines, *Percyna* is more similar to *Ectemna* and *Euthyrrhachis* than to any others. On this basis, a relationship is presumed. The form of the fastigium of the vertex, pronotum, and female ovipositor are the points of greatest similarity. *Percyna* differs strongly from these genera in form of the male external genitalia, female subgenital plate, and shape and venation of the anterior wings.

Diagnosis.—Fastigium of vertex laterally compressed, raised, anteriorly and dorsally sulcate. Pronotal disc with a broad, velvety-black band at posterior border. Anterior wings with alternating green and creamy-white bands.

Male. Tenth abdominal tergite extended in two long arms,

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Vidia cooremani, a New Species of Saproglyphidae from a Crabronine Wasp (Acarina)

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In his studies on the biology of solitary bees and wasps, Dr. K. V. Krombein, of the Entomology Research Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has found many mites associated with these insects (Baker and Cunliffe, 1960; Baker, 1962a; 1962b; Krombein, 1961; 1962a; 1962b, in press). His recent studies on the wasp *Ectemnius* (*Hypocrabro*) *paucimaculatus* (Packard) from Plummers Island, Maryland, have disclosed another mite and wasp association.

The genus *Vidia* Oudemans, 1905, is little known. Zachvatkin (1941) gave the first comprehensive review. Cooreman (1948) described the larva, protonymph, hypopial nymph, and female of *Vidia concellaria,* and discussed the genus. The new species here described is named for Dr. Jean Cooreman who has pioneered in the study of some of these mites and their relation to bees and wasps.

Vidia cooremani, new species. (Figs. 1–5)

The hypopus of this species is similar to that of *Vidia concellaria* Cooreman, 1948, but differs in that the solenidion of tarsus I is of equal size throughout and not strongly thickened distally. The suctorial plate is broader than long rather than longer than broad. This mite is known only from the hypopial nymph and protonymph.

Hypopus. Body dorsally with typical striation pattern for genus, transverse on propodosoma and longitudinal on hysterosoma. Gnathosoma represented by two tubercles supporting a pair of strong setae; lateral gnathosomal setae short and fine. Sternum straight, short, free posteriorly; apodemes of coxae II also short and free posteriorly. Apodemes of coxae III and IV united medially, posterior sternum long, straight. Apodemes of suctorial plate rounded. Ventral body setae short, those an-

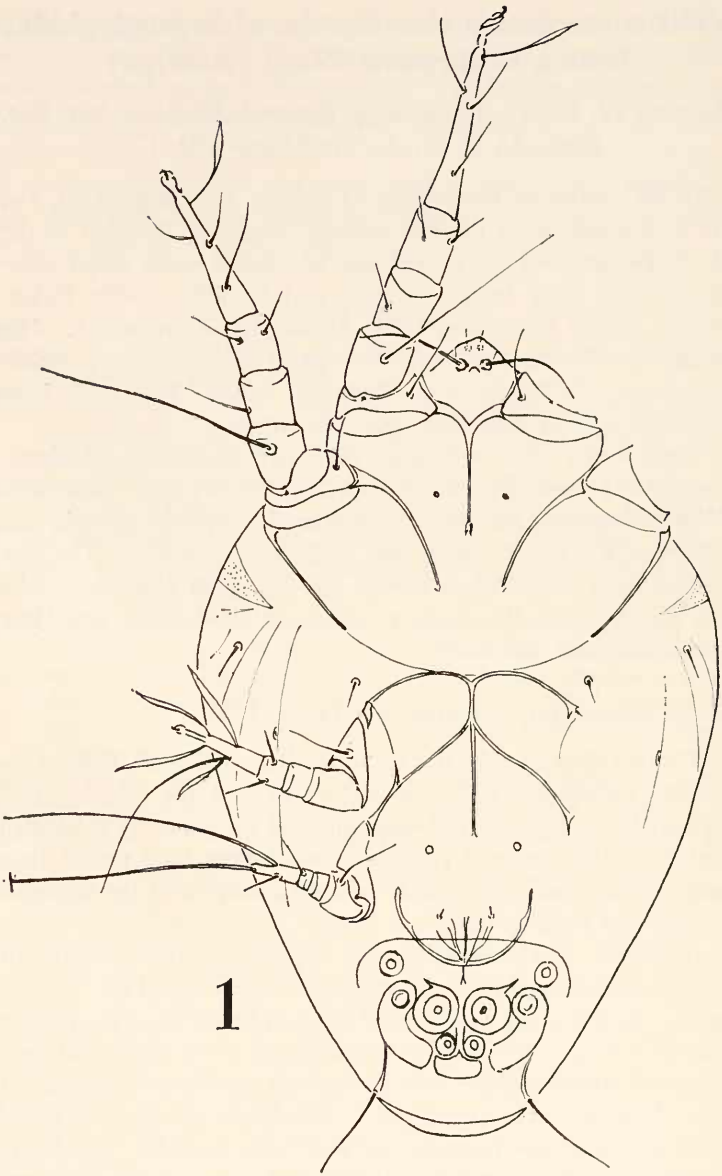
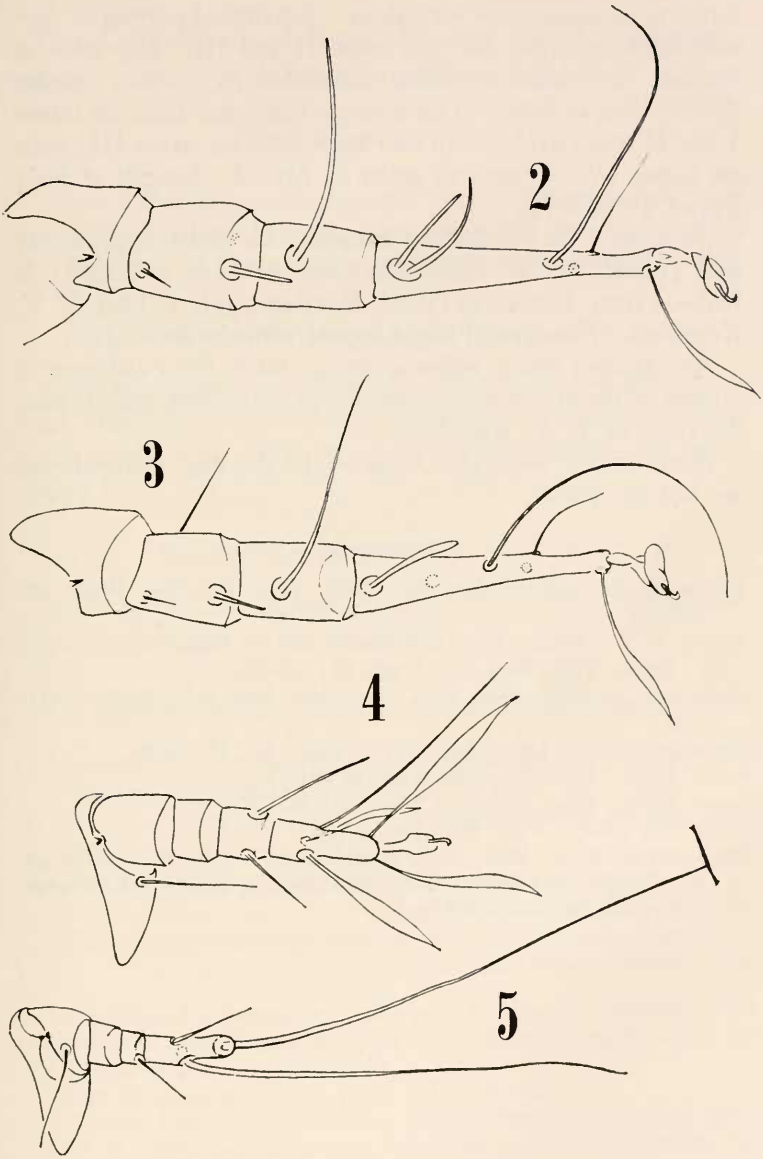


FIG. 1. *Vidia cooremani* sp. n., hypopus, ventral view.



FIGS. 2–5. *Vidia cooreman* sp. n. 2, leg I; 3, leg II; 4, leg III; 5 leg IV.

terior to suctorial plate very short. Sclerotized portion of dorsum bends ventrally between coxae II and III. Leg setae as figured. Solenidion I rodlike; solenidion II clublike, broader distally than at base. With a single lanceolate setae on tarsus I and II respectively; with four such setae on tarsus III; none on tarsus IV. Length of setae as figured. Length of body 248 μ; width 167 μ.

Holotype. U. S. National Museum No. 2958, hypopus, *ex* nest (61663X-2) of *Ectemnius paucimaculatus* (Packard) in hibiscus stem, Plummers Island, Maryland, July 1, 1963, K. V. Krombein. *Paratypes.* Eight hypopi with the above data.

Also studied was a series of hypopi taken from abdomen of a male of the above wasp collected on Plummers Island, May 26, 1963, by K. V. Krombein.

Protonymphs were also collected in the nest material, but are not described.

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