## Systematic Treatment

## Genus Pissonotus Van Duzee, 1897

Pissonotus Van Duzee 1897: 236. Type species: P. marginatus Van Duzee, 1897, by original designation.

Pissonatus Van Duzee, 1897: Fletcher and Gibson 1907: 102, Moore 1950a: 256, 1950b: 31 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

Pissonotes Van Duzee, 1897: Fenton 1918: 189 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

Phyllodictus Ball, 1926: 17. Type species: P. tessellatus Ball, 1926, by original designation. Genus synonymized by Morgan and Beamer (1949: 97).

Recognition and Diagnosis. Male genitalia symmetrical (Fig. 2), pygofer with ventral shelf from which arise characteristically short lateral and conspicuous median processes. Median processes usually simple (unbranched) and angular (or flattened) in cross-section and subequal to parameres. Parameres flattened, simple, usually cupped into medially directed apices. Aedeagus strongly flattened laterally (e.g., Fig. 7), usually with $1-5$ dorsal retrose processes. Genital diaphragm weak. Anal segment with pair of simple well-developed processes, widely separated basally, arising from ventrolateral margins.

The combination of symmetrical male genitalia with angular or flattened median processes on the pygofer, a weak diaphragm, a strongly flattened aedeagus (usually with retrose processes), and the anal segment with a pair of well-developed processes, widely separated basally, should distinguish Pissonotus from all other delphacid genera.

Description. Usually brachypterous (Fig. 1). Brachypter. Length bơ 1.40$3.50 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{~b}$ ㅇ: $1.50-3.60 \mathrm{~mm}$, body very dark brown to light orangish or reddish brown (but $P$. quadripustulatus almost stramineus), often polished; with white or near-white transverse bands at epistomal margin of frons, caudal margin of pronotum and distal margin of tegmina (e.g., Fig. 72); but various combinations of these bands may be absent. Body usually of uniform dark brown coloration, but some species with a variety of whitish maculations, especially on frons or abdomen or both (e.g., Fig. 51).

