

Superfamily Cicadoidea Westwood
Family Cicadidae Latreille
Subfamily Cicadinae Latreille
Tribe Cryptotympanini Handlirsch

***Cacama* (Distant 1904: 429)**

Type species is *Proarna maura* Distant, 1881.

There are six species of *Cacama* in North America north of Mexico. The type species is from Mexico. Arnett (1985, 2000) and Poole et al. (1997) do not mention two species that were mentioned in the literature but had no formal description, and one species they include is removed from the fauna in this work. *Cacama* is also found in Mexico where six additional species are found (Metcalf 1963a, Sanborn et al. 2011c) and in Honduras (Sanborn 2006b).

The genus *Cacama* was described more completely than most North American genera, but the original generic description is still relatively abbreviated. We have added additional features in the following description, some phrases from Distant (1904) are in quotation marks in the appropriate sections. Davis (1919a) considered the genus as a whole, adding four species to the list of *Cacama* and providing a key to the known *Cacama* species. No new species had been described since that time; we recently described two new species from North America north of Mexico and provided a detailed description of the genus (Sanborn et al. 2011c). The following description is based on that work with some modifications to the species present in North America north of Mexico.

Description. *General body proportions:* body length 21–30 mm, expanse of forewing 64–83 mm. *Cacama* are robust insects with the abdomen representing approximately one-half the body length. The length of the abdomen is less than two and one-half times the width of the mesonotum.

Head: Width of head, including eyes, much narrower than the width of the mesonotum; eyes in a line with or extending slightly beyond the anterior edge of the pronotum; vertex of epicranium horizontal, frons sloping or vertical, forming an obtuse to right angle with the dorsum of the postclypeus; distance between lateral ocelli about the same to slightly less than distance between lateral ocelli and eyes; postclypeus moderately truncate, extending only slightly beyond the supra-antennal plates and giving the head a blocky appearance; dorsum of postclypeus shorter than frons; rostrum extending to or beyond the posterior coxae.

Thorax: Pronotum amplified posteriorly, strongly arched anteriorly, lateral fissures complete but minimal on the anterior half, edges smooth; length of pronotum shorter than mesonotum; “mesonotum somewhat convexly gibbous”; mesonotum obscuring central portion of metanotum; opercula in males large, about half the length of abdomen, broad, with convexly rounded apical margins, lateral margins almost straight, medially overlapping; meracanthus short, sometimes blunt, usually equilateral.

Legs: Anterior femora with two prominent spines beneath.