ON SOME HETEROPTERA FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

by E. Bergroth

The following short notes are published in view of the synonymic Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Philippines soon to be brought out by Prof. C. F. Baker, now a resident of these islands. A number of new and partly very interesting species recently sent by Prof. Baker to the Helsingfors Museum will be described by me elsewhere.

SCUTELLERIDE

1. Cosmocoris pulcherrimus C. Banks (1909), of which Mr. Banks kindly sent me a type, is identical with C. cingulatus Brevo., of which a preliminary diagnosis appeared in 1909 and a full description in 1912.

PENTATOMIDE

2. Ectenus mesoleucus n. sp. — Elongato-ovalis, supra subopacus, smaragdineus, parce irregulariter (in pronoto subtrivittatim) ochraceo-conspersus, mesecorius (basi et apice exceptis), endocoecorius (basi excepta) areaque basali triangulari scutelli medium bjuus attingente in purpureum vergentibus, marginae apicali prono- noti (pone oculos interrupta), carinae laterali—marginali prothoracis ab apice ultra medium (summo margine piceo excepto), maculae tribus irregularibus basali—scutelli (lateralibus majoribus ad angulos postes), parte fere tota postfrenali scutelli dimidioque exterioe marginis apicalis cori stramineis, capite, pronoto scutel- loque fortiter sae dense punctatis, hoc intra dimidium apicale frenorum densius et minus fortiter punctato, parte postfrenali straminea usque ad apicem remote fusco-punctulata, corio quam pronoto, haud remotius sed multo subtilius punctato, excorioris non nihil fortius et densius punctato; subitus flavo-testaceus, vitta lae latrali capitis et pectoris (in dimidio posteriore mesopiuere interrupta et ad marginem posticum mesopiuere dilatata) smaragdinea, vitta sublatrali—ventris cum spiracularis nigra, maculae mediae segmenti sexti picea, lobis genitalibus basali—feminea macula magna rotundata nigra notalis. Caput pronoto distincte brevius, cum oculis apice pronoti paululo latius, inter oculos et tubercula antemmera parallem, parte anteoculi—subaeque lata ac longa, rostro medium segments tertii ventris subattingente, flavo-testaceo, articulo ultimo negro, antennis fusco-nigro, ima basi articulorum

3. Mr. Banks has sent me a specimen of the insect recorded and figured by him (Philipp. Journ. Se. IV, p. 500, pl. II, fig. 9) under the name Dalphala tagalica Stål. It is not tagalica, but D. aspera As. S. of a different group of the genus, characterized by timid, inwardly strongly bisulcated pronatal lateral angles.

4. Apines grisea C. Banks, of which Mr. Banks sent me a type, is not an Apines, but belongs to the genus Menida Motsch., being closely related to some other species of the genus.

ARADDIDE

5. In Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 507 Distant says: Daceni- nus is allied to the genus recently proposed by Banks, Acantharadus [not Acantharadus as Distant repeatedly calls it]. It therefore seems strange that Bergroth should say that Acantharadus was very closely allied to the neotropical genus Dysodius. Had Distant
I understood the remark (written in German) immediately following my description of *Dysodiidae quaternarius*, he would have seen that I then (1896) knew *Barcinus* only from description and regarded it as doubtfully distinct from the older genus *Dysodium*. I now know both *Stål's* type of *Barcinus* and one of the species described by Walker, and although I now at least provisionally maintain *Barcinus, Acantharadus* and *Dysodium* as distinct genera, they are very closely allied and I still regard *Acantharadus* as more allied to *Dysodium* than to *Barcinus*. *Distant* adds: "More strangely still, *Bergoth* says that the Malayan species *D. quaternarius*, is the same as *A. giganteus* Banks. Both these species have been figured by the respective describers, and a reference to the figures will at once show the great dissimilarity in the structure of the head. Banks describes the head in his genus as a jugo porrect, styfate, passing tylus by its own length", and this character, clearly shown in his own figure, is absent in that given by *Bergoth*. The structure of the head is, however, only seemingly dissimilar in the two specimens and the difference is owing to the jugo in my specimen being covered with granules right on to the very tip (which makes them contiguous on the inner side) while in Banks' specimen the granules of the apical part of the jugo are falling. This variability in the development of these granules is of common occurrence in the Aradis. A slight inaccuracy in my figure is that the demarcation line of the tylus is not clearly marked, but it is often partly covered with granules, and in my Latin description, which *Distant* has apparently failed to understand, I expressly said: "tylo jugis multo breviore". If Mr. *Distant* will compare many of his figures in the "Fauna of British India" with the insects they are supposed to represent he will find much stranger things to meditate upon.

6. *Neuroctenus Weberi* C. Banks, of which Mr. Banks sent me types of both sexes, is identical with *Neuroctenus medius* Beren. (1894).

**Coreide.**

7. *Clavigralla acantharis* Fabr. (re-described under the names *tuberculata* Dall. and *quadrituberculata* Bredd.) also occurs in the Philippine Islands. I have seen specimens agreeing with the descriptions of *Stål, Dallas* and Breddin.

**Myodochide.**

8. When *Stål* founded his genus *Salacia* he divided it into two divisions, *a* and *aa*. On a new species of the division *a* *Distant* later founded the new genus *Cligenes*, and a species of the division *aa* was described by * Uhler* as a new genus, *Pygaeus*. As the name *Salacia* is preoccupied I have used the name *Cligenes* for this genus as understood by *Stål*. The name *Pygaeus* being also preoccupied *Kirkaldy* substituted the name *Antilocoris* for it. *Kirkaldy* was also perfectly right in considering the two divisions as distinct genera, but, not knowing that *Pygaeus* was the same as the division *aa*, he proposed the name *Botocudo* for this division. *Distant* has also united *Microcoris* Beren. with this genus in *Stål's* comprehension. Should the number and position of the glandular spots of the fourth ventral segment be a quite constant and reliable character in the same species, *Microcoris* would not only be generically distinct from *Stål's* genus, but should be referred to an other division (*Lethaearia*), although it in all other characters is identical with *Antilocoris*. After examination of many specimens of *Microcoris* and other exotic *Myodochines* I believe, however, that the number and position of the glandular spots have been overrated as a systematic character by *Stål*. One or other of these spots is sometimes lacking at least on one side of the body. I therefore unite the *Lethaearia* with the *Rhiparochromaria* and follow *Distant* in giving up *Microcoris*. The rather complicated synonymy of the two genera into which *Salacia* should be divided is thus as follows.

*Cligenes* Dist.  
(Salacia *Stål*, div. a).  
*Antilocoris* Kirk.

(Salacia *Stål*, div. aa; *Pygaeus* Uhler;  
*Cligenes* Beren. ex p. 1895 and Dist. ex p. 1903;  
*Botocudo* Kirk.; *Microcoris* Beren.)

To *Cligenes* belong three Neotropical and one African species, to *Antilocoris* the greatest part of the American and all Asiatic species.

Somewhat allied to *A. flavicornis* Sign., but much larger and differently coloured, and with the basal and lateral pronotal margins not sinuate.

This insect was sent to me by Mr. Banks under the name *Dintella glabrata* Stål.

**REDUVIDE**

8. From the figures of *Sphecodes xanthopus* C. Banks (Philipp. Journ. Sc. IV, pl. 1, fig. 6 and 6a) it is clear that this insect has nothing to do with *Sphecodes*, but I am unable to place it without seeing a specimen.

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**BEITRAG ZUR KENNTNIS DER CETONIDEN**

von I. Moser

XII


*Pedinorrhina cinctipennis* n. sp. — ♂. — Clypeus vertice punctato, clypeo aciculato; prothoraco nigro; prothoracico antennato, subtiliter sparsim punctato, juxta marginem lateralem inferiorem parte aciculato; scutello nigro, lateraliro parte punctato; elytris flavis, singulo nigro-cinco, irregulariter granulato, ulterioribusque in posteriorem parte strigillatis; pygidio aciculato, medie medio nigro. Subius nigra, pectoris abdominalisque lateribus venosorumque rufis. — Long. 17 mill.

*Hab.:* Congo français (IV. Chari-Tchad).