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THREE NEW HETEROPTERA FROM CEYLON

by E. Bergroth

When travelling from Japan to Europe by sea some years ago, Dr. A. LUTHER, of the Helsingfors University, made a stay in Ceylon for some days, collecting at different places. Among the Hemiptera brought home by him were the species described below. The undescribed species of the families Miridæ, Isometopidæ, Antho-
coridæ, Ceratocombidæ, and Nabidæ, found by Dr. LUTHER, were much more numerous, and have been worked out by Dr. POPPIUS in Entom. Tidskrift 1913, pp. 239-260.

Fam. COPTOSOMATIDÆ

✓ *Coptosoma Montandoni* n. sp. — Breviter latissime ovata, æque lata ac longa, nitida, glabra, nigra, flavo-signata. Caput longitudine fere duplo latius, parce et superficialiter, vix distincte punctulatum, apice late rotundatum, macula parva mox pone basin clypei et jugis (summis marginibus exceptis) flavis, parte anteculari diametro longitudinali oculorum fere æque longa, clypeo percurrente sed antice fortiter angustato, oculis sat magnis, distincte transversis, vertice oculo uno $\frac{2}{3}$ latiore, ocellis oculis valde propinquis, distantia inter eos oculo ipso paullo angustiore, antennis flavo-testaceis, dimidio corpore longioribus, articulo primo apicem capitis superante, secundo latitudine sua vix duplo longiore, tertio latitudine verticis paullo brevior et quam quarto vix longiore, quinto quarto subæquali, levissime obscurato. Pronotum capite duplo latius, subtiliter haud dense punctulatum, limbo apicali fere impunctato, macula humerali majuscula irregulari, limbo laterali margineque apicali (medio interrupto) flavis, macula humerali minute fusco-punctulata, intus quam extus latiore, maculam rotundatam piceam angulum lateralem occupantem subincludente, antice ad marginem lateralem cum limbo flavo laterali cohaerente, hoc linea nigra impressa punctulata antice marginem apicalem attingente postice abbreviata in duos ramos interscissa, ramo interiore antice cum margine apicali flavo confluyente, margine laterali mox ante angulum humeralem e supero viso leviter, e latere et ab antico viso evidenter sinuato, parte ante sinum sita hujus marginis modice dilatata, extus subrecta, disco ante medium lineis duabus transversis impressis instructo, impressione posteriore distinctissima, nonnihil intra latera oblique retrorsum vergente, maculam humeralem a limbo flavo laterali

separante et ibidem punctulata, marginem lateralem non attingente, impressione anteriore minus distincta, medio subinterrupta et longius intra latera abbreviata. Scutellum sparsim subtilissime, latera et apicem versus distinctius et densius punctulatum, in dimidio apicali flavo-sparsum, pone medium paullo intra latera macula haud magna piceo-nigra magis nitida et lævigata nec flavo-sparsa notatum, margine toto laterali et apicali flavo, minute fusco-punctulato, area basali haud elevata sed postice linea impressa curvata terminata, maculis longitudinali sublaterali utrinque et duabus transversis basalibus (omnibus parum distinctis) flavidis notata, areola transversa angulorum basaliū angusta, impunctata, fere tota flava. Corium picescens, limbo costali calloso flavo. Abdomen subtus quam scutellum transversim minus convexum, margine laterali (ad suturas leviter angustato) et macula sublaterali omnium segmentorum flavis, hac macula obliqua, longitudinem totam segmentorum occupante, intus pone medium profunde sinuata (vel, si mavis, maculis duabus contiguis et subconfluentibus composita, macula anteriore retrorsum dilatata, posteriore quam anteriore multo minore et angustiore). Segmentum genitale maris transversum, verlici cum oculo uno subæque latum, apice « caudæ rectalis » (SHARP) et margine toto flavis, hoc utrinque paullo infra medium introrsum triangulariter dilatato. Pedes flavo-testacei, tibiis teretibus. — Long. et lat. ♂ 3 mill.

Anuradhapura.

Besides the pale markings of the pronotum mentioned in the description, there are four small obscure reddish dots placed in a transverse row between the two antemedian impressions. These spots are probably absent in some specimens but more distinct and possibly confluent in others. The markings of the basal area of the scutellum are possibly also somewhat variable.

Belongs to STÅL's division *s* of which KUHLGATZ has published a special study. After a careful comparison of it with MONTANDON's excellent descriptions of his numerous species of this group and with those of other authors, and taking into account the colour-variability of these insects, I must conclude that this species has not been described before.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

✓ *Scotinophara Lutheri* n. sp. — Nigra, sed superne crusta tenui fusco-incana induta, dense punctulata, callo parvo ad angulos basales scutelli et angulis apicalibus subcalloso-prominulis segmentorum ventris albidis, tarsis luteis. Caput e latere visum superne a basi paullo ultra medium leviter, deinde fortius declive, clypeo et

jugis æque longis, tuberculis antennæ recta vix incurva armatis, articulo capitis vix attingente (ceteri articuli de medio transversim impressum, in verso ovali instructum, mox ante h. altum fortiter declive, margine apicali libus in spinam depressam lobiformem antrorsum productis, margine laterali profunde sinuato, deinde usque ad sp. to, inermi, hac spina breviter triang. directa, quam spina apicali multo basali utrinque oblique et sat profunde distincte rotundato-ampliatum. Corium connexivi haud attingens. Abdomen solum. — Long. 5.5 mill.

Anuradhapura.

Very distinct from the other Indian the structure of the pronotum.

DISTANT in his Indian Fauna has compared with the palearctic genus *Podops* LATREILLIER's statement: « scutellum constricted behind the base ». This is a character of *Scotinophara*, of which has no distinct furrow

Fam. COLOBATIDÆ.

Phænacantha androgyna n. sp. — Nigro-rufo- et albo-varia. Caput flavo-impunctatum, supra vittis duabus fuscis ab ocellis ad basin antennarum externarum nigricante, dimidio posteriori dilatato, ocellis maxime appropinquatis fere angustiore, antennis et rostro illarum latitudini capitis subæque longioribus, tertio secundo quarto secundo sesqui longiore, nona latitudine tertia parte longius, medio angustatum, impressione transversa plumbeo, sat dense nigro-punctulato distincte altiore, lobo postico anticeo vixiore, pallide ochreo-testaceo, sat distincte tribus nigricantibus notato, vitta

a, marginem lateralem non attingens distincta, medio subinterrupta. Scutellum sparsim subtilissime, actius et densius punctulatum, in parte pone medium paullo intra lateralem magis nitida et laevigata nec flavo-terrali et apicali flavo, minute fusco-variata sed postice linea impressa curvata (in laterali sublaterali utrinque et duabus partibus distinctis) flavidis notata, basalem angusta, impunctata, fere lobo costali calloso flavo. Abdomen transversum minus convexum, margine (postico) et macula sublaterali omnium segmentorum obliqua, longitudinem totam in parte pone medium profunde sinuata antea angustis et subconfluentibus communibus dilatata, posteriore quam anteriore). Segmentum genitale maris minus subaeque latum, apice « caudae » flavis, hoc utrinque paullo infra medium dilatato. Pedes flavo-testacei, 3 mill.

the pronotum mentioned in the above obscure reddish dots placed in the antemedian impressions. These markings of specimens but more distinct and markings of the basal area of the pronotum what variable.

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ATOMIDÆ.

1. — Nigra, sed superne crusta punctulata, callo parvo ad angulos subcalloso-prominulis segmentorum. Caput e latere visum superne a fronte declive, clypeo et

jugis æque longis, tuberculis antenniferis extus spina brevi porrecta vix incurva armatis, articulo primo antennarum apicem capitis vix attingente (ceteri articuli desunt). Pronotum paullo ante medium transversim impressum, in areis cicatricum callo transverso ovali instructum, mox ante has areas per spatium haud altum fortiter declive, margine apicali sat depresso, angulis apicalibus in spinam depressam lobiformem apice sinuatam oblique antrorsum productis, margine laterali mox pone spinam apicalem profunde sinuato, deinde usque ad spinam antehumeralem subrecto, inermi, hac spina breviter triangulari, extrorsum et deorsum directa, quam spina apicali multo minore. Scutellum in parte basali utrinque oblique et sat profunde impressum, pone frena distincte rotundato-ampliatum. Corium apicem segmenti quinti connexivi haud attingens. Abdomen subtus adpresse pallido-pilosulum. — Long. 5.5 mill.

Anuradhapura.

Very distinct from the other Indian species by its small size and the structure of the pronotum.

DISTANT in his Indian Fauna has confounded *Scotinophara* STÅL with the palearctic genus *Podops* LAP. Among his generic characters is the statement: « scutellum slightly narrowed behind the base ». This is a character of *Scotinophara* but not of *Podops*, the scutellum of which has no distinct frena, and consequently is not constricted behind the base.

Fam. COLOBATHRISTIDÆ.

Phænacantha androgyna n. sp. — Flavotestaceo-, plumbeo-, rufo- et albo-varia. Caput flavo-testaceum, pronoto latius, impunctatum, supra vittis duabus fuscis antrorsum divergentibus ab ocellis ad basin antennarum extensis, macula majuscula apicali genarum nigricante, dimidio posteriore gulae plumbeo, nigro punctulato, ocellis maxime appropinquatis, spatio inter eos oculo uno fere angustiore, antennis et rostro flavo-testaceis, articulo primo illarum latitudini capitis subaeque longo, secundo primo saltem dimidio longiore, tertio secundo paullo longiore, apice fusco, quarto secundo sesqui longiore, nonnihil infuscato. Pronotum latitudine tertia parte longius, modice declive, antrorsum vix angustatum, impressione transversa sat profunda, lobo antico plumbeo, sat dense nigro-punctulato, antice vertice parum, postice distincte altiore, lobo postico antico sesqui longiore et haud convexiore, pallide ochreo-testaceo, sat dense fusco-punctulato, vittis tribus nigricantibus notato, vitta media angustiore et postice

evanescente. Scutellum nigrum, punctulatum, spina cum basi ejus incrassata albida, apice nigra, nonnihil nutante (circ. 60°), lobo postico pronoti paullo brevior. Pectus plumbeum, dense nigropunctatum, macula transversa marginis postici mesopleuræ, angulo postico metapleuræ maculaque acetabulorum omnium albidis. Hemelytra apicem segmenti penultimi dorsi abdominis haud attingentia, hyalina, corii parte prolongata medium segmenti quarti connexivi haud attingente, angulo et margine apicalibus fuscis. Abdomen supra rufo-testaceum, vittis duabus percurrentibus fusco-ferrugineis, in segmento ultimo saturatius fuscis præditum, subtus rufum, apicem versus levissime obscuratum, segmentis duobus primis plumbeis, margine summo apicali segmentorum quarti et quinti ventris albido, connexivo supra et subtus dilute flavo-testaceo, suturis intersegmentalibus fuscis, segmentis primo et secundo ventris æque longis, tertio quam duobus primis unitis duabus trientibus longiore et quam tribus ultimis unitis paullo brevior. Pedes luride testacei. — Long ♂ 6.5 mill.

~ Mas gynæcomorphus: Antennæ corpore tertia parte longiores. Abdomen e basi segmenti secundi ad apicem terti sensim dilatatum, per segmentum quartum subparallelum, deinde usque ad apicem angustatum, connexivo fere toto ultra marginem costalem hemelytrorum extenso.

Peradeniya.

Somewhat allied to *Ph. sedula* HORV., but smaller, with much less separated ocelli, much shorter, black-banded posterior lobe to the pronotum, shorter third abdominal segment, etc.

This is the first Colobathristid found west of Sumatra and Burma.

The single specimen taken by Dr. LUTHER is in very good condition and is extremely interesting by having, though a male, the abdomen formed quite as in the females of this genus. There can be little doubt that males of this species with normally constructed abdomen will be found. Gynæcomorphous males were hitherto known only in the neotropical genus *Colobasiastes* BREDD.

The females of the genus *Phænacantha* have seven abdominal segments, also the seventh provided with a distinct connexivum. In the females of the other genera known to me there are only six abdominal segments, as in the males of this family. This disparity in the number of the segments is not mentioned by HORVÁTH in his monograph. The gynæcomorphous male of *Phænacantha* described above has six ventral segments, as the normal males. The third and fourth segments are often also in the females of *Phænacantha* indistinctly separated from each other, but their length can always be determined, as the corresponding connexival segments are well separated.

In one of the two maps appended to (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1910, pp. 297-30) inhabiting the island Hainan which on Formosa. The species in question real of the Philippine Islands. The mistake confounding of Taiwan (Formosa) with

SYNONYMICAL

REDUVID.

1. STÅL united his *Alcmena angustata* *nifex* THUNB. after having examined the who had THUNBERG's type on loan, clarification » by stating that STÅL had above synonymy, and that *spinifex* is *angusta* because it has two small spines pronotal lobe. He therefore founded the *nifex*. However, STÅL (Enum. Hem. « lobo antico pronoti posterius saepe bis acutis armato », these spines or tubercles more or less distinctly developed in specimens are totally missing in other specimens inconstancy in the development of the also in some other genera, for instance *cantha* BERGR. The synonymy as given *spinifex* THUNB., is quite correct, and of *Alcmena* STÅL.

2. DISTANT's description (Rhynch. Ceylonese *Ploeariola oculata* REUT. tion of REUTER's *diagnose* (not of his rable to the species he figures under ferent from REUTER's species, and *P. Greeni* after its discoverer who has refinement. The differences between the

P. oculata REUT.

Head slightly longer than posterior lobe of pronotum.

Eyes very large, occupying the whole height of the head; distance between the inner margins of the eyes only half the length of the transverse diameter of the eye.

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prii parte prolongata medium segmenti
ngente, angulo et margine apicalibus
testaceum, vittis duabus percurrentibus
ato ultimo saturatius fuscis præditum,
sus levissime obscuratum, segmentis
margine summo apicali segmentorum
do, connexivo supra et subtus dilute
segmentalibus fuscis, segmentis primo
gis, tertio quam duobus primis unitis
et quam tribus ultimis unitis paullo
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In one of the two maps appended to my paper on Colobathristidæ
(Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1910, pp. 297-305) one species is marked as
inhabiting the island Hainan which on that map is wrongly called
Formosa. The species in question really occurs in Formosa, north
of the Philippine Islands. The mistake was due to an accidental
confounding of Taiwan (Formosa) with Hainan.

SYNONYMICAL NOTES

REDUVIIDÆ

1. STÅL united his *Alcmena angusta* from Ceylon with *Cimex spi-
nifex* THUNB. after having examined the type of the latter. DISTANT,
who had THUNBERG's type on loan, claims to have « cleared up some
confusion » by stating that STÅL had made « a mistake » in the
above synonymy, and that *spinifex* is even generically distinct from
angusta because it has two small spines or tubercles on the anterior
pronotal lobe. He therefore founded the new genus *Bartacus* on *spi-
nifex*. However, STÅL (Enum. Hem. IV, p. 9) correctly stated :
« lobo antico-pronoti posterius sæpe bispinoso vel tuberculis duobus
acutis armato », these spines or tubercles being in fact in this genus
more or less distinctly developed in some specimens whereas they
are totally missing in other specimens of the same species. This
inconstancy in the development of the pronotal discal spines occurs
also in some other genera, for instance *Ischnolestes* STÅL and *Chaeta-
cantha* BERGR. The synonymy as given by STÅL, *angusta* STÅL =
spinifex THUNB., is quite correct, and *Bartacus* DIST. is a synonym
of *Alcmena* STÅL.

2. DISTANT's description (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. II, p. 202) of the
Ceylonese *Plocariola oculata* REUT. is only an abbreviated transla-
tion of REUTER's *diagnose* (not of his description), and is not refe-
rable to the species he figures under that name which is widely dif-
ferent from REUTER's species, and for which I propose the name
P. Greeni after its discoverer who has studied its behaviour in con-
finement. The differences between the two species are given below.

P. oculata REUT.

Head slightly longer than pos-
terior lobe of pronotum.

Eyes very large, occupying
the whole height of the head;
distance between the inner mar-
gins of the eyes only half the
length of the transverse diameter
of the eye.

P. Greeni n.

(according to DISTANT's figures).

Head shorter than posterior
lobe of pronotum.

Eyes not occupying the whole
height of the head; distance
between the inner margins of
the eyes longer than the trans-
verse diameter of the eye.

