

11 new or almost new genera of Hemipteri

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Fam. Pentatomidae

I. Opopylaxⁿ, a new genus

Widely subovate body, slightly depressed. ^{Length and width of head subequal,} ~~Head almost as long as wide,~~
^{armed} sides with depressed dentiform lobe just in front of ~~lobe~~, ^{eyes, parallel before lobes,} rounded toward apex,
leaf-like (foliaceous) juga much longer than clypeus and contiguous, in front of ~~latter,~~
~~of~~ ocelli about as far from eye as from midline of head, antennal tubercles
^{produced}
~~drawn out~~ outwardly into ~~a~~ tiny denticle, 5-segmented antennae, reaching
slightly ^{past} base of pronotum, first segment not reaching apex of head, second
segment ^a same length as 1st, 5th much longer than 4th, ^{rostrum inserted} ~~insertion of rostrum~~ just
in front of midpoint of head, reaches base of abdomen, first segment reaches
past apex of prosternum, second segment a little longer than last two together,
almost reaches middle coxae, 3rd segment almost as long as 4th, bucculae mod-
erately elevated. Pronotum in front wider than head, apical margin deeply
concave, apical angles dentate-lobulate, anterolateral margins irregularly
denticulate, ~~a~~ slightly eroded, lateral angles slightly prominent, rounded,
posterolateral margins more or less distinctly sub-sinuate just behind lateral
angles, rear angles very bluntly rounded, basal margin straight. Mesosternum
carinate in center. Ostia of scent-glands produced into very short ruga.
Evaporative area small. Scutellum linguiform, reaching past midpoint of abdomen,
^{callos}
~~has~~ small impunctate ^{at} basal angles, sides slightly concave midway, not
reflexed near apex, part behind frenum parallel, apex broadly rounded, disc
flattened at apex, frena reach midpoint of scutellum. Elytra narrower than
abdomen, corium slightly longer than scutellum, apical angle acute, apical
margin straight, membrane with ^a few simple or ^{furcate} ~~forked~~ veins. Abdomen moderately
convex beneath, rear angles of segments slightly prominent, 6th ventral

segment of male rounded in front. Middle-sized feet, coxae slightly separated, tibiae sulcate.

Should be ranked near the genera Alcippus Stål and Eurystellus Mayr, but ~~plenty~~ ^{much} different from both in the structure of the rostrum, bucculae, pronotum, scutellum, membranē, metasternal ^{or} orifices, and abdomen.

Opophylax extenuatus, ^{br} ~~a new species~~ ^{N. sp.}

Dark yellowish-brick colored, thickly punctate everywhere with dusky color. Head slightly ~~excised~~ ^{excised} at apex, sides of juga and clypeus in front of apex almost impunctate, first antennal segment ^{brownish-yellow} brick-red, sprinkled with dusky color, other segments dusky, second and third pale at very apex and fifth at base, three basal segments about equal in length, ^{fourth} 4th almost as long as ^{two} 2 preceding ones together, last longer by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ than ^{penultimate} ~~next to last~~. Pronotum more than twice as wide ^{as long at meson,} ~~in center~~ than long, lobule of apical angles reaching middle of eyes or almost, disc ^{with} has narrow, pale, impunctate transverse line behind midpoint which reaches rear lateral margins just behind ~~the~~ lateral angles. Elytra reach apex of abdomen (σ), ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ or a little shorter (ρ), membrane dusky. Connexivum densely punctate with dusky color, marked with pale spot on middle of margin of segments. Venter a little shiny in center, convex toward apex especially in male, 6th segment (σ) longer in center than ^{preceding two} together, genital segment of male deeply concave, lateral part armed inside with hooked tooth, bottom of concave area ^{with upward} ~~has a downward~~-directed tubercle. Feet ^{brownish-yellow} brick-red, spotted with dusky color. Length σ 6.4 mm., ρ 7.2 mm. Brazil (Minas Gerais and Jatachy in Goyazmy) My collection.

According to the type specimen seen by me Eurystethus Signoreti Dist. belongs to this genus also. Distant says his species differs "in some slight respects" from Mayr's genetic description; wherefore I considered it necessary to make plain here at some length the generic differences.

Eurystethus Mayr

Head in front of eyes has blunt denticle

Juga in front of clypeum contiguous for short space.

1st segment of antenna shorter than 2nd, 5th shorter than 4th.

Insertion of rostrum ^{inserted} close to base of head, rostrum almost reaching past midpoint of venter, second segment reaching rear coxae.

Pronotum has row of 6 ^{to} quite raised tubercles behind midpoint.

Scutellum has 2 raised tubercles at base, post-frenal ^{part} ~~half~~ narrower than ^{half} base of scutellum, sides near apex on both sides elevated, auriculate.

Corium much longer than scutellum, basal part of lateral margin ~~bent back~~ ^{reflexed}

Membrane reticulate.

Mesosternum slightly ^{sulcate} ~~grooved~~ in center.

Orifices ^{produced} ~~drawn out~~ ^{continued} into quite a long groove. ^{sulcus}

Venter slightly ^{sulcate} ~~grooved~~ on basal half.

Opophylax Bergr.

Head in front of eyes has rather long denticle form lobe.

Juga in front of clypeum contiguous for long space.

1st and 2nd antennal segments equal, 5th much longer than 4th.

Insertion of rostrum ^{inserted} a little in front of midpoint of head, rostrum reaches base of venter, second segment reaches middle coxae.

Pronotum lacks tubercles.

Scutellum lacks tubercles, post-frenal ^{part} ~~half~~ wider than ^{half} base of scutellum, sides near apex not elevated.

Corium a tiny bit longer than scutellum, basal part of lateral margin ~~bent~~ ^{not bent} reflexed back.

Membrane ^{with} ~~has~~ simple or ^{furcate} ~~forked~~ veins.

Mesosternum ^{marginally} ~~carinate~~ in center.

Orifices ^{produced} ~~drawn out~~ ^{continued} into a very short groove. ^{sulcus}

Venter ^{sulcate} ~~not~~ grooved.

Eurystethus is therefore much more closely related to Alcippus than to Opophylax.

O. extenebratus differs from O. signoretii in having smaller stature, darker antennae with pale rings, front ^{anterolateral} ~~lateral~~ margins of pronotum denticulate, its (pronotum's) apical angles directed more forward, and ~~the~~ membrane shorter and darker.

IV Cradia, a new genus

Body approximately heart-shaped, slightly depressed behind midpoint. Head very sloping, much shorter than pronotum, almost as wide as long, somewhat ^{flat} ~~above~~,

slightly concave in front of eyes, then roundly narrowing to obtuse apex, jugae and clypeus same length, but jugae above clypeus near apex, ocelli not as far from eyes as from midline of head, antennal tubercles spread open from above, first antennal segment not reaching apex of head, 2nd longer than 3rd, bucculae unelevated, with an angle in front, suddenly ~~cut short~~ ^{truncate} behind, rostrum almost reaching to base of venter, first segment as long as bucculae, second segment shorter than last 2 together. Pronotum strongly sloping in front, apical margin neither elevated nor smooth, quite deeply concave between eyes, obliquely ^{tr}uncate behind eyes, apical angles drawn out into a tooth directed sub-obliquely forward, anterolateral margins blunt, convex, but not smooth, shoulders produced forward and a little outward into a broad process, which slope inward, its apical part inclined downward, its blunt apex opposite base of head, exterior margin of process bluntly angled. Scutellum goes somewhat beyond midpoint of abdomen, as wide as it is long, concave for quite a long way behind midpoint, post-frenal part ^{slightly} a little bit longer than its basal width, quite strongly narrowed toward blunt apex. Orifices ^{produced} drawn out into a very short groove which is elevated at its apex; evaporative area barely reaches midpoint of metapleura, almost straight outside. Elytra extend somewhat beyond apex of abdomen, apical angle of corium rounded, apical margin straight, exocorium a little wide even in basal part, whole costal margin sharp, epipleura broad, concave, membrane has simple or slightly forked veins. Abdomen very little wider than the closed elytra, narrowed and attenuated very much from its broad base toward its apex, sides toward base somewhat rounded, apical angles of segments slightly prominent, second segment of venter ~~simple~~ ("unarmed"), center ~~has~~ with slight blunt elevation. Tibiae smoothly rounded, apex of front ones slightly thickened, ^{sulcate} ~~grooved~~ above.

Almost like the genera Padaeus ^oStål and Arotroconis Berg in structure of pronotum, but very unlike these in form of body, and readily distinguished by structure

of head and all tibiae being smoothly rounded.

Cradia ansata, ^{n. sp} a new species

Reddish-to-brick-red above, punctulate very densely in about the same color (somewhat less densely on corium); 2 thickened granuliform spots in front of mid-point of pronotum, narrow curved callous at basal angles of ~~scutellum~~^{scutellum}, and a tiny spot behind midpoint of corium are white; membrane dusky at apex; brick-red beneath, rose-tinted here and there, more densely and strongly punctulates on pleura, gula and venter more sparsely and finely punctulate, points rose-color or off-color, venter smooth in center in a narrow area, small ~~spot~~^{spot} at all acetabula and at front margin of mesopleura, spiracles and a little ^o slightly dented ^o transverse line behind them dusky-black; rostrum and 1st antennal segment brick-red, the 2nd and 3rd segments white, blackening on apex (other segments missing); feet whitish-brick, sprinkled with little round dusky spots.

Length of body (membrand excluded) ♀ 10mm, width of pronotum 7.5 mm.

North Brazil (Itaituba near river Tapajos)-my collection.

V ^hStictocbilus, a new genus

Body sub-oval, moderately convex. Head a little narrower than apex of pronatum, moderately sloping, wider than long, flat above, part in front of eyes triangular, sides somewhat acute, very slightly concave before eyes, juga contiguous before clypeus and slightly dehiscent, ocelli about twice as far from each other as from eyes, antennal tubercles almost completely separable from above, produced outwardly at apex into small spine, first segment of antennae slightly exceeding apex of head, a little longer than 2nd segment, 3rd a little longer than 1st two together, separated from second segment by a false joint, bucculae low, almost percurrent; not angled in front, gradually disappearing rearward, rostrum reaches middle coxae, first segment shorter than bucculae, second a little bit shorter than last two together, 3rd a little bit longer than 4th. Pronotum moderately sloping, apical margin elevated behind interocular space of head, lateral margins straight,

acute, narrowly reflexed, with row of strong punctures, humeral angles narrowly rounded, not prominent. Scutellum much longer than wide at base, concave for quite a distance behind midpoint, rounded quite narrowly at apex, post-frenal part a little longer than wide, slightly narrowed from its base backward. Orifices ~~drawn out~~ ^{produced} into a short ~~groove~~ ^{truncate sulcus;} suddenly cut off; evaporative area large, obliquely truncate outside. Elytra reach apex of abdomen, apical margin of corium straight, exocorium haphazardly punctate even on basal part, membrane has a few forked veins joined to one or another transverse vein. Abdomen almost entire on sides, rather large spiracles, transversely oval, second segment of venter simple but somewhat raised in center. Tibiae rather flat and marginate above.

Somewhat related to the genus Meneclis ^oStål, but readily distinguished by the structure of the head, etc.

Stictobilus tripunctatus, a new species

Sub-dusky - ochre, punctate with black; punctures on pronotum, scutellum, lower head and pectus stronger and less dense, on upper head, corium, connexivum and venter finer and denser; small spot on base of scutellum and behind midpoint of corium white, smoothish band on middle of venter dusky, spiracles black. Antennae dusky, 4th and 3rd segments almost equal in length (5th missing). Rostrum and feet brick-red, latter sparsely punctate with dusky color. 6th ventral segment of male equal in length (in center) to the 2 preceding ones together; genital segment of male deeply arcuate - concave in center, angles terminating concavity sharp, entire apical margin fringed with pale hairs. Length ♂ 9.2 mm. Brazil (Miras Gerais) - my collection.

VII. ^ZZorcadium, a new genus.

Body obovate, sloping very much from a line between shoulders of pronotum down to apex of the head. Head almost as long as wide, part in front of eyes

almost triangular, very slightly concave in front of eyes, then gradually narrowing toward apex, which is narrowly rounded, lateral margins a little sharp, juga contiguous in front of clypeus, ocelli twice as far from middle line of head as from eyes, antennal tubercles partly separable from above, unarmed antennae reach past base of scutellum, first segment short, not reaching apex of head, second and third almost fused, second very short, shorter by a half than the 1st, third long, as long as the width of the vertex including one eye, 4th segment a little bit shorter than 3rd, 5th and 4th almost same length, bucculae low, percurrent, rostrum reaches hind coxae, first segment as long as bucculae, second shorter than the last two together. Pronotum has blunt carina in center of front half, apical margin smooth and slightly elevated in very narrow area, apical angles have a slightly projecting oblique tooth, anterolateral margins blunt but dentate at intervals, lateral angles produced outward and upward into a long and rather wide process which is scarcely narrower at the apex than at the base, front margins of these processes dentate at intervals, apical margin sigmoid, rear margin quite deeply angularly incised a little past the midpoint. Scutellum subtriangular, width same as length, shorter by a third than upper side of the abdomen, post-frenal part quite strongly narrowed from base, frena reach a little bit past midpoint of scutellum. Orifices drawn out into a long curved ruga, sharp at apex; evaporative area concave outside. Elytra extend a little past apex of abdomen, apical margin of corium almost straight, membrane has a few simple or slightly forked veins. Abdomen sharply narrowed from wide base toward apex, very slightly rounded on sides, entire, second segment of venter produced into a spine which extends to the front margin of the hind coxae, apical angles of 6th (σ) segment produced backwards into spine. Femurs extend in tooth at apex; tibiae grooved above, front ones a little bit shorter than femurs, hind ones quite a bit shorter.

A noteworthy genus, halfway between, as it were, the genera Thoreyella Spin.

and Myota Spin., more closely related to the former, but very distinct because of the structure of the head, the antennae, and the pronotum, and the longer frena.

^z
Torcadium ^ttruncatum Fallou

Brick-red, punctate moderately densely and quite strongly with dusky color, cicat^{ri}ical areas and inter-humeral band on pronotum tinged with dusky color, teeth of lateral margins and apex of lateral margins of processes of pronotum black, spot on scutellum on each side at lateral concavity and veins of membrane dusky, middle of venter smooth over quite a wide area; antennae chestnut-color, for a short distance erectly tomentose; rostrum and feet brick-red. Abdomen a little bit wider than closed elytra, spiracles the same color (as their background), 6th ventral segment of male almost as long as the two preceding ones together (in center), genital segment of male has prominent carina extending beyond apical margin, center deeply concave, bottom of concavity (which is almost straight) wider than aperture, lateral margins of concavity carino-elevated.

Length ♂ 7mm, width between apices of humeral processes 7.5mm.

Euschistus truncatus Fallou, Naturaliste 1888, p. 36.

Brazil (Minas Geraes) - I described the type.