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Article **XXVIII**.—NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN HEMIPTERA,
CHIEFLY FROM AUSTRALIA, IN THE AMERICAN
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BY E. BERGROTH.

THYREOCORIDÆ.

Blæna setosa Walk.

Distant has placed *Macrymenus membranaceus* Sign. as a synonym of *Blæna setosa*, but if I have interpreted Walker's species correctly, as I think I have, they are specifically distinct. In *membranacea* the hind tibiæ of the male are curved basally and apically, the basal curvature turning its concavity inward, the apical curvature outward; in *setosa* the hind tibiæ are perfectly straight in both sexes. The head and pronotum are also more longly setose in *setosa*. Walker says in his description: "corium bilobed on the exterior border," meaning the apical margin with the expression "exterior border." New South Wales.

COREIDÆ.

HYOCEPHALARIA.

Hyocephalus aprugnus Bergr.

Brachypterous form: Pronotum slightly narrowing from the base to the apex, much narrower than the width across the hemelytra, slightly broader than its median length, at the apex as broad as the head, lateral margins a little rounded, slightly reflected from the apex to beyond the middle, then scarcely reflected at all, basal margin moderately sinuate, posterior part of propleuræ not visible from above outside the pronotal lateral margins. Hemelytra about twice the length of the scutellum, with no membrane, lateral margin of corium rounded, more strongly so behind the middle, apical angle rounded, apical margin somewhat sinuately oblique, forming jointly with the apical margin of the other corium a continuous arched sinuosity. Length ♀ 12 mm. The third antennal joint, which was lacking in the type, is about half the length of the second joint. New South Wales.

After a renewed study of this extraordinary genus, for which even a separate family has been proposed, I find that, the very aberrant venation and the position of the antennæ notwithstanding, it can be included as a

division in the family Coreidæ, to be placed near Stål's Division Cyllararia, founded on the single genus *Cyllarus* Stål, with which *Hyocephalus* has the *facies* and several characters in common. The male sex of *Hyocephalus* is still unknown.

MYODOCHIDÆ.

Cænocoris augur Stål.

In fresh specimens the ground-color of the membrane is blue and the sterna are covered with a bluish bloom except the hind borders of the propleura and mesopleura which are velvety black. Queensland (Brisbane, *H. Edwards*).

HENICOCEPHALIDÆ.

Henicocephalus aërius n. sp.

Fuscous, the knees broadly pale testaceous, the head, pronotum, and scutellum thickly pilose. The postocular lobe of the head narrower than the breadth across the eyes, about as long as broad, seen in profile more elevated than the anteocular part, antennæ shortly and rather densely pilose with scattered exerted long hairs intermixed especially on the fourth joint, first joint passing the apex of head, third joint shorter than second and fourth which are of equal length. Pronotum with the fore lobe half as broad as the median lobe, which has a 1-shaped impression in the middle and on either side an oblique impression emitting a short branch outward and forward, hind lobe three-fourths broader than the median lobe, longitudinally feebly carinated in the middle, its basal margin very slightly obtusangularly sinuate. Scutellum moderately convex. Hemelytra rather longly passing apex of abdomen, discal cell closed. Wings longer than abdomen. Abdomen on the sides fringed with hairs. Legs pilose, fore femora moderately incrassated, fore tibia at apex almost as broad as the femora in the middle. Length with hemelytra 7 mm. New South Wales.

Allied to *H. tasmanicus* Westw., but with the pronotal base less sinuate and unicolorous hemelytra.

REDUVIIDÆ.

Piestolestes nov. gen.

Body strongly depressed. Head horizontal, longer than pronotum, postocular part shorter than anteocular part, transverse impression between the eyes curved, antennæ a little farther distant from the apex of the head than from the eyes, first joint shorter than the head, second joint much shorter than first, third a little longer than second, rostrum reaching base of head, first joint much shorter than anteocular

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part of head, reaching base of antennæ or even shorter, second joint two times longer than first. Pronotum constricted and transversely impressed near the middle, anterior lobe at the base foveately longitudinally impressed with the apical angles acutely prominent, basal margin of posterior lobe confluent with the posterior lateral margins without forming an angle, narrowly reflected, lateral angles rounded, not prominent. Fore femora with a double series of spines beneath, much longer than the tibiæ. Middle and hind femora and tibiæ subequal in length.

Type: *P. lineatus*.

To this genus also belong *Havinthus obscurus* Bergr. and, in all probability, *H. trochanteratus* Dist., in the description of which the shape of the pronotal apical angles and the length of the rostral joints and of the tibiæ are not mentioned.

The genus is allied to *Havinthus* Stål, from which it differs by the much shorter basal joint of the rostrum, the acutely prominent pronotal apical angles, the spined fore femora, and by the tibiæ, especially the first pair, being much shorter.

Piestolestes lineatus n. sp.

Piceous black, corium a little paler, connexivum through its whole length traversed by a longitudinal very densely and shortly tomentose whitish ochraceous line, trochanters red. Head with a short but rather deep impressed longitudinal line between the eyes in front of the transverse impression, distance between eyes and base of antennæ as long as the longitudinal diameter of the eyes, the whole underside and the sides and upper surface of the postocular part granulated, second antennal joint about as long as the distance between the inner margins of the eyes, last two joints tawny, first rostral joint reaching base of antennæ. Pronotum as long as broad, anterior lobe smooth, its apical border slightly wrinkled and granulate, posterior lobe finely but not densely transversely rugulose. Scutellum with a median triangular impression which is covered with a thick but short grayish tomentosity. Hemelytra (♀) reaching base of dorsal genital segment. Connexivum longitudinally strigose, entirely exposed but not broad. Venter very finely transversely strigulose. Fore femora granulated, middle and hind femora more sparingly so. Length ♀ 13 mm. Queensland (*H. Edwards*).

Allied to *P. obscurus* Bergr., but differently colored with basal joint of rostrum distinctly longer and the pronotal apical angles a little less acutely prominent.

N. B. In the genus *Havinthus* the rostrum reaches the fore coxæ, its basal joint is but slightly shorter than the anteocular part of the head, the second joint much less than two times longer than the first, the apical angles of the pronotum are rounded, the fore femora are not spined, the fore tibiæ reach the trochanters, and the middle and hind tibiæ are longer than the femora. As type of this genus I herewith fix *H. longiceps* Stål, with which *H. pentatomus* H. Sch. is apparently congeneric.

Ectomocoris ornatus Stål.

Apterous form: Lobes of pronotum of equal breadth, anterior lobe almost four times longer than posterior lobe. Scutellum much broader than long, reaching the middle of metanotum, its sides rounded, the apex prolonged in a short robust upturned spine. Mesonotum with a lateral tubercle on each side. Hemelytra rudimentary, forming two blue scales which are exteriorly rounded and transversely wrinkled behind the middle and do not reach posterior margin of pronotum, with the surface of which they are fused. ♀. New South Wales (*H. Edwards*).

Hermillus edo n. sp.

Piceous, a spot on each side behind the upper part of the eyes, a narrow apical ring to the first antennal joint and the second joint beneath testaceous, corium with an oval orange-yellow spot touching the middle of the apical margin, veins of membrane obscurely testaceous, abdomen brownish testaceous, apical half of fore and middle femora and apical third of hind femora cinnabar red, base and apex of tibiae and the tarsi testaceous; slightly shining, hemelytra, except basal part of costal margin, opaque. Head as long as posterior pronotal lobe, beneath with a dense but very short pilosity intermixed with scattered long hairs, above remotely and shortly pilose, posterior margin of eyes viewed from the side rather deeply sinuate below the middle, antennae pilose, first joint subglabrous, as long as the anteocular part of the head, second joint as long as the pronotum, linear from the apex to the middle, then somewhat incrassated toward the base, rostrum above with a few long erect hairs, beneath more densely but rather shortly pilose, basal joint reaching base of antennae, second joint a little longer than first. Pronotum one-fifth broader than long, anterior lobe bluntly remotely sculptured, apical angles obtusely tuberculate, posterior lobe smooth, median longitudinal impression not reaching base with a series of large impressed points, intrahumeral longitudinal impressions transversely rugose, lateral angles rounded, a little prominent. Scutellum at apex produced in a rather robust, compressed, slightly upturned spine. Hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen. Wings somewhat infuscated. Venter transversely rugulose, the last three segments moreover very finely punctured in places, male genital segment transversely impressed before apex, genital styles incrassated toward apex. The spongy pit of the fore tibiae occupying their apical fourth. Length ♂ 19.5 mm. West Africa (Liberia, *Miss Mahoney*).

Broader than *H. geniculatus* Sign., differently colored and with the basal joint of the antennae shorter.

N. B. *Hermillus rufipes* Schout. (December, 1902) is identical with *Cerilocus histrio* Dist. (September, 1902). It was correctly placed in *Cerilocus* by Distant. Dr. Schouteden is not to blame for having placed it in *Hermillus*, for I had seen his species before it was described and had by an oversight marked it as "*Hermillus* n. sp." Schouteden described the species from Cameroon, but he has informed me that the label was probably wrong; it is an East African species.

Stenotæmus edwardsii n. sp.

Longly pilose, ground-color of body, including hemelytra antennæ and legs, whitish. Head with two pale fuscous vittæ on the upper side of the postocular part, sometimes entirely palely infuscated, postocular part with two conical tubercles, rostrum more or less infuscated or blackened, especially the shining second joint, first antennal joint a little longer than prothorax, with four brownish annuli, second joint slightly shorter than first, its apical half and the two last joints infuscated, third joint a little longer than the fore tarsi, fourth joint somewhat longer than third, acuminate at apex; pilosity of first antennal joint and of the basal half of the second joint moderately long and thick with very long apically curved hairs mixed in with it, apical half of second joint and the two last joints shortly pilose. Pronotum with four pale brownish vittæ on the anterior tumid part of the fore lobe, interior vittæ broad, exterior vittæ narrow, posterior petiolated part of this lobe a little shorter than the apical part, posterior lobe, except the blunt median ridge and the basal margin, suffused with pale brown, its disk armed with two strong slightly divergent conical tubercles. Scutellar and postocutellar spine obliquely ascending. Hemelytra glabrous except costal margin which is fringed with rather short curved hairs, mesocorium margined with fuscous along the veins bordering it interiorly and apically, anterior cell of membrane more or less palely infuscated in the middle without transverse veins, posterior membranal cell with a large oblique subtriangular fuscous blotch enclosing an irregular ramose whitish vein, interior apical cell broadly infuscated at the interior border with two or three cretaceous white transverse veins, exterior apical cell infuscated except at the interior border and sometimes in the middle, and with an irregular median ramose whitish vein, terminal cell fuscous, the veins separating the apical cells from the posterior cell and from each other cretaceous white. Abdomen beneath more or less infuscated at the sides and toward the apex. Legs with very long whitish pilosity, the hairs of the middle and hind tibiæ becoming gradually shorter toward the apex, femora with four brown annuli, fore tibiæ with three and the other tibiæ with two brown annuli in their basal half, base of middle and hind femora and extreme apex of middle and hind tibiæ also brownish, apex of fore tarsi and the whole middle and hind tarsi fuscous, the brown annuli of the four posterior legs bearing, besides the ordinary long pilosity, a shorter and thicker brown tomentosity; fore coxæ as long as the apical tumid part of the prothorax, fore femora a little shorter than the pronotum, their spinelets and those of the tibiæ or at least their tips black, basal spine of femora rather strong, slightly curved. Length without membrane ♂ 8.5-9, ♀ 10 mm., with membrane ♂ 10.5-11, ♀ 12 mm.

Male: distance between inner margins of eyes as broad as an eye; abdomen narrow, linear, the angles of its segments not prominent, genital segment at apex with two straight slender parallel processes, claspers slender, curved at apex, passing apex of the processes.

Female: distance between inner margins of eyes almost twice broader than an eye; abdomen dilated, elongately suboval, with the margin triangularly lobed at the junction of the segments (except the junction of segments 1 and 2), the two median lobes on each side being larger and more prominent and each lobe consisting of an outer and an inner portion belonging respectively to the outer and inner margin of the connexivum. Victoria (*H. Edwards*).

anterior lobe almost four times longer than broad, reaching the apex in a short robust upturned

Hemelytra rudimentary, and transversely wrinkled pronotum, with the surface (wards).

of the eyes, a narrow apical with testaceous, corium with apical margin, veins of membrane, apical half of fore and hind tibiae red, base and apex of tibiae except basal part of costal margin, beneath with a dense but above remotely and shortly rather deeply sinuate below as the anteocular part of the pronotum from the apex to the middle, above with a few long erect hairs, basal joint reaching base of pronotum one-fifth broader than the middle, angles obtusely tuberculate, not reaching base with a few dark spots, alar impressions transversely produced, callus at apex produced in a narrow line, hemelytra reaching apex of pronotum, reversely rugulose, the last segments, male genital segment dilated toward apex. The length ♂ 19.5 mm.

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(1902) is identical with *Ceritopis* correctly placed in *Ceritopis* for having placed it in *Ceritopis* as described and had by an author who described the species *Ceritopis* which was probably wrong;

* Seems to be allied to the insufficiently described *S. bispinosus* Westw., but as the markings of the hemelytra in that species are apparently quite different, there can be little doubt that it is distinct.

N. B. In this genus the posterior part of the outer apical cell is separated from the remainder of the cell by an oblique vein running from near the end of the narrowly prolonged outer apical part of the corium to the apex of the membrane; this cell I call the terminal cell.—Signoret, Stål and Horváth in their descriptions of species of this genus have misinterpreted the females as males. The male sex was obviously unknown to these authors.

MIRIDÆ.

Lygus neovalesicus n. sp.

Pale greenish testaceous, sometimes slightly rufescent beneath, extreme apex of cuneus and apical half of last tarsal joints fuscous, membrane subhyaline with pale greenish or testaceous veins, a spot at the outer apical angle of the inner cell and at the apex of the outer cell, and a short oblique fascia behind the apex of the cuneus pale fuscous gray. Head transverse, more so in the male, vertex margined, slightly narrower (♂) or a little broader (♀) than an eye, clypeus separated from forehead by a distinct impression, its base opposite base of antennæ, eyes viewed from the side almost perpendicular, occupying the whole (♂) or three-fourths (♀) of the head's height, rostrum slightly passing base of abdomen, antennæ longer than the body (without membrane), first joint as long as the distance between the scrobes, second joint more than three times longer than first and one-third longer than breadth of pronotum, sublinear, last two joints together a little shorter than second, fourth a little longer than half the length of third. Pronotum finely transversely striolate, scarcely punctured, with very short pale pubescence, more than one-half broader than its median length and three times broader posteriorly than at apex, lateral margins scarcely rounded, collar very narrow. Scutellum very finely transversely wrinkled. Hemelytra passing apex of abdomen by half (♀) or three-fourths (♂) the length of the membrane, finely punctured, clothed with decumbent pallid hairs, cuneus somewhat (♀) or considerably (♂) passing apex of abdomen, inner cell of membrane a little longer than cuneus, its inner apical angle rounded. Abdomen beneath with whitish decumbent hairs. Femora with two short divergent bristles at apex, spinelets of tibiæ brownish testaceous without darker points at their base, hind tibiæ four times longer than the tarsi. Length ♂ 3.9, ♀ 4.3 mm., with membrane ♂ ♀ 5.2 mm. New South Wales.

Closely allied to the cosmopolitan *L. apicalis* Fieb. and very similar to its variety *prasina* Reut., but readily distinguished by the considerably longer second antennal joint and some other details of structure.