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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.

SCUTELLERIDÆ

✓ 1. *Cosmocoris pulcherrimus* C. BANKS (1909), of which Mr. BANKS kindly sent me a type, is identical with *C. cingulatus* BREDD., of which a preliminary diagnose appeared in 1905 and a full description in 1912.

PENTATOMIDÆ

✓ 2. *Ectenus mesoleucus* n. sp. — Elongato-ovalis, supra subopacus, smaragdineus, parce irregulariter (in pronoto subtrivittatum) ochraceo-conspersus, mesocorio (basi et apice exceptis), endocorio (basi excepta) areaque basali triangulari scutelli medium hujus attingente in purpureum vergentibus, margine apicali pronoti (pone oculos interrupto), carina laterali-marginali prothoracis ab apice ultra medium (summo margine piceo excepto), maculis tribus irregularibus basalibus scutelli (lateralibus majoribus ad angulos positis), parte fere tota postfrenali scutelli dimidioque exteriore marginis apicalis corii stramineis, capite, pronoto scutelloque fortiter sat dense punctatis, hoc intra dimidium apicale frenorum densius et minus fortiter punctato, parte postfrenali straminea usque ad apicem remòte fusco-punctulata, corio quam pronoto háud remotius sed multo subtilius punctato, exocorio nonnihil fortius et densius punctato; subtus flavo-testaceus, vitta lata laterali capitis et pectoris (in dimidio posteriore mesopleuræ interrupta et ad marginem posticum metapleuræ dilatata) smaragdinea, vitta sublaterali ventris cum spiraculis nigra, macula media segmenti sexti picea, lobis genitalibus basalibus feminae macula magna rotundata nigra notatis. Caput pronoto distincte brevius, cum oculis apice pronoti paullulo latius; inter oculos et tubercula antennifera parallelum, parte anteculari subæque lata ac longa, rostro medium segmenti tertii ventris subattingente, flavo-testaceo, articulo ultimo nigro, antennis fusco-nigris, ima basi articularum

trium ultimorum et summo apice articuli tertii quartique pallide flavis, articulo primo triente sua apicali apicem capitis superante, secundo primo duplo longiore, tertio secundo æquilongo, quarto tertio fere 2.3 longiore, quinto quarto nonnihil brevior. Pronotum ante medium transversim leviter impressum, angulis apicalibus extus breviter dentatis, marginibus lateralibus paullum pone medium leviter sinuatis, ante sinum levissime rotundatis pone sinum reclinatis, angulis lateralibus leviter prominulis, subrectis. Scutellum pone frena angustum. Pectus lateribus parce fortiter punctatis, area evaporativa etiam dimidium posticum mesopleuræ occupante. Corium basin segmenti sexti abdominis attingens; membrana triente sua apicali apicem abdominis superans, pellucida, opalino-subcanescens, area transversa basali nigricante, venis paucis, crassis, fuscis. Abdomen hemelytris paullo latius, connexivo confluentem viridinigro-punctato, macula elongata laterali segmentorum flavo testacea fere impunctata, angulis apicalibus acute prominulis, fuscis, ventre sublævi, solum in vitta sublaterali nigra nonnihil intra spiracula punctis perpaucis acervatis prædito, sulco medio usque ad medium segmenti quinti extenso. Pedes nigri, coxis, trochanteribus, basi femorum, notulis parvis femorum partis nigrae et tiliarum, harum sulco superiore, apice tiliarum posticarum articulisque duobus primis tarsorum flavidis. Long. ♀ (sine membr.) 17.5 mill.

Differs from *E. generosus* STÅL by shorter head, distinctly punctate broadly stramineous apical part of scutellum, much longer ventral furrow, etc. The type, communicated by Mr. Banks, bears the number 13,031.

✓ 3. Mr. BANKS has sent me a specimen of the insect recorded and figured by him (Philipp. Journ. Sc. IV, p. 560, pl. II, fig. 9) under the name *Dalpuda tagalica* STÅL. It is not *tagalica*, but *D. aspersa* AM. S. of a different group of the genus, characterized by tumid, inwardly strongly bisulcated pronotal 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* MORSCH., being closely related to some other species of the genus.

ARADIDÆ

5. In Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 597 DISTANT says: « *Barcinus* is allied to the genus recently proposed by BANKS, *Acantharadus* [not *Acantharades* 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

understood the remark (written in German) immediately following my description of *Dysodius quaternarius*, he would have seen that I then (1886) knew *Barcinus* only from description and regarded it as doubtfully distinct from the older genus *Dysodius*. 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 *Dysodius* as distinct genera, they are very closely allied and I still regard *Acantharadus* as more allied to *Dysodius* than to *Barcinus*. DISTANT adds: « More strangely still, BERGROTH 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 « juga porrect, stylate, passing tylus by its own length », and this character, clearly shown in his own figure, is absent in that given by BERGROTH ». The structure of the head is, however, only seemingly dissimilar in the two specimens and the difference is owing to the juga 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 juga are failing. This variability in the development of these granules is of common occurrence in the Aradids. 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 brevior ». 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 *N. medius* BERGR. (1894).

COREIDÆ

7. *Clavigralla acantharis* FABR. (redescribed 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.

MYODOCHIDÆ

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, *Pygæus*. As the name *Salacia* is preoccupied I have used the name *Cligenes* for this genus as understood by STÅL. The name *Pygæus* being also preoccupied KIRKALDY substituted the name *Antillocoris* for it. KIRKALDY was also perfectly right in considering the two divisions as distinct genera, but, not knowing that *Pygæus* was the same as the division *aa*, he proposed the name *Botocudo* for this division. DISTANT has also united *Microcoris* BERGR. 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 another division [*Lethæaria*], although it in all other characters is identical with *Antillocoris*. After examination of many specimens of *Microcoris* and other exotic Myodochinæ 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 *Lethæaria* with the *Rhyparochromaria* 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*).

Antillocoris KIRK.

(*Salacia* STÅL, div. *aa*; *Pygæus* UHL.;
Cligenes BERGR. ex p. 1895 and DIST. ex p. 1903;
Botocudo KIRK.; *Microcoris* BERGR.)

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

Antillocoris Banksi n. sp. — Oblongo-ovalis, piceus, articulo ultimo antennarum, rostro, hemelytris pedibusque testaceis, corio ante medium macula costali piceo-nigra notato. Capit vix punctulatum, articulo primo rostri primo antennarum paullulo longiore, articulo secundo antennarum primo paullo longiore, tertio primo et quarto secundo æquilongis. Pronotum sublaeve, brevissime puberulum, pone medium transversim levissime impressum, basi et apice truncatum, lateribus subrectum. Scutellum punctulatum, commissura clavi plus quam duplo longius. Hemelytra apicem abdominis attingentia, corio punctulato, pilositate longiuscula subsericea ochracea vestito. Abdomen subtus laeve, adpresse puberulum. Articulæ primus tarsorum posticorum ceteris unitis duplo longior. Long. ♂ 2.8 mill.

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 *Diniella glabrata* STAL.

REDUVIIDÆ

9. From the figures of *Sphedanolestes xanthopygus* C. BANKS (Philipp. Journ. Sc. IV, pl. I, ff. 6 and 6a) it is clear that this insect has nothing to do with *Sphedanolestes*, but I am unable to place it without seeing a specimen.

BEITRAG ZUR KENNTNIS DER CETONIDEN

von I. Moser

XII

Coelorrhina Preissi Mos. — Die Art wurde von mir in der Deut. ent. Zeitschr., 1912, p. 560, nach einem einzelnen kleinen ♂ beschrieben. Inzwischen habe ich die Art in Anzahl erhalten und will deshalb meine Beschreibung ergänzen. Die Grösse des ♂ schwankt zwischen 22-35 mill. ohne Kopf. Letzterer ist schwarz oder braun, das Halsschild ist braun, die Flügeldecken sind olivgrün, mehr oder weniger bräunlich schimmernd. Das Abdomen ist bei dem typischen Exemplar rotbraun gefärbt, ist aber bei man anderen mir vorliegenden Exemplaren grün, mehr oder weniger bräunlich schimmernd. Die Schienen sind bei dem beschriebenen Exemplar schwarzbraun, gewöhnlich aber rotbraun. Die Tarsen sind schwarz oder braun. Beim ♀ ist der Clypeus violett gefärbt, rot punktiert, in der Mitte weilläufig, an den Seiten dicht rot. Er ist vorn etwas verbreitert, sein Vorderrand ist aufgebogen, nicht ausgebuchtet. Die Vorderschienen des ♀ sind dreizählig, die Mittel- und Hinterschienen tragen in der Mitte des Aussenrandes einen kräftigen Zahn.

Pedinorrhina cinctipennis n. sp. — ♂. — Clypeo nigro, vertice punctato, clypeo aciculato; prothorace nigro, punctato, subtiliter sparsim punctato, juxta margines laterales in posteriore parte aciculato; scutello nigro, lateraliter remote punctato; elytris flavis, singulo nigro-cincto, irregulariter punctatis, apice lateribusque in posteriore parte strigillatis; pygidio aciculato, rubro, medio nigro. Subtus nigra, pectoris abdominisque lateribus fovearibusque rufis. — Long. 17 mill.

Hab. : Congo français (H' Chari-Tchad).

Eine durch die Färbung der Flügeldecken ausgezeichnete Art. Der Kopf ist schwarz, der Scheitel und die Mitte der Stirn sind punktiert, die Seiten der letzteren und der Clypeus sind nadelrissig. Das schwarze Halsschild hat braune Seitenränder. Es ist sehr fein und zerstreut, nach den Seiten zu ein wenig kräftiger und enger punktiert, neben den Seitenrändern befinden sich im vorderen Teile kurze Nadelrisse. Das Schildchen ist schwarz, fein punktiert, seine Mitte ist glatt. Die Flügeldecken sind gelb und ist jeder ringsum schwarz gesäumt. Sie sind unregelmässig punktiert, vor dem Hinterrande und im hinteren Teile neben den Seitenrändern quer gestrichelt. Das nadelrissige Pygidium ist rot mit schwarzer Mitte.