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XLVI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XIX. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions refer to species recently acquired by the British Museum, of which a collection from the neighbourhood of the Abutsi River, Nigeria, is the most important.

Examples and types of the newly described species collected during the Grant and Forbes expedition to the island of Sokotra have now been added to the National Collection, and some remarks are submitted on the list already published and a fuller and revised enumeration proposed.

I.—RHYNCHOTA FROM THE ETHIOPIAN REGION.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Neodius æthiopicus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, somewhat thickly fuscously punctate, the marginal punctures to basal half of scutellum and to the median vein of corium almost constituting linear narrow fasciæ; fourth and fifth joints of antennæ black; margins of body beneath strongly blackly punctate, on abdomen the punctures forming two somewhat broad sublateral fasciæ;

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antennæ with the second, fourth, and fifth joints almost sub-equal in length; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; head about as broad (including eyes) as long, lateral margins anteriorly narrowed and convexly rounded, cleft between the lateral lobes, which do not quite meet; pronotum with the lateral margins slightly convexly oblique, the anterior angles laterally prominent beyond eyes, the lateral angles non-prominent; membrane shining ochraceous; legs punctured with fuscous; tibiæ strongly sulcated above.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Nigeria: Abutsi River (Brit. Mus.).

Neodius angulatus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, blackly punctate, the punctures forming about six longitudinal fasciæ on pronotum and two on scutellum; the corium is slightly brownish, with the lateral area ochraceous, the punctures margining the median vein forming a narrow linear fascia; membrane obscure greyish; extreme lateral margins to head, apical and subapical annulations to femora, basal and apical annulations to tibiæ, nearly apical half of rostrum, broad sublateral punctate fasciæ to sternum and abdomen (broadest on abdomen, where it encloses a central ochraceous line), discal transverse abdominal spots, and abdominal apex black; basal joint of antennæ short, creamy white, its base picous; second joint fuscous, lineately black above; head about as broad (including eyes) as long, its margins a little reflexed, convexly rounded at apex, cleft between the lateral lobes, which do not quite meet; pronotum with the anterior angles distinctly prominently dentate, the posterior lateral angles more longly dentate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Nigeria: Abutsi River (Brit. Mus.).

Genus ECTMETOCARA.

Ectmetocara, Bergr. Rev. d'Entom. x. p. 214 (1891), n. nom.

Candace, Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 76 (1870), nom. præocc.

Ectmetocara virescens, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium metallic green; membrane cupreous; apex of scutellum, legs, head beneath, rostrum, sternum and coxæ, and base of lateral margin to corium luteous; abdomen beneath dark brownish ochraceous; an oblique fascia on each side of prosternum, lateral

areas of meso- and metasterna, and lateral margins and apex of abdomen more or less dark olivaceous; connexivum above and beneath piceous, spotted with luteous; antennæ ochraceous, with dark marginal lines, apical joint piceous, with its base ochraceous; tibiæ strongly sulcated above, their margins linearly piceous; second joint of antennæ longest, third and fourth subequal; pronotum with the lateral angles very broadly rounded, finely granulate, and obscurely transversely rugulose; scutellum distinctly transversely rugulose; corium very finely granulate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long., ♂ 15, ♀ 20 millim.; exp. pronot. angl., ♂ 9, ♀ $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Nigeria: Abutsi River (Brit. Mus.).

Gonopsis recurva, sp. n.

Reddish brown; lateral and basal margins of head, a transverse central discal line to anterior lobe of pronotum, a central line (posteriorly evanescent) and sublateral fasciæ to scutellum, lateral margins of corium, and a longitudinal fascia on each lateral disk of sternum luteous; an irregular central patch on anterior area of pronotum, the anterior tibiæ, a lateral fascia on each side of sternum, stigmata, and a narrow fascia (extending about halfway from base) black; antennæ with the second, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length, apical half of fifth ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral margins of the anterior lobe serrate, the posterior lateral angles angularly produced, their apices distinctly recurved, a carinately raised slightly curved line between them, in front of which the surface is finely rugulose, and behind which it is strongly rugulose; scutellum transversely rugulose; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane greyish white, only just passing base of anal segment.

Long. 15 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. Tanganyika (Brit. Mus.).

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.

Aphanus mirabilis, sp. n.

Head piceous, thickly palely pilose, the apex ochraceous; antennæ black, under surface of first joint, and fourth joint (excluding apex), luteous; pronotum luteous, brownly punctate, the margins and a central longitudinal line impunctate, two large spots occupying nearly the whole of anterior lobe and four spots in transverse series on posterior lobe black;

scutellum black, two lateral fasciæ meeting beyond middle and the extreme apex luteous; corium luteous, clavus (excluding outer margin), a sublaval elongate spot, a large somewhat rounded discal spot a little beyond middle, and a spot at apical angle black; membrane black, its apical margin luteous; body beneath piceous black, opaque; rostrum, margins of prosternum, posterior margins of metasternum, lateral margins of abdomen, coxæ, trochanters, and legs luteous; first joint of antennæ shorter than head, but passing its apex, second and fourth joints subequal in length; scutellum coarsely punctate, except on luteous fasciæ; corium coarsely punctate, apices of tarsi black.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Fernando Po: St. Isabel (Brit. Mus.).

A Lygæid with the bright coloration of a Pyrrhocorid.

Fam. Hydrometridæ.

Rhagovelia maculata, sp. n.

Piceous black; anterior margin of pronotum, base of first joint of antennæ, connexivum above and beneath, base of rostrum, acetabula, coxæ, trochanters, bases of femora above, and the greater part of femora beneath luteous; hemelytra with a narrow streak at base, two short parallel subbasal streaks, two other parallel elongate spots a little before middle, and a small spot at about centre of inner margin bluish grey; antennæ, legs, and margins of pronotum somewhat longly pilose; first joint of antennæ longest, outwardly curved, second and fourth subequal, each slightly shorter than third.

One winged and five apterous specimens.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Nigeria: Abutsi River (Brit. Mus.).

Metrocoris æthiops.

Apterous.—♂. Ochraceous; antennæ (excluding base), eyes, apex of rostrum, margins and a central line to pronotum, anterior and posterior margins, a central line and a curved dentate fascia near each lateral margin to mesonotum, margins and a central line to metanotum, lateral abdominal and posterior segmental margins above, margins of posterior coxæ above, a sublateral fasciate line (not reaching base) and basal margin of sternum, and a lineate spot on intermediate acetabula black; anterior femora ochraceous, with a fuscous line above; anterior tibiæ and

tarsi and intermediate and posterior legs fuscous. Ovate, widest in the middle; first joint of antennæ long, strongly but sparsely serrate beneath, second and fourth joints shortest and subequal in length, third a little longer than either second or fourth; anterior femora with a few long hairs or bristles beneath, the femora and tibiæ about equal in length, intermediate tibiæ not much more than half the length of femora, posterior tibiæ less than half the length of femora.

♀. Antennæ with the first joint ochraceous, its extreme apex black.

Long., ♂ 4, ♀ 3 millim.; max. breadth, ♂ ♀, 2 millim.

Hab. Nigeria: Abutsi River (Brit. Mus.).

Metrocoris natalensis, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous; antennæ (excluding base), head with eyes, a broad transverse curved fascia between their posterior areas connected centrally with base, a rounded spot before apex, and an angulated linear spot at inner margin of eyes, pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins, a central longitudinal fascia, a waved transverse fascia near base, and a large elongate spot on each lateral area connected with anterior margin, transverse dorsal segmental abdominal fasciæ, irregular macular markings to intermediate and posterior coxæ, longitudinal lines to femora, the tibiæ and tarsi, and apex of rostrum black; body broad, widening to intermediate and posterior coxæ; head broad, its apex rounded; rostrum with the third joint almost twice as long as first and second together; antennæ with the first joint shorter than second and third together; anterior femora and tibiæ almost equally long.

Long., ♀, $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim.; max. breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Natal: Pirie Bush (*A. N. Stenning*, Brit. Mus.).

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Tribelocephala oculata, sp. n.

Chocolate-brown; eyes black; antecular portion of head, antennæ, rostrum, legs, and venation to corium ochraceous; body beneath brownish ochraceous, lateral margins broadly ochraceous; eyes meeting on upper surface of head; antennæ pilose, first joint robust, a little shorter than second, second and remaining joints luteous; pronotum with the posterior angles rounded; membrane a little darker in hue than corium, very broad and considerably longer than corium.

Long. 7 millim.

Fernando Po (Brit. Mus.).

This species is, so far as known at present, unique in having the eyes meeting on upper surface of head.

SYNONYMICAL NOTE.

Dr. Bergroth (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1903, p. 297) has referred to four species of Tingididæ from South Africa which I recently described under the genus *Phatnoma*, and states that three of these belong to the allied genus *Gonycentrum* (*Telia*, Fieb., nom. præocc.). He also writes: "La structure du pronotum est la seule différence valable entre ces deux genres." In these statements I do not think the writer has shown his usual acumen. The structure of the pronotum is not the only good dividing character between these two genera; the transverse raised lines to the discoidal and subcostal areas of the elytra constitute a distinct character of *Phatnoma*, not found in *Gonycentrum*, besides which the structure of the head in both genera, as shown by Fieber's excellent figures, is another point of division.

The three species I have described and figured under the genus *Phatnoma* cannot therefore be placed in *Gonycentrum*, as Dr. Bergroth definitely states, and if they are to be separated from the first-named it must be by the construction of a new genus. To separate species from a genus to which they have most affinity and place them in another to which they do not belong tends rather to obscurantism than to correction.

II.—RHYNCHOTA FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION AND CHINA.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Sepontia formosa, sp. n.

Head black, coarsely and thickly punctate; pronotum ochraceous, basal area from between the lateral angles and a large spot on each side of anterior margin black, the basal area strongly and coarsely punctured, some scattered black punctures on each central lateral area and at centre of anterior area, the lateral margins levigate; scutellum black, thickly and coarsely punctate, with two very large transverse luteous levigate spots near anterior margin; corium black, thickly and coarsely punctate, ochraceous at base; body

beneath ochraceous, sternum coarsely brownly punctate, disk of abdomen black; legs brownish ochraceous, spotted with fuscous; antennæ with first and second joints brownish ochraceous, remainder mutilated.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Hab. Malayan Archipelago: Tomia (Brit. Mus.).

Fam. Hydrometridæ.

Subfam. *VELINÆ*.

ALARDUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate; pronotum narrow, longer than broad, posteriorly angularly produced, the areas before and behind the latitude of the lateral angles about equal, lateral margins slightly and obscurely reflexed, lateral angles subnodulose; antennæ pilose, first joint longest, second, third, and fourth joints subequal; hemelytra not quite reaching abdominal apex; legs pilose, posterior legs a little longest, the tibiæ distinctly longest; tarsi three-jointed, intermediate tarsi scarcely longer than the posterior tarsi.

Alardus typicus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ferruginous, the last (excluding central fascia and lateral margins) fuscous; hemelytra brownish ochraceous, with a discal longitudinal line and suffusions on apical area piceous; basal angles, three large spots (one elongate and apical, one anteriorly rounded at about one third from apex, one linear and submarginal), and a number of minute spots on apical half greyish white; body beneath piceous, palely pilose; connexivum above and beneath, acetabula, coxæ, and legs luteous; femora with a subapical annulation, anterior and intermediate tibiæ with basal and apical annulations, and posterior tibiæ with a basal annulation pale brownish.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Malay Peninsula: Province Wellesley (*H. N. Ridley*, Brit. Mus.).

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Tribelocephala ornata, sp. n.

Anteocular portion of head, antennæ, rostrum, legs, and corium ochraceous; postocular portion of head and anterior

lobe of pronotum piceous; posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, clavus, two large discal longitudinal fasciæ to corium (not quite reaching base or apex, and divided by the ochraceous veins), and membrane pale chocolate-brown; body beneath pale brownish, thickly ochraceously pubescent, abdomen with a central longitudinal incised line; apices of the tibiæ and bases of anterior and intermediate tarsi fuscous; eyes black, their inner margins almost meeting; antennæ strongly pilose, second joint a little longer than first; pronotum with the posterior angles distinctly nodulose; corium much shorter than membrane; tibiæ longly pilose.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Dinding Islands, near Penang (*H. N. Ridley*, Brit. Mus.).

Hematolæcha fokiensis, sp. n.

Coral-red; head, antennæ, rostrum, transverse and longitudinal impressions to pronotum, scutellum, apical two thirds of clavus and a fused elongate spot on corium, membrane, sternum, legs, segmental incisures, a broad sublateral fascia, and anal segment to abdomen beneath black; coxæ, trochanters, and apical spines to scutellum piceous; tarsi brownish ochraceous; antennæ strongly pilose; intermediate and posterior femora obsoletely nodulose near apices; pronotal impressions strongly rugose.

Var.—Disk of corium more or less suffused with pale piceous.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. China: N.W. Fokien (*La Touche*, Brit. Mus.).

SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

Dr. Gestro, of the Genoa Museum, having obliged me with an opportunity of examining and figuring the *Aradidæ* collected by Sign. Fea in Burma and Tenasserim, the following synonymy may be noted:—

Genus *EUMENOTES*.

Eumenotes, Westw. Tr. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 246 (1847).

Odonia, Bergr. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xxvii. p. 733 (1889).

Eumenotes obscura.

Eumenotes obscura, Westw. Tr. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 247, pl. xviii. fig. 4 (1847).

Aradus truncatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 39 (1873).

Odonia truncata, Bergr. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xxvii. p. 733, pl. xii. fig. 4 (1889).

Brachyrhynchus lateralis.*Crimia lateralis*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 14. 7 (1873).*Brachyrhynchus montanus*, Bergr. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xxvii. p. 738 (1889).

III.—RHYNCHOTA OF SOKOTRA.

The volume relating to the natural history results of the expedition to this island made by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant and Dr. H. O. Forbes having just been published, and the Rhynchota determined by Mr. Kirkaldy having been received at the British Museum, it is necessary to make a few notes to prevent any confusion arising as to the real affinities of this interesting fauna, so far as these insects are concerned. Some corrections I have already made do not appear in the text, and therefore it is best to add in some cases what has previously appeared.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Subfam. CYDNINÆ.

Cydnus attar.*Geotomus attar*, Kirk. Nat. Hist. Sokotra and Abd-el-kuri, p. 390, pl. xxiii. figs. 9, 9 a (1903).

Subfam. DINIDORINÆ.

Aspongopus viduatus.*Cimex viduatus*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 117 (1794).*Aspongopus assar*, Kirk. Bull. Liverp. Mus. ii. p. 4 (1899); Nat. Hist. Sokotra and Abd-el-kuri, p. 389, pl. xxiii. fig. 10 (1903).

A widely distributed African species, found also in Egypt and Syria. I am now inclined to consider the Matabele insect I described as *A. japedus* to be only an extreme form of this species.

Fam. Coreidæ.

Subfam. CORIZINÆ.

Serinetha abdominalis.*Iygæus abdominalis*, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 226 (1803).Var. *Serinetha taprobanensis*, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 461 (1852).*Leptocoris bahram*, Kirk. Bull. Liverp. Mus. ii. p. 46 (1899); Nat. Hist. Sokotra and Abd-el-kuri, p. 387, pl. xxiii. fig. 8 (1903).

Found throughout British India and Ceylon.

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.Subfam. *APHANINÆ*.*Dieuches Forbesii*.

Aspilocoryphus Forbesii, Kirk. Bull. Liverp. Mus. ii. p. 46 (1899); Nat.

Hist. Sokotra and Abd-el-kuri, p. 385, pl. xxiii. fig. 6 (1903).

Dieuches Forbesii, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 504 (1901).

HOMOPTERA.

Melampsalta tibialis.

Tettigonia tibialis, Panzer, Faun. Germ. fasc. lix. tab. v. (1798).

Melampsalta omar, Kirk. Bull. Liverp. Mus. ii. p. 45 (1899).

Cicadetta omar, Kirk. Nat. Hist. Sokotra and Abd-el-kuri, p. 381, pl. xxiii. figs. 1, 1 a, 1 b (1903).

There are two species among the specimens procured: Kirkaldy's typical (*a*) is Panzer's species, common in Greece and Istria; the second (*var.*) is a distinct species, but requires further comparison with some at present inaccessible Palæarctic types.

*Species returned unidentified to the British Museum.*Fam. *Pentatomidæ*.*Carbula trisignata*.

Cimex trisignatus, Germ. in Silbern. Rev. p. 17 (1837).

Hab. Sokotra: Dahamis, Adho Dimellus (*Grant*).

A well-known South- and East-African species.

Nezara Heegeri.

Nezara Heegeri, Fieb. Eur. Hem. p. 331 (1861).

Hab. Sokotra: Hadibu Plain (*Grant*).

A Southern Palæarctic species, already recorded from Northern Africa and Arabia. This is evidently the *Nezara* referred to by Kirkaldy (Nat. Hist. Sokotra and Abd-el-kuri, p. 391).

Fam. *Coreidæ*.*Euthetus leucostictus*.

Euthetus leucostictus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 30.

Sokotra (no precise locality) (*Grant*).

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Subfam. ACANTHASPINÆ.

Holotrichius insularis, sp. n.

♀. Dark fuscous, black beneath; antennæ (excluding basal joint), anterior angles and carinæ of anterior pronotal lobe, lateral angles of posterior lobe, apex of scutellum, pronotum above (excluding base), extreme bases of anterior tibiæ, and a broad subbasal annulation to posterior tibiæ brownish ochraceous; head about as long as pronotum, finely granulose; eyes setose; antennæ longly setose, basal joint distinctly curved; pronotum as long as broad at base, anterior angles tuberculously spinous, anterior lobe very much longer than posterior lobe, tumid, strongly sculptured, lateral margins convex; posterior lobe with the lateral angles shortly tuberculously spinous; scutellum with the apex shortly, conically, laterally produced; abdomen broad, ovate, posteriorly narrowed, lateral margins reflexed, above with a double, discal, segmental series of fuscous spots, apex fuscous; legs thickly setose.

Long., ♀, 16 millim.

Hab. Sokotra: Jena-agahan (*Grant*, Brit. Mus.).

Species collected during the Balfour Expedition.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Brachynema Balfouri, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium greyish white, thickly punctured with fuscous; head, the lateral margins, and an irregular transverse waved fascia to anterior area of pronotum with the ground-colour pale cretaceous; lateral margins of head (not reaching apex) and the margins of the central lobe piceous; membrane pale hyaline, the veins pale fuliginous; antennæ, rostrum, body beneath, and legs pale creamy white; apical halves of third, fourth, and fifth joints of antennæ, apical joint of rostrum, a spot on each lateral area of prosternum, two spots on each lateral area of mesosternum, two subapical spots to femora, and the apices of the tarsi dark fuscous or piceous; abdomen beneath (excluding disk and lateral margins) thickly darkly, somewhat coarsely punctate, sternum more finely punctate; legs finely

speckled with fuscous; antennæ with the second and fifth and third and fourth joints subequal in length; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Sokotra (*Prof. I. B. Balfour*, Brit. Mus.).

A distinctly Palæarectic genus.

*Enumeration of the recorded Rhynchota from the
Island of Sokotra.*

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. **Pentatomidæ.**

Subfam. CYDNINÆ.

1. *Cydus attar*, Kirk.

Subfam. PENTATOMINÆ.

2. *Carbula trisignata*, Germ.
3. *Chroantha ornatula*, Herr.-Sch.
Chroantha? hataska, Kirk.
4. *Brachynema Balfouri*, Dist.
5. *Nezara Heegeri*, Fieb.

Subfam. DINIDORINÆ.

6. *Aspongopus viduatus*, Fabr.
Aspongopus assar, Kirk.

Fam. **Coreidæ.**

Subfam. ALYDINÆ.

7. *Euthetus leucostictus*, Stål.
8. — *Granti*, Kirk.

Subfam. CORIZINÆ.

9. *Serinettha abdominalis*, Fabr.
Leptocoris bahram, Kirk.

Fam. **Lygæidæ.**

Subfam. GEOCORINÆ.

10. *Geocoris sokotranus*, Kirk.

Subfam. APHANINÆ.

11. *Dieuches Forbesii*, Kirk.

Fam. **Pyrhcoridæ.**

12. *Pyrhcoris* sp.*

Fam. **Hydrometridæ.**

13. *Velia* sp.*

Fam. **Reduviidæ.**

Subfam. ACANTHASPINÆ.

14. *Reduvius azrael*, Kirk.
15. *Holotrichius insularis*, Dist.

Fam. **Cimicidæ.**

16. *Cimex horrifer*, Kirk.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. **Cicadidæ.**

17. *Melampsalta tibialis*, Panz.
Melampsalta omar, Kirk.
18. *Melampsalta* sp.

Fam. **Fulgoridæ.**

19. *Elasmoscelis iram*, Kirk.

* *Fide* Taschenberg, Zeitschr. für Naturw. lvi. p. 183 (1883).