

THE *PENTATOMOIDEA* [*HETEROPTERA*]
 COLLECTED IN FRENCH GUIANA
 BY THE EXPEDITION OF THE MUSÉUM NATIONAL
 D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE (1)

BY

M. BECKER & J. GRAZIA-VIEIRA

RÉSUMÉ

M. BECKER & J. GRAZIA-VIEIRA. — Pentatomides (Hétéroptères) récoltés en Guyane française par l'expédition du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (octobre-décembre 1969).

La présente note concerne les Pentatomides récoltés d'octobre à décembre 1969 par la mission Balachowsky-Charpentier-Gruner, en Guyane française. La liste des espèces est accompagnée de commentaires traitant des caractères distinctifs, de la distribution géographique et de la synonymie. L'appareil génital externe des femelles de *Banasa zeteki* SAILOR et de *Rio testaceus* RUCKS, ainsi que le pygophore de *Rio testaceus* RUCKES sont figurés.

MOTS-CLÉS : Faunistics, Systematics, *Heteroptera*, *Pentatomoidea*, French-Guiana.

The entomological expedition of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in October-December 1969 was undertaken as a preliminary survey of the scarcely known insect fauna of French Guiana. Insects were collected by means of day and night samples during the peak of the dry season in the three biotopes of French Guiana: the coastal zone, the savanna, and the forest covering most of the territory. General information concerning this expedition is given by A. S. BALACHOWSKY, 1970, "La mission d'exploration entomologique du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle en Guyane Française (octobre-décembre 1969)", *Annls Soc. ent. Fr. (N.S.)*, 6 : 563-570.

The 130 pentatomoid specimens collected in this expedition were sent to the authors for study by Dr. A. VILLIERS, of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. Specimens belonging to the Tribe *Edessini* are not included in this paper and were forwarded to the Rijksmuseum v. Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands, on the request of Dr. P. VAN DOESBURG JR., to be included in his revision of the Tribe *Edessini*.

(1) Mission Balachowsky-Charpentier-Gruner (octobre-décembre 1969). Contribution to the knowledge of the entomological fauna of French Guiana n° 19.

Brief comments on diagnostic characters and geographical distribution accompany most of the species listed in the text. In addition, data on synonymy is given for each species. Genera and species are listed in alphabetical order. Data concerning the specimens studied are given as follows: sex, locality, date of collection and additional information. Data on collectors were omitted since every specimen was labelled "Balachowsky-Gruner".

FAMILY CORIMELAENIDAE Uhler, 1872

Galgupha (Acrotmetus) schulzii (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Cimex schulzii FABRICIUS, 1781, *Spec. Insect.* 2 : 340; FABRICIUS, 1794, *Ent., Syst.* 4 : 83.

Tetyra schulzii FABRICIUS, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 143.

Thyreocoris setiger BERG., 1879, *Hemiptera Argentina* : 19.

Corimelaena major BREDDIN, 1904, *Societas ent.* 19 : 49.

Acrotmetus sphacridioides HORVÁTH, 1919, *Annl. Hist.-nat. Mus. Natn. Hung.* 17 : 224-225.

Galgupha (Acrotmetus) schulzii MCATEE & MALLOCH, 1933, *Ann. Carneg. Mus.* 21 : 277-278.

This common species was described from Cayenna, French Guiana. It is widespread in South America and has also been reported from Mexico. In the single specimen examined the corial marking is reddish: on the mesocorium it is half as long as the total length of the corium but shorter on exocorium and costa. Anterior half of abdominal sternites IV to VII with a subtriangular yellowish marginal spot ectad to the stigma and entad to the posterior bristle. Ventral margin of pygophore very slightly concave at the middle.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — St-Laurent-du-Maroni, km 7, 16-x-1969.

Galgupha (Microcompsus) vinculata var. *surinamensis* MCATEE & MALLOCH, 1933

Odontoscelis vinculatus GERMAR, 1839, *Z. Ent.* 1 : 42.

Galgupha (Microcompsus) vinculata MCATEE & MALLOCH, 1933, *Ann. Carneg. Mus.* 21 : 288, figs. 164-165.

Galgupha (Microcompsus) vinculata var. *surinamensis* MCATEE & MALLOCH, 1933, *Ann. Carneg. Mus.* 21 : 290.

The only specimen examined fits the description given by MCATEE & MALLOCH except that the hind margin of pronotum is infusate and the posterior margin and subdiscal spots are reddish instead of pale as they stated.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, km 7, 16-x-1969.

FAMILY PENTATOMIDAE (Leach, 1815)

Subfamily PENTATOMINAE (Amyot & Serville, 1843)

TRIBE PENTATOMINI (STÅL, 1872)

Acrosternum runapsis (DALLAS, 1851)

Rhaphigaster runapsis DALLAS, 1851, *List Hem. Br. Mus.*, 1 : 280.

Nezara (Acrosternum) runapsis KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 121.

For the two males examined the mean length of the midlongitudinal line was 16.2 mm and the mean distance across the humeral projections 9.15 mm; for the single female these measurements were 18.5 mm and 10.5 mm.

This species can be distinguished from its congeneres by the following characters: dorsal side of body green and densely punctate; margins of head and pronotum, basal third of costa, apex of scutellum, conexivum and abdominal margins orange-yellow; base and apex of conexival segments, apex of antennal segment II and apical half of segments III to V, the eyes and a spot between these and the antennal tubercle, piceous; remaining parts of the antennae and tibiae dark green.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-XI-1969, light trap; male and female — *ibidem*, 18-XI-1969, *ibidem*.

Arocera (Euopta) apta (WALKER, 1867)

Strachia apta WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.* 2 : 323.

Arocera apta DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het.* 1 : 73, pl. 7, fig. 12. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 109.

Described from Brazil, Amazon Region. Mentioned also for Panama and Ecuador.

A shining orange-yellow species with a contrasting piceous band on posterior half of head including compound eyes and anterior margin of pronotum. A pair of large spots covering most of posterior half of pronotum and extending over basal portion of scutellum; a large transverse band on coria and over posterior half of parafrenal lobe of scutellum; a large patch on pro-, meso- and metapleurae. Membrane black, except for the posterior margin. Tarsi, tibiae and distal portion of femora black as well as fourth rostral segment and antennal segments II to V.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Alicoto, Oyapock, 13-XI-1969.

Atomosira lenticularis (UHLER, 1894)

Banasa lenticularis UHLER, 1894, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, : 174.

Nezara (Atomosira) lenticularis KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 123.

This species was described from Grenada Island, West Indies.

The specimens examined correspond exactly to UHLER's original description apart from the general colour, which is faded. Apical half of antennal segments III to V infusate. Sutures of tergum and conexivum reddish; apical spines of conexivum black. Legs yellowish, apical third of tibiae slightly sulcate. Total length along midlongitudinal line 9.5 mm (male), 10.9 mm (female); transhumeral width 5.8 mm (male), 6.3 mm (female).

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-XII-1969, light trap; female: *ibidem*, 18-XI-1969, *ibidem*.

Banasa bidens schraderi (SAILER, 1957)

Banasa schraderi SAILER, 1957, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.*, 52 : 85-86, figs. 3, 5, 8 et 9.
Banasa bidens schraderi SAILER, 1959, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.*, 54 : 88-89.

According to SAILER (1957), this species can be distinguished from *B. bidens* VAN DUZEE by the morphology of the male genitalia, notably the parameres, and by the pattern of punctuations. SAILER (1959), on examining additional specimens of *B. schraderi* suggested that this could be a subspecies of *B. bidens* VAN DUZEE.

The specimens examined, two males and one female, correspond to SAILER's original description. The gonocoxites 8 ("genital plates" of SAILER) are lunately excavate but not as much as in *B. subrufescens* (WALKER, 1867) so that the sutural margins are parallel along the anterior two-thirds.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-XI-1969, light trap; male — Carbet-Alice, Oyapock, 8-XI-1969, *ibidem*; female — Massikiri, Oyapock, 18-XI-1969, *ibidem*.

Banasa centralis SAILER, 1959

Banasa centralis SAILER, 1959, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.*, 54 : 90-91, figs. 6 et 8.

Described from Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Six females and three males were available for study. Inner apical angle of gonocoxites 8 ("genital plates" of SAILER) rounded, not at all lunately excavate; posterior border nearly rectilinear; sutural margins almost parallel to one another but not contiguous so that gonapophyses 8 remain visible. Ventral margin of pygophore concavely excavate.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: 2 males and 4 females — Massikiri, Oyapock, 8-XI-1969, light trap; female — *ibidem*, 27-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — *ibidem*, 17-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — Saül, 29-X-1969, *ibidem*.

Banasa minor SAILOR, 1959

Banasa minor SAILER, 1959, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.*, 54 : 91-92, figs. 3 et 7.

Gonocoxites 8 ("genital plates" of SAILER) similar to those of *B. centralis* SAILER, 1959 (not lunately excavate); posterior border convex, moderately sinuate; sutural angles rounded; sutural margins not contiguous.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Sikini, Oyapock, 9-XI-1969, light trap.

Banasa subrufescens (WALKER, 1867)

Raphigaster dimidiatus STÅL, 1860, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, 2 : 22.

Pentatoma subrufescens WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.*, 2 : 291.

Pentatoma basalis WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.*, 2 : 290.

Raphigaster derivatus WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.*, 2 : 361.

Banasa varians STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, 10 : 43. — DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het.*, 1 : 80, pl. 7, fig. 7. — VAN DUZEE, 1904, *Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.*, 30 : 60.

Nezara (Banasa) subrufescens KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 122.
Banasa subrufescens BARBER & BRUNNER, 1932, *J. Dep. Agric. P. Rico* 16 : 263.
 ? *Raphigaster antica* DALLAS, 1851, *List. Hem. Br. Mus.* 1 : 283.

The specimens studied, three males and four females, agree with WALKER's original description as well as to STÅL's description for *Raphigaster dimidiatus*. According to BARBER & BRUNNER (1932) *R. antica* DALLAS (1851) and *B. subrufescens* (WALKER, 1867) could be the same species, in which case the former name should take precedence over WALKER's. On the other hand, the morphology of the genitalia of both sexes correspond to that of *Banasa bidens bidens* (SAILER, 1959) VAN DUZEE (1934). SAILER (1959) illustrates the male and female genitalia of the latter and states that *B. bidens* could prove to be a synonym of *B. subrufescens* WALKER. However, only the comparative study of the type material of *B. bidens* and *B. subrufescens* might solve this problem. Inner apical angles of the gonocoxites 8 ("genital plates" of SAILER) lunately excavate; sutural margins parallel along the anterior one-third.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male and female — Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, km 7, 16-x-1969, light trap; male and two females — Saül, 29-x-1969, *ibidem*; male and female — *ibidem*, 30-x-1969, *ibidem*, within the village.

Banasa zeteki SAILER, 1959

Banasa zeteki SAILER, 1959, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.* 54 : 89-90, fig. 2.

The female examined here corresponds to SAILER's original description except for the length of the antennal segments. The description of this species was based on four male specimens from Panama. According to SAILER it probably belongs to the *subrufescens* group. This assumption is confirmed here by the structure of the female genitalia which is illustrated in fig. 1.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-xi-1969, light trap.

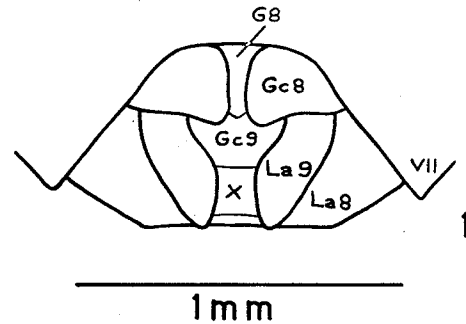


FIG. 1, *Banasa zeteki* SAILER, 1959: ventral view of female genitalia (La 8 = laterotergites 8; La 9 = laterotergites 9; G 8 = gonapophyses 8; Gc 8 = gonocoxites 8; Gc 9 = gonocoxites 9; VII = urosternite VII; X = anal tube).

Banasa sp.

Only one specimen was available for study and the structure of the external genitalia in particular did not correspond to any of the descriptions given for the genus.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Massikiri, Oyapock, 18-xi-1969, light trap.

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Berecynthus delirator (FABRICIUS, 1787)

- Cimex delirator* FABRICIUS, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* 2 : 286.
Cimex hastator FABRICIUS, 1798, *Mant. Ins. suppl.* : 532.
Proxys crenatus AMYOT & SERVILLE, 1843, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém.* : 140.
Pentatoma spiniceps HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1844, *Wanz. Ins.* 7 : 106, fig. 772.
Proxys rhododactylus VOLLENHOVEN, 1868, *Versl. gewone Vergad. wissen natuurk. Afd. K. Akad. Wet. Amst.* 2 : 180.
Berecynthus delirator STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 10 : 28. — DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het.* 1 : 61, pl. 6, fig. 14. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 68.

Described from Cayenne, French Guiana. This species has a wide distribution ranging from Mexico through Central America to South America.

The specimen studied is brownish, the general colour darkened by numerous black punctures. The legs are testaceous, punctured with black. Pronotal angles black, very acuminate, turned forwards; anterolateral margins of pronotum with a sequence of evenly spaced small denticles. In a large series it is possible to appreciate the variation in length of the pronotal humeral angles. Also variable is the general colour, ranging from testaceous to fuscous depending on the colour of the punctures. The pronotal spines, however, are always black and rough.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Armontabo, 23-XI-1969, light trap.

Chloroepela rolstoni GRAZIA-VIEIRA, 1973

- Chloroepela pirani* GRAZIA-VIEIRA, 1972, *Anais Soc. Ent. Brasil*, 1 : 42-44, figs. 1-2.
Chloroepela rolstoni GRAZIA-VIEIRA, 1973, *Anais Soc. Ent. Brasil*, 2 : 13-19, figs. 1-4.

This species can be easily identified by the following characters: humeral spines flattened with the anterior margins blackish; apical third of the first antennal segment extending beyond the apex of head; apices of femora inconspicuously projected. Posterior border of gonocoxites 8 rectilinear, not projected over laterotergites 9.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: female — Massikiri, Oyapock, 18-XI-1969, light trap. Holotype, deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris); female — *ibidem*, 17-XI-1969, *ibidem*, Paratype, deposited in the Museu de Ciências Naturais da Fundação Zoobotânica R.G.S.; female — Sikini, Oyapock, 9-XI-1969, *ibidem*, Paratype, deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris).

Euschistus crenator (FABRICIUS, 1794)

- Cimex crenator* FABRICIUS, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* 4 : 101.
Pentatoma obscura PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, 1805, *Ins. Afr. Amér.* : 149, pl. 10, fig. 7.
Pentatoma pustulata PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, 1805, *Ins. Afr. Amér.* : 185, pl. 11, fig. 2.
Euschistus obscurus DALLAS, 1851, *List Hem. Br. Mus.* : 208.
Euschistus conterminus WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.* 2 : 248.
Mormidea melanocantha WALKER, 1868, *Cat. Hem. Het.*, 3 : 552.
Euschistus crenator STÅL, 1868, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 7 : 26. — STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 10 : 27. — VAN DUZEE, 1907, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 8 : 7. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 64.

Distributed from Texas throughout Central America to the northern part of South America.

This is a rather variable species, in particular the humeral angles. In the specimen seen the pronotal humeral angles are moderately projected, the apex being somewhat recurved backwards. The eroded anterolateral margins of pronotum and humeral angles are bordered with black; the apical margin of scutellum is conspicuously ivory.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Saül, 28-X-1969.

Loxa flavicollis (DRURY, 1773)

- Cimex flavicollis* DRURY, 1773, *Illustr. Nat. Hist.-Ent.* 2 : 67, pl. 36, fig. 4.
Cimex albicollis FABRICIUS, 1781, *Spec. Ins.*, : 374; 1787, *Mant. Ins.* 2 : 285; 1794, *Ent. Syst.* 4 : 98; 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 160. — GMELIN, 1788, *Lin. Syst. Nat.*, 1 : 2138. — HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1842, *Wanz. Ins.*, 6 : 68, pl. 203, fig. 634.
Loxa flavicollis AMYOT & SERVILLE, 1842, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém.* : 137, pl. 3, fig. 3 a. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 96. — HORVÁTH, 1925, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.*, 22 : 319, pl. 4, fig. 7.
Loxa affinis DALLAS, 1851, *List Hem. Br. Mus.* 1 : 198. — DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het.*, 1 : 70, pl. 6, fig. 22.
Loxa invaria WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.*, 2 : 242.
Loxa florida VAN DUZEE, 1909, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.*, 9 : 156.

This is the most common species within the genus and has been recorded from Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, Argentina and Uruguay.

For the four females examined the mean length of the midlongitudinal line was 24.2 mm and the mean width across the humeri 15.05 mm; for the three males examined these measurements were 24.03 mm and 15.9 mm. In all specimens the humeral spines are somewhat shorter than the distance between costa and scutellum along the posterolateral margin of pronotum. Antennal segments I and II with a longitudinal black line; III, IV and V yellowish or reddish, without dark macculations. Base of tibiae of anterior and middle legs sometimes with a pair of short black lines. Spines of posterior lateral angles of abdominal segment VII inconspicuous, shorter than the length of urosternite VI along midline. Posterior border of gonocoxites 8 semicircular; segment X (anal tube) pentagonal.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male and 2 females — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-XI-1969, light trap; female and male — *ibidem*, 18-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — Route de la Conté, 1-XII-1969, *ibidem*; female — Ancienne route de Saut-Sabbat, 2-XII-1969, *ibidem*.

Loxa picticornis HORVÁTH, 1925

- Loxa picticornis* HORVÁTH, 1925, *Annls hist.-nat., Mus. natn. hung.* 22 : 312, pl. 4, fig. 2; pl. 5, fig. 2.

This species has been recorded from Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Galapagos Islands and Uruguay.

The mean measurements for the three males examined were 21.9 mm for the length of the midlongitudinal line and 17.3 mm for the distance across the humeral spines; for the single female these measurements were 22.5 mm and 17.0 mm.

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This species is closely related to *L. flavicollis* (DRURY) differing by the following characters: length of humeral spines more than the distance from costa to scutellum along posterolateral margin of pronotum; tinged with black are: a longitudinal line on antennal segments I and II, apical third of segment III, apical two-thirds of segments IV and V, apical spines of anterior and middle femora, a pair of short lines on distal and basal portion of tibiae; posterior border of gonocoxites 8 nearly straight; segment X (anal tube) trapezoidal; spines of posterior lateral angles of seventh abdominal segment conspicuous, decidedly longer than midlength of sixth urostermite.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: 3 males — Massikiri, Oyapock, 18-XI-1969, light trap; female — ancienne route de Saut-Sabbat, 2-XII-1969, *ibidem*.

Mormidea (*M.*) *ypsilon* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Cimex ypsilon LINNAEUS, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, Ed. 10 : 443. — HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1837. *Wanz. Ins.* 4 : 20, fig. 368.

Cimex ypsilon-aeneus DE GEER, 1773, *Mém. Ins.* 3 : 332, pl. 34, figs. 7-8.

Mormidea ypsilon AMYOT & SERVILLE, 1843, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém.* : 135.

Mormidea (*M.*) *ypsilon* KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 61.

This species has been recorded from Brazil.

Only two female specimens from French Guiana were seen. In one of them the infusate humeral angles are triangularly projected, in the other one they are barely so. The characteristic Y-shaped subcalloused ivory area of scutellum and a discal spot on mesocorium at the apex of radial vein are well marked. Basal area of antennal segments IV and V light yellow.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: female — Saut-Maripa, Oyapock, 26-XI-1969, light trap; female — Massikiri, Oyapock, 16-XI-1969.

Rio pectoralis (STÅL, 1860)

Raphigaster pectoralis STÅL, 1860, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 2 : 23.

Banasa pectoralis STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 10 : 44.

Nezara (*Rio*) *pectoralis* KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 123.

Rio pectoralis RUCKES, 1960, *Am. Mus. Novit.* 1996 : 15, fig. 4.

Described from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Only a female specimen was available for study. Gonocoxites 8 ("basal plates" of RUCKES) with posterior border uniformly convex, sutural borders contiguous for their entire length; gonocoxites 8 and laterotergites 9 ("apical plates" of RUCKES) deeply and coarsely punctured.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Carbet-Alice, Oyapock, 8-XI-1969, light trap.

Rio testaceus RUCKES, 1960

Rio testaceus RUCKES, 1960, *Am. Mus. Novit.* 1996 : 18-20, fig. 9.

This species was described by Ruckes based on a single male specimen from Guatemala.

The specimens seen, a male and a female, have the abdominal spine reaching the mesocoxae, i.e., slightly longer than in related species. The female genitalia has also proved to be different from those already described for the genus. Gonocoxites 8 ("basal plates" of RUCKES) subtrapezoidal, with a few scattered punctures; inner apical margin of each gonocoxite moderately concave, outer apical margin nearly rectilinear, both margins taken together forming the sides of a triangle (fig. 2). Female measurements: length along midlongitudinal line 7.0 mm; width across the humeri 4.2 mm.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male — Saut-Maripa, Oyapock, 27-XI-1969, light trap; female — Alicoto, Oyapock, 14-XI-1969, *ibidem*.

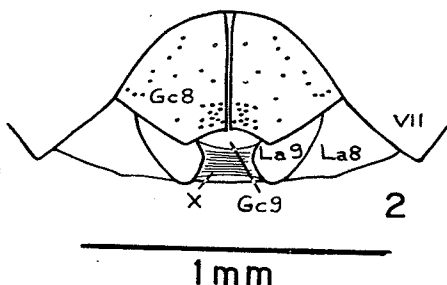


FIG. 2. *Rio testaceus* RUCKES, 1960: ventral view of female genitalia (La 8 = laterotergites 8; La 9 = laterotergites 9; Gc 8 = gonocoxites 8; Gc 9 = gonocoxites 9; VII = urosternite VII; X = anal tube).

Rio variegatus RUCKES, 1960 — ♂ nov.

Rio variegatus RUCKES, 1960, *Am. Mus. Novit.* 1966 : 21-23, fig. 7.

This species was described by RUCKES based on a single female from Costa Rica. Since the specimen examined here is a male the description of the pygophore is given herein. Pygophore nearly rectangular, dorsal border transversely rectilinear with a V-shaped notch each side of the lateral apical angles of pygophore; in dorsal view segment X (proctiger) obscured by the dorsal border of pygophore; ventral margin convexly arcuate each side of a middle U-shaped notch; paramere spatulate; a digitiform process arising from the inner wall of the capsule adjacent to each paramere, in posterior view the concave surface of the head of the paramere fits round this process (fig. 3). Male: length along midlongitudinal line 6.6 mm; width across humeri 4.2 mm.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-XI-1969, light trap.

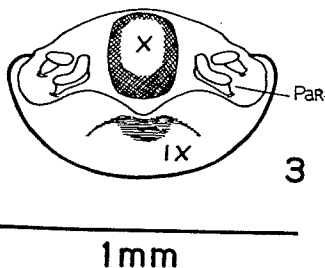


FIG. 3. *Rio variegatus* RUCKES, 1960: posterior view of pygophore (Par = paramere; IX = pygophore; X = proctiger).

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18-XI-1969, light trap; *ibidem*.

SCHAEFFER, 1837.

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Thoreyella concolor (WALKER, 1867)

Mormidea concolor WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.* 2 : 256.

Thoreyella concolor KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin.* : 137. — JENSEN-HAARUP, 1931, *Ent. Meddr* 17 : 320.

This species was described by WALKER based on a specimen from the Amazon Region; its area of distribution is given by Kirkaldy and Jensen-Haarup as "Brazil".

The specimens seen are pale greenish, humeral angles and margins of jugae narrowly bordered with black. A short and narrow black line connects the eyes to the underside of jugae, touching the antennal tubercles dorsally. A few black punctures are present on the base of the humeral angles and a minute blackish spot at the point where frenum meets scutellum.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male — Camopi, Oyapock, 20-XI-1969; female — Saut-Maripa, Oyapock, 25-XI-1969.

Tibilis compascens BERGROTH, 1914

Tibilis compascens BERGROTH, 1914, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* 83 : 436.

This species was described from French Guiana. The specimen seen corresponds exactly to BERGROTH's original description.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Carbet-Alice, Oyapock, 8-XI-1969, light trap.

TRIBE HALYINI (STÅL, 1872)

Macropygium reticulare (FABRICIUS, 1803)

Cimex reticularis FABRICIUS, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 170.

Macropygium atrum SPINOLA, 1837, *Essai* : 288.

Oxyrhinus subsulcatus AMYOT & SERVILLE, 1843, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém.* : 113, pl. 12, fig. 2.

Macropygium spinolae STÅL, 1860, *K. svenska VetenskAkad Handl.* 2 : 18.

Ochlerus guttipes WALKER, 1867, *Cat. Hem. Het.* 1 : 193.

Macropygium reticulare STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad Handl.* 10 : 12. — DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het.* 1 : 49, pl. 5, fig. 5. — BERG, 1884, *Hem. Arg. Add.* : 181. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 134.

Described from "America Meridionalis" by FABRICIUS, and from Sao Leopoldo (south Brazil) by SPINOLA. The actual distribution of this species ranges from Mexico to Argentina.

As pointed out by SAILER (1950, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 52: 71) there is probably more than one species under the current name of *M. reticulare*. At present *Macropygium* is regarded as a monotypic genus and until a revision is made many identifications must remain tentative.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Ancienne route de Saut-Sabbat, 2-XII-1969, light trap.

Subfamily ASOPINAE (Amyot & Serville, 1843)

Alcaeorrhyncus grandis (DALLAS, 1851)*Canthecona grandis* DALLAS, 1851, *List Hem. Br. Mus.* : 91.*Mutyca grandis* DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het. 1* : 36, pl. 4, fig. 12. — VAN DUZEE, 1904, *Trans. Am. ent. Soc.* 30 : 72.*Alcaeorrhyncus grandis* SCHOUTEDEN, 1907, *Wyts. Gen. Ins.*, fasc. 52, p. 32, pl. 2, fig. 2. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 9.

A remarkable, common species, widely distributed throughout the Neotropical Region, including the Galapagos Islands.

The punctuation of the body ranges from ferruginous to fuscous, its intensity determining the general colour of the body. The apical denticle of the humeral projection is always directed forwards, ranging from strongly acute to only acutely pointed.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: female — Mont-Joly, 6 km from Cayenne, seashore, 16-X-1969; male — Cayenne, 30-X-1969.

Podisus mellipes BERGROTH, 1891*Podisus mellipes* BERGROTH, 1891, *Revue Ent. 10* : 217. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 19.

This species was described by BERGROTH based on a male specimen from Minas Gerais, Brazil.

The specimen examined here, a female, corresponds to Bergroth's description. General colour brownish ochraceous, densely punctate with brown, particularly on head, pronotum and scutellum. Darker punctures on basal third of scutellum and on the projections of the posterolateral angles of pronotum, except for the apex which is black. Basal half of anterolateral margins of pronotum crenulate; posterolateral margins emarginate forming an inconspicuous tooth before the apex of humeri. Basal angles of scutellum foveate. Basal and apical third of conexival segments transversely piceous. Ventral side yellowish, densely covered by ferruginous punctures; an oval dark brownish spot on midlongitudinal line on urosternites IV to VII. Legs and antennae yellowish, apical half of antennal segments IV and V infusate. Second antennal segment nearly twice as long as third. Length along midlongitudinal line 10.1 mm; width across humeri 7.2 mm.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Saül, 30-X-1969, light trap.

Podisus sp.

Only one specimen, a male, was available for study and could not be ascribed to any species already described for the genus.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Carbet-Alice, Oyapock, 8-XI-1969, light trap.

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Subfamily DISCOCEPHALINAE (Fieber, 1861)

Antiteuchus (Antiteuchus) sepulcralis (FABRICIUS, 1803)

- Edessa sepulcralis* FABRICIUS, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 152.
Antiteuchus luctuosus STÅL, 1855, *Ofvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh.* 12 : 182. — STÅL, 1856, *Ofvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh.* 13 : 58.
Antiteuchus sepulcralis STÅL, 1868, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 7 : 19. — RUCKES, 1961, *Jl. N. Y. ent. Soc.* 67 : 152.
Dinocoris (Mecistorhinus) sepulcralis STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 19 : 8. LETHIERRY & SEVERIN, 1893, *Cat. Hém.* : 86.
Medistorhinus sepulcralis KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 217.
Antiteuchus (Antiteuchus) sepulcralis RUCKES, 1964, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 12 : 74.

This species has usually been recorded from the northern part of South America.

As pointed out by RUCKES (1964) it is variable in colour. The roughish surface of the pronotum and the proportion between antennal segment II and III (1:4) is sufficient to distinguish both sexes of this species from its closest affiliates. The undulant subrectangular surface of the head of the paramere, bearing a small notch ventrally, is very characteristic for the males. The dorsal side of the specimens examined is dark-brown and overlaid with light yellow vermicular macculations.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: male and female — Savane d'Organabo, 21-x-1969, on gramineae.

Antiteuchus (Neodine) macraspis (PERTY, 1834)

- Pentatoma macraspis* PERTY, 1834, *Del. anim.* : 166, pl. 33, fig. 7.
Dinocoris macraspis BURMEISTER, 1835, *Handb. Ent.* 2 : 364. — STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 10 : 7. — DISTANT, 1880, *Biol. Cent.-Amer. Het.* 1 : 323, pl. 29, fig. 19. — LETHIERRY & SEVERIN, 1893, *Cat. Hém.* : 86.
Dinocoris annulatus HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1835, *Wanz. Ins.* 3 : 60, fig. 279. — DALLAS, 1851, *List Hem. Br. Mus.* : 163.
Cataulax macraspis AMYOT & SERVILLE, 1843, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém.* : 112.
Neodine macraspis KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 218.
Antiteuchus (Neodine) macraspis RUCKES, 1961, *Jl. N. Y. ent. Soc.* 68 : 153. — RUCKES, 1964, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 127 : 60.

This common species of the subgenus *Neodine* has been recorded from Central and South America as far south as the Tropic of Capricorn.

Apart from its characteristic long pubescence on antennae and legs, it can be easily distinguished from the remaining species within the subgenus by the punctuation of the pronotum, in which the punctures across the transhumeral area are connected by piceous lines forming a very broken reticulum.

Specimens studied: 2 females — Saül, 30-x-1969, within the village, light trap.

Dinocoris variolosus (LINNAEUS, 1758)

- Cimex variolosus* LINNAEUS, 1758, *Syst. nat.*, Ed. 10 : 445. — 1767, *Syst. nat.*, Ed. 10 : 721. — DE GEER, 1773, *Mém. Ins.* : 328, pl. 34, fig. 1.

Empicoris variolosus HAHN, 1834, *Wanz. Ins.* 2 : 56, fig. 146. — STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska Vetensk.Akad. Handl.* 10 : 11. — LETHIERRY & SEVERIN, 1893, *Cat. Hém.* 1 : 89. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 220.
Empicoris cariosus ERICHSON, 1848, *Schomb. Reise Br. Guiana* 3 : 609.

This species can be distinguished from its close relatives by the presence of a distinct antehumeral denticle, absence of broad fuscous fascia across the coria and postfrenal scutellar lobe, flavescent tarsi, absence of fuscous markings on the lateral margins of the abdomen and concolorous spiracles. Distributed in Guiana, French Guiana and Trinidad.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: male — Montabo, 29-XII-1969, light trap.

Eurystethus (Hispidisoma) nigroviridis RUCKES, 1966

Eurystethus (Hispidisoma) nigroviridis RUCKES, 1966, *Am. Mus. Novit.* 2254 : 26-28, figs. 6, 17.

This is the only species within the subgenus in which the anterior apical denticle of the pronotum is absent. RUCKES' type series, consisting of five male specimens from the State of Pará, north Brazil, have the anteocular processes reaching the outer surface of the eyes, the head longer than the midlength of the pronotum and the total length not exceeding 8.5 mm.

The specimen available for study, a female, is considerably larger than the males described by RUCKES, measuring 12.7 mm along the median line of body. The head is as long as the pronotum and the anteocular processes do not attain the outer surface of the eyes.

Considering that RUCKES' diagnosis for this species is based on males only and that not more than a single female was available for study the identity of this specimen remains tentative. A large series of females is required to ascertain the limits of variability of the species.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Saül, 30-X-1969, within the village, light trap.

Phoeacia spp.

The specimens studied do not pertain to any of the species already described for the genus. They shall be treated separately, within a revision of the genus already in preparation by the first author.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: female — Alicoto, Oyapock, 13-XI-1969, light trap; female — Massikiri, Oyapock, 18-XI-1969, *ibidem*; female — Saut-Maripa, Oyapock, 27-XI-1969; male — Route de la Conté, 1-XII-1969, light trap.

Sympiezorhincus punctipes DALLAS, 1851

Sympiezorhincus punctipes DALLAS, 1851, *List Hem. Br. Mus.* 1 : 159, pl. 4, fig. 2. — STÅL, 1872, *K. svenska Vetensk.Akad. Handl.* 10:9. — LETHIERRY & SEVERIN, 1893, *Cat. Hém.* 1 : 87. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin*: 219. — BECKER & RUCKES, 1969, *Am. Mus. Novit.* 2391 : 12-16, figs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20.

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This species can be immediately distinguished from *S. tristis* SPINOLA (1837) by the concavely arcuate anterolateral margins of the pronotum and by the larger and more acute anteocular processes.

This is the first record for this species outside Brazil.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Forêt d'Acarouany, 19-x-1969, light trap.

FAMILY SCUTELLERIDAE (Leach, 1815)

Subfamily SCUTELLERINAE Stal, 1873

Augocoris gomesii BURMEISTER, 1835

Augocoris gomesii BURMEISTER, 1835, *Handb. Ent.* 2 : 396. — GERMAR, 1839, *Z. Ent.* 1 : 139, pl. 1, fig. 1. — BLANCHARD, 1840, *Hist. Ins.*, : 159 pl. 8, fig. 5. — AMYOT & SERVILLE, 1843, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hém.* : 37, pl. 1, fig. 8. — STÅL, 1870, *K. svenska Vetensk.Akad. Handl.* 9 : 19. — KIRKALDY, 1909, *Cat. Hem. Het. Pen. Berlin* : 289. *Augocoris gigas* WESTWOOD, 1837, *Cat. Hope*, 1 : 16.

Thirteen specimens collected in the "Guyane Mission" were examined. Both the males and females show variation in their colour patterns.

One male specimen conforms to variety "a" of STÅL (1870). Three male specimens are easily identified as Stal's variety "c"; another group is intermediate in colour pattern between Stal's variety "c" and *Augocoris nigripennis* DALLAS. The two remaining male specimens agree with DALLAS' description for *A. nigripennis* and also to SCHOUTEDEN's illustration for this species except for the anterolateral margin of pronotum which is not edged with black throughout its entire length.

The four females available are lighter in colour, the dorsal surface is yellowish with much smaller blackish spots. One of them agrees with Stal's variety "b", the other three differ from "b" in the number of spots on pronotum and scutellum.

Stal's variety "a" considered by KIRKALDY (1909) as *A. gomesii* "sensu strictu" has been recorded from Mexico and Brazil. Varieties "b" and "c" were named by KIRKALDY as *flavescens* and *aeneonigra* respectively; both varieties were recorded from Suriname.

As already pointed out by STÅL (1870), *A. gomesii* is best characterized by the length of the rostrum and by the shape of ventral margin of the pygophore. In all male specimens seen this margin is deeply excavate each side of a median and somewhat inflated triangular lobe. The rostral length is somewhat variable both in males and females, attaining half the length of the seventh abdominal sternite or sometimes not quite reaching its anterior margin.

A. nigripennis DALLAS has been recorded from Venezuela. DALLAS's original description does not refer to either the length of the rostrum or to the shape of the ventral border of the pygophore. Considering that the genus *Augocoris* shows a remarkable variation in colour pattern and even in the intensity of punctuation within the same species (e.g. *A. illustris* FABRICIUS, 1781) all specimens seen in this series were considered as *A. gomesii* BURMEISTER. Further studies might prove, perhaps, that *A. nigripennis* DALLAS is a synonym of *A. gomesii* BURMEISTER.

SPECIMENS STUDIED: 3 males and 4 females — Sikiri, Oyapock, 9-XI-1969, light trap; male — Carbet-Alice, Oyapock, 8-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — Massikiri, Oyapock, 17-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — *ibidem*, 18-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — Saut-Maripa, Oyapock, 25-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — Ancienne route de Saut-Sabbat, 2-XI-1969, *ibidem*; male — Forêt de Balaté, 20 km from Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, 16-X-1969, night catch.

Subfamily TETRYRINAE Stal, 1873

Coptochilus sp.

Only one specimen was available for study and it did not agree with any of the species descriptions already given for the genus. Its identity remains uncertain until further studies on the genus are made.

SPECIMEN STUDIED: female — Camopi, Oyapock, 20-XI-1969.

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Pôrto Alegre, RS, Brazil.
Museu de Ciências Naturais da Fundação Zoobotânica
do Rio Grande do Sul,
Pôrto Alegre, RS, Brazil).

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