

## THE CYLAPINAE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA (HEMIPTERA, MIRIDAE)<sup>1</sup>

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(With 93 text-figures)

This paper deals with the Cylapinae of Papua New Guinea and is based on collections assembled by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Illustrations in the text were prepared by Paulo Wallerstein, Luiz Antônio Alves Costa and Paulo Roberto Nascimento under the senior author supervision.

### CYLAPINAE Kirkaldy, 1903

*Cylaparia* Kirkaldy, Entom., 26: 203.

Miridae without pulvilli, with parempodia setiform, present as a pair of straight hairs between claws, the latter long and slender, without teeth at base and usually with a subapical tooth, tarsi linear, two or three segmented, without long guard setae.

This family is mostly equatorial and many species feed on fungi.

### KEY TO TRIBES

1. Head long and produced, gula long, frons horizontal or nearly so, clypeus distinctly curved, its apex usually ventrad of its base; calli very large, confluent, occupying the anterior two thirds of pronotum . . . . . FULVIINI Uhler, 1886
- Head short and vertical or nearly so, gula short, frons not horizontal, clypeus in the same plane as frons; calli if large not occupying the two anterior thirds of pronotum . . . . . 2
2. Body coarsely punctate and shining, the size of the punctures about equal to diameter of first antennal segment at base; ostiolar peritreme with an ocelloid shining tubercle; membrane distinctly pilose . . . . . BOTHRIOMIRINI Kirkaldy, 1906
- Body usually finely punctate or smooth; ostiolar peritreme without an ocelloid shining tubercle; membrane glabrous or if pilose, very minutely so . . . . . CYLAPINI Kirkaldy, 1903

### BOTHRIMIRINI Kirkaldy, 1906

#### *Bothriomiris* Kirkaldy, 1902

*Bothriomiris* Kirkaldy, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 270; Id. Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhync., 2: 469, 1904; Id. Bergroth, Wien. Ent. Zeit., 29 (7-8): 235, 1910; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 26, 1957.  
*Bothriomiridius* Poppius, Arch. Naturg., 80 A (8): 46, 1915.

Body oval, shining, coarse and deeply punctate, with long and erect pubescence. Head vertical, eyes prominent, vertex carinate, frons depressed, jugum large, flattened, gula long shelf-

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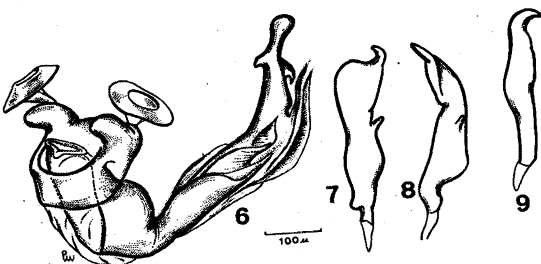
\*\* Bolsista de Aperfeiçoamento do CNPq.

**Male:** Length 3.4 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.34 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 1.5 mm; III, 2.8 mm; IV, 1.3 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.56 mm, width at base 0.20 mm. **Rostrum:** Length 1.8 mm.

General coloration olive brown to cinnamon variegated with silvery tomentose areas; longitudinal fascia on disc of pronotum (broadest at middle) and scutellum, extreme apex of embolium and extreme base of cuneus white; membrane infumate, veins and cuneus tending to castaneous; hemelytra with darker longitudinal lines over veins and small darker areas alternated with silvery tomentose ones; mesoscutum, head, and first antennal segment tending to castaneous; underside of body pale, pleural area and upper portion of abdominal tergites dark brown; femora infuscate at base, pale apically; front femora basally and sides of mesosternum with silvery tomentose areas.

Rostrum reaching genital segment (male) or base of terebra (female); first antennal segment strongly globose at middle, tapering to apex and base, remaining segments very long and slender, eyes large, reaching over anterior angles of pronotum, calli large, transversal, collar visible, not reaching lateral margins, posterior margin of pronotum bisinuate, the mesoscutum broadly exposed.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 6) with a wide basal plate, strongly sclerotized seminal tube and characteristic spiculum. Left paramere (figs. 7 and 8) with a median and an apical tubercles. Right paramere (fig. 9) elongate, curved apically.



*Cylapomorpha pacifica* Carvalho – Fig. 6: Penis; figs. 7 and 8: left paramere; fig. 9: right paramere.

**Female:** Similar to male in general coloration and size, slightly more robust.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea, Caroline Islands.

**Specimens studied:** Male and female, NEW GUINEA; W. Highlands, 1500 m, 20.XI.1958, J. L. Gressitt, in the Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species differs from *Cylapomorpha gracilicornis* Poppius, 1914 and *Cylapomorpha migratoria* (Distant, 1913) by its coloration and size.

#### **Mycetocylapus Poppius, 1914**

*Mycetocylapus* Poppius, Wien. Ent. Zeit., 33: 124; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 32, 1957.

Body elongate with semierect pubescence. Head slightly inclined vertex with a central depression, frons rounded anteriorly, jugum, lorum, gena and gula elongate, clypeus flattened, rostrum reaching segment VIII of abdomen, eyes contiguous to pronotum, not reaching the gula below, antenna with segment I slightly thicker than others, longer than width of vertex, segments II-IV cylindrical, slender, with semierect pubescence.

Pronotum noticeably constricted behind calli, the latter prominent fused medially and reaching the lateral margins which are carinated, hind margin of disc bisinuate, the surface superficially rugose-punctate; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum smooth, convex.

Hemelytra punctate, with semierect pubescence, membrane smooth, cuneus about as long as wide at base, rostrum reaching the VIII abdominal segment.

Type species of genus: *Mycetocylapus major* Poppius, 1914.

This genus is near *Proamblya* Bergroth, 1910 but differs by the shape of the body and the shape of the larger areola of the membrane.

#### **Mycetocylapus pacificus Carvalho, 1956**

(Fig. 10)

*Mycetocylapus pacificus* Carvalho, B. P. Bishop Mus., Ins. Micronesia, 7, 1: 16, fig.

Characterized by its coloration and by the small size.

**Female:** Length 3.9 mm, width 1.5 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 0.9 mm, III, 1.2 mm, IV, 1.2 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.7 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.36 mm, width at base 0.32 mm.

General coloration brown with pale, reddish or castaneous areas; head (except vertex), segment I of antenna, area anterior to calli, scutellum, embolium, extreme apex of corium and cuneus (except base) castaneous to reddish; vertex, spot on disc of pronotum and external mid portion of clavus, mid portion of corium and internal angle of cuneus pale; membrane, antenna (except segment I which apex is reddish) fuscous; legs pale to light brown, coxae (except apical portion of mid pair and hind pair), spot on gula, sternal area and abdomen laterally dark brown.

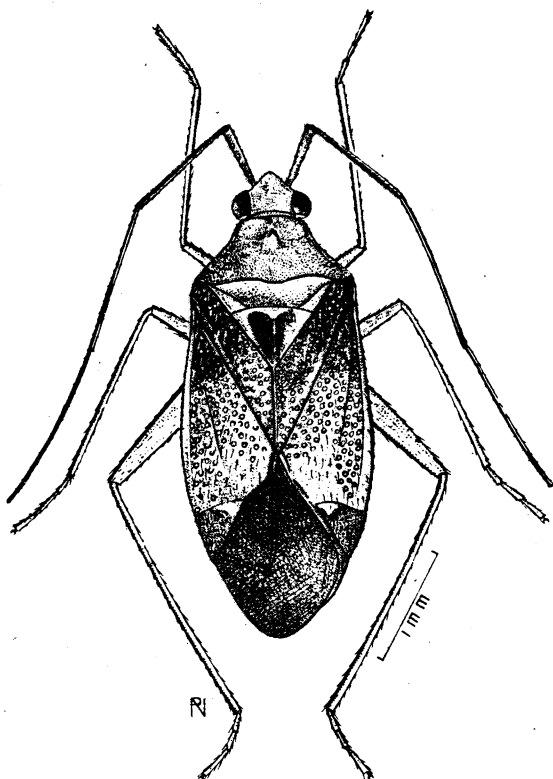


Fig. 10 — *Mycetocyclus pacificus* Carvalho, female, compared with type.

Vertex foveate, rostrum reaching the VIII abdominal segment, hind femora with long setae arising from the trichobothria.

**Male:** Unknown.

**Geographical distribution:** Caroline Islands (Koror I, Palau I); Papua New Guinea.

**Specimens studied:** Female, NEW GUINEA (NW), Ifar, Cyclops mts., 300-500 m, 20-28.VI. 1962, J. L. Gressitt.

This species differs from *Mycetocyclus minor* Poppius, 1914 by the structure of the male genitalia.

#### *Trichofulvius* Poppius, 1909

*Trichofulvius* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., 37 (4): 19, 41; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 33, 1957.

Body elongate, smooth, with long and erect pubescence. Head about as long as wide, vertex slightly carinate at hind margin, slightly sulcate longitudinally, eyes contiguous to collar, clypeus prominent and flattened, rostrum reaching the hind coxae or slightly beyond; antenna with segment I noticeably thicker than others, about as long as width of vertex, segments II-IV slender.

Pronotum with collar distinct, narrow, calli small, flattened, hind margin of disc sinuate at middle; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum small.

Hemelytra with nervures poorly marked, embolium narrow, cuneus about as long as wide at base, membrane biareolate.

Type species of genus: *Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius, 1909.

This genus has the general facies of *Hallodapus* Fieber, 1858 (Phylinae). The claws are long as most Hallodapini and the structure of the genitalia is typically Phylini-like. The genus must then be transferred to the subfamily Phylinae, tribe Hallodapini Van Duzee, 1916. A comparison with genera included in this tribe was not undertaken.

#### *Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 11-15)

*Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., 37 (4): 42, fig. Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 33, 1957.

Characterized by the coloration of the body and by the structure of the male genitalia.

**Male:** Length 2.3 mm, width 0.8 mm. **Head:** Length 0.2 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.28 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 0.8 mm;

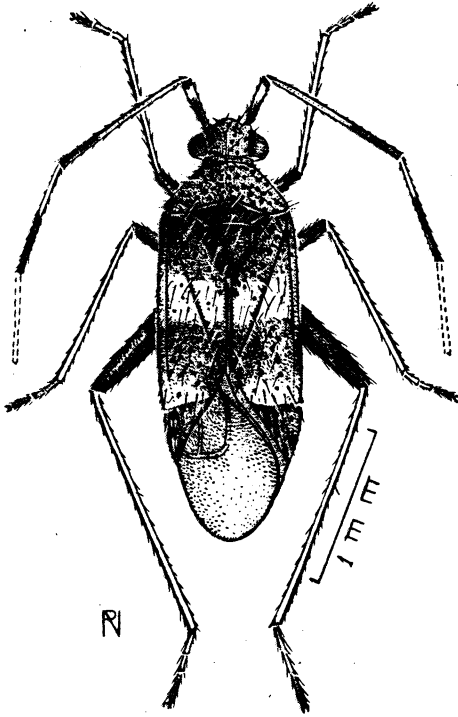


Fig. 11 – *Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius, male.

III, 0.2 mm; IV, 0.2 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.3 mm, width at base 0.7 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.28 mm, width at base 0.24 mm.

General coloration pale yellow with brown markings; upper surface with numerous small roundish spots; vertex and area of calli brown; antenna pale, segment I dark basally and pale with reddish tinge apically, segment II infuscate to apex; mesoscutum, scutellum cuneus and a transverse fascia at middle of hemelytra dark brown; membrane fuscous.

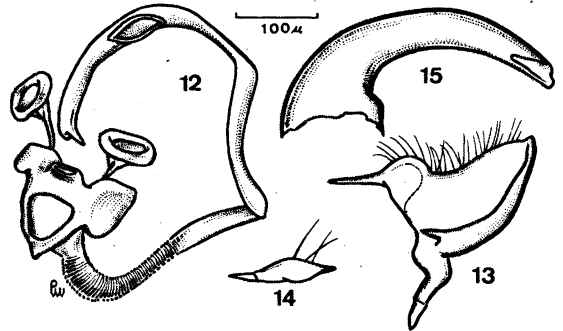
Morphological characters as mentioned for genus.

*Genitalia*: Penis (fig. 12) of the Phylini type, aedeagus with a subapical secondary gonopore and somewhat branched apex. Left paramere (fig. 13) compact, with two like projections and densely pilose. Right paramere (fig. 14), very small, simple. Theca (fig. 15).

*Female*: Unknown.

*Geographical distribution*: Papua New Guinea.

*Specimens studied*: male, West NEW GUINEA, Vogelkop, Kebar Val., W of Manokwari, 550 m, 4.31.I.1962, S. Quate e L. Quate col., in



*Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius – Fig. 12: Penis; fig. 13: left paramere; fig. 14: right paramere; fig. 15: external theca.

the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species is easily recognized by the roundish brown spots of the body and by the transverse fascia on hemelytra. The cotypes are said to be in Genova and not available for study since the local Museum do not communicate type material.

#### *Trichofulvius zonatus* Bergroth, 1920

(Figs. 16-20)

*Trichofulvius zonatus* Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 60: 78; id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 33, 1957.

Characterized by the coloration of the hemelytra and by the structure of male genitalia.

*Male*: Length 2.3 mm, width 0.8 mm. *Head*: Length 0.2 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 1.0 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.3 mm, width at base 0.8 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.32 mm, width at base 0.28 mm.

General coloration brown with pale yellow areas; eyes brown with reddish tinge in some specimens, segments III-IV of antenna pale; head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown to castaneous, hemelytra pale with basal portion of clavus and median transverse fascia on corium including the apical third of clavus reaching the apex along commissure until base of cuneus brown, the pale areas of hemelytra (middle portion of clavus and roundish spot at apex of corium) well marked, cuneus dark brown, membrane fuscous. Underside of body brown, coxae towards apices, trochanters and bases of femora pale, tibiae pale.

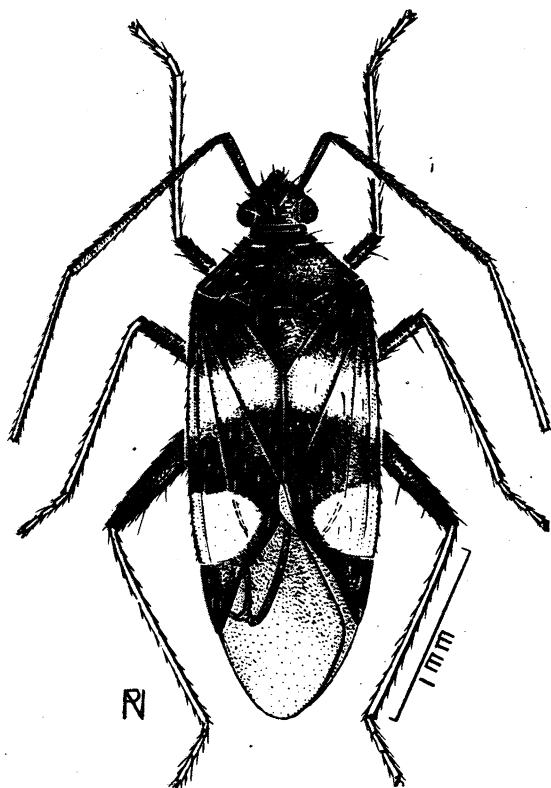
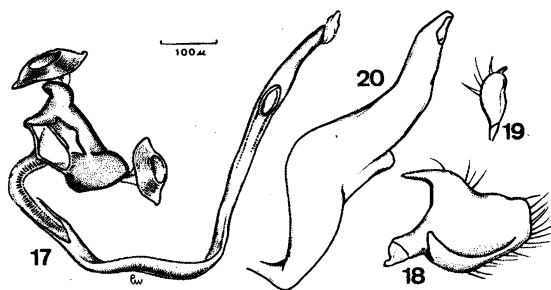


Fig. 16 – *Trichofulvius zonatus* Bergroth, male.

Morphological characters as given for genus. Pubescence of body of medium length.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 17) of the Phylini type as shown in illustration. Left paramere (fig. 18) characteristic, compact, with two finger-like projections. Right paramere (fig. 19) very small. Theca (fig. 20) situated externally.

**Female:** Dimensions, general coloration and aspect similar to male, slightly more robust.



*Trichofulvius zonatus* Bergroth – Fig. 17: Penis; fig. 18: left paramere; fig. 19: right paramere; fig. 20: external theca.

**Geographical distribution:** Philippine Islands, Papua New Guinea.

**Specimens studied:** 1 male and 5 females: NEW GUINEA: NE, Kassam, 1350 m, 48 km, E. of Kainantu, X.28.1959, T. C. Maa; NE, Wonenara, 3°40'S, 145° 55'E 1450 m, 14.VI.66, J. L. Gressitt & Wilkes, light trap; West New Guinea, Vogelkop: Kiebar W of Mamokwaeri, 550 m, 4-31.I.1972, S. Quate & L. Quate; Papua, Ruka, 9 m, 12.V III.64, H. Clissold, light trap; NE, Wau, Morobe Dist., 1200 m, 15.IV.1963, Sedlacek; NE, Materik, 160 m, 15.X.1957, J. L. Gressitt.

This species differs from *Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius, 1909 by the absence of dark small spots on the upper surface of the body and by the shorter pubescence.

#### *Vanniusoides* n. gen.

*Vannius* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 3, 14, 1909.

Cylapinae, Cylapini. Body elongate, smooth, with long and erect pubescence. Head (figs. 21, 22), vertical, produced downwards, almost as long as wide, vertex slightly marginate, frons prominent, smooth, not sulcate, clypeus small, with a tubercular projection downwards, jugum large, lorum and gena small, gula short, rostrum reaching the 5th abdominal segment; eyes contiguous with collar, antenna with segment I much thicker than others, segments II-IV slender, with short pubescence.

Pronotum with collar enlarged at middle, disc wider than long, lateral margins carinate, hind margin noticeably bisinuate, humeral angles rounded; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum small, flat.

Hemelytra with embolium wide, cuneus about twice as long as wide at base, membrane biareolate, the cells elongate. Underside of body with ostiolar peritreme rounded, hind femora and tibiae noticeably long, the tibiae with short hairs and a few spines.

Type species of genus: *Vanniusoides brevis* (Poppius, 1909).

This genus is very near to *Vannius* Distant, 1883 but differs by the absence of a sulcate frons, by the presence of a tubercle projecting downwards from the clypeus and by the eyes contiguous to pronotal collar.

**Vanniusoides brevis** (Poppius, 1909) n. comb.

(Figs. 21-26)

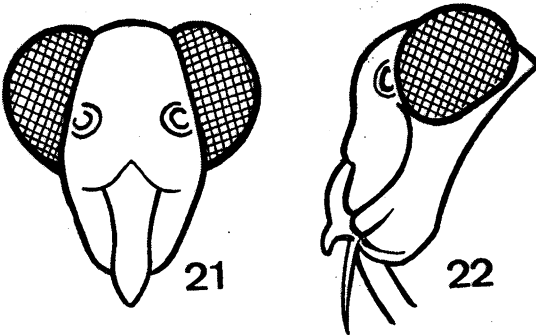
*Vannius brevis* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4) 15; Id. Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 72, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 34, 1957.

Characterized by its coloration and by the structure of the male genitalia.

**Female:** Length 2.5 mm, width 0.9 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.20 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.3 mm; III and IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.2 mm, width 0.8 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.40 mm, width 0.20 mm (holotype).

General coloration pale yellow to citrine with reddish areas; spot around antennal peduncle, eyes, lateral spots on collar, median spot on disc, spots on basal half of clavus oblique spot on mid portion on corium, apical transversal spot on corium and embolium, small spots on external margin of embolium, subapical spot on cuneus, segment I of antenna and spots on femora reddish. Underside of body castaneous, propleura with a wide reddish longitudinal fascia.

Frons rounded without a sulcus, pronotum bisinuate on hind margin, pubescence semierect, rostrum reaching the V or VI abdominal segment, head much higher than long, jugum and lorum vertical, clypeus projecting downwards, eyes situated on the superior portion of head.

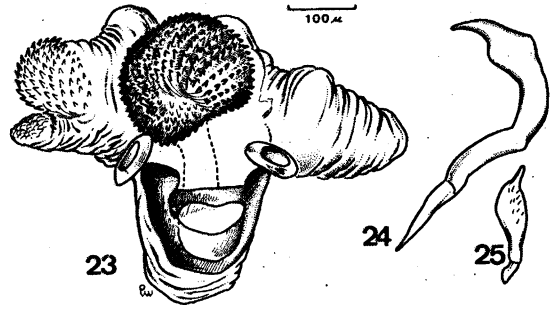


*Vanniusoides brevis* (Poppius) – Fig. 21: Head in front view; fig. 22: head in lateral view.

**Male:** Length 3.2 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.2 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.20 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, 1.3 mm; IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.8 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.42 mm,

width 0.20 mm. Similar to female in coloration and general aspect.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 23) with a characteristic secondary gonopore surrounded by spines, smooth and spiny lobes. Left paramere (fig. 24) very small, simple. Right paramere (fig. 25).



*Vanniusoides brevis* (Poppius), male – Fig. 23: Penis; fig. 24: left paramere; fig. 25: right paramere.

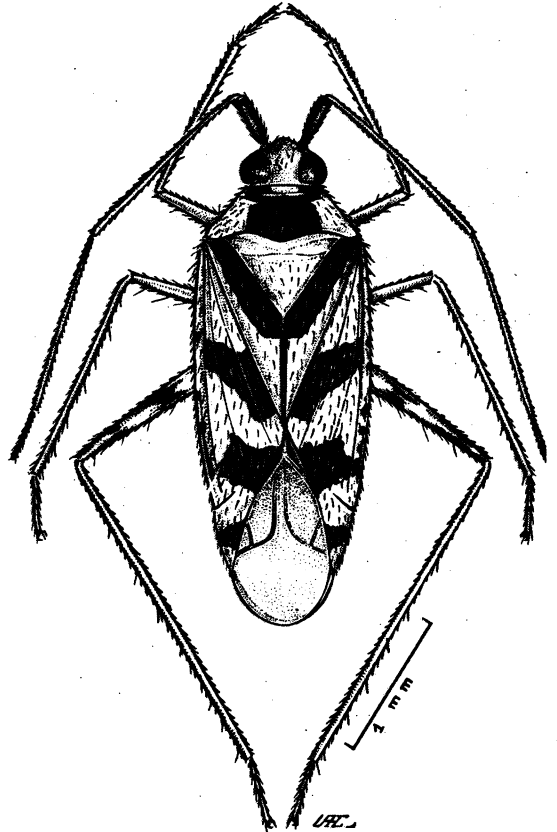


Fig. 26 – *Vanniusoides brevis* (Poppius), holotype.

*Geographical distribution:* Papua New Guinea.

*Specimens studied:* female, holotype, New Guinea: Simbang, Huon-Golf, Biró, 1898, National Museum of Natural History, Budapest, Hungary; 6 males and females NEW GUINEA, NW: Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 70 m, 7.VII.1962, J. L. Gressitt; NETH, Biak I., Mangrowawa, 50-100 m, 30.V. 1959, J. L. Gressitt; NE, Amok, 165 m, 6.I.1960, T. C. Maa; NE, Maprik, 160 m, 15.X.1957, J. L. Gressitt; in the collections of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum and of the senior author.

### FULVIINI Uhler, 1886

Fulviaria Uhler, Check List<sup>a</sup> 19.

#### KEY TO GENERA

1. Pronotal collar absent or obscured by calli . . . . . 2
- Pronotal collar present, distinct . . . . . 4
2. Calli of pronotum strongly raised as two pointed tubercles; body covered by short adpressed hairs and black scale-like hairs . . . *Peritropisca* n. gen.
- Calli not raised as two pointed tubercles; body with a single type of pubescence . . . . . 3
3. Body shagrine, smooth; tarsi with two segments; hemelytra and pronotum usually sprinkled with small pale spots . . . . . *Peritropis* Uhler, 1891
- Body punctate or rugose punctate; tarsi with three segments; hemelytra mostly black not sprinkled with pale spots . . . . . *Bironiella* Poppius, 1909
4. Eyes reaching the gula below; body smooth; head more or less horizontal, pointed anteriorly . . . . . *Fulvius* Stål, 1862
- Eyes not reaching gula below; body strongly punctate; head inclined . . . . . 5
5. Head distinctly punctate; cuneus present . . . . . *Teratofulvioides* n. gen.
- Head smooth; cuneus absent or fused to corium and embolium . . . *Cylapofulvius* Poppius, 1909

### *Bironiella* Poppius, 1909

*Bironiella* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Penn., 37 (3): 19, 23; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 13, 1957.

Body elongate oval with short and adpressed pubescence, punctate, brilliant. Head subhorizontal, vertex marginate, depressed, frons inclined forwards, clypeus flat, jugum large, anterior portion of head (before eyes) very small; eyes contiguous with pronotum, compressed, reaching gula below, rostrum reaching the middle of abdomen; antenna with segment I shorter than width of head, incrassate towards

apex, segment II about three times as long as first, incrassate, segment III and IV slender, pubescence short.

Pronotum noticeably wider than long, narrowed toward the head, collar absent, calli large and low fused medially, occupying the two anterior thirds of disc, lateral margins carinated, hind margin broadly sinuate, surface rugose punctate; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum flat, rugose punctate.

Hemelytra punctate, embolium wide and explanate, cuneus slightly longer than wide, membrane biareolate. Underside of body with ostiolar peritreme oblique, legs of medium length, tarsi with three segments, claws of the Cylapini type.

Type species of genus: *Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, 1909.

This genus has the general facies of *Peritropis* Uhler, 1891 but differs by the punctures of the body. Differs also from *Fulvidius* Poppius, 1909 by the eyes not reaching the gula below, by the cuneus indistinctly marked and by the smaller calli.

### *Bironiella binotata* n. sp.

(Figs. 27-31)

Characterized by the coloration of the pronotum, by its dimensions and by the structure of the male genitalia.

*Male:* Length 4.3 mm, width 1.7 mm. *Head:* Length 0.3 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. *Antenna:* Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, — mm; IV, — mm. *Pronotum:* Length 0.5 mm, width 1.4 mm. *Cuneus:* Length 0.44 mm, width 0.32 mm.

General coloration dark brown to black with pale and reddish areas; head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum black, hind margin of disc near humeral angles and two small spots at middle of sinuated portion pale, apex of scutellum whitish; hemelytra castaneous, sprinkled with obsolete small pale spots visible mainly on embolium, cuneal fracture and apex of cuneus pale with reddish tinge, membrane fuscous with sparse small pale spots; antenna castaneous. Underside of body black, legs and abdomen castaneous, coxae pale, femora fuscous with pale or reddish tinge apically.

*Genitalia:* Penis (fig. 28 and 29) small, with characteristic secondary gonopore and a sclerotized

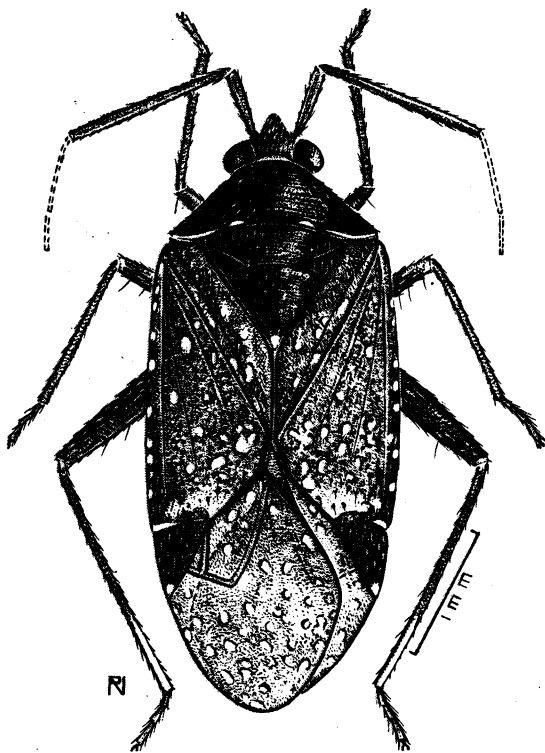


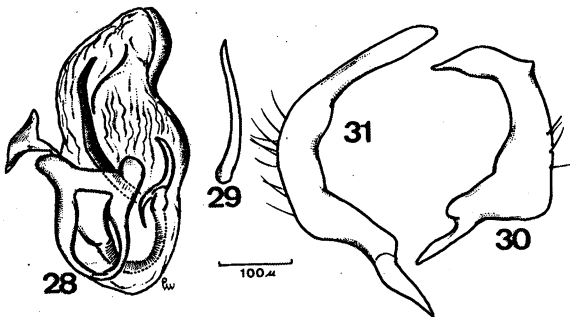
Fig. 27 - *Bironiella binotata* n. sp., holotype.

spiculum. Left paramere (fig. 30) curved, with a subapical tooth. Right paramere falciform, elongate (fig. 31).

*Female*: Unknown.

*Holotype*: male, NEW GUINEA: NE, Swart Val.: Karubaka, 1450 m., XI.16.1958, light trap, J. L. Gressitt col., in the Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species differs from *Bironiella pallescens* Poppius, 1909 by the coloration of the pronotum and by the structure of the male genitalia.



*Bironiella binotata* n. sp. - Fig. 28: Penis; fig. 29: spiculum of vesica; fig. 30: left paramere; fig. 31: right paramere.

***Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, 1909**

(Figs. 32-36)

*Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (3): 23; Id. Bergroth Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 74, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Ann. Acad. Brasil. Ci. 42 (1): 48, 1952.

Characterized by its coloration and structure of male genitalia.

*Male*: Length 2.8-3.2 mm, width 1.5 mm. *Head*: Length 0.4 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 0.2 mm; IV, - mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.4 mm, width 1.2 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.36 mm, width 0.36 mm (holotype).

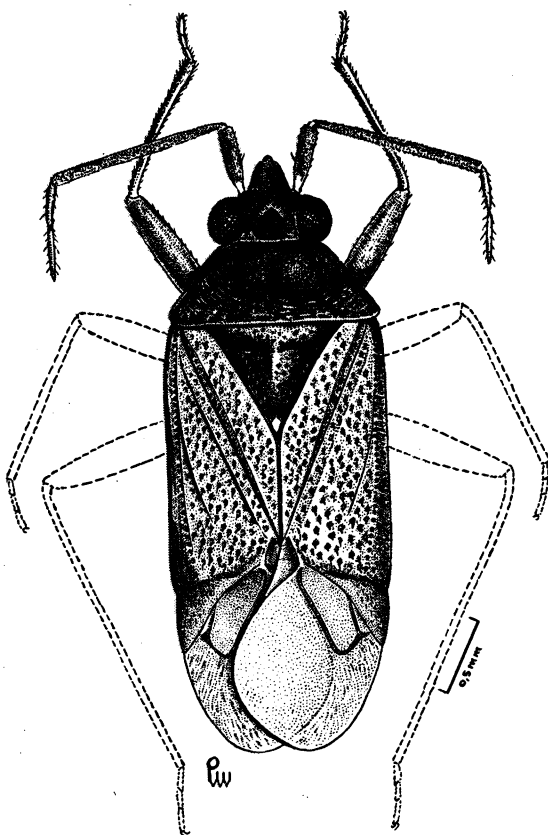


Fig. 32 - *Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, male, holotype.

General coloration brown; head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown, brilliant, hind margin of disc narrowly pale yellow; antenna (except extreme base of segment I) and hemelytra light brown, membrane fuscous. Underside of



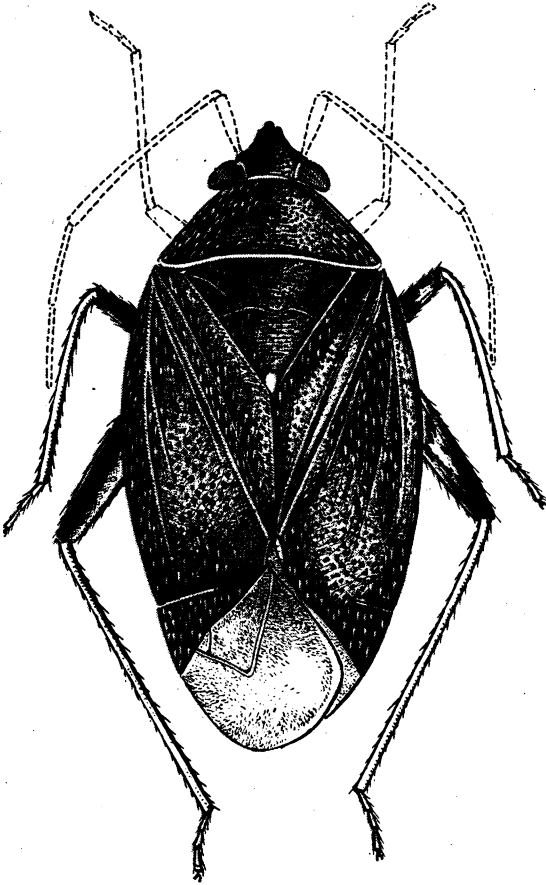
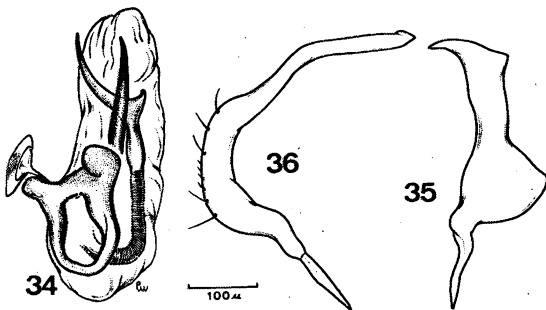


Fig. 33 – *Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, female.

body dark brown, coxae castaneous, the II and III pair pale, femora castaneous, tibiae and tarsi pale.

Head horizontal, vertex depressed at middle, marginate, eyes noticeably granulose, reaching the gula inferiorly, occupying the posterior half of head, pronotum rugose punctate, hemelytra punctate, pubescence short and adpressed, rostrum reaching beyond posterior coxae.



*Bironiella metallescens* Poppius – Fig. 34: Penis; fig. 35: left paramere; fig. 36: right paramere.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 34) small, with characteristic secondary gonopore and a sclerotized spiculum. Left paramere (fig. 35) slender and curved apically, enlarged basally. Right paramere (fig. 36) falciform elongate, with a median outgrowth.

**Female:** Similar to male in coloration and general aspect, but more robust. Length 3.6 mm, width 1.6 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. **Antenna:** broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.6 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.36 mm, width 0.28 mm.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea, New Britain.

**Specimens studied:** Holotype, male, New Guinea, Huon Golf, Salteberg, 1899, Biró, National Museum of Natural History, Budapest; 2 males and a female; NEW GUINEA: NE, Adelbert Mts., Wanunia, 800-1000 m, 27.X.1958, J. L. Gressitt; Wau, Morobe Dist., 1200 m, 23-27.VII.1962, M. Sedlacek; NEW BRITAIN: Gazelle Pen., Baining St. Pauls, 350 m, 9.IX.1955, J. L. Gressitt, in the Collections of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii and of the senior author.

*Bironiella rubernotata* n. sp.

(Fig. 37)

Characterized by the coloration of the hemelytra and by its dimensions.

**Female:** Length 3.3 mm, width 1.6 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.28 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.9 mm; III, 0.2 mm; IV, – mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.5 mm, width 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.28 mm, width 0.28 mm.

General coloration black with red spots; head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum black; hemelytra castaneous with two characteristic red spots at apex of corium and embolium; cuneus black, membrane fuscous, the areolae darker; antennae and legs castaneous, femora black with reddish apices, tibiae dark. Underside of body, coxae pale.

**Male:** Unknown.

**Holotype:** Female, NEW GUINEA: NE, Boden, 100 m., 11 km SE. of Oerberfaren, 10.VII.1959, light trap, T. C. Maa col., in the Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species differs from others in the genus by the two reddish spots at apical portion of corium and embolium.

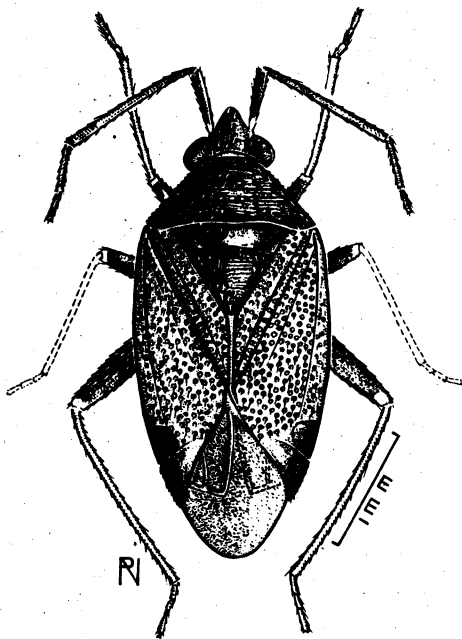


Fig. 37 - *Bironiella rubernotata* n. sp., female, holotype.

***Bironiella trinotata* n. sp.**

(Figs. 38-41)

Characterized by the coloration of the pronotum, by the shape of body and by the structure of male genitalia.

**Male:** Length 2.8 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.28 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 0.7 mm; III, - mm; IV, - mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.4 mm, width 1.0 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.24 mm, width 0.28 mm.

General coloration castaneous with dark areas; head and antennae reddish testaceous, segment II castaneous; area of calli, lateral margins of pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum black; a small spot at middle of hind margin of disc (with indication of two others laterally) and apex of scutellum pale; hemelytra castaneous, embolium with reddish tinge and sparse pale small obsolete spots, cuneus black, membranae fuscous. Underside of body with sternal portion black, coxae pale, legs and abdomen castaneous.

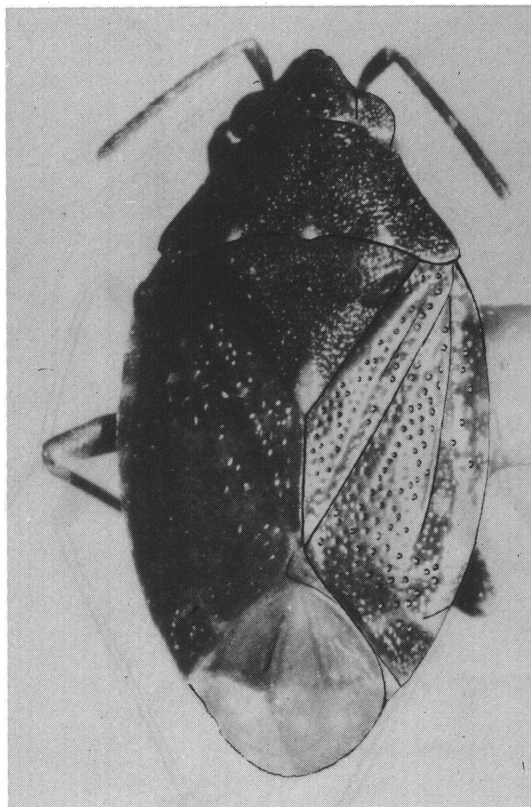
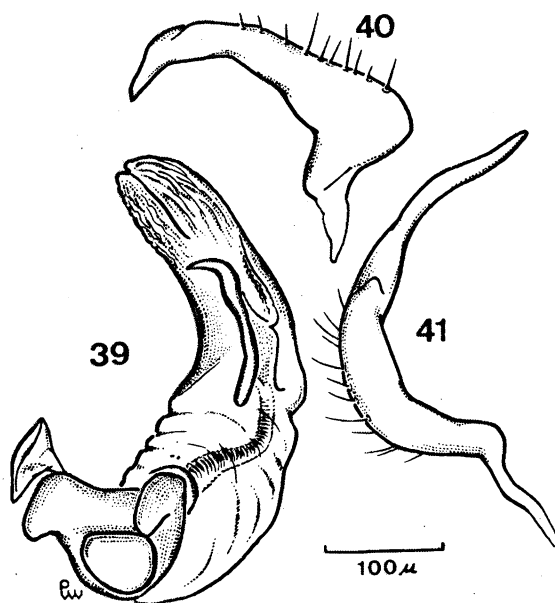


Fig. 38 - *Bironiella trinotata* n. sp., female, holotype.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 39) with a sclerotized spiculum. Left paramere (fig. 40) curved, enlarged basally. Right paramere (fig. 41) falciform, slender.

**Female:** General coloration black with pale areas; head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum black; antennae castaneous; hind margin of disc with three whitish spots, humeral angles and apex of scutellum pale; hemelytra castaneous with obsolete pale spots, cuneal fracture pale with reddish tinge, cuneus black, membrane fuscous with pale areas. Underside of body black, coxae and base of femora pale, legs castaneous. Length 3.7 mm, width 1.7 mm. **Head:** Length 0.5 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. **Antennae:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; III, 0.2 mm; IV, 0.2 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.6 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.28 mm, width 0.24 mm.

**Holotype:** Female, NEW GUINEA: NE, W. Highlands: Baiver R., 1150 m., 19.X.1958, J. L. Gressitt col., in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. **Allotype:** Male, NEW GUINEA (PAPUA), Bisianumu, E. of Port Moresby, 500 m., 24.IX.1955, J. L. Gressitt col. **Paratypes:** 14



*Bironiella trinotata* n. sp. — Fig. 39: Penis; fig. 40: left paramere; fig. 41: right paramere.

females, NE, Busu R., E. of Lae, 100 m., 13.IX. 1955, J. L. Gressitt; Biack I: Mangrowawa, 50-100 m., 31.V.1959, J. L. Gressitt; Bubia, Markham V., 50 m., 20.IX.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Karimui, 3.VI. 1961, J. L. Gressitt; Wum, Upper Jimmi V., 840 m., 17.VII.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Wau, Morobe Distr., 1200 m., 12.VII.1961, J. L. & M. Sedlacek; Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 5-50 m., 25.VIII-2.IX. 1962, J. L. Sedlacek; Papua, Brown R., E. of Port Moresby, 100 m., 8.VI.1955, J. L. Gressitt, in the collections of the author and Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species differs from others in the genus by the deep and coarse punctures of the body, by the coloration of the pronotum and by the structure of the male genitalia.

#### *Cylapofulvius* Poppius, 1909

*Cylapofulvius* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., 37 (4): 19, 20; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 13, 1957.

Body elongate oval with semierect pubescence, deeply and coarsely punctate on pronotum and hemelytra. Head horizontal, vertex not marginate, clypeus flat, jugum large, lorum and gena small, buccula large, gula long, rostrum reaching the gula inferiorly. Antenna slender,

segment I about as long as width of vertex, segment II about three times as long as first, segments III and IV about as long as II, pubescence short.

Pronotum deeply punctate, calli large, prominent, fused medially, raised posteriorly, occupying about two thirds of the pronotum, collar present, narrow, lateral margins sinuate at middle, posterior margin straight, humeral angles rounded; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum small, flat.

Hemelytra coarsely punctate, including the embolium which is flattened and widened, cuneal fracture absent, cuneus indistinct, membrane biareolate. Legs with anterior coxae and femora quite large, tibiae with short pubescence.

Type species of genus: *Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius, 1909.

This genus differs from *Teratofulvius* Poppius, 1914 which also does not present a distinct cuneus by the lack of punctures and striae on the frons.

#### *Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 42-45)

*Cylapofulvius punctatus*, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 21; Id. Reuter, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (3): 154, 1910; Id. Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Bel. 60: 74, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Ann. Soc. Acad. Brasil. Ci. 24 (1): 48, 1952; Id. Carvalho, Bol. Mus. Goeldi 11 (2): 20, 1955.

*Cylapofulvius griseescens* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 22, 1909; Id. Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 74, 1920; Id. Carvalho Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 13, 1957 (new synonymy).

Characterized by its coloration and by the structure of the male genitalia.

*Male*: Length 3.2 mm, width 1.3 mm. *Head*: Length 0.3 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.8 mm; IV, — mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.6 mm, width 1.1 mm. *Cuneus*: absent (lectotype).

General coloration brown sprinkled with pale spots; head pale yellow with inferior portion of frons dark brown, jugum, gena and gula pale, lorum and buccula black, eyes and antennae brown, segment I pale towards base.

Pronotum dark brown, collar, upper portion of calli, two oblique curved spots at external margin of calli, extending towards the posterior margin pale, disc with other small pale spots; mesoscutum exposed with carina and a central

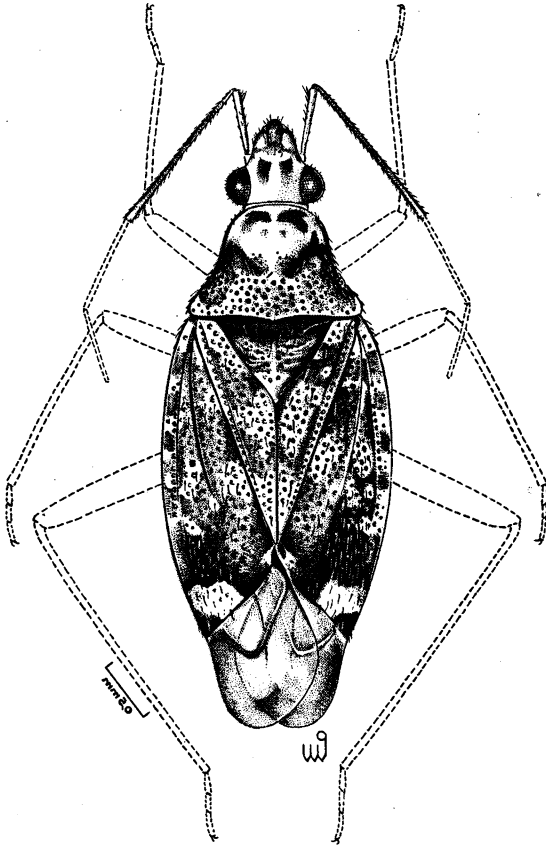


Fig. 42 – *Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius, male, lectotype.

spot pale; scutellum dark brown with a longitudinal fascia and apex pale.

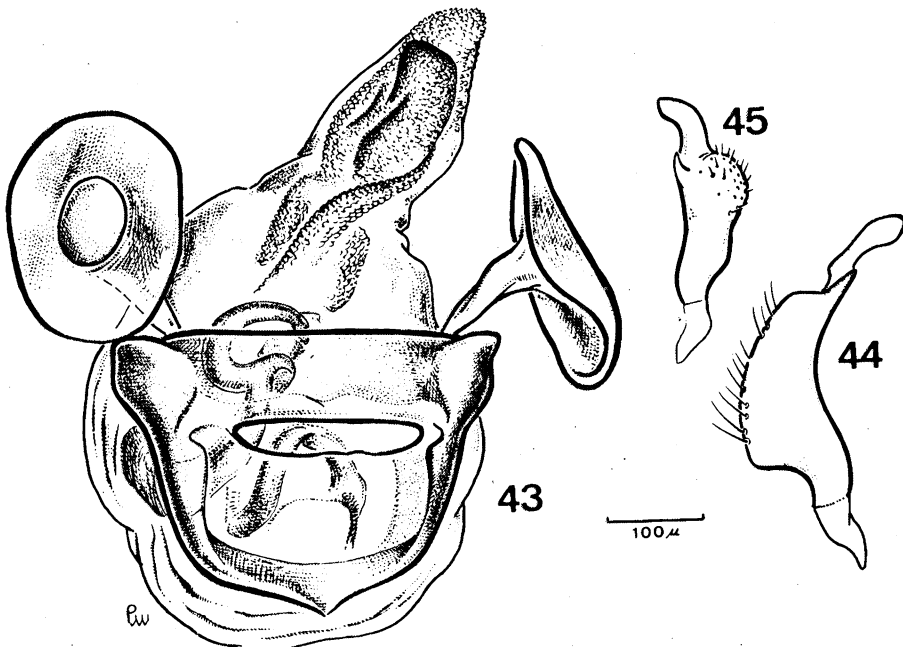
Hemelytra dark brown sprinkled irregularly with small pale spots, apical portion of corium and embolium level with the obsolete cuneal fracture marked by a pale spot which in some specimens shows a reddish tinge, membrane fuscous.

Underside of body dark brown, xyphus of prosternum, apices of anterior coxae, middle and hind coxae totally and trochanters pale, femora brown, the middle pair with one and the hind pair with two pale rings or fasciae, tibiae brown, the anterior and middle pair pale at apical third, the hind pair pale almost to middle portion.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

*Genitalia*: Penis (fig. 43) short enlarged basally, secondary gonopore characteristic. Left paramere (fig. 44) curved basally, with a characteristic subapical constriction. Right paramere (fig. 45) smaller, also with a subapical constriction.

*Female*: Length 4.8 mm, width 1.9 mm. *Head*: Length 0.6 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.5 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, – mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.9 mm, width 1.4 mm. *Cuneus*: absent. General coloration similar to male.



*Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius – Fig. 43: Penis; fig. 44: left paramere; fig. 45: right paramere.

*Geographical distribution:* Papua New Guinea; New Britain; New Ireland.

*Specimens studied:* Lectotype, male, New Guinea, Stephansort, Astrolabe Bai, 1897 (Biró), *Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius, Museum Nationalis Hungarica Budapest; lectotype (new designation) male, New Guinea, SE, Morika, 1300 m., Loria, VII.IX.93, Museu Zoologicum Helsingfors, n° 9995, *Cylapofulvius grisescens* Poppius; 16 males and females: NEW GUINEA: NE, Garaina, 830 m, 13-15.I.1958, J. & M. Sedlack; Papua, Kokoda-Pitoki, 400 m, 23.III.1956, J. L. Gressitt; Normamby L, Wakaiuna, Sewa Bay, 1.X e 20.XI.1956, W. W. Brandt; Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 1-20 m, 29.VII.62, J. L. Gressitt; Id. 5-50 m, 25.VIII-2.IX.1962; Ne, Wum, Upper Jimmi V., 840 m, 18.VII.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Neth, Biack I.: Mangrowawa, 50-100 m, 30.V.1959, J. L. Gressitt; Neth, Vogelkop: Bomberi, 700-900 m, 7.VI.1959, T. C. Maa; Karimuri, 1080 m, 8-10.VII.1963, J. L. Sedlacek; NEW BRITAIN: Silanga, Nakanai Mts., 150 m, 31.VII.56, 1.VIII.56, E. J. Ford Junior; NEW IRELAND: Sw, "Camp Bishop" 15 km. up Kait R., 125 m, 8.VII.1956.

Studies on the lectotypes have revealed that *Cylapofulvius grisescens* Poppius is a synonym of *Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius. The differential characters given by Poppius may be found on both and the structure of the male genitalia is identical.

#### *Fulvius* Stål, 1862

*Fulvius* Stål Stett. Ent. Zeit., 23: 322; Id. Reuter, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 61: 391, 1892; Id. Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., 41 (3): 165, 1912; Id. Wagner, Gulde Wanz. Mitteleur., 10: 284, 1945; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Ján., 44: 14, 1957.

*Camelocapsus* Reuter, Bul. Soc. Ent. Fr., 5 (8): cv (105).

*Oligocoris* Jordan, Arb. morphol. tax. Ent., 11: 8, 1944.

*Pamerocoris* Uhler, Bul. U. S. Geol. Surv., 3: 424, 1877.

*Sinaluns* Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 4: 5.9, 1909.

*Teratodella* Reuter, Bih. Vet. Akad. Handl. 3 (1): 7, 1875.

Body elongate, smooth, with short and adpressed pubescence. Head horizontal, vertex not marginate, eyes large, contiguous with pronotum and reaching the gula inferiorly, clypeus large and inclined, rostrum reaching from the middle to the

abdomen to the genital segment, antenna with segment I about as long as width of head, segment II about twice as long as first, the last two slender.

Pronotum with narrow collar, calli strongly enlarged, fused medially and occupying almost the entire surface of the disc, lateral margins rounded, strongly inclined, hind margin sinuated at middle; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum convex.

Hemelytra with embolium enlarged towards apex, cuneus distinct, membrane biareolate; femora and anterior coxae noticeably enlarged, tarsi with three segments, claws toothed apically.

Type species of genus: *Fulvius anthocorides* Stål, 1862.

This genus is characterized by the smooth body, by the long rostrum and by the noticeably enlarged calli.

#### *Fulvius bimaculatus* Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 46-49, 91)

*Fulvius bimaculatus* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 30, 36; Id. Poppius, Ann. Soc. Ent. Bel. 60: 75, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 15, 1957.

Characterized by the coloration of the body and by the structure of the male genitalia.

*Male:* Length 3.8 mm, width 1.1 mm. *Head:* Length 0.3 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. *Antenna:* Segment I, length 0.6 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III-IV, broken. *Pronotum:* Length 0.5 mm, width 1 mm. *Cuneus:* Length 0.40 mm, width 0.20 mm.

General coloration dark brown; two spots on basal third of corium (one of each side), one spot at basal portion of membrane and apical third of segment II of antenna (female) or apical fourth of segment (male) pale yellow; apical portion of femora and extreme apex of segment I of antenna reddish; membrane fuscous. Underside of body dark brown, coxae II and III pale (light brown in some specimens).

Rostrum reaching the genital segment; female abdomen with segment VIII large showing lateral prolongations; pygophore characteristic, segment VIII of abdomen with a pointed projection inferiorly, asymmetric, convex and rounded on the right side and concave and excavated on the left side, left paramere recurved with a branched apical extremity.

*Genitalia:* Penis (fig. 47) of the Fulviini type without sclerotized spiculi. Left paramere

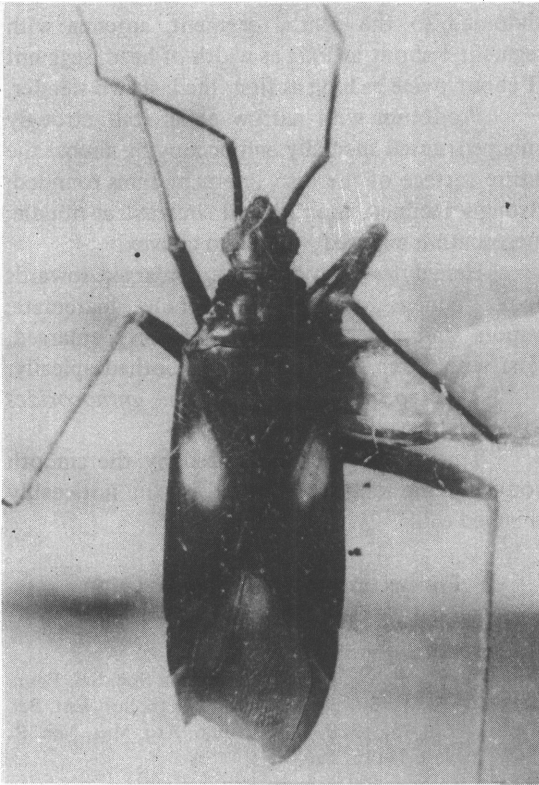
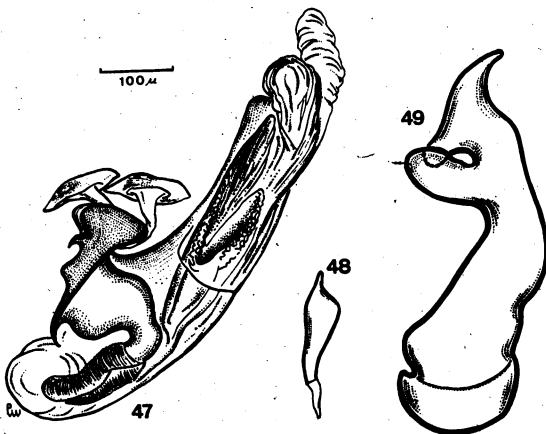


Fig. 46 – *Fulvius bimaculatus* Poppius, male.

characteristic (fig. 49) with a branched apex, one arm with two finger-like tubercles. Right paramere (fig. 48), small simple elongate, abdomen with a prong on segment VIII ventrally. Pygophore as (fig. 91).

*Female*: Length 4.2 mm, width 1.3 mm.

*Head*: Length 0.4 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.28



*Fulvius bimaculatus* Poppius – Fig. 47: Penis; fig. 48: right paramere; fig. 49: left paramere.

mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.6 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, broken. *Pronotum*: Length 0.5 mm, width 1 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.40 mm, width 0.24 mm.

*Geographical distribution*: Papua New Guinea.

*Specimens studied*: Lectotype, male (new designation), New Guinea, Moroka, 1300 m, VII.XI.1893, Loria, Museum Civicum Historia Naturalis Genova; 53 males and females: NEW GUINEA: Neth, Waris, S. of Hollandia, 450-500, 16.VIII.1959, T. C. Maa; Papua, Kokoda, 28-29.III.1956, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; Ne, Eliptamin Valley, 1200-1350 m, 1-15.VII.1959, W. W. Brandt; Id. 19.30.1959; Ne, Maprik, 14.X.1957, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; Se, Mamai Pltn., E of Port Glasgow, 150 m, 7.II.1965; Neth, Wisselmerent, 1500 m, Itouda, Kamo V., 13.VIII.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Se, Tari, 1660 m. VI.1965, R. Straatman; Neth, Hollandia-Binnen, 100 m, 23.XI.1958, at light, J. L. Gressitt; Ne, Adelbert Mts., Waruma, 800-1000 m, 27.X.1958, J. L. Gressitt, light trap; Neth, Vogelkop: Fak Fak S. coast of Bomberai, 100-700 m, 9.VI.1959; Ne, Wum, Upper Jimmi V., 840 m, 17.VII.1955, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; Se, Oriomo River, 9.II.1964, H. W. Clissold; Id. 6 m, 12.II.1964; Ne, Finisterre Range Saidor: Kiambavi Vill, 22.VII.1958, W. W. Brandt; Ne, Baint, nr. Maprik, 225 m, 20-21.VI.1961, J. L. & M. Gressitt, Malaise trap; Papua, Brown River, 25.V.1956, E. J. Ford Jr., light trap; Kiunga, Fly River, 11-14.VII.1957, W. W. Brandt; Se, Popondetta, 25 m, VI.1966, Shanahan-Lippert, light trap; Ne, Simbai, Bismark Range, 8 44'S 144 80'E, 166 m, 26.V.1966, J. L. Gressitt, light trap; Ne, Lae, Singuawa R., 147 10'E 6 45'S, 80 m, 1.IV.1966, O. R. Wilkes, light trap, in the collections of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum and of the author.

This species differs from others by the two pale spots on corium (*bimaculatus*) and by the pale spot at base of membrane.

#### *Fulvius nigricornis* Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 50-53, 88)

*Fulvius nigricornis* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 30; Id. China, Bul. Ent. Res. 28 (4): 498, 1935; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 18, 1957.

Characterized by the coloration of the body and by the structure of the male genitalia.

**Male:** Length 4.8 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.6 mm; II, 1.4 mm; III, 0.8 mm; IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.8 mm, width 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.40 mm, width 0.20 mm.

General coloration black to dark brown: apical portion of segment II of antenna (in some specimens), apical spot of exocorium and embolium pale yellow; apical extremities of femora (mainly the hind pair) reddish; membrane fuscous. Underside of body dark brown, hind coxae pale towards apex.

Rostrum reaching the genital segment; abdomen truncate apically with segments VIII and IX greatly modified (female); pygophore (male) asymmetric, convex and rounded on the right side and concave or excavated on the left side, with left paramere large and recurved towards proximal end; anterior femora large, the hind pair with long setae on the trichobothriae.

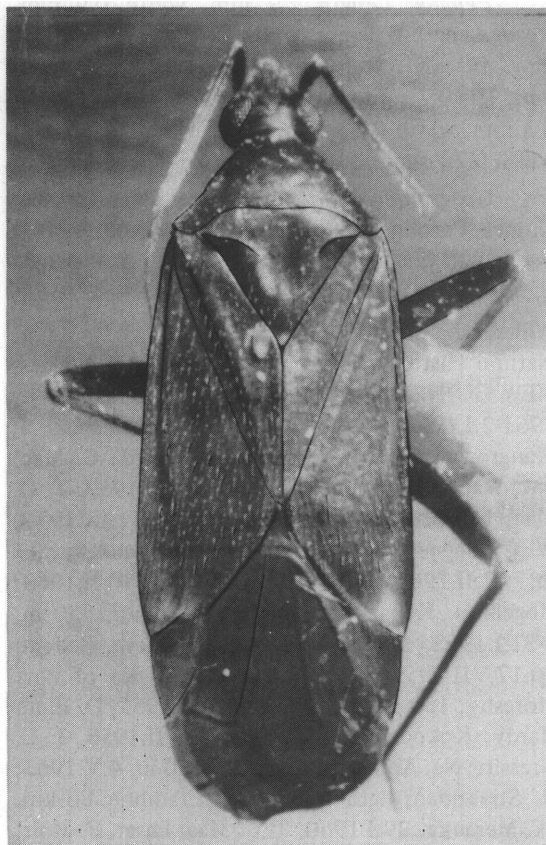
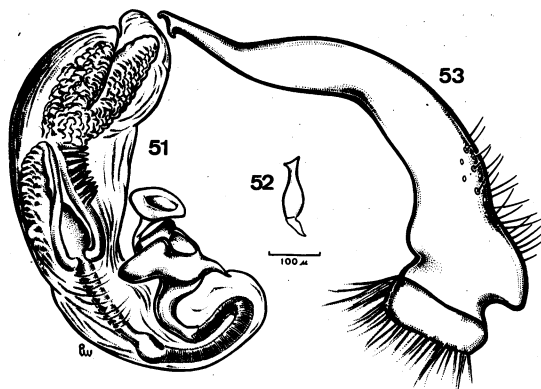


Fig. 50 – *Fulvius nigricornis* Poppius, female.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 51) of the Fulviini type, without spiculi. Left paramere (fig. 53) low thickened basally where shows a sulcus, apex with two minute teeth. Right paramere (fig. 52) small simple. Pygophore as fig. 88.



*Fulvius nigricornis* Poppius – Fig. 51: Penis; fig. 52: right paramere; fig. 53: left paramere.

**Female:** Similar to male in coloration and general aspect. Length 5.1 mm, width 1.8 mm. **Head:** Length 0.5 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.3 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.6 mm, II, 1.4 mm; III, 0.8 mm; IV, 0.9 mm. **Pronotum:** Length, 0.8 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.56 mm, width 0.24 mm.

**Geographical distribution:** Mentawai Is.; New Britain; Papua New Guinea.

**Specimens studied:** 69 males and females, NEW BRITAIN: Gazelle Pen., Mt. Sinewit, 900 m, 14-16.XI.1962, light trap, J. Sedlacek; Id. 5-9.XI.1962; Id. 10.XI.1962; Id. 13.XI.1962; Id. 21-27.X.1962; Kerawat, 60 m, 31.VIII.55, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; NEW GUINEA: Se, Popondetta, 25 m, VI.66, Shanahan-Lippert, light trap; Id. 60 m, 30-31.VIII.1963, J. Sedlacek; Se, Koroba, 40 km W of Taria, 1650 m, 20.IX.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Id. 28-29.III.1956, J. L. Gressitt; Ne, Wau, Morobe Distr., 1200 m, 2-3.VII.1962, light trap, J. Sedlacek; Neth, Waris, S. of Hollandia 450-500 m, 1-7.VIII.1959; Id. 16-18.VII.1959, T. C. Maa; Se, Betege, 20 km NW of Koroba, 1600 m, 21.IX.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Se, Mamai Pltn. E. of Port Glasgow, 150 m, 30.I.1965, R. Straatman; Neth Vogelkop: Fak Fak S. coast of Bomberai, 100-700 m, 9.VI.1959; Nw, Japen I., SSE Sumberbaba, Dawai R., 30.X.1962, H. Holtmann, light trap; Neth, Bodem, 100 m, 11 km Se of Oerberfaren, 7-17.VII.1959, T. C. Maa; Bokondini,

40 km N of Baliem Val., 1300 m, 5-11.XI.1961, light trap. S. Quate & L. Quate; Ne, Adelbert Mts: Wanuma, 800-1000 m, 25.X.1958, J. L. Gressitt, light trap; Neth, Hollandia-Binnen, 25 m, 16.X.1957; NEW IRELAND: Sn, Ridge above "Camp Bishop", 16 km sup Kait R. 250-750 m, 14.VII.1956, J. L. Gressitt.

The holotype of this species is said to be one female collected at Sifora, Mentawai Is., in the "Museo Civico de Historia Natural Giacomo Doria", Genova. This specimen was not seen by us and our assignment of the specimens on hand to this species is based on Poppius's description and key (1909). Some specimens in the series do show, however, a pale portion at apex of segment II of antenna.

**Fulvius pallidus** Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 54-57, 93)

*Fulvius pallidus* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 29, 32, fig. 9; Id. Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 76, 1920; Id. Carvalho Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 13, 1957 (syn. nov.).

*Fulvius concolor* Carvalho, Ins. Micronesia, 7 (1): 7, fig., 1956 (syn. nov.).

Characterized by the coloration of the body and by the structure of the male genitalia.

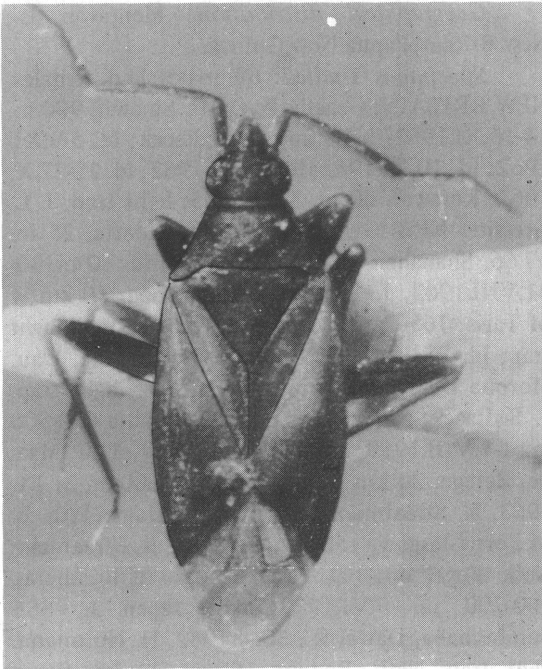


Fig. 54 – *Fulvius pallidus* Poppius, female.

**Male:** Length 2.8 mm, width 1.0 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, broken; IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.8 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.24 mm, width 0.16 mm.

General coloration light castaneous; posterior portion of vertex and basal portion of hemelytra lighter, tending to pale yellow; antenna unicolorous castaneous; membrane fuscous. Underside of body castaneous, coxae pale, femora brown, tibiae light castaneous.

Rostrum reaching the fifth abdominal segment; female with abdomen normal, terebra horizontal; pygophore large, slightly asymmetric, genital opening terminal, parameres characteristic.

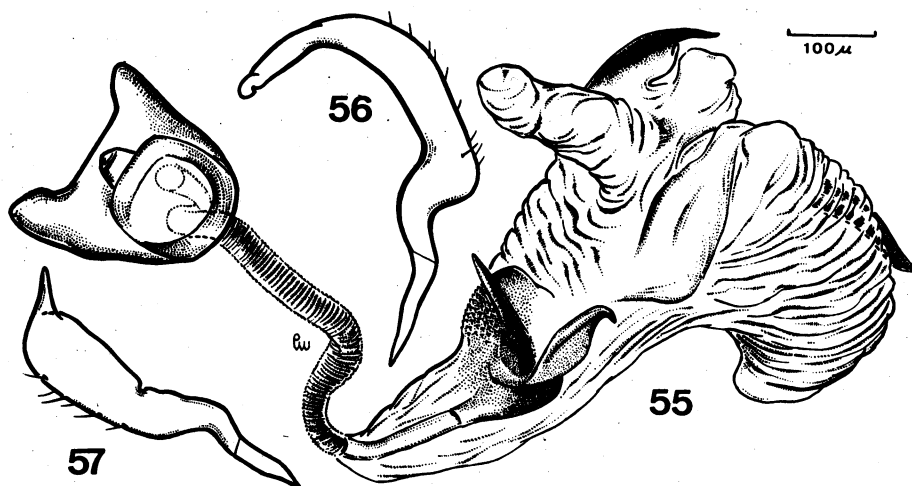
**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 55) of the Fulviini type, with membranous lobes and two sclerotized tooth or points. Left paramere (fig. 56) with a recurved apex. Right paramere (fig. 57) tapering to apex. Pygophore as fig. 93.

**Female:** Length 2.9 mm, width 0.9 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm, II, 0.6 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.8 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.32 mm, width 0.20 mm.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea, Caroline Is. (Palau, Yap, Ponape).

**Specimens studied:** holotype, male, *Fulvius brevipilis* Poppius, New Guinea, Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, 1896, Biró, National Museum Natural History Budapest; 25 males and females, NEW GUINEA: West, Hollandia, 0-300 m, 22.XII.1961-2.I.1962, L. W. Quate; Neth, Biak I: Mangrowawa, 50-100 m, 30.X.1959, T. C. Maa; Nw, Waris, S. of Hollandia, 16-18.VII.1959, T. C. Maa; Ne, Morobe Dist. Wau, 3600' 11.IX.1971, W. C. Gagne; Nw, Oransbari, S. of Manokwari, 3 m, 12.II.1963, R. Straatman; Id. 10.II.1963; Vogelkop, Kebar Val, W of Manokwari, 550 m, 4-31.I.1962, S. Quate & L. Quate; Neth, Bodem, 10-17.VII.1959, T. C. Maa; Papua, Ne of Port Moresby, 150 m, Bisianumu, 19.VI.1957, D. Elmo Hardy; Kokoda-Pitoki, 400 m, 23.II.1956, J. L. Gressitt; Ne, Ambunti, Sepik R., 150 m, 4.V.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Neth, Eramboe, 80 km, ex. Merauke, 29.I.1960, T. C. Maa; Larat, F. Muir, Dcbr 1907; Finschhafen, N. G. 4.44, F. E. Skinner.





*Fulvius pallidus* Poppius — Fig. 55: Penis; fig. 56: left paramere; fig. 57: right paramere.

According to Doctor Tamás Vásárhelyi (in letter 6.V.76) the types of this species are destroyed. One specimen, with this name, however in the same collection proved to be identical to *Fulvius brevipilis* Poppius. The authors had come to the same conclusion previously studying 25 specimens from New Guinea. The differences pointed out by Carvalho (1956), to distinguish *Fulvius concolor* from *Fulvius pallidus* are not significant enough to distinguish the two species and a new synonymy is being acknowledged in this paper.

castaneous with apical portion reddish, tibiae castaneous to pale yellow.

Rostrum reaching the genital segment, abdomen normal, terebra horizontal, segment IX depressed (female); pygophore slightly asymmetric with a small opening on the left side, left paramere falciform; front femora large, noticeably compressed.

*Genitalia*: Penis (fig. 59) of the Fulviini type, without spiculi. Left paramere (fig. 60) small,

***Fulvius subnitens* Poppius, 1909**  
(Figs. 58-61, 89)

*Fulvius subnitens* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (4): 30, 34; Id. Poppius, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 77, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 19, 1957.

Characterized by the coloration of the body and by the structure of the male genitalia.

*Male*: Length 3.6 mm, width 1.0 mm. *Head*: Length 0.5 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.20 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.6 mm; IV, 0.4 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.5 mm, width 0.8 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.36 mm, width 0.28 mm.

General coloration castaneous to light castaneous; basal portion of hemelytra, apical portion of clavus and apical portion of corium (externally) and of embolium, apical half or third of segment II of antenna pale yellow, femora

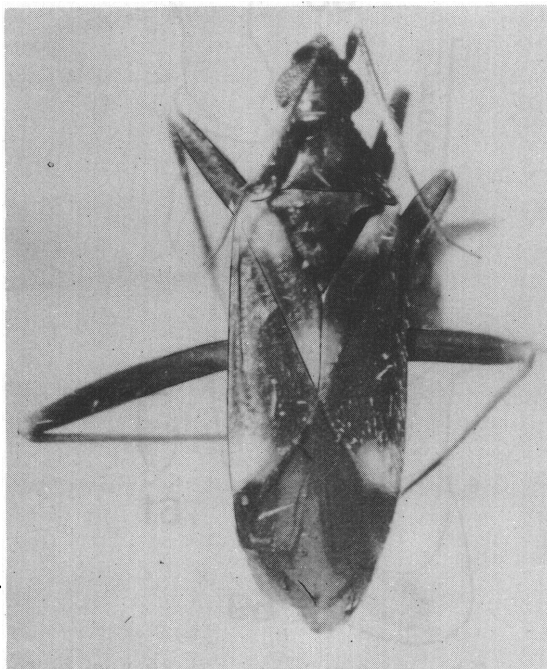


Fig. 58 — *Fulvius subnitens* Poppius, male.

strongly curved with a large basal sulcus. Right paramere (fig. 61) small, simple. Pygophore as fig. 89.

**Female:** Length 3.8 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 0.9 mm; III and IV broken. **Pronotum:** Length, 0.4 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.32 mm, width at base 0.24 mm. General aspect and coloration as male.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea; New Britain.

**Specimens studied:** Lectotype (new designation), male, New Guinea Mer., Bujakori, agosto 1890, L. Loria, *Fulvius subnitens* Poppius, Museum Zoologicum Helsingfors, n° 9993; 3 paralectotypes, New Guinea, Ighiberei, Loria, VII-VIII.90, n° 9990, 9991, 9992; 33 males and females, NEW GUINEA: Nw, River Tor (mouth), 4 km E. of Hol Maffen, 19.VII.59, T. C. Maa; Nw, Oransbari, Nw of Geelvink Bay, 3 m, 10.II.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Id. S. of Manokwari, 12.II.1963, R. Straatman; Neth, Holandia-Binnen, 25 m, 16.X.1957, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; Id. W.

Sentani, Cyclops Mts., 50-100 m, 22-24.VI.1959, T. C. Maa; Papua, Kokoda, 28-29.III.1956, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; Id. 380 m, 20.III.1956; Id. 400 m, 15-20.XI.1965; Ne, Torricelli Mts. Siaute, sea lev., 9-17.XI.1958, W. W. Brandt; Id. Mobitei, 750 m, 1-15.I.1959-5.15.III.1959; Id. Mokai Vill, 750 m, 16-31.XII.1958; Neth, Bodem, 100 m, 11 km, Se of Oerberfaren, 7-17.VII.1959, T. C. Maa; Nw, Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 10-40 m, 7.X.1962, jungle, H. Holtman, light trap; Ne, Ambunti, Sepik R., 200 m, 6.V.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Ne, Adelbert Mts., Wanuma, 800-1000 m, 27.X.1958, J. L. Gressitt; Nw, W. Sentani, 75 m, 24-25.VI.1959, T. C. Maa; Ne, Simbay, Bismark Range, 8 44'S 144 30'E, 1660 m, 26.V.66, J. L. Gressitt; light trap; Neth, Vogeikolp, Bomberi, 700-900 m, 7.VI.1959, T. C. Maa; NEW BRITAIN: Gazelle Pen, Mt. Sinewit, 900 m, 5-9.XI.1962, J. Sedlacek, Malaise trap; Id. 140 m, 21-27.X.1962; in the collections of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum and of the senior author.

This species differs from others by the five pale spots on hemelytra.

#### *Fulvius unicolor* Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 62-65, 92)

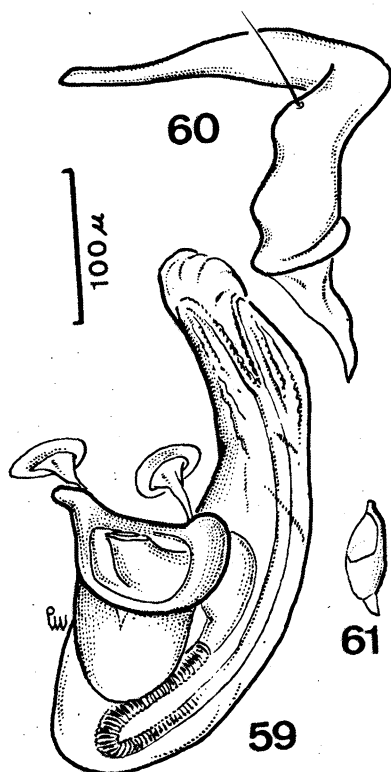
*Fulvius unicolor* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 27 (4): 29, 35; Id. Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 41 (3): 167, 1912; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 19, 1957.

Characterized by its coloration and by the structure of the male genitalia.

**Male:** Length 3.8 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.16 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.6 mm, II, 1.0 mm; III-IV broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.5 mm, width 1.0 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.36 mm, width 0.20 mm.

General coloration dark brown; apical portion of femora reddish; antenna unicolorous dark; membrane fuscous; in some specimens the anterior portion of head and apical extremity of segment I of antenna are light castaneous.

Rostrum reaching the genital segment; distal portion of female abdomen truncate with the terebra vertical or semi-vertical; pygophore noticeably asymmetric, convex and rounded on the right side and concave and excavate on the left side, left paramere recurved towards proximal end with a characteristic apical extremity.



*Fulvius subnitens* Poppius - Fig. 59: Penis; fig. 60: left paramere; fig. 61: right paramere.

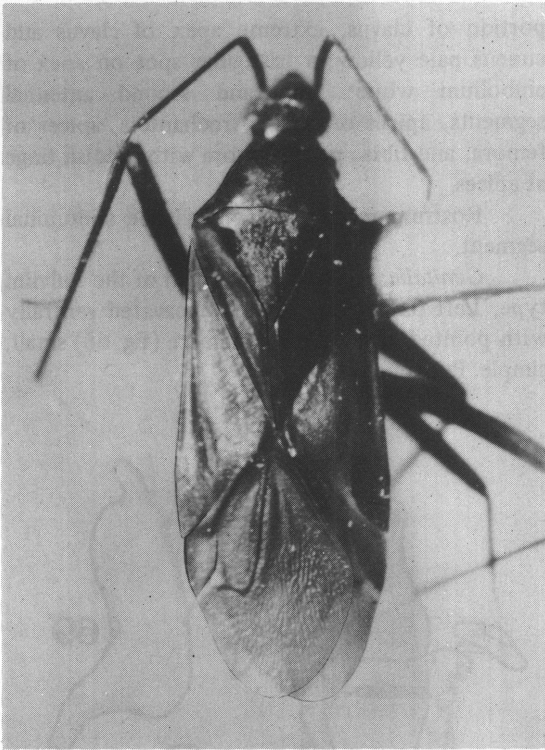


Fig. 62 – *Fulvius unicolor* Poppius, female.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 63), with membranous and spiny lobes, no spiculi. Left paramere thick (fig. 64) with a large basal sulcus, a few sclerotized

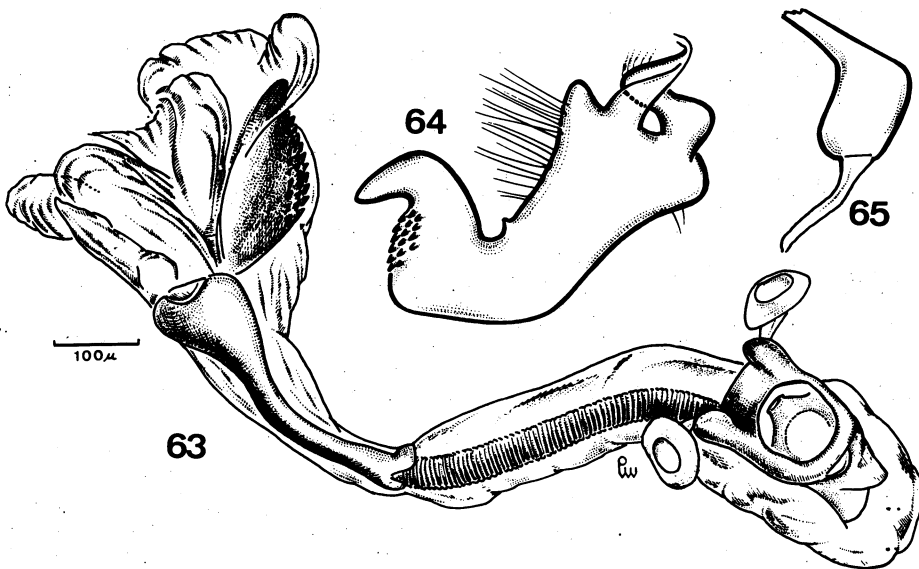
teeth on subapical roundish lobe and curved apex. Right paramere small (fig. 65) pointed. Pygophore as fig. 92.

**Female:** Length 4.6 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.5 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.8 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.5 mm, width 1.0 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.36 mm, width 0.48 mm.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea; Togo; Mentawai Is.; Engano Is..

**Specimens studied:** 17 males and females: NEW BRITAIN: Gazelle Pen., Mt. Sinewit, 900 m, 5-9.XI.1962, J. Sedlacek, Malaise trap, Upper Warangoi, Illugi, 25-26.XI.1962, J. Sedlacek; NEW GUINEA: Ne, Simbai, Bismark Range, 3 44'S 144 30'E, 1660 m, 26.V.66, J. L. Gressitt, light trap, Ne, Bulolo, 1000 m 19.VIII.1956, E. J. Ford Jr., Finisterre Range Saidor: Kiambari Vill, 1-28.VIII.1958, W. W. Brandt, Ne, Umboi I., 8 km, WNW Lab Lab, 300 m, 8-19.II.67, G. A. Samuelson, light trap; Id. 21-28.II.1967; NEW IRELAND: Sw, Ridge above "Camp Bishop", 15 km up Kait R., 250-500 m, 12.VI.1956.

This species, as the trivial name mentions, is uniformly dark on upper surface of body.



*Fulvius unicolor* Poppius – Fig. 63: Penis, fig. 64: left paramere; fig. 65: right paramere.

**Fulvius variegatus** Poppius, 1909

(Figs. 66-69, 90)

*Fulvius variegatus* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 27 (4): 31, 38; Id. Bergroth Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 77, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. 44: 19, 1957.

*Fulvius peregrinator* Kirkaldy, Proc. Hawaii: Ent. Soc. 2: 120, 1910; Id. Willians, Handb. Ins. Inv. Hawaii: 103, 1931; Id. Zimmerman, Ins. Hawaii, 3: 197, fig. 83, 1948.

*Fulvius buxtoni* Knight, Ins. Samoa 2, Hem. 5: 203, 1935.

Characterized by its coloration and by the structure of male genitalia.

**Female:** Length 3.2 mm, width 0.9 mm. **Head:** Length 0.5 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.9 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.28 mm, width 0.24 mm (lectotype).

General coloration brown to dark brown; three longitudinal stripes on head and pronotum, basal half of corium and embolium and basal outer

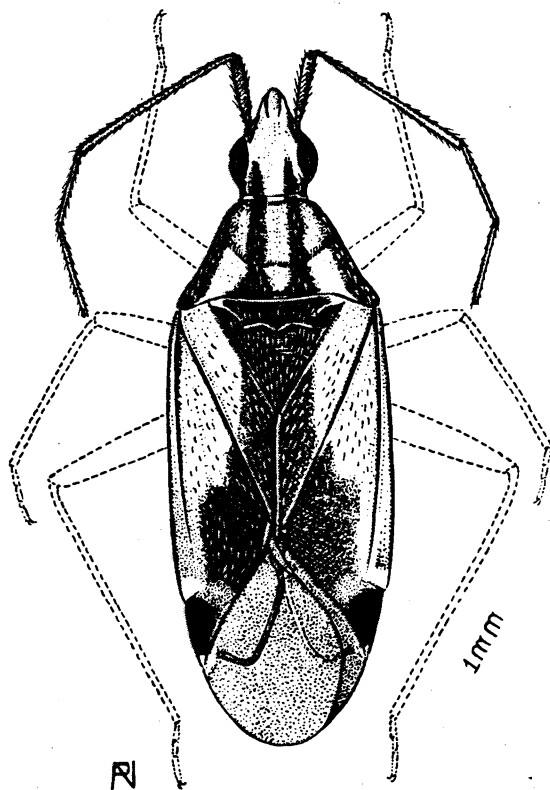
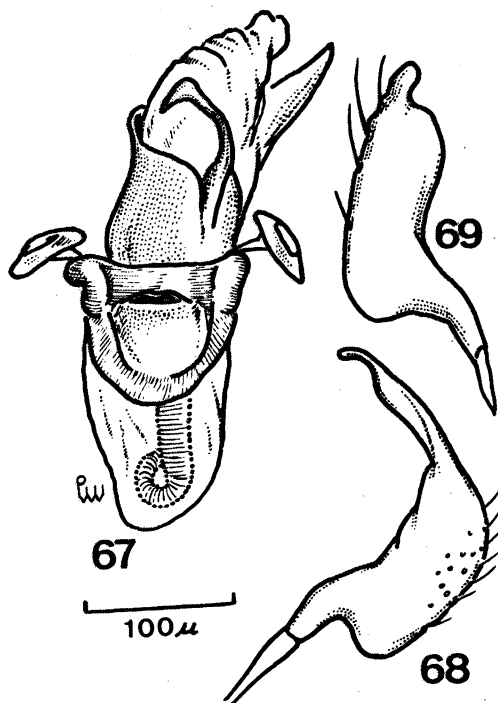


Fig. 66 — *Fulvius variegatus* Poppius, male.

portion of clavus, extreme apex of clavus and cuneus pale yellow; a triangular spot on apex of embolium white; first and second antennal segments, apices of coxae, trochanters, apices of femora, and tibiae paler; femora with reddish tinge at apices.

Rostrum reaching second visible abdominal segment.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 66) small of the Fulviini type. Left paramere (fig. 67) excavated ventrally with pointed apex. Right paramere (fig. 68) small, simple. Pygophore as fig. 90.



*Fulvius variegatus* Poppius — Fig. 67: Penis; fig. 68: left paramere; fig. 69: right paramere.

**Male:** Length 2.6 mm, width 0.4 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.5 mm; IV, broken. **Pronotum:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.8 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.24 mm, width 0.24 mm, with coloration and general aspect as female.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea, Hawaii; Samoa; Carolines; Palau Is; Yap Is.; Truk Is.; Ponape Is.; Kusaie Is.; New Britain; New Ireland.

**Specimens studied:** Female, lectotype (new designation), New Guinea, Ighiberei, Loria, VII-

VIII.90, Museum Zoologicum Helsingfors, n° 9987; 29 males and females: NEW GUINEA: Nw, Oransbari, S. of Manotwari, 3 m, 12.II.1963, R. Straatman; Ne, Ambunti, Sepik R., 200 m, 5.V.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Neth, Bodem, 100 m, 11 km Se of Oerberfaren, 7-17.VII.1959, T. C. Maa; Neth, Wisselmeron, 1700 m, Waghete, Figi L., 17.VIII.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Ne, Yaibos, 2030, 2180 m, 11.VI.1963, J. Sedlacek; Se, Popondetta, 25 m, VI.1966, Shanahan-Lippert, light trap; Se, Mamai Pltn., E. of Port Glasgow, 150 m, 5.II.1965, R. Straatman, light trap; Papua, Kokoda-Pitoki, 450 m, 24.III.1956, J. L. Gressitt; Owen Stanley Range Goilala: Loloipa, XIII.11-20.1957, W. W. Brandt; Ne, Umboi I., 1 km N. Awelkom, 600 m, 21-28.II.1967, G. A. Samuelson, light trap; Nw, Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 0-30 m, 29.VII.1962, J. L. Gressitt, Malaise trap; Neth, Hollandia-Binnen, 100 m, 23.XI.1958, J. L. Gressitt, light trap; Wau, 1200 m, 10.IX.1964, Malaise trap, J. & M. Sedlacek; Id. 400 ft., 22.X.1965, D. H. A. C. & A. H. Kistne Dield, n° 1190; Nw, Wamena, Baliem V., 14-15.II.1960, T. C. Maa; Neth, Biak I. Se, 15 m, 29.VII.1955, light trap; J. L. Gressitt; Ne, Tsenga, 1200 m, Upper Jimmi V., 15.VII.1955; Central Mts. Archbold Lake, 760 m, 26.XI.3.XII.1961, light trap, S. Quate & L. Quate; NEW BRITAIN: Vunabakan, 180 m, 10 km E. of Keravat, 16-20.XI.1959, T. C. Maa; NEW IRELAND: Schleinitz Mts., Lelet Plateau. X.1959, W. W. Brandt.

This species differs from others by the two longitudinal fasciae running over pronotum and vertex.

***Peritropis annulicornis* Poppius, 1909**

(Figs. 70-73)

*Peritropis (Meivius) annulicornis* Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., 37 (4): 170.

*Peritropis annulicornis* Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 21, 1957.

Characterized by the coloration of the antenna and by the structure of the male genitalia.

**Male:** Length 2.3-3.1 mm, width 0.9-1.2 mm.  
**Head:** Length 0.3-0.4 mm, width 0.5-0.6 mm, vertex 0.20 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.7 mm; III, 0.2 mm; IV, 0.2 mm.  
**Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width at base 0.8 mm.  
**Cuneus:** Length 0.18 mm, width at base 0.18 mm.

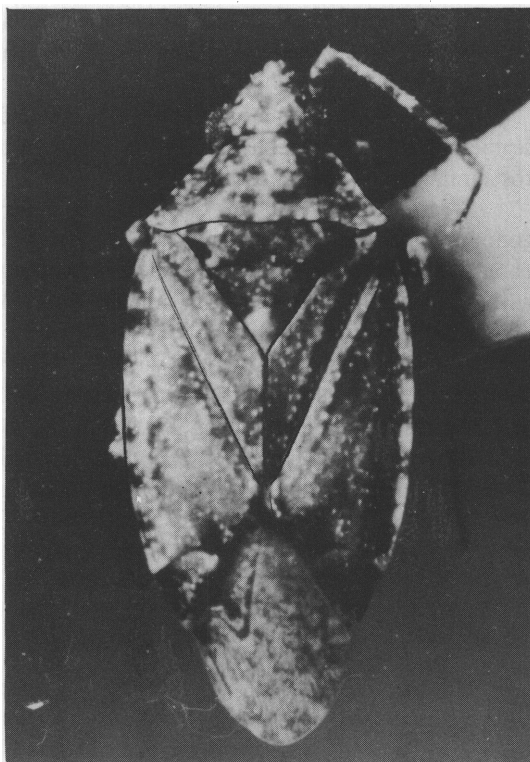


Fig. 70 – *Peritropis annulicornis* Poppius, female.

General coloration brown sprinkled with small pale spots; head pale with dark brown spots on jugum, lorum and above antennal peduncle, vertex with a reddish spot along median sulcus, eyes brown; antennae brown, segment I with two or three pale spots or rings; segment II with a median pale ring reaching around the segment and five to six smaller ones mostly on upper portion, segments III-IV brown.

Pronotum brown sprinkled with small pale spots mainly on the margins and upper median portion of calli; mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown, unicolorous or with small pale spots, the apical portion always whitish (a semi-lunar spot).

Hemelytra brown, sprinkled with small pale spots mostly visible and regular at embolium, apical portion of corium and embolium pale, endocorium at middle and apically with somewhat darker brown spots, cuneus dark brown with internal angle and apical portion pale, membrane fuscous, marmorated with pale.

Underside of body brown, coxae, trochanters and base of femora pale, apices of femora and bases of tibiae sprinkled with reddish and white,

hind femora with a subapical ring or fascia, tibiae pale with three brown rings, the basal one the smallest.

First coxae and femora noticeably enlarged, segment I of male antenna somewhat incrassated, rostrum reaching genital segment.

**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 71) with secondary gonopore followed by two sclerotized rami. Left paramere (fig. 72) enlarged basally, curved apically with an acute distal end. Right paramere (fig. 73) long, narrowing towards apex.

**Female:** Length 3.0 mm, width 1.3 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.2 mm; IV, 0.3 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.4 mm, width 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.32 mm,

100 m, 31.X.1959, J. L. Gressitt; Id., 29.VII.1955; Ambunti, Sepik R., 200 m, 5.V.1963, R. Straatman, light trap; Ne, Umboi I., Lab Lab, 0-10 m, 6-7.II.1967, G. A. Samuelson; Lae, VII.1944, F. E. Skinner; Ne, Wum, Upper Jimmi V., 840 m, 18.VII.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Se, Popondetta, 25 m, VI.1966, Shanahan-Lipert, light trap; Papua, Brown R. E. of Port Moresby, 100 m, 8.VI.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Eramboe, 80 km ex. Merauke, 29.I.1960, T. C. Maa; Ne, Karimuri, South of Goroka, 1000 m, 3.VI.1961, J. L. & M. Sedlacek; Ne, Adelbert Mts., Wanuma, 800-1000 m, 26.X.1958, J. L. Gressitt; NEW BRITAIN: Malmalwan-Vunakanau, Gazelle Pen., 5-12.V.1956, light trap, J. L. Gressitt; Gazelle Pen., Upper Warangoi, Ullugi, 25-26.XI.1962, J. Sedlacek; Gaulim, 140 m, 21-22.X.1962, J. Sedlacek; NEW IRELAND: Kandan, 25.XII.1959.

This species differs from others by the whitish rings of the second antennal segment and by the marmorate membrane.

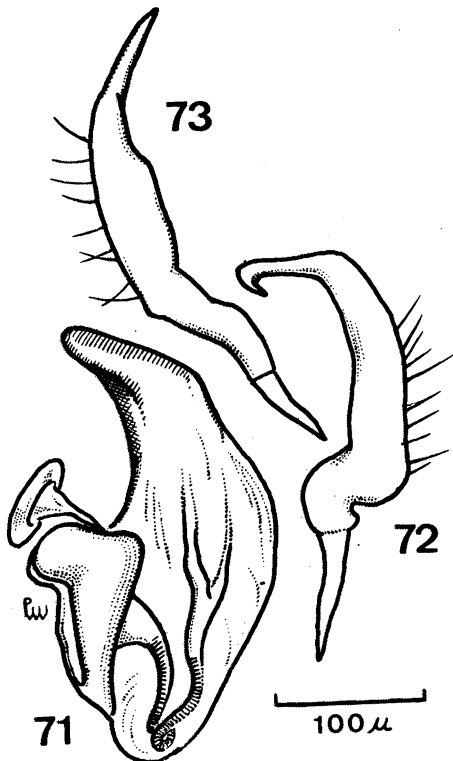
#### *Peritropis punctatus* n. sp.

(Figs. 74-77)

Characterized by the coloration of the membrane of the hemelytra and segment II of antenna.

**Male:** Length 2.6 mm, width 1.1 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.28 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.9 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, 0.3 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.4 mm, width at base 0.8 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.24 mm, width at base 0.34 mm.

General coloration similar to *Peritropis annulicornis* Poppius, 1909 but with the upper portion of body showing a greater number of small pale spots or points; antenna with segment I pale at base and apex (male) or marmorate (female), segment I characteristic with a median circular whitish ring and only vestiges of pale rings at the basal portion. Under side of body brown, coxae, trochanters and basal portion of femora pale yellow, ostiolar peritreme whitish, femora black at middle portion, pale and sprinkled with whitish and reddish points apically, the hind pair with a brown ring at the subapical portion, tibiae pale with three brown rings, tarsi pale. The membrane of hemelytra is also characteristic showing small roundish pale spots regularly distributed.



*Peritropis annulicornis* Poppius – Fig. 71: Penis; fig. 72: left paramere; fig. 73: right paramere.

width 0.32 mm. General aspect and coloration as in male.

**Geographical distribution:** Papua New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland.

**Specimens studied:** 21 males and females, NEW GUINEA: NE, Biak Isl., Mangrowawa, 50-

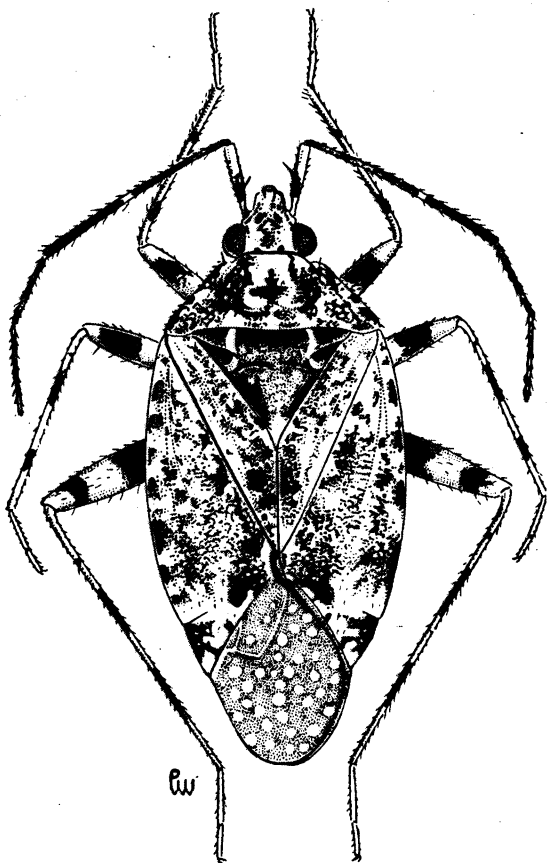


Fig. 74 — *Peritropis punctatus* n. sp., female.

Morphological characters as given for genus. Second antennal segment not noticeably incrassate.

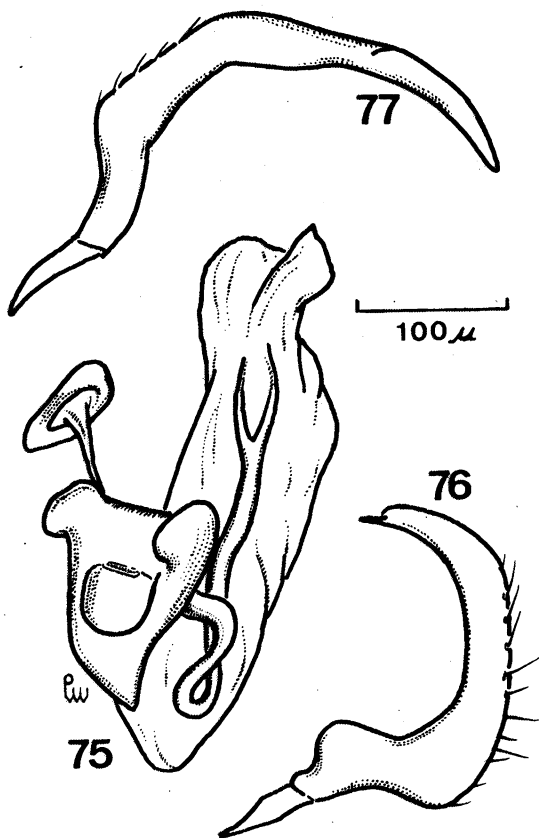
**Genitalia:** Penis (fig. 75) with gonopore showing a sclerotized bifurcation. Left paramere (fig. 76) curved, ending in a sharp point. Right paramere (fig. 77) long, slender.

**Female:** Length 3.6 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.5 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, 0.3 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.32 mm, width at base 0.28 mm. General aspect and coloration similar to male.

**Holotype:** Male, NEW GUINEA: Neth. Boden, 100 m, 11 km, Se of Oerberfaren, 7-17.VII. 1959, T. C. Maa, in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, *Allotype:* Female, same data as holotype. *Paratypes:* 8 males and 2 females, NEW GUINEA: Ne, Wau Morobe, District., 1200 m, 15.VI.1963, J. Sedlacek; Ne, Morobe District, Mt. Missim, 1300 m, 15-21.XII.

1966, G. A. Samuelson; Nw, Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 10-40 m, 7.X.1962, jungle, H. Holtmann, lighth trap; Id. 3.X.1962 e 12.IX.1962; Ne, Karimui, S. of Goroka, 100 m, 2.VI.1961, J. L. & M. Gressitt; Id. 6.VI.1961; Se, Popondetta, 25 m, VI.1966, Shanahan-Lipert, light trap; Se, Betege, 20 km Nw of Koroba, 1650-1700 m, 29.IX.1963, R. Straatmann; Lae, VIII.1944, F. E. Skinner; Neth, Boden, 100 m, 11 km, Se of Oerberfaren, 7-17.VII. 1959, T. C. Maa; Papua, Kokoda, 400 m, 22.III. 1956, J. L. Gressitt; Brown R., E. of Port Moresby 100 m, 8.VI.1955, J. L. Gressitt; Ne of Port Moresby, 150 m, Bisianumu, 19.VI.1957, D. Elmo Hardy; Brown River, 24.V.1956, E. J. Ford Jr., light trap; Ne, Torricelli Mts. Mokai Vill, 750 m, 8-15.XII.1958, W. W. Brandt; Finschhafen, N. G., IV.44, F. E. Skinner; Neth, Eramboe, 80 km ex. Merauke, 29.I.1960, T. C. Maa.

This species differs from *Peritropis annulicornis* Poppius, 1909 by the coloration of the membrane and of the second antennal segment.



*Peritropis punctatus* n. sp. — Fig. 75: Penis; fig. 76: left paramere; fig. 77: right paramere.

*Peritropisca* n. gen.

Cylapinae, Fulviini. Body elongate oval, shagrinéd, smooth, with pale adpressed hairs and scale-like black hairs. Head horizontal, vertex immarginate, depressed at middle, eyes slightly removed from pronotum, reaching the gula inferiorly, clypeus compressed, jugum, lorum, gena and gula long, rostrum reaching beyond posterior coxae (somewhat mutilated on holotype); antenna with segment I and II thicker than others, segments III and IV very slender, with long hairs.

Pronotum shagrinéd, collar present and very narrow, calli projected upwards as two long and pointed tubercles, lateral margins carinated and explanated, sinuated at middle, posterior margin almost straight with three tubercular excrescences, lateral angles expanded and flattened; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum small, slightly convex (fig. 78).

Hemelytra with embolium wide at basal third, flattened, cuneal fracture distinct, cuneus almost as long as wide at base, membrane apparently uniareolate. Underside of body with anterior coxae and femora enlarged, ostiolar peritreme slender and oblique, legs of medium size, tibiae with short hairs, tarsi with three segments, claws long and slender of the Cylapini type.

Type species of genus: *Peritropisca tuberculata* n. sp.

This genus differs from *Peritropis* Uhler, 1891 by the long tuberculate calli, by the presence of black scale-like hairs and by the three segmented tarsi.

*Peritropisca bituberculata* n. sp.

(Figs. 78-82)

Characterized by the coloration of the body and by its dimensions.

*Male*: Length 4.4 mm, width 1.8 mm. *Head*: Length 0.6 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.24 mm.

*Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.6 mm; II, 1.6 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, 0.5 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.7 mm, width at base 1.4 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.40 mm, width at base 0.36 mm.

General coloration brown; body with pale semiadpressed hairs and black scale-like hairs; spots on vertex, a longitudinal fascia at middle of disc, enlarged on collar and posteriorly, cuneal fracture pale; embolium with small obsolete pale

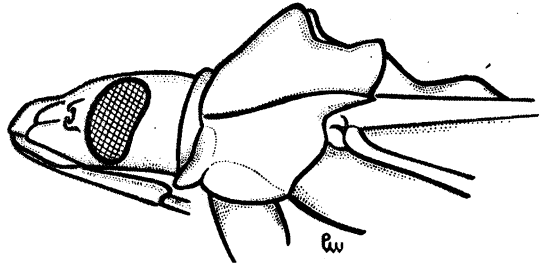


Fig. 78 – *Peritropisca bituberculata* n. sp., head and pronotum seen from side.

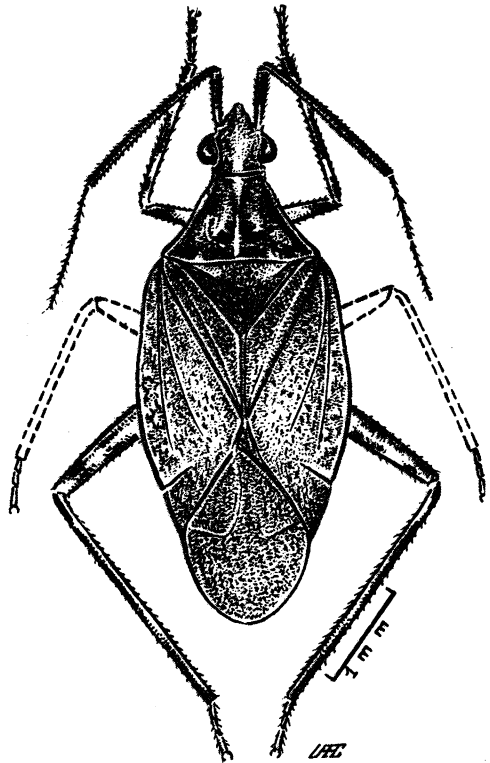


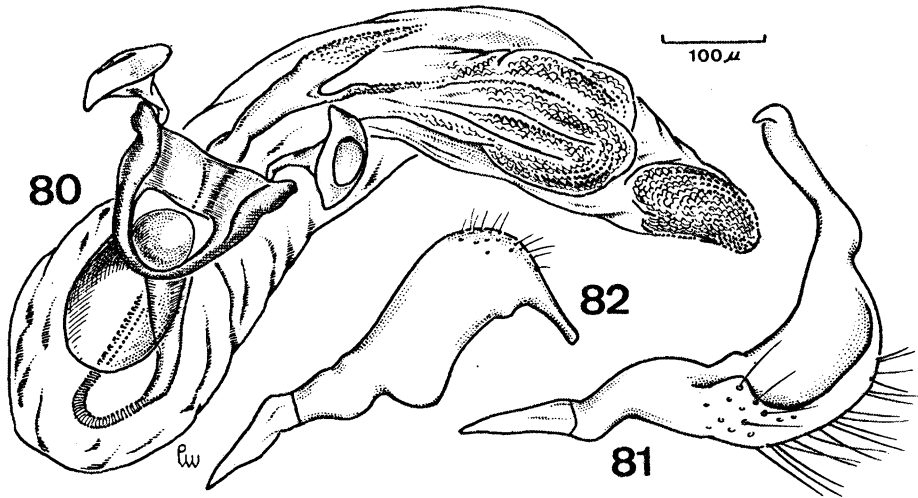
Fig. 79 – *Peritropisca bituberculata* n. sp., holotype.

spots, membrane fuscous. Underside of body brown to castaneous, mesosternum black, coxae I black, pale apically, coxae II and III pale, femora brown with pale transversal fasciae, tibiae pale to brown.

Morphological characters as mentioned for genus.

*Genitalia*: Penis (fig. 80) elongate, with secondary gonopore showing small tubercles laterally. Left paramere (fig. 81) curved, enlarged at middle with a finger-like tubercle apically. Right paramere (fig. 82) small, pointed apically.





*Peritropisca bituberculata* n. sp. — Fig. 80: Penis; fig. 81: left paramere; fig. 82: right paramere.

*Female:* Unknown.

*Holotype:* Male, NEW GUINEA: Ne, Wau, 1750 m, 18.V.1959, J. Sedlacek, in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species has the facies of *Peritropis* Uhler, 1891.

#### *Teratofulvioides* n. gen.

Cylapinae, Fulviini. Body elongate, deeply punctate above, including head and cuneus, subglabrous, the hairs extremely short, arising from the punctures. Head strongly inclined, punctate, slightly wider than long, vertex immarginate, eyes not reaching gula below, jugum and lorum horizontal, gena and gula long, rostrum reaching the 8th abdominal segment, antenna cylindrical with segment I shorter than width of head, pubescence adpressed.

Pronotum with a narrow collar, calli small, not prominent, lateral margins rounded, inclined, posterior margin straight or nearly so; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum small, slightly convex.

Hemelytra with embolium noticeably widened towards the apex, cuneus distinct, cuneal fracture well marked, membrane biareolate. Underside of body with propleura punctate and mesosternum rugose-punctate, legs of medium length.

Type species of genus: *Teratofulvioides punctatus* n. sp.

This genus differs from *Teratofulvius* Poppius, 1914 by the distinct cuneus, by the head

and cuneus noticeably punctate and by the rounded and inclined lateral margins of pronotum.

#### *Teratofulvioides punctatus* n. sp.

(Figs. 83-87)

Characterized by the color and by the structure of the male genitalia.

*Male:* Length 3.8 mm, width 1.7 mm. *Head:* Length 0.4 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. *Antenna:* Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.9 mm; III, 0.5 mm; IV, broken. *Pronotum:* Length 0.4 mm, width at base 1.3 mm. *Cuneus:* Length 0.48 mm, width at base 0.36 mm.

General coloration dark-brown; segment I of antenna pale with two dark rings (subapical and subbasal), segments III-IV pale yellow to castaneous, the last two darker; in one specimen the head is pale; apex of scutellum and cuneal fracture pale; membrane fuscous with an oblique pale spot bordering inner margin of cuneus. Underside of body dark, abdomen castaneous, coxae and trochanters pale, femora brown with two subapical pale rings, tibiae pale to castaneous.

Morphological characters as mentioned for genus.

*Genitalia:* Penis (fig. 84) small with a sclerotized spiculum following secondary gonopore. Left paramere (figs. 85 and 86) curved with an apical bifurcation. Right paramere (fig. 87) smaller, with an apical sulcus.

*Female:* Similar to male in coloration and general aspect, more robust. Length 4.4 mm,

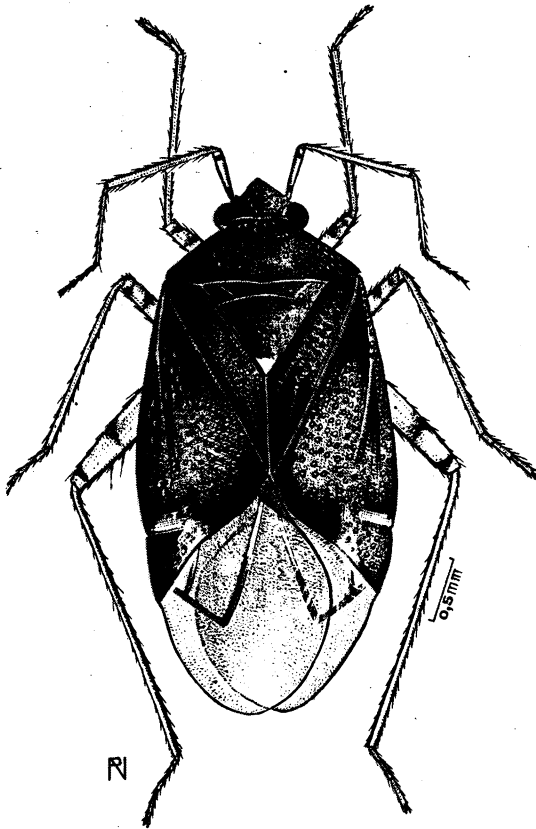
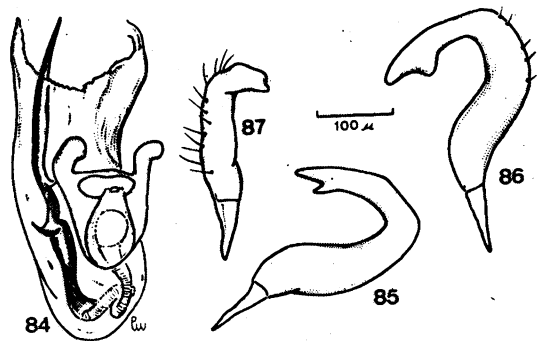


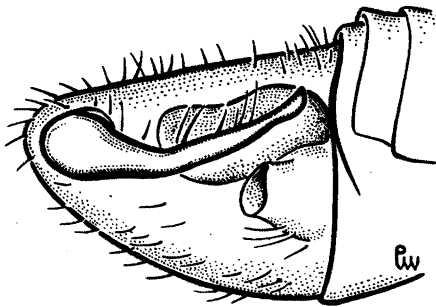
Fig. 83 - *Teratofulvioides punctatus* n. sp., holotype.



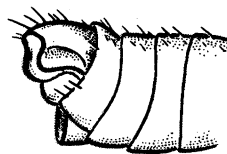
*Teratofulvioides punctatus* n. sp. - Fig. 84: Penis; figs. 85 and 86: left paramere; fig. 87: right paramere.

width 1.8 mm. *Head*: Length 0.6 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III and IV, mutilated. *Pronotum*: Length 0.7 mm, width at base 1.5 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.40 mm, width at base 0.32 mm.

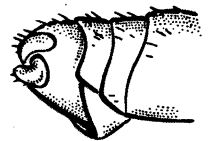
*Holotype*: Male, New Guinea (Neth), Wisselmeren, 1700 m, Wagheto, Tigi L., 17.VIII.1955, J. L. Gressitt, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. *Allotype*: Female, New Guinea (Neth), Wisselmeren, 1530 m, Urapura, Kamo V., 10.VIII.1955, J. L. Gressitt. *Paratype*: Female, NEW GUINEA: (Neth), Vogelkop, Bomberi 700-900 m, 10.VI.1959, T. C. Maa; male, NEW



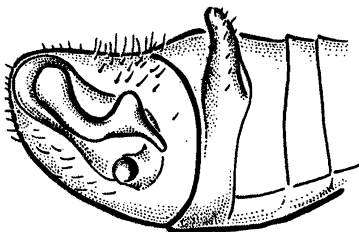
88. F. NIGRICORNIS



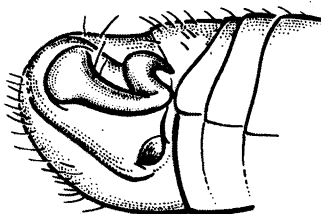
89. F. SUBNITENS



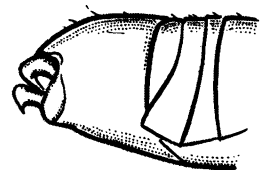
90. F. VARIEGATUS



91. F. BIMACULATUS



92. F. UNICOLOR



93. F. PALLIDUS

Pygophore of species of *Fulvius* Stål - Fig. 88: *nigricornis* Poppius; fig. 89: *subnitens* Poppius; fig. 90: *variegatus* Poppius; fig. 91: *bimaculatus* Poppius; fig. 92: *unicolor* Poppius; fig. 93: *pallidus* Poppius.

GUINEA (Neth), Guega, W. of Swart Val., 1200 m, 15.XII.1958, J. L. Gressitt, in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum and of the author.

### SUMMARY

The authors studying the Miridae (Hemiptera) of Papua New Guinea and neighbouring Islands, have found the following species: *Bothriomiris lugubris* Poppius; *Cylapomorpha pacifica* Carvalho; *Mycetocylapus pacificus* Carvalho; *Trichofulvius fasciatus* Poppius and *T. zonatus* Bergroth, transferred to *Hallodapini* (Phylinae); *Vanniusoides* n. gen., *V. brevis* (Poppius); *Bironiella binotata* n. sp.; *Bironiella metallescens* Poppius; *B. rubernotata* n. sp.; *B. trinotata* n. sp.; *Cylapofulvius punctatus* Poppius; *C. grisescens* Poppius included as synonym of *punctatus*; *Fulvius bimaclatus* Poppius, *F. nigricornis* Poppius, *F. pallidus* Poppius, *F. subnitens* Poppius, *F. unicolor* Poppius, *F. variegatus* Poppius, *F. brevipilis* Poppius and *F.*

*concolor* Carvalho are placed as synonyme of *pallidus* Poppius; *Peritropis annulicornis* Poppius, *P. punctatus* n. sp.; *Peritropisca* n. gen., *P. bituberculata* n. sp.; *Teratofulvioides* n. gen., *T. punctatus* n. sp.

Illustrations for the species and their male genitalia are included.

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