

NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXXIX: TWO NEW GENERA OF "PHYLINAE" (Hemiptera, Miridae)¹

JOSÉ C. M. CARVALHO and J. BECKER
Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, D. F.

(With 8 text-figures)

Two peculiar new genera of Miridae are herewith described and figured, as follows:

Caiganga g. n.

Phylinae, *Phylini*. Characterized by its peculiar antenna. Body small, short and broad, shining, sparsely and shortly pilose. Head strongly pointed, as long as wide, horizontal, front large and rounded, vertex flat, eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum, small, somewhat triangular, clypeus prominent, almost horizontal, rostrum reaching posterior coxae; first segment shorter than gula; seen from side the eyes do not reach gula below.

Antenna inserted level with anterior third of eye, first segment short and very thick, strongly narrowed toward base which is pedunculate, second segment strongly enlarged, compressed or hollowed internally such as to appear foliaceous or excaved, the base being entire, third and fourth segments very slender and much smaller than others.

Pronotum much wider at base than long, flat, shining, smooth, calli obsolete, lateral margins rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Mesoscutum covered. Scutellum about as long as wide at base, flat and pointed.

Hemelytra with broad clavus, corium somewhat enlarged at middle, inclined toward sides, embolium very narrow, cuneal fracture large, cuneus less than twice as long as wide at base, membrane small, rounded apically.

Legs short, femora incrassated, narrowed at apex, tibiae with spines and hairs, claws very small with two bristles between them of the *Phylini* type.

Type of genus: *Caiganga antennata* sp. n.

This genus has a general aspect of a *Fulvini* species and differs from all other genera of *Phylini* by the peculiar structure of the antennae.

¹ Received for publication February 7, 1957.

This work was undertaken with the help of the "Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas" (National Research Council of Brazil).

The name of this genus is after the Caigang indians which inhabited the territory where this remarkable Mirid was collected.

Caiganga antennata sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Characterized by its color, shape and dimensions of antennal segments.

Male: Length 3.0 mm, width 1.2 mm. Head: Length 0.5 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.3 mm. Antennae: Segment I, length, 0.34 mm; II, 0.73 mm; III, 0.37 mm; IV, 0.37 mm. Pronotum: Length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. Rostrum: Length 1.2 mm.

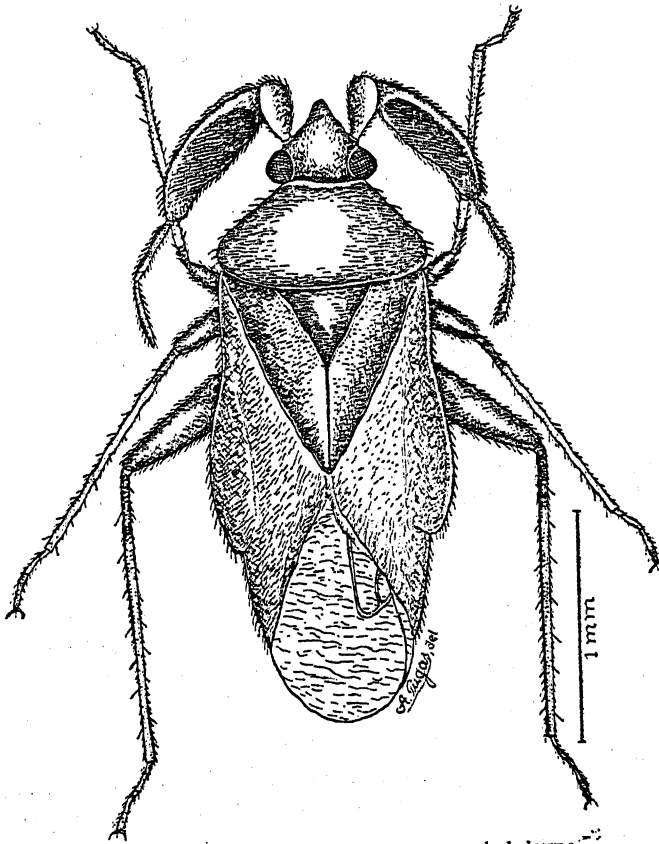


Fig. 1 — *Caiganga antennata* g. n., sp. n., male holotype.

Color reddish to dark-brown, eyes reddish, third and fourth antennal segments, tibiae toward apices and bases of tarsi, rostrum, ostiolar peritreme, light yellow.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia not dissected in order to preserve holotype.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male, Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina, Brazil, August 30, 1935, Fritz Plaumann, in the collection of the senior author.

The name of this species is after its conspicuous antenna.

Leptomiris g. n.

Phylinae, Dicyphini. Characterized by the sexual dimorphism, structure of pronotum, head and length of rostrum.

Body distinctly elongate, slender, sparsely and shortly pubescent. Head strongly rounded, eyes prominent, spherical, situated in the middle of the head, removed from anterior margin of pronotum by a distance about equal to twice the diameter of first antennal segment, neck narrowed posteriorly, clypeus not prominent, vertical, in the same line of front, seen from side the eyes almost reaching the gula below, upper surface reaching line of vertex; rostrum reaching apex of median coxae.

Antennae cylindrical, slender, shortly pubescent, the hairs about as long as diameter of segment, inserted on inferior third of anterior margin of eye, first segment thicker than the others, four times shorter than second segment (male), or three times shorter (female), second segment linear, slightly longer than third segment, third and fourth segments very slender, the fourth about three times shorter than third segment.

Pronotum of male wider than long, smooth, the posterior angles rounded, calli strongly prominent, reaching antero-lateral margins of pronotum, strongly shining, separated at middle by a narrow, deep furrow, lateral margins of pronotum rounded; collar narrow, about as wide as diameter of first antennal segment; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum noticeably long, prominent, the apex blunt. On female the pronotum is as long as wide at base, the calli are very strongly prominent, occupying about two thirds of anterior portion of disc, lateral margins constricted posteriorly, the hind margin strongly sinuate with marked posterior angles; mesoscutum more apparent than in male, the scutellum shorter and distinctly pointed apically.

Hemelytra very long on male (macropterous) reaching far beyond apex of abdomen, membrane very large, almost as long as the coriaceous portion (about three fourth the length of the latter), larger areola reaching below apex of cuneus, claval vein prominent, embolium distinct, very narrow, cuneus twice as long as wide at base, pointed apically, cuneal fracture very small, pubescence short. On female (brachypterous) the hemelytra reaches to fifth abdominal segment, membrane strongly reduced without veins, cuneus as long as wide at base.

Legs long and slender, hind tibiae with spines and hairs, tarsi very long, claws of the *Phylini* type.

Type of genus: *Leptomiris mexicanus* sp. n.

This genus shows a certain similarity to *Cyrtopeltis* Fieber, especially on structure of head, male genitalia and general features but differs by the pronounced sexual dimorphism, shape of pronotum and structure of calli.

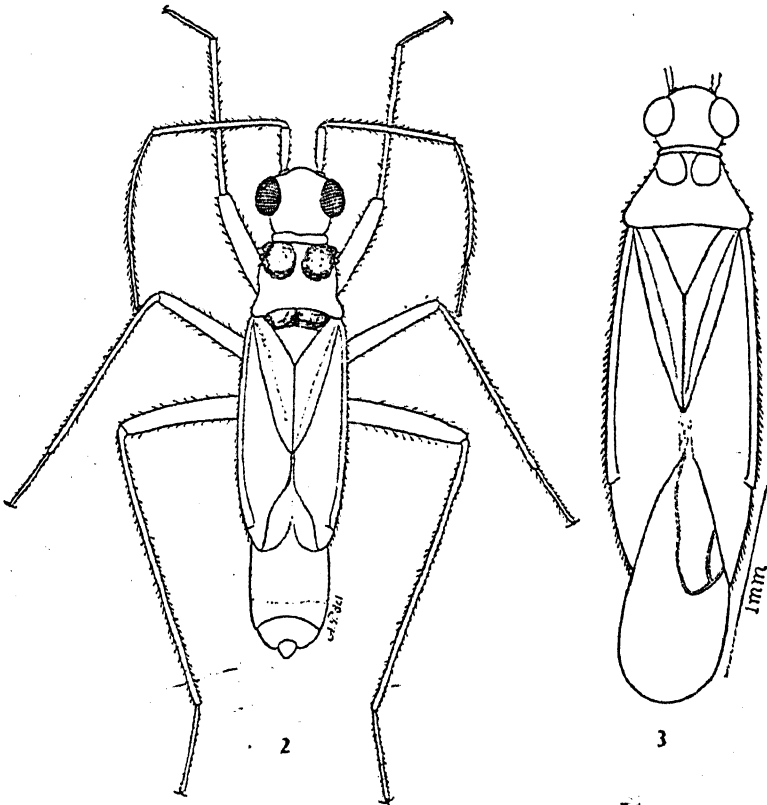
Leptomiris mexicanus sp. n.

(Figs. 2-8)

Characterized by its color and male genitalia.

Male: Length 3.7 mm, width 0.9 mm. Head: Length 0.3 mm, width 0.9 mm, vertex 0.2 mm. Antennae: Segment I, length 0.30 mm; II, 1.20 mm; III, 1.09 mm; IV, 0.37 mm. Pronotum: Length 0.5 mm, width at base 0.8 mm.

Color pale yellow to straw; head dark-brown to black, slightly pale on postero-internal margin of eyes; pronotum and eyes dark-brown with traces of reddish, collar pale yellow suffused with red, disc pale at middle; scutellum dark-brown with two pale median longitudinal areas, apex largely black; hemelytra translucent; abdomen reddish; base of coxae enbrowned; second antennal segment slightly darker than the other segments.



Leptomiris mexicanus g. n., sp. n. — Fig. 2: Female allotype; fig. 3: male holotype.

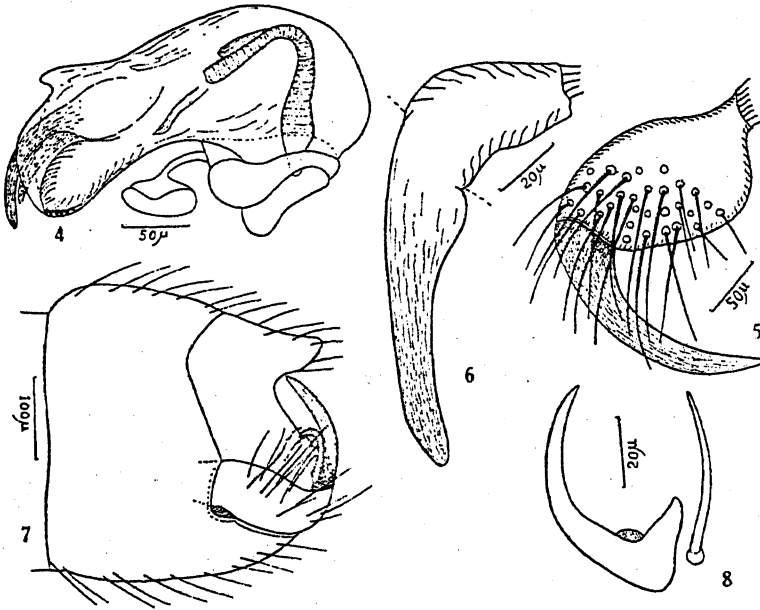
Hemelytra very long, reaching far beyond the apex of abdomen.

Other morphological characters as mentioned for genus.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 4) with two distinct spicula and a small field of spines at apex of vesica. Left clasper (fig. 5) strongly bent, pointed, with a dorsal field of setae. Right clasper (fig. 6) small and slender, pointed.

Female: Length 2.8 mm, width 0.7 mm. Head: Length 0.4 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.30 mm. Antennae: Segment I, length, 0.27 mm; II, 0.81 mm; III, 0.77 mm; IV, 0.27 mm. Pronotum: Length 0.4 mm, width at base 0.6 mm.

Color of head dark-brown to black with two pale triangular transverse areas behind eyes; eyes pale; pronotum dark-brown to black, calli and adjacent area testaceous to pale yellow; mesoscutum dark-brown with two pale spots; scutellum dark-brown, pale at middle; abdomen dark-brown; base of second antennal segment darker toward base; femora with several minute spots. The female nymph has the head and pronotum uniformly reddish-brown, abdomen reddish underneath.



Leptomiris mexicanus g. n., sp. n. — Fig. 4: Aedeagus; fig. 5: left clasper; fig. 6: right clasper; fig. 7: pygophore seen from left side; fig. 8: claw and bristle.

Hemelytra brachypterous reaching to fifth abdominal segment.

Other morphological characters as mentioned for genus.

Holotype, male, Real de Arriba, Temascaltepec, Mexico, June, 7, 1933, H. E. Hinton and R. L. Usinger, and *allotype*, female, same data as type, in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. *Paratypes*, four females and one female nymph, same data as type, in the collection of the senior author.

SUMÁRIO

São descritos dois gêneros novos de *Phylinae*, a saber: *Leptomiris mexicanus* g. n., sp. n., de Temascaltepec, México, e *Caiganga antennata* g. n., sp. n., de Santa Catarina, Brasil. Ilustrações para as espécies e genitália de *L. mexicanus* foram incluídas.