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NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXXXV: NEW SPECIES OF OTHOTYLI-
NAE IN THE COLLECTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL
MUSEUM (HEMIPTERA, HETEROPTERA)

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NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXXXIV: FOUR NEW GENERA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (Hemiptera)¹

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(With 4 text-figures)

Four new genera of Hemiptera, Miridae were found to exist among the species described by DISTANT in the *Biologia Centrali Americana*, Rhynchota Heteroptera, 1883-1893 in the British Museum of Natural History. This fact has already been pointed out in the senior author's paper (*Bol. Mus. Nac., Zool.*, 118, 1952) concerning the present generic assignment of the species in the *Biologia Centrali Americana* (Miridae). Circumstances, such as the difficulty of illustration of this material and travel commitments have prevented us from describing these genera since 1951. During the XVth International Congress of Zoology (London, 1958) the authors had the opportunity to restudy the material and to prepare this paper for publication. The four new genera are as follows:

Amulacoris g. n.

Orthotylini. Species of small size with body rugose and thickly covered by silky, silvery, flattened hairs. Head wider than long, posterior margin of vertex carinately marginate, eyes prominent. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae, segments short, each of approximately the same length. Antennae with first segment more incrassate than the others, the second segment very slightly incrassate towards apex, five times longer than first segment. Pronotum rugose, calli obsolete, collar absent, basal angle rounded, scutellum rugose. Hemelytra with cuneus as long as wide at base, vein of areola rounded apically, membrane short, lateral margins somewhat rounded before cuneus, smooth, embolium obsolete.

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Type species: *Jornandes subalbicans* Distant, 1893 (synonym *Jornandes dissimulans* Distant, 1893).

This genus runs to couplet 25 in the CARVALHO's key to the Orthotylini (*Bol. Mus. Goeldi*, 11 (2):71, 1955) but it can be separated from *Heterocordylus* Fieber, 1858 by the noticeably rugose pronotum and scutellum, by the thickly flattened, silvery silky pubescence and by its size. It possess the general aspect of a *Ceratocapsus* Reuter, 1875.

The measurements of the type species (fig. 1) are as follows: length 3.7 mm, width 1.6 mm. Head: full length 0.6 mm, width 0.92 mm, vertex 0.52 mm. Antennae: segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, 0.84 mm; IV, 0.4 mm. Pronotum: length 0.8 mm, width at base 1.48 mm. There are two specimens in the B.M. (N.H.) collection, the type being a male from Amula, Guerrero, september, H. H. Smith.

Guerrerocoris g. n.

Orthotylini. Body shining black, finely punctate, pilose (most of the hairs on the type and only specimen known at present have fallen off but there is an indication that they might be adpressed). Head with vertex carinate, smooth, rostrum reaching the middle coxae. Antennae with second segment nearly three and a half times longer than first segment, segments linear. Pronotum finely punctate, quadrangular, carinate anteriorly and antero-laterally, posterior margin truncate, angles rounded, calli large and flat, collar absent. Hemelytra with cuneus rounded apically, as long as wide at base.

Type species: *Jornandes punctatus* Distant, 1893.

This genus runs to couplet 13 in the key to the Orthotylini (*Bol. Mus. Goeldi*, 11 (2):69, 1955) but differs from *Falconia* Distant, 1884 and *Falconiodes* Reuter, 1905 by the shape of the pronotum which has carinate margins anteriorly, by the cuneus rounded apically and by the smooth frons and vertex.

The measurements of the type species (fig. 2) are as follows: length 5.2 mm, width 2.4 mm. Head: full length 0.92 mm, width 1.2 mm, vertex 0.6 mm. Antenna: segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.3 mm; III, 1.0 mm; IV, broken. Pronotum: length 1.0 mm, width at base 1.7 mm. The type is a female from Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 4,600 ft., June, H. H. Smith.

Carmelocoris g. n.

Hyaliodini. Small compact species. Head deflexed, pointed in front, vertex very wide, rather flat, eyes occupying almost the entire sides of head, posterior margin of vertex carinately marginate. Antennae very slender, first segment as long as width of one eye, remaining segments very slender, the second segment three times longer than first. Pronotum punctate, calli united at

middle, collar distinct, wide, strongly delimited from anterior margin of disk of pronotum which is deeply sinuated, the anterior angles rounded and prominent, lateral margins carinate, posterior margins and angles widely rounded, scutellum large, convex, smooth. Hemelytra with clavus twice as long as scutellum, appearing blunt apically owing to membranous apex, embolium very wide, cuneal fracture very wide and deep, cuneus rounded externally, apex blunt, membrane uniareolate, the cell apically rounded, vein not reaching apex of cuneus, hairs of body scanty and erect.

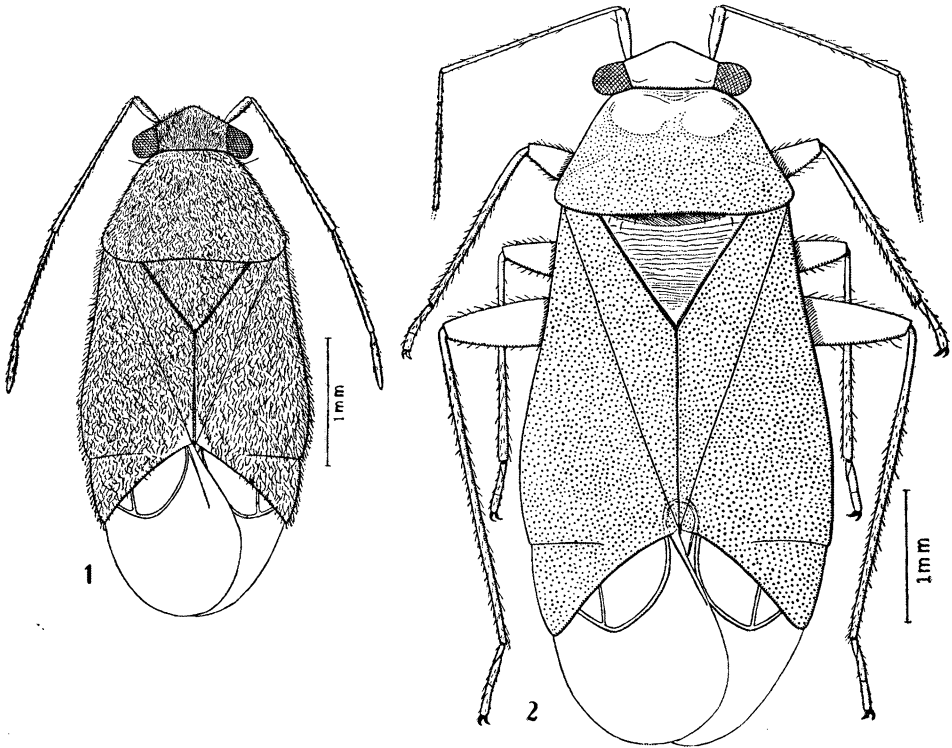


Fig. 1 — *Amulacoris subalbicans* (Distant, 1893), female, allotype. Fig. 2 — *Guerrerocoris punctatus* (Distant, 1893), female, holotype.

Type species: *Carmelus sanguineus* Distant, 1893.

This genus runs in the key to the *Hyaliadini* (*Bol. Mus. Goeldi*, 11 (2):25, 1955) to couplet 10. It can be differentiated from *Fuscus* Distant, 1884 by its strongly carinate pronotum, by the very deep and wide cuneal fracture and by the cuneus rounded externally.

The measurements of the type species (fig. 3) are as follows: length 3.2 mm, width 1.6 mm. Head: full length 0.52 mm, width 0.76 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. Antennae: segment I, length 0.24 mm; II, 0.72 mm; III, 0.38 mm; IV, 0.35 mm. Pronotum: length 0.85 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. Cuneus:

length 0.6 mm, width 0.28 mm. Embolium: width 0.15 mm. The type is a female from Bugaba, 800-1500 ft., Champion.

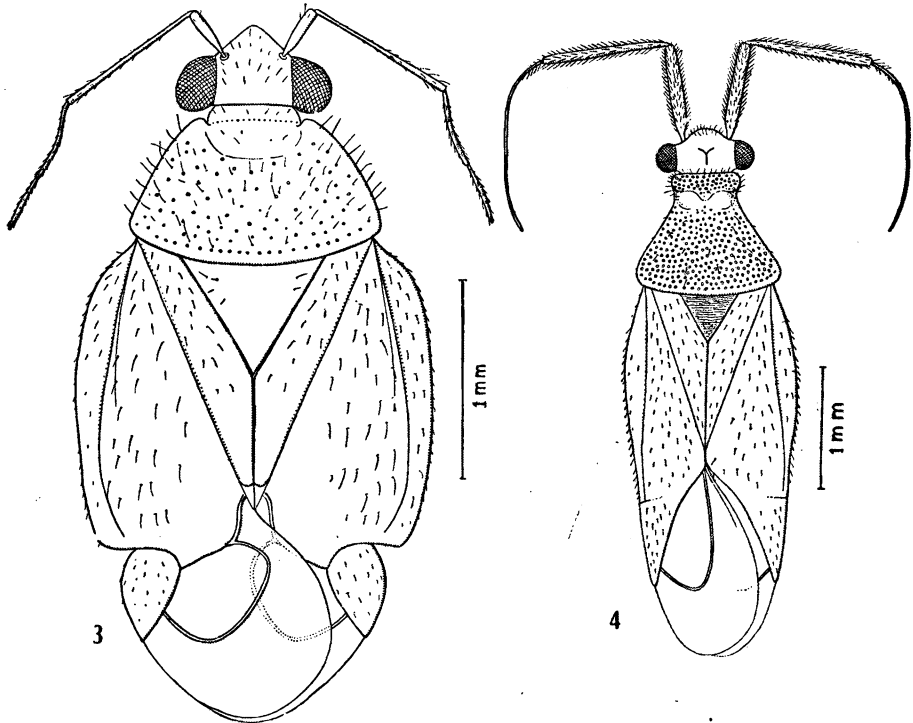


Fig. 3 — *Carmelocoris sanguineus* (Distant, 1893), female, holotype. Fig. 4 — *Bugabacoris marginatus* (Distant, 1893), male, holotype.

Bugabacoris g. n.

Bryocorini. Head rounded in front, vertex sulcate at middle, eyes prominent slightly pedunculate, vertex following a very short neck, rostrum reaching the middle of mesosternum. Antennal segments I and II thick, strongly pilose, the pilosity as long as thickness of segments, 3rd and 4th segments very slender, the first segment slender at extreme base, the 2nd less than twice as long as 1st. Pronotum strongly punctate, narrowed in front, calli distinct, anterior portion of pronotum (collar-like area) large, as long as width of an eye, posterior angles and posterior margin slightly rounded, scutellum punctate and small. Hemelytra smooth, scanty and moderately longly pilose, embolium very narrow at base, thence strongly widened only to narrow again towards cuneus, the latter very long and pointed, areola large, rounded apically, as long as cuneus. Posterior femora narrowed near apex, tibiae thick, tarsi short, the hind femora are noticeably enlarged apically.

Type species: *Zoilus marginatus* Distant, 1893.

This genus runs down in the key to the Bryocorini (*Bol. Mus. Goeldi*, 11 (2):30, 1955) to couplet 12 but it can be separated from *Kunungua* Carvalho, 1951 by the length of the rostrum, by the puncturation of scutellum, by the embolium strongly narrowed at base and apex, by the sulcate vertex and by the very long cuneus.

The measurements of the type species (fig. 4) are as follows: length 4.0 mm, width 1.3 mm. Head: length 0.4 mm, width 0.76 mm, vertex 0.39 mm. Antenna: segment I, length 0.72 mm; II, 0.98 mm; III, 0.9 mm; IV, 0.65 mm. Pronotum: length 0.95 mm, width at base 1.15 mm. The type is a male from Bugaba, Panama, Champion col.

SUMÁRIO

Contém o presente trabalho a descrição de 4 gêneros novos de Miridae (Hemiptera) da América Central. As espécies-tipo já haviam sido descritas por DISTANT (*Biologia Centrali Americana*, Rhynchota Heteroptera, 1883-1893). Os exemplares estudados pertencem à coleção do Museu Britânico de História Natural.