

ANALECTA MIRIDOLOGICA: CONCERNING CHANGES OF TAXONOMIC POSITION OF SOME GENERA AND SPECIES (HEMIPTERA)¹

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(With 12 text-figures)

During studies pursuant to the taxonomy of mirids which have carried out in various museums of the world during the past ten years, the author has found errors concerning the taxonomic status of certain genera and species. These affect the position given in the Catalogue of the Miridae of the World (Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan. vols. 44 (1957); 45 (1958); 47 (1958); 48 (1959) and 51 (1960).

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Since a few of the species are of economic importance and recent studies are being undertaken on groups to which they belong,

the author finds it convenient to enumerate these corrections as follows:

1. **Paralygus simplex** Reuter, 1905 — Mexico (Sydney, P. Kinberg, by mistake). *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (21): 6.

This species belongs to genus *Proba* Distant, 1884 and is from Mexico and not from Sydney as stated by Reuter. It is conspecific with *Proba inspersa* (Distant, 1884) — *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* 1: 274, pl. 23, fig. 8. The holotype is a male and is deposited in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm and is labelled "Sydney". The hemelytra has the endocorium and cuneus with dark punctures, and the hind femora are marked with two dark rings.

2. **Synthlipsis annulipes** (Carvalho, 1953) *n. comb.* — Queensland, Australia. *Entomologist* 86: 88, fig.

This species was described in the genus *Trilaccus* Horvath, but must be transferred to *Synthlipsis* Kirkaldy. The type series in

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the British Museum of Natural History is represented by the holotype (female), by one female from Kuranda which is a specimen of *Synthlipsis chambersi* Kirkaldy, 1908 and by 3 females from N. S. Wales which are specimens belonging to *Trilaccus* Horvath.

A study of a series of topotypes when available may possibly indicate synonymy between *annulipes* Carvalho and *chambersi* Kirkaldy.

3. ***Eurystylus austrinus*** (Kirkaldy, 1908) Carvalho, 1955 — Cairns, Queensland, Australia. *Proc. Lin. Soc. N. S. Wales* 32: 787.

The holotype is a female and is deposited in the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. Length 5.4 mm, width 2.4 mm. *Head*: Length 0.4 mm, width 1.1 mm. *Antenna*: segment I, length 1.0 mm; II, 1.9 mm; III, 0.6 mm; IV, broken. *Pronotum* length 1.1 mm, width at base 2.0 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.80 mm, width at base 0.64 mm.

General coloration castaneous varying to cinnamon with black and pale areas; head with two black spots above antennal peduncle, paler along internal margin of eyes and a small longitudinal spot on vertex, clypeus and longitudinal fascia on lorum castaneous, antennal segments pale to whitish at extreme base, segment II black on incrassated portion; collar and an obsolete longitudinal line on pronotum paler, calli with two black spots behind (as in *Taedia* Distant); scutellum paler towards apex, corium with a pale preapical spot externally; membrane translucent, black (except for transverse median pale fascia), nervures black. Underside of body pale yellow, mesopleura with a typical black spot, legs castaneous, femora with two or three pale bands, tibiae with extreme base and a median ring paler, tarsi castaneous with paler bases.

4. ***Synthlipsis chambersi*** Kirkaldy, 1908 — Kuranda, Queensland, *Proc. Lin. Soc. N. S. Wales* 32: 786, pl. 43, fig. 8.

The holotype is a female labeled *Synthlipsis rufa* Kirkaldy and is in the collection of the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Length 5.6 mm, width 1.6 mm. *Head*: length 0.4 mm, width 1.2 mm, vertex 0.68 mm. *Antenna*: segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 2.0 mm; III and IV broken. *Pronotum*: length 1.0 mm, width at base 1.4 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.72 mm, width at base 0.40 mm.

General coloration reddish lutescent; eyes and base of antennal segment I brownish; membrane fuscous, translucent; underside of body reddish; legs reddish lutescent to pale yellow, hind femora with reddish tinge preapically, tibiae tending to castaneous, the hind pair with two pale rings.

Body shining, pilose; pronotum strongly constricted at middle, calli strongly tumid, forming an anterior area with an ocelloid area laterally, collar wide at middle, narrowing sides; eyes flattened, elongate, prominent; vertex with two semicircular furrows, converging at middle; antennal segment I shorter than width of vertex, cylindrical, segment II strongly incrassate towards apex, disc of pronotum smooth, only very finely punctate; hemelytra rugosely punctate on clavus and endocorium, cuneus as long as wide at base, membrane biareolate; rostrum reaching middle coxae.

The genus *Synthlipsis* Kirkaldy, 1908 can be distinguished from *Trilaccus* Horvath, 1902 by the pubescence of the tibiae which is about as long as or only slightly longer than the diameter of segment; the pronotum is strongly narrowed or constricted at the middle with the anterior portion having prominent calli which have an ocelloid-like structure laterally. In *Trilaccus*, the hairs of the hind tibiae are much longer than the diameter of segment and the pronotum is

not distinctly constricted at the middle. The calli lack the ocelloid-like structure located laterally.

5. *Helopeltis australiae* Kirkaldy, 1908 — Queensland, Australia. *Proc. Lin. Soc. N. S. Wales* 36: 786.

The type of this species is a male and is deposited in the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. The measurements of the holotype are as follows:

Length 6.0 mm, width 1.2 mm. *Head*: condition too poor to be measured correctly. *Antenna*: segment I, length 2.2 mm; II, 3.8 mm; III, 2.8 mm; IV, broken. *Pronotum*: length 0.9 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. *Cuneus*: length 1.00 mm, width at base 0.24 mm. Length of rostrum 1.6 mm, length of scutellar projection 0.80 mm.

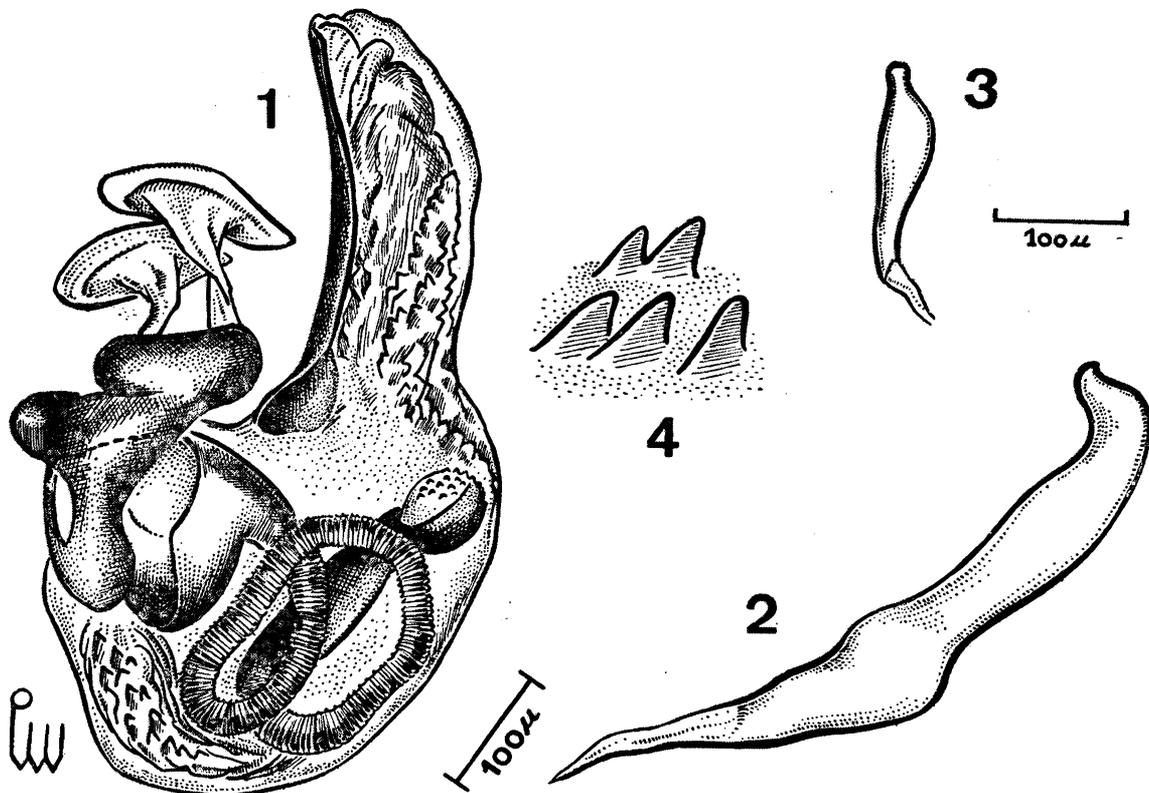
The color is well described by Kirkaldy. The femora are incrassate towards the apex, nodulose, and have black spots. The pronotum is castaneous, the base of the clavus pale yellow, the hemelytra translucent and dark brown with the embolium and scutellar spine or projection darker. The membrane is fuscous.

Genitalia: vesica of aedeagus (figs. 1, 4) with a typical secondary gonopore. Left paramere (fig. 2) elongate, pointed apically. Right paramere (fig. 3) small, simple.

As stated by Kirkaldy, the type is in poor condition, with head, legs and antennae broken and glued onto cardboard paper.

6. *Cysterracha cactifera* Kirkaldy, 1907 — Queensland, Australia. *Proc. Linn. Soc.* 32: 785, pl. 43, figs.

The type is a female and is in poor condition. It is deposited in the B. P. Bishop



Helopeltis australiae Kirkaldy: Fig. 1 — penis of holotype; Fig. 2 — left paramere; Fig. 3 — right paramere; Fig. 4 — sclerotized teeth of vesica.

Museum, Honolulu. The color description by Kirkaldy is good. Some measurements were obtained and are as follows: width of body 1.4 mm. Head: length 0.68 mm, width 0.81 mm, vertex 0.28 mm. Pronotum: length 0.68 mm, width at base 1.32 mm. Scutellar projection length 1.36 mm, width 0.52 mm, narrowest portion at middle 0.32 mm. Figures given by Kirkaldy are also accurate.

Body elongate, compact, smooth, covered with silky adpressed pubescence; frons protruding anteriorly segment I of antenna strongly flattened laterally, covered with scale-like silvery pubescence and dark bristles, segment II noticeably incrassate towards apex; collar very wide; scutellum large, slightly rugose; membrane translucent; rostrum reaching middle coxae.

7. **Perissobasis aurora** Reuter, 1892 — Venezuela. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 61: 397.

The genus *Perissobasis* Reuter is a senior synonym of *Platybasicornis* Maldonado Capriles, 1971 (*Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 73 (2): 142, figs.), and the species *aurora* Reuter is a synonym of *ramosi* Maldonado Capriles, 1971. The holotype is deposited in Helsinki (Museum Zoologicum Universitatis) and was not found during my first visit to that Museum (1951) and consequently it was not included in my Key to the World Genera of Miridae (*Bol. Mus. Goeldi* 11: (2), 1955). Recently, however, I had the opportunity of examining the holotype. The first antennal segment is foliaceous, (compressed), reddish; the sides of the pronotum and clavus are dark brown, the apices of the corium and embolium, the sides of the sternal area and the abdomen are reddish and the legs are pale yellow.

The species described or placed in *Platybasicornis* by Carvalho and Gomes, 1972 (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 32 (2): 151-155, figs.) that must be transferred to *Perissobasis* Reuter are *lucidus* (Berg), *pilosus* (Carva-

lho & Gomes) and *singularis* (Carvalho & Gomes).

8. **Rhodolygus** Poppius, 1915 — New South Wales. *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 13: 67.

This genus is a junior synonym of *Niastama* Reuter, 1904 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (5): 12, from Tasmania. The species described as *Rhodolygus milleri* Ghauri, 1968 (*J. Nat. Hist.* 2: 137) is a synonym of *Niastama punctaticollis* Reuter, 1904 (l.c.).

9. **Rhinacloa queenslandana** Ghauri, 1961 — Queensland, Australia. *Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London* (B) 30, pts. 5-6: 77.

A paratype of this species is deposited in the collection of the Department of Primary Industry, Entomological Branch, Brisbane, Queensland and the holotype is in the British Museum of Natural History, London. It is a synonym of *Campylomma livida* Reuter, 1884 (*Ent. Tidskr.* 5 (4): 199). As mentioned in a previous paper (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 34 (1): 43-44 (1974) 1975, the species *Ragmus pulcher* Girault, 1934, *Ragmus argenteus* Girault, 1934, *Ragmus liebknechti* Girault, 1934 and *Ragmus pulcher* Girault, 1934 are also synonyms of *Campylomma livida* Reuter.

10. **Sidnia kinbergi** (Stål, 1859) Reuter, 1905 — Australia. *Freg. Eug. Resa Hem.*: 225.

This species described by Stål and placed in the genus *Capsus* Fabricius, 1803 was transferred to *Sidnia* Reuter (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (12): 4, 1905). The holotype is a female from Sydney and is deposited in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Eurystylus australis Poppius, 1911 is a synonym of *Sidnia kinbergi* (Stål) — *Ofv.*

F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 53 A (4): 5, 15. The holotype and allotype (male and female) are from Australia, collected by Biro, 1900 and both are deposited in the Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki. The cuneus is dark sanguineous at the base and apex, the femora reddish apically or spotted with reddish. Species of small size with depressed black areas behind, the calli.

Eurystylus semiflavifemur Girault, 1934 (Pamphlet, Pub. by author, Brisbane, May, 24), whose lectotype (male) is deposited in the Department of Primary Industry, Brisbane, Queensland, is also a synonym of *Sidnia kinbergi* (Stål). There is also a paralectotype in the collection but there is no indication of the locality.

11. *Lygus gryllus* Girault, 1936 — Queensland. Pamphlet, Forward Press Ltd., Sydney, 2.

This species, as already pointed out by Carvalho, 1975 (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 34 (1): 43-44 (1974) 1975), is a synonym of the cosmopolitan species, *Taylorilygus pallidulus* (Blanchard, 1852) — *Gay Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile* 7: 183.

12. *Bertsia* Kirkaldy, 1904 — Pacific.

Entomologist 37: 280, n. n. for *Berta* Kirkaldy, 1902 (*Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 57 (n. preoc. by *Berta* Walker, Lepidoptera). The species occurs in Ceylon, Samoa, Caroline Is., Mariana Is., Java and Phillipine Is. It has been confused by some authors with the genus *Sidnia* Reuter, 1905 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (12): 4). The species described by Knight (1935) as *Sidnia kellersi* (Ins. Samoa 2, Hem. (5): 216, fig. 6) belongs to *Bertsia* Kirkaldy. Carvalho (*B. P. Bishop Museum Bull.* — Insects of Micronesia 7 (1): 98, 1956) based on Knight's figure and description of *kellersi*, transferred *Lygus cruzi* Usinger (*Bul. B. P. Bishop Mus.* 189: 65, 1946) to *Sidnia*

Knight nec Reuter. This species must now be transferred to *Bertsia* Kirkaldy, n. comb., as well as, the species *Sidnia kusaiensis* Carvalho, 1956 and *Sidnia rotaensis* Carvalho, 1956 (*B. P. Bishop Mus. Insects Micronesia* 7 (1): 98-99).

13. *Tropidosteptes maculatus* Johnston, 1939 — Texas. *Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc.* 34: 132.

This species belongs to the genus *Monalocoris* Distant, 1884.

It is small and has tubercular swellings between the punctures of the pronotum.

14. *Guanabarea bicolor* Carvalho & Gomes, 1971 — Brazil. *Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan.* 54: 91, figs.

It varies widely in general coloration. I have seen about 9 color varieties of which the more common are: entirely black; entirely lutescent; body black with pronotum lutescent; body black with pronotum lutescent only at sides; and the body black with hemelytra lutescent on exocorium and embolium. The antenna is totally black or with the base of the segments lutescent.

15. *Hesperolabops azteca* Carvalho & Gomes, 1971 — Mexico. *An. Acad. Brasil. Ci.* 43 (2): 464, figs.

I have found this species to be a synonym of *Hesperolabops nigriceps* Reuter, 1908 (*Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien* 22: 152) as described by Froeschner (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 123 (3614): 1-11, 1967).

16. *Eucerochoris nigriceps* Westwood, 1837 — Patria ignota. *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* 2: 21, fig.

The holotype of this species is lost. A specimen considered to be the type by

Odhiambo (*Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Ent.* 11 (6): 134, 1962 and *Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London* (3) 34 (1-2): 20, 1965), is a specimen of *Helopeltis bergrothi* Reuter, 1892 (*Ent. Mo. Mag.* 27: 159). I had the opportunity of studying the same specimen and note that Odhiambo has mistaken the first antennal segment for both the first and second, measuring the base of the segment as the first and the remainder as the second. He does not mention the fact that it has been glued back into the antennal socket. According to his measurements, antennal segment I is 0.43 mm and antennal segment II is 5.73 mm long. He also disregards Westwood's description and does not mention the scutellar spine.

I have requested Dr. G. Schmitz, Teruveren, to examine the specimen and he kindly answered: "Selon votre désir, j'ai examiné le soi-disant type de "*Eucerochoris nigriceps*" Westwood, emprunté au "Hope Museum" d'Oxford. Comme vous le pensiez, il s'agit bien d'un *Helopeltis bergrothi* Reuter, (femelle), très abimé et mutilé qui n'a conservé que le premier article d'une antenne, article qui mesure ± 6 mm (et non pas I = 0.43 mm et II = 5.73 mm, comme le dit, erronément, Odhiambo 1965 — à supposer qu'il ait bien vu le même spécimen, ce qui paraît probable; exactement comme vous l'écrivez donc) et d'une taille de ± 11 mm, de provenance sûrement africaine donc".

Specimens from Haworth's collection in the Hope Museum bear a triangular label with the generic name on it. The *Helopeltis* specimen has no such label. It has the catalogue number Hem. 671. The areola of the membrane is clearly that of a *Helopeltis*, the first antennal segment is black, incrassate apically and has a pale base. There is however, a note by Westwood on the margin of the *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* 2, 1837 as follows: "Sierra Leone, White, *Trans.*

Ent. Soc. 3: 94, 1842, 2.^a sp. *H. Westwoodi* White, l. c." In this same Transaction (1842) White said: "I may perhaps add that the beautiful genus *Eucerochoris* of Mr. Westwood, the locality of which at its publication was unknown to its author comes from, Sierra Leone and that a second species exists in the Museum Collection, which appears to be distinct from *nigriceps*. Should it prove a distinct species, I propose for it the name of *Eucerochoris Westwoodi*." This explains the handwritten note by Westwood on the copy of the Transaction.

This fact may lead one to think that both specimens were recognized as being from Sierra Leone and congeneric, but Westwood's description and illustration do not mention or figure the scutellar spine, which I am sure he would not miss. Thus I am convinced that he had at hand a specimen of *Eucerochoris suspectus* Distant, 1904 (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) 13: 271) from Australia, described 67 years later and now known as *Ragwelellus suspectus* (Distant, 1904) Odhiambo, 1965. This is very similar to *Helopeltis* in general morphology and color, the main difference being in the absence of a scutellar projection which is characteristic of *Helopeltis*. For many years the Australian mirids presently known in the genera *Ragwelellus* and *Rayieria*, both proposed by Odhiambo (*Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Ent.* 11 (6), 314, 1962 and *Proc. Ent. Soc. London* (B) 34 (1-2): 21, 1965), were included in the genus *Eucerochoris* Westwood.

Since the type of *Eucerochoris nigriceps* Westwood is certainly lost for 138 years I am in favor of discarding the genus, since the original description and figure do not mention the scutellar spine or projection. In doing so, I call this to the attention of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.

17. **Austromirini** new tribe. *

Several genera have been included in the tribe *Stenodemini* China, on the basis that the authors had reported that the arolia were divergent towards the apices. An examination of these genera reveals that they should have been placed in the Orthotylinae. They are as follows: *Austromiris* Kirkaldy, 1902, type genus (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*: 267); *Dasymiris* Poppius, 1911 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53A (3): 8); *Porphyrodema* Reuter, 1904 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (5): 3); *Porphyrocapsus* Poppius, 1915 (*Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 13: 51); *Zanessa* Kirkaldy, 1902 (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*: 270). The genus *Protomiris* Poppius, 1911 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 A (3): 6) has already been transferred to the Orthotylinae by A. C. Eyles (*N. Z. Entomologist* 5 (3-4): 313, 1973. This group of genera is composed of species which are large in size, have the vertex sulcate longitudinally, the frons protruding between the antennae, the anterior portion of pronotum narrowed, the calli flat and prominent, the rostrum reaching the apex of mesosternum or middle coxae, and by the arolia (paraempodia) divergent basally, large and convergent apically.

18. **Calocoris hobartensis** Poppius, 1911 — Tasmania. *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 (3): 2.

This species is synonymous with *Calocoris norvergicus* (Gmelin, 1789) which was introduced in the Island by European settlers. The lectotype is deposited in the Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervueren. There are 3 males and 1 female, paralectotypes, one of which is in the Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki. I have illustrated its genitalia, which will be published in connection with our studies on the Australian fauna.

* The authorship of this tribe must be attributed to J. C. M. Carvalho and G. F. Gross.

19. **Neoborus rostratus** Johnston, 1939 — Texas. *Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc.* 34: 130.

The type series was collected at Brownsville, Texas. It belongs to genus *Monalocorisca* Distant, 1884, to which must be transferred. The hemelytra has three longitudinal oblique lines on the corium and one on the clavus. The scutellum has two lines on it.

20. **Monalocorisca simplex** Reuter, 1908 — Mexico. *Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien* 22: 163.

This species is congeneric with *Neoborella tumida* Knight, 1925 (*Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc.* 20: 48) from Arizona and Colorado. The lateral margins of the pronotum are not carinate and there are no tubercular swellings among the punctures of the pronotum. The species thus must be transferred to *Neoborella* Knight, 1925.

21. **Prepops sudatus** Distant, 1883 — Mexico. *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* I: 256, pl. 22, fig. 17.

This species is conspecific with *Prepops interpunctus* Distant, 1883 (1.c.: 257, pl. 22, fig. 15). The general coloration is reddish with the antenna, legs, mesosternum, apical portion of clavus, membrane, corial commissure and internal margin of the cuneus, fuscous to black. The calli also have black areas. Both specimens were taken by Koppe and are females. The color of *interpunctus* is identical to *sudatus*, with the exception of the black calli and the fuscous head.

22. **Leptopterna papuensis** Woodward, 1957 — New Guinea. *Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, Brisbane* 68: 31, figs.

Described in the genus *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858 (*Wien. Ent. Monat.* 2: 302), it belongs to genus *Lasiomiris* Reuter, 1891 (*Rev. d'Ent.* 10: 130).

23. *Carnus funebris* Distant, 1884 — Panama. *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* I: 288.

The holotype (fig. 5), in the British Museum of Natural History, London, is a male, with the following measurements: length 4.3 mm, width 2.1 mm. *Head*: length 0.4 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.40 mm. *Antenna*: segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III and IV, broken. *Pronotum*: length 0.8 mm, width at base 1.5 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.4 mm, width at base 0.5 mm. The rostrum reaches beyond the posterior coxae. The species was described from Bugaba, Champion. It belongs to genus *Cylapocoris* Carvalho, 1954 (*Proc. Iowa. Acad. Sci.* 61: 507), to which it must be transferred.

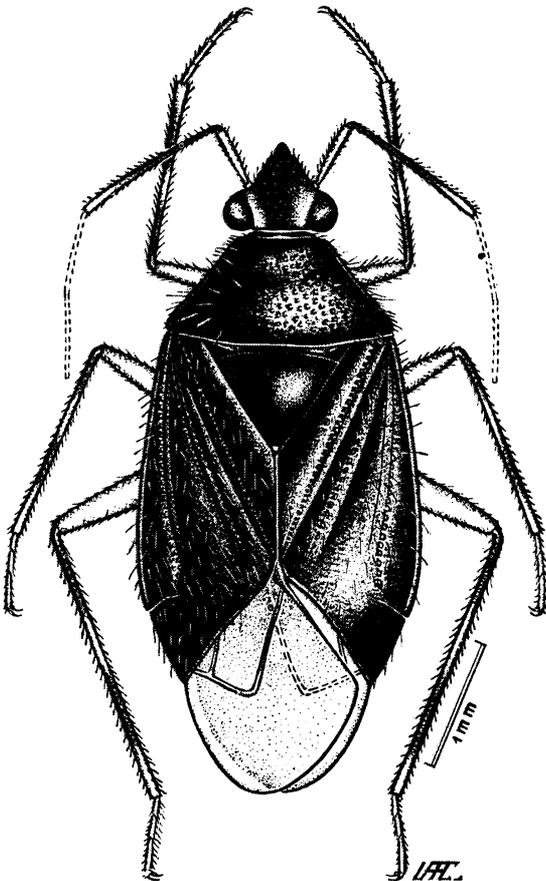


Fig. 5 — *Cylapocoris funebris* (Distant), male, holotype.

24. *Idiomiris magellanensis* China, 1963 — Chile.

This species (fig. 6) described by China (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (13) 5: 705-723 (1962)) belongs to the subfamily Deraeocorinae Douglas & Scott, 1865. Three specimens at hand show the following characteristics: *Male*: length 5.2 mm, width 1.8 mm. *Head*: length 0.4 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.44 mm. *Antenna*: segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.4 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, 0.4 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.8 mm, width at base 1.4 mm. *Cuneus*: length 1.0 mm, width at base 0.56 mm.

General coloration pale yellow with brown to dark brown areas; head seen from above with pale spots or fascia on clypeus, front, vertex and internal margin of eye; pronotum with lateral margins and two longitudinal median fasciae dark brown; scutellum with two basal and one longitudinal apical spots or fasciae; hemelytra translucent, pale yellow, suffused with brown areas mainly at claval and cuneal apices. Under side of body dark brown, a spot on abdomen and ostiolar peritreme pale; femora brown with three pale rings, tibiae with two pale rings.

Eyes noticeably pedunculate; collar distinct, calli oblique, lateral margin of pronotum carinate anteriorly, disc strongly punctate, scutellum prominent, short; hemelytra translucent, embolium very wide, slender, reflexed; cuneus twice as long as wide at base; claws of the Deraeocorini type (fig. 12).

Genitalia: penis (figs. 7, 8) of the Deraeocorini type, secondary gonopore as seen in illustration (fig. 9). Left paramere (fig. 10) slender, curved, basal lobe prominent. Right paramere (fig. 11) small, simple.

Female: similar to male but with hemelytra shorter, eyes more pedunculate. Length 4.4 mm.

Specimens studied: two males and one female — W. of Angol, Chile, I. 3. 51, crest

of Sierra Nahuelbuta, elev. 1200 m, Rossh & Michelbacher col.; Chile, Marimenuco, Malluco, 1.100 m, Nov. 16, 59.

25. **Orthotylus divergens** Reuter, 1907 — Jamaica. Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 49 (5): 15.

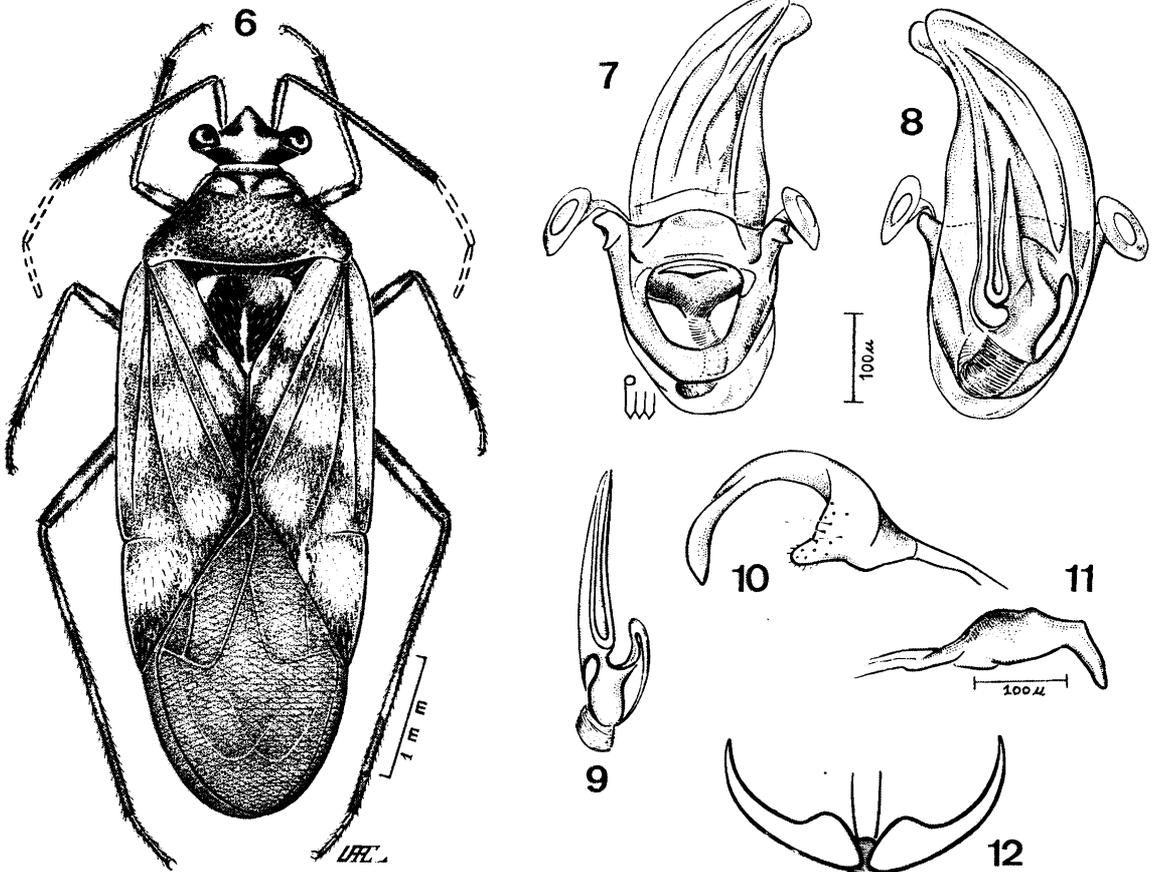
This species belongs to the genus *Parthenicus* Reuter, 1876. The holotype which is in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco is pale in color with the cuneus and base of the hemelytra reddish. The hind legs have reddish orange spots. The vestiture has been rubbed off.

26. **Psallus atomophorus** Reuter, 1907 — Jamaica. Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 49 (5): 22.

This species also belongs to the genus *Parthenicus* Reuter, 1876. It is pale and spotted over the body and legs with minute brown dots. The antenna is pale with black dots.

27. **Orthotylus compsus** Reuter, 1907 — Jamaica. Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 49 (5): 14.

This species belongs to genus *Saileria* Hsiao, 1945, being very near or identical with *Saileria bella* (Van Duzee, 1916) from



Idiomiris magellanicus China: Fig. 6 — male, compared with type; Figs. 7, 8 — penis; Fig. 9 — secondary gonopore; Fig. 10 — left paramere; Fig. 11 — right paramere; Fig. 12 — claw and hair-like paramodia.

California. The holotype is deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

28. **Bryocoris minutus** Reuter, 1907 — Jamaica. *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 49 (5): 2.

This species must be transferred to the genus *Monalocoris* Dahlbom, 1851. The holotype is in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. The pronotum, scutellum, clavus and transverse fascia on the apex of the corium are dark brown to fuscous. The head is brown with pale antennae except for segments III-IV which are fuscous. The membrane is shortly pilose.

29. **Paraxenetus serranus** Carvalho & Ferreira, 1974 *Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 33 (Supl.): 176, figs.

The type designation of *serranus*, by virtue of a lapsus, was not included. It is made now, as follows: *holotype*, male, S. Bocaina, 1650 m, S. J. Barreiro, SP, Brasil, 1. 1969, M. Alvarenga col.; *paratypes*: 2 males, P. N. Itatiaia, VIII. 67, R. J., M. Alvarenga col.; Terezopolis, Estado do Rio de Janeiro, XI. 1939, J. R. T. de Freitas.

30. **Resthenia parva** Distant, 1883 — Mexico. *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* I: 258, pl. 22, fig. 18.

The female cotype in the Berlin Museum belongs to genus *Lopidea* Uhler, 1872. The general coloration is red, with the head and apical portion of the clavus infuscate. The legs are dark.

31. **Lygus inspersus** Distant, 1884 — Costa Rica, Mexico. *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* 1: 274, pl. 23, fig. 8.

The specimen in the Berlin Museum is a female labelled "Typus". The general coloration is pale greenish with the apex of the

scutellum dark. This specimen is evidently not the Distant species but a female of *Taylorilygus pallidulus* (Blanchard, 1852). Distant's description and figure is of a typical *Proba* with "a number of minute spots irregularly scattered over the body, both above and beneath, fuscous". I have specimens of this species in my collection from Mexico.

32. **Stenodema alpestre** Reuter, 1904 — Mou Pin, China. *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 46 (15): 5.

The holotype is a male deposited in the Museum of Natural History, Paris and collected by A. David, 1870. This species is synonymous with *Stenodema elegans* Reuter, 1904 (1.c.).

33. **Dasymiris schoutedeni** Poppius, 1911 — West Australia. *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 A (3): 9.

Through the courtesy of Dr. G. Schmitz, Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervueren, I was able to study the types of Australian mirids described by Poppius from the Schoutedeni collection which is now deposited in that Museum. There were two specimens of *Dasymiris schoutedeni* (his original description mentions one male and one female). I have selected the male as the lectotype, measured it and illustrated its genitalia, which will appear in our work on the Australian fauna. The female specimen belongs to the genus *Zanessa* Kirkaldy, 1902.

34. **Pseudocamptobrechis pilosus** Poppius, 1911 — Tasmania, King Is. *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 A (3): 13.

I have examined five specimens, all cotypes. A male was selected as lectotype (one male and three females are designated as paralectotypes) and returned to the collection of the Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervueren. The male genitalia was also illustrated.

35. **Protomiris nigronasutus** Poppius, 1911 — Tasmania, King Is. *Ofv F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 A (3): 7.

My colleague, A. C. Eyles (*N. Z. Entomologist* 5 (3-4): 313, 1974) designated a specimen from the Helsinki Museum as the lectotype. I have studied three male cotypes from the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Noire, Tervueren, which I am designating as paralectotypes. They are cotypes of Schouteden's material loaned to Poppius and returned to Tervueren. I have figured the genitalia, to be included in our work on the Australian fauna, which agree with Eyles illustrations.

36. **Capellanus** Distant, 1904 — Mexico. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 7 (13): 109.

This genus is a synonym of *Parthenicus* Reuter, 1876 (*Ofv F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 32 (9): 84). The species *Capellanus sparsus* (Distant, 1893) — *Biol. Cent. Amer Rhync. Het.* I: 434, pl. 37, fig. 19) is also a synonym of *Parthenicus mundus* Van Duzee, 1923 (*Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci.* 12: 155). It is from Agua Verde, Baja California. Both are pale yellow with several silvery, reddish and black scales, segment I of antenna has a red or brownish spot at the middle. Distant's species thus becomes *Parthenicus sparsus* (Distant, 1893) *n. comb.*

37. **Orasus robustus** Distant, 1883 — Mexico, Sallé. *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* I: 248, Pl. XXIII, fig. 13.

The holotype of this species is a female specimen with convergent arolia (Orthotylini type). According notes taken in Stockholm, July 1969, the color is testaceous, reddish on pronotum and cuneus; hemelytra transparent; underside of body reddish, except yellowish base of abdomen.

ABSTRACT

The author correct errors concerning the taxonomic status of certain genera and species of Miridae, Hemiptera. These affect the position given in the Catalogue of the Miridae of the World (1957-1960). *Austromirini n. tribe* is proposed for some Australian genera: type genus — *Austromiris* Kirkaldy, 1902. Changes in several genera and species are mentioned. Illustrations for *Helopeltis australiae* Kirkaldy (genitalia); *Cylapocoris funebris* (Distant, 1884) *n. comb.* and *Idiomiris magellanicus* China are included.

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