

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF MIRIDAE
FROM THE AGALEGA ISLANDS**

[HEMIP. HETEROPTERA]

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The two new species of Miridae described and figured herein were sent to me for study by Mr. Raymond Mamet, Mauritius, to whom I express my thanks. Both of them are predators.

The types and paratypes have been presented to the British Museum (Natural History).

***Deraeocoris limbatus* sp. n. (FIG. 1)**

Colour : shining black. Antennae and legs yellow ; segment 2 of antennae with a little less than half apically black ; segment 4 with brown suffusion apically. Vertex, pronotum anteriorly and very narrowly posteriorly suffused with light brown. Scutellum with a narrow whitish stripe laterally. Peritreme of metathoracic glands and apical margin of acetabula, white. Membrane hyaline ; area enclosed by cells infumate.

Structure : glabrous. Pronotum, except anterior third, scutellum, corium and clavus punctate ; cuneus less strongly punctate. Rostrum extending to median coxae ; basal segment thickened on inner surface apically. Vertex sub-equal in width to an eye and with a shallow, narrow, transverse sulcus basally. Eyes large, prominent with distinct facets. Basal segment of antennae extending somewhat beyond apex of head ; segment 2 a little more than four times as long, thickened in apical half ; segments 3 and 4 sub-equal in length. Pronotum a little wider than long. Scutellum feebly convex, about as wide as long.

Total length, 3.50 mm. ; hemelytra, 3.00 mm. ; greatest pronotal width, 1.50 mm.

1♂, (*holotype*), 1♀ (*paratype*), South Is., May 1955 (*Ray. Mamet*).

Predator of Psyllid on *Hibiscus tiliaceus*.

Apparently allied to *Deraeocoris alluaudi* Poppius (1919, Die Miriden der Athiopischen Region, I, *Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn.*, xli, 3, 123) from

* *Agalega* or *Galega* islands lie by 57° 37' East 10° 30' South, at about 670 miles North of Mauritius. They are composed of two coral islands, North Island and South Island of an area of approximately 8 square miles each, [ED.]

which it differs in colouration, somewhat larger size, narrower vertex in relation to eyes, less prominent clypeus, larger and more prominent eyes, the facets of which are distinct, relatively shorter rostrum with the basal segment somewhat thickened and in the punctate cuneus.

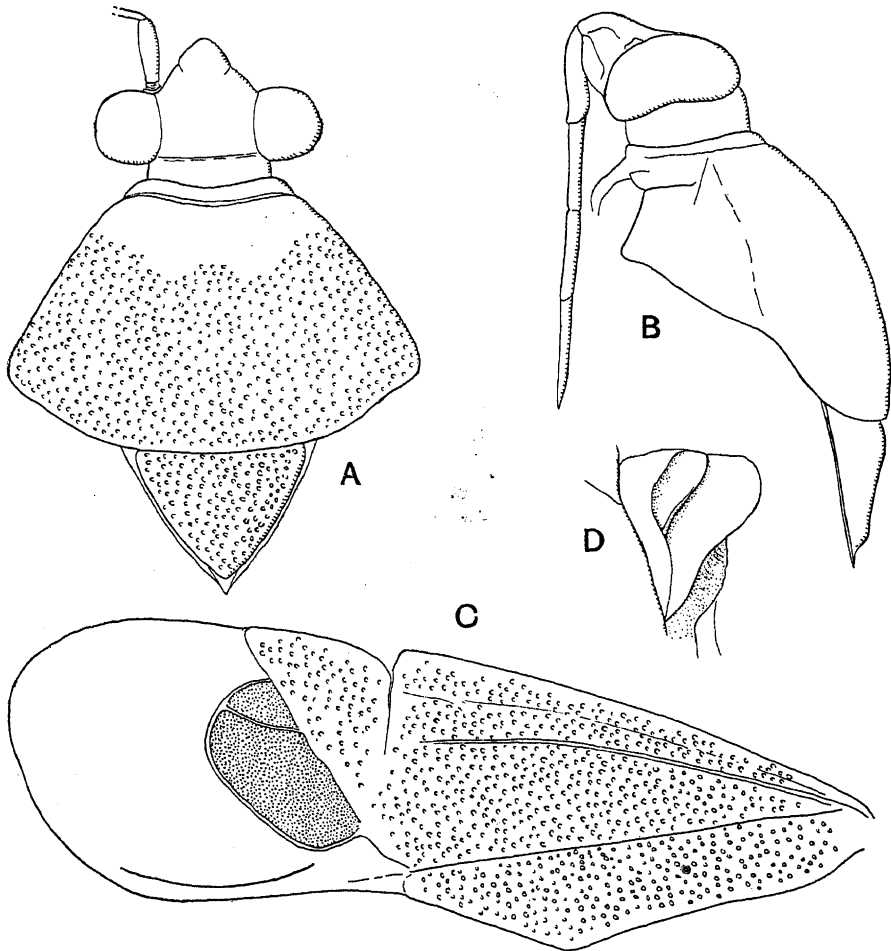


fig. 1.— *Deraeocoris limbatus* sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, (dorsal view). B. idem, (lateral view). C. Hemelytron. D. Ostiole and peritreme of metathoracic gland.

***Campylomma agalegae* sp. n. (FIG. 2).**

Colour : segments 1 and 2 of antennae piceous ; remaining segments yellowish white ; eyes red. Head, thorax, corium and abdomen piceous ;

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head basally with whitish suffusion. Membrane infumate. Anterior and median legs, posterior tibiae and tarsi whitish, the tibiae with brown spots ; anterior femora with one brown spot on upper and one spot on lower outer surface, median femora with one brown spot on lower surface apically ; posterior femora piceous, whitish basally. Spinae and setae on tibiae piceous. Setae on head and body pale fulvous.

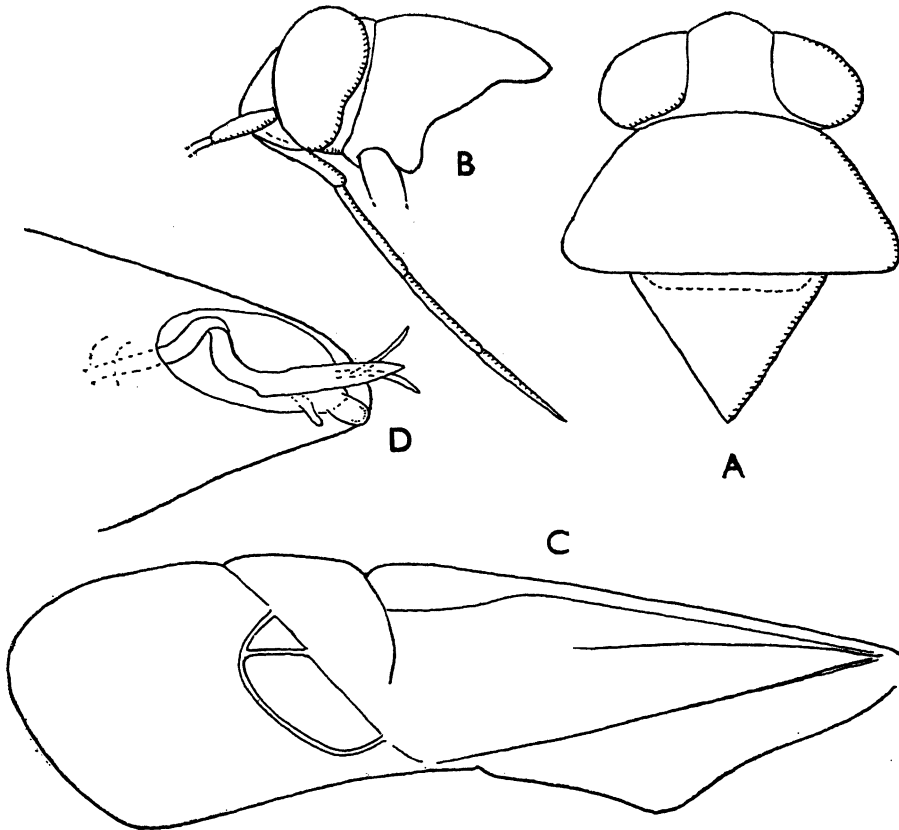


Fig. 2.— *Campylomma agalegae* sp. n. A. Head, pronotum & scutellum (dorsal view). B. Head & pronotum, (lateral view). C. Hemelytron. D. Apex of abdomen, male (dorso-lateral view).

Structure : glabrous. Clypeus moderately prominent. Eyes large with prominent facets. Vertex a little less wide than an eye. Rostrum extending to posterior coxae. Pronotum about one third wider than long. Pronotum, corium, ventral surface of abdomen with abundant, moderately long, recumbent setae ; costal margin of corium abundantly setose.

Total length, ♂ 1.80 mm., ♀ 2.00 mm ; hemelytra, ♂ 2.10 mm., ♀ 2.00 mm. ; greatest pronotal width, ♂ 1.00 mm., ♀ 0.80 mm.

1 ♂, (*holotype*), 1 ♀ (*paratype*), South Is., May 1955 (*Ray. Mamet*).

Predator of *Tetranychus* sp.

Apparently allied to *Campylomma unicolor* Poppius and *angustior* Poppius (1914, Die Miriden der Athiopischen Region, *Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn.* XLIV, 3, 103) with which it agrees nearly in size but differs in colouration. A possible distinctive character is provided by the almost entirely piceous posterior femora.
