

under natural plant growth, or stands showing relatively little disturbance. This is inferred partly from the fact that *lamia* is such a rare ant.

Future collecting in the southern and southeastern borders of the country may give us much needed additional knowledge with respect to the macro- and the micro-ecology of this ant and also of its zoögeography. It should occur in Florida, the coastal areas of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and possibly along the coast into Tamaulipas, Mexico. It would not be surprising if it were discovered eventually nesting at more inland sites of these same states, and extending perhaps through Georgia into South Carolina.

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## Two New Species of *Lopidea* Uhler from Illinois (Hemiptera, Miridae) <sup>1</sup>

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The species described in this paper have some unusual interest in that they both were collected from the same plant, a little more than a month apart. The first specimen of *L. chandleri* was collected in mid-May, and all of the specimens of *L. wisteriae* were obtained from the same cultivated Wisteria vine in early July. This is not the first time that such an occurrence has been recorded for this genus, for in 1918 H. H. Knight described two species of *Lopidea* from Arizona associated together on *Robinia neomexicana*. However, it is not

<sup>1</sup> This paper is a joint contribution from the Section of Faunistic Surveys and Insect Identification, Illinois Natural History Survey, and the Department of Entomology, University of Illinois.

clear from the literature whether or not both species occurred on the same plant specimen, as in the case at hand.

Several species of *Lopidea* are known to feed on members of the Leguminosae, but these are the first records of any on the genus *Wisteria*. Males of both of these species will key to couplet 9 in the "Key to Species" for *Lopidea*, pages 84-87, Knight (1941).

### *Lopidea chandleri* new species

Closely related to *L. amorphae* Knight and *L. reuteri* Knight, but distinguishable on the basis of characters in the male genitalia.

*Male*.—Size subequal to that of *L. reuteri*; each antenna reddish-black with short black pubescence; compound eyes red; head red with inverted "V" on front and dorsal basal transverse band black; tylus and rostrum black; pronotum red with broad black apical transverse band; scutellum fuscous-red; each hemelytron red with apical half of clavus infuscated and membrane black; legs reddish-black; venter of abdomen red except for blackish ninth segment; genital structures distinctive as illustrated.

*Female*.—More robust than male: coloration similar to male, but dark markings more extensive and generally darker in contrast; abdomen red with black around ovipositor on segments 6 and 7, most of sternum of 8 and all of sternum of 9 and third valvulae black.

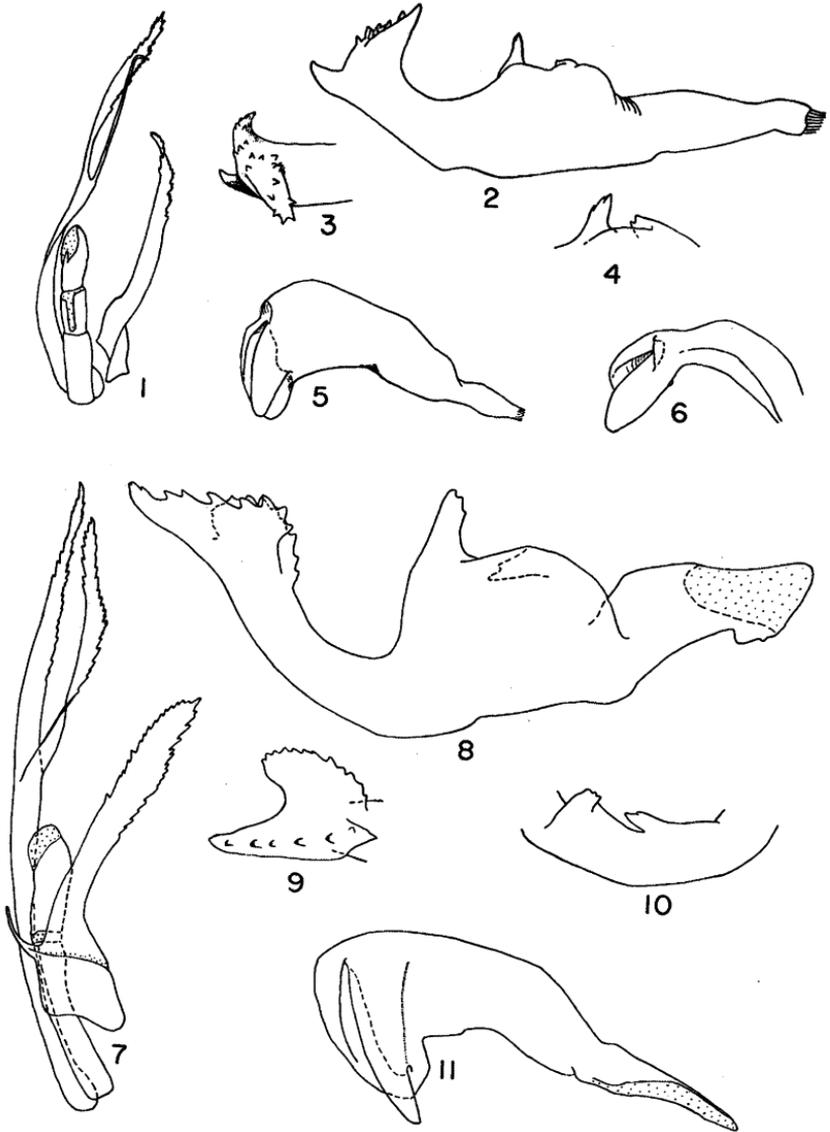
*Holotype*: ♂, Carbondale, ILLINOIS, May 28, 1955, S. C. Chandler, on *Wisteria* vine.

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#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

*Lopidea chandleri* new species, male. Fig. 1, apex of aedeagus and vesica appendages; fig. 2, right gonoforcep, outer lateral aspect; fig. 3, apex of right gonoforcep, oblique inner aspect; fig. 4, sensory lobe of right gonoforcep, dorsal aspect; fig. 5, left gonoforcep, inner lateral aspect; fig. 6, apex of left gonoforcep, dorsal aspect.

*Lopidea wisteriae* new species, male. Fig. 7, apex of aedeagus and vesica appendages; fig. 8, right gonoforcep, outer lateral aspect; fig. 9, apex of right gonoforcep, dorsal aspect; fig. 10, sensory lobe of right gonoforcep, dorsal aspect; fig. 11, left gonoforcep, inner lateral aspect.



*Paratypes*: Same data as for holotype, 3 ♀; Carbondale, Illinois, May 18, 1955, S. C. Chandler, on Wisteria vine, 1 ♂ (teneral). All types deposited with the Illinois Natural History Survey. This species is named for the collector, Mr. Stewart C. Chandler.

### **Lopidea wisteriae** new species

As with the above species, closely related to *L. amorphae* and *L. reuteri*, but separated by means of male genital characters.

*Male*.—Size subequal to that of *L. reuteri*; coloration as in *L. chandleri* with the following exceptions: Head with a broad black stripe at each side of the front between antennae; pronotum with infuscated broad apical transverse band and fuscous inverted "V" above scutellum; scutellum darker; each hemelytron with clavus and inner half of corium generally infuscated; femora more reddish; abdomen with ninth segment somewhat infuscated; genital structures distinctive as illustrated.

*Female*.—Slightly larger and more robust than male; coloration similar to male; venter of abdomen red with black around ovipositor on segments 6 and 7, segment 8 black near ovipositor and on apical margin, 9 black on basal and apical margins with disc reddish, third valvulae black.

*Holotype*: ♂, Carbondale, ILLINOIS, July 7, 1955, H. H. Ross and T. E. Moore, on Wisteria vine. Deposited at the Illinois Natural History Survey.

*Paratypes*: Same data as for holotype, 19 ♂, 12 ♀. Specimens deposited with the Illinois Natural History Survey, the U. S. National Museum, and the British Museum (Natural History).

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