

REASSIGNMENT OF SOME MIRIDAE
(HEMIPTERA : HETEROPTERA) DESCRIBED BY
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ABSTRACT. The following four species of the family Miridae (Hemiptera : Heteroptera) are transferred from their original genera to :

Camptobrochis exornatus Distant, 1909 to *Lygocoris*; *Deraeocoris cardui* Distant, 1913 to *Eurystylus*; *Psallus singalensis* Distant, 1904 to *Orthotylellus*; and *Psallus mahensis* Distant, 1913 to *Orthotylellus*.

During my studies of the types of Miridae at the British Museum (Natural History), I discovered that 4 species had been assigned to the wrong genera by W. L. Distant. This paper assigns these species to their correct taxonomic categories.

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1. *Lygocoris exornatus* (Distant), comb. nov.

Camptobrochis exornatus Distant, 1909, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (8) 4 : 516.

[*Holotype* ♀ with labels : "Holotype" and Mussoorie, N. India, alt cire 7000 pied, 20-24.vi.05, Brunetti and *Camptobrochis exornatus* Dist., Type and Distant Coll. 1911-383]. This single specimen in British Museum (Natural History) is labelled "Type" in Distant's handwriting and lacks the third and fourth antennal segments as did the specimen referred to in the original description as the "typical specimen". This specimen is therefore regarded as the Holotype.

In view of the presence of non-denticulate claws, arolia and pseudarolia, Distant's *C. exornatus* clearly belongs to the subfamily Mirinae. In this subfamily Distant's species must be placed in the genus *Lygocoris* because of the following characters : (1) general appearance, (2) indistinctly punctate pronotum, and (3) second segment of hind tarsus longer than the first.

In the light of the reasons given above *Camptobrochis exornatus* is transferred to *Lygocoris*.

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2. *Eurystylus cardui* (Distant), comb. nov.

Deraeocoris (?) *cardui* Distant, 1913, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, 16 : 181.

[*Holotype* ♂ with labels : Mahe, 08-9, Seychelles Exp. and "Type" and beaten from tree, highest forest, top of Pilot, over 2000 ft., 22.xi.1908, NS and *Deraeocoris cardui* Dist., Type and Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, 1911-497]. In the British Museum (Natural History). Distant refers to only a single specimen.

Distant (1913) placed this species in *Deraeocoris* with some hesitation. Because of the presence of arolia, pseudarolia and non-denticulate claws this species does not belong to *Deraeocorinae* but to *Mirinae*. The following characters place *E. cardui* in the genus *Eurystylus*: (1) wide pronotal collar, (2) strongly declivous cuneus, (3) long first antennal segment, and (4) lack of punctures on pronotum and hemelytra.

3. *Orthotyellus singalensis* (Distant), comb. nov.

Psallus singalensis Distant, 1904, *Fauna of British India*, Rhynchota, 2 : 482.

Lectotype ♀ with labels : "Type H.T." and *singalensis* Dist., and Peradeniya, Ceylon 1-03, and Distant Coll. 1911-383]. This specimen is here selected as the *Lectotype*, in the British Museum (Natural History). Distant did not say if he had more than this single specimen available.

Because the examined specimen has free and convergent arolia between claws, which are absent in *Psallus* spp., *O. singalensis* must belong to the subfamily *Orthotyliinae*. In addition to this, the flattened and subconical head, the pubescent eyes and the light colored spines on tibiae justify the transference of this species to the genus *Orthotyellus*.

4. *Orthotyellus mahensis* (Distant), comb. nov.

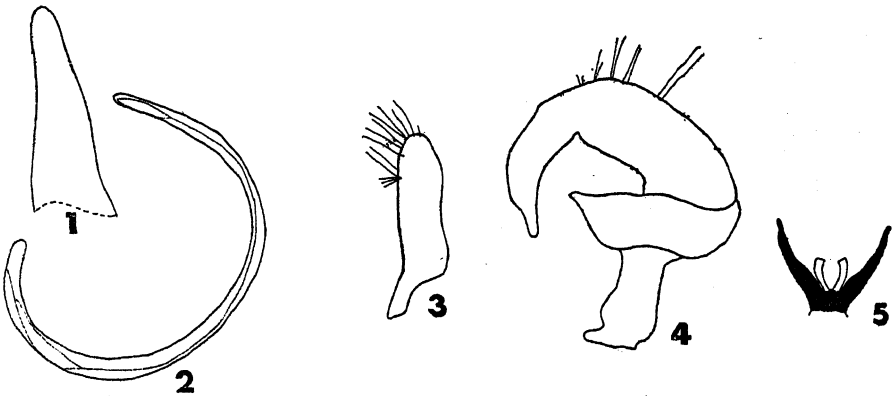
Psallus (?) *mahensis* Distant, 1913, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, 16 : 184.

[*Lectotype* ♂ with label : Seychelle Islands, Percy Sladen Trust Expedition 1911-497., *Paralectotype* 8 ♂♂]. These type-specimens are designated here as the *Lectotype* and *Paralectotype*.

Distant (1913) described this species in *Psallus* with some hesitation. This species has convergent and much shorter arolia between claws, shorter than half the length of claws, than in the typical *Orthotyliinae*. Pseudarolia are absent. On account of these features, this species should be transferred to the subfamily *Orthotyliinae*. On the other hand, the structure of male genitalia when dissected by me showed that the left paramere is with two unequal prolongations and a short central process and the vesica of aedeagus is strongly C-shaped with an apical sclerotized cone. These features are similar to the typical *phyline* genitalia. This combination of *orthotyline* and *phyline* characteristics in *O. mahensis* makes it very difficult to decide the affinities of this species. It is to be noted

that the present classification of the family Miridae is based on the character of arolia which separates different subfamilies (Carvalho, 1955, *Bolm Mus. Para. Emilio Goeldi*, (2) 11 : 5-151). Therefore, for the present, the arolia should be given overriding importance vis-a-vis male genitalia. Hence, the transference of *O. mahensis* to Orthotylinae is justifiable. However, the short arolia in this species represents a condition which is not exactly the same as in the majority of Orthotylinae.

Other generic characters which are discussed in the previously mentioned species are also noted in *O. mahensis*. Therefore this species is transferred to the genus *Orthotylellus*.



Figs. 1-5. *Orthotylellus mahensis* (Distant), Lectotype (Male): 1, theca; 2, vesica; 3, right paramere; 4, left paramere; 5, claws and arolia.

