

A NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW SPECIES OF ON MIRIDAE FROM OCEANIA (HEMIPTERA)¹

JOSÉ C. M. CARVALHO*

National Museum, Rio de Janeiro

(With 15 text figures)

Studying specimens of Miridae (Hemiptera) from Oceania, mainly from Papua New Guinea and Australia, the author recognized a new genus and four new species which are described and figured in this paper. *Araspus bicolor* Distant, 1912, found to belong to genus *Imogen* Kirkaldy, 1905 is also redescribed and figured. Illustrations in the text were prepared by Luiz Antonio Alves Costa and Paulo Roberto Nascimento under author's supervision.

Imogen bicolor (Poppius, 1912) n. comb.

Araspus bicolor Poppius, 1912: 227

(Figs. 1 - 4)

Characterized by the color of the body and by the genitalia.

Male: Length 6.6 mm, width 3.0 mm. *Head*: Length 0.3 mm, width 1.4 mm, vertex 0.84 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.5 mm; II, 2.2 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 1.4 mm, width at base 2.2 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.92 mm, width at base 0.80 mm (lectotype).

General coloration black metallic with reddish lutescent areas; head, pronotum and scutellum (except apical portion), basal portion of hemelytra until apical third of scutellum reddish lutescent. In some specimens the head has two black fasciae, jugum and paex of clypeus black, eyes and antenna

brownish to fuscous; extreme base of segment I reddish, segments I and II of rostrum black, membrane fuscous with apical portion pale.

Underside of body, external area coxae and femora reddish lutescent, abdomen metallic, hind tibiae infuscate apically, in some specimens the middle and hind femora have a median black fasciae, apical portion dark separated by a pale yellow ring, tibiae with subbasal and median black rings, abdomen with segments II-VII reddish.

Rostrum reaching apex of mesosternum, anterior portion of pronotum strongly narrowed, anterior portion with calli prominent, ocellate laterally, eyes prominent, slightly pedunculate, pronotum and scutellum smooth, clavus, endocorium and embolium coarsely punctate on basal portion, exocorium finely punctate, cuneal fracture deep and wide, segment II of antenna about four times as long as first, cylindrical, slightly incrassate towards apex, densely pilose, segment I shorter than width of vertex, segments III and IV about as long as first.

Genitalia: penis (Fig. 2) with membranous vesica, secondary gonopore distinct. Left paramere (Fig. 3) curved, pointed apically, with many dorsal setae. Right paramere (Fig. 4) simple, curved.

Female: Similar to male but with reddish color of hemelytra restricted to basal portion in level with mesoscutum.

Specimens studied: Male, Lectotype (10021), New Guinea, Ighibirei, Loria, VII-VIII, 1800, Museo Civico de Genova; Mus. Zool. H: fors,

¹ Accepted for publication June 28, 1983.
Distributed November 30, 1983.

*National Research Council Fellow.