RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS CUBAN HEMIPTERA.

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The following new information on the Hemiptera of Cuba has accumulated in the past few years.

The types of species described here-in will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum and paratypes retained in the collections of the authors.

Cydnidae.

Cyrtomenus mirabilis (Perty)

One specimen from the town of Pinar del Río in western Cuba collected June 20, 1944, at light, by Dr. J. T. Roig constitutes the first record of the occurrence of this genus on the Island or in fact, so far as we know, at any locality in the West Indies.

Pentatomidae.

Murgantia violascens (Westw.)

We have examined two examples of this species from Cuba, both taken in the eastern Province of Oriente: one collected near the coast south of Turquino Peak, elevation about 1000 feet, by J. Acuña, June 20, 1936, and the other from near the town of Holguín, R. G. Castañeda, collector. These measured only 7.2 mm. in length. Originally described from Jamaica, it has also been taken on two of the Florida Keys, but not heretofore recorded from Cuba. It is not represented in the Gundlach collection in Havana.

Acrosternum marginale Herrich-Schaeffer

1836. *Pentatoma marginale* Herrich-Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins. III: 95, Fig. 320.
1837. *Pentatoma nitida* Westwood, Hope Cat. II: 33.
1845. *Raphigaster marginalis* Herrich-Schaeffer, loc. cit. VIII: 6.
1867. *Strachia olivacea* Walker, Cat. Het. II: 322. (teste Distant)
1872. *Nezara marginalis* Stål, Enum. Hem. II: 40.
1892. *Nezara marginalis* Berg, Nova Hem. Arg. Uruguay, 36.

In 1932[1] we reported this species from Cuba as *Nezara nitida*

[1] Barber, H. G., and Bruner, S. C., 1932. The Cydnidae and Pentatomidae of Cuba. Jour. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico, XVI: 262.

interjungens Bergroth which in the male is at least eight times as long as broad. The thorax of the present form is also less cylindrical, being relatively narrower and more declivent cephalad. The spines are also much stronger than appears to be usual in this genus. It is, in fact, somewhat intermediate in several respects between *Doldina* and *Ricolla*, the latter common in the tropics of continental America. However, the structure of the head and more elongate form indicate that it should be referred to the former genus.

Doldina cubana seems rather similar to *D. bicarinata* Stål of Brazil, but has a spine on the posterior apical angles of only the first five connexival segments and the first joint of the antenna is relatively shorter. As in that species the posterior lobe of the pronotum is armed behind with four long spines. The color differs in being reddish brown rather than sordid flavescent, but this is no doubt variable. It appears also to be related to *D. antiquensis* Barber (1923); however, the latter has only the first three abdominal segments armed with spines, aside from other differences.

MIRIDAE: PHILINAE.

Campylomma cardini, n. sp. (Fig. 5)

Rather broadly oval with a short rostrum, entirely pale and nearly concolorous above, minutely and inconspicuously pubescent, appearing practically bare at ordinary magnifications.

MALE.—Head width 0.66 mm., vertex 0.30 mm., length 0.19 mm. Rostrum short, reaching to middle of anterior coxae, apex embrowned, joint 2 longest. Antennae as long as head, pronotum, scutellum, and nearly reaching tip of clavus; first segment, length 0.19 mm.; second 0.66 mm.; third 0.42 mm.; fourth 0.26 mm.; clothed with minute pubescence, the thickened basal segment with a few short hairs also.

Pronotum, length 0.47 mm., width at base 0.87 mm. Above with pronotum and hemelytra finely punctate, rather thinly and finely pubescent, many punctures with a minute hair, more noticeable on hemelytra; also a few longer hairs around edges. Legs minutely pubescent, the tibiae armed with rows of spines. Genital segment somewhat asymmetrical, a stout chitinous spine projecting from above near the apex, directed obliquely to the left.

Pale greenish testaceous above with blackish eyes, fading in dried specimens to light testaceous. Antennae, head, mesoscutum, and scutellum more yellowish. Hemelytra translucent; cuneus and corium concolorous; membrane slightly

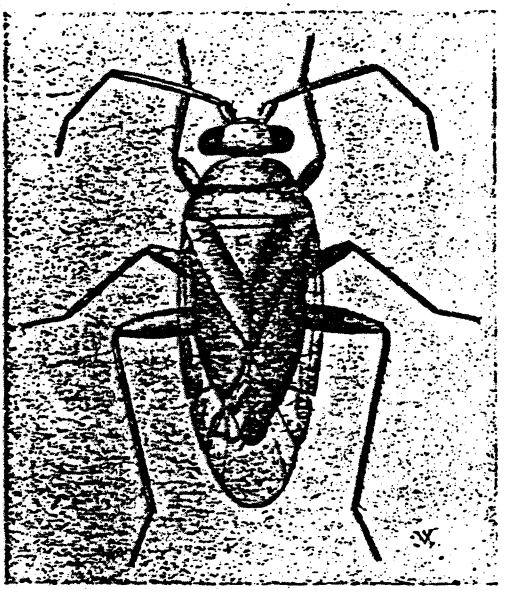

FIG. 5. *Campylomma cardini*, n. sp.

infuscate, nearly hyaline. Body below similar but abdomen yellowish green; legs pale flavescent, the posterior femur with about five rather large, rounded, black spots on apical half, unequal in size; intermediate femur usually with one or two similar spots; spines on tibia dark, hind tibia with a row of minute black dots.

Length 2.50 mm. (2.25–2.54 mm.), width 0.90 mm. (hemelytra).

FEMALE.—Similar in coloration and general appearance to male except that the antennae are relatively shorter and abdomen is broader and usually more distinctly green. Head width 0.65 mm., vertex 0.36. Antennae, first segment, length 0.19 mm.; second 0.50 mm.; third 0.35 mm.; fourth 0.26 mm. Pronotum, width at base 0.85 mm.

Length 2.44 mm. (2.35–2.63 mm.), width 0.94 mm. (hemelytra).

HOST PLANT.—The exotic "Oreja de judío" or Guanacaste Earpod Tree, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (Jacq.) Gris. of the family *Mimosaceae*, native to other countries of tropical America.

Holotype: Male, Santiago de las Vegas, Havana, Cuba, July 4,

1945, S. C. Bruner. *Allotype:* Female, same data. *Paratypes:* 1 male, Calabazar, Aug. 5, 1928, S. C. Bruner; 1 male, Arroyo Naranjo, Sept. 14, 1936, L. C. Scaramuzza; 5 males and 1 female, Santiago de las Vegas, July 19, 1944, S. C. Bruner; 19 males and 12 females, July 4, 1945, same locality and collector.

This insect is at present known to occur only in Havana and Matanzas Provinces, Cuba, where it is a pest of the shade tree mentioned, seen along some of the older highways. Indications of infestations are noted as early as June, the foliage on certain trees gradually turning pale yellow due to a constantly increasing number of yellow dots on the upper surface. The leaflets later fall, so that by early autumn all of the trees of this species in a district may be largely or entirely defoliated.

The species is distinguished from the introduced European *C. verbasci* (Meyer), the only other member of the genus known to occur in America, by the absence of dark markings on the tylus and two basal segments of the antennae, the concolorous hemelytra, and the pale color of the body below, without appreciable pubescence.

It was first studied in Cuba by the late P. Cardín (*Psallus* sp., Third Annual Report, Est. Exp. Agr., Cuba, p. 152, 1915). In 1936 Dr. H. H. Knight determined specimens for the junior author as *Campylomma*, n. sp., but has been unable to give it further attention. The genus is common in the Old World and Oshanin (1912) lists ten species known in Europe, Asia, and Africa; recently it has been found to be widespread in Oceania. An even larger number has been discovered there by Knight and Usinger, these occurring in the Marquesas, Samoa, Tahiti, the Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii. It is not entirely unlikely that the present form will eventually prove to be introduced.

Gelastocoridae.

Gelastocoris oculatus (F.)

We have five specimens of this widespread form from Pinar del Río Province, four collected by J. P. Carabia, Jan. 11 ,1937, at Puerto de Golpe and one taken at Las Martinas, June 24, 1940, by J. Acuña, both localities in extreme western Cuba. The genus is rare or very local in this country; it is not represented in the collection of Gundlach in Havana nor is it listed among the insects obtained by him from the Island (MS). However, Uhler[4] under

[4] Uhler, P. R. 1876. List of the Hemiptera . . . etc. Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv., Vol. 1, Ser. 2, No. 5, page 336.