

ON SOME MIRIDÆ FROM FRENCH GUIANA.

by E. Bergroth.

Platytylellus Poppii n. sp.

Oblongus, opacus, dense sed brevissime et subtilissime puberulus, supra fusco-cinnamomeus, subtus testaceus, callis pronoti nigricantibus, antennis, rostro, pedibus ac lateribus apiceque ventris fuscis, ima basi articuli primi antennarum, vitta media retrorsum sensim dilatata ab apice pronoti usque ad apicem scutelli commissuraque clavi angustissime luteis, cuneo fuscotestaceo, margine ejus basali et externo dilutioribus, membrana fusca, articulo primo et basi articuli secundi rostri, coxis et trochanteribus omnibus annuloque medio femorum posteriorum pallide testaceis. Caput dimidia latitudine basali pronoti paullo latius, e latere visum fere verticale, ab antico visum subæque altum ac latum, vertice (♂) oculo duplo latiore, angulo faciali acuto, clypeo e latere viso a fronte bene discreto, leviter prominente, apicem versus nonnihil retrorsum vergente, oculis genis paullo altioribus, bucculis distinctis, medium gulæ attingentibus, rostro basin coxarum posticarum attingente, antennis subtiliter pilosulis, articulo primo capite ab antico viso distincte brevior, secundo primo paullo graciliore et fere duplo longiore, sublineari, basin versus non nisi levissime gracilescente (ceteri articuli desunt). Pronotum longitudine fere dimidio latius, apice vertici cum oculo uno æque latum, basi quam apice fere $2 \frac{2}{3}$ latius, strictura apicali latitudine articuli primi antennarum evidenter longiore, medio quam lateribus paullo brevior, margine ejus apicali leviter sinuato, callis strictura apicali longioribus, una cum hac partem circiter tertiam apicalem pronoti occupantibus, disco modice declivi, marginibus lateralibus ab angulis humeralibus usque ad stricturam rectis, margine basali ante scutellum vix sinuato. Margo acetabulorum anticorum ultra latera pronoti e supero visi non prominens. Hemelytra abdomine longiora, cuneo distincte declivi, apicem abdominis subattingente, fractura obliqua, areola majore membranæ apicem cunei vix superante. Pedes molliter pilosuli, tibiis anticis femoribus æquilongis, tibiis mediis et præsertim posticis femoribus multo longioribus, articulo primo tarsorum secundo plus duplo longiore. — ♂. Long. 4.5, cum membr. 5.5 mill.

By the acute facial angle this little species is allied to *P. Zetterstedti* STÅL, but it is much smaller and quite differently coloured with the second tarsal joint much shorter.

Iridoepplus nov. gen.

Corpus oblongum, læve. Caput (fig. 1) nutans, fere usque ad oculos immersum, apice pronoti multo latius, ab antico visum subæque latum ac altum, vertice leviter declivi, immarginato, intra oculos utrinque oblique transversim impresso, areola scrobes antennarum ferente a fronte linea obtuse impressa disjuncta, fronte fortius convexo-declivi, clypeo prominente, e latere viso nonnihil retrorsum vergente, prope basin utrinque impressione oblonga prædita, basi scrobibus antennarum opposita, a fronte impressione profunda discreto, loris parum convexis, angulo fasciali subacuto, bucculis distinctis, gula peristomio æque longa, medio constricta, e latere visa angulato-sinuata, dimidio ejus antico obliquo, dimidio postico horizontali, prolongatione horizontali e parte postica gulæ ficta supra medium clypei currente, oculis magnis, e latere visis oblique obovatis, genis oculis multo humilioribus, antennis ad oculos infra medium orbitæ anterioris sinuatæ insertis, articulo primo capiti subæquilongo, basin versus angustato, secundo primo duplo longiore et latitudine basali pronoti $1/5$ longiore, subfusiformiter incrassato, basin versus fortius et longius angustato quam apicem versus, articulo tertio primo paullo longiore, gracili, lineari (art. quartus deest), rostro apicem coxarum mediarum paullum superante, articulo primo a gula longius distante, medium xyphi prosterni attingente. Pronotum (fig. 2) basi quam apice $2\frac{1}{2}$ latius, capite $2/3$ latius, longitudine sua $1/4$ latius, strictura apicali instructum, callis una cum strictura apicali trientem apicalem pronoti occupantibus, carinula debili obtusa postice breviter continuata disjunctis, postice linea impressa arcuata denudata extus abbreviata terminatis, disco sat fortiter (45°) declivi, margine basali medio late levissime subsinuato, marginibus lateralibus levissime subrotundatis, angulis humeralibus obtusis, rotundatis. Scutellum pronoto æque longum, modice convexum, basi detecta, lateribus levissime rotundatis, disco sulco longitudinali medio antice et postice abbreviato instructo. Xyphus prosterni convexiusculus, tenuiter marginatus. Orificia distincta. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longius superantia, tota, cuneo coriaces excepto, hyalina, iridescentia, extus subparallela, clavo vena destituto, commissura scutello paullo brevior, margine costali corii paullo incrassato, vena cubitali debili sed distincta, a basi usque ad medium margini costali valde approximata, deinde ab hoc sensim divergente, cuneo leviter declivi, angusto, elongato, apicem abdominis et medium membranæ superante, latitudine sua basali plus quam triplo longiore, intus late fortius arcuato-sinuato, fractura leviter obliqua, incisura nulla, apice apici cellulæ majoris membranæ opposito, hac cellula apice

acute angulata, cellula minore elongata sed latiuscula. Alæ abdomine longiores et areolam majorem membranæ paulum superantes. Coxæ anticæ medium mesosterni attingentes. Distantia inter coxas posticas et latera corporis altitudine basali capitis duplo brevior. Femora postica paulo incrassata. Tibiæ graciliter spinulosæ, anteriores femoribus æquilongæ, posticæ femoribus $\frac{1}{4}$ longiores. Articulus secundus tarsorum anteriorum primo parum brevior, tertius primo longior. (Tarsi postici desunt.)

This genus is more allied to the Old World genera *Hyalopeplus* STÅL and *Chilocapsus* KIRK. than to any of the numerous American genera of the Division Capsaria. It differs from *Hyalopeplus* by the following particulars: the head is much more inclined, the throat is much shorter and not horizontal, the second antennal joint incrassated and much shorter, the pronotal humeral angles are rounded, the cubital vein of the corium is present, the cuneus is quite differently shaped, the larger cellule of the membrane acute at apex, the fore coxæ and the hind tibiæ are longer. The head resembles that of *Chilocapsus* (as figured by KIRKALDY), but the eyes are larger and more oblique and it is at once distinguished from this genus by the vitreous impunctate corium and probably by other characters not mentioned in the incomplete description.

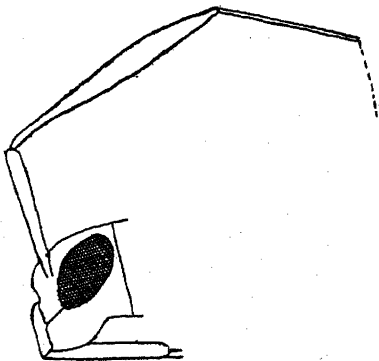


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

***Iridoepplus pellucidipennis* n. sp.**

Capite nitidulo et hemelytris nitentibus exceptis subopacus, adpresse pilosellus, fulvo-testaceus, vertice medio infuscato, fronte utrinque striolis nonnullis obliquis transversis fuscis notato, structura apicali pronoti, hujus fascia leviter biarcuata callos postice terminante et vittulas duas triangulares retrorsum et extrorsum

emittente, vittis tribus triangularibus posterioribus et macula utrinque humerali omnibus basi arcuato-conjunctis, maculis duabus transversis basalibus scutelli extus oblique retrorsum breviter vittato-productis ac macula scutelli media oblonga ovali antice lineolas duas ad maculas basales emittente nigris, cuneo fuscopurpureo, annulo obsolete antemediano et triente apicali femorum dilute fuscis, antennis, articulo primo rostri tarsisque fusco-nigris, articulo primo antennarum, articulis tribus ultimis rostri, apice angusto tibiæ anteriorum ac triente apicali tibiæ posteriorum obscure ferrugineis. Strictura apicalis pronoti dense breviter erecte nigro-villosa. Corium et clavus adpresse fusco-pilosula, margine laterali et vena cubitali illius fuscis, membrana fumata, venis fuscopurpureis. Abdomen subtus longius et densius adpresse aureo-pilosum, vagina feminae medium ventris attingente. Pedes pilosuli, spinulis tibialibus subconcoloribus, latitudine tibiæ multo brevioribus. — ♀. Long. 7.5, cum membr. 9.5 mill.

Paracalocoris lativentris n. sp.

Elongato-subovatus, opacus, laevis, pilis caducis parce adpresse vestitus, luride testaceus, disco posteriore pronoti fulvo, capite subtus, striolis nonnullis obliquis transversis utrinque frontis, rostro, antennis, maculis duabus transversis pone callos pronoti, hujus vittis tribus posterioribus basin non attingentibus postice dilatatis et arcuato-conjunctis (media usque in stricturam apicalem extensa, lateralibus callos attingentibus), scutello (maculis duabus transversis basalibus exceptis), hemelytris, fascia posteriore propleurae, macula magna meso- et metapleurae, connexivo (summo margine laterali excepto) pedibusque fusconigris, commissura clavi obscure et diffuse testaceo-tincta, marginibus omnibus cunei anguste, guttulis sparsis inferioribus femorum annuloque mox pone medium tibiæ testaceis, ventre lateribus late et diffuse fuliginoso-tincto. Caput dimidia latitudine basali pronoti paullulo latius, altitudine sua basali evidenter longius, ab antico visum altitudine paullo latius, vertice (♀) oculo vix dimidio latiore, angulo faciali acuto, clypeo e latere viso nonnihil retrorsum vergente, gula obliqua, peristomio æque longa, rostro apicem coxarum mediarum paullum superante, antennis ad medium orbitæ anterioris oculi insertis, articulo primo capite ab antico viso paullo longiore, apicem versus sensim incrassato, articulo secundo primo paullo plus quam duplo longiore et latitudine basali pronoti $\frac{1}{5}$ longiore, in clavam elongato-fusiformem basin versus quam apicem versus longius et fortius angustatam compresso-incrassato, nonnihil pone medium apice articuli primi duplo latiore (art. ultimi desunt).

Pronotum longitudine circiter $\frac{1}{5}$ latius, apice quam basi plus duplo angustius, marginibus lateralibus subrectis, ad marginem posticum callorum sinuatis, margine basali medio distincte sinuato, strictura apicali apici articuli primi antennarum aequae crassa, lateribus leviter infuscata, callis postice trientem apicalem pronoti vix superantibus. Scutellum convexiusculum, pronoto brevius. Hemelytra apicem abdominis modice superantia, cuneo declivi, longius piloso, latitudine plus duplo longiore, cellula majore membranaceae apicem cunei parum superante, apice acutangulo. Abdomen (saltem in femina) lateribus fortius rotundato-ampliatum, hemelytris sat multo latius, connexivo subexplanato, angulis posticis segmentorum levissime prominulis. Pedes anteriores parce pilosi, coxis anticis medium mesosterni haud attingentibus, dimidio basali tibiaram mediarum graciliter spinuloso, spinulis latitudini tibiaram fere aequae longis. (Pedes postici desunt). — ♀. Long. 6.8, cum membr. 7.8 mill.

I refer this species with some hesitation to the genus *Paracalocoris* DIST., as redefined by REUTER. The abdomen is notably broader than the hemelytra, a very unusual character in the Miridae.

Adelphocoris umbratus n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, opacus, laevis, luride testaceus, totus adpresse aureo-pubescentis, antennis, macula magna scutelli (linea longitudinali testacea divisa) et maculis duabus pone medium corii fuscis, macula exteriore corii minore oblonga ad marginem costalem, interiore majore magis rotundata ad suturam clavi sita, rostro piceo, nitido, cuneo et pedibus fusco-testaceis, capite subtus et lateribus ac coxis fusco-nigricantibus, membrana leviter umbrata, pone medium obscurius fusco-fumata. Caput basi pronoti duplo angustius, ab antico visum aequae altum ac latum, vertice (♂) oculo dimidio latiore, basi clypei paulo infra scrobes antennarum sita, angulo faciali acuto, gula valde obliqua, peristomio sublongiore, rostro apicem coxarum mediarum attingente, articulo primo a prosterno longe distante, apicem xyphi subattingente, antennis fere ad medium orbitae anterioris oculorum insertis, articulo primo capite paulo longiore, parte plus quam dimidia apicem clypei superante, e basi ad apicem sensim leviter incrassato, articulo secundo primo paulo graciliore et plus duplo longiore, latitudine basali pronoti fere $\frac{1}{3}$ longiore, apicem versus levissime incrassato (art. ultimi desunt). Pronotum fortius declive, apice quam basi triplo angustius, longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latius, lateribus rectis, strictura apicali apici articuli primi antennarum aequae crassa. Scutellum

æque longum ac latum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis sat longe superantia, cuneod eclivi, cellula majore membranæ apicem cunei paullum superante, apice acutangulo. Abdomen hemelytris æque latum vel paullulo latius. Pedes parce setosi, coxis anticis medium mesosterni vix attingentibus, spinulis tibialibus latitudini tibiæ subæque longis. — ♂. Long. 4.6, cum membr. 6 mill.

Var. : Pronotum a basi ultra medium et scutellum, maculis duabus basalibus et apice exceptis, nigricantia. Corium totum et clavus, apice excepto, infuscata.

Two or three species of the genus *Adelphocoris* REUT. are known from North America, but no neotropical species has hitherto been recorded. Some of the species described under other generic names by STÅL, BERG and DISTANT may, however, belong here.

***Sysinas fulvicollis* FABR.**

The blackish basal spot to the pronotum is sometimes very small and often lacking. The synonymy of this species is :

Capsus fulvicollis FABR., Syst. Rhyng., p. 244.

Eccritotarsus fulvicollis STÅL, Hem. Fabr., I, 85.

Sysinas audens DIST., Biol. Cent. Am., Hem. Het. I, 249, tab. XXIV, fig. 25.

The type of FABRICIUS was also from Guiana.

***Miccus* nov. gen.**

Corpus ovatum. Caput fortiter nutans, apice pronoti parum latius, altitudine basali longius, e supero visum late triangulare, latitudine duplo brevius, ab antico visum altitudine nonnihil latius, vertice longitudinaliter impresso et basi carina tenui transversa antrorsum levissime curvata marginato, mox ante carinam transversim impresso, clypeo a fronte impressione discreto, basi sat longe infra basin antennarum et paullum infra marginem inferiorem oculorum sita, angulo faciali acutissimo, oculis pronoto contiguus, e latere visis oblique breviter obovatis, genis oculo subæque altis, gula brevi, valde obliqua, rostro crasso, coxas anticis paullum superante, antennis gracilibus, ad oculos nonnihil supra angulum eorum inferiorem insertis, articulo primo apicem clypei paullum superante, secundo primo paullulo longiore, tertio secundo subæque longo, curvato, quarto tertio longiore, gracillimo. Pronotum capite dimidio latius, latitudine sua basali paullulo brevius, lateribus sinuatum, margine apicali subrecto, pone oculos leviter obliquo, area apicali stricturam non formante, sed medio postice inter callos

retrosum triangulariter producta et impressa, callis trientem apicalem pronoti vix superantibus, leviter obliquis, intus solum postice anguste contiguis, angulos apicales attingentibus et ibi oculis contiguis, disco posteriore convexo, ad basin intra angulos laterales rotundatos haud eminentes impresso, margine basali ante scutellum recto, ante coria obliquo, anguste depresso-marginato. Scutellum pronoto triplo brevius, longitudine sua multo latius, basi obtectum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis superantia, extus leviter rotundata, embolio lineari, incrassato, apice incurvato, epipleuris usque ad apicem corii extensis, commissura clavi scutello multo longiore, cuneo fortiter declivi, fere æque lato ac longo, fractura transversa, obtuse angulata. incisura profunda, membrana valde declivi, cellula unica subtriangulari, apice subrectangula, apicem cunei paulum superante instructa. Coxæ breves, a lateribus corporis remotæ; femora anteriora subparallela, postica apicem versus leviter angustata; tibiæ femoribus longiores, muticæ; tarsi apicem versus fortius incrassati.

Allied to *Bothrophorella* REUT. and *Cyrtocapsus* REUT., but distinct by several important details in the structure of the head and pronotum.

Miccus elutipes n. sp.

Hemelytris opacis exceptis nitidulus, glaber, niger, capite, scutello, clavo ac corio pilis brevibus, adpressis caducis argenteis parce vestitis, cuneo basi notula transversa alba signato, membrana pellucida, levissime umbrata, cellula plus minusve infuscata, vena fusco-nigra, antennis, rostro pedibusque dilute testaceis, tarsis apice infuscatis. Caput, scutellum pectusque subtiliter punctulata, vertice (♂) oculo 2 1/2 latiore. Pronotum crebre profundius punctulatum. Hemelytra lævia. Abdomen sublæve. — ♂. Long. cum membr. 2,7 mill.

N. B. — In *Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien* XXII, p. 40-41 REUTER has redescribed *Eccritotarsus procurrens* DIST., founding the genus *Bothrophorella* upon it. In the generic description he says: « pronoto... apice quam basi circiter dimidio angustiore, limbo apicali... medio impressione haud discreto, callis medium pronoti subattingentibus; scutello pronoto saltem dimidio brevior ». In four cotypes of this insect now before me the apex of the pronotum is fully three times narrower than the base and much narrower than the head, and forms a true collar or « stricture » (according to REUTER'S terminology), the impressed line terminating it behind being distinctly visible also in the middle and very distinct on the sides and beneath; the calli do not reach much beyond the apical third of the pronotum; the scutellum is four times shorter than the

pronotum; the corium is gibbous behind the middle, the cuneus finely punctured and its incisure very deep when looked at from the side.

Monalotion Reuteri n. sp.

Nigrum, macula laterali ad basin capitis, scutello, basi clavi, triente basali corii, tibiis anterioribus annuloque pone medium femorum posticorum flavo-testaceis, pronoto a basi usque ad stricturam, prosterno (excepto limbo apicali) ac mesosterno toto ferrugineis, articulis duobus primis rostri fuscis, duobus ultimis testaceis, ventre (exceptis dimidio apicali segmenti penultimi, ultimo genitalique) obscure sanguineo, coxis et femoribus anticis dimidioque apicali femorum mediorum fusco testaceis. Caput basi pronoti $\frac{1}{4}$ angustius, vertice retrorsum declivi, medio sulco tenui longitudinali et utrinque prope hunc impressione parva oblonga praedito, rostro coxas medias subattingente, articulo primo medium gulae attingente, secundo primo æquilongo, tertio secundo nonnihil longiore, quarto secundo et tertio unitis paullo brevioribus, antennis, articulo primo glabro excepto, erecte sat dense nigropilosis, pilis latitudine antennarum longioribus, articulo primo diametro perpendiculari oculi æque longo, parte minus quam dimidia basali oblique angustata, articulo secundo primo quintuplo et latitudine capitis paullo plus quam triplo longiore, articulo tertio secundo distincte brevioribus (art. quartus deest). Pronotum aequale longum ac latum, strictura apicali convexa, mox ante basin transversim impressa, callis distinctis, angustis, intus late distantibus, marginem lateralem haud attingentibus, disco posteriore leviter declivi, transversim fortius convexo, margine basali subrecto, medio in lobulum parvum rotundatum producto. Scutellum totum convexum. Membrana nigro-fumata, cellula apicem cunei nonnihil superante. Alae abdomine multo longiores, nigro-fumatae, fortiter iridescentes, apicem cellulae membranae attingentes. Pedes anteriores parcius subfusco-pilosi. Pedes postici densissime breviuscule nigro-pilosi, parte minus quam dimidia apicali femorum tamen parce pilosa, femoribus parte plus quam dimidia basali curvatis et subfusiformiter incrassatis, pone partem incrassatam constrictis, deinde iterum incrassatis, annulo flavo partem constrictam occupante, tibiis leviter curvatis. Articulus ultimus tarsorum apicem versus levissime incrassatus. — ♂. Long. 7.5, cum membr. 10 mill.

At once distinguished by the structure and pilosity of the hind legs. The next of kin seems to be *M. pilosipes* KIRK.

SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

Resthenia majuscula DIST., Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1888, p. LXXXI is identical with *Callichila grandis* BLANCH. in D'ORBIGNY, Voy. Amér. mérid., VI, 220, tab. XXX, fig. 7 (1843).

Resthenia simplex KÜHLG., Berl. ent. Z., 1902, p. 263, tab. IV, fig. 5, from Colombia (with punctured pronotum, punctured scutellum, short and broad cuneus and short membranal cell!) has certainly nothing to do with the Division Restheniaria. Its systematic position cannot be determined from the inadequate description.

As *Capsus bimaculatus* FABR. belongs to *Paracalocoris*, not to *Calocoris*, the palearctic *Calocoris Schmidti* FIEB. must retain its first name *C. bimaculatus* H. SCH.

Lygus aeruginosus REUT. from Jamaica I propose to call **L. aeruginatus**, the first name being preoccupied by BERG for a species from Argentina.

For *Lygus obtusus* UHL. I propose the name **L. Antillarum**, REUTER having described a *L. obtusus* from Bengal.

In his paper of 1875 on Northamerican Miridae REUTER described a new genus *Trichia* which he said is « valde affinis » to *Allodapus* FIEB. (*Eroticoris* SCOTT). Some pages further on and separated from *Trichia* by several other genera he described the genus *Ceratocapsus*. Many new species of *Ceratocapsus* having been detected since the genus was described, REUTER has found that there are intermediate links between it and *Trichia*, and in a paper on Mexican Miridae he has recently united them under the name *Ceratocapsus*, *Trichia* being preoccupied. The species described in 1875 as *Trichia punctulata* REUT. now bears the name *Ceratocapsus punctulatus* and for *Ceratocapsus punctulatus* REUT. (1875) I propose the name **C. cubanus**.
