

NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE: XIV. A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF PHYLINAE FROM DUTCH GUIANA (Hemiptera) ¹

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(With 7 text-figures)

This paper contains the description of an unusual genus of *Miridae* kindly sent for study by Dr. D. C. GEIJSKES, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, to whom the authors wish to express their acknowledgements.

Anomalocornis n. g.

Body elongate, shining, densely and shortly pubescent, small. Head with front protruding between the eyes, sloping forward, vertex smooth; eyes large, coarsely granulated, touching the anterior margin of pronotum; pubescence scattered and erect; eyes, when seen from the sides (fig. 2) compressed, more slender at the inferior portion where they touch the gula; tylus, buccula and lora small but well marked; rostrum reaching the fifth abdominal sternite, first segment reaching middle of prosternal xifus and second touching apices of anterior coxae.

Antennae (figs. 2 and 3) inserted on antero-internal margin of eyes, at level of basal line of tylus; first segment short and thick, second very characteristic due to its shape reminding the letter S, third and fourth very slender, subequal. Pronotum trapezoidal, smooth, densely pubescent, anterior hairs erect beyond the calli, the ones at disc adpressed, posterior margin slightly sinuate, calli small, obsolete. Mesoscutum largely visible; scutellum tumid, apex strongly pointed.

Hemelytra densely pubescent, embolium widened towards apex, cuneus small, fracture superficial. Membrane with two areolae reaching about middle of cuneus. Legs very long, anterior coxae stronger than others, posterior femora thicker than median and anterior ones, thickly pubescent, posterior tibiae very long, provided with spines and rows of very small, black points; tarsi long, first segment half the length of second, this slightly longer than third, claws

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(fig. 4) with a short apical process, without basal tooth. Arolia small, united to basal third of claw.

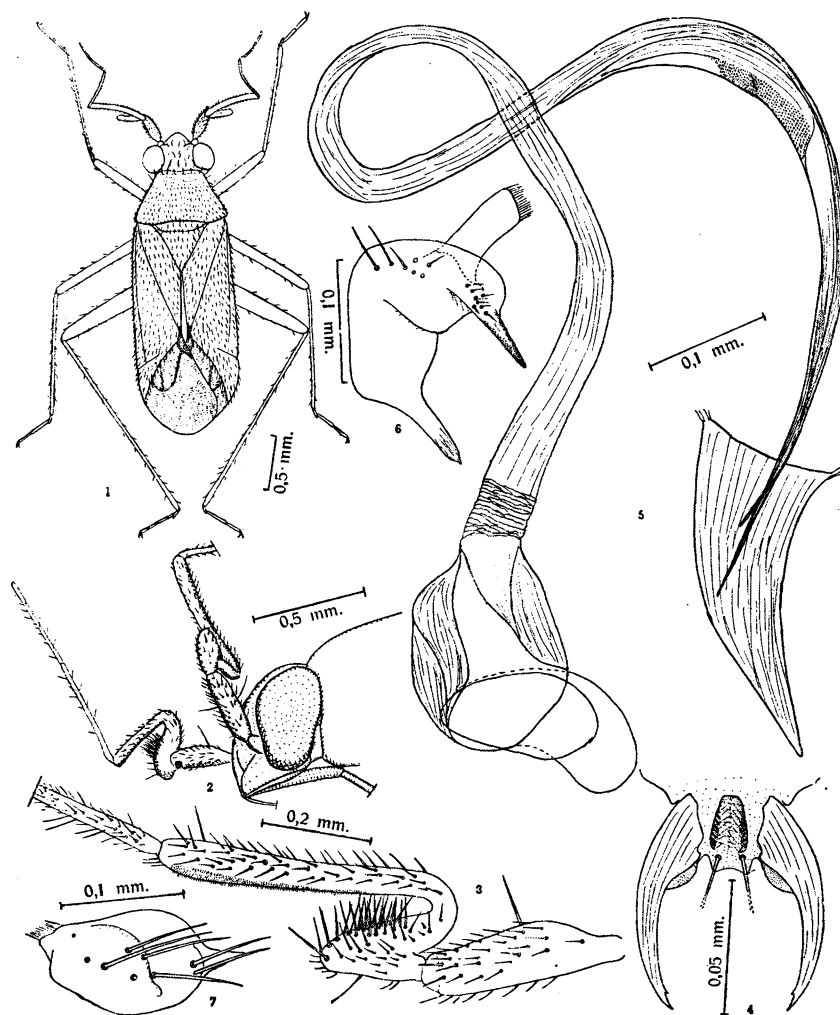
Geographical distribution: Neotropical region, Dutch Guiana.

Genotype: *Anomalocornis geijskesi* n. sp.

Genus belonging to subfamily *Phyllinae*, well differentiated from all others by characteristic shape of antennae, length of rostrum and legs.

Anomalocornis geijskesi n. sp.

Well characterised by the peculiar shape of second antennal segment, color of body and male genitalia. General aspect as in fig. 1.



Anomalocornis geijskesi n. g., n. sp. — Fig. 1: Male, general aspect; fig. 2: head with antennae, lateral view; fig. 3: right antenna, first, second, and base of third article; fig. 4: praetarsus and claws; fig. 5: phallus; fig. 6: left harpagone; fig. 7: right harpagone.

Color : yellowish- testaceous ; eyes black ; apical half of second antennal segment, apices of first, second and third fuscous ; hemelytra yellowish-translucent, slender vittae on external margin of clavus and apex of cuneus testaceous to sulphurescent ; membrane hyaline ; posterior femora, apices of first and second pairs yellowish-orange. Pubescence yellowish or golden.

Male : length 2.8, width 0.9 mm. Head : length 0.3, width 0.6, vertex 0.28 mm. Antennae (figs. 2 and 3) : first segment length 0.3, width 0.1 mm., thinner on base and apex ; second : on basal portion 0.16, on median 0.24, and on apical portion 0.52 mm., very characteristic, reminding the letter S when seen from side ; median portion thick (fig. 3) at base, with a tuft of hollow setae above on internal margin, these setae reaching the inferior side of apical portion where they contact the base of a field of very short and delicate bristles ; larger setae can be seen on the superior and lateral margins of apical portion ; length of third segment 0.7, of fourth 0.5 mm. Pronotum : length 0.5, width at base 0.8 mm. Rostrum : length 1.4 mm., reaching fifth abdominal sternite.

Male genitalia : phallus (fig. 5) simple, with a thicker basal portion including the phallosoma and ductus ejaculatorius, the latter followed by a long and slender portion (spicula) which ends sidewise with an external, triangular piece of the last ventral segment. On the apical third of the spicula exists a group of small teeth or rugosities. Left harpagone reminding an Y (fig. 6), excavated internally, the branches ending sharply, pointed, with a few setae scattered on surface. Right harpagone (fig. 7), clavate, pointed apically, with a few long setae on middle and apex.

Host plant : unknown

Holotype : 1 male, Kabelstation, Suriname, Geijskes leg, 27-10-1938 ; provisionally in the Carvalho collection of Miridae. The male genitalia, right antenna and third tarsus of left leg are mounted in balsam, and preserved with the type.

The name of this *species* is being given in honour of Dr. D. C. GEIJSKES, Paramaribo, Suriname, who discovered it.

RESUMO

Os autores descrevem *Anomalocornis geijskesi* n. g., n. sp. (Hemiptera, Miridae), da Guiana Holandesa. O tipo acha-se provisoriamente na coleção Carvalho.