

NEOTROPICAL "MIRIDAE", LVIII: A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES FROM SOUTH AMERICA (Hemiptera) ¹

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(With 20 text-figures)

This paper contains the descriptions of a new genus and new species of *Miridae*. The author wishes to acknowledge the colleagues W. E. CHINA, R. I. SAILER and P. WYGODZINSKY for the loan of specimens herewith described.

Peruanocoris n. g.

Characterized by the rows of punctures of clavus and embolio corial commissure, tubercles of the anterior angles of pronotum, eyes pedunculate and coarse punctures of pronotum.

Body compact, slightly rounded at middle, long, dense and erectly pilose. Head excavated in the middle, frons inclined towards the clypeus which is visible from above, vertex convex, smooth and with a few erect setae, eyes pedunculate, very finely granulose (apparently smooth), neck very short. Length of rostrum not seen due to specimen being strongly carded.

Antennae inserted below the eye, the distance between margin of eye and antennal peduncle equal to about one diameter of first antennal segment, segment I thicker than the second, strongly narrowed towards the base, second segment linear, six times longer than the first segment, both with long and erect pubescence, 3rd and 4th segments broken.

Pronotum narrowed towards the head, coarsely punctate, the punctures with diameter about equal the thickness of second antennal segment, calli smooth, reaching the lateral margins of pronotum where they are continued by prominent tubercles, collar situated between the internal margin of eyes with a row of punctures bordering its posterior margin, disc with posterior margin

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straight at the base of scutellum and obliquely truncate at the basal insertion of the hemielytra, lateral margins sinuate anteriorly; mesoscutum covered, scutellum small, convex, somewhat rounded laterally.

Hemielytra smooth with two lines of punctures, one bordering the external margin of clavus and the other over the embolio corial commissure, embolium very wide and explanate, its width equal to length of first antennal segment, cuneus about as long as wide at base, membrane uniareolate. Legs short, densely pilose, claws toothed at base of the *Deraeocorinae* type.

Type: Peruanocoris tuberculatus n.sp.

This genus possess the same type of punctures on the hemielytra (lines on clavus and embolio corial commissure) as in *Lundiella* Carvalho, 1951 but can be easily distinguished by the type of head and tubercles of pronotum.

***Peruanocoris tuberculatus* n.sp.**

(Fig. 1)

Characterized by its colour and dimensions.

Female: Length 6.0 mm., width 3 mm. *Head:* Length 0.8 mm, width 1.4 mm, vertex 0.75 mm. *Antennae:* Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 2.2 mm; III and IV broken. *Pronotum:* Length 1.7 mm, width at base 2.3 mm.

Colour: Somewhat marmorate with brownish testaceous, yellow and milky white; eyes, second antennal segment, sides of pronotum, two spots in the middle of disc, one in the middle of collar, bases of corium and clavus, central and apical spots of corium, base of membrane, sternum, clypeus, testaceous to brownish dark; spot between the calli, antennal peduncle, disc of pronotum, scutellum, apex of clavus, seven to eight irregular spots of corium, lateral and basal margins of cuneus, spot on membrane corial commissure, milky white; tibiae with apex, a medial ring and base fuscous to black, femora with fuscous granulations or minute spots on ventral surface; abdomen whitish with a few fuscous spots near conxivum; cuneus reddish at middle and dark at apex.

Morphological characters as mentioned for the genus.

Male: Unknown.

Holotype: Female, Vilcanota, Peru, in the Collection of the Author.

***Guarania brasiliiana* n.sp.**

(Fig. 2)

Characterized by the length of rostrum, blunt median elevation of scutellum and coxae not visible from above.

Female: Length 5.0 mm, width at base of pronotum 1.2 mm. *Head:* Length 1.0 mm, width 1.3 mm, vertex 0.70 mm. *Antennae:* Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.9 mm; III, 1.1 mm; IV, 0.7 mm. *Pronotum:* Length 1.1 mm, width 1.2 mm. *Rostrum:* Length 1.7 mm.

Colour: Black; first antennal segment, base of second segment, third segment towards base, rostrum, testaceous.

Body dense, long and erectly pilose, the hairs with a golden tinge. Scutellum strongly convex, with a blunt elevation in middle, rostrum reaching the base of middle coxae. Posterior and median tibiae a little flattened, second antennal segment gradually incrassate towards the apex.

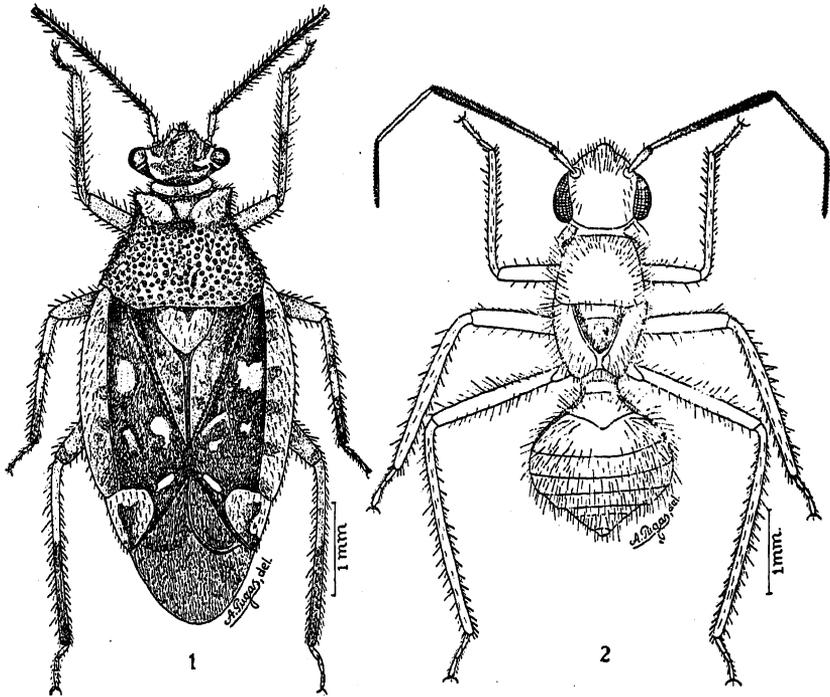


Fig. 1 — *Peruanocoris tuberculatus* n. g., n. sp.. Fig. 2 — *Guarania brasiliiana* n. sp.

Male: Unknown.

Holotype: Female, Campos de Jordão, Est. de São Paulo, Brasil, 1.600 mts. 3.1945, Wygodzinsky leg. in the collection of the Author.

This species differs from *Guarania myrmecomorpha* Carvalho & China, 1951 by the longer rostrum (reaching middle coxae), scutellum with a blunt elevation (not spiniform as in *myrmecomorpha*) and the coxae not visible from above.

✓ ***Falconia andina* n.sp.**

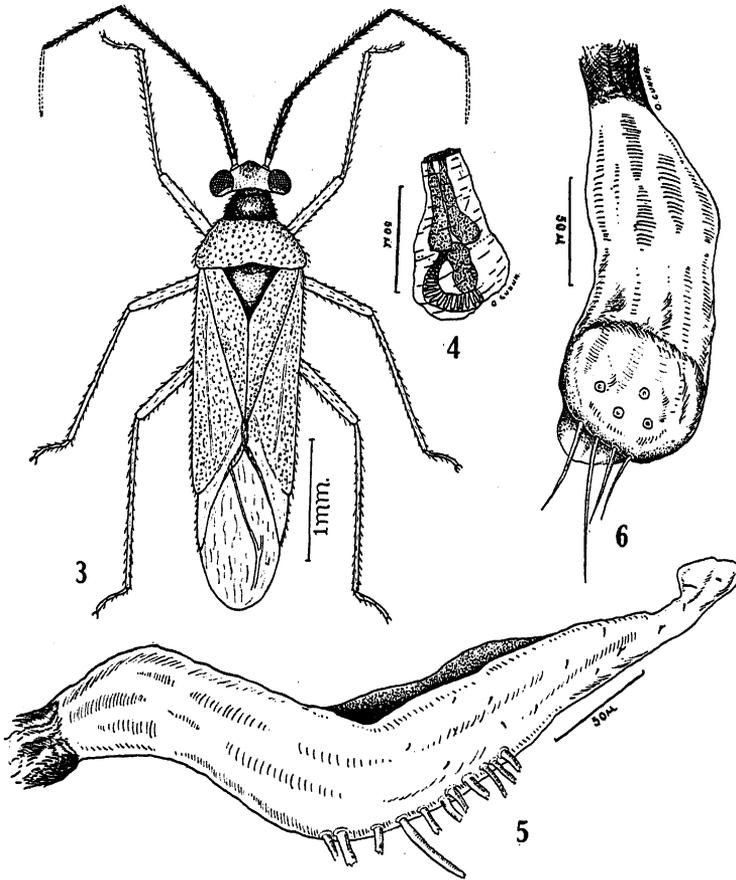
(Figs. 3-6)

Characterized by its colour, male genitalia and shape of pronotum.

Male: Length 3.7 mm, width 0.6 mm. *Head*: Length 0.2 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.20 mm. *Antennae*: Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III,

0.4 mm; IV, broken. *Pronotum*: Length 0.4 mm, with at base 0.7 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 0.6 mm.

Colour: Flavescent; pronotum at the narrowest portion, mesoscutum, a narrow margin of scutellum, pronotum inferiorly, frons, abdomen until the IVth segment, segments I and II of antennae (except extreme base), dark; legs hyaline.



Falconia andina n. sp. — Fig. 3: Male; fig. 4: aedeagus; fig. 5: left clasper; fig. 6: right clasper.

Body elongate, four times as long as wide; eyes large, prominent outwards, its posterior margin straight; pronotum very narrow at the portion of calli or anterior third, posterior margin sinuate before scutellum with sharp edge; body punctate fairly pilose; radial vein prominent, cuneus very narrow, membrane narrow and long; mesosternum prominent, rostrum reaching the middle coxae; abdomen narrow. Antennae with segment I a little thicker than the second. Legs long and narrow, arolia convergent at apex.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 4) small, of the generic type. Left clasper (fig. 5) with a group of dorsal setae, rounded apically. Right clasper (fig. 6) also with

a group of setae dorsally, opposite to the curvature where it shows a swollen portion.

Female: Identical to male in colour and dimensions.

Holotype: Male, Ibarre, Ecuador, Febr. 13, 1937, SW. Frost Col. in the Collection of the U.S. National Museum. *Allotype*, a female, same data as type.

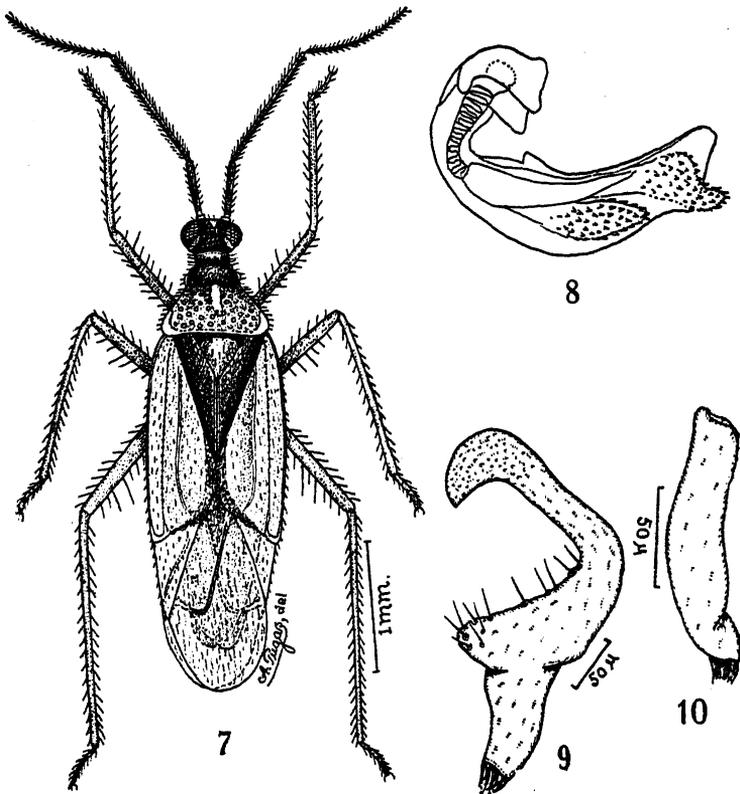
This species is nearer to *Falconia caduca* Distant, from which it differs by the colour, structure of the hemielytra, pronotum and male genitalia.

✓ *Hyaliodes roraimensis* n. sp.

(Figs. 7-10)

Characterized by its colour and structure of male genitalia.

Male: Length 5.5 mm, width 1.6 mm. *Head*: Length 0.3 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.30 mm. *Antennae*: Segment I, length 0.9 mm; II, 1.4 mm; III, 0.6 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.8 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.2 mm.



Hyaliodes roraimensis n. sp. — Fig. 7: Male; fig. 8: aedeagus; fig. 9: left clasper; fig. 10: right clasper.

Colour: Yellowish to testaceous with brown spots; antennae (except base of first segment), eyes, vertex and neck (except area bordering eyes), collar and calli, mesoscutum, extreme base of scutellum, clavus, corial commissure, line between corium and cuneus, membrane internally, mesosternum, meso and metapleura, base and apex of abdomen, xyphus of prosternum, brownish to dark testaceous; a longitudinal fascia in the middle of disc and scutellum, milky white; legs hyaline.

Calli confluent, legs with long and erect pubescence, rostrum reaching base of middle coxae, cuneus twice as long as wide at base.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 8) with two vesical lobes provided with spines. Left clasper (fig. 9) large, hook-like with a few internal setae and a blunt apex. Right clasper (fig. 10) small, simple and elongate.

Female: Unknown.

Holotype: Male, H.3273 Brit. Guiana, Mt. Roraima, 1932, J.G. Myers, Brit. Mus. 1933.400, in the Collection of the British Museum of Natural History.

This species resembles *Hyaliodes peruana* Carvalho, 1945 differing however by the short anal tube, confluent calli, colour and male genitalia. It remembers also *Hyaliodes harti* Knight, 1941 differing by the colour of head, antennae and clavus.

Platyscytus tucumanus n. sp.

(Figs. 11-15)

Characterized by its colour and male genitalia.

Male: Length 2.9 mm, width 1.1 mm. *Head:* Length 0.1 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. *Antennae:* Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, 0.2 mm. *Pronotum:* Length 0.3 mm, width at base 0.8 mm.

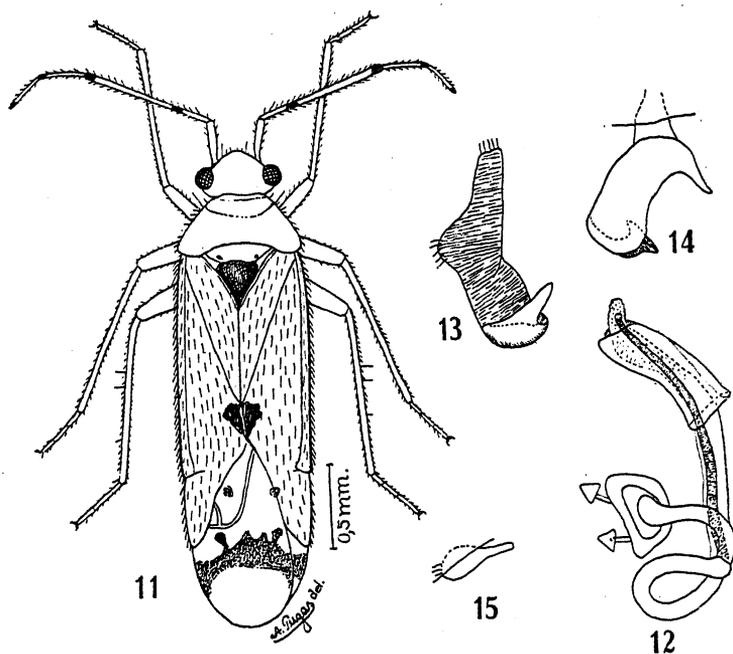
Colour: Hyaline with reddish spots; two small spots on mesoscutum, scutellum, spot over corial commissure, reddish; eyes, a sub basal ring and apex of second antennal segment, apex of third and fourth segments, spot over large areola and a transversal fascia on membrane according annexed figure, black to fuscous; apex of first antennal segment reddish in a few specimens.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 12) with the aspect commonly found in the Phylinae and some Orthotylinae. Left clasper (figs. 13-14) curved, its shape represented in the figure in two positions. Right clasper (fig. 15) very small, tapering towards apex.

Female: With same colour and dimensions of male, the antennal segments a little shorter.

Holotype: Male, Tucuman, Argentina, Wygodzinsky col. 1949. *Allotype:* female; *paratypes:* males and females, same data as the type, in the collection of the Author.

This species has certain similarity with *P. rufoscutellatus* (Carvalho, 1945) but is easily separated by the colour of corium and male genitalia.



Platyscytus tucumanus n. sp. — Fig. 11: Male; fig. 12: aedeagus; fig. 13: left clasper, dorsal view; fig. 14: idem, ventral view; fig. 15: right clasper.

Itacoris pugasi n. sp.

(Figs. 16-20)

Characterized by its colour and male genitalia.

Male: Length 3.4 mm, width 0.9 mm. *Head*: Length 0.3 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.22 mm. *Antennae*: Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.1 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.3 mm, width at base 0.7 mm.

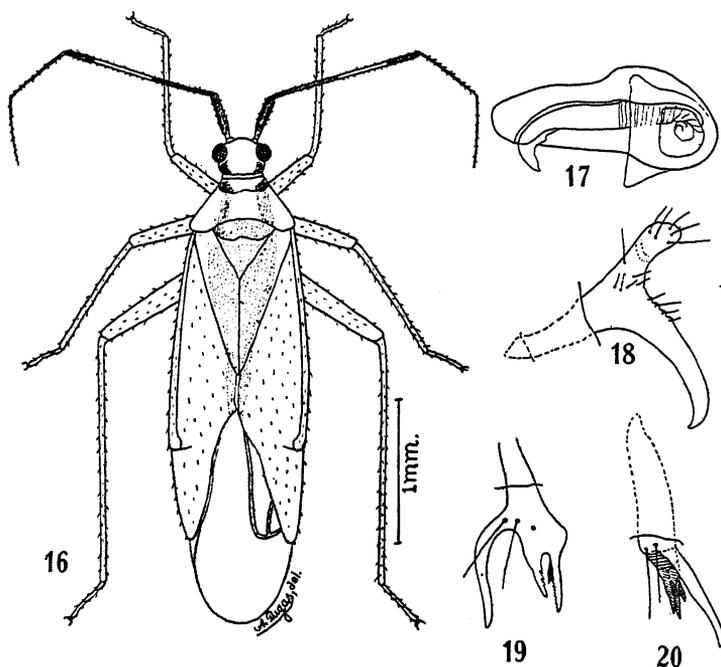
Colour: Hyaline with traces of green; first and second antennal segment (except the sub apical ring of the latter), black; fasciae posterior to eyes continued over pronotum, clavus and commissure of corium, veins of membrane, greenish.

Body very esparsely and shortly pubescent. Other morphological characters as mentioned in the description of the genus.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 17) with a distinct chitinized spiculiform blade and fairly wide ejaculatory ducts. Left clasper (fig. 18) with two rami, the shorter and thicker one with a few setae on its surface. Right clasper (figs. 19-20) divided into 4 branches or points of different size as shown in the figures. Two or three large setae are to be seen over its surface.

Female: Identical to male in size and colour.

Holotype: Male, Nova Teutonia, Sta. Catarina, Brasil, F. Plaumann col., 25/III/1938. *Allotype*: female; *paratypes*: 18 specimens, males and females, same data as the type, in the Collections of the Author and of the National Museum, Rio de Janeiro.



Itacoris pugasi n. sp. — Fig. 16: Male; fig. 17: aedeagus; fig. 18: left clasper; fig. 19: right clasper; fig. 20: portion of right clasper with high magnification.

This species differs from *Itacoris nigrioculis* Carvalho, 1947 by the colour of antennae and upper surface of body, as well as, by the structure of the male genitalia. Its name is after Mr. A. V. Pugas who has kindly drawn several mirids for the author.