

Neotropical Miridae, LXXIV: Two New Genera of Cylapinae from Brazil (Hemiptera)

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Two new genera and three new species of Cylapinae from Brazil are described in this paper. The two Amazonian species were collected during an Expedition undertaken by the author on the headwaters of the Rio Negro. Both these species were found in association with *Fulvius quadristillatus* (Stäl, 1860), also a Cylapinae, and were feeding on fungi (*Auricularia*) growing on rotten trees in the forest. Since nymphs were taken it is probable that the species feed and complete their life cycle on this fungus. Once proper collection is made in the tropics the number of species and genera of this primitive subfamily will certainly be greatly increased.

The new genera and species herewith described are as follows:

PARAFULVIUS n.gen.

Cylapinae, Fulviini. General aspect of an *Amblytylus* Fieber, with body elongate and slender, short and semiappressed pubescent, very long antennae and legs.

Head as wide as long, noticeably produced in front, subhorizontal; as seen from above, convex, vertex smooth, clypeus and jugum visible; eyes rounded, contiguous with pronotum; as seen from side, almost reaching the gula below; antennal peduncle large, placed in front of eye, its anterior margin level with base of clypeus, the latter very long, protruding, forming an acute angle with lower margin of buccula; jugum and lorum occupying almost all the space between the clypeus and antennal bases; gena and buccula; elongate, the gena thinly protruding between lorum and buccula; gula channeled below; rostrum very long, reaching genital segment (male), first segment stouter than the remaining reaching middle of xyphus of prosternum.

Antenna long; segment I short, incrassate towards apex, reaching slightly beyond apex of clypeus; remaining segments cylindrical, the second longer than others, at least four times longer than the first, all segments with a short and dense pubescence.

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Pronotum smooth, trapezoidal, posterior margin very slightly conclave, obliquely truncate before humeral angles, disc slightly inclined towards the head, calli distinct but flat, collar faintly delineate, lateral margins rounded; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum moderately convex.

Hemelytra elongate, the outer margins almost parallel; clavus distinctly raised above cuneus, the claval suture longer than the clavo scutellar commissure; embolium narrow; cuneus slightly inclined, elongate; membrane long, biareolate, areolae small and elongate.

Legs long and slender; tibiae with long spines, typical hairs and rows of minute, dark tubercles; tarsi long, the first segment noticeably shorter than others; claws very long, slender, of the Cylapinae type; ârolia or pseudarolia not visible.

Type of genus: *Parafulvius amblytyloides* n.sp.

This genus has the general fascies of an *Amblytylus* Fieber (Phylini), but it differs from the latter in possessing the longer rostrum, in type of claws and genitalia. From the other genera of *Fulvini* it differs in the type of head and position of eyes, long cuneus, length of rostrum and small size.

PARAFULVIUS AMBLYTYLOIDES n.sp.

(Pl. I, fig. 1)

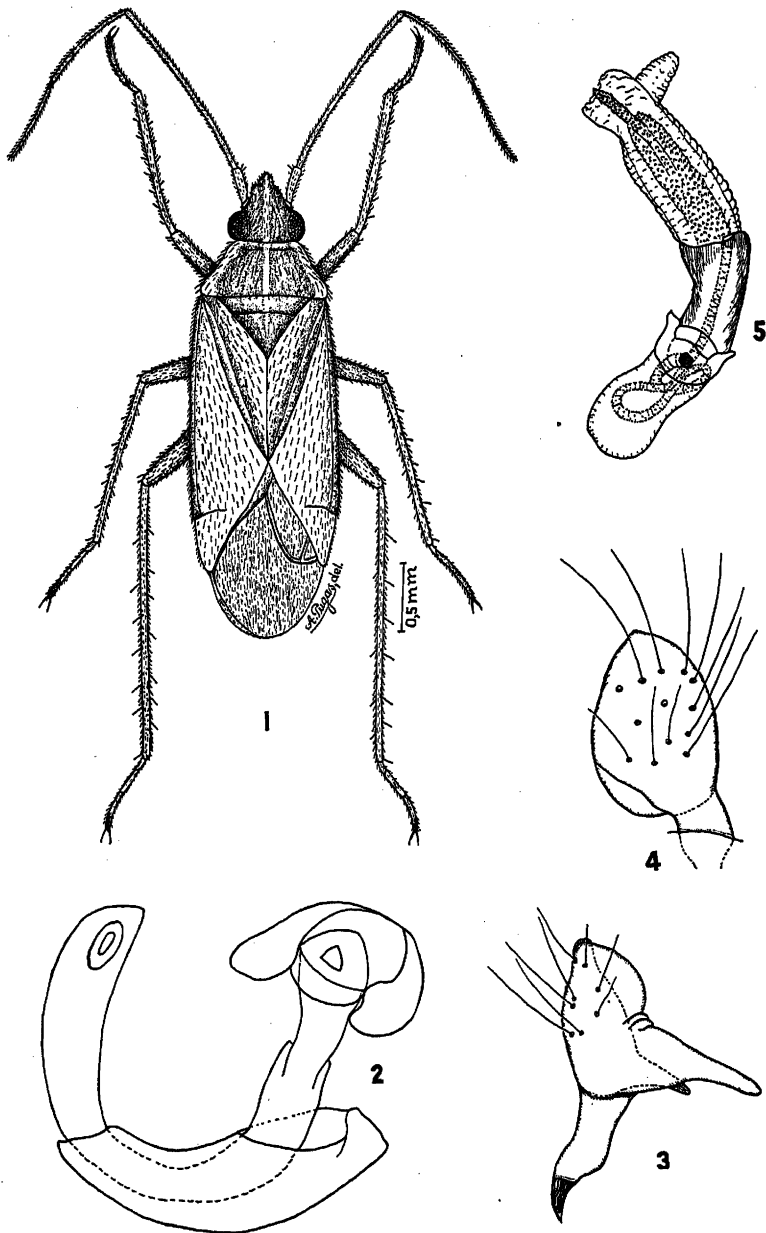
Characterized by its color and male genitalia.

Male: length 3.6 mm, width 1.1 mm. *Head*: length 0.5 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.30 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.4 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. *Rostrum*: length 2.1 mm.

Color: general color yellowish brown; head pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corial commissure, darker; a whitish line extending longitudinally on middle of head, pronotum and scutellum; sides of pronotum, exocorium and cuneus, lighter; membrane slightly infumate; antennae nearly concolorous, becoming fuscous towards the apex; underside of body nearly concolorous, sides of abdomen reddish brown to brown, apex of rostrum dark, tibiae yellowish, claws brown to black.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Male genitalia: phallus (Pl. I, fig. 2) simple, external gonopore near apex of vesica; theca present; left clasper (Pl. I, fig. 3) as in figure, with hairs dorsally; right clasper (Pl. I, fig. 4) rounded, with long erect hairs or setae.



Pl. I. fig. 1—*Parafulvius amblytyloides* n.gen., n.sp., female, holotype; fig. 2—*Idem*, phallus; fig. 3—*Idem*, left clasper; fig. 4—*Idem*, right clasper; fig. 5—*Cylapocoris tiquiensis* n.sp., phallus.

Female: similar to male in color and dimensions.

Holotype: female, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, J. C. M. Carvalho col. 948; *Allotype*: male, same data as holotype; *Paratypes*: 8 females and 4 males, Nova Teutonia, Sta. Catarina, F. Plaumann col.; Kilometro 47, Estr. Rio S. Paulo, Wygodzinsky col. and Rio D'Ouro, D. F., in the collection of the author and the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

CYLAPOCORIS n.gen.

Cylapinae, Cylapini. Body small, compact, pronotum and cuneus strongly inclined, pubescence very fine, long and erect.

Head inclined, somewhat produced in front, wider than long; as seen from above, vertex wide and smooth, eyes large, protruding beyond anterior margins of pronotum, contiguous with collar posteriorly; as seen from side, frons strongly inclined, clypeus flat, jugum, lorum and buccula large, eyes separate from short gula by a space approximately equal to half eye height; rostrum very long, reaching genital segment (males), segment I stouter than the others, reaching middle of xyphus of prosternum.

Antenna inserted before anterior margin of eye; antennal peduncle large; segment I incrassate towards the apex; segment II noticeably incrassate towards the apex (with an apical depression or constriction in one species); segments III and IV very slender, subequal in length, with long hairs, the latter about twice to three times longer than diameter of segment.

Pronotum punctate, strongly inclined, disc convex, calli delimited but flat, collar present, about as wide as base of second antennal segment, posterior margin broadly rounded, lateral margins carinate throughout; mesoscutum partially exposed; scutellum convex, with acute apex.

Hemelytra with claval commissure shorter than clavo scutellar commissure; claval, corial and embolial veins with a row of punctures; embolium wide and laminate; cuneus about as long as wide at base; membrane short, biareolate, the vein broadly rounded apically.

Legs fairly short; coxae short and stout, the first pair, with long, erect, fine trichobothria; tibiae without spines, common hairs and minute dark tubercles present; tarsi (fig. 7, Pl. II) long, claws of the Cylapinae type, toothed near apex (fig. 5, Pl. II); arolia and pseudarolia not visible.

Type of genus: *Cylapococoris tiquiensis* n.sp.

This genus is well characterized by its claws and very long rostrum. The flat and vertical clypeus, strongly inclined head,

punctate pronotum, distinct collar and external appearance place it amongst the Cylapini. It differs from other genera in the tribe, in the erect and very fine pubescence, rostrum reaching genital segment, short antenna and toothed claws. At first sight one may take it for a genus of Deraeocorinae or Mirinae but the claws place it correctly.

CYLAPOCORIS TIQUIENSIS n.sp.

(Pl. II, fig. 1)

Characterized by its color, structure of second antennal segment, pubescence and male genitalia.

Male: length, 3.6 mm, width 1.5 mm. *Head*: 0.6 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.42 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.8 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.7 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. *Rostrum*: length 2.4 mm. Females slightly larger and more robust than males: length 4.0 mm, width 1.9 mm.

Color: yellowish brown; eyes, head, spot on corial commissure, ring on underside of base of first antennal segment, and apical half of second antennal segment, black to fuscous; last two joints of antenna fuscous towards apex; legs and underside of body concolorous with dorsal surface.

Second antennal segment noticeably incrassate apical half, apical portion about as thick as first segment, much more densely pilose than basal portion. Rostrum reaching apex of genital segment (male). Other characters as in generic description.

Male genitalia: phallus (Pl. I, fig. 5) with spinose vesica; theca present; left clasper (Pl. II, fig. 2) curved, ended by a hook-like process, beset with setae on dorsal surface.

Female: similar to male in color, slightly more robust.

Holotype: male, Rio Tiquié, Amazonas, J. C. M. Carvalho col.

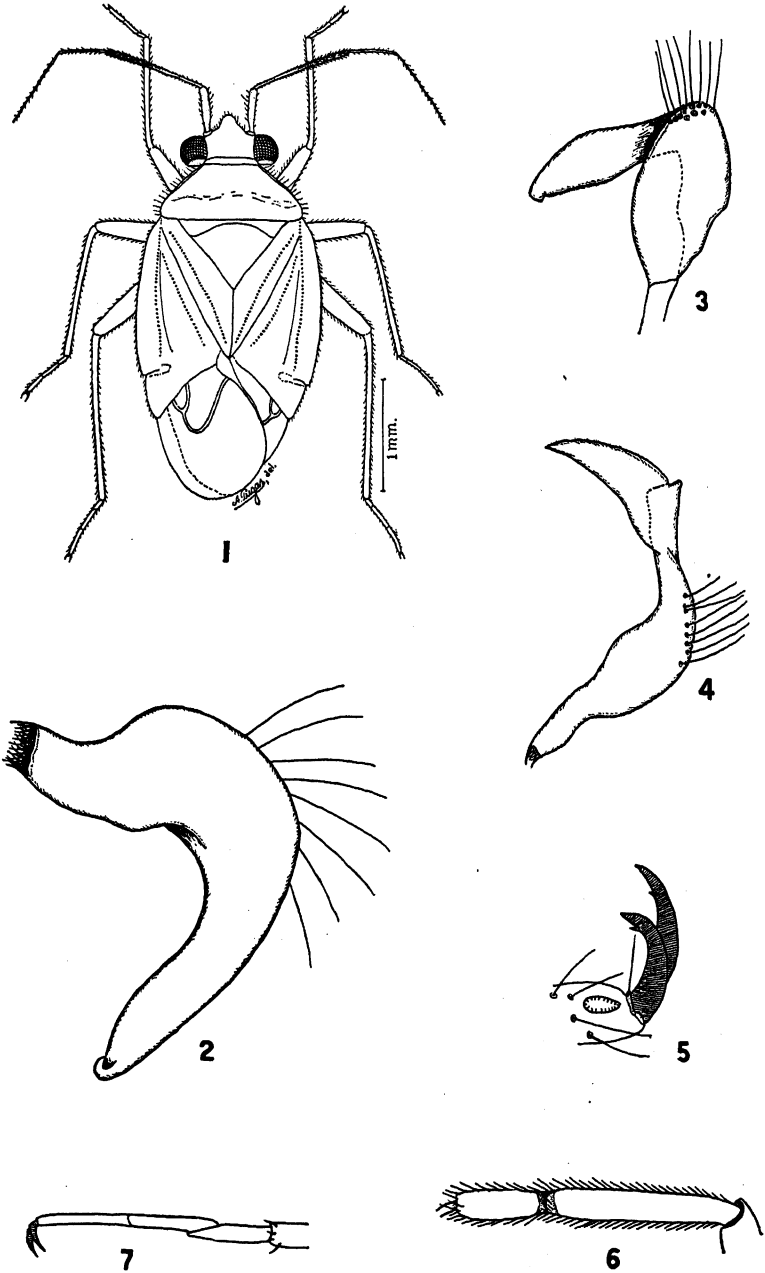
Allotype: female, same data as holotype. *Paratypes*: 4 males and 1 female, Tio Tiquié, Taracuá and Iauareté, Alto Rio Negro, Amazonas, J. C. M. Carvalho col., in the collection of the author and of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

CYLAPOCORIS PILOSUS n.sp.

(Pl. II, figs. 3, 4, 6)

Characterized by its color, long and erect pubescence, second antennal segment constricted near apex and male genitalia.

Male: length 3.2 mm, width 1.5 mm. *Head*: length 0.5 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.34 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.3



Pl. II, fig. 1—*Cylapocoris tiquiensis* n.gen., n.sp., female, paratype. fig. 2—Idem, left clasper, ventral view; fig. 3—*Cylapocoris pilosus* n.sp., left clasper; fig. 4—Idem, right clasper; fig. 5—*Cylapocoris tiquiensis*, claws; fig. 6—*Cylapocoris pilosus*, second antennal segment seen from above; fig. 7—Idem, hind tarsus.

mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 0.5 mm; IV, 0.8 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.6 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. *Rostrum*: length 1.9 mm.

Colors dark fuscous brown; head, antenna, collar, posterior portion of pronotum and legs, lighter; first antennal segment with a basal ring and a streak on gena, dark; second antennal segment with black hairs; third segment black at extreme apex; membrane concolorous with body; underside of body fuscous brown; xyphus of prosternum, genital segment and peritreme, lighter; femora fuscous at base, with numerous small, roundish spots on apical half.

Rostrum reaching only base of genital segment (male); pubescence long, erect and fine, with minute whitish scales intermixed with hairs; antennae and vertex with long pubescence which may be seen throughout the segment; second antennal segment (Pl. II, fig. 6) with a characteristic depression or constriction (male); third segment shorter than fourth.

Male genitalia: phallus of the generic type; left clasper (Pl. II, fig. 3) as in figure when seen from dorsal aspect; right clasper (Pl. II, fig. 4) laminate apically, with a subapical short lobe.

Female: unknown.

Holotype: male, Iauareté, Alto Rio Negro, Amazonas, J. C. M. Carvalho col. 6, 1949. *Paratype*: 1 male, same data as holotype, in the collection of the author and of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

This species differs from *Cylapocoris tiquiensis* n.sp., in possessing a darker color, shorter rostrum, a depression on apical third of second antennal segment (male), longer pubescence spots on femora, as well as, in the structure of the male genitalia.

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