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NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXXVII: MISCELLANEOUS
OBSERVATIONS IN SOME EUROPEAN MUSEUMS
(HEMIPTERA)

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Neotropical Miridae, LXXVII: Miscellaneous Observations in Some European Museums (Hemiptera)

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While studying types of Miridae in European Museums, the author had the opportunity to make notes concerning the synonymy of some neotropical species, as well as their correct generic assignments and characters. Since some of the synonymical notes and generic changes are of importance and will help other entomologists in their studies it seems advisable to publish them at this time.

Fulvius anthocoroides STÅL, 1862: The type has the anterior coxae black or fuscous and the others pale, a large white spot at base of cuneus and a very small and faint one on basal third of hemelytra, calli black, posterior tibiae light, size of *F. quadristillatus* (STÅL, 1860).

Annona smithi DISTANT, 1904: This species belongs to *Neofurius* DISTANT, 1884.

Annona antilleana DISTANT, 1904: Very near if not identical with *Paracarnus cubanus* BRUNNER, 1934, the main difference being in the pubescence of scutellum. It must be transferred to *Paracarnus* DISTANT, 1884. The type is a female from St. Vincent, West Indies.

Paracarnus pulchellus REUTER, 1907: The female type in the Vienna Museum does not belong to this genus. REUTER's species is very near *Hyaliodoris ruberfasciatus* CARVALHO, 1945, from which it differs slightly in color and pubescence. The lack of males for comparison does not permit a safe conclusion. The genus *Hyaliodomiris* CARVALHO, 1946, is identical with *Hyaliodoris* KNIGHT, 1943. For the species described in "Boletim do Museu Nacional, Zoologia, 36:28, figs. 38 — 41, 1945", as *Hyaliodoris ruberfasciatus* CARVALHO, 1945, and for *Paracarnus pulchellus* REUTER, 1907, a genus, *CARIJOANUS* n. gen., is here proposed. This genus is characterized by the strongly constricted anterior portion of pronotum which is much narrower and longer than head, eyes very large, the internal margin level with antero-lateral margin of pronotum, the latter punctate, embolium very wide, equal to or more than width of eye, rostrum reaching the middle coxae, first antennal segment as long as head, second segment four times longer than first segment. Type of genus, *Carijoanus ruberfasciatus* (CARVALHO, 1945). This genus is somewhat allied to *Trygo* DISTANT, 1884, but differs in the much larger eyes, the larger size and the much wider embolium.

Fundanius rubens UHLER, 1893: The female type in the British Museum, from Seeward side, St. Vincent, H. H. SMITH, belongs to the genus *Ofellus* DISTANT, 1883, to which it must be transferred.

Fundanius bicolor DISTANT, 1888: The type in the Brussels Museum is conspecific with *Ambracius dufouri* STÅL, 1860.

Capsus alternus WALKER, 1873: A female specimen designated as type of this species in the British Museum is also identical with *Ambracius dufouri* STÅL, 1860. ATKINSON placed the species under *Resthenia* SPINOLA, 1837.

Hemicerocoris nigratarsis LETHIERRY, 1881: The type in the Brussels Museum is mutilated (without head and pronotum). It bears the author's handwriting.

Capsus basalis WALKER, 1873: The male type in the British Museum is conspecific with *Aspidobothrus grandis* REUTER, 1907.

Resthenia designata DISTANT, 1888: The type is a female from Petropolis, Brazil and is conspecific with *Aspidobothrus robustus* REUTER, 1907.

Capsus tibialis WALKER, 1873: The type is a female collected by H. CLARK in Feb. 1857 at Petropolis, Brazil. This species, as stated by BERGROTH (*Ark. Zool.* 14 (22):16, 1922), is identical with *Sysinas pallidipes* (STÅL, 1860).

Monalonion collaris DISTANT, 1917: The carded type, probably a female, is identical with *Monalonion dissimulatum* DISTANT, 1883.

Monalonion braconoides WALKER, 1873: The male type in the British Museum is identical with *Monalonion annulipes* SIGNORET, 1858.

Capsus xantophilus WALKER, 1873: The type of this species, also in the British Museum, is identical with *Monalonion flavosignatum* KNIGHT, 1939. A paratype of the latter was compared with WALKER's species.

Monalonion ichneumonoides WALKER, 1873: This species is conspecific with *Monalonion annulipes* SIGNORET, 1858.

Monalonion reuteri BERGROTH, 1910: This species is identical with *Monalonion annulipes* SIGNORET, 1858. I have not seen SIGNORET's type but BERGROTH's species is identical with specimens named as *annulipes* in the British Museum and in the Stockholm Museum. The descriptions of both also are to be regarded as synonymous.

Pycnoderes degeneratus REUTER, 1912: This species is identical with *Pycnoderes leucopus* (STÅL, 1860). STÅL's species was described in the genus *Eccritotarsus* STÅL.

Caulotops distanti (REUTER, 1905): This species is identical with *Caulotops rufoscutellatus rufoscutellatus* CARVALHO, 1948. REUTER described *distanti* in the genus *Eurycipitia* REUTER, 1905, the type of which is *Eccritotarsus splendens* DISTANT, 1884, a synonym of *Sysinas clarus* DISTANT, 1883, and not *Eurycipitia distanti* REUTER, 1905 as, by a lapsus, was printed in my paper (*An. Acad. Brasil. Ci.* 24 (1):55, 1952). The correct name for the type of *Eurycipitia* REUTER, 1905, is thus *Eurycipitia clarus* (DISTANT, 1883).

Eccritotarsus incusus DISTANT, 1888: The type of this species in the Brussels Museum is identical with *Pycnoderes pallidirostris* (STÅL, 1860).

Leucopoecila inornata KNIGHT & CARVALHO, 1943: This species must be sunk as a synonym of *Spanogonicus provincialis* BERG, 1883.

Plesiodemidea fuscipes REUTER, 1908: This species is the female of *Orizaba luridipennis* REUTER, 1908. As already stated in one of my papers (*An. Acad. Brasil. Ci.* 24(1):65, 102, 1952) both genera are identical with *Rhinacloa* REUTER, 1876.

Nanniella chalybea REUTER, 1904, in the Stockholm Museum is a species of the genus *Falconia* DISTANT, 1884, and very near to *Falconia costae* (STÅL, 1860). The species was redescribed by me (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 5(1):316, figs. 1—3, 1945) as *Cyrtorhinus costae* (STÅL, 1860). It is not conspecific with *Falconia costae* (STÅL, 1860) and must receive a new name, which is here proposed as *Cyrtorhinus neotropicalis* n. sp., type, male, Quilômetro 47, Estrada Rio São Paulo, 12.XI.943 (O. BRAGA leg.); *allotype*, female and *paratypes*, 3 males and 8 females, same data as the type, in the collection of the author.

Miris spurius STÅL, 1859: This species has the head, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra punctate and must be transferred to the genus *Ophthalmomiris* BERG, 1883. The type is a male from Puna.

Capsus incertus WALKER, 1873: A mutilated female labelled as type in the British Museum is conspecific with *Creontiades rubrinervis* (STÅL, 1862). The locality given is Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Capsus cinctipes WALKER, 1873: This species is identical with *Horcias signoreti* (STÅL, 1860).

Capsus squalidus WALKER, 1873: This species is also identical with *Horcias signoreti* (STÅL, 1860).

Lygus collinus DISTANT, 1893: It does not belong to the genus *Lygus* HAHN, 1833. Its correct position is near *Phytocoris* FALLEN, 1814.

Lygus sublimatus DISTANT, 1893: As in the preceding case, this does not belong to *Lygus* HAHN. Its general appearance recalls a species of the genus *Tropidosteptes* UHLER, 1878, which is congeneric with *Neoborus* DISTANT, 1884.

Calocoris montanus DISTANT, 1893: This species with females showing brachypterism is congeneric with *collinus* DISTANT. Both species represent a new genus very near *Phytocoris* as mentioned above. The type is a male and there are five female paratypes.

Capsus obumbratus WALKER, 1873: The type is carded but it may be easily recognized as a synonym of *Proba fraudulenta* (STÅL, 1860).

Cyrtocapsidea nebulosa REUTER, 1905: The species under this name in Helsinki with REUTER's handwriting is conspecific with *Cyrtocapsidea irrorata* (Lethierry, 1881) which, at present, is placed in the genus *Derophthalma* BERG, 1883.

Adelphocoris umbratus BERGROTH, 1910: This species is much closer to *Poeas* DISTANT, 1893, than to *Adelphocoris* REUTER, 1896. It is also very near to *Poeas reuteri* DISTANT, 1893, but differs in the thickness of the first antennal segment.

Paracalocoris bimaculatus (FABRICIUS, 1803): The type is a male and belongs to the genus *Taedia* DISTANT, 1883. The color is cinnamon, eyes, two spots on pronotum, posterior margin of pronotum, spot of mesopleura, black; pronotum, fascia between endo- and exocorium continuing over cuneus, lighter; second antennal segment reddish with black hairs. This species is not the same as the one treated by REUTER and BERG as *bimaculatus* FABRICIUS. The species which REUTER described (*Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien.* **22** (1):51, 1907) and BERG described (*Nova Hem. Arg. Urug.*: **87**, 110, 1892) must then receive a new name which is here proposed as *Taedia sulina* n. sp. KIRKALDY'S *Calocoris neotropicalis* (*Can. Ent.* **4**(1):32, 1909) a new name for *Calocoris bimaculatus* (FABRICIUS, 1803) STÅL, 1868, is unnecessary since both *Capsus bimaculatus* HERRICH SCHAEFFER, 1835, and *Phytocoris bimaculatus* COSTA, 1852, are referred to the genus *Calocoris* FIEBER, 1858 and the FABRICIAN species is older than these. Further complexity is to be met since it is now known that *Paracalocoris* DISTANT, 1883, is a synonym of *Taedia* DISTANT, 1883 (type *Taedia bimaculata* DISTANT, 1883). Since the latter name is preoccupied by *Taedia bimaculata* (FABRICIUS, 1803) it must be renamed and for it the name *Taedia distantina*, n. sp., is here proposed.

Resthenia nannae REUTER, 1905: This species is identical with *Prepops subannulatus* (STÅL, 1860). REUTER'S species has less color (more cinnamon), a not uncommon occurrence in specimens of *subannulatus* (STÅL). The genus *Prepops* REUTER, 1905, was erected as a subgenus of *Resthenia* SPINOLA (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* **47** (19):15). Its type species, *Prepops frontalis* REUTER, 1905, was later placed by REUTER in the genus *Platytyllus* REUTER, 1907 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* **55** A (8): 1913). For some unexplained reason, REUTER overlooked the fact that by doing so he was sinking his genus *Platytyllus* REUTER, 1907 (type: *Resthenia nigripennis* STÅL, 1860) under his *Prepops* REUTER, 1905. The author has seen both *Resthenia* (*Prepops*) *frontalis* REUTER, 1905, and *Resthenia nigripennis* STÅL, 1860, and found them congeneric. BERGROTH (*Ark. Zool.* **14** (22):5, 1922) listed the Brazilian species of *Platytyllus* under *Prepops* without further comments. The genus *Prepops* REUTER, 1905 is therefore a valid genus and must replace the actually well known genus *Platytyllus* REUTER, 1907.

Resthenia majuscula DISTANT, 1888: The type of this species in the Brussels Museum belongs to the genus *Platytyllus* FIEBER, 1858, and not to *Callichila* REUTER, 1876, as stated by BERGROTH (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* **54**:68, 1910). In one of my papers (*An. Acad. Brasil. Ci.* **24**(1):97, 1952) I have listed *Callichila* REUTER with its type species *Resthenia plagiger* STÅL, 1862. This was an error, since *plagiger* STÅL, 1862, belongs to *Platytyllus* FIEBER, 1858, as indicated by REUTER (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* **55** A (8):19, 1913) and the author (*Bol. Mus. Nac. Zool.* **118**:13, 1952). KIRKALDY'S selection of *plagiger* as the type of *Callichila* (*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.* **32**:126, 1906) was not made in the light of species comparison but merely by reference to the literature. This genus must then be sunk under *Platytyllus* FIEBER and a new generic name provided for *Phytocoris*

grandis BLANCHARD, 1843, which is here proposed as: *CALLICHILELLA* n. gen., differing from all other genera of *Resthenini* in the large size, pronotum distinctly setose (true setae), in the absence of a sulcus on scutellum, and tibiae short pubescence on the legs. It differs also from *Mabelia* KIRKALDI, 1903, in the lack of long setae on the antennae and in the much larger size. Type and only species known, *Callichilella grandis* (BLANCHARD, 1843).

Capsus filicornis FABRICIUS, 1803: The type belongs to the genus *Notholopus* BERGROTH, 1922, to which it must be transferred.

Deraeocoris luctuosus STÅL, 1860: This species, contrary to the statement by BERGROTH (*Ark. Zool.* 14(22): 1, 1922), is to be seen amongst STÅL types in Stockholm. It is black with yellow vertex and the latter is thickly margined with a few black bristles. Other characters are: apex of femora and anterior tibiae yellow, sides of head (except bucculae) yellow; rostrum reaching posterior coxae, posterior femora incrassate and robust. Relative proportions of antennae as follows: 8.40.24.18. The type is a female and belongs to the genus *Henicocnemis* STÅL, 1860, as pointed out in one of my papers (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 12(2): Å 15, 1952).

Prepops nigripennis (STÅL, 1860): This species, which was made the type of *Platytyllus* REUTER, 1907, has the rostrum reaching posterior coxae, the body with whitish rounded minute tomentose scales amongst the hairs, and the pronotal collar very wide.

Monalocorisca nebulosa REUTER, 1905: This species and *Monalocorisca chrysodasia* REUTER, 1905, are not congeneric with *Monalocorisca granulata* DISTANT, 1884, the type of the genus. A new genus will probably be erected for these species.

Horcias modestus REUTER, 1909: This species seems to be merely a dark variety of *Horcias signoreti* (STÅL, 1860), as is also *Phytocoris argentinus* BERG, 1878. The genitalia, however, were not compared.

SUMÁRIO

Este trabalho contém notas relativas a tipos de hemípteros, mirídeos, depositados em museus da Europa. A sinonímia ou homonímia é apontada para várias espécies, sendo também propostos novos nomes específicos e genéricos.

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