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SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE KATMAI EXPEDITIONS OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

XIV. HEMIPTERA OF THE FAMILY MIRIDÆ.

HARRY H. KNIGHT,
University of Minnesota.

Only thirteen species of Miridæ have heretofore been recorded from Alaska. Heidemann (1900) records ten species which were collected by the Harriman expedition. Of these, seven species were European forms which were known to extend their range into North America. Three species, *Mecomma gilvipes*, *Irbisia sericans*, and *Lygus approximatus* were originally described from Sitka by Stal (1858). *Orthocephalus saltator* (Hahn) was recorded from Alaska by Uhler (1886) but apparently in error for the writer has seen specimens of an *Irbisia* sp. taken in Alaska which bear the above name in Uhler's handwriting. No specimens of *Orthocephalus saltator* (Hahn), collected in North America, are to be found in the U. S. National Museum collection or the Uhler collection which is included there.

The present list enumerates eight species of which one has not before been recorded from the Nearctic region, two of which are new records for Alaska, and one new species. With the present list a total of sixteen named species of Miridæ are known to occur in Alaska.

Mecomma gilvipes (Stal).

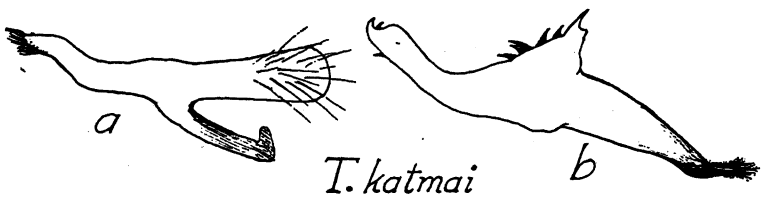
1858 *Leptomerocoris giloipes* Stal. Stett. Ent. Zeit., XIX, p. 187.
1883 *Mecomma gilvipes* Reuter, Hemip. Gymn. Eur., III, pp. 386, 555, Pl. 2, Fig. 6.
1886 *Mecomma ambulans* Uhler, Check List Hemip., p. 20.
1900 *Mecomma* (*Leptomerocoris*) *gilvipes* Heidemann, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II, p. 504.
1909 *Mecomma gilvipes* Oshanin, Verz. Palæ. Hemip., I, p. 835.
1917 *Mecomma gilvipes* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 398.

12 ♂ 2 ♀ Aug. 10–20, 1917, Katmai. This species was originally described from Sitka by Stal (1858). Heidemann (1900) records "numerous specimens" from five different localities in Alaska. The male of this species is very similar to the same sex of the European *Mecomma ambulans* (Fallén) which Uhler

(1886) recorded from British Columbia, but evidently in error. The female of *gilvipes* is easily distinguished by the short, yellowish translucent hemelytra (long-winged females are rare), while the male may be distinguished from *ambulans* with certainty only by the genital structures. Although Reuter (1883) records *Mecomma gilvipes* as occurring in Siberia, Oshanin (1909) states that the species has as yet been found only in the Nearctic region.

Tichorhinus katmai new species.

Fusco-brownish to blackish, median line on disk of pronotum pale; narrowly at base of embolium and corium, a small spot at the cuneal fracture, pale or translucent. Closely related to *marginatus* Uhler, differs chiefly in the structure of the right genital clasper, particularly in the shape of the apical half (Fig.).



Tichorhinus katmai n. sp. *a.* left genital clasper, lateral aspect.
b. right genital clasper, lateral aspect.

♂. Length 5 mm., width 1.6 mm. Pubescence and general form similar to *marginatus* Uhler. *Head:* width .85 mm., vertex .44 mm.; black, narrow tip of tylus and lower margin of bucculæ pale. Rostrum (length 1.45 mm.) barely attaining the hind margin of the intermediate coxæ, brownish to black, darker at the apex.

Antennæ: Black; segment I, length .44 mm.; II, 1.58 mm.; III, .94 mm.; IV, .74 mm.

Pronotum: length .71 mm., width at base 1.25 mm.; black, a pale vitta on the median line of the disk; scutellum black, transversely rugulose; sternum and pleura black, ostiole having a pale streak leading from the orifice.

Hemelytra: Brownish black to black; narrow base of corium and along the base of cubitus, pale translucent, apex of corium slightly translucent through the brownish black coloration; embolium brownish, translucent, paler toward the base; cuneus brownish black, pale translucent on the margin of the fracture. Membrane uniformly dark fuscous brown, the veins scarcely paler.

Legs: Fusco-brownish to black, in paler specimens the brownish may have a greenish tinge; tarsi black.

Venter: Brownish black to black; genital claspers distinctive of the species (Fig. 0).

♀. Length 4.6 mm., width 1.6 mm.; ovate, more robust than the male; membrane scarcely extending beyond the tip of the venter; more broadly pale on disk of pronotum and the base of the corium, also pale along the front margin of the eyes; antennæ dark brownish; legs brownish, slightly tinged with greenish; venter slightly pale at the base of the ovipositor.

Holotype: ♂ Aug. 10, 1917, Katmai, Alaska (Jas. S. Hine); Ohio State University Collection. Allotype: same data as the type. Paratypes: 3 ♂ 4 ♀ taken with the types.

Lygus pratensis oblineatus (Say).

1832 *Capsus oblineatus* Say, Heterop. Hemip. N. Amer., p. 21.
1857 *Capsus oblineatus* Say, Fitch reprint, Trans. N. Y. State Agr. Soc., XVII, p. 784.
1859 *Capsus oblineatus* Say, Le Conte edition. Compl. Writ., I, p. 340.
1917 *Lygus pratensis oblineatus* Knight, Bul. 391, N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta., p. 562.

Five specimens of var. *oblineatus* (Say) were taken Aug. 16–20, Katmai. Heidemann (1900) records *pratensis* from Alaska, specimens which were probably similar to the above named variety.

Plesiocoris rugicollis (Fallén).

1829 *Phytocoris rugicollis* Fallén, Hemip. Suecia, p. 79.
1861 *Plesiocoris rugicollis* Fieber, Eur. Hemip., p. 272.
1896 *Plesiocoris rugicollis* Reuter, Hem. Gymn. Eur., V, p. 70.
1909 *Plesiocoris rugicollis* Oshanin, Verz. Palæ. Hemip., I, p. 733.

30 ♂ ♀ Aug. 2–15, 1917, Katmai; ♂ July, Savonoski, Naknek Lake. This species has not previously been known from North America. It is recorded from Siberia and Russia by Oshanin (1909) and is well known in northern Europe and Scandinavia. The writer has compared the present material with European specimens of *rugicollis* (Fallén), determined by Reuter, and finds them identical. Reuter (1896) records the species as occurring on *Salix* and rare on *Alnus*. The present record completes the link in the holarctic distribution of the species.

Irbisia sericans (Stal).

1858 *Leptomerocoris sericans* Stal, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XIX, p. 188.
1879 *Irbisa sericans* Reuter, Ofv. Finska Vet.-Soc. Forh., XXI, p. 58.
1896 *Irbisia sericans* Reuter, Hemip. Gymn. Eur., V, p. 12, Pl. 1, Fig. 4.
1900 *Irbisia* (*Leptomerocoris*) *sericans* Heidemann, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II, p. 504.
1909 *Irbisia sericans* Oshanin, Verz. Palæ. Hemip., I, p. 760.
1915 *Irbisia sericans* Essig, Inj. Ben. Ins. Calif., edn. 2, p. 213.
1917 *Irbisia sericans* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 325.

♂ ♀ July 2–Aug. 16, 1917, Katmai, Alaska. Prof. Hine reports this species as common on rye grass and a few other plants, it being the only Mirid that was taken in considerable numbers. The species was originally described by Stal (1858) from Sitka, and is now known to occur along the western coast from California to the Bering peninsula, thence extending its range to some of the islands bordering the Palæarctic region (Oshanin 1909). Essig (1915) reports the species as injurious to rye and oats in California.

Calocoris fulvomaculatus (De Geer).

1773 *Cimex fulvomaculatus* De Geer, Memoires, III, p. 294.
1861 *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* Fieber, Eur. Hemip., p. 253.
1875 *Calocoris* (*C.*) *fulvomaculatus* Reuter, Hemip. Gymn. Scand. Fenn., p. 49.
1886 (?) *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* Uhler, Check List Hemip., p. 18, "Br. Am."
1896 *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* Reuter, Hemip. Gymn. Eur., V, p. 184.
1907 (?) *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* Snow, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., XX, Pt. 2, p. 159.
1909 *Calocoris fulvo-maculatus* Oshanin, Verz. Palæ. Hemip., I, p. 691.
1917 *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 329.

2 ♂ Aug. 10, 1917, Katmai. Uhler (1886) was the first writer to record this species from North America, merely indicating its occurrence and distribution as "Br. Am." So far as the writer can ascertain there is no specimen extant upon which this record was based. The next record for the species was based on material collected in the desert region of Arizona and published by Snow (1907). If the specimens upon which this record is based are the same as the true *fulvomaculatus* (De Geer) then the species has a remarkable distribution requiring adaptability, a condition not borne out by a known transitional distribution.

The writer has compared the present specimens with material from Finland, determined by Reuter, and finds that the coloration and male genital structures agree in every respect. *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* is recorded from Siberia by Oshanin (1909) and with the present specimens from Alaska the species would appear to have a holarctic distribution.

Teratocoris saundersi Douglas & Scott.

1869 *Teratocoris saundersi* D. & S. Ent. Mo. Mag., V, p. 260.
1875 *Teratocoris saundersi* Reuter, Hemip. Gymn. Scand. Fenn., p. 27.
1892 *Teratocoris saundersi* Saunders, Het. Brit. Isds., p. 226, Pl. 20, Fig. 8.
1895 *Teratocoris longicornis* Uhler, Hemip. Colo., p. 29.
1909 *Teratocoris saundersi* Reuter, Acta Soc. Sci. Fennicæ, XXXVI, No. 2, p. 7.
1917 *Teratocoris saundersi* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 308.

11 ♂ ♀ July 31–Aug. 5, Savonoski, Naknek Lake. This species was described from Colorado by Uhler (1895) under the name *Teratocoris longicornis* where it was taken on *Carex* at Steamboat Springs by C. F. Baker. Reuter (1909) was the first to discover that *longicornis* Uhler was in reality identical with *Teratocoris saundersi* Douglas & Scott (1869) described from England. The species was later recorded from Scandinavia and Russia (Reuter 1875) and now with the present material coming from Alaska the species would appear to be holarctic in distribution.

Usually the males and dark females are characterized by having black along the median line of the head, pronotum and scutellum. Certain male specimens have the scutellum entirely black. The females may be entirely green but in such specimens the second antennal segment, apices of femora, base and apices of tibiæ are distinctly reddish.

Teratocoris herbaticus Uhler bears a close resemblance to *saundersi* D. & S. and after a study of a co-type specimen (♀) from Ungava Bay, Labrador, the writer wishes to remark on one or two distinguishing characters although Reuter (1909) has pointed out the chief differences between the species. In the female *herbaticus*, antennal segment I is shorter (length .43 mm., width .142 mm.) than in *saundersi* (length .57 mm., width .128 mm.). In a male specimen of *herbaticus* from Ft. Chimo, Labrador (L. M. Turner), the length of segment I (1 mm.) is shorter than in the male of *saundersi* (length 1.23 mm.), the thickness of the segment (.114 mm.) being the same in both specimens. In the male *herbaticus* there is in addition to the median discal stripe a prominent fuscous stripe on each side of the pronotum which extends back from the anterior angles half way to the basal margin of the disk, being sufficiently broad to cover the outer margin of the callus. The pubescence appears heavier and more distinct in *herbaticus* Uhler than in *saundersi* D. & S.

Miris ferrugatus Fallén.

1807 *Miris ferrugatus* Fallén, Monog. Cimic. Suec., p. 107.
1900 *Leptopterna ferrugata* Heidemann, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II, p. 504.
1909 *Miris ferrugatus* Oshanin, Verz. Palæ. Hemip., I, p. 779.
1917 *Miris ferrugatus* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 302.

13 ♂ 1 ♀ Aug. 10–20, 1917, Katmai. Heidemann records this species from Kadiak (July 20). It is known from Canada and is common in northern Europe and Siberia.