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New Genera and Species of Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical Reduviidae

(Hemiptera-Heteroptera)

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(With 9 figures)

A small collection of *Reduviidae* was submitted recently to me by Professor Dr. HANS SÄCHTLEBEN, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

These *Reduviidae* had been named by BREDDIN, but a search in the literature revealed that descriptions of them had not been published. Among them are some new genera and species which I describe and figure herein.

I express my thanks to Professor SÄCHTLEBEN for the privilege of examining these *Reduviidae*.

Stenopodinae

The following four new species of *Oncocephalus* are very closely allied to *Oncocephalus bos* Miller (Journ. Fed. Mal. Stat. Mus., 18, 500—501, 1940). They may be separated by the following key, —

- 1 Lateral margins of the pronotum minutely granulose *asper* sp. n.
- Lateral margins of the pronotum with setigerous tubercles 2
- 2 Anterior femora with moderately large and small setigerous tubercles on lower surface; tubercles more or less contiguous
breddini sp. n.
- Anterior femora with sparse, moderately large and small tubercles on lower surface; tubercles moderately widely separated 3
- 3 Outer and inner surface of anterior femora with very many minute setigerous tubercles *paganus* sp. n.
- Outer and inner surfaces of anterior femora hardly at all tuberculate *dubius* sp. n.

Oncocephalus asper n. sp. (Fig. 1)

Colour. Testaceous. Segment 2 of antennae narrowly black apically. Head laterally and ventrally, rostrum, piceous. Pleura and sterna dark brown suffused with piceous. Pronotum and hemelytra with piceous and fuscous pattern as in Fig. 1. Abdomen ventrally suffused with brown laterally and with a moderately wide, longitudinal brown stripe; connexivum with two piceous spots. Anterior femora, coxae and trochanters dark brown; median coxae, posterior coxae and trochanters piceous; median

trochanters and femora pale testaceous, the latter broadly brown apically; anterior and median tibiae with a sub-basal, median and apical piceous annulation; posterior femora almost entirely piceous; posterior tibiae with two interrupted brown annulations in basal half and apex piceous.

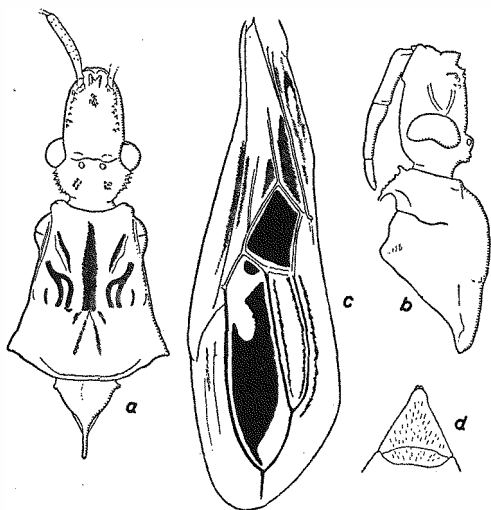


Fig. 1. *Oncocephalus asper* n. sp. a) Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view), b) Head and pronotum (lateral view), c) Hemelytron, d) Apex of abdomen ♀ (dorsal view)

Structure. Basal segment of antennae feebly curved, thicker towards apex and with very small tubercles. Apical segment of rostrum with short spines on inner surface apically. Head with abundant, somewhat robust setae on lower surface: vertex laterally and medially anteriorly with many setigerous tubercles; postocular with a group of low setigerous tubercles sub-basally. Anterior femora with low, conical tubercles on upper inner surface and minute tubercles on upper surface; lower surface with single row of low, conical tubercles. Segment 7 of abdomen ventrally with a shallow, longitudinal sulcus. Hemelytra extending to apex of 6th. abdominal segment.

Total length, 15.00 mm; Hemelytra, 8.50 mm; Greatest pronotal width, 3.00 mm. 1 ♀, (holotype), S. O. Borneo, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

Oncocephalus breddini n. sp. (Fig. 2)

Colour. Testaceous. Pleura, sterna, abdomen, suffused with brown. Connexival segments with irregular black suffusion. Anterior and median tarsi testaceous; anterior and median tibiae testaceous with a median, basal and apical piceous annulation; anterior femora strongly suffused with piceous and with a wide, short piceous stripe on inner basal surface; median femora with a wide apical piceous or dark brown annulation. Pronotum and hemelytra with pattern as in Fig. 2.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae moderately curved, constricted basally and apically and with short, erect setae; segment 2 slender, a little more than twice as long as basal segment. Interantennal spines erect, parallel; from the side triangular, acute. Tubercle at base of antennal tubercles forming an irregular setigerous ridge. Head and pronotum with abundant, short, erect setigerous tubercles. Lateral margins of anterior pronotal lobe with short, conical tubercles; humeral angles of posterior

lobe feebly produced, angulate. Hemelytra extending to middle of 7th. abdominal segment. Spines on lower surface of anterior femora more or less regular, short, conical, acute; upper surface and sides tuberculate, the tubercles mostly small.

Total length, 16.00 mm; Hemelytra, 8.00 mm; Greatest pronotal width, 3.40 mm. 1 ♀, (holotype), Borneo, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

***Oncocephalus paganus* n. sp.**
(Fig. 3)

Colour. Testaceous. Basal segment of antennae suffused with brown apically; segment 2 narrowly piceous apically. Head laterally and ventrally, rostrum, pleura and sterna suffused with brown. Connexival segments with black marginal suffusion. Hemelytra with fuscous pattern as in Fig. 3; costal area of corium dark brown with fuscous suffusion apically. Tarsi testaceous; anterior and median tibiae with basal, median and apical dark brown annulation; posterior tibiae with two sub-basal brown annulations; median femora with a wide brown annulation apically; posterior femora brown.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae moderately curved, considerably constricted basally and with low, setigerous tubercles. Interantennal spines feebly divergent; from the side somewhat narrowly triangular, acute. Tubercles

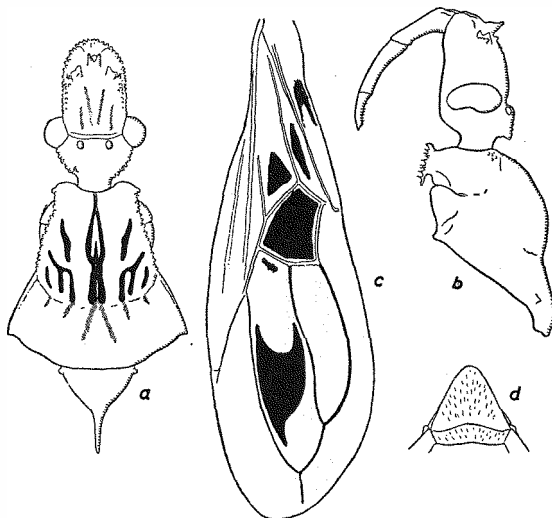


Fig. 2. *Oncocephalus breddini* n. sp. a) Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view), b) Head and pronotum (lateral view), c) Hemelytron, d) Apex of abdomen (dorsal view)

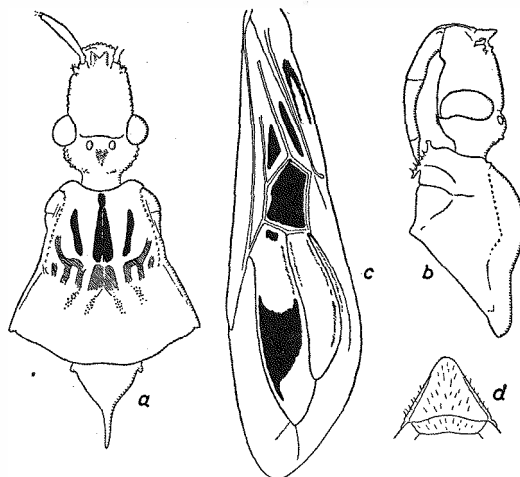


Fig. 3. *Oncocephalus paganus* n. sp. a) Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view), b) Head and pronotum (lateral view), c) Hemelytron, d) Apex of abdomen (dorsal view)

cle at base of antennal tubercles thick, produced backwards feebly. Lateral angles of collar with an acute tubercle; lateral margins and elevated areas of anterior pronotal lobe with low, conical setigerous tubercles; humeral angles conical, acute. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of 6th. abdominal segment. Anterior femora with abundant, low, setigerous tubercles an upper surface and moderately abundant small granules on inner and

outer surfaces; lower surface with six moderately long conical spines and many short conical spines.

Total length, 16.30 mm; Hemelytra, 8.40 mm; Greatest pronotal width, 3.30 mm 1, ♀, (holotype), S. O. Borneo, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

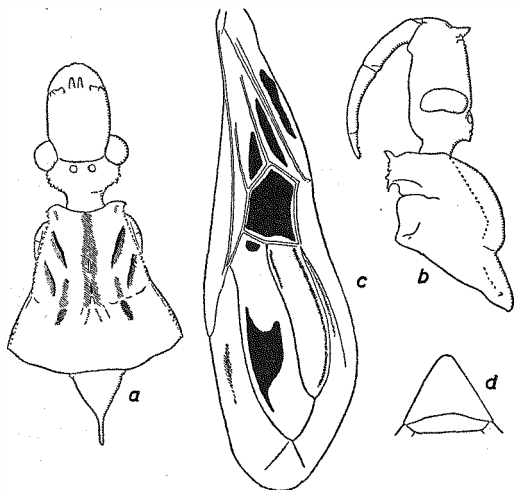


Fig. 4. *Oncocephalus dubius* n. sp. a) Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view), b) Head and pronotum (lateral view), c) Hemelytron, d) Apex of abdomen (dorsal view)

Oncocephalus dubius n. sp.

(Fig. 4)

Colour. Testaceous. Head laterally, pleura, sterna, abdomen strongly suffused with brown. Rostrum brown; segment 2 narrowly testaceous basally. Pronotum and hemelytra with brown or fuscous pattern as in Fig. 4. Anterior

and median tibiae with apical, median and basal piceous annulation; posterior tibiae missing; anterior femora suffused with black basally; remainder suffused with brown; median femora with a broad, black apical annulation; posterior femora almost entirely brown.

Structure. Interantennal spines erect, parallel, narrowly triangular, acute. Lateral margins of both pronotal lobes with low, conical tubercles; elevated areas on anterior lobe, posterior lobe, granulose; humeral angles moderately produced, conical. Hemelytra extending to middle of 7th. abdominal segment.

Total length, 16.50 mm; Hemelytra, 8.50 mm; Greatest pronotal width, 3.30 mm. 1 ♀, (holotype), Borneo, Kina Balu, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

Ectrichodiinae

Santainezia n. gen.

Size moderate. Antennae with 7 segments; division between segments 3 and 4 somewhat indistinct; basal segment longer than head. Basal segment

of rostrum sub-equal in length to segment 2. Head shorter than pronotum; postocular rounded with a short neck; sub-equal in length to anteocular. Ocelli elevated, narrowly separated. Tylus elevated. Pronotum wider than long; posterior lobe longer than anterior lobe; posterior lobe vermiculately rugose; anterior lobe with rounded elevations. Scutellum with two spines apically. Mesosternum anteriorly depressed and with a median sulcate longitudinal carina; posteriorly depressed and with transverse carinae; metasternum medially depressed. Abdomen with transverse carinulae between segments 2 and 3 ventrally. Spiracles small, situated near middle of segment. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Legs slender; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa; apical segment of tarsi sub-equal in length to segment 2.

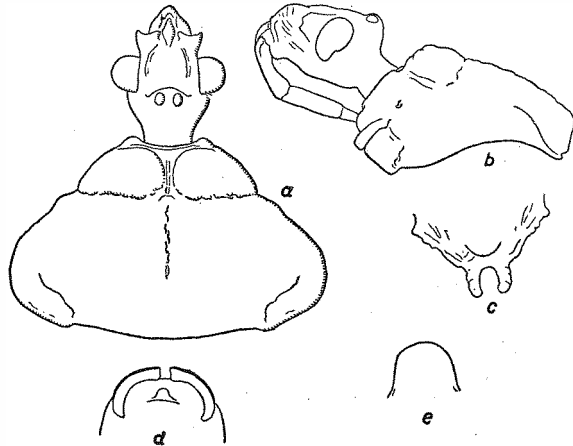


Fig. 5. *Santainezia bicolor* n. g. n. sp. a) Head and pronotum (dorsal view), b) idem (lateral view), c) Scutellum, d) Pygophore (dorsal view), e) Subapical process of pygophore

Type species: *Santainezia bicolor* n. sp. (Fig. 5)

Colour. Segments I and 2 of antennae black; segment 3 piceous; segments 4 and 5 pale yellow; segments 6 and 7 blackish. Head and thorax black; postocular with a median testaceous Y-shaped spot. Corium fuscous, except clavus and area between claval suture and Cu, dark testaceous; membrane infumate with fuscous suffusion on costal margin; metathoracic wings infumate. Abdomen dorsally and ventrally light red with a stripe ventrolaterally and pygophore piceous. Legs piceous.

Structure. Antennae with abundant erect, moderately long setae; basal segment somewhat thicker towards apex. Vertex with an arcuate depression laterally and somewhat obscure transverse sulci; ocellar interspace sub-equal in width to an ocellus. Basal segment of rostrum extending to anterior margin of eyes. Anterior lobe of pronotum deeply, medially longitudinally sulcate; the sulcus with an irregular median, low carina terminated posteriorly in a deep small fossa; posterior lobe sulcate for about two-thirds of its length anteriorly. Scutellar spines thick, rounded apically and somewhat narrowly separated. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae very short.

Total length.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	4.30 mm.

1 ♂, (holotype), Ecuador, Santa Inez, (B. M. 103—322), 1 ♂, (paratype) same locality, R. HAENSCH.

Holotype in British Museum (Nat. Hist.) London, paratype in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

The affinity of this new genus to other Neotropical Ectrichodiinae is difficult to determine. It differs from *Pothea Amyot & Serville* (Suites de Buffon, Hist. nat. Hemipt., p. 344, 1843) in having a very short neck very strongly rugose pronotal lobes, thick rostrum with the basal segment shorter than segment 2. Somewhat resembles *Racelda Signoret* (Ann. Soc. France, (4) 3, 541, 1863) as regards shape and proportion of the pronotal lobes, but these are strongly rugose and not glabrous.

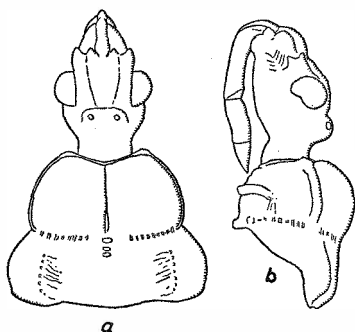


Fig. 6. *Haematoloecha longiceps* n. sp. a) Head and pronotum (dorsal view), b) idem (lateral view)

***Haematoloecha longiceps* n. sp. (Fig. 6)**

Colour. Antennae, head, pleura, sterna and legs piceous; propleural epimer on suffused with light red; pronotum light red with faint piceous suffusion in transverse sulcus. Corium fuscous with greater part of external area suffused with light red; membrane dark infumate; metathoracic wings testaceous. Abdomen dorsally brown; connexivum light red

with large rounded spots on each segment; abdomen ventrally piceous with a light red spot on each segment laterally basally.

Structure. Vertex somewhat obscurely transversely striate; postocular obscurely rugulose. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; posterior lobe smooth with transverse striae laterally. Hemelytra extending to middle of 5th. abdominal segment.

Total length.	11.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	4.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

1 ♀, (holotype), Japan, Tsushima, Sept-Oct. H. Fruhstorfer, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

Allied to *Haematoloecha nigrorufa* Stål (Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 23, 301, 1866), (*Scadra*). Differs in colouration and in having a large rounded spot and not a transverse piceous spot on each segment of connexivum dorsally. In structure it differs in having the tylus more strongly elevated, much shallower sulci on pronotum and the posterior pronotal lobe transversely striate.

Glymmatophora nana n. sp. (Fig. 7)

Colour. Antennae piceous. Rostrum reddish testaceous. Head, except vertex, and tylus and basally, pleura and sterna, black with metallic greenish lustre; vertex, pronotum, femora and tibiae light red; base of head brown; median and transverse sulci and lateral margins of pronotum black. Abdomen dark metallic green; segment 9 dorsally laterally light red; segment 7 mid-ventrally with a pale testaceous spot. Coxae, trochanters, femora basally piceous; tarsi testaceous; claws piceous. Connexivum of segment 7 suffused with red.

Structure. Vertex, except basally, smooth, and antennal tubercles transversely striate. Pronotum smooth; posterior lobe with obscure transverse sulci laterally. Mesosternum with three longitudinal depressions with transverse sulci within them. Anterior femora with two very short, conical spines on lower surface. Abdomen dorsally laterally and connexivum with transverse and vermiculate striae; ventro-laterally with very obscure transverse striae.

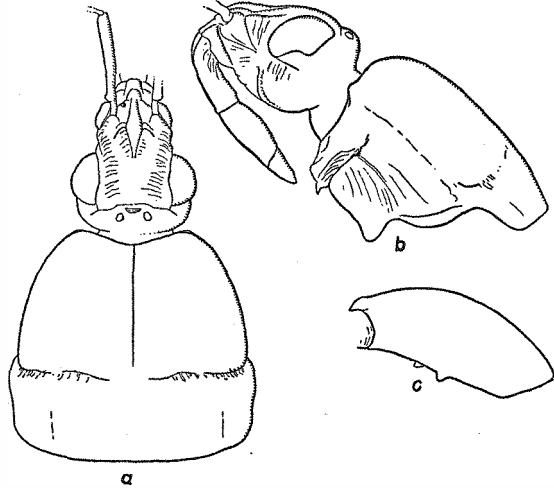


Fig. 7. *Glymmatophora nana* n. sp. a) Head and pronotum (dorsal view), b) idem (lateral view), c) Anterior femur (ventro-lateral view)

Total length.

16.00 mm.

1 ♀, (holotype), 4 ♀♀, (paratypes), Abyssinia, Harrar, KRISTENSEN, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut; 1 ♀ (paratype), same locality May 1911, R. E. TURNER (B. M. 1911—216) in the collection of British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Differs from all known species in colouration.

Pothea sanguiniventris n. sp. (Fig. 8)

Colour. Antennae, head, legs, (except tarsi), piceous; vertex laterally, base of tylus pale testaceous. Pronotum, meso- and metapleura black with faint metallic greenish lustre; sterna piceous. Hemelytra fuscous; corium basally suffused with light red. Abdomen dorsally and ventrally brick red; ventro-laterally with a wide stripe, a small spot midventrally on segment 6, a large triangular spot on segment 7, pygophore, piceous. Tarsi light brown.

Structure. Head and pronotum glabrous; anterior lobe of pronotum with a small foveole medially, sub-basally; posterior lobe anteriorly somewhat coarsely rugose; remainder obscurely transversely striate; medially longitudinally sulcate with small circular foveoles in sulcus. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen.

Total length, 12.00 mm; Hemelytra, 7.00 mm; Greatest pronotal width, 3.20 mm. 1 ♂, (holotype), Bolivia, Yungas de la Paz, 1000 m.

Allied to *Pothea annulipes* Champion (Biol. Centr. Amer. Rhynch., 2, 222, 1899). Differs in colouration, smaller size, much smaller ocelli and narrower postocular, more strongly rugose posterior pronotal lobe, the median and lateral sulci of which, however, are less strongly foveolate.

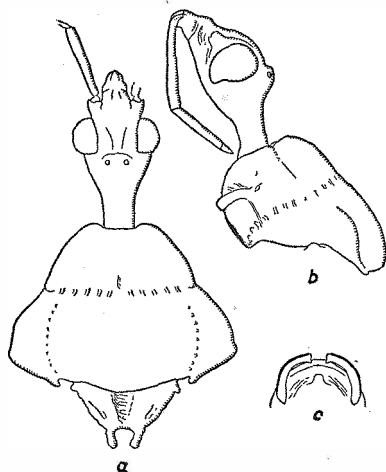


Fig. 8. *Pothea sanguiventris* n. sp. a) Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view), b) Head and pronotum (lateral view), c) Pygophore (dorsal view)

Size moderate. Glabrous. Antennae with 8 segments. Basal segment of antennae shorter than antecular, inserted about halfway between eyes and apex of head. Head longer than pronotum; antecular longer than postocular which is somewhat abruptly narrowed immediately behind eyes. Ocelli narrowly separated, elevated. Tylus, (in the male), with a median projection. Basal segment of rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together, somewhat slender. Anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe with a sub-median depression and sulcus; lateral angles of collar not produced; transverse sulcus carinulate, interrupted medially; posterior lobe with median longitudinal and lateral sulci, both foveolate. Scutellum with apical spines. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa; apical segment of tarsi sub-equal in length to segment 2; legs moderately slender; anterior tibiae somewhat incrassate apically.

Type species: *Anapothea amoena* n. sp. (Fig. 9).

Colour. Antennae, rostrum, pleura, sterna and legs piceous. Eyes and collar black. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen coral red; posterior lobe of pronotum anteriorly laterally piceous. Abdomen ventrally with a wide piceous stripe connected to transverse stripes on apical and basal margins of segments; abdomen dorsally and pygophore piceous. Corium

Anapothea n. gen.

Size moderate. Glabrous. Antennae with 8 segments. Basal segment of antennae shorter than antecular, inserted about halfway between eyes and apex of head. Head longer than pronotum; antecular longer than postocular which is somewhat abruptly narrowed immediately behind eyes. Ocelli narrowly separated, elevated. Tylus, (in the male), with a median projection. Basal segment of rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together, somewhat slender. Anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe with a sub-median depression and sulcus; lateral angles of collar not produced; transverse sulcus carinulate, interrupted medially; posterior lobe with median longitudinal and lateral sulci, both foveolate. Scutellum with apical spines. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa; apical segment of tarsi sub-equal in length to segment 2; legs moderately slender; anterior tibiae somewhat incrassate apically.

fuscous with veins and apical margin reddish; membrane black. Setae on tibiae and tarsi fulvous; setae on antennae piceous. Apex of scutellum between spines piceous.

Structure. Antennae with abundant erect, moderately long setae. Projection on tylus very short, triangular, sub-acute. Ocelli large; ocellar interspace less wide than an ocellus. Antennal tubercles moderately prominent, transversely striate; vertex obliquely shallowly sulcate; Median sulcus and depression on anterior pronotal lobe feeble; median sulcus on posterior lobe deeper anteriorly; sulcus extending for about two-thirds of length of lobe, very obscurely foveolate; lateral sulci deep, distinctly foveolate. Disc of scutellum deeply excavate; apical spines short, feebly curved and not very widely separated. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae sub-equal in length to basal tarsal segment; on median tibiae shorter.

Total length, 18.00 mm; Hemelytra, 11.50 mm; Greatest pronotal width, 5.00 mm. 1 ♂, (holotype), Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, in the collection of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin.

This new genus has certain affinities with *Pothea* (loc. cit.), namely a glabrous integument, the basal segment of rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together, somewhat narrowly separated scutellar spines, but differs considerably in the shape of the head, the presence of a projection on the tylus, relatively longer basal antennal segment. *Pothea haglundii* Stål (Svensk Vet. Akad. Handl., 10, 9, p. 104, 1871), the type of which, through the courtesy of Dr. RENÉ MALAISE, Stockholm, Sweden, I have examined, I consider should be transferred to this new genus.

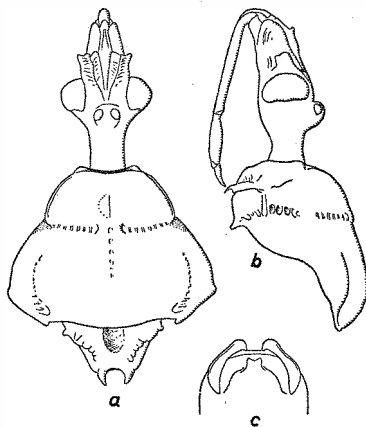


Fig. 9. *Anapothea amoena* n. g. n. sp. a) Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view), b) Head and pronotum (lateral view), c) Pygophore (dorsal view)

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