

Ausdehnung roter Körperfärbung zeigt. *H. fuscicollis* ist ein kleines Stück des ♀ mit sehr ausgedehnter Rotfärbung (es gibt auch völlig rote Exemplare).

[Zu Nr. 206. *H. ferghanicus* Mor. = *equestris* Mor. ♂.

Ich konnte jetzt eine Cotype f. aus dem Museum zu Moskau untersuchen. Die Zusammengehörigkeit ist ganz offensichtlich.]

385. *H. albescens* Sm. subsp. *lahorensis* Cam. (vgl. Nr. 272) = *a.* subsp. *sepulchralis* Cam. (Mem. Manch. Soc. Vol. LXI, pt. 2 No. 4, 1897, S. 101 ♀).

Ich habe die im Museum zu Oxford steckenden Typen verglichen.

386. *H. picipes* Cam. (ibid. S. 102 ♂) = *albescens albescens* Sm. ♂.
Type in Oxford, ein ♂ mit rotbraun verfärbten Beinen.

387. *H. mayacensis* Ckll. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, vol. XIV, 1924, S. 582 ♀) = *ellipticeps* Blüthg. (Arch. Nat. 89. Jahrg., 1923, A., Heft 5, S. 254 ♀).

2 Paratypen von *m.* (Low Light House, Juli 1923), die ich vom Autor erhielt, mit der Holotype von *e.* verglichen, vollkommen übereinstimmend.

New or little known *Hemiptera Heteroptera* I.

By A. C. Jensen-Haarup, Silkeborg, Denmark.

(With plate IV.)

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. Wagner I have, during a couple of years, had access to large parts of the Pentatomids belonging to „Das Zoologische Staatsinstitut und Zoologische Museum“ in Hamburg; Mr. Wagner of the said Museum has been very kind in forwarding the collections to my address. The determination of the material was in many respects very interesting to me, for example regarding the autopsy of various of Breddin's types, the old specimens from Museum Godeffroy, collected by the energetic Mrs. Dietrich, and last but not least the new and undescribed species, which were found in the collections.

Meanwhile I did not find leisure hours enough to prepare the descriptions and drawings of the new species till now, when the Danish „Carlsbergfondet“ by granting me financial support for entomological studies enabled me for one thing to take up a descriptive work, so that the following lines on new Pentatomids, mainly belonging to the *Acanthosomini*, from the Hamburg Museum may be regarded as the first attempt to pay an entomological bill.

In some few cases also specimens in the Copenhagen Museum are taken into consideration, as far as specimens of certain species are to be found in both museums.

The new species in the Copenhagen Museum are for the rest described in my „Hemipterological Notes and Descriptions“ in the Danish „Entomologiske Meddelelser“, published in Copenhagen.

On the genus *Eupolemus* Dist.

This genus was based (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1910) by Distant on two Australian species (*picturatus* and *insularis*) together with the genus *Censorinus* (with one species, *tasmanicus*), which according to the very brief description but very slightly differs from *Eupolemus*. In the Museums of Copenhagen and of Hamburg I have found a few new species, but only one of Distant's species; two of the species in the Copenhagen Museum are labeled „Luzon“, which is quite surely erroneous; they undoubtedly all belong to the Australian fauna. They are small and unsightly yellowish or orange-yellowish creatures and may easily be overlooked by collectors; consequently it will not be any great surprise, if a series of undescribed species are found in the various museums or by keen „field“ workers. Among the material examined are but few males; the structure of the female genital segments is strongly uniform even in otherwise well separated species. Genital grooves are absent.

As a rule they are variable insects, and it is for an instance not advisable to lay too much stress on the proportional length of the joints of antennæ.

In the following lines I am trying to tabulate Distant's species, and the new species as well, and shortly to describe the latter.

Table of species:

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1a. A central spot on anterior area of pronotum (between cicatrices) black | . | 2. |
| b. No black spot on center of anterior area of pronotum | | 3. |
| 2a. A lateral submarginal fascia to pronotum bluish. Membrane dull greyish, more or less streaked with fuscous. Connexivum spotted with black | | <i>E. picturatus</i> Dist. |
| b. No lateral submarginal black fascia to pronotum (but shoulders with a small blackish callosity at the extremity). Membrane whitish hyaline, unspotted. Connexivum not spotted with black | . | <i>E. distant</i> n. sp. |
| 3a. 1st joint of antennæ distinctly reaching beyond apex of head. Jugal evenly tapering frontally, rather acute. | | <i>E. pallidus</i> n. sp. |

- b. 1st joint of antennæ not surpassing apex of head. Jugal with apex more or less truncate, not evenly tapering frontally. 4.
- 4a. Pronotum and hemelytra coarsely and not very densely punctate. *E. insularis* Dist.
- b. Pronotum very densely and finely punctate, somewhat dull. Entocorium sparsely and very finely punctate. *E. wagneri* n. sp.

The new species may be shortly described as follows:

Eupolemus distantii n. sp. ♀♂ (Fig. 1b). A species allied to *E. picturatus* Dist., but in many respects quite distinct.

Ochraceous, with pronotum basally, middle of base of scutellum, and clavus infuscated; a central spot in middle of anterior part of pronotum, a small spot at each shoulder, a streak in basal angles of scutellum, a spot on inner apical angles of corium (sometimes also outer angles) and a similar but larger and elongate spot between the apical angles black or blackish brown. Body beneath paler ochraceous. Antennæ and legs ochraceous-yellowish; apical joint and apex of 4th joint of antennæ blackish.

Punctuation brownish and very uneven; head and anterior and lateral pronotal margins finely and rather densely punctured; posterior half of pronotum much more coarsely and less densely punctured; punctuation on scutellum coarse and uneven, laterally almost disappearing, but the utmost lateral margins again with punctures, which are arranged in an irregular series; corium rather coarsely punctured, the punctuation being finer and more sparse apically. Venter of abdomen, except along middle, and ultimate segment, somewhat roughly punctured.

Sides of pro- and mesopectus with some sharply marked black punctures; sides of metapectus with a small longitudinally arranged cluster of some tight black punctures, the coal black cluster being circumscribed by a pale yellowish oblong ring. — Length of body 6 mm.

4 specimens (3 ♀♀, 1 ♂) from Portland, Australia, in the Copenhagen Museum (ex coll. Hauschildt).

Eupolemus pallidus n. sp. ♂♀ (Fig. 1a). A small and pale species, which is not well covered by the generic diagnosis given by Distant on account of its frontally tapering head with basal joint of antennæ distinctly reaching beyond apex of head.

Light yellowish with crimson shades here and there; part of head, anterior half of pronotum (especially cicatrices) and

scutellum laterally (sometimes broadly) and apically pale or very pale; dorsum of abdomen with two longitudinal ill defined reddish streaks. Base of membrane at inner apical angle of corium with a small brownish dot. Body below (including venter) pale, indistinctly punctured. Antennæ most often reddish. Legs pale.

Punctuation rather fine and moderately dense and besides comparatively even, finest on pronotum anteriorly and almost disappearing on the very pale lateral margins and apex of scutellum. Venter of abdomen very indistinctly punctured. Long. 5 mm.

3 specimens (1 ♂, 1 ♀ and 1 with abdomen lost) labeled „Luzon“ in the Copenhagen Mus. (ex Mus. Westermann); the locality is doubtless wrong; the species is quite sure an Australian one.

Eupolemus wagneri n. sp. ♂♀ (Fig. 2). A very variable species coming nearest to Distant's *E. insularis*, but distinctly differing by the fine and dense punctuation, especially as regards the pronotum. While the punctuation on venter of abdomen is fine but distinct in *E. insularis* Dist. it is quite indistinct in *E. wagneri*.

Coloration much as in *E. insularis*, but liable to much variation especially as regards the scutellum; one of the specimens studied has the basal half of scutellum callosely whitened; two other specimens have two brownish spots at middle of base, divided by a median pale line and surrounded by a semilunar line of same colour. Some specimens are uniformly pale, while others are more rufous or rufously shaded. Length 5.5—6 mm.

7 specimens in the Hamburg Mus., two of which are from an old collection and badly preserved; four are labeled „Australien. A. L. Schrader“, and the seventh is from Mus. Godeffroy with the locality „Peak Downs“ (Nr. 17550); this one has probably been collected by Mrs. Amalie Dietrich. A single specimen is in the Copenhagen Mus. and bears the wrong locality label „Luzon“

Dedicated to Mr. E. Wagner of the Hamburg Museum.

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Acanthosoma denticauda subsp. *japonica* n. ♂♀. Somewhat larger than typical specimens, but especially remarkable by the prominent and subacute humeral angles of pronotum. By using Jakovleff's table in Bull. Mosk. (1880) one will be misled, as his „Schulterecke mehr oder weniger stark und spitz vorstehend“ runs to *spinicollis* and *angulata*.

5 specimens (♂♂ and ♀♀) belong to the Hamb. Mus. They have been collected in Minosan, Setsu, Centr. Japan 1895.

Ditomotarsus gayi subsp. *virens* n. ♀. Differs from typical specimens by extended greenish coloration on upper surface and also by legs and antennæ being partly greenish. Body above more convex and with somewhat stronger punctuation than usual in the otherwise very variable species.

3 ♀♀ (two labeled „Chile. Dr. Delfin leg.“ and one „P. Arenas. Coll. Mich. No. 6“).

Stauralia wagneri n. sp. ♀ (Fig. 3). Comes in the vicinity of *St. chloracantha* Dall.

Testaceous (probably greenish in fresh specimens) with anterior half of pronotum and basal half of scutellum, body below, rostrum and legs paler; utmost tip of scutellum darkened; the line of demarcation between paler and darker area of pronotum undulate and of that of scutellum toothed; antennæ (5th joint wanting) and tarsi reddish.

1st and 3rd joints of antennæ equal in length and shortest, 2nd and 4th equal and longer, 4th very slightly clavate. Punctuation of body concolorous, rather coarse and not dense; antepectus sparsely punctured, and venter of abdomen, except centrally, rather densely rugosely punctate. Membrane hyaline, with about ten longitudinal veins.

Lateral margins of pronotum nearly straight from anterior angles to humeral angles, which latter are rounded and not distinctly projecting beyond lateral margins of hemelytra. Length of body (including membrane) 10.5 mm.

One ♀ labeled „Yarra“, which certainly means Yarra Yarra (the Victoria River) in North Australia. Type in the Hamburg Museum. This new species is named after Mr. E. Wagner of the said museum.

Elasmucha (*Clinocoris*) *gracilis* n. sp. ♂ (Fig. 4). Body above testaceous with some rosey and brownish suffusions, beneath very pale; rostrum, antennæ and legs testaceous, apically somewhat infuscated. Punctuation on upper surface sparse and irregular, mostly reddish-brownish; body beneath nearly punctureless.

Head triangular, impunctate, pale. Disk of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate, punctures on apical half here and there forming irregular transversal rows; apical half of pronotum pale, basal half between humeral angles darker (brownish reddish), angles themselves reddish to brownish. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly sinuate; humeral angles somewhat prominent but not acute. Scutellum a little coarser punctured; a central longitudinal line (as in the pronotum) paler. Hemelytra coarsely

brownish punctured except on a lateral pale streak (nearly triangularly extended inwardly) from near base to near apex, where the punctures are colourless (on exocorium) or quite absent (a callous streak inside the main rib dividing exocorium and entocorium). Membrane subhyaline, with a cloud on outer margin a little behind middle. Length of body incl. membrane about 8 mm.

One ♂ of this tiny and rather elongate species has been collected by H. Fruhstorfer in Sikkim (Hamb. Mus.).

Elasmucha (Clinocoris) tauricornis n. sp. ♂♀ (Fig. 5). Greenish-testaceous, clouded with rosey on upper surface; hemelytra with a roundish or reniform whitish callosity on disk behind middle (at height of apex of scutellum). Membrane subhyaline, with irregular brownish clouds. Body beneath, antennæ, rostrum and legs paler, venter with some scattered irregular brownish spots. Punctuation above coarse, but not dense; pectus partly finely punctured; venter of abdomen as a rule not punctured, but sometimes with some few punctures forming an irregular longitudinal stripe on each side of middle (half way to lateral margin).

Head rather prolonged, with two irregular longitudinal series of brownish punctures above. Humeral angles of pronotum very stout and acute spines (less so in female sex), which are hornlike-recurved and reddish or rosey-reddish, a central longitudinal straight line and an arched line anteriorly on pronotum paler; lateral margins of pronotum distinctly sinuate anteriorly.

2nd joint of antennæ distinctly longer than 3rd (♂), or 2nd and 3rd joints subequal in length (♀). Long. 8—9 mm.

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Sikkim, collected by H. Fruhstorfer (Hamb. Mus.).

Dichobothrium borneense n. sp. ♀ (Fig. 6). This new species is in some respects, for example as regards the scarcely dilated postero-lateral margins of pronotum, somewhat more sastragaloid than the other (4) species described by Breddin, but in spite of that quite a true *Dichobothrium* species.

Shining. Ground-colour pale greenish testaceous with strong but rather sparse brownish punctuation on upper surface and with reddish coloration locally. Head smooth, lateral margins distinctly reflexed; rostrum pale, partly rufescent; antennæ rather long, pale reddish, 1st joint the stoutest and shortest, 2nd joint the thinnest and subequal in length to 3rd and 5th, 4th the longest. Pronotum with straight, transversally directed, smooth

and clear reddish, acute humeral angles; disk of pronotum pale, somewhat suffused with brownish clouds; anterior margin callosely narrowly reflexed, behind reflexion a single row of punctures; the transversal uninterrupted cicatrical area smooth and much raised, posteriorly bounded by a deep transversal furrow; the disk of pronotum with a rather sparse and somewhat uneven puncture; basal margin of pronotum (vis-a-vis scutellum) quite smooth but not reflexed, postero-lateral margins (opposite to base of corium) narrowly subreflexed. Scutellum pale with a brownish nearly semicircular patch at base and rather sparsely punctured; along center a pale smooth line, which is also perceptible on disk of pronotum. Corium pale, with a distinctly coarser punctuation than on scutellum and pronotum, except on costal area (exocorium), where the punctures are much finer and more sparse. Membrane hyaline.

Body beneath very pale and shining, impunctate except propectus, which is very finely and indistinctly punctured; apex of venter (genital segments and hind lateral projecting part of ultimate ventral segment) dark blood-red. Legs pale with tibia and tarsi more reddish.

♀ with genital grooves; the grooves on penultimate segment decidedly larger than those on ultimate segment. Length of body including apex of membrane 11 mm.

One ♀ from Borneo (Butik Raja über 2200 m, Prof. Dr. H. Winkler) in the Hamburg Museum.

Edessa beenkei n. sp. ♂. A small species with very much prolonged lateral angles of pronotum.

Brownish-yellowish (probably with greenish tint in living specimens), shining, except coreaceous part of hemelytra. Head small, subacute, finely wrinkled. Lateral margins of pronotum anteriorly terete, transversally rugose, strongly sinuate; humeral angles somewhat paler, slender and very long, forwardly and a little upwardly directed, more than twice as long as postero-lateral margins, utmost tip blackish, slightly recurved; anterior margin of pronotum medianly narrowly reflexed, behind cicatrices a deep transversal furrow; disk of pronotum with very coarse and sparse irregular punctuation, basal margin much denser and finer punctate; humeral angles exceedingly sparsely and roughly punctured above and below frontally, along posterior area more densely. Scutellum basally punctured like disk of pronotum, apically much finer, apex itself subglabrous and rather rounded. Corium very densely and finely (costal area a little coarser) punctured, nearly dull. Membrane hyaline.

Body beneath shining; propectus coarsely and sparsely punctured, venter smooth. Hind angles of ultimate ventral segment stout and rather broadly triangular, not much exceeding genital segments in male, slightly sinuate on innerside just at the pointed apex. Genital segment of male broadly and not deeply sinuate posteriorly and obliquely truncate postero-laterally. Mesosternal keel with the anterior fork exceedingly divaricate.

Legs and antennæ (partly mutilated) pale; 2nd joint of antennæ in type specimen distinctly shorter than 3rd. — Length of body 11 mm; breadth between apices of humeral angles 10 mm.

One ♂ labeled „Rio Negro, Paraná, Brasilien. Henry Beenke leg.“ in the Hamburg Museum.

Triplatya dubius n. sp. ♀. Much smaller (4,5 mm) than *Tr. quadriceps* Horv. Body above pale testaceous, very densely and finely punctate, without pale median line to pronotum and scutellum; pronotum transversely subrugose; body beneath brownish. Membrane subhyaline, much exceeding apex of abdomen. Antennæ, rostrum and legs whitish pale; antennæ without darkish joints, and legs not brownly punctured.

One ♀ from Madagaskar (F. Sikora) in the Hamb. Mus.

The type specimen is somewhat shrivelled and apparently not quite hardened, but it seems, nevertheless, to form a distinct species.

Tafel IV.

Fig. 1. a) Head and genital segments of ♂ of *E. pallidus*. b) Genital segments of ♂ of *E. distant*. — Greatly enlarged.

Fig. 2. *Eupolemus wagneri*. Below genital segments of ♀. — Greatly enlarged.

Fig. 3. *Stauralia wagneri* ♀. Below genital segments. — Greatly enlarged.

Fig. 4. *Elasmucha gracilis* ♂. Below genital segments. — Greatly enlarged.

Fig. 5. *Elasmucha tauricornis* ♂. Below genital segments of ♂ and ♀. — Greatly enlarged.

Fig. 6. *Dichobothrium borneense* ♀. — Greatly enlarged.

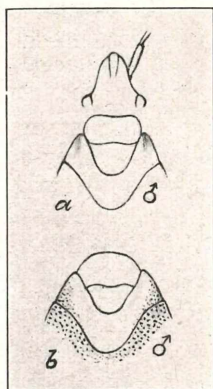


Fig. 1.

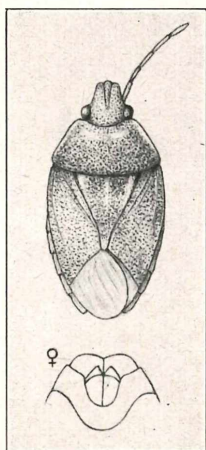


Fig. 2.

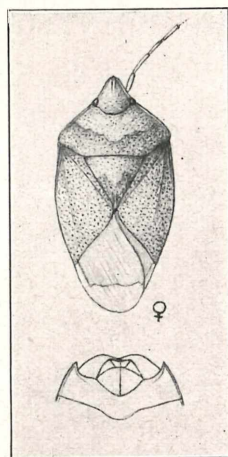


Fig. 3.

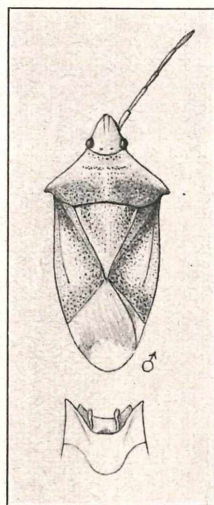


Fig. 4.

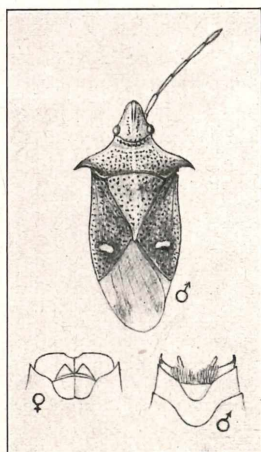


Fig. 5.

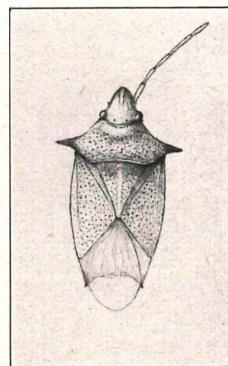


Fig. 6.

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