

Two new American Ploeariinae (Hem., Reduviidae).

By E. Bergroth.

Luteva floridana n. sp. — Fusco-testacea, linea longitudinali lobi postici capitis dilutiore, vittis duabus angustis pronoti fuscis inter se vittam latiore pallide ochraceam includentibus, mesonoto fusco, vitta lata media impressa et carina laterali ochraceis, membrana cinerea, laxe fusco-reticulata, genitalibus masculis incrassatis fuscis, pedum anticorum femoribus et tibiis fuscis, annulo dimidii apicalis illorum albedo, genubus pedum posteriorum latiuscule albis. Caput pronoto aequae longum, antennis glabris, articulo primo capite et pectore unitis evidentiter longiore, secundo dimidio primi longiore, articulis duobus primis rostri subaeque longis, secundo marginem anticum oculorum paullulum superante, tertio praecedentibus unitis aequilongo. Pronotum mesonoto paullo brevius, a supero visum ab apice ad medium parallelum, deinde usque ad stricturam subbasalem angustatum. Mesonotum pronoto et parti postoculari capitis unitis subaeque longum, modice declive et leviter convexum, a basi ab apicem leviter subrotundato-angustatum. Scutellum angustum. Elytra apicem abdominis distincte superantia, cellula membranae parti hujus postcellulari subaeque longa, vena apicali cum margine costali vena nulla conjuncta. Hami copulatorii maris breves medio sub angulo recto curvati. Coxae pedum anticorum mesonoto aequae longae; trochantera spinis duabus gracilibus armata; femora capiti et pronoto unitis aequae longa, spinulis minutis marginis inferioris in dimidio eorum basali spinis nonnullis multo longioribus gracilibus intermixtis. Femora postica apicem abdominis longe superantia. Long. ♂ 7 mm, incl. tegm. 7,5 mm.

North America (Florida). — Coll. Van Duzee.

Allied to *L. carolina* H. Sch., but neither the conspicuous pale markings of the pronotum and mesonotum nor the fuscous reticulation of the membrane are mentioned in the description of the latter, nor are they indicated in the figure. The fore femora in *carolina* are according to the figure whitish with the base and two annulations fuscous, the apex being pale; they are quite differently coloured in *floridana*. The figure also shows much longer first antennal joints and considerably longer fore coxae. The knees are said to be narrowly white, while in *floridana* only the hind

knees are (broadly) white. *Herrich-Schäffer* referred two species to the genus *Emesodema* Spin., *domestica* Scop. and *carolina*, and as he states that *domestica* was unknown to him, we must take for granted that his detail-figures of *Emesodema* (fig. A, B, G [not C!]) and D) are taken from *carolina*. The figure A shows, in conformity with the description, the pronotum to be of the same length as the mesonotum, and the figure B shows an elytral venation different from that of *floridana*, inasmuch as the membranal cell is united with the adjacent margins by a cross-vein. In the figure G there is on the under-side of the fore tibia near the base a dilatation lacking in *floridana*. The figure of the male genital claspers (D) shows the greatest differences, the claspers in *carolina* being much longer, evenly and very much less curved than in *floridana*. Although some of the differences might be due to inaccuracies in the figures, it is clear that *carolina* is an other species which sooner or later will be rediscovered.

N. B. — In *Psyche* 1911, p. 19 I have shown that *Luteva arizonensis* Banks cannot be a *Luteva*. *Van Duzee* (Catal., p. 235) places it in *Ploearia* Scop., but judging from the description it is still more out of place in this genus.

Ghilianella insidiatrix n. sp. — Vix granulata, nigra (♂) vel fusca (♀), parce et breviter adpresse pallido-pilosula, in mare parte postoculari capitis supra et lateribus, apice pronoti, basi mesonoti, apice et basi metanoti, scutello, basi segmentorum trium primorum dorsi abdominis lateribusque limbi basalis segmentorum tertii et quarti ventris dense abpresse ochraceo-pilosis; antennae fusco-nigrae, annulo basali vel subbasali articuli primi maris flavido, dimidio basali hujus articuli feminae lutescente; pedes fusco-nigri (♂) aut subfusco-testacei (♀), dimidio apicali femorum et tibiis in mare annulis duobus flavidis saepe ornatis, dimidio basali tibiis posteriorum in femina annulo fusco praedito. Spina apicalis capitis brevissima, porrecta; articulus primus antennarum thoraci aequae longus, secundo evidenter longior, tertius trochantero antico subaeque longus (quartus deest). Pronotum mesonoto paullo longius, metanotum mesonoto fere dimidio brevius. Mesosternum subtiliter, metasternum altius in longitudinem carinatum. Abdomen thoraci subaeque longum, tergo bisulcatum, spiraculis ad carinam connexivum a disco ventris separantem positus.

¹⁾ The figure C has been mislettered; it belongs to *Emesia pia* and should be designated with the letter G.

Pedum anticorum coxae pronoto paullo longiores; femora pronoto et capite unitis paullulo longiora et coxis sesqui longiora, parte inermi quam parte spinosa paullo longiore; tarsi tibiis paullo breviores, spinam primam femorum non attingentes. Femora media abdomini fere aequae longa, postica mediis circiter tertia parte longiora, apicem abdominis evidenter superantia. Long. ♂ 21-22 mm, ♀ 24,5-25,5 mm.

Mas: Abdomen a basi sua usque ad apicem segmenti secundi sensim leviter dilatatum, per segmentum tertium parallelum, deinde usque ad apicem sensim levissime angustatum, segmento sexto et genitalibus leviter recurvis, segmento ultimo dorsali transversim sat subtiliter striato, genitalia paullum superante, apicem acuminatum versus rotundato-angustato, segmento sexto ventrali medio quinto paullo brevior.

Femina: Abdomen a basi sua usque ad apicem segmenti secundi sensim leviter dilatatum, per segmenta tertium, quartum trientemque basalem quinti parallelum, deinde usque ad apicem segmenti quinti sensim leviter dilatatum, a basi ad apicem sexti sensim levissime angustatum, segmento quinto dorsali ad marginem apicalem tuberculo sursum et paullo retrorsum vergente instructo, segmento genitali dorsali primo valde declivi, dimidio latiore quam longiore, apice subtruncato, secundo verticali, convexo, apice rotundato, segmento quinto ventrali medio quarto nonnihil brevior, sexto quam quarto fere sesqui longior, lateribus quam medio brevior.

French Guiana. — Coll. mea.

Allied to *Gh. Pascoei* Bergr., but much larger, scarcely granulated on head and thorax, with the spinous part of the front femora very much shorter, and with differently constructed abdomen and female genital segments.

N. B. — The length of the spinous apical part of the fore femora compared with that of the unarmed basal part often gives a good specific character in this genus and the following statements should be added to the descriptions of the species described by me in 1906.

Gh. assa-nutrix m. Spinous part about four-fifths longer than unarmed part.

Gh. Pascoei m., *variicornis* Dohrn, and *globifera* m. Spinous part about two times longer than unarmed part.

Gh. semipallida m. Spinous part three-fourths longer than unarmed part.

Gh. claviventris m. Spinous part not quite one-half longer than unarmed part.

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