

Notes on some Coreidae (Hem. Het.).

By E. Bergroth.

I. On the Asiatic forms of the division Hydararia.

This small, well defined group is known from tropical Africa and Asia, but it is also represented in the neotropical region by the genus *Madura* Stål, which Distant in 1881 still referred to the division Corearia, although Stål in 1873 (Enum. Hem. III, p. 80, footnote) had indicated its true systematic place. All species of this division are scarce. The males of *Madura* are still unknown and the to Stål unknown females of the African genera are still undescribed as to their sexual characters, although Varela has recorded female specimens of *Hydara* from West-Africa. In the Hydararia known to me the female sixth ventral segment has a truncate *plica*, behind which the segment is cleft.

Of the African genus *Hydara* Distant has described an Indian species under the name *H. orientalis* but an examination of it shows that it cannot be included in that genus. The differences are indicated below.

Hydara Dall.: Caput altitudine sua basali dimidio longius, ante antennis levissime productum et valde declive; ocelli inter se quam ab oculis multo longius distantes; bucculae magna parte pone antennis extensae, marginem anticum oculorum subattingentes; antennae corpore nonnihil longiores, articulo primo capite et pronoto conjunctis longiore et quam secundo duplo longiore, tertio primo brevior, quarto capite longiore; articulus primus rostri apicem prosterni paullum superans. Pronotum ante angulos laterales in eodem plano declive. Connexivum inferius cum disco ventris confluent; spiracula a margine laterali remota. Cellula alarum hamo longo curvato e basi venae decurrentis emisso instructa.

Hydarella nov. gen.: Caput altitudine sua basali fere duplo longius, ante antennis sat longe productum et oblique modice convexodeclive; ocelli inter se atque ab oculis aequae longe distantes; bucculae totae vel fere totae ante antennis positae, ad lineam oculorum non prope accedentes; antennae corpori

subaeque longae, articulo primo capite et pronoto conjunctis brevior et quam secundo circiter quarta parte longior, tertio primo paullo longior, quarto capiti vix aequae longo; articulus primus rostri apicem prosterni haud attingens. Pronotum ante angulos laterales in parte posteriore quam in antico magis declive. Connexivum inferius a disco ventris impressione lineari disjunctum; spiracula ad marginem lateralem valde admota. Cellula alarum hamo brevi recto e vena sustensa emisso instructa.

In both these genera the pronotum lacks a distinct apical collar, the apical margin of the corium is in its exterior third suddenly and rather deeply sinuated, the epipleurae are long, extending considerably beyond the metasternum, and the evaporative area reaches the middle of the metapleura. In some respects *Hydarella* is more allied to *Corduba* Stål than to *Hydara*. In several points Distant's generic description of *Hydara* does not apply to the Indian species. Stål's character for *Hydara* „scutellum subaequilaterum“ is incorrect; it is very distinctly longer than broad. The type of *Hydarella* is much smaller than the two known species of *Hydara*.

Hydarella orientalis Dist.

The pronotum is laterally narrowly margined with fuscous or blackish. This seems to be indicated in the figure, but is not mentioned in the description. The pronotal lateral spines are usually directed obliquely backwards, but I have seen one specimen in which they are directed a little forward.

Distant knew this species from Bengal and Burma; in the Helsingfors Museum there is a specimen of both sexes taken by Prof. Luther in Ceylon (Anuradhapura).

Eohydara nov. gen.

Corpus elongatum, postice leviter dilatatum. Caput altitudine sua basali plus quam dimidio longius, ante antennis sat longe productum et oblique subconvexo-declive, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis paullo longius remotis, bucculis totis ante antennis positis, articulo primo antennarum capiti et pronoto unitis aequae longo et quam secundo sesqui longior, tertio primo brevior (art. quartus deest), rostro coxas posticas attingente, articulo primo apicem prosterni vix attingente. Pronotum ante angulos laterales in eodem plano sat fortiter declive, apice collari latera versus angustato instructum, marginibus lateralibus anticis

rectis, angulis lateralibus in spinam productis, margine basali ante scutellum late levissime sinuato. Scutellum sat multo longius quam latius. Area evaporativa medium metapleurae non attingens, duplo longior quam latior; metapleurae extus retrorsum productae, in lobulum rotundatum desinentes. Elytra abdomine (♀) paullo breviora, margine apicali corii in dimidio suo exteriori late levissime sinuato, epipleura brevissima, solum mesopleuram terminante. Abdomen dimidio posteriore elytrorum nonnihil latius, connexivo inferiore a disco ventris impressione lineari disjuncto, spiraculis ad marginem lateralem valde admotis. Articulus primus tarsorum posticorum articulis duobus ultimis unitis sesqui longior.

Distinguished from *Hydara* and *Hydarella* by the more distinct pronotal collar, the differently formed apical margin of the corium, the very short epipleurae, and the smaller evaporative area; from *Hydara* also by the more produced anten-nal part of the head, the linear impression separating the underside of the connexivum from the ventral disk, and the position of the spiracles. Having seen but a single specimen, j have been unable to examine the alar cell.

Eohydara fulviclava n. sp.

Luride ochreo-testacea, macula inferiore tuberculorum antenniferorum, vitta laterali postoculari capitis, marginibus lateralibus et spinis humeralibus prothoracis, scutello per spatium breviusculum ante apicem, macula rotunda nonnihil ante marginem apicalem interiori corii, fascia basali segmentorum trium ultimorum connexivi, macula parva ovali opacissima mox ante orificia, macula perminuta apicali processus posterioris horum maculaque oblongula ad angulos basales segmentorum ventris trium ultimorum nigris, disco pronoti basin versus, angulo apicali exteriori corii membranaque fuscis; antennae fusco-nigrae, articulo primo basi pallescente, clava apicali hujus (basi excepta), basi et apice articuli secundi basique tertii fulvis; rostrum et pedes testacea, femoribus et tibiis pallide fusco-irroratis et subannulatis, tibiis apice et articulis duobus ultimis tarsorum fuscis. Caput impunctatum. Pronotum sat dense fuscopunctatum, parte apicali concoloriter punctulata, spinis angulorum lateralium paullo retrorsum sursumque directis. Scutellum sparsim fusco-punctatum. Corium et clavus fortiter modice dense fusco-punctata, punctura subseriata, in parte postero-exteriori inordinata, spatio latiusculo

ante angulum apicalem exteriorem fere impunctato. Pleurae sat dense et fortiter concoloriter punctatae. Abdomen impunctatum. Long. ♀ 12 mm.

Indochina (Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza). — Mus. Saïgon.

List of the described *Hydararia*.

Madura Stål.

fusciclavata Stål Brasilia.
longicornis Stål Venezuela.

perfidia Stål. America centr.

Corduba Stål.

macra Stål Guinea.

Hydara Dall.

nigrofasciata Var. Guinea.
tenuicornis Westw. Africa trop.
tota, Madagascar.
gracilicornis Stål.

Hydarella Bergr.

orientalis Dist. India.

Eohydara Bergr.

fulvicava Berg. Indochina.

P. S. — Since the above was written i have received a male specimen of *Eohydara fulviclava*. In this specimen the basal part of the pronotum is not infuscated, and the ground-colour of the pleurae and of the broad lateral border of the venter is pale greenish; there can be little doubt that these parts are green in the live insect. The first male genital segment has a deep transversely oval sinuosity filled up with the second genital segment, the free apical margin of which is subangularly rounded; the short, straight and thick genital claspers are visible on the dorsal surface and are strongly convergent, contiguous apically. The length of the male is 11 mm. In *Eohydara* the hamus of the wing-cell is straight and emitted from the *vena subtensa*, thus agreeing with the hamus of *Hydarella*, although it is somewhat longer than in that genus.

II. A new genus from the Philippine Islands.

I have spent a considerable time in trying to find the right systematic place for the plain-looking but puzzling insect described below, and j am not sure that j have succeeded. In spite of the structure of the head j place it in the subfamily Alydinae and the division Leptocorixaria in the comprehension proposed by me (Philipp. Journ. Sc. XIII, p. 48), but the genus is quite isolated in this division. The forehead is strongly and convexly declivous, and owing to this shortening of its longitudinal dia-

meter the bucculae are extended backward beyond the insertion of the antennae. The shortness and structure of the rostrum and several other characters are also remarkable.

Procamptus nov. gen.

Corpus elongatum, subparallelum. Caput nonnihil exsertum, basi pronoti paullulo angustius, a supero visum subaeque latum ac longum, a latere visum altitudine basali dimidio longius, parte apicali frontis cum jugis et clypeo fortiter convexo-declivi, parte postoculari longitudine dimidia oculorum paullo brevior, basin versus distincte angustata, parte inter oculos et basin antennarum sita valde transversa, quam parte postoculari perpaullo angustiore et duplo longiore, extus parallela, tuberculis antenniferis extus spina brevi porrecta armatis, jugis clypeo nonnihil brevioribus, spatio interoculari basi scutelli duplo latiore, oculis mediocribus, modice prominulis, ocellis angulis posticis oculorum fere oppositis, inter se atque ab oculis subaeque longe remotis, gula recta, horizontali, bucculis sat altis, subtus rotundatis, retrorsum ultra basin antennarum extensis, antennis late distantibus, articulo primo capite multo longiore et pronoto subaeque longo, terete, apicem versus leviter incrassato, articulis duobus sequentibus gracilibus, linearibus, secundo primo tertio parte brevior, tertio secundo paullo brevior, quarto tertio crassior et longior (ut videtur apice mutilo), rostro nonnihil ultra coxas anticatas extenso, sed medium mesosterni non attingente, articulo primo capite nonnihil brevior, secundo primo multo brevior, tertio secundo nonnihil longior, quarto secundo subaeque longo. Pronotum longius quam latius, capite multo longius, a basi ad apicem leviter angustatum, lateribus rectum, immarginatum, sat longe ante medium impressione transversa percurrente in duos lobos divisum, collari latiusculo sed parum distincto instructum, margine apicali et basali ante scutellum subrectis, angulis humeralibus non eminentibus, sed in nodulum subcompressum allevatis, lobo postico leviter, antico levissime declivi, illo hoc fere duplo longiore, nonnihil intra angulos laterales tuberculo parvo obtuso praedito. Scutellum sat multo longius quam latius. Elytra abdomine paullo breviora, commissura clavi scutello fere aequae longa, corio extus medium membranae attingente, margine ejus apicali suturae clavi aequilongo, recto, ante angulum apicalem haud sinuato. Meso- et metasternum haud sulcata; orificia breviter, parum distincta; angulus

posticus metapleurae parum productus, vix acutus. Abdomen elytris paullo latius, subtus transversim fortiter convexum, angulis apicalibus segmentorum quinti et sexti prominulis, spiraculis a margine laterali nonnihil remotis, a margine apicali quam a basali multo longius distantibus, segmento sexto ventris feminae in dimidio basali plica obtusissima sinuata instructo, pone plicam integro, margine apicali intra angulos laterales sinuato, inter hos sinus ultra angulos laterales rotundato-producto, sed parte hac producta medio sat profunde angulato-sinuata, segmento genitali ventrali primo feminae medio maximam partem sinus medii segmenti sexti ventris opplente, postice recto, segmento genitali ventrali secundo postice rectangulatim sinuato, segmento genitali dorsali primo feminae postice medio recto, secundo postice late leviter subangulato-sinuato. Pedes breviusculi, a lateribus pectoris quam inter se magis distantes, femoribus omnibus graciliusculis, subtus ante apicem spinigeris, posticis medium ventris attingentibus, tibiis supra teretibus, anticis femoribus nonnihil brevioribus, posterioribus his aequae longis, articulo primo tarsorum posticorum ceteris duobus junctis paullo longiore.

Procamp tus segrex n. sp.

Opacus, glaber, fusco-testaceus, vittis duabus diffusis pronoti in lobo antico in unam confluentibus, fascia apicali segmentorum trium ultimorum connexivi, vitta media angulisque apicalibus segmentorum genitalium dorsalium feminae fuscis, macula minuscula ad marginem apicalem interiorem corii et vittula hujus marginis paulo ante angulum apicalem exteriorem albo-testaceis, membrana et maculis parvis quattuor intralateralibus ventris nigris, una harum postmediana segmenti secundi et tertii, una basali segmenti tertii et quarti; dense perminute concoloriter punctulatus, punctura pleurarum nonnihil fortiore; antennae, rostrum pedesque fusco-testacea, articulo quarto illarum fusconigro, in parte basali annulo latiusculo flavo-testaceo praedito, tibiis apice et articulo tertio tarsorum fuscis. Caput lobo postico pronoti subaeque longum. Pronotum latitudine sua quarta parte longius. Elytra (♀) basin segmenti genitalis dorsalis primi paullum superantia. Femora antica uni-vel bispinosa, posteriora trispinosa, spina media longiore. Long. ♀ 12,5 mm.

Mindanao (Davao, C. F. Baker). — Mus. Helsingfors.

A single specimen without a duplicate number.

III. A new species of *Vilga* Stal from Argentina.

Vilga Penningtoni n. sp.

Fusco-testacea, parte apicali pronoti nigricante, maculis duabus minusculis prope marginem apicalem interiorem corii nigris, membrana cinerea, venis ejus nigricantibus, ventre ferrugineo, vittis utrinque duabus sublateralibus nigris passim interruptis praedito, limbo apicali segmentorum quattuor ultimum fusciscente; antennae fusco-testaceae, articulo tertio apice et quarto toto fusco-nigris; rostrum nigrum; pedes fuscis, femoribus flavotestaceo-variegatis, tibiis (annulo interrupto basali et summo apice exceptis) pallide flavo-testaceis. Caput pronoto subaeque longum, parce et minute granulatum, antennis dimidio corpore paullo longioribus, articulis tribus primis brevissime setulosis, primo sat fortiter incrassato, non spinuloso, secundo et tertio quam primo multo gracilioribus, secundo dimidio primi paullo longiore, tertio primo paullo longiore, apice capitulato-incrassato, quarto secundo aequae longo, late fusiformi, primo subaeque lato, rostro coxas medias vix attingente. Pronotum disco spinulis destitutum, vix granulatum, ante medium modice declive, marginibus lateralibus arcuato-sinuatis, parce irregulariter minute denticulatis, angulis lateralibus rectis, nonnihil prominulis, apice spinula brevissima armatis. Elytra apicem abdominis attingentia. Abdomen pronoto latius, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, eroso-undulatis, angulis apicalibus segmentorum breviter dentato-prominulis. Femora subtus parce et sat obsolete spinulosa, spinula una anticorum et posticorum distinctiore. Long. ♀ 7,4 mm.

Rio de la Plata. — Coll. mea.

Allied to *V. spinosula* Mont., but readily distinguished by the thicker first antennal joint, the laterally sinuate, anteriorly more declivous pronotum, the smaller spine of the pronotal lateral angles, and the quite different coloration.

V. Penningtoni has very little resemblance to *V. Westwoodi* Kol. (*acanthion* Dall.), which Pennington*) records from northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

*) Lista de los Hemipteros Heteropteros de la Republica Argentina, Buenos Aires 1920—1921. Several Argentine genera and species have been omitted in this paper. Pennington's work and the four new species described therein have, as so many others published after 1913, been overlooked in the Zoological Record. Few German and almost no Austrian journals published during and after the war seem to have reached London as yet.