

A NEW GEOCORIS FROM ILLINOIS.**(Hemiptera, Lygaeidae.)**

BY H. G. BARBER, Roselle, N. J.

***Geocoris frisoni* n. sp.**

Brachypterous. Pale ochro-cinereous, profusely and rather evenly punctate with fusco-ferrugineous. Head very finely wrinkled, fusco-ferrugineous with the anterior area, two longitudinal ridges of the tylus, a small quadrate spot at the base of this, orbits of the eyes and a short oblique, intra-orbital, calloused streak, yellowish; beneath pale ferrugineous with a pale yellow, oblique, intra-orbital line. Antennae pale yellow with the first three segments below and more or less of the bases of these above, infuscated; the terminal segment fuscous. Pronotum almost twice as wide as long, rather flat; the lateral margins parallel, anterior angles back of the eyes, abruptly, obtusely angulated; evenly and rather closely punctate with fusco-ferrugineous to the extreme anterior and lateral margins; very narrowly impunctate along posterior margin; anteriorly with a faint, calloused, median, pale yellow streak separating the two transverse, orbicular, smooth callosities. Scutellum concolorous, as wide as long and equaling the length of the pronotum; closely and evenly punctate on either side of a delicate, median, calloused streak; basal area more sparsely punctate. Hemelytra concolorous, very little wider across these than the diameter of the pronotum; rather evenly and closely punctate all over with fusco-ferrugineous except very narrowly along costal margins which are lightly recurved along basal half of the corium, the apex of which reaches to the middle of the fifth connexival segment. Membrane clear, much abbreviated, its extent being about one half the length of the fifth tergal segment. Dorsum abdominis fusco-ferrugineous with the connexivum pale yellow. Pleura pale yellow, very finely and closely punctate with ferrugineous; anterior margin of the prosternum and regions of the acetabula, smooth. Legs pale yellow; femora faintly flecked with ferrugineous. Venter more or less infuscated laterally. Length 3.15 mm. Head L. .55, W. .725; pronotum L. .66 W. 1.10; scutellum L. .66, W. .66. Described from 30 specimens. Holotype: Male, Havana, Ill., Devil's Hole, Aug. 30, 1917. Allotype, same locality Aug. 15, 1907. Paratypes: Males 7 from Arenzville, Ill., bluff sand, Aug. 14, 1913; 5 from Havana, Ill., Devil's Hole, Sept. 28, 1913, and 1 Sept.

11, 1910; females—1 Bishop, Ill., June 22, 1906; 2 same locality Aug. 13, 1907; 2 Meredosia, Ill., sand pit, Aug. 22, 1917; 8 Arenzville, Ill., bluff sand, Aug. 14, 1913; 2 Havana, Ill., Devil's Hole, Sept. 28, 1917; 1 nymph Devil's Neck, Ill., June 7, 1905. (Holotype, allotype and paratypes in the collection of the Illinois State Natural History Museum. Paratypes in the author's collection.)

This is a pale arenicolous species found along the Illinois River and some of its tributaries. So far only brachypterous forms are known. Some specimens are darker colored, with the head above and below, the antennae, scutellum, pleura, venter and the legs more or less infuscated. Sometimes the pronotum has a broad fuscous vitta on either side of the middle line. From its closest ally *G. uliginosus* and its varieties *G. frisoni* differs, besides in color, in the more parallel sidedness of the pronotum, the relatively narrower width across the hemielytra, the more even and closer punctation on the corium and pronotum with no smooth area on the disk of the former. This species is named in honor of Doctor T. H. Frison, Systematic Entomologist and Curator of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

NOTE ON COLLECTING *ELEODES HISPILABRIS* NUPTA SAY.

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The set of twenty-four specimens of *Eleodes hispilabris nupta* Say referred to by Doctor Frank E. Blaisdell in the *Proceedings of the California Academy of Science*, Fourth Series, Vol. XIV, No. 16, pp. 384 (September 18, 1925), was collected in a rather interesting way between eight and eleven o'clock the evening of April 13, 1925. The writer had stopped for the night in the Medora Sand-hills in the hope of obtaining a few mice from this interesting region and also to spend an evening collecting insects with a gas light. Accordingly small wooden mouse traps were set at promising burrows scattered among the sand dunes. All of the traps were baited with a pinch of dry oatmeal. In the hope of increasing the catch we visited each trap twice during the evening. Almost without exception two specimens of the beetles were taken at each trap and sometimes three. In every case the beetles were devouring the oatmeal as though they were starved.

The trip was a failure as far as mice were concerned, but we did secure in a rather unique way a nice series of beetles new to the Snow Entomological collection.



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