

III. *Undescribed Genera and Species belonging to the Rhynchotal Family Pentatomidæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Read March 7th, 1900.]

PLATE II.

WITH three exceptions the type specimens of all the genera and species here described are to be found in the British Museum; and with two exceptions they are all represented in that collection. Much—perhaps overmuch—is often said as to the number of genera proposed in the Family Pentatomidæ, but this opinion usually subsides when a knowledge of that family *as a whole* is acquired. Compared with any well-worked group of other insects—such as the Longicornia in Coleoptera, the generic subdivision will not be found excessive.

PENTATOMIDÆ.

Subfamily DISCOCEPHALINÆ.

TRINCAVELLIUS, gen. nov.

Body broad, ovate, more than half as broad as long. Head large, broad, rounded in front, very distinctly and bluntly toothed in front of eyes, beyond which it is moderately concavely sinuate; lobes about equal in length. Rostrum reaching the basal segment of the abdomen, second joint longest. Antennæ five-jointed, first joint short—not nearly reaching apex of head, second a little longer or subequal in length to third, fifth short slightly incrassated. Pronotum much wider than broad, the lateral areas laminately developed, their margins rounded and somewhat eroded, posterior margin truncate at base of scutellum. Scutellum long, reaching the base of the last abdominal segment, subtriangular, moderately gibbous at base, the apex truncate. Corium broad, the lateral margin convexly rounded, distinctly but obtusely angulated a little beyond base; apical margin rounded; membrane very small, not reaching apex of abdomen.

This genus, which to my knowledge has no special affinity with any other, I have placed near *Discocephala*.

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Trincavellius galapagoënsis. (Plate II, fig. 1.)

Sciocoris galapagoënsis. Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 88, n. 1.

Habitat. GALAPAGOS ISLES, Charles Island (W. E. Cookson—Brit. Mus.).

Subfamily *PENTATOMINÆ*.

HALYABBAS, gen. nov.

Body ovate, narrowing to apex, depressed towards head from near base of pronotum. Head large, triangular, almost in a line with the lateral margins of the pronotum, lateral lobes very broad at base, narrowing to apex and meeting a little in front of central lobe; ocelli almost as far from each other as from eyes; rostrum reaching base of abdomen, second joint a little shorter in length than the third; antennæ five-jointed, first joint not nearly reaching the apex of head, second joint a little the longest; third, fourth and fifth subequal in length. Pronotum about twice wider than long, lateral margins obliquely straight, very slightly crenulate near eyes, posterior angles obtusely subprominent, posterior margin truncate. Scutellum broad at base, somewhat suddenly narrowed at about one-third before apex, which is rounded and reaches base of membrane. Corium with the lateral margins obliquely convex, the apical margins convexly rounded. Membrane with numerous longitudinal veins.

This genus, by the shape and size of the head, may be placed in the vicinity of *Menestheus*.

Halyabbas unicolor, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 2.)

Greenish or ochraceous; thickly punctate above, most finely so on corium; antennæ, legs, and rostrum greenish-ochraceous, stigmatal spots black. Sternum coarsely punctate; abdomen very finely punctate.

Long. 16–17 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 9–10 millim.

Habitat. LOMBOK (Everett—Brit. Mus.); SIAM (Brit. Mus.).

DORPIUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, subovate, underneath moderately convex. Head ovate, lateral margins laminate, slightly recurved upwardly, lateral lobes a little longer than the central. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ. Antennæ with the third joint very short, not much more than half the length of second joint. Pronotum with the lateral margins convexly laminate, slightly recurved upwardly,

anterior angles acute. Other characters as in *Dymantis*, to which the genus is allied.

This genus is proposed for the reception of two closely-allied species, one belonging to the Ethiopian and the other to the Oriental Region.

Dorpius typicus, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 3.)

Ochraceous, very coarsely and darkly punctate; a central linear fascia to head, lateral margins to pronotum, basal lateral margins to corium, four transverse spots on anterior disk of pronotum and three longitudinal fasciæ to scutellum—one central and two lateral—paler in hue. Membrane pale greyish-brown, minutely speckled with darker brown. Corium with a somewhat indistinct discal longitudinal fascia of dark punctures. Body beneath and legs a little paler than above. Antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous, fourth and fifth fuscous with their bases narrowly ochraceous. First and third joints of the antennæ subequal in length, fourth and fifth joints longest and subequal.

Long. 12 millim.

Habitat. CONGO (Coll. Dist.).

Dorpius indicus, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 4.)

Very closely allied to the preceding—African species—but smaller, scutellum more narrowed posteriorly, colour paler, the punctuation being much less dark. Antennæ both in colour and relative length of joints same as in *D. typicus*.

Long. 10 millim.

Habitat. INDIA, Punjab (Lt. C. Harford — Brit. Mus.), Sind (Coll. Dist.).

Beyond the difference in the shape of the scutellum combined with the more ephemeral characters of smaller size and paler coloration, this species does not differ from the African type of the genus.

Ochrophara montana, sp. n.

Ochraceous, somewhat thickly and more darkly punctate; lateral margins of the corium, apex of scutellum and a faint or broken central fascia to same, body beneath, legs, rostrum, and antennæ pale ochraceous; fourth and fifth joints of antennæ reddish-ochraceous.

Body elongate; second joint of antennæ shorter than the third, third and fifth subequal in length, fourth a little longest. Lateral

lobes of the head coarsely punctate, central lobe more sparingly punctate, a space before the eyes and at base, levigate. Pronotum coarsely but somewhat sparingly punctate, with a narrow central levigate impression, posterior angles obtusely subprominent. Scutellum with a small slightly-raised levigate callosity near each basal angle; basal area somewhat transversely rugulose. Membrane gale greyish.

Long. 12-13 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Habitat. INDIA, Naga Hills (Chennell—Coll. Dist.); BURMA, Tavoy (Coll. Dist.), Karen Hills (Doherty—Coll. Dist.). Specimen without locality (Brit. Mus.).

A species slightly aberrant from the usual form of the genus, by its elongate body, the central lobe about reaching the apex of the head, and the more slender scutellum. In other respects it conforms to *Ochrophara*, the type of which I have, by the courtesy of Dr. Aurivillius, been able to examine. This species, however, is of the most extraordinary variability, not only as regards markings, which are not abnormal, but exhibiting a plastic mobility in structure which is very unusual. In a series collected for me by Mr. Doherty on the Karen Hills there is a specimen in which the anterior apices of the posterior pronotal angles are produced in acute spines directed forwardly and somewhat upwardly. This might be taken to denote a distinct species did not the series contain three specimens in which this spine is developed on *one side of the pronotum only*—left side in two specimens, and right side in the third.

In most of the Karen Hills' specimens the colour is a little more pronounced than in those from the Naga Hills and Tavoy; in particular the dark punctuation on the scutellum is accentuated, especially at base and on each side a little before apex.

PARODIUS, gen. nov.

Head about as broad as long; lateral margins distinctly sinuate, lateral lobes a little longer than the central but not meeting in front, broad, subfoliaceous, their margins upwardly recurved; antennæ finely hirsute with the second joint a little longer or subequal in length to the third, fourth joint longest, basal joint almost reaching apex of head. Pronotum with the anterior angles toothed, the lateral margins obliquely subtruncate, posterior angles

subprominent. Scutellum moderately broad, the apex rounded. Corium with the lateral margins convex; membrane with a few strong longitudinal veins, transverse veins few or absent. Pro- and mesosternum moderately centrally lineately carinated. Rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ, second joint longest.

I have placed this genus near *Odius*, Stål, which it resembles in the shape of the pronotum and other characters; it differs from that genus by the less elongate body, broader head and scutellum, etc.

Parodius typicus, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 5.)

Ochraceous, thickly and darkly punctate, the punctures most numerous on the head and pronotum, and scarcer on the scutellum and corium; scutellum with the base and a central fascia distinctly paler and less punctate. Connexivum ochraceous, darkly punctate, more or less marked with piceous at the abdominal segmental angles. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, sparingly and darkly punctate, central spots to pro-, meso-, and metasternum, a large central spot to abdomen which is broad at base and narrowed to apical segment, and a subannulation to femora near their apices, piceous.

Antennæ ochraceous, second joint a little longer than the third, fourth joint longer than fifth, both joints darker and with their bases paler.

Long. 10 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Max. lat. abd. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Habitat. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Isabella, North Luzon (Brit. Mus.).

Parodius mouhoti, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 6.)

Ochraceous, very thickly and darkly punctate; extreme anterior and posterior angles of pronotum, and the apex of the scutellum pale ochraceous. Body beneath piceous; legs, rostrum, apical margin of head beneath, and antennæ ochraceous; abdomen above piceous, the apical segment ochraceous, punctured and tinged with piceous. Antennæ ochraceous, second and third joints subequal in length, fourth joint longer than fifth, fifth joint with its apical half infuscated.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Exp. pronot. ang. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Max. lat. abd. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Habitat. CAMBODIA (Mouhot—Brit. Mus.).

Tropicorypha signata, sp. n.

Ochraceous, somewhat sparsely but coarsely and darkly punctate; eyes, two small central discal spots to pronotum, a spot in each basal angle of the scutellum, basal lateral margins of corium, and the apical margins and apex of the scutellum, piceous; connexivum brownish-ochraceous, immaculate, but coarsely punctate. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; sternum and head coarsely and darkly punctate, abdomen darkly punctate at base, and with a lateral fascia of dark punctures on each disk; spiracles black. Rostrum reaching posterior coxæ, its apex black.

Antennæ with the basal joint reaching apex of head (remaining joints mutilated). Abdomen extending beyond the corium from about half its length to apex; connexivum slightly recurved; corium with the claval margin and a submarginal discal line, levigate.

Long. 14 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Habitat. SOUTH AFRICA (*sic*) (Brit. Mus.).

Tolumnia immaculata, sp. n.

Brassy-ferruginous, thickly and coarsely punctate; body beneath and legs ochraceous, coarsely and darkly punctate, a large central piceous spot to mesosternum, and a very dark castaneous broad irregular central fascia to abdomen; legs punctured with brownish, femora with two larger brownish spots beneath a little before apex. Antennæ ochraceous, fourth and fifth joints and the apex of the third piceous, bases of fourth and fifth joints ochraceous.

Head long and narrow; second joint of antennæ a little longer than the third, fourth and fifth subequal in length.

Var.—Colour above ochraceous; the head, anterior area of pronotum, and sometimes apex of scutellum only, brassy-ferruginous.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 5 – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Habitat. CEYLON (E. E. Green—Brit. Mus.; G. Lewis—Coll. Dist.); INDIA, Nilgiri Hills (Sir G. F. Hampson—Coll. Dist.), Kotagira (Atkinson Coll.—Brit. Mus.).

This species is allied to *T. latipes*, Dall., and is separated by its narrower and more attenuated head; the absence of spots to the scutellum and the fasciate abdomen beneath also serve to distinguish it.

Caura polluta, sp. n.

Above dark olivaceous-green; lateral margins of pronotum, anterior-lateral margins of corium, connexivum, and apex of scutellum, sanguineous. Body beneath ochraceous; a double row of

spots on each lateral area of sternum, abdominal incisures, and transverse elongate stigmatal spots, black. Legs and rostrum reddish-ochraceous, apex of rostrum black. Antennæ with the first and second joints reddish-ochraceous, third and fourth joints piceous—the base of the third joint reddish-ochraceous, fifth joint piceous with its basal half ochraceous. Membrane brownish-black.

Second joint of antennæ much shorter than third; head with the margins of the central lobe deeply depressed and piceous. Above coarsely punctate and subrugulose, apex of scutellum finely and obscurely punctate; pronotum with two linear rows of black punctures near anterior margin.

Long. 13 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 8 millim.

Habitat. ANGOLA (Brit. Mus.).

Stenozygum miniatulum, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 7.)

Dark indigo-blue; head with a central basal spot, a transverse spot in front of eyes, and a frontal elongate spot on each lateral lobe, ochraceous; pronotum with the anterior margin and the posterior margins of the humeral angles—narrowly—the lateral margins, a broad central longitudinal fascia, and a small transverse spot on disk—sometimes absent—ochraceous, the anterior half of the central fascia and the lateral margins tinged with reddish; scutellum with a large reddish-ochraceous spot near each basal angle, and with a central longitudinal ochraceous fascia which broadens into a large quadrate spot before apex and then lineately continued to apex which is also ochraceous; corium with the basal lateral margin, an oblique spot on disk, and a large transverse spot near apex, ochraceous—the last tinged with reddish. Connexivum alternately ochraceous and black. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; tibiæ, tarsi, apices of femora, rostrum, and lateral spots to sternum and abdomen dark indigo-blue.

Body elongate, moderately compressed, pronotum and scutellum with scattered coarse punctures; corium thickly punctate; membrane a little longer than abdomen, brassy-black with its apical margin pale fuscous. Second joint of antennæ much shorter than the third, third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length.

Long. 7 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 4 millim.

Habitat. NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA, Cassini Island and Queen's Islet (J. J. Walker—Brit. Mus.).

Dismegistus funebris, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 8.)

Black; lateral and posterior margins of pronotum, basal half of

lateral margin to corium, lateral margins of sternum, and abdominal margins above and beneath ochraceous.

Antennæ with the second and third joints subequal in length and a little shorter than the fourth and fifth which are also subequal, fourth joint moderately incrassate. Pronotum thickly punctate, the margins more sparingly so. Scutellum thickly and finely punctate and faintly transversely wrinkled; corium thickly and more coarsely punctate.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Max. exp. 4 millim.

Habitat. EAST AFRICA, Kilimanjaro Mt., 10 to 14,000 feet (Sir H. H. Johnstone—Brit. Mus.).

Distinguished from *D. fimbriatus*, Thunb., by the different relative lengths of the second and third joints of the antennæ, the concolorous inner and apical margins to the corium, etc.

Genus HOPLISTODERA.

Hoplistodera recurva, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 9.)

Ochraceous, coarsely, sparingly, and darkly punctate. Head with some basal castaneous spots. Pronotum with two anterior discal subfoveate transverse spots, a central submarginal spot, and a spot at base of posteriorly produced angles castaneous. Scutellum paler ochraceous on basal half where there are four castaneous fasciæ, two central and one near each lateral margin. Membrane pale obscure hyaline. Body beneath ochraceous, sternum sparingly coarsely and darkly punctate; prosternum centrally castaneous, meso- and metasternum more or less suffused with castaneous; abdomen with a longitudinal fascia of dark punctures on each lateral discal area. Antennæ pale castaneous.

The pronotal posterior angles are well produced, moderately recurved with their apices acute.

Long. 8 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Habitat. INDIA, Chakrata—North-West Provinces. (Anderson Coll.—Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *H. virescens*, Dall., but differing by the more laminate, recurved and acutely-spined pronotal angles, somewhat larger size, etc.

Nezara æthiops, sp. n.

Above purplish-black; basal lateral margin of corium and apex of scutellum paler; a small levigate greyish spot near each basal angle

of the scutellum ; connexivum pale brownish-ochraceous with the lateral posterior segmental angles black ; antennæ pale greenish, the fourth and fifth joints reddish-ochraceous ; abdomen beneath pale ochraceous ; head beneath, sternum, legs, and sublateral margins to abdomen pale greenish ; tarsi and rostrum ochraceous, rostrum streaked with piceous and its apex of the same colour.

Shape and structure of *N. chloris*, Westw. Second joint of antennæ a little the longest, third shortest, fourth and fifth joints subequal in length ; body above thickly and coarsely punctate, the pronotum and scutellum rugulose ; extreme basal lateral margin of corium and apical margin of scutellum impunctate ; a small but distinct levigate nodule near each posterior angle of pronotum ; sternum coarsely punctate, abdomen sparsely punctate on disk, much more thickly punctate on the lateral areas.

Long. 11–12 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 6–6½ millim.

Habitat. Tangan Nyasa, near Lake Tanganika (W. H. Nutt—Brit. Mus.).

Plautia splendens, sp. n.

Bright shining olivaceous-green ; corium dark purplish with the lateral margin broadly olivaceous-green ; apex of scutellum pale bluish-green ; membrane bronzy, its apical margin hyaline. Body beneath and legs bright olivaceous-green ; rostrum paler its apex piceous. Antennæ ochraceous, the basal joint green.

Antennæ with the second joint a little longer than the first ; third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length. Pronotum and scutellum coarsely punctate, corium more thickly and finely punctate ; apex of scutellum finely punctate.

Long. 10 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 5½ millim.

Habitat. JAPAN (Brit. Mus.).

A smaller, more elongate and differently-coloured species to *P. stali*, Scott, the other at present known species from Japan.

Menida atkinsoni, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 10.)

Black ; a central discal, quadrate spot to pronotum, a large oblique spot near each basal angle of scutellum, apical margin of scutellum, lateral margins—narrow—to pronotum and corium, legs, abdominal spine, and a broken lateral lineate margin to abdomen, ochraceous. Antennæ ochraceous, basal and third joints somewhat infuscated, fourth and fifth joints mutilated.

Above thickly and coarsely punctate excepting on the ochraceous markings which are almost impunctate.

Allied to *M. varipennis*, Westw., from which it differs by the different markings, and the broader scutellum which is much less narrowed apically with its apex more broadly convex:

Long. 6 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 4 millim.

Habitat. NORTH INDIA, Mungphu (Atkinson Coll.—Brit. Mus.).

Rhynchocoris alatus, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 12.)

Above pale greenish, thickly and coarsely punctate. Lateral lobes of head and apical half of central lobe reddish-ochraceous; margins of posterior portion of central lobe, blackish. Antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous, black beneath, second and third joints black, —remainder mutilated. Basal lateral margins of the corium reddish-ochraceous. Connexivum ochraceous with the segmental angles black. Membrane bronzy-brown. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, with a greenish tint; tarsi fuscous.

Second joint of the antennæ distinctly shorter than the third, central lobe reaching apex of head which is rounded; lateral angles of the pronotum very strongly and robustly produced with their apices acute, the punctures on these produced angles are coarse and black. Rostrum not quite reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black.

Long. 15 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 13 millim.

Habitat. INDIA, Naga Hills (Doherty—Coll. Dist.).

This species, like *R. plagiatus* of Walk., belongs to a section of the genus in which the central lobe of the head is as long as the lateral lobes.

Vitellus orientalis, sp. n. (Plate II, fig. 11.)

Green or ochraceous, the latter colour probably indicating faded specimens. Abdomen above indigo-blue, connexivum ochraceous. Membrane pale fuscous but reflecting the dark colour of the abdomen beneath it. Body beneath concolorous, the segmental incisures and linear stigmatal spots usually much darker or piceous; lateral posterior segmental apices narrowly piceous. Antennæ black, the basal joint ochraceous.

Second joint of antennæ a little shorter than the third; head somewhat transversely wrinkled; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral angles produced into prominent robust acute spines their apices slightly recurved; scutellum and corium coarsely punctate; basal lateral margin of corium sanguineous; apical angles of sixth abdominal segment strongly spinously produced.

Long. 14–15 millim. Exp. pronot. ang. 10–12 millim.

Habitat. INDIA, Utakamand (Atkinson Coll.—Brit. Mus.), Nilgiri Hills (Hampson—Coll. Dist.).

FERNELIUS, gen. nov.

Subovate. Head broad, anteriorly rounded but cleft at apex where the central lobe is a little shorter than the lateral lobes, the margins of which are reflexed. Antennæ with the second joint shorter than the third or fourth,—fifth mutilated. Pronotum with the anterior angles dentate, the posterior angles obtusely subprominent, lateral margins oblique very slightly sinuate. Abdomen broader than the pronotum. Rostrum reaching the second abdominal segment; second joint shorter than the third.

Other characters generally as in *Agathocles*, Stål, from which it differs by the length and proportion of the joints of the rostrum; the more elongate and less apically cleft head, etc.

Fernelius indicus, sp. n.

Above castaneous-brown, somewhat irrorated with ochraceous, the corium with a more or less distinct small ochraceous spot on apical area, and a small spot of the same colour in each basal angle of the scutellum; abdomen above reddish-ochraceous; connexivum ochraceous spotted with black at the incisures. Body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, apices of femora, apex of rostrum, elongate spots to sternum, stigmatal spots to abdomen and elongate waved spots between same, lateral marginal spots as above, and a spot on apical segment, black.

Head and corium thickly and coarsely punctate, pronotum and scutellum more coarsely punctate and rugulose. Head with the central lobe ochraceous, the margins of the lateral lobes distinctly blackish. Anterior margin and anterior-lateral margins of the pronotum narrowly ochraceous. Antennæ with the second joint shorter than the third and fourth joints which are subequal in length.

Long. 18 millim. Exp. pronot. angl. 9 millim.

Habitat. INDIA, Mungphu in Sikkim; BURMA, Rangoon (Atkinson Coll.—Brit. Mus.).

Synonymical Notes.

Enopia punctaria.

Pentatoma punctaria, Stål, Eug. resa., Ins., p. 226 (1859).
Sciocoris odiosus, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1881, p. 86.

Habitat. Montevideo.

Antestia variegata.

Cimex variegatus, Thunb., Nov. Ins. Spec., ii., p. 48, t. 2
fig. 62 (1783).

Var. *Pentatoma lineaticollis*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh
1853, p. 220, n. 11.

Ægaleus bechuana, Kirkaldy, Entomologist, xxxiii, p. 78
(1900).

The well-known coffee-pest of Tropical East Africa.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

[See explanation facing the PLATE.]



Distant, William Lucas. 1900. "Undescribed genera and species belonging to the rhynchotal family Pentatomidae." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1900, 163–174.

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