

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF ORSILLINI FROM CHINA

(Hemiptera, Lygæidæ)

BY ROBERT L. USINGER

While studying the species of Lygæidæ allied to *Nysius* it was found necessary to reëxamine the generic classification of the tribe Orsillini. This tribe is world wide in its distribution and is characterized by an inordinate development of genera and species in a few insular areas. Of the mainland genera *Orsillus* has remained isolated as a rather homogeneous western and central Palaearctic group. To this may now be added a very divergent form from the central portion of East China.

Sinorsillus Usinger, n. gen.

Form broad and flattened or subdepressed. Body, excepting area surrounding ostiolar canals, shining and densely clothed with a relatively long, fine, subdepressed, fulvous pubescence. Head, pronotum, and scutellum structurally much as in *Orsillus*. Rostrum very long but not quite reaching to tip of abdomen. Connexivum broadly exposed, immaculate. Femora entirely inermous.

Genotype: *Sinorsillus piliferus* Usinger, n. sp.

Allied to the European and circum-Mediterranean genus *Orsillus* Dallas with which it agrees in its depressed form, porrect and slightly exserted head which is strongly produced in front of the eyes, straight or only slightly rounded costal margins, broadly exposed connexivum, and very long rostrum. In *Orsillus*, however, the front femora are distinctly spined beneath, the connexivum is usually conspicuously alternated, and the body surface is duller and covered with a shorter and less conspicuous pale pubescence.

Sinorsillus piliferus Usinger, n. sp.

Head porrect; scarcely broader, eyes included, than long; produced before the eyes for a distance one and one-half times the length of an eye; tylus broad, depressed before the apex; juga long and prominent, swollen near base of tylus; vertex scarcely elevated and transversely rugose, three times as broad as width of an eye; antenniferous tubercles obliquely directed downward, produced from obsolescent, rounded carinæ along inner margins of eyes anteriorly, the outer apical angles minutely subacute. Eyes small, the head slightly exserted and distinctly constricted behind them. Ocelli over twice as far apart as distance from an ocellus

to inner margin of eye and over three times as far apart as distance to posterior margin. Bucculae scarcely elevated; long but practically disappearing behind level of antenniferous tubercles, defined posteriorly only by the rostral groove. Rostrum very long, extending to posterior margin of fifth visible abdominal segment; the first segment reaching well onto anterior portion of prosternum; proportion of segments one to four as 15:16:16:11. Antennae about as long as distance from apex of head to apex of scutellum; first segment attaining apex of head, robust at least on apical half; second and third slender, but slightly enlarged at apices; fourth enlarged, fusiform; proportion of segments one to four as 5:10:9½:11. Pronotum a little longer than head on median line; one-third broader behind than long; the disk scarcely declivous, subflattened, moderately depressed immediately before and behind callosities and just within humeral angles; callosities moderately, broadly, and roundly elevated; lateral margins, gently, evenly rounded anteriorly and scarcely sinuate before humeral angles; obscurely carinate as seen from the side; posterior margin a little convex before base of scutellum, sublaterally feebly depressed and a little lamellate; anteriorly distinctly, rather densely punctate except on callosities, more finely and sparsely punctate posteriorly except for smooth posterior margin and raised humeral angles. Scutellum over one-third broader than long; disk greatly roughened even on the transverse, subbasal elevation, impunctate apically on longitudinal carina and within apically upturned margins. Hemelytra reaching almost to tip of abdomen, entirely impunctate; commissure of clavus about as long as scutellum; costal margins almost straight, subparallel basally, scarcely dilated behind level of apex of scutellum, and then gently, roundly converging posteriorly thus exposing a considerable portion of connexivum; connexival margins moderately reflexed. Ostiolar canal very long, extending about one-half the distance to outer margin of metapleuron; produced apically as a narrow lobule which is rounded at apex. Posterior margin of metapleuron broadly lamellate, a little reflexed, and sinuate; postero-lateral angle rounded. Femora moderately incrassate, unarmed.

Color fulvous over a great portion of the pronotum, hemelytra, and abdomen with the following dark or fuscous markings: head, except at middle of vertex and on either side beneath; anterior lobe of pronotum surrounding callosities; scutellum except at extreme apex; apex of clavus, especially along commissural margin; apex of second antennal segment and the entire fourth segment; apex of rostrum; entire under surface except for ochraceous acetabula, posterior reflexed margins of metapleura, lateral margins of venter; and apical tarsal segments. Eyes and femora ferrugineous. Corium almost luteous. Membrane subhyaline, partially tinged with a milky-white suffusion.

Length, 6 mm.; width (connexivum), 2.2 mm.

Holotype, male, No. 4674, C. A. S., Ent., collected by Mrs. Dora E. Wright at Mokanshan, Chekiang Province, China, on September 16, 1927.

This species is closest in size and general aspect to *Orsillus reyi* Puton which, however, has a shorter rostrum, strongly spined front femora, flatter pronotal disk, and paler coloration with a suggestion of maculations on the connexivum.

A NEW RACE OF *LYCÆNA MARIPOSA* (Reakirt)

(Lepid. Lycænidae)

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Recently I have had the opportunity of comparing three different series of *Lycæna mariposa* (Reakirt). One series was a typical *mariposa* from Eldorado and Tuolumne counties, California; one from various localities in the Yellowstone National Park, east of the Continental Divide; and the third from the Teton Mountains, Wyoming. The Teton Mountains material agrees very well with the typical insect but the Yellowstone material shows a variation from the typical one. This variation is so constant that I think it can safely be described as a new race. If it should prove later to be a new form, then the new name can be used as a form name.

Lycæna mariposa penroseæ Field, n. race

Male. Upper side: Darker than typical *mariposa* with the same purplish iridescence. The dark borders are much wider than in the typical butterfly. The latter butterfly was described as having vestiges of fulvous anal lunules on the secondaries. There are not even any vestiges of these lunules left in this race. Under side: The grayish brown ground color found in typical *mariposa* on the secondaries and on the apex of primaries is here much darker, being greatly clouded with dark brown and blackish scales.

Female. Upper side: The primaries are quite similar to those of the typical insect except that they are a little darker toward the base of the wing. In the secondaries all of the fulvous spots are entirely clouded over by dark brown, giving a uniform dark brown color to the wings. Under side: Differs from *mariposa mariposa* in the same way that the male differ with the addition that all markings in female *penroseæ* are larger and darker.



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