

TWO UNDESCRIBED TINGIDAE FROM INDIA (HEMIPTERA).

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The present paper contains the descriptions of two new lace-bugs from India. The types are in the Drake Collection, paratypes in collections of both authors.

Dasytingis semota n. sp.

Large, oblong, testaceous with pronotum (hood, collar, paranota and posterior triangular part are testaceous) dark reddish fuscous; some veinlets in paranota, a broad transverse band just in front of middle of costal area and some veinlets in apical part of elytra fuscous to black-fuscous. Legs dark ferrugineous, the tibiae brownish. Head black-fuscous, with spines testaceous. Body beneath brownish fuscous with sterna darker. Rostral laminae, bucculae and most of pleura testaceous. Entire dorsal surface clothed with very short, fleck-like, golden pubescence. Length, 4.10 mm.; width, 2.00 mm.

Head armed with five spines, posterior pair very long, appressed, arising under the fore part of pronotum and extending to front margins of the eyes; median spine much shorter, porrect; anterior pair directed forward with tips touching, a little longer than median. Antennae, moderately long, moderately stout, clothed with very short reclining pale hairs; segments I and II short, moderately incrassate, the latter obconical; III straight, not very slender, three times as long as IV; IV enlarged a little apically, longer than first two conjoined, clothed with longer hairs. Bucculae broad, areolate, contiguous in front. Orifice prominent, with testaceous canal. Hypocostal laminae narrow, composed of a single row of small cells.

Pronotum rather strongly transversely convex, slowly narrowed anteriorly, coarsely punctate, with hind projection areolate (rounded cells), tricarinate; carinae feebly more raised in front, uniseriate, with very small areolae, the areolae becoming obsolete behind; median carina connected in front with median vein of hood, becoming evanescent before reaching apex of hind pronotal process; lateral carinae feebly convex within (almost straight), arising considerably back of hind margin of hood and extending posteriorly to

posterior margin of pronotal process; collar raised, rather broad, areolate, subtruncate in front; hood moderately large, sac-like, inflated; projecting posteriorly and resting on surface of pronotum, not at all extending over basal part of head, wider than thick, nearly twice as long as wide, rounded on top. Paranota moderately wide, a little reflexed, narrow and biseriate in front, widest just in front of humeral angles, there four to five cells deep, the areolae small and somewhat rounded.

Elytra longer and wider than abdomen, at widest part (just behind apex of posterior process) broader than the greatest width across pronotum and paranota; overlapping behind with tips jointly rounded in repose; costal area wide, mostly triseriate (cells smaller) quadriseriate and dark fuscous in band, the areolae clear (excepting in band), moderately large and irregular in arrangement; subcostal area wide, narrower than costal, triseriate, the areolae rounded; discoidal area extending a little beyond the middle of elytra, with hind margin oblique and straight, widest opposite apex of hind pronotal process, there six or seven cells deep, the areolets about the same size as in subcostal; sutural area more widely areolate, with veinlets more or less infusate and areolate embrowned. Wings nearly as long as elytra, dark fuscous. Female unknown.

Type (male) and 1 *paratype* (male), Karikal, South India, July 15, 1945, P. S. Nathan.

Very similar in general appearance to *Dasytingis rudis* Drake from India, but separated at once from it by the widely explanate paranota just in front of humeral angles. In *rudis* the paranota are almost entirely biseriate and not abruptly widened behind.

Tanytingis assamana n. sp.

Large, very broad, brownish testaceous with reddish fuscous or ferrugineous pronotum; elytra with very broad subbasal and narrower oblique apical bands (including areolae) dark fuscous, also some areolae in basal part of costal area infusate; paranota brownish; head black with spines brown. Body beneath fuscous-black, somewhat shining. Legs testaceous with tarsi brownish. Antennae testaceous, with basal segment and sometimes also second brown, apical half of last segment black. Length, 4.40 mm.; width, 2.55 mm.

Head with four spines; hind pair longer, appressed, scarcely attaining front margin of eyes. Bucculae broad, rather short, areolate, contiguous in front. Legs slender, indistinctly pilose. Ros-

trum brown, darker apically, barely attaining middle of mesosternum. Rostral channel wide, the laminae low, uniseriate, blackish and very low behind. Orifice indistinct. Antennae moderately long, moderately stout, indistinctly setose; segment I short, thicker and nearly twice as long as II, the latter obconical; III moderately long, slightly more than twice as long as IV (102: 48); IV longer than the first two conjoined, feebly enlarged, slightly bent.

Pronotum moderately transversely convex; slowly narrowed anteriorly, very coarsely punctate, tricarinate, carinae distinct but without areolae; median carina more elevated than lateral pair, becoming indistinct a little before apex of hind pronotal process; lateral carinae very low, parallel, not present on posterior process; calli impressed, black; collar moderately raised, areolate, truncate in front, without any indication of a hood; paranota moderately wide, feebly reflexed, triseriate in front, biseriate behind, subangulately produced in front, with outer margin nearly straight, the areolae small and rounded. Elytra very broad, almost subquadrate, strongly abruptly widened at base, much wider than pronotum including paranota, with outer marginal vein very stout, apically wide and obliquely narrowed inwardly on hind margin; costal area very wide, with areolae variable in size and not arranged in definite rows, with areolae on basal two-fifths (including subbasal band) smaller, five or six inches deep in widest part; subcostal area very narrow, biseriate, the areolae very small, rounded; discoidal area elongate, strongly narrowed at both ends, with outer boundary more sinuate than inner, widest near middle, there four cells deep, the cells not very small; sutural area with cells slightly larger than in discoidal area. Hypocostal laminae very narrow, uniseriate. Wings a little shorter than elytra.

Type (male), *allotype* (female) and 2 *paratypes*, Shillong, Assam, India, Jai K. Uniyal. May 22, 1945.

Separated without any difficulty from *T. takakashi* Drake by the smaller size, much wider paranota, much narrower subcostal area and tricarinate paranota. In *takakashi* the pronotum is more strongly convex and unicarinate, paranota very narrow and uniseriate, and the subcostal area very wide and six areolae deep in widest part. In both species the posterior pronotal process is abbreviated apically with the apex broad and somewhat roundly excavated.



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