Notables on Some Injurious African Rhynchota.

By W. L. Distant.

Family Lygaeidae.

Oxycarenus amygdali, sp. nov. (fig. 1).

♂. Colour piceous, with dense light earthy-brown scaling, usually with a very variable and often indistinct mottling of greyish and blackish scales; the thorax with three indistinct paler stripes.

Head very convex, separated from the rostrum by a broad, shallow impression, the finely rugose sculpturing quite hidden by the scaling; forehead evidently narrower than the rostrum and with no central fovea. Rostrum stout, about three-fourths the length of the prothorax, almost straight and parallel-sided; a broad groove running backwards on each side from the scrobe to the eye, so that the central dorsal area is left as a broad parallel-sided ridge with a shallow impression in the middle; the genae broadly impressed below the scrobe. Antennae with the scape rather slender and gradually clavate, clothed with dense scaling and appressed setae; the funicle with joint 2 very slightly longer than 1. Prothorax evidently broader than long, especially in the ♀, the greatest width behind the middle, the sides strongly rounded, with a broad shallow constriction at the apex, which is much narrower than the base, the dorsal apical margin straight, the ocular lobes slight and with very short vibrissae.

Length, 4.4 mm. Transvaal: Amersfoort (Claude Fuller).

This species is reported as infesting the leaves of the peach. I have previously described another and somewhat allied species (O. exitiosus, Dist., "Entomologist," 1905, p. 169) from near Cape Town, which was also recorded as "injurious to peach." As there are now three allied species, the following synopsis may be useful: —

Pronotum with the anterior lobe black, the posterior lobe sanguineous: Corium red; abdomen beneath sanguineous, the apex black. O. annulipes, Germ.*

Corium red, the lateral margins lutescent; abdomen beneath sanguineous, the apex and lateral margins black. O. exitiosus, Dist.

Corium pale grey hyaline. O. amygdali, Dist.

Arocatus continctus, Dist. (fig. 2).


* These characters are taken from Germar's description. I have not seen the species.
the thorax and at the base of intervals 8 and 9 on the elytra, as well as by the fact that
the upper surface is set with very long, erect, slender setae.

Mr. Claude Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Division of Entomology, Pretoria, states
that the adults of this weevil were found attacking the leaves of maize.

Hyperoides, gen. nov.

Head rather deeply sunk in the thorax, the forehead as broad as the base of the
rostrum; eyes entirely lateral, elongate and coarsely faceted; head and rostrum
together as long as the prothorax. Rostrum stout and very slightly widened apically,
the apex entire; the mouth-parts as in Hypera; the scrobes only slightly oblique,
widening behind and vanishing some distance before the eyes. Antennae with the
scape extending well beyond the anterior margin of the eye, slender at the base and
gradually clavate; the funicle with joints 1 and 2 equal, the former strongly, the latter
slightly clavate; joint 3 a little longer than broad, 4–6 equal and as long as broad,
7 strongly transverse. Prothorax with well developed ocular lobes, which almost
cover the eyes when the rostrum is withdrawn and bear conspicuous vibrissae.
Scutellum small, quadrate. Elytra ovate, jointly sinuate at the base, which is not
wider than the base of the prothorax, the shoulders rounded but prominent; the
scales lanceolate and simply pointed at the tip. Legs slender; the tibiae with two
short spines internally at the apex; the hind tarsi with joint 3 very slightly longer
than 2. Venter with the anterior margin of the inter-coxal piece obtusely angulate,
the posterior margin of segment 1 subtruncate, and segment 2 equal to 3 and 4
together.

Other characters as in Hypera.

This genus is nearly allied to Hypera (Phytonomus), which differs in the following
points:—the eyes are finely faceted; the ocular lobes are feeble and scarcely cover
the eyes at all; the forehead is always narrower than the base of the rostrum; and
the tibiae have only a single internal apical mucro.

Hyperoides fragariae, sp. nov. (fig. 2).

♀. Black or piceous; the head and rostrum with recumbent pale setae; the
prothorax with mingled brown, yellowish and whitish setae, and two rows of pure
white setae down the middle; elytra with dense small greyish brown scales,
variegated posteriorly on intervals 2, 3 and 7 with black and whitish scales,

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