

from his state and a score or more new to his own collection, even though he has been a life-long student. But for definitive results this pile should in each case be watched for a full calendar year. Watchfulness should be relaxed only when the ground is actually frozen hard.

The study of distribution is now becoming of paramount importance in these days of state and local lists. What would be the benefit to science, if fifty observers adopted this search and submitted their records to some leading coleopterist for a symposium? There are plenty of masters who will undertake the identification of doubtful species. A complete list would tell more about distribution than any other project ever undertaken.

About twenty such grass piles have already been started. If interested or desiring additional information, please write to the editor of the BULLETIN.

A NEW SPECIES OF RHEUMATOBATES BERGR. (HEM., GERRIDÆ).

BY E. BERGROTH.

In my revision of this remarkable genus* four species were described, two of which were known from the Atlantic coast region of the U. S. (New York State to District of Columbia), one from the island of Grenada (Lesser Antilles), and one (a new species) from the Caribbean coast of Guatemala. Thus no species had been found far from the sea, but since that time Mr. W. J. Gerhard, of Chicago, has sent me specimens of *Rh. Rileyi* Bergr. taken by him in Palos Park, Illinois. I think the want of further records of the genus from the interior parts of the United States is merely due to the fact that very few American entomologists (like those of Europe, alas!) taken an interest in the insects of this order. My friend de la Torre Bueno has submitted to my examination numerous specimens of a *Rheumatobates* which proves to be undescribed, and as the descriptions in my revision are detailed, and specimens of the two other North American

* Ohio Naturalist, VIII, pp. 376-382 (1908).

species are in the hands of all the few American hemipterists, it will be sufficient to state little more than the points in which the new species differs from the others.

Rheumatobates trulliger n. sp. Color as in *Rh. tenuipes* Mein., the pale lozenge-shaped spot to the mesonotum of the apterous form being narrower than the pale spot of the pronotum, and the yellow mesosternum being marked with two longitudinal black bands. Mesonotum of the apterous form in both sexes somewhat broader than long.

Male: The spongy fossa of the third antennal joint occupying somewhat less than the apical half of the joint, being distinctly longer than in *Rh. Rileyi*, but shorter than in *Rh. tenuipes*; fourth antennal joint somewhat shorter than third, being conspicuously longer than in *Rh. Rileyi*, but a little shorter than in *Rh. tenuipes*, its spine placed in the basal half, but nearer to the middle than to the base. Legs much as in *Rh. Rileyi*, but with the following differences.

Rh. trulliger:

Middle femora perfectly straight, hairless from the base to near the apex, where there are a few hairs on the inner margin.

Middle tibiae fringed with long straight hairs on the inner side from the base to beyond the middle, then with short straight hairs.

The curved hind femora scarcely or slightly thicker in the middle than at base and apex, with very short and tiny hairs along the whole inner margin.

Hind tibiae on the outer side between the middle and the apex with a distinct spine and the apex filled with a very thick tuft of rather long hairs.

Rh. Rileyi:

Middle femora a little curved, fringed with long hairs along the whole inner margin, the longest hairs being in the middle.

Middle tibiae fringed with short hooked hairs on the inner side from the base to near the middle, slightly more than the apical half hairless.

The curved hind femora conspicuously incrassated in the middle, the inner margin of their basal third densely fringed with rather long hairs.

Hind tibiae on the outer side between the middle and the apex with a minute (sometimes indistinct) tubercle, the space between the tubercle and the apex with very short hairs, not forming a tuft.

Female: At once distinguished from the female of *Rh. Rileyi* by the black-banded mesosternum, but extremely similar to that

sex of *Rh. tenuipes*, from which it differs solely by having the mesonotum a little broader in proportion to its length.

Bainbridge, Georgia (J. C. Bradley).

In the color and venation of the hemelytra the winged form of *Rh. trulliger* does not differ from the two other North American species.

The species occurred at Bainbridge in society with *Rh. tenuipes*, but no specimens of *Rh. Rileyi* were found at that locality.

For the following reasons I think it almost certain that *Rh. trulliger* also occurs near Washington, D. C. Since several years the title-page of the Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington is ornamented with a figure of a macropterous *Rheumatobates* supposed to represent *Rh. Rileyi*. It seems to me that the drawer of this figure has had specimens of both *Rh. Rileyi* and *trulliger* before him. The whole middle legs and the hind femora in that figure are taken from *Rileyi*, but the hind tibiae from a specimen of *trulliger*. I dare say that no specimen of *Rileyi* with hind tibiae like those of said figure can be found in any collection.

TWO NEW NORTH AMERICAN DIPTERA.

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

The types of the two species described herewith are deposited in the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill.

Borborus scriptus, n. sp. Male: Deep black. Head shining, the frons with a velvety black M-shaped mark on the central stripe, on either side of the triangle and the stripes which bear the serial cruciate setulae; upper half of cheeks glossy, the lower half with whitish pruinescence. Mesonotum shining, the disc with slight brownish pruinescence; scutellum concolorous with disc; pleurae highly glossy except on upper and posterior margins. Abdomen subopaque, the surface with slight brownish pruinescence. Legs black, the bases of fore tibiae and their tarsi yellowish. Wings milky white, costal vein yellow, the other veins vitreous. Squamae white. Halteres yellowish white. Hairs and bristles black.



Bergroth, Ernest Evald. 1915. "A new species of Rheumatobates Berg. (Hem., Gerridæ)." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 10, 62–64.

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