

ON SOUTH AFRICAN *TINGIDIDÆ* AND OTHER HETEROPTEROUS RHYNCHOTA.

(Plate VIII.)

By W. L. DISTANT.

Since publishing my first paper on these insects* I have received considerable more material, and am thus able to increase our knowledge of the Ethiopian Tingids. The present communication refers exclusively to South African genera and species, and I hope soon to largely supplement this enumeration. Some generic division has been made, and greater generic division is doubtless still necessary for some of the earlier described species. The described non-Palæarctic species of Africa, excluding also those of Madagascar and the other African islands, I previously enumerated as 26 species distributed in 12 genera, the present paper brings up the list to 40 species contained in 21 genera.

TINGIDIDÆ.

DIVISION CANTACADERARIA.

ULMUS, gen. nov.

Posteriorly broadly ovate; head about as long as pronotum, with two moderately long porrect spines at apex, and with six long erect discal spines arranged in pairs, eyes almost touching anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ slender, apical joint short and thickened; pronotum with the anterior and posterior margins truncate, the

* Ann. South Afr. Mus. ii. p. 237 (1902). I may here revert to the title of that paper "*African Tingididæ*" as of course referring only to the Ethiopian region, in a similar interpretation to Stål's "*Hemiptera Africana*," Shelley's "*Birds of Africa*," &c.

lateral areas moderately amplified, finely and thickly areolate, the margins sinuate, the posterior lateral angles rounded and obtusely prominent, the disk depressed with a central carination not reaching anterior margin; scutellum small, distinctly exposed; elytra discally gibbous, discoidal areas little more than half the length of elytra, elongately ovate, a transverse line between them a little before their middle defining the basal area which is strongly longitudinally centrally carinate, sutural area narrowly ovate with a faint central longitudinal carinate line, subcostal area obliquely depressed, costal area narrow, thickly areolate but with the areolets a little larger than those more closely arranged in the other areas; legs of moderate length, femora a little incrassated, obscurely angularly toothed at apices.

ULMUS TESTUDINEATUS, sp. n. (Pl. VIII., fig. 1 and 1a).

Black, shining; lateral pronotal areas, and the costal area of the elytra with the centres of the areolets greyish-white; elytra with two transversely oblique spots at base, and a transverse spot crossing outer margin of discoidal area and inner margin of subcostal area, greyish-white; tibiae ferruginous; antennae ferruginous, the apical joint black.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria District (Coll. Dist.).

SINALDA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Phatnoma* by the raised transverse lines to the discoidal and subcostal areas of the elytra, but differing by the non-dilated lateral areas of the pronotum, which are more or less convex, not spinously amplified; the elytra are also relatively narrower.

I had intended, at least for the present, to consider the genus now proposed as a section of *Phatnoma*, from which it differs practically by the above characters alone. That method is now rendered inadvisable by the remarks of my vigilant critic Dr. Bergroth, who has stated definitely that three of my species thus treated must be placed in the genus (Oriental according to present knowledge) *Gonycentrum* (*Teleia*, Fieb.). That, however, is an error which the figures should have prevented, for *Gonycentrum* is without the transverse raised lines to the elytra, and thus the foundation of a new genus becomes necessary to prevent the confusion caused by my friend's proposed correction?

I transpose three species from *Phatnoma* to *Sinalda*. The other species, *P. humerale*, Dist., is a typical *Phatnoma*.

SINALDA ÆTHIOPS.

Phatnoma æthiops, Dist., Ann. S. Afr. Mus. ii. p. 239, pl. xv., fig. 14 (1902).

Gonycentrum æthiops, Bergr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. viii. p. 297 (1903).

SINALDA TESTACEA.

Phatnoma testacea, Dist., Ann. S. Afr. Mus. ii. p. 238, pl. xv., fig. 13 (1902).

Gonycentrum testaceum, Bergr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. viii. p. 297 (1903).

SINALDA OBESA.

Phatnoma obesa, Dist., Ann. S. Afr. Mus. ii. p. 239, pl. xv., fig. 16 (1902).

Gonycentrum obesum, Bergr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. viii. p. 297 (1903).

SINALDA ELEGANS, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 2).

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs, brownish-ochraceous; broad anterior and narrow posterior margins to pronotum, elytra, head beneath, and prosternum greyish-white; sutural area and transverse lines to posterior half of subcostal area to elytra, and a broad oblique lateral fascia to prosternum, ochraceous; antennæ pale ochraceous, the apical joint piceous; pronotum tricarinate, the central carination continuous, the other two not extending from base beyond the anterior pale area; lateral margins not angulate, the posterior angles subprominent and broadly rounded; scutellum small, just visible; elytral sutures well defined, subcostal area with distinct transverse raised lines, costal area composed of areolets.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town (C. G. H., March).

SINALDA RETICULATA, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 3).

Brownish-ochraceous; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, body beneath, and femora, fuscous brown; head very thickly granulate, spines robust; antennæ mutilated in specimen described; pronotum with three discal longitudinal carinations, the central one straight, the other two a little curved; elytra with the transverse carinate lines to the discoidal area oblique, numerous, forming three areolets, the upper one of which is centrally divided; transverse line to subcostal area obscure; all the carinate lines and a series of small spots on lateral margin fuscous.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Priska (Purcell, S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.). Allied to *S. ethiops*, Dist., but differing by the more carinate elytra.

SINALDA NEBULOSA, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 4).

Head fuscous, antennæ brownish-ochraceous with the apex fuscous; pronotum brownish-ochraceous, the margins paler, the discal carinæ fuscous; scutellum piceous; elytra dirty stramineous with fuscous mottlings, arranged in spots on the costal area, the raised transverse lines fuscous; body beneath piceous; femora piceous, their apices and the tibiæ luteous, apices of tibiæ and the tarsi fuscous; head above with robust spines, of which the most prominent are one at apex, porrect, one on each side in front of antennæ, also porrect, one on each side behind antennæ and one discal, obliquely erect; pronotum very obscurely punctate, with the lateral areas a little convexly amplified towards the posterior angles, the lateral margin a little upwardly sublunate, the three central carinations very pronounced, a distinct constriction a little before anterior margin; elytra with the discoidal a little wider than the subcostal area; discoidal area with a straight transverse raised line before middle, and two oblique raised lines at apex, subcostal area with three more obscure raised lines.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Grahamstown (Albany and British Mus.).

ASTOLPHOS, gen. nov.

Head long, about as long as pronotum, somewhat longly produced in front of antenniferous tubercles, but not spined at apex, a small spine on each lateral margin in front of eyes, antennæ with the first and second joints minute, together shorter than apical joint; eyes prominent, sessile; pronotum tricarinate, the central carination continuous, the other two indistinct, and not extending beyond anterior area of pronotum, anterior margin profoundly concavely sinuate, the anterior angles porrectly subangulate, distinctly transversely constricted about one-third behind anterior margin, whence the lateral margins are almost straightly oblique to lateral angles which are subprominent and subangulate; posterior margin truncate; scutellum exposed; elytra broad, the areas well defined, in shape and structure much as in *Phatnoma*; rostrum apparently reaching the posterior coxæ, but imperfectly seen in a carded specimen.

Allied to *Phatnoma*, but differing by the large and non-anteriorly spined head, &c.

ASTOLPHOS CAPITATUS, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 5).

Almost uniformly pale castaneous with the exception of pale areolets on costal and apical areas of elytra; head smooth; anterior area of pronotum transversely granulate, remaining area somewhat coarsely punctate; elytra with the claval, discoidal, and subcostal areas somewhat coarsely granulate, the costal area areolate, discoidal wider than subcostal area, both with a few transverse raised lines which are mostly oblique; anterior margin of prosternum narrowly stramineous; antennæ ochraceous, apical joint piceous.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Town (C. G. H., March).

DIVISION SERENTHIARIA.

SERENTHIA PERINGUEYI, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 6).

Head and antennæ black; first joint of antennæ, and the legs, ochraceous; pronotum pale brownish, its anterior margin and posteriorly produced area stramineous, anterior transverse area behind pale anterior margin, and central carination, piceous; elytra very pale dull ochraceous; lateral margins a little darker, extreme lateral edge stramineous; body beneath piceous, head beneath and sternum somewhat greyishly pubescent, anterior and posterior margins of prosternum, ochraceous; antennæ robust; posterior disk of pronotum coarsely punctate; elytra areolate.

Long. 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Town (C. G. H., April 14th); Darling (C. G. H., Nov. 7th); S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

LULLIUS, gen. nov.

Head scarcely produced in front of antenniferous tubercles; antennæ short, two basal joints much thickened, subequal in length, together considerably longer than fourth joint, first joint slightly stouter than second joint, third joint a little stouter at base than apex; pronotum with the anterior margin a little concavely sinuate, lateral margins nearly straight, posterior margin longly, angulately produced, disk tumid, sometimes carinate; elytra moderately deflected on each side, broader, sometimes narrower at apex than at base, costal and apical areas areolate; femora longer than tibiæ; rostrum about reaching posterior coxæ.

Allied to *Serenthia*, but with the femora longer than the tibiæ; lateral marginal areas of the hemelytra strongly depressed, &c.

LULLIUS MAJOR, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 7).

Head, pronotum, excluding produced posterior area, and body beneath black; antennæ, anterior margin of pronotum, and legs ochraceous; posterior pronotal area and elytra pale brownish, the areolets at costal and apical areas greyish; pronotum, and elytra excluding the areolate areas, granulate; elytra rather strongly depressed on each side.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony.

LULLIUS? MINOR, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 8).

Closely allied to the preceding species, but much smaller; antennæ and legs darker, elytra much narrower, narrower at apex than at base, and wanting the apical areolate area; pronotum with a distinct carination, &c.

Long. 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony.

EURYCERA GLABRICORNIS (Tab. VIII., fig. 9).

Copium glabricorne, Montand., Revue d'Entom. xi. p. 267 (1892).

Greyish-brown; pronotum testaceous-brown; head, antennæ, and sternum, black; legs testaceous; antennæ robust, second joint shorter than the first, third joint longest, its apex thickened, fourth joint stout, cylindrical; pronotum finely granulate, with three central greyish carinæ, the central one straight and continuous, the two lateral ones anteriorly a little curved and not reaching apex, lateral and anterior margins greyishly carinate, the discal carinations obscurely margined with black, the central carination distinctly black before apex; elytra granulate, obscurely speckled with black, most distinctly so along the lateral margins and on the apical area; body beneath fuscous; elytra considerably extending beyond the abdominal apex.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Var. Apical area of the pronotum nearly wholly black.

Hab. Cape Town (Lightfoot, S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.); Natal; Durban (Bell—Marley, Brit. Mus.); Transvaal; Zoutpansberg, Shilouvane (Junod, Brit. Mus.), Rikatla, near Delagoa Bay (Junod).

I here figure Montandon's type, kindly lent me by its describer. This appears to be a more melanic form than the ordinary appearance of the species as described above.

DIVISION **TINGIDARIA.**

PHYLLONTOCHILA JUNODI, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 10).

Umber-brown; head immersed to eyes, which are black and almost touch the anterior margin of the pronotal hood; antennæ with the first and second joints umber-brown, remainder mutilated in specimen described; pronotum with the interior of many of the areolets creamy-white, especially on the produced lateral and posterior areas, its disk piceous; elytra with the discoidal and subcostal areas almost uniform umber-brown, the costal and sutural areas creamy-white with the margins of the areolets brown, the first with large medial apical brown spots and some small lateral spots of the same colour; body beneath and legs piceous; head armed with a long semi-erect spine in front of each eye; pronotal hood with an erect discal anterior spine, pronotal lateral areas strongly amplified on each side, slightly directed upward, their apices angularly truncate, their margins shortly spined, pronotal disk tricarinate; elytra with the discoidal a little wider than the subcostal area, areolets small, dense, with their margins thick and coarse, costal and sutural areas with the areolets larger and with finer margins, lateral margins of the first very distinctly spined.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Zoutpansberg District, Shilouvane (Junod, Brit. Mus.).

SANAZARIUS, gen. nov.

Broadly subovate; head immersed to eyes, which almost touch the anterior margin of the pronotum, its disk armed with two long converging spines each placed just behind base of antennæ; antennæ somewhat short, first and second joints short, strongly incrassated, second shorter than first and subglobose, third joint long, slender, fourth short, thick, pyriform; pronotum with a raised elongate hood, with somewhat large areolets, disk tricarinate, its lateral angles somewhat angularly produced; elytra with the discoidal area slightly wider than the subcostal area which is a little oblique, costal area narrowest, with transverse veins, sutural area narrow.

SANAZARIUS CUNEATUS, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 11).

Head and pronotum piceous-brown; elytra with the discoidal and sutural areas pale brownish-ochraceous, the interior areas of the areolets somewhat greyish, subcostal area piceous, costal area greyish with transverse fuscous lines; body beneath piceous, legs

fuscous brown; head and pronotum thickly greyish pilose; pronotum with its disk tricarinate, the lateral angles subacutely produced; elytra with the areolets of the discoidal area somewhat large, their margins distinctly raised, areolets to the sutural area very small; apices of the tarsi piceous.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Grahamstown (Albany and Brit. Mus.).

HÆDUS, gen. nov.

Head with two anterior porrect spines, and a porrect spine on each side between eyes and base of antennæ (the last mutilated in typical specimen), and with two long suberect spines at base; rostrum imperfectly seen (carded specimen); eyes about touching anterior margin of pronotum; pronotum with the lateral areas amplified, largely areolate, margins nearly obliquely straight, anterior angles angulately produced, anterior margin concave, with a short central prolongation or hood, the disk convex, three central longitudinal carinations sharply raised; elytra widened from base, but narrowed towards apex, areolets of the sutural area moderately large, discoidal area rather less than half the length of elytra, distinctly moderately foveate; legs slender.

Allied to *Leptostyla*, Stål.

HÆDUS CLYPEATUS, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 12).

Head and pronotum pale brownish-ochraceous; eyes and two spots on anterior area of pronotum, black; pronotum with the longitudinal carinations stramineous, the lateral areas semihyaline with the margins of the areolets stramineous; elytra semihyaline, margins of the areolets stramineous, fuscous on sutural area, a spot near centre of discoidal area and another spot at its apex, and some confluent markings near apex of sutural area, piceous; legs pale ochraceous; body beneath apparently more or less piceous (as far as can be distinguished from a carded specimen).

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Wynberg (Lightfoot—S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

TELEONEMIA AUSTRALIS, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 13).

Dull stramineous; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, apical half of fourth joint black; head above centrally brownish-ochraceous, the apex, and a lateral carina on inner side of each eye, very pale

stramineous; eyes piceous; pronotum with the anterior area, lateral and posterior margins, and carinæ, very pale stramineous, some transverse linear black markings at posterior margin of anterior area; margins of elytra and of discoidal area very pale stramineous; sutural area speckled with brown; abdomen beneath castaneous thickly greyishly pilose; legs and rostrum ochraceous: apex of rostrum, extreme apices of tibiæ, and apices of the tarsi, black; pronotum finely granulate, tricarinate, central carination continuous, two lateral carinations only existing on posterior prolongation; the lateral margins and anterior area very distinct; elytra with discoidal area, excluding margins, finely rugosely areolate, sutural area a little more prominently areolate.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Town (C. G. H.).

"Very common at Cape Town during the latter part of the summer, working mainly on the under side of the leaves of *Olea europea*, which soon turn yellow and have the peculiar granular appearance often caused by Hemiptera" (C. W. Mally).

MONANTHIA MITRATA, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 14 and 14a).

Pale piceous, mottled with obscure ochraceous; discoidal area of the elytra obscure ochraceous, with two conical piceous rugosities, one at middle, the other at apex; subcostal and costal areas hyaline, with the margins of the areolets piceous; pronotum with the lateral areas globosely dilated, broadly upwardly reflexed and shell-like, central disk rugose, central carination continuous and profound; body beneath dark piceous; legs brownish-ochraceous; antennæ mutilated; basal areas of the raised pronotal margins hyaline, areolate, margins of areolets, piceous.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown.

"Very abundant at Grahamstown, where it is so destructive to sugn that it is scarcely possible to grow it" (C. W. Mally).

GENUS COMPSEUTA.

Monanthia, subgen. *Compseuta*, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 133, 1873.

Type. *C. ornatella*, Stål.

COMPSEUTA ORNATELLA.

Tropidocheila ornatella, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 37, 1.

Monanthia (*Physatochila*) *ornatella*, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 28, 3 (1865).

Monanthia (Compseuta) ornatella, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 133 (1873).

Monanthia ornatella, Dist., Ann. S. Afr. Mus. ii. p. 242, pl. xv., fig. 9 (1902).

Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.). Rikatla, near Delagoa Bay (Junod, Coll. Montandon).

Since I figured this species, I have further studied the other species that have been included in the genus *Monanthia*, and cannot see why the great structural differences should not be recognised as generic characters.

COMPSEUTA MONTANDONI, sp. n. (Tab. VIII., fig. 15).

Head black; antennæ luteous, the apical joint black; pronotum with the anterior lobe castaneous, the posterior prolongation luteous, areolate, with the centres of the areolets piceous, the central carinæ and lateral margins luteous, the anterior collar greyish; elytra luteous, central areas of the areolets to discoidal area and base of sutural area more or less piceous; legs luteous; body beneath (imperfectly seen on carded specimen) with at least the lateral areas black; anterior collar to pronotum coarsely granulate; anterior area of pronotum tumid, punctate, the carinæ narrow but well raised, the lateral margins a little amplified and reflexed; apices of the tibiæ piceous.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Rikatla, near Delagoa Bay (Junod, Coll. Montandon).

Allied to *C. ornatella*, Stål, but differing by the more elongate and apically subacute posterior prolongation of the pronotum; pronotal disk castaneous, not black.

The following species were forwarded to me for identification by Mr. Lounsbury, the Government Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Cape Town; and I have to thank Mr. C. W. Mally, the assistant entomologist, for the excellent manner in which they reached my hands. Some of the Tingididæ previously described were also in the collection, and I have added the notes on habits, &c., which accompanied the specimens.

FAMILY LYGÆIDÆ.

BLISSUS DIPLOPTERUS, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, body beneath, rostrum, and femora, black; lateral margins of abdomen

above and beneath, apices of femora, the tibiæ, and the tarsi reddish-ochraceous; corium stramineous, its apical angle black; membrane pale silvery, the veins obscurely fuscous; antennæ with the second and fourth joints longest and subequal in length; head, pronotum, and scutellum very coarsely punctate; central lobe to head, two discal spaces to anterior pronotal lobe, and a central carina to scutellum, impunctate; clavus with a series of punctures near each lateral margin, the same on inner and apical margins of corium, the apical angular area of corium very coarsely punctate.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Hex River.

Found in a deserted wasp's nest on a prune-tree at the Cape Orchard Co., Hex River (C. W. Mally).

PAMERA LOUNSBURYI, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath, black; antennæ and legs ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ, anterior femora, excluding bases and apices, and a subapical annulation to intermediate and posterior femora black; corium dull luteous, fuscously punctate, the lateral margins and an oblique discal fascia widened at inner angle, impunctate; membrane pale fuliginous, subhyaline; antennæ with the second joint slightly longer than third, fourth joint incrassated, about as long as second; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint black, apical joint piceous, remainder ochraceous; pronotum constricted near middle, anterior lobe tumid, much narrower than posterior lobe; anterior femora strongly spined beneath.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Paarl.

CLIGENES ÆTHIOPS, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, and scutellum black; basal margin of pronotum obscurely castaneous; corium dull, obscure stramineous, apical margin and angle black, a somewhat large piceous spot near inner angle, and a small piceous spot at about centre of lateral margin; clavus with two longitudinal series of fuscous punctures; outer disk of corium (excluding lateral margins) fuscously punctate; membrane dark greyish, its apical margin pale hyaline; body beneath and legs piceous, the last sometimes more or less castaneous; antennæ with the second joint a little longest, its base attenuated, first, third, and fourth joints subequal in length; pronotum transversely impressed near middle, the impression posteriorly margined

with a broad series of punctures, anterior lobe moderately tumid; scutellum long, triangular, slightly tumid, its lateral margins distinctly reflexed; corium profoundly sinuate near inner angle of apical margin, the membrane being thus broadly truncate at base.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Hex River.

"Under leaves and rubbish that had collected among the tufts of grass under some willows growing along the banks of the Hex River" (C. W. Mally).

The first African species described of this genus already recorded from the Nearctic, Neotropical, and Oriental regions.

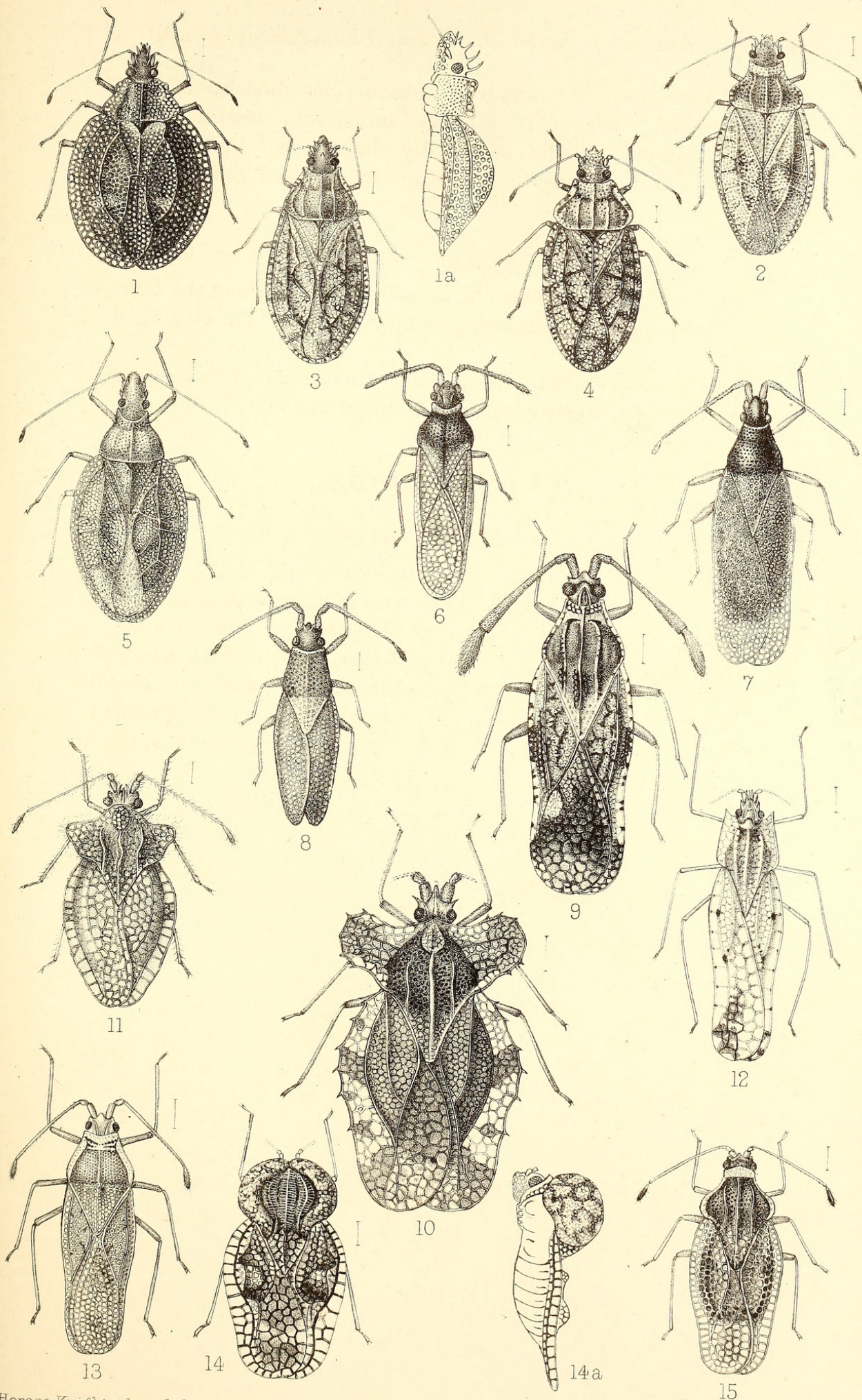
HYDROMETRIDÆ.

ANGILLA GERMARI, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, antennæ, rostrum, coxæ, and legs ochraceous; eyes, a spot between them, two spots on anterior area of pronotum, body beneath, apex of rostrum, apex of second and the whole of the remaining joints of antennæ, black or fuscous; hemelytra brownish-ochraceous, with an oblique basal streak and a few small apical spots greyish-white; antennæ pilose, the first, third, and fourth joints subequal in length, the second a little shortest, tarsi about equal in length, their apices piceous.

Long $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Caledon (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).



Horace Knight ad nat. lith.

West, Newman imp



Distant, William Lucas. 1905. "On South African Tingididae and other Heteropterous Rhynchota." *Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society* 14, 425–436. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21560382.1903.9526036>.

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