

Neotropical Miridae (Heteroptera), XLVI: A New Genus and Two New Species in the Collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna.

By José C. M. Carvalho.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

Through the courtesy of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna and of Dr. Max Beier I have been able to study a small neotropical collection of *Miridae*. The majority of the species were taken in Paraguay and Costa Rica by Fiebrig, Reimoser and Schmidt. Among this material there are two new species and a new genus herewith described. The types and the material studied are deposited in the collection of the above mentioned Museum.

The following species were identified:

- Annona bimaculata* (Distant, 1884). — Costa Rica, La Caja b. San José, J. H. Schmidt.
- Monalocoris filicis* (Linnaeus, 1758). — Irazu, Costa Rica, Reimoser.
- Pycnoderes atratus* (Distant, 1884). — Costa Rica, La Caja b. San José, J. H. Schmidt; Waldeck Farm bei Matina, Reimoser.
- Bothrophorella nigra* (Stål, 1860). — Costa Rica, Hamburg Farm bei Siquirres, J. H. Schmidt.
- Neonella zikani* Costa Lima, 1942. — San Bernardino, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Neella lutescens* (Stål, 1860). — San Bernardino, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Cyrtocapsus caliginus* (Stål, 1860). — San Luis, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Sysinas pallidipes* (Stål, 1860). — San Bernardino, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Aspidobothrus flavicostus* Carvalho, 1949. — San Bernardino, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Spartacus albatus* Distant, 1884. — Chaco, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Macrolophus praeclarus* (Distant, 1884). — Chaco, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Rhinacloa subpallicornis* Knight, 1926. — San Bernardino, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Reuteroscopus ornatus* (Reuter, 1876). — Costa Rica, Golfo Dulce, Jimenez, Reimoser.
- Cyrtorhinus parviceps* Reuter, 1890. — Chaco, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Sericophanes ornatus* (Berg, 1879). — Mendoza, Argentina.
- Ellenia cuneata* (Stål, 1860). — Costa Rica, La Caja b. San José, J. H. Schmidt.

- Halticus bracteatus* (Say, 1832). — Costa Rica, La Caja b. San José, J. H. Schmidt.
- Collaria oleosa* (Distant, 1883). — Taperinha, Amazonas, Zerny, 1927.
- Piasus cribricollis* (Stål, 1860). — San Bernardino, Paraguay, Fiebrig.
- Horcias nobillelus* (Berg, 1884). — Toldo Chue, San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Horcias signoreti* (Stål, 1860). — Pernambuco, Recife, Zerny; Chaco, Rio Negro, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Platytylhellus flavonigrus* (Stål, 1860). — San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser; Salta, Argentina, Reimoser.
- Platytylhellus circummaculatus* (Stål, 1854). — Santa Sofia, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Platytylhellus cruciferus* (Berg, 1879). — Centurion, Rio Negro, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Polymerus cuneatus* Distant, 1893. — Pará, Belem, Zerny, 1927; Costa Rica, La Caja b. San José, J. H. Schmidt.
- Lygus obsoletus* (Blanchard, 1852). — San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Lygus cetratus*, Berg, 1884. — San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Lampethusa anatina* Distant, 1884. — Costa Rica, Hamburg Farm, Reventazon, Rv. Reimoser.
- Horcias variegatus* Distant, 1884. — Jimenez, Halbins. Osa, Costa Rica, Reimoser.
- Lygus vittiscutis* (Stål, 1860). — Rio Negro, San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Polymerus rubricuneus* (Berg, 1892). — San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser.
- Sericophanes dispersus* Carvalho, 1944. — San Luiz, Paraguay, Reimoser.

The two new species and the new genus contained in the above mentioned collection are described as follows:

Guanabarea costaricensis n. sp. (Fig. 1).

Characterized by its colouration and male genitalia.

Male: length 4,0 mm, width 1,7 mm. Head: length 0,2 mm, width 0,8 mm, vertex 0,48 mm. Antennae: segment I, length 0,3 mm; II, 1,0 mm; III and IV, broken. Pronotum: length 1,0 mm, width at base 1,47 mm.

Colour: reddish-luteous; apex of second antennal segment, eyes, three fascia on pronotum (one central, two lateral), clavus (except extreme base), base of corium and embolium, corial commissure, corial margins near membrane, fuscous to black; membrane infumate, lighter toward the apex; underside with base of femora, trochanters and pygophore, darker.

In the female the black marks mentioned above are absent, the general colour is luteous with reddish hemielytra; claval and corial commissure, base of membrane, darker. The membrane is hyaline on apical half.

Hemielytra with different texture in each sex, finely punctate in the males and smooth and shining in the females. Rostrum reaching the middle of mesosternum. Second antennal segment distinctly incrassate in the male and slender in the female (slightly thickened near apex). Cuneal incisure wide and deep in the female which has also a much more prominent scutellum. The eyes in both sexes are removed from gibbous area of pronotum by a space about equal to length of eye.

Genitalia: aedeagus (fig. 2 A) of the *Deraeocorinae* type, provided with several spines and a more chitinized stylet inside. Left clasper (fig. 2 B) falciform, with a few setae on internal margin. Right clasper (fig. 2 C) very small, pointed at apex.

Female: with approximately the same dimensions as the male, the main differences already pointed out above.

Holotype: male, Costa Rica, La Caja b. San José, H. Schmidt coll., Allotype: female, Costa Rica, San Izidro b. S. José, 8.—12. V. 1930, Reimoser coll., Paratype: 1 male, same data as holotype, in the Collections of the Natural History Museum Wien, Austria and the Author.

This species differs from *G. phalerata* (Stål) and *G. angrensis* Carvalho by its colouration and male genitalia.

Hallodapoides n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Pilophorini. Characterized by the almost glabrous body, ant mimicry, structure of antennae and sexual dimorphism.

Body elongate, small, smooth, dull, almost glabrous. Head wider than long, convex, vertex carinate at posterior margin, eyes coarsely granulate, touching the anterior margin of pronotum (male) or distant from it (female), the internal orbita divergent toward the frons; clypeus slightly prominent, upper lip small. The head in the female is much wider in front, somewhat inflated and noticeably rounded. Rostrum reaching the apex of posterior coxae, the first joint reaching xyphus of prosternum (male) or not reaching base of head (female).

Antennae relatively thick (male) or slender (female), inserted near the inferior third of eye near the latter, or about its middle (female), separated from internal margin of eye by a distance equal to thickness of second antennal segment; remaining joints with approximate same thickness, very shortly and finely pubescent.

Pronotum declivous toward the head, narrowed to apex (male) or constricted anteriorly (female), calli not marked, collar very narrow and depressed, lateral margins rounded, the posterior margin straight or nearly so. Mesoscutum exposed, scutellum flat.

Hemielytra very scantily pubescent, cuneus about as long as wide at base, membrane very faintly bicellulate, cuneal fracture not marked. The embolium is narrow and tapering toward apex.

Legs moderately long, the posterior femora curved, tibiae with very few and short spines, claws with arolia convergent toward apex, of the *Orthotylinae* type.

Type of genus: *Hallodapoides guaraniensis* n. sp.

This genus has strong resemblance with *Hallodapus* Fieber (*Hallodapini*, *Phylinae*) differing from it by the type of arolia and male aedeagus. It has also a certain similarity with *Sericophanes* Reuter, from which it differs by the almost glabrous condition, the dimorphic female and type of genitalia.

Hallodapoides guaraniensis n. sp. (Fig. 2 G, H).

Characterized by its colour, differences between the two sexes and male genitalia.

Male: length 2,4 mm, width 0,7 mm. Head: length 0,1 mm, width 0,5 mm, vertex 0,23 mm. Antennae: segment I, length 0,2 mm; II, 0,9 mm; III, 0,6 mm; IV, 0,4 mm. Pronotum: length 0,3 mm, width at base 0,7 mm.

Colour: cinnamon; an oblique fascia at base of corium and embolium, a spot at the apex of corium and embolium, a spot on membrane near apex of cuneus, hyaline to whitish; eyes and cuneus reddish; apex of tibia, bases of femora and coxae lighter; second and third antennal segments dark to fuscous.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia: aedeagus (fig. 2 D) with an internal stylus and a definite basal plate. Left clasper (fig. 2 F) hook-like, with a field of setae on dorsal margin. Right clasper (fig. 2 E) pointed and curved, with apical teeth and several strong dorsal setae.

Female: length 3,0 mm, width 0,7 mm. Head: length 0,3 mm, width 0,7 mm, vertex 0,40 mm. Antennae: segment I, length 0,1 mm; II, 0,9 mm; III and IV, broken. Pronotum: length 0,4 mm, width at base 0,7 mm.

Differs from male by the more slender antennal segments, pronotum constricted anteriorly before middle, head somewhat swollen and strongly rounded in front, posterior margin straight and sharply declivous; seen from the side, the eyes are elongate, emarginate posteriorly, antennae inserted much higher than in the male (near middle of eye), separated from internal orbita by a space equal to thickness of second segment; abdomen strongly keeled below, ending by a point situated under the anal tube; ostiolar peritreme salient, tube-like. The first rostral segment is very short, concealed within the buccal fossa, the latter wider at apex.

Colour: identical with male, the hemielytra with a single whitish mark on clavus.

Holotype: male, Chaco, Paraguay, Fiebrig. Allotype: female. Paratypes: six males, same data as holotype, in the Collections of the Natural History Museum, Wien, British Museum of Natural History and the Author.

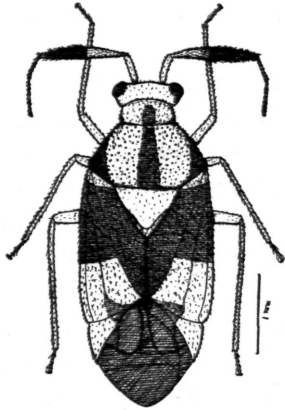


Fig. 1.

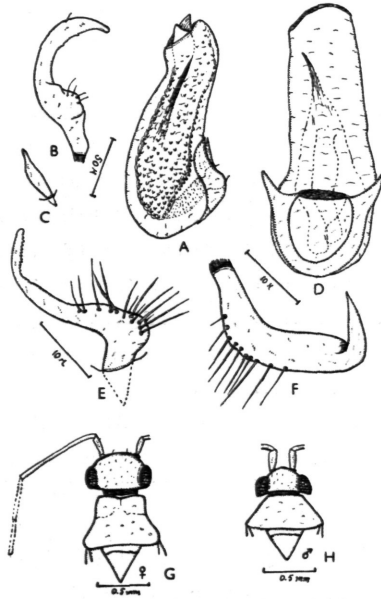


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Guanabarea costaricensis* n. sp. — Fig. 2. A *Guanabarea costaricensis* n. sp., aedeagus. B Idem, left clasper. C Idem, right clasper. D *Hallodapoides guaraniensis* n. gen., n. sp., aedeagus. E Idem, right clasper. F Idem, left clasper. G Idem, head and pronotum of female, H Idem, head and pronotum of male.

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