

# AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 158

Published by  
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
New York City

Feb. 13, 1925

59.57.54C

## AN UNDESCRIBED GALL-MAKING HEMIPTERON (TINGITIDÆ) FROM AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

BY CARL J. DRAKE

### *Copium hamadryas*, new species

Elongate, moderately robust, pale cinereous, the elytra with a few fusco-brownish markings. Antennæ long, stout, strongly clavate, dark olive-brown beneath numerous silvery scales; first segment faintly curved, a little lighter in color, considerably thicker and almost twice as long as the second; third segment very strongly clavate, slightly more than one and one-fifth times the length of the fourth, densely covered with minute, scale-like, silvery hairs; fourth segment very stout, long, slightly curved, pointed at the apex, the surface minutely roughened, covered with numerous, very small, scale-like, silvery hairs and densely clothed with moderately long, dusky brown hairs interspersed with several longer and more erect hairs. Head broad, the dorsal space between the eyes deep brown, with deep, round pits (two rows in front and one behind) and with numerous scale-like hairs in the middle; sides behind the eyes pale white, the eyes reddish. Head with five dorsal spines and a median spine beneath the antennæ; latero-posterior spines long, moderately stout, in front raised and not contiguous with the dorsal surface of the head, extending a little beyond the posterior margin of the eyes; median spine short and blunt; antero-lateral spines rather large, conical, turned inwardly, the tips touching; median spine beneath the antennæ large, moderately long, conical, directed forward. Bucculæ well-developed, contiguous in front, with three longitudinal rows of cells. Rostrum becoming darker at the tip, reaching a little beyond the middle of the mesosternum. Rostral channel narrow on the prosternum, becoming wider on the mesosternum, wider at the base but becoming slightly narrower posteriorly on metasternum, open at the middle behind; rostral lamina testaceous, composed of a single row of small cells. Metasternal orifice distinct, the canal very long, the sides nearly straight but curving with the body and extending to the ventrally projecting lamina of the elytra.

Pronotum broadly and strongly swollen through the disc, very deeply and coarsely pitted or cell-like; each carina raised and composed of a single row of very small cells, the lateral carinae very faintly diverging posteriorly; collum strongly elevated, composed of four rows of cells, the depressed area behind the collum smooth and very dark brown. Paranota narrow, slightly reflexed, biseriate in front and uniseriate behind. Elytra considerably longer than the abdomen, broadly rounded at the apices, pale cinereous with fusco-brownish markings; costal area narrow, uniseriate, the areolæ larger than those of subcostal area; subcostal area broad, mostly triseriate (three to four rows), the nervure between subcostal and discoidal areas slightly curved; discoidal area broad, reaching beyond the middle of the elytra,

<sup>1</sup>Scientific Results of The American Museum of Natural History Congo Expedition. Entomology, No. 10.

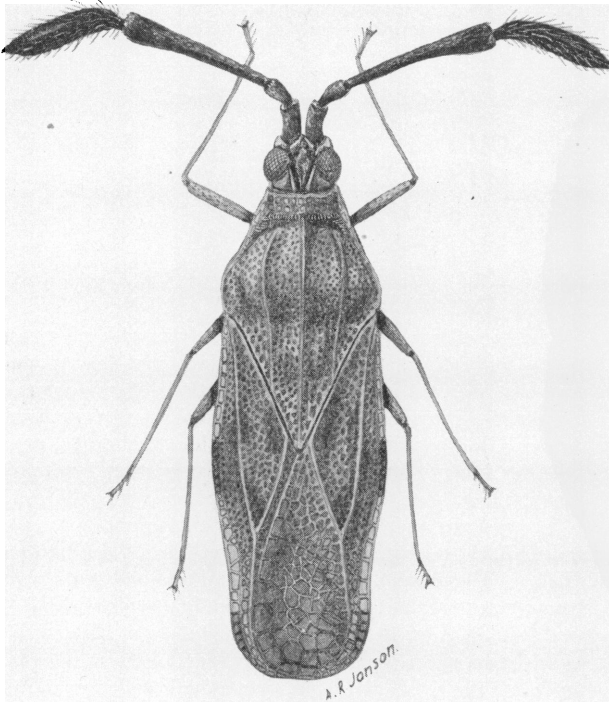


Fig. 1. *Copium hamadryas*, new species.

with six or seven areolæ at its widest part, the nervure forming the inner boundary strongly raised; areolæ of sutural area becoming larger distally. Wings well developed, almost as long as the elytra. Body beneath and legs brownish, the tips of tarsi fuscous.

Length, 4.75 mm.; width, 1.56 mm.

**HOLOTYPE** (female) and **ALLOTYPE** (male) taken from galls (one specimen in each gall) formed by this insect on the inflorescence of *Clerodendron* species. Thysville, Belgian Congo, Africa, June 3, 1915, by Dr. Joseph Bequaert (label n<sup>o</sup>., n. c. 7734) in The American Museum Natural History, New York City, N. Y. **PARATYPES**, taken with types, in American Museum and Drake collections.

The nymph (last instar) is of a uniform fusco-brownish color and without spines on the thorax and abdomen. Along the median dorsal line of the fourth abdominal segment there is a large prominent tubercle. The spines on the head are much reduced. The antennæ are very stout, beset with several, short seta-like hairs and the third and fourth segments are almost equal in length. Length, 3 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.