

American Museum Novitates

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET, NEW YORK 24, N.Y.

NUMBER 1918

DECEMBER 18, 1958

Some New Genera and Species of Tropical Pentatomids (Heteroptera)

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Recently Prof. Franz Schrader of Columbia University kindly donated a small collection of discocephaline and halyine pentatomids to the American Museum. In this material two genera, *Eurystethus* and *Dinocoris*, each proved to contain a new species. Additional new genera and species that are herein described have been residual in the collections of the American Museum for some time. It is important that they be assigned names at this time.

The various ratios given in the following descriptions are dimensions measured through a binocular microscope, with a $\times 2$ objective and a $\times 9$ ocular fitted with a micrometer scale divided into 200 linear units; they are not in terms of millimeters except as mentioned in connection with the holotypes and allotypes.

The author wishes to express his sincere thanks to Mrs. Rose Ismay for typing the manuscript of the present article and his gratitude to Miss Marjorie Statham for making the drawings that accompany it.

TRIBE DISCOCEPHALINI FIEBER

Eurystethus ellipsoidalis, new species

Figure 1

Body elliptical, somewhat more depressed than allied species; overall color dull olivaceous, consisting of a sordid ivory background with shadings of light green on the head, transhumeral area, scutellum,

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and embolium, and with numerous very fine, capillary-like, scattered, sanguineous markings; punctures fuscous, varying in size, the larger ones tending to coalesce into irregular longitudinal bands on the pronotum and scutellum.

Head more than half again as long medially as wide between the eyes (90/55); margins just before the eyes less sinuate than in allied species and then subparallel to an evenly rounded and slightly narrowed apex; juga broadly contiguous before the tylus; disc weakly

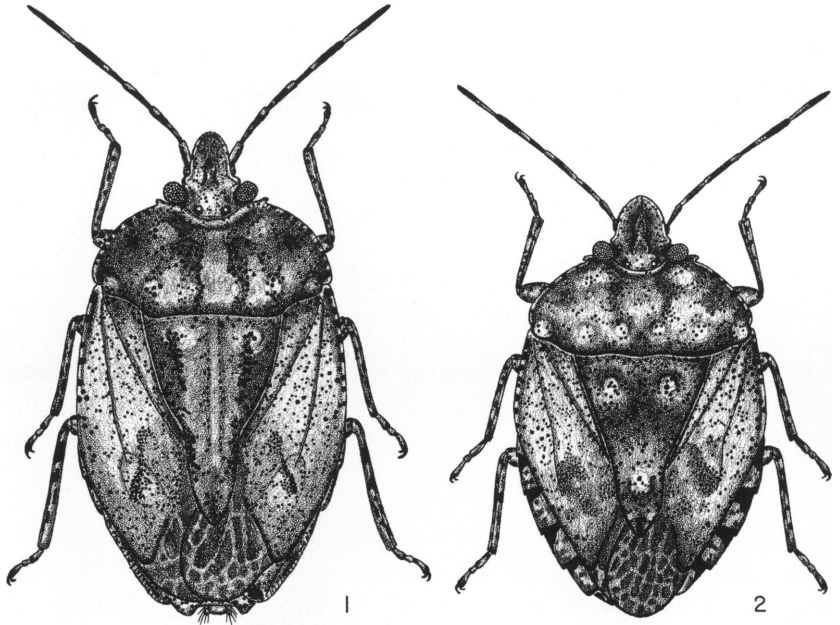


FIG. 1. *Eurystethus ellipsoidalis*, new species, female, holotype.

FIG. 2. *Eurystethus migropunctatus* Mayr, female.

excavated so that the margins are only slightly reflexed; punctures moderately fine and scattered. Antennal segment I not reaching the apex of the head, fuscous externally, pale internally; segments II and III narrowly pale at bases and apices, fuscous between; segment IV fuscous, with a narrow central pale annulus; segment V with basal third to half ivory, apex fuscous to piceous. Segmental ratios: 30/50/-45/60/60, i.e., segments II and III subequal, IV and V subequal.

Pronotum two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially; anterolateral margins much more convexly arcuate than in

allied species and only weakly reflexed; six transhumeral elevated tubercles (specified for the genus) visible but obsolescent; four irregular bands of coarse fuscous punctures extending longitudinally across the posterior portion of the disc, between the inner two of which the disc is only sparsely punctured and pale. Scutellum narrow-triangular, about three-fifths longer than wide at the base; the postfrenal portion nearly one-half of the total length, with the margins parallel; apex acute, the subapical margins very weakly reflexed; the two large conical tubercles, typical of the genus, here reduced to a pair of tumid elevations with a weak saddle between them; two broad, longitudinal, parallel bands of coalescing fuscous punctures laterally, with smaller punctures scattered about but leaving a pale, median, ill-defined, longitudinal stripe. Hemelytra moderately punctured, some punctures coalescing apically on the corium to form short, oblique, darker, vague bands; corium with some dull, pale red tints, embolium, particularly distally, with pale green tints; basal third of costal margin strongly reflexed and provided with a row of fuscous spots. Membrane fuscous, veins very pale hyaline and coarsely reticulated. Connexivum narrowly exposed, fusco-punctate, with a fuscous patch at the base of each segment.

Venter sordid yellow, heavily and coarsely fusco-punctate laterally, impunctate medially. Broad margin of the propleura and visible basal portions of the hemelytra sordid ivory, with faint green tints; a large fuscous to piceous area submarginally on each propleuron. Femora dull yellow, with coarse fuscous spotting, which coalesces subapically into irregular dark annuli; tibiae sordid yellow, with fuscous markings on the external (dorsal) surface interspersed with numerous, small, sanguineous blotches; distal portion of terminal tarsal segment fuscous. Distal end of ostiolar canal abruptly curved antrorsely. Apical angles of the abdominal segments rectilinear and weakly produced; median abdominal furrow extending through the fifth segment.

Basal plates of female valves each wider at the base than long, the apical margins truncated, the discs fusco-punctate and weakly impressed.

Described from two specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Female: 13.0 mm. long; 7.5 mm. wide across the humeri; Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama; June 2, 1957; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: One female: same data as above.

The basic generic characters established by Mayr for *Eurystethus*

nigropunctatus (fig. 2) become modified in *E. ellipsoidalis* only in so far as the tuberculations on the pronotum and scutellum become obsolescent and are represented by mere tumid elevations. The large size, elliptical form, over-all olivaceous appearance of the dorsum, the extra-long "tongue" or postfrenal portion of the scutellum, and the dense and coarse fuscous markings on the venter distinguish this new species from its allies.

***Dinocoris rufitarsus*, new species**

Moderate in size; body ovate; glossy, dark ivory to light fulvous; borders of the spiracles, punctures, and pits on head, pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra ferruginous to light fuscous.

Head one-third longer than wide between the eyes (100/75); ante-ocular margins weakly sinuate; apex narrowly rounded, the tips of the juga slightly declivous; disc somewhat impressed and undulating, bearing a few coarse, oblique rugae laterad of the tylus; ocelli red, about three times as far apart as each is from its eye; punctures scattered and uneven, not arranged in any definite pattern. Antennae four-segmented, strongly setose on the basal two segments; segment I exceeding the head, fulvous, vaguely punctured and shaded with ferruginous; basal half of segment II fulvous, vaguely punctured with ferruginous, distal half piceous; basal thirds of segments III and IV dull ivory, apical portions piceous. Segmental ratios: 60/200/120/110, i.e., segment II longest.

Pronotum almost three times as wide across the humeri as long medially (350/120); anterolateral margins moderately sinuate and narrowly reflexed; humeri slightly tumid, their angles subdenticulated and weakly produced; disc densely pitted between very prominent but irregular rugae, the pits coalescing and most dense on the anterior, weakly declivous face of the disc; a deep transverse sulcus behind the anterior margin, setting off a prominent "collar."

Scutellum almost half again as long as wide at the base (280/190), base centrally gibbous, the crest elevated well above the posterior margin of the pronotum, and coarsely and densely pitted with coalesced, rich, ferruginous pits; remainder of the disc with fewer scattered punctures; apex narrowly rounded, the subapical margins not at all reflexed. Ferruginous punctures on the hemelytra tending to concentrate in irregular transverse bands, particularly on the embolium; membrane barely exceeding the apex of the abdomen, hyaline, with

rich brown veins that have a tendency to become reticulated apically. Connexivum widely exposed, with irregular, vermiculated, ferruginous markings, some concentration of the markings at the apex of each incisure; apical segmental angles rectilinear and not at all produced.

Venter glossy, almost impunctate; punctures few laterally on the thoracic pleura and confined to a thin submarginal line on the abdomen. Evaporatorium fuscous, transversely rugose; auricle of ostiolar canal thick at base, with distal half continued laterally as a thin evanescent carina. Rostrum ivory, only the apex of segment IV piceous. Legs strongly setose; femora and tibiae sordid yellow; femora with a subapical brown to fuscous vague annulus; tibiae bearing a proximal, vague annulus and a well-defined apical fuscous area; tarsi bright red, a slight tendency to darken apically.

Male genital segment (pygofer) proportionately small, its apical margin very broadly and very shallowly U-shaped; the lateral apical angles deeply and narrowly incised, when viewed from the side, to hold the basal plates of the female genital valves; heads of parameres narrowly triangular-foliate, the tips exceeding the margins of the segment and curved outwardly. Basal plates of female genital valves about as long as wide at the base, the apical margin of each truncated, the inner margin of each somewhat sinuate, so that there is left a narrow rhomboidal fenestra between them.

Described from 13 specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 10.75 mm. long; 7.0 mm. wide across the humeri; Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, Panama; November 8, 1931. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 16.0 mm. long; 9 mm. wide across the humeri; Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, Panama; April 2, 1924. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: Two males, Barro Colorado Island, May 23, 1957, Franz Schrader, collector. Two females, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, Panama, April, 1944. One female, Barro Colorado Island, Panama, June 3, 1957, F. Schrader. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History. Three males and three females, Brus Lagoon, Honduras, April, 25, 1947, C. W. Cook, collector. Deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

Somewhat paler in color than allied species; probably most closely related to *Dinocoris variolosus* (Linnaeus) but apparently slightly larger in size. The strikingly bright red tarsi immediately distinguish this species from others with which I am familiar.

***Dinocoris binotata*, new species**

Body ovate, moderately small in size for the genus; glossy above and below; rich fulvous, with fuscous and piceous pits, punctures and margins.

Head half again as long medially as wide between the eyes (90/60); margins thickened just before the eyes and then weakly sinuate to a narrowly rounded apex; tips of juga not noticeably declivous; ocelli, vertex of head, and base of the tylus bordered with fuscous, apex of tylus near piceous; a submarginal band of fuscous punctured on each jugum; disc weakly excavated, the surface slightly undulating; ocelli small, about two and a half times as far apart as each is from its eye. Antennae four-segmented; basal two segments less densely setose than in allied species; segment I fulvous, with irregular fuscous markings; segment II piceous, base pale and irregularly infuscated; segments III and IV piceous, with broad, basal, ivory annuli; segmental ratios: 60/165/110/100.

Pronotum three times as wide as long medially (300/100), the surface undulating and coarsely but not deeply rugose; the apical "collar" not prominently set off from the remainder of the disc; a thin, transverse, red ridge on each side, just behind each cicatrix; fuscous punctures and markings arranged more or less transversely; a vague, median, longitudinal, calloused, fulvous band on the posterior portion of the disc and usually continued onto the scutellum; anterolateral margins moderately sinuate at the middle, thin and weakly reflexed; humerus tumid but its angle hardly prominent.

Scutellum one-third longer than wide at the base (230/170); central basal portion tumid but only moderately higher than the adjacent pronotal area and marked with a coarse fuscous reticulum, not deeply pitted; each basal angle provided with a prominent, reddish, sub-circular callus (suggesting the name *binotata*); remainder of the disc somewhat transversely rugose, the fuscous punctures alternating with the fulvous rugae; apex moderately rounded. Hemelytra irregularly punctured, the corium bearing irregular, coalescing, fuscous patches; membrane barely exceeding the apex of the abdomen, clear, with three or four subparallel dark brown veins which bifurcate or branch distally. Connexivum widely exposed, each segment provided with two narrow, transverse, fuscous bands, each a small distance from the adjacent incisures, leaving the latter pale; apical segmental angles obtuse and not at all produced.

Venter fulvous, glossy for the most part; thoracic pleura coarsely

and irregularly fusco-punctate, a concentrated fuscous band below the margin of the propleuron; evaporatorium fuscous and transversely rugose; ostiolar auricle fulvous, terminating abruptly a short distance from the orifice and not attenuated laterally; thoracic sterna impunctate, light fulvous. Abdominal disc impunctate centrally, irregularly and coarsely punctured laterally; spiracles bordered with fuscous, each segment bearing a prominent, thin, crescentic, piceous band submarginally; longitudinal abdominal furrow obsolescent. Legs somewhat less setose than in allied species; femora fulvous, marmorate, with ferruginous markings; tibiae shallowly sulcate and bearing four fuscous to ferruginous squarish patches on the outer (dorsal) surface; basal and distal half of terminal tarsal segments fuscous to piceous, the intermediate portions pale fulvous. Major portion of the terminal rostral segment piceous.

Details of the male and female genitalia have become obscured by the fact that all specimens at hand are in coital union. Viewed from the side each lateral apical lobe of the male segment (pygofer) is incised for a short distance to receive the latero-apical margin of each basal plate of the female valves, much like a pair of pincers. Apical margin of the segment shallowly trisinate and bearing a submarginal transverse impression; the ventral surface of the segment bearing a median, shallow, circular impression; parameres stout, the heads obtusely bent outward, their apices attaining the lateral angles. Basal plates of the female valves about as long as wide, subquadrangular, but the corners somewhat rounded so that no well-defined angles are apparent.

Described from six specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 10.5 mm. long; 6 mm. wide across the humeri; Nova Teutonia (Santa Catharina), Brazil; November 5, 1934. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 13.5 mm. long; 7.5 mm. wide across the humeri; Nova Teutonia (Santa Catharina), Brazil; November 5, 1934. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History. The holotype and allotype are in coital union.

PARATYPES: Two male and two female specimens. Data same as above.

Closely related to the preceding species and thus also to *Dinocoris variolosus* (Linnaeus) but considerably smaller than any relatives known to me at the present time. The pale reddish transverse bars on the pronotum and the calloused pale reddish areas at the basal angles of the scutellum readily distinguish this species.

TRIBE PENTATOMINI STÅL
PSEUDEVOPLITUS, NEW GENUS

Figure 3

Head porrect, at least three-fifths of the length of the pronotum, longer medially than wide between the eyes; ante-ocular margins sinuate, the juga and tylus equal in length, the apex of the head entire, moderately rounded to subtruncate; eyes somewhat protruding but not reaching beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; ocelli less than twice as far apart as each is from its eye; antennae long, almost three-quarters of the length of the body, segment I exceeding the apex of the head.

Pronotum about two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially; anterior margin shallowly excavated and subtruncate behind the eyes; posterior margin shallowly concave (as contrasted with its deeply emarginated nature in *Evoplitus* Amyot and Serville); disc somewhat gibbous but not evidently undulating. Scutellum one-third longer than wide across the base, the frenum ending at or slightly beyond the middle, the margins from there onward somewhat convergent to an entire (not emarginate) acute apex; disc more or less coplanar, the basal third not elevated as in *Evoplitus* and the posterior portion not bearing a low, blunt longitudinal carina as in that genus. Apical margins of the hemelytra strongly sinuate; elytral membrane reaching the apex of the abdomen and bearing seven or eight prominent, longitudinal, subparallel veins. Connexivum widely exposed, the apical segmental angles acutely produced.

Rostrum long, segment I reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum, and the apex of segment IV attaining at least the posterior margin of the fourth abdominal segment. Mesosternal carina very prominent, posteriorly broadly contiguous with the metasternum and anteriorly compressed into a moderately high crest reaching between the procoxae but not attaining the anterior margin of the prosternum; ventral surface of the carina weakly sinuate in contour when viewed laterally. Metasternal plate raised, hexagonal in outline and deeply emarginate behind to receive the antrorse protuberance of the second abdominal segment. Canal of the metasternal orifice curved, elevated, extending laterally not beyond the inner two-thirds of the supporting plate, where it ends abruptly. Abdominal venter obtusely keeled. Tibiae narrowly but distinctly sulcate.

Male proctiger provided with a pair of dorsal, posteriorly projecting lobes; apical margin strongly trisinate, the submarginal surface deeply impressed (fig. 4). Basal plates of the female genital valves each

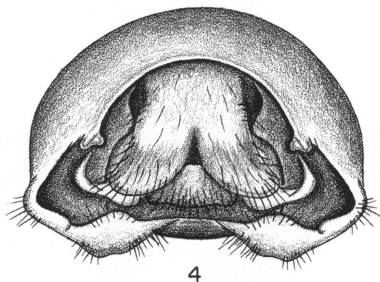
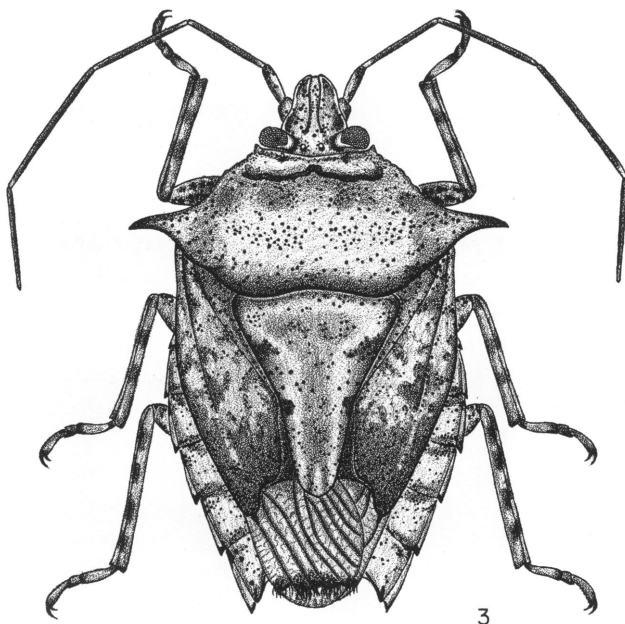


FIG. 3. *Pseudevoplitis paradoxus*, new genus, new species, male, holotype.

FIG. 4. *Pseudevoplitis paradoxus*, detail of male genital segment.

longer than wide at the base, the apical margins truncate, a prominent apical V-shaped sinus between the two plates.

GENOTYPE: *Pseudevoplitis paradoxus*, new genus, new species.

***Pseudevoplitis paradoxus*, new species**

Figures 3 and 4

Sordid ivory to pale fulvous, punctures rather uniform in size and small, ferruginous to brown in color and distributed as specified be-

low; dorsal surface matte, ventral surface glossy.

Head one and a half times as long medially as wide between the eyes (90/60); the ante-ocular portion, however, equal to that width; vertex and tylus moderately elevated, the disc weakly excavated inside the ante-ocular margins, which are ferruginous in color; punctures irregularly scattered; ocelli prominent, light red; eyes reddish fuscous. Other characters as indicated in the genus. Antennae fulvous, with the joints narrowly pale; segmental ratios: 40/100/110/140/110, i.e., segment III longest, segments II, IV, and V subequal, each more than twice the length of segment I.

Pronotum more than two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially (400/150); humeri extended laterally into stout, acutely angled, fuscous-tipped horns or cornua, the posterior margins of which are weakly sinuate, thus giving them slight retrorse curvature; a narrow, weakly impressed, arcuate, fuscous to piceous band extending transversely across the disc near the anterior margin on each side; some brown clouding distributed across the middle of the disc; anterolateral margins straight, thick, and coarsely rugose vertically.

Scutellum one-third longer than wide at the base (240/180); punctures relatively fine, irregularly and widely scattered, no deep fuscous or piceous pits evident, the surface fairly smooth; two small brown patches along the margins on each side, one at the point where the frenum ends and the other closer to the basal angle; apex narrowly rounded and entire, the lateral margins nearby very weakly reflexed, and a small, obsolescent, median apical elevation present. Hemelytra with orange to reddish tints, some brown to ferruginous clouding irregularly distributed but heaviest near the bases; punctures finest apically; apical margin strongly sinuate, the external angle bluntly rounded. Membrane pale, irregularly infuscated, with seven to nine prominent veins which are fuscous basally but lose their color apically; occasionally one or two of the veins show bifurcation. Connexivum widely exposed, the apical segmental angles acutely produced, the sixth segment almost acuminate and bearing a superimposed, acute, retrorse denticle on the inner margin on each side; segmental incisures bordered on each side with ferruginous or brownish punctures.

Ventral surface fulvous; thoracic pleura densely and deeply punctured; abdomen impunctate save for a few scattered punctures found on the lateral portions of segments II and III. Mesosternal carina pale, impunctate, and bearing a short longitudinal brown streak on each side of the compressed anterior portion; a large impunctate fuscous

area lateral to the carina between the procoxa and mesocoxa. Metasternum hexagonal, impunctate, fuscous or reddish brown anteriorly, pale posteriorly; the posterior emargination triangular. Coxae, trochanters, and femoral bases pale; remaining femoral portion mottled and punctured ferruginous to brown; tibiae vaguely mottled with reddish tints, the tibial sulcus very narrow but distinctly defined; basal tarsal segment sordid ivory, its apex and the two distal segments fuscous.

Rostral segment I reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum; segment II strongly arcuate and reaching the middle of the mesosternum; segment III almost twice as long as II and attaining at least the base of the third abdominal segment; segment IV subequal to II and reaching the base of the fifth abdominal segment. Abdomen with a percurrent median stripe, two broad, lateral, longitudinal irregular bands, the narrow margins of the segmental sutures, a lunate mark near the lateral margin of each segment, and the apical segmental angles rich brown to fuscous.

Dorsal margin of the male proctiger provided with a pair of very prominent, rounded, foliated lobes projecting posteriorly and margined with a heavy pile; a prominent V-shaped sinus apically between the lobes; parameres (claspers) catclaw-shaped, incurved, their apices reaching the upper margin of the genital segment, each almost touching a small lobate structure there (fig. 4). Basal plates of the female valves large, each longer than wide at the base, the apical margins truncate and a prominent V-shaped sinus between them medially.

Described from four specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 14.5 mm. long; 10.0 mm. wide across the humeri; Tingo Maria, Huan, Peru; November 23, 1946; J. C. Pallister, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 16.0 mm. long; 11.5 mm. wide across the humeri; Tingo Maria, Huan, Peru; January 11, 1947; J. C. Pallister, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: One male and one female: same data as above.

The parallelism exhibited between the above genotype and *Evoplitus humeralis* (Westwood) is, to say the least, most astounding. None of the characteristics set forth by Amyot and Serville for the genus *Evoplitus* is, however, applicable to *Pseudevoplitus*. The very long rostrum, the subacute and entire apex of the scutellum, the weakly concave posterior margin of the pronotum, the entire front margin of the head, the parallel venation on the elytral membrane, the shorter and curved ostiolar canals, and the lobate nature of the male proc-

tiger are all characteristics that readily separate *Pseudevoplitus* from *Evoplitus*.

***Serdia concolor*, new species**

Oblong-ovate, sordid fulvous, with light fuscous to dull ferruginous punctures, rather uniform in size, densely and evenly distributed above.

Head longer medially than wide between the eyes (80/70); ante-ocular margins hardly sinuate, converging to a narrowly rounded apex; juga longer than the tylus and contiguous apically; disc weakly excavated and provided with numerous fine oblique rugae; ocelli sanguineous and rather large, twice as far apart as each is from its eye; eyes fuscous. Antennal segment I slightly exceeding the apex of the head; segment II slightly shorter than I and one-third of the length of III; segments III, IV, and V subequal; antennal ratios: 38/30/90/-90/90; segments I and II fulvous, fusco-punctate, segment III fuscous, basal third of IV sordid yellow, apical portion fuscous, V entirely sordid yellow.

Pronotum slightly more than twice as wide across the humeri as long medially (330/140); anterolateral margins straight, weakly and narrowly reflexed, terminating anteriorly in a minute tooth; humeri rectilinear and weakly produced; punctures quite uniform, dense and evenly distributed, no evidence of a median raised line. Scutellum slightly longer than wide at the base (210/190), each basal angle provided with a small piceous pit, but no adjacent calloused spot or spots present. Hemelytra densely punctured, the punctures reaching the costal margin so that there is no pale border there except anteriorly; a small discal pale point, subtended by a minute fuscous spot, present; membrane lightly infuscated, veins prominent and subparallel, with occasional bifurcation. Only the margin of the connexivum visible; apical abdominal angles minutely piceous and strongly apiculate.

Venter sordid yellow, glossy, and ferruginous punctured; punctures on under side of head and thorax coarser and more widespread than those on dorsum. Mesosternal carina well elevated anteriorly and acute between the procoxae; auricle of the metasternal ostiole small, ending abruptly at the inner third of the plate; evaporatorium coarsely punctured but not rugose. Disc of abdomen with larger scattered punctures centrally, lateral margins with fine dense ones; spiracles piceous, each provided with a small, ivory, calloused point on its inner margin; second abdominal segment extended forward into a large, obtusely rounded, flat tubercle contiguous with a corresponding excavation on

the metasternal disc. Legs fulvous, femora conspicuously and coarsely ferrugino-punctate, tibia less so, broadly sulcate, tarsi concolorous. Rostrum reaching the anterior margin of the metasternal plate.

Apical margin of the male genital segment (pygofer) deeply trisinate; posterior face somewhat excavated or impressed near the lateral angles and provided with a pair of low, divergent carinae arising medially from the base. Basal plates of the female valves about as long as wide, the apical margins evenly and bluntly rounded, the disc of each weakly impressed; an equilateral, V-shaped, apical sinus between them.

Described from four specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 14.5 mm. long; 8 mm. wide across the humeri; Corupa, Santa Catharina, Brazil; December, 1944; collected by A. Maller, donated by Frank Johnson. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 14.5 mm. long; 8 mm. wide across the humeri; Rio Vermehlo, Santa Catharina, Brazil; February, 1946; collected by A. Maller, donated by Frank Johnson. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: One male, Rio Vermehlo, Brazil, December, 1944; one female, Rio Vermehlo, Brazil, February, 1946. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

About the size of *S. calligera* Stål, less obovate, but with similar construction of the mesosternal carina, metasternal plate, and abdominal tubercle. The distinctive head shape sets off *S. concolor* from all other known species. The absence of the calloused margin of the abdominal disc and the widely separated ocelli indicate relationship of this new species to *S. limbatipennis* Stål and *S. inspersipes* Stål, at the same time separating it from *S. calligera* Stål; the rectilinear humeri, of course, distinguish it from *S. apicicornis* Stål. The closest ally is, perhaps, *limbatipennis*, from which *concolor* can be differentiated by the absence of the pale costal margin of the elytra and the presence of the apiculate apical abdominal angles.

Serdia costalis, new species

Obovate, almost rhomboidal, sordid yellow, with pronotal submarginal bands, a pair of large, subtriangular, discoidal, pronotal patches, a median rhomboidal discoidal spot on the scutellum, a pair of subapical scutellar spots and a subcostal band on the hemelytra between the embolium and corium, dark castaneous; punctures ferruginous or paler, moderately coarse, particularly on the median pronotal disc,

and more or less evenly distributed.

Head as long medially as wide between the eyes (60/60); margins abruptly sinuate before the eyes, from there on subparallel and rather evenly and broadly rounded apically; juga only slightly longer than the tylus and narrowly contiguous apically; disc sordid yellow, punctures pale ferruginous, moderately dense and evenly distributed; some vague rugosity evident; ocelli red, with a fuscous spot behind each ocellus, about twice as far apart as each is from its eye; eyes fuscous. Antennal segment I barely attaining the apex of the head; segment II extremely short, about half of the length of segment I and only one-sixth of the length of segment III; antennal segment I ivory, with one or two fuscous dots; segments II and III fuscous. Antennal ratios: 19/10/60/—/—, i.e., segments IV and V missing.

Pronotum slightly more than twice as wide across the humeri as long medially (250/110); some rugosity evident on each side of the center of the disc; median area pale, more sparsely punctured and slightly elevated; anterolateral margins straight, terminating anteriorly in a minute, laterally projecting denticle; broad lateral margin pale, sordid yellow, with concolorous punctures. Scutellum slightly less than one-fourth longer than wide at the base (190/150), a large piceous fovea at each basal angle mesad of which is a subrenal-shaped calloused area; punctures evenly spaced, tending to become smaller apically; apex and subapical region impunctate. Entire embolium sordid yellow, finely, evenly, and concolorously punctured; corium and clavus more sparsely and coarsely punctured dark brown. Connexivum not visible except for the sixth abdominal segment; apical abdominal angles acute and minutely produced.

Venter sordid yellow; punctures on the thorax coarse and widely spaced centrally, more finely and densely so laterally; a narrow fuscous band extending longitudinally on each side and continuous onto the abdomen; auricle of metasternal ostiole ending abruptly at the basal third of the supporting plate; evaporatorium pale, truncated laterally, and, with a narrow adjacent mesosternal area, coarsely and prominently transversely rugose; mesosternal carina well elevated, compressed anteriorly, and ending acutely between the procoxae; metasternal raised plate lunately excavated behind to receive the flat, acutely rounded, abdominal tubercle. Abdominal disc prominently calloused laterally as in *S. calligera* Stål, sparsely and coarsely punctured; the broad abdominal margin outside the calloused discal area very finely ferruginopunctate; a percurrent fuscous line separating the lateral margin from the disc; spiracles piceous, each with a prominent pale calloused spot

on its mesal margin; apical margin of the sixth abdominal segment somewhat thickened and externally broadly fuscous. Femora and tibia sordid yellow and sparsely spotted with ferruginous; tarsi red. Rostrum attaining the middle of the metasternal plate.

Apical margin of male genital segment (pygofer) broadly and deeply U-shaped, the inner margins of the U provided with divergent piceous carinae arising from the basal midpoint of the segmental disc.

Described from one specimen.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 10.75 mm. long; 7.25 mm. wide across the humeri; 3.25 mm. wide across the apex of the sixth abdominal segment. Bahia, Brazil. No other data. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

The heavily calloused margin of the abdominal disc immediately indicates close relationship to *Serdia calligera* Stål. However, the small size, the narrowly tapering abdomen, the different color pattern, and strongly rugose nature of the metasternal evaporatorium differentiate this species from all others.

