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## New or Little Known Neotropical Pentatomids (Heteroptera, Pentatomidae)

BY HERBERT RUCKES<sup>1</sup>

The following descriptions are based on material from the American Museum of Natural History and the United States National Museum collections. Through the cooperation of Dr. Reece I. Sailer (United States National Museum), and in consultation with him, new species of the genus *Rio* Kirkaldy are herewith included. Some of the other material was obtained through the generosity of Prof. Franz Schrader of Duke University, North Carolina, and some from Dr. Fritz Plaumann of Nova Teutonia, Brazil.

The various numerical ratios given in the descriptions are dimensions measured through a binocular microscope, with the use of a  $\times 2$  objective and a  $\times 9$  ocular fitted with a micrometer scale divided into 200 linear units (at this magnification equivalent to 5.0 mm.); they are not in terms of millimeters except as specified for holotypes and allotypes.

The author wishes to thank Mrs. Rose Ismay of the American Museum for preparing the typescript of this article and Miss Marjorie Statham for making the drawings.

SUBFAMILY DISCOCEPHALINAE

DENTOCEPHALA, NEW GENUS

Obovate, feebly convex above and somewhat depressed there, very flat beneath. Punctures moderately dense and rather regularly distributed.

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<sup>1</sup> Research Associate, Department of Insects and Spiders, the American Museum of Natural History, and Professor Emeritus, the City College of New York.

Head wider between the eyes than long medially; margins thin, broadly reflected, and provided with an acute, flat, triangular lobe just before each eye, then abruptly sinuated and continued forward to a broadly rounded apex which shows some slight evidence of subtruncation; juga longer than the tylus and contiguous apically, the apex entire. Ocelli slightly farther apart than distant from the eyes; eyes subglobular, subsessile. Antennae a little longer than the median length of the head and pronotum combined, basal segment short, not at all reaching the apex of the head. Antennal tubercle small, unadorned.

Pronotum more than twice as wide as long, subquadrilateral; anterior margin very shallowly excavated centrally, then convex-arcuate behind the eyes and there very obtusely confluent with the anterolateral margins which are feebly laminately developed and weakly convex-arcuate, almost straight; humeri obtusely rounded and not at all produced; posterior margin transverse, the posterior angles obsolete. Scutellum longer than wide, the apex reaching to about the middle of the abdomen. Costal margin of hemelytron obtusely angled about one-third of the distance from the base; the apical margin weakly convex-arcuate, the external apical angle obtusely rounded and not produced backward; membrane short, not exceeding the abdominal apex. Connexivum widely exposed from the third segment onward, the apical segmental angles rectilinear and not produced, those on the sixth segment of the male very obtusely rounded.

Bucculae inconspicuous, hardly elevated, posteriorly divergent. Rostrum arising from near the base of the head, in line with the eyes, the basal segment surpassing the prosternal margin but not attaining the procoxae, the apex reaching the base of the third abdominal sternite; segment II subequal to segments III and IV combined. Mesosternum tumid on each side of a median sulcus. Metasternum hexagonal, its lateral margins slightly elevated, producing a concave or broadly sulcate effect. Abdomen vaguely and obsolescently furrowed longitudinally; basal median angle of sixth abdominal sternite in the male prolonged anteriorly, very acute, almost acicular. Canal of the metasternal ostiole spatulate, its apex reaching at least the middle of the supporting plate; evaporatorium relatively large. Tibiae broadly planosulcate; terminal tarsal segment equal to the basal two combined. Male genital segment proportionately large for the size of the body.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dentocephala parva*, new genus, new species (fig. 1).

This genus has the flattened contour, body shape, pronotal form, and scutellar proportions, in part, of *Discocephala* and *Platycarenum*

and undoubtedly should be placed near them in the phylogeny of this subfamily. The distinguishing characteristics are the subglobose and subsessile eyes; the ante-ocular, acute-triangular lobe close to the eye; the laminately developed and shallowly reflexed margins of the head; the poorly developed bucculae; the remarkably large genitalia in the male (described under species designation below); and the relatively small size of the whole animal.

***Dentocephala parva*, new species**

Obovate, semiglossy, small (6.0 mm. long, male); very pale fulvous or flavescent, with irregular brownish clouding on the pronotum and hemelytra; punctures fine to moderately fine, ferruginous above and, for the most part, fuscous beneath. Over-all color light brown.

Head about as long as the median length of the pronotum (50/52) and one-fifth wider between the eyes than long (60/50); punctures fine, moderately dense, and regularly distributed; ante-ocular lobe equilaterally triangular, the apex acute but not spinose; eyes reddish brown; ocelli light red, very small, and less than half again as far apart as distant from the eyes (70/50). Antennae flavescent fulvous, segments II, III, and IV provided with irregularly spaced brown dots, apical halves of IV and V infuscated, the basal half of V sordid ivory; segmental ratios: 10/15/20/25/30, i.e., the segments progressively increasing in length, each by one-half of the length of segment I; segment IV weakly clavate, V fusiform.

Pronotum two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially (128/52); cicatrices and adjacent central portion of the disc slightly elevated, so that the surrounding portions appear weakly impressed; cicatrices infuscated; punctures smallest and densest laterally; a large, ill-defined, triangular, paler patch, on which the punctures are more sparse, extending from the cicatrices to the posterior margin; humeri slightly tumid and very faintly infuscated; anterolateral margins feebly convex-arcuate, almost straight, very finely and obsolescently erose owing to the presence of extreme marginal punctures; other characters as described for the genus. Scutellum somewhat longer than wide (90/80), the frenum ending at about the middle, the apex narrowly rounded and reaching onto the fourth abdominal tergite; a median and two lateral sordid ivory levigate spots across the base; punctures more widely spaced than on head and pronotum. Hemelytra with vague brownish clouding on the embolia and median veins; embolium almost as wide as the corium and more regularly punctured; membrane just reaching the abdominal apex, pale, trans-

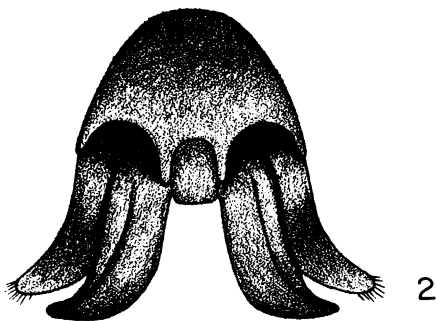
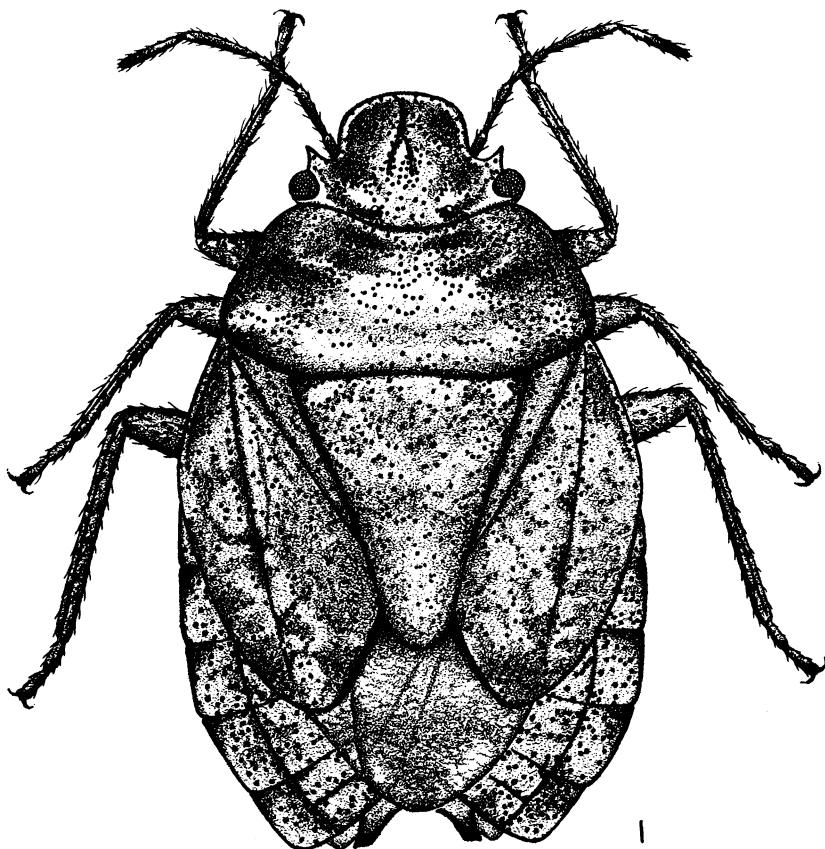


FIG. 1. *Dentocephala parva*, new species, male, holotype.

FIG. 2. *Dentocephala parva*, male genital segment, dorsal aspect.

parent, the inner basal area infuscated, the veins two in number and faintly differentiated. Connexivum evenly punctured, the basal segmental angles infuscated. The visible portion of the tergum flavescent and regularly punctured.

Ventral surface sordid ivory to flavescent fulvous; punctures, for the most part, fuscous; those on the head very fine and ferruginous, with a crescentic band of black ones behind the bucculae. Mesosternum black, its sulcus sordid ivory. Metasternum sordid ivory. Base of metasternal ostiole sordid ivory, the canal testaceous, spatulate, slightly elevated, and reaching the middle of the supporting plate; evaporatorium fuscous or darker. Abdomen with a broad, medium brown, submarginal band about one-third of the diameter of the entire abdomen, finely punctured laterally, more coarsely so mesially and there spotted with dark brown; central third of abdominal disc impunctate; apical margin of the sixth sternite (male) shallowly concave-arcuate; spiracles fuscous. Rostrum fulvous, the major portion of the terminal segment fuscous, reaching the base of the third sternite; segmental ratios: 16/48/28/20, i.e., segment II three times as long as I and equal to III and IV combined, III slightly longer than IV. Legs fulvous, coxae sordid ivory, apical halves of femora irregularly spotted with brown, the upper surfaces of the tibiae likewise brown-spotted; tarsi concolorous fulvous.

Male genital segment (fig. 2) large, lyriform, the lateral apical lobes retrorsely produced into long, divergent processes, each with a partial spiral twist, the tips narrowly rounded and finely setose; heads of parameres stout, oblong, and likewise apically divergent, reaching slightly beyond the apices of the lateral processes and terminating in extrorsely curved acute points; crest of proctiger placed horizontally, subrectangular, short, very little longer than wide and extending between two parallel, spatulate lobes, arising from the superior margin of the segment, and which overlap the inner, basal portions of the parameres; orificial end of proctiger deflected; disc below the apical margin of the segment somewhat impressed.

Described from one specimen.

**HOLOTYPE:** Male: 6.0 mm. long; 3.2 mm. wide across the humeri. Caiobá, Guaratuba, Paraná, Brazil; November 28, 1958; Fritz Plauermann, collector. *E*x collection of H. Ruckes. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Because this is a new species in a new genus, there are no close relatives.

**PARVAMIMA, NEW GENUS**

Ovate, mildly convex above, slightly more convex beneath; head and anterior two-thirds of the pronotum weakly declivous; densely punctured above and beneath. Head as wide between the eyes as long medially, margins feebly sinuate just before the eyes, then converging to a moderately rounded apex; juga longer than the tylus and contiguous apically; ocelli at least three times as far apart as distant from the eyes; antennae five-segmented, about as long as the head and pronotum combined.

Pronotum more than twice as wide across the humeri as the head through the eyes; anterior margin very shallowly sinuate; anterolateral margins very feebly convex-arcuate, narrowly and weakly reflexed; humeral angles rectilinear, rounded, and not at all produced. Scutellum reaching to about two-thirds of the length of the abdomen, somewhat longer than wide at the base, the apex moderately rounded. Apical margin of hemelytron essentially straight, the external angle acutely rounded; membrane very slightly exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Connexivum narrowly exposed, the apical segmental angles rectilinear and slightly produced. Bucculae thin, somewhat elevated midway along their length. Rostrum arising near the base of the head in line with the anterior margin of the eyes, short, the apex barely reaching the mesocoxae; segment I just attaining the base of the head, segment II longer than segments III and IV combined, IV the shortest. Mesosternum with a very distinct but low and narrow median carina. Metasternum elevated into a pentagonal, flat-topped plate, the anterior end of which is acutely angled, the posterior end truncate. Second abdominal segment provided with a median, blunt, stout tubercle that just reaches the metasternum; abdominal disc without a median longitudinal furrow. Legs moderate in length, tibiae plano-sulcate; metacoxae about as far apart as distant from the mesocoxae.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parvamima bicolor*, new genus, new species (fig. 3).

This genus takes its place in the phylogeny of the subfamily somewhere in the vicinity of *Cataulax* Spinola and *Architas* Distant, in both of which the mesosternum is carinate and the metasternum elevated into a flat-topped plate, and each possesses an abdominal tubercle touching the metasternum. The short rostrum, the unfurrowed abdominal disc, the more distinctly defined mesosternal carina, and the pentagonal shape of the metasternal plate readily distinguish *Parvamima* from allied genera.

***Parvamima bicolor*, new species**

Glossy. Head and anterior two-thirds of pronotum up to a transhumeral line sordid yellow, with rather uniform and evenly arranged, moderately fine brown punctures; the posthumeral portion of the pronotum, the scutellum, and the hemelytra much darker brown, almost castaneous, with uniform and rather regularly disposed fuscous punctures.

Head as long as wide between the eyes (60/60); punctures dense, those on the vertex and base of tylus perhaps a little finer; margins just before the eyes fuscous; disc weakly impressed at the base of the

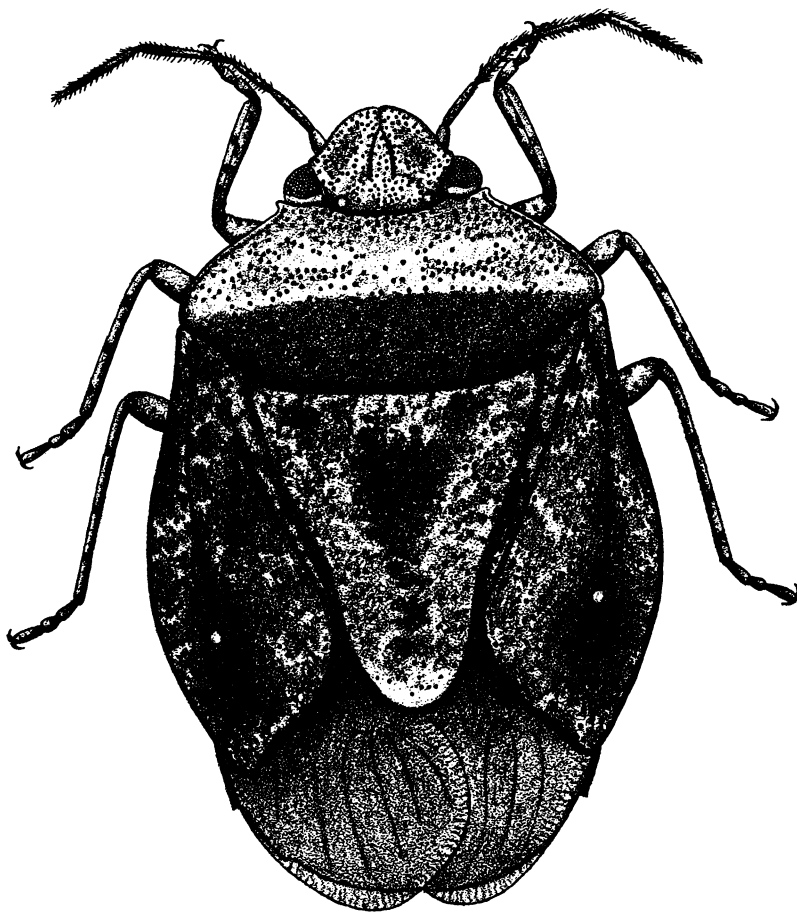


FIG. 3. *Parvamima bicolor*, new species, female, holotype.

juga near the eyes; eyes reddish brown, not quite attaining the apical anterior pronotal angles. Antennae stramineous, segments II and III with a few scattered brown spots; segment IV and the apical two-thirds of V darkening somewhat; segments III, IV, and V densely short-setose; segmental ratios: 15/25/30/48/50, i.e., segments II and III nearly equal, segments IV and V subequal.

Pronotum a little more than twice as wide across the humeri as long medially (200/92); punctures densest behind the anterior margin; anterolateral margin terminating anteriorly in a small, transverse, yellowish denticle; humeri feebly tumid. Scutellum sordid yellow overlain with irregular dark brown clouding, the apex palest; evenly and mildly convex, punctures fewest centrally; post-frenal margins subparallel, the apex moderately rounded. Punctures of the hemelytra denser than elsewhere, a few irregular or stellate pale points scattered about; a very distinct, small, circular, ivory, discal spot present; costal margins rather feebly arcuate, not so distinctly expanded or angulated as in many discocephaline species; membrane pale yellow brown, with six or seven subparallel, concolorous veins, the inner basal area infuscated. Extreme margin of connexivum ivory yellow, the segmental sutures bordered on each side with dark brown to fuscous, remaining inner portions of the segments distinctly fulvous.

Venter ivory-yellow, punctures ferruginous to medium brown, uniform and rather regular, disposed laterally on the thoracic pleura and broad sides of the abdomen; central portion of the abdomen with fewer and more scattered punctures; those on the head confined to the central region adjacent to the bucculae. Metasternal ostiole conspicuous, its somewhat sigmoid tapering canal reaching two-thirds of the distance across the metapleuron; evaporatorium not at all evident, i.e., not distinctly defined. Spiracles prominent, fuscous. An irregular infuscated blotch on the central basal portion of the sixth sternite (females). Rostrum stramineous, only the apical fourth of the terminal segment fuscous; segmental ratios: 20/47/23/17, i.e., segment II longer than segments III and IV combined, and not so strongly arcuate as in many allied discocephaline species. Legs stramineous, femora and tibiae sparsely spotted with small, pale brown dots; hind femur with an ante-apical, irregular, dark brown blotch on its outer surface.

Basal plates of the female genital valves proportionately large, squarish, with rounded corners; median and apical plates quite small, the median one triangular in outline, the apical ones stubby and parallel to one another, their apices just reaching the abdominal apex.

HOLOTYPE: Female: 9.5 mm. long; 5.0 mm. wide across the humeri.



Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama; June 1, 1957; Franz Schrader, collector. *Ex* collection of H. Ruckes. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

As this is a unique species for a new genus, there are at present no close affiliates.

#### *Mecistorhinus coralium*, new species

Closely related to *Mecistorhinus rufescens* Dallas, but somewhat more convex dorsally. Obovate, wider across the third and fourth abdominal segments than through the humeri. Semiglossy; coral red above, with broad fuscous bands and clouding; beneath fuscous, the abdominal margins and abdominal furrow red; the median sternal area and under surface of the head pinkish or paler; bucculae pale; tibiae and basal two tarsal segments bright coral red.

Head proportionately shorter and wider than in *rufescens*; wider through the eyes than long medially (112/92); an obtuse tubercle just before each eye, the margins then very strongly reflexed, so that the entire ante-ocular area appears scoop-shaped; punctures fine and dense; median basal portion of the tylus, the vertex, and an oval area just entad of each eye flavescent; apical half of tylus, its basal lateral margins, and the lateral margins of the vertex infuscated; eyes and ocelli red; ocelli three and a half times as far apart as distant from the eyes. Antennae fuscous, the basal half of segment V ivory-yellow; joints very narrowly pale; segmental ratios: 25/33/50/50/72, i.e., segments II and III equal or subequal, segment V more than twice as long as segment II. A prominent fuscous patch between the base of each antennal tubercle and the eye.

Pronotum less than half again as wide across the humeri as long medially (140/100), humeri obtuse and not at all produced; disc traversed by six (three on each side) punctured, broad, irregular, posteriorly diverging fuscous bands which do not quite reach the posterior margin, the areas between the dark bands impunctate or with very few punctures; a median, low, vague carina that is present in *rufescens* is absent here, the central portion of the disc coarsely punctured and somewhat levigate. Scutellum a little broader and stouter than in *rufescens*, with a little more dorsal convexity, the post-frenal area more noticeably declivous; sparsely and coarsely punctured centrally, more densely and finely so apically; disc provided with a median, irregular, tapering fuscous band which extends two-thirds of the distance from the base to the apex, two irregular fuscous patches on each side near the base, and some finer, irregular fuscous streaking midway

between the lateral margins and the median fuscous band; apex broadly rounded. Hemelytra very densely, finely, and regularly punctured; outer two-thirds of the clavus, most of the corium, and a longitudinal narrow band in the middle of the embolium fuscous to piceous; the primary vein on the corium bordered ectally with coral red; a moderately large coral red discal spot present; membrane smoky fuscous, barely attaining the apex of the abdomen. Connexivum partially exposed, the basal portion of segments IV, V, and VI provided with a fuscous patch.

Venter as stated above. A patch of fuscous punctures on the head on each side of the bucculae. Rostrum much shorter than in *rufescens*, the extreme apex fuscous and reaching only onto the fifth abdominal sternite, apex of the second segment not surpassing the hind coxae; segmental ratios: 45/100/70/63 (in *rufescens*: 50/130/90/103), i.e., segment IV slightly shorter than III (in *rufescens* segment IV is distinctly longer than III). Legs varicolored, coxae, trochanters, and bases of femora pale fulvous or light tan, distal portion of femora gradually becoming infuscated; tibiae bright coral red, their extreme apices weakly infuscated; basal two tarsal segments coral red, the terminal segment dark fulvous or brown.

The female genital plates are essentially like those of *rufescens*.

Described from one specimen.

**HOLOTYPE:** Female: 11.0 mm. long; 6.0 mm. wide across the humeri; 7.0 mm. wide across the greatest abdominal diameter. Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Peru; April 22, 1947; J. C. Pallister, collector; Frank Johnson, donor. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

As stated above, this new species is very closely related to *Mecistorrhinus rufescens* Dallas. Its differential and specific characters are found in the very strongly reflexed ante-ocular margin, the presence of six broad fuscous bands on the pronotum, the pale bucculae, the shorter rostrum, and bright coral red tibiae.

#### ***Platycarenum uncinatus*, new species**

Broadly obovate, glossy, convex above. Over-all color grayish brown. Sordid fulvous, densely covered with moderately fine fuscous punctures, those on the scutellum slightly less dense.

Head four-fifths of the medial length of the pronotum (80/100) and slightly wider between the eyes than long (85/80); margins before the eyes weakly sinuate, broadly and feebly reflexed; apex evenly rounded; ocelli twice as far apart as distant from the eyes; punctures

fine and dense, the extreme lateral margins of the juga narrowly impunctate and feebly elevated. Antennae slightly longer than the head and pronotum combined; fulvous, segments I, II, III, and base of IV fusco-conspersed, apical half of V fuscous; segmental ratios: 20/30/50/50/50, i.e., segment II longer than I but shorter than III; segments III, V, and V equal.

Pronotum about two and one-quarter times as wide across the humeral angles as long medially (225/100); anterior margin very shallowly, truncately excavated centrally, then transverse behind the eyes; anterior lateral angles slightly exceeding the width of the head through the eyes; anterolateral margin essentially straight, narrowly carinate, and subreflexed; most punctures coarser than those on head, rather regularly distributed, densest and smallest near the anterior lateral angles and behind the front margin which is neither elevated nor calloused. Scutellum quite long, the apex reaching at least the base of the sixth abdominal tergite; frenum reaching the middle, the post-frenal margins subparallel for a distance, then converging to a broadly subtriangular apex; each basal angle provided with a levigate pale spot; punctures most widely spaced centrally; a pair of coalescent fuscous patches on the disc near the base. Hemelytra slightly longer than the scutellum, densely and regularly punctured, some vague, irregular, brown to fuscous clouding on the coria, apical margins of the latter feebly convex-arcuate, the external apical angles narrowly rounded, nearly reaching the apex of the abdomen; membranes short, fuscous, transparent, with five or six subparallel convex veins. Connexivum exposed, finely and densely ferrugino-punctured, basal and apical segmental angles fuscous, apical angles retilinear and slightly produced, a small yellowish marginal spot on each segment just before each apical angle.

Venter sordid fulvous, punctures dense, small, brown to ferruginous, finer laterally, especially on the abdomen; abdominal disc centrally impunctate and shallowly furrowed longitudinally; sixth abdominal segment provided with a median fuscous blotch, large in the male, much smaller in the female. Rostrum fulvous, only the extreme apex fuscous, reaching the third abdominal sternite; segment II somewhat longer than segments III and IV combined (80/60), its apex attaining the mesocoxae; segments III and IV subequal; segmental ratios: 35/80/32/28. Mesosternum slightly tumid and medially shallowly sulcate, the sulcus provided with a few fuscous punctures, the tumid areas impunctate. Metasternum feebly impressed but provided with a low, thin, but distinct median carina. Legs fulvous, femora irregularly

and coarsely conspersed with fuscous dots; margins of the tibiae with alternately arranged fuscous spots; under side of hind femur in the male provided with an ante-apical, black-tipped, uncinat tubercle, which the female lacks.

Male genital segment ovoid, apically and dorsally wide open, the contents totally visible; lateral apical lobes retrorsely produced into long, irregular, strap-shaped, setigerous processes, about half of the length of the capsule, each with a partial spiral twist towards the apex which is narrowly rounded; apical margin of the capsule medially notched and then transversely bisinuate, submarginally deeply impressed, the anterior margin of the impression bearing a small, median, subtriangular tubercle; parameres large, retrorsely produced, their heads flat, rectilinear-oblong, somewhat deflected, and as long as the lateral apical processes; proctiger subconical, its surface transversely rugose. Basal plates of the female genital valves proportionately large, squarish, their angles rounded, the apical margins nearly reaching the abdominal apex, completely occluding the median plate; apical plates parallel, only their narrow tips visible.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 10.25 mm. long; 6.0 mm. wide across the humeral angles. Caiboá, Guaratuba, Paraná, Brazil; December, 1958; Fritz Plaumann, collector. *Ex* collection of H. Ruckes. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

The large size, dorsal convexity, and carinate metasternum suggest relationship to *Platycarenum kormilevi* Ruckes. The head shape and pronotum are most like those of *Platycarenum humilis* (Herrich-Schaeffer). The male genitalia are unique, not only by virtue of their large size, but by the elaborate development of the heads of the parameres and the external lateral apical processes; they are the most complex male genitalia of any species in *Platycarenum* known to me. The nearest, but still distinctly different, pattern of male organs appears in *Platycarenum umbractulatus* (Fabricius), but in this latter species the small size and very short first antennal segment do not suggest close relationship. Among the various species of *Platycarenum*, the species *clypeatus* Stål, *marginellus* Stål, and *tenebricornis* Ruckes all have carinated metasterna, but in these species the male genitalia are so distinctive and so different from those found in *Platycarenum uncinatus* that any relationship between this complex of three species and *uncinatus* is extremely remote. A revision of the entire genus should be undertaken soon.

## SUBFAMILY PENTATOMINAE

In 1860 Stål described a pentatomid from Rio de Janeiro under the name of *Rhaphigaster pectoralis*. Later (1872) he assigned this species to his newly created genus *Banasa*, segregating it from allied species because the juga were longer than the tylus and contiguous apically. In 1909, Kirkaldy, in his "Catalogue," established the subgenus *Rio* to contain this species.

Recently, through the generosity of Dr. Eric Kjellander of the Riksmuseum of Stockholm, the Stål type specimen was lent for study and comparison with specimens in the American Museum collections.

As a result of this study, and after consultation with Dr. Reece I. Sailer of the United States National Museum concerning the diagnostic characters of *Banasa*, there now seems to be good ground for elevating Kirkaldy's subgenus to full generic rank. Several morphological characters in Stål's *Banasa pectoralis* are distinctly different from homologous characteristics in other species of *Banasa*, and of sufficient magnitude to be of greater than specific value, to warrant separation of *pectoralis* from the genus *Banasa* and our placing it in the genus *Rio* Kirkaldy. The following diagnosis will show the distinction between the two genera.

GENUS *RIO* KIRKALDY

Suboval; punctures dense and frequently coalescent; body slightly more convex ventrally than dorsally; head and anterior two-thirds of the pronotum more than moderately declivous. Head a little more than half of the length of the pronotum and only slightly longer than wide between the eyes. Margins before the eyes sinuate and weakly elevated there, then subcalloused and very gradually converging to an evenly rounded and somewhat narrowly rounded apex. Juga slightly longer than the tylus and narrowly contiguous apically. Antennae about half of the length of the body, segment II distinctly shorter than III. Anterolateral margins of the pronotum straight, subcarinate, narrowly reflexed, and provided with a few evenly spaced setigerous punctures; humeri narrowly rounded and not, or only feebly, produced; posterior margin concave-arcuate centrally, the posterior angles obsolete. Scutellum very little longer than wide at the base, disc noticeably elevated on the basal third and with pronotum and head forming a continuous arc when viewed laterally. Hemelytral membrane exceeding the abdominal apex; veins numerous and subparallel.

Bucculae uniformly low behind the apical tooth and ending posteriorly in a minute lobe. Rostrum reaching or nearly reaching the hind coxae, segment I subequal to or very slightly longer than the bucculae; segment II subequal to or only slightly shorter than segments III and IV combined. Mesosternum tumid and longitudinally subsulcate medially, without evidence of a median, carina-like ridge. Abdominal spine reaching at least the anterior margins of the metacoxae; sutures of the abdominal segments transversely narrowly bordered with reddish brown. Apical margin of the sixth sternite in the female forming a continuous transverse arc across the segment. Tibiae essentially terete or very feebly sulcate.

Basal plates of the female genital valves at least twice as long as the visible portions of the apical plates; median plate small, transverse, at least twice as wide as long medially.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rio pectoralis* (Stål); lectotype deposited in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden.

The characteristics listed above are, for the most part, in counter-distinction to those found in *Banasa* Stål. This is particularly true of the morphology of the ventral surface and the form of the female genital valves, although other differential characters are visible from above. In *Banasa* the head is usually proportionately longer than wide between the eyes, the ante-ocular margins are not elevated and subcalloused, the juga and tylus are subequal, the former not contiguous apically, the pronotal margins tend to be thickish and show little, if any, subcarination, and the scutellum is usually somewhat longer than wide at the base and not noticeably elevated basally. The mesosternum, while feebly tumid, is provided with a very low, yet distinctly visible, carina-like ridge extending longitudinally through its length (in *Banasa panamensis* Sailer this ridge is obsolescent except at its anterior end); the second rostral segment is considerably shorter than segments III and IV taken together, usually being only two-thirds of their combined length; the apical margin of the sixth abdominal sternite of the female is rather distinctly sinuate centrally and then more or less abruptly transverse (truncate) towards the lateral margins. The basal plates of the female genital valves are longitudinally equal to or shorter than the visible portions of the apical plates, and the median plate is either square or slightly longer than wide. In addition the puncturation is, in general, less dense and less coalescent in *Banasa* than in *Rio*.

*Rio pectoralis* (Stål)

To Stål's original description I would add the following:

Anterolateral pronotal margins carinate for their entire length. Connexivum barely exposed, reddish brown, with a prominent, pale, marginal spot at the center of each segment, densely punctured, the apical segmental angles rectilinear or nearly so and not produced. Hemelytral membrane hyaline, very pale fuliginous, with numerous subparallel, concolorous veins and slightly exceeding the abdominal apex. Mesosternum piceous, its central furrow pale. Antennal segmental ratios: 10/16/23/33/39, i.e., each progressively increasing in length. Tibiae terete, the posterior ones very feebly flattened above.

Basal plates of the female genital valves (fig. 4) roundly triangular, deeply and coarsely punctured, their inner margins contiguous for their entire length; apical plates much shorter than the basal ones, their axes convergent but their apices well separated, attaining the posterior abdominal margin, likewise coarsely punctured.

The following new species of the genus *Rio* are very similar, not only to one another, but to the preceding *pectoralis* as well. When seen side by side, the several species are readily distinguishable; their subtle differences, particularly in color and degree of puncturation, however, are difficult to describe. The most distinctive specific characteristics are found in the markedly different patterns of both male and female genitalia. Although it may be unsound to describe new species on the basis of only single type specimens, it becomes necessary, in this case, to do so for three of the following, because each has very distinctive genitalia.

*Rio insularis*, new species

Above semiglossy, stramineous, copiously covered with fuscous to piceous punctures, the borders of which are dark reddish brown and coalescent, thus masking much of the stramineous background and producing an over-all dark effect; beneath paler stramineous, with dense and regularly spaced fuscous punctures on the head and pleura, with finer ferruginous or tan ones on the lateral portions of the abdomen.

Head very slightly longer medially than wide between the eyes (50/48), punctures moderately dense, irregularly disposed and coalescent, particularly around the ocelli and on each side of the tylus; narrow lateral margins of juga subcalloused, pale, impunctate, and uniform in diameter throughout; several irregular, pale, levigate areas

between the punctures; a narrow median pale linea extending through the tylus and vertex. Antennae sordid yellow to fulvous, apical halves of segments IV and V infuscated; segmental ratios: 10/20/30/35/40, i.e., segment II shorter than III; segments IV and V thicker than the others, segment V fusiform.

Pronotum with punctures arranged in irregular, wavy, transverse lines, their borders castaneous and coalescent; a pale levigate spot on the anterior margin just behind each eye; four irregular pale spots, sometimes ill defined, arranged transversely across the anterior third of the disc behind the cicatrices; cicatrices concolorous; other pale levigate areas very irregular and variable, producing a partially marmorate design; humeral angles narrowly rounded, not produced; anterolateral margins narrowly carinate for their entire length and

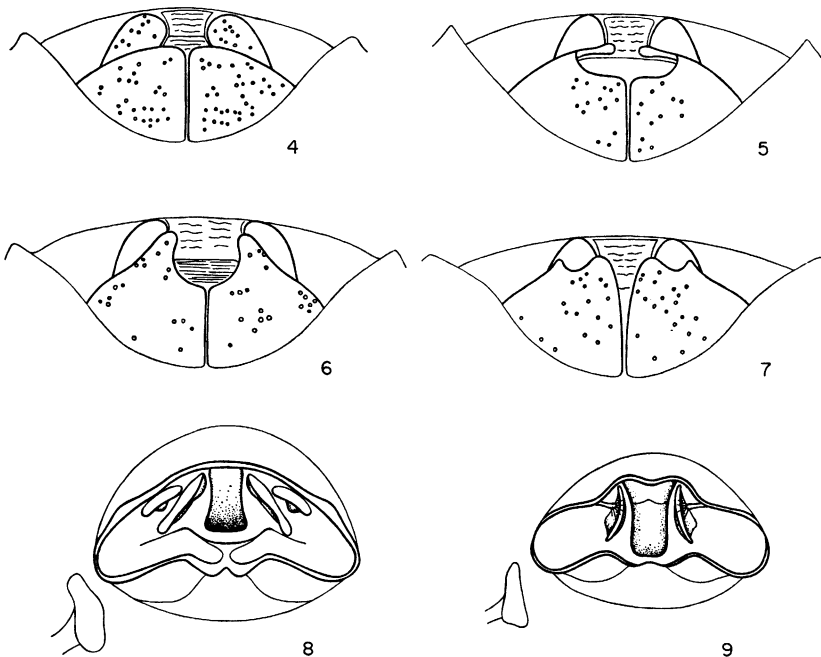


FIG. 4. *Rio pectoralis* (Stål), female genital plates.

FIG. 5. *Rio insularis*, new species, allotype, female genital plates.

FIG. 6. *Rio obscuratus*, new species, holotype, female genital plates.

FIG. 7. *Rio variegatus*, new species, holotype, female genital plates.

FIG. 8. *Rio insularis*, new species, holotype, male genital segment, posterior aspect, with ectal aspect of head of paramere.

FIG. 9. *Rio testaceus*, new species, holotype, male genital segment, posterior aspect, with ectal aspect of head of paramere.



very feebly reflexed; denticle of the anterior apical angle minute, acute, and directed laterally. Scutellum provided with three (a median and two lateral) small, pale spots across the base, a marmorate pale area across the middle of the disc, and a broad marginal, impunctate, ivory band around the apex; punctures somewhat irregularly spaced, becoming finer apically. Hemelytra more densely and regularly punctured, several interrupted longitudinal pale streaks evident along the subcostal and claval areas; a prominent discal ivory spot on each corium; membrane hyaline, colorless or very pale fuliginous, exceeding the abdominal apex by about half of the total length of the membrane; veins concolorous, numerous, and subparallel. Connexivum narrowly exposed, reddish brown, finely and densely punctured except for an elongate marginal pale area on each segment; apical segmental angles piceous, rectilinear, and very feebly produced, those on the sixth segment of the male more acute and a little more prominent.

Venter glossy, the major portion of the abdomen impunctate, the fine and scattered ferruginous to tan punctures restricted to a relatively narrow submarginal area; spiracles ferruginous or paler; spine of the second abdominal segment reaching forward between the mesocoxae and metacoxae. Mesosternum and metasternum pale yellow. Evaporatorium stramineous to fulvous, essentially impunctate. Legs concolorous stramineous, coxae a little paler.

Male genital segment (fig. 8) depressed, i.e., oval to elliptical in cross section; apical orifice large, the contents of the segment totally visible; ventral apical margin transverse, provided with a central, prominent, U-shaped or V-shaped notch, below which the disc is deeply impressed, particularly centrally; heads of parameres irregularly elliptical, with a partial spiral twist, facing laterally so that only the apical edge and a narrow portion of the lateral surface are visible from the posterior aspect, their axes strongly divergent ventrally; a digitiform process arising from the inner wall of the capsule adjacent to each paramere; proctiger more or less oblong, oblique in posture, so that the apical (orificial) end is more anterior than the dorsal crest, the visible surface weakly impressed and transversely finely rugose. Basal plates of the female genital valves (fig. 5) trapezoidal, with a few scattered, coarse punctures; the outer apical angle of each plate continued entorsely as a digitiform process, the tip of which is slightly swollen; other characters as described for the genus.

Described from five specimens.

**HOLOTYPE:** Male: 6.0 mm. (7.5 mm. to tip of membrane) long; 4.25 mm. wide across the humeri. Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,

Panama; June 11, 1958; Franz Schrader (Schrader No. A151), collector. *Ex* collection of H. Ruckes. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 7.0 mm. (8.0 mm. to tip of membrane) long; 4.5 mm. wide across the humeri. Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama; June 17, 1958; Franz Schrader (Schrader No. A164), collector. *Ex* collection of H. Ruckes. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES (THREE): Females (two): Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, May 25, 1958, deposited in the United States National Museum (one); Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, January 13, 1955, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History (one). Male (one): Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, April, 1941, James Zetek, collector, deposited in the United States National Museum.

This new species is closely related to *Rio pectoralis* (Stål) but differs in the coloration of the ventral surface, with less dense and more restricted puncturation there, as well as having a pale yellow mesosternum, an area that is fuscous to piceous in *pectoralis*; in *insularis* the head and anterior portions of the pronotum are not fuscous with aeneous reflections as in *pectoralis*; the construction of the basal plates of the female genital valves are very different in the two species. Unfortunately the male of *pectoralis* is unknown to me; doubtless its genital pattern is different from that described for *insularis*. Both species are about the same in size.

#### *Rio testaceus*, new species

Closely related to the preceding species but different in color and color pattern. Testaceous, densely overlain with fuscous or reddish brown punctures, most of which are borderless or have very narrow borders and which are not coalescent.

Head only slightly longer than wide between the eyes (50/45), densely and irregularly punctured with fuscous; numerous small, levigate, vermiculated areas visible; lateral margins of the jugs testaceous, impunctate. Antennae stramineous, apical half of segment V reddish brown; segmental ratios: 10/18/30/33/42, i.e., segments III and IV subequal.

Entire anterior margin of pronotum uniformly but narrowly testaceous behind the vertex and eyes; cicatrices castaneous, i.e., darker than surrounding areas; central disc of pronotum with transverse, irregular, levigate, paler markings; punctures reddish brown, some

with a ruby reflection, those on the posterior third of the disc slightly coalescent with reddish borders; denticle at the anterior apical angle minute, acute, testaceous, and directed laterally; carina of antero-lateral margin becoming obsolescent towards the humeri. Scutellum with five ill-defined, testaceous spots across the base; apex impunctate and concolorous; central portion of the disc irregularly mottled, punctures becoming finer apically. Hemelytra more densely punctured, no clearly defined longitudinal pale linea along the subcostal and claval areas; a small, pale, levigate, discal spot evident; membrane hyaline, pale brown, and exceeding the abdominal apex by about half of the total length of the membrane; veins numerous and concolorous. Connexivum very narrowly exposed, reddish except for a marginal paler streak on each segment; finely punctured; apical segmental angles reddish, rectilinear, and feebly produced, those on the sixth segment of the male a little more prominent.

Venter yellowish testaceous; head and pleura with more widely spaced fuscous to piceous punctures; the broad, lateral submargins of the abdomen with smaller and sparsely distributed ferruginous ones; central portion of the abdominal disc essentially impunctate. Mesosternum pale. Abdominal spine reaching the mesocoxae, i.e., slightly longer than in allied species. Rostrum attaining the metacoxae, the terminal segment fuscous. Metasternal ostiole elliptical, its levigate tapering canal reaching beyond the middle of the plate; evaporatorium concolorous, essentially impunctate. Legs stramineous, concolorous.

Male genital segment (fig. 9) oval to elliptical in cross section; apical orifice wide, the contents totally visible. Capsular wall very thin, the apical margins setigerous, bilaterally impressed dorsally near the apical margin; ventral apical margin broadly and deeply notched centrally, then sigmoid towards the lateral apical angles which are obtusely rounded; submarginal disc broadly and deeply impressed. Head of the parameres weakly concave and narrowly triangular in side view, their visible apical margins, seen from the posterior aspect, crescentic and mildly divergent ventrally; a setigerous, digitiform process arising from the inner wall of the capsule adjacent to the head of each paramere. Proctiger oblong, centrally impressed.

Described from one specimen.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 5.75 mm. long (0.6 mm. to tip of membrane); 3.9 mm. wide across the humeri. Esquintla, Guatemala; June 13, 1945; E. J. Hambleton, collector. Deposited in the United States National Museum.

As stated above, this species closely resembles *Rio insularis* but is of a much more light orange-brown color, with less distinct pale markings. The dark reddish brown cicatrices in *testaceus*, as well as the difference in ventral puncturation, the slightly longer abdominal spine, and the narrowly triangular heads of the parameres, distinctly set the two apart. It is the smallest species herein described.

*Rio obscuratus*, new species

Semiglossy above; dark brown, with dense fuscous to piceous punctures, many concolorous with the background; beneath fulvous, with fuscous to piceous punctures on the head and thoracic pleura and ferruginous ones on the abdomen. Slightly larger than allied species (female, 8.0 mm. long to tip of membrane).

Head slightly longer than wide between the eyes (57/50), densely and rather regularly punctured, the pale levigate margins common in allied species here reduced to a minimum, essentially absent; lateral margins of the juga subcalloused, impunctate, and gradually thickened apically. Antennae fulvous, the apical half of segment V darker brown; segmental ratios: 10/20/28/32/44, i.e., segment III proportionately slightly shorter than in allied species.

Pronotum very regularly and densely punctured, the punctures densest and smallest towards the anterior third of the disc and in front of the cicatrices; anterior margin concolorous dark brown; denticle at the anterior apical angle very stubby, acute, and directed laterally; essentially no pale spotting or markings are found on the pronotum, a character rather common in allied species. Scutellum with three (one median and two lateral) obscure, paler, levigate spots across the base; two transversely elliptical paler spots, each with some coarse fuscous punctures, at about the middle of the disc near the lateral margins; and a broad, U-shaped, sordid ivory, impunctate, apical margin; punctures rather regularly disposed, not so deep as elsewhere, and becoming somewhat finer apically. Hemelytra densely and evenly punctured, concolorous, save for a small, irregular, sordid ivory, discal spot; membrane hyaline, pale brown, and exceeding the abdominal apex by about one-third of the total length of the membrane; veins numerous, concolorous. Connexivum very narrowly exposed, very dark reddish brown, finely and densely punctured, an elliptical pale marginal spot on each segment; apical segmental angles rectilinear and feebly produced. Tergum almost piceous, with a dark violet reflection.

Punctures on the ventral surface of the head and thoracic pleura

fuscous, densely and regularly distributed on the propleura and mesopleura, less dense and more irregular on the metapleura; punctures on the abdomen brown to ferruginous, rather evenly disposed and widely spaced, occupying about one-fourth of the abdominal width within the lateral margin, i.e., the central half of the abdominal disc impunctate. Spiracles ferruginous to brown. Rostrum fulvous, the major portion of the apical segment piceous, attaining the metacoxae. Abdominal spine reaching between the mesocoxae and metacoxae. Mesosternum and metasternum pale fulvous. Legs fulvous, concolorous except for a slight darkening towards the ends of the tibiae and on the tarsi; tibiae feebly sulcate.

Basal plates of the female genital valves subtrapeziform in outline (fig. 6), slightly longer than wide, the inner apical margin of each plate provided with a crescent-shaped emargination, so that, when taken together, the two plates between them form a large semicircular notch; the area on each plate about the base of the notch infuscated; a few scattered coarse punctures on each plate.

Described from one specimen.

**HOLOTYPE:** Female: 7.0 mm. (8.0 mm. to tip of membrane) long; 4.25 mm. wide across the humeri. Veracruz, Mexico; January 13, 1959; Christenson, collector. Deposited in the United States National Museum.

The much darker color and lack of many pale markings on the dorsal surface, the slightly shorter hemelytral membrane, the over-all slightly larger size, and, most important, the distinctive form of the basal plates of the female genitalia differentiate this species from the preceding and following species.

### ***Rio variegatus*, new species**

Glossy; above stramineous, very densely overlain with fuscous punctures which have coalescent reddish brown borders, thus producing an over-all castaneous appearance; basal half of the scutellum fuscous; hemelytra with a large, red, cloud-like blotch towards the apical margin; beneath fulvous, the thoracic pleura and under side of the head feebly infuscated; punctures on head and pleura fuscous, those on the abdomen ferruginous.

Head as long as wide between the eyes (50/50), densely punctured on the vertex, less so on the juga and tylus; numerous pale levigate areas evident; margins of juga subcalloused, uniformly thick, becoming paler apically. Antennae fulvous, segments IV and V darkening slightly; segmental ratios: 11/19/28/33/40.

Pronotum about two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially (173/70); punctures dense, relatively uniform in size and distribution; some short, vermiculated, stramineous markings distributed transversely across the disc; anterior margin subcalloused, uniformly medium brown, cicatrices concolorous; carina of antero-lateral margin extended to the humeral angles which are obtuse and hardly produced. Scutellum a little longer than wide (120/110), punctures fuscous, more widely spaced than elsewhere, becoming finer apically; three (one central and two lateral) small, obscure, paler spots across the base; a few sordid ivory to pale stramineous, irregular markings at the middle of each margin; apex impunctate and bordered with sordid ivory. Hemelytra moderately densely punctured, numerous pale dashes and minute blotches present, those on the subcostal area arranged longitudinally; an elongate, sordid ivory discal spot present; as stated above, the apical portion of each corium is provided with a rubescent blotch, the median marginal portion of which bears a small, longitudinal, pale dash; membrane pale brown, hyaline, exceeding the apex of the abdomen by about one-half of the total length of the membrane; veins numerous, concolorous. Connexivum barely exposed, reddish brown, finely punctured, with a marginal pale spot on each segment. Tergum piceous, with a blue reflection.

Venter pale fulvous; punctures on head and thoracic pleura prominent, moderately dense, and regularly spaced; evaporatorium concolorous, impunctate; ferruginous punctures on the abdomen inconspicuous, rather sparsely distributed, and occupying about the marginal quarter of the body; spiracles pale and conspicuous. Abdominal spine almost reaching the mesocoxae. Rostrum fulvous, the apical half of the terminal segment fuscous and attaining the metacoxae. Mesosternum and metasternum pale. Legs concolorous; hind tibiae narrowly and obscurely sulcate, the others terete.

Basal plates of the female genital valves subtrapeziform in outline (fig. 7), the apical margin of each plate distinctly sinuate, the inner margins of the plates contiguous basally, divergent apically, the inner apical angles infuscated; a few widely scattered, fine punctures on each plate.

Described from one specimen.

HOLOTYPE: Female: 6.75 mm. (7.5 mm. to tip of membrane) long; 4.25 mm. wide across the humeri. Cairo, Costa Rica; April 21, 1944; collected at light. Deposited in the United States National Museum.

The somewhat variegated color pattern on the dorsum, the reduction of much of the pale marking to small vermiculate dashes, the

rubescence of the apical portion of the hemelytra, and the distinctive design of the female genitalia are characters that readily distinguish this from any of the preceding species.

*Tibilis parva* (Distant)

In the collections of the American Museum of Natural History are some Central American pentatomids from Costa Rica, which the late E. P. Van Duzee identified as *Brachystethus parvus* Distant and which match the description and color figure of the same in the "Biologia Centrali Americana" (Distant, 1893). Recently Prof. Franz Schrader of Duke University kindly donated additional examples of the same species which he collected in Panama. Some of these specimens were sent to the British Museum (Natural History) for comparison with the Distant types. Mr. R. J. Izzard, hemipterist in charge, very kindly verified the identifications and informed me that our examples are identical to the type material. Unfortunately Distant's description is rather brief and superficial, but sufficient to validate the specific name.

Detailed examination of the generic characters of all available specimens, however, indicates that Distant was quite wrong in assigning his species to the genus *Brachystethus*. All critical structural characters that can be found in our specimens match the specifications formulated by Stål for his genus *Tibilis* and not those given by Laporte for *Brachystethus*. Furthermore, Schrader has called my attention to the fact that the structure of the testis in *Brachystethus* does not conform to the structure of the testis in his Panamanian material. Whereas the typical testis in Heteroptera is composed of seven lobes or follicles, that of *Brachystethus* consists of only four. Not only that, but in this genus one of the four lobes is a so-called "harlequin lobe," distinct from the other three, in which the chromosomes consistently undergo irregular and aberrant distribution during their meiotic divisions. Such a change is not true of either the testes or the chromosomes in any of the follicles of Schrader's Panamanian material. Thus we have additional evidence that Distant's *Brachystethus parvus* does not belong in *Brachystethus* at all. It is, rather, a species of *Tibilis* and should hereafter be known as *Tibilis parva* (Distant).

To Distant's characterization of the species I add the following more detailed features:

Head slightly more than half of the pronotal length (60/110) and one-half again as long as wide between the eyes (60/40); margins before the eyes sinuate and then rapidly converging to a narrowly rounded apex, where the jugs, being longer than the tylus, are con-

tiguous. Antennae more than half of the body length, the basal three segments conspersed with fine brown dots; segmental ratios: 25/35/57/90/90, i.e., segment II somewhat longer than I and much shorter than III. Punctures on the head and anterior lateral areas of the pronotum provided with a greenish bronze reflection. Eyes dark reddish brown, protuberant; ocelli large, bright red, and twice as far apart as distant from the eyes. Pronotum about half again as wide across the humeri as long medially; anterolateral margins straight, pale, and narrowly reflexed; a small, levigate, ochraceous spot between the cicatrices, just behind the anterior margin. Apex of scutellum subacute. Connexival angles rectilinear and feebly produced. Mesosternum distinctly carinate, metasternum pentagonal, acute anteriorly and contiguous with the mesosternum there, the height of the metasternal plate equal to that of the mesosternal carina, i.e., no higher.

Male genital segment subovate, the dorsal orifice widely open, the contents totally visible; lateral apical lobes produced posteriorly into stout, subtruncately rounded processes, the inner margins of which are somewhat inflected and between which (as seen from the ventral aspect) is a broad, deep, U-shaped notch, deeply impressed centrally; heads of parameres stubby, subfoliaceous, lying more or less horizontally in position, their margins somewhat thickened and strongly reflexed, so that their dorsal surfaces are concave, the inner apical angles produced dorsally into short, blunt processes; base (crest) of proctiger ovate, lying horizontally, strongly convex, the orificial end deflected and invisible *in situ*. Basal plates of female genital valves obliquely oval, their inner margins subtruncate and contiguous, their apical margins divergent; median plate subrhomboidal; apical plates broadly oval and subparallel.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tibilis parva* (Distant); lectotype deposited in the British Museum (Natural History).

#### PARATIBILIS, NEW GENUS

Obovate, mildly convex above, slightly more so below; head and anterior portion of pronotum very weakly declivous. Head more than half of the median length of the pronotum; margins before the eyes mildly sinuate, feebly reflexed, and from there onward very gradually converging to a moderately rounded apex; juga and tylus subequal, the former not contiguous apically; ocelli moderate in size and three times as far apart as distant from the eyes, the latter more broadly sessile and not so protuberant as in *Tibilis*; antennal segment I exceeding the apex of the head by only a small fraction of the segmental



length; segment II equal to I. Anterior pronotal margin with a very narrow, intramarginal, transverse, punctured impression that extends to the anterior apical angles, i.e., not stopping behind the eyes; anterolateral margins straight and narrowly reflexed. Scutellum somewhat longer than the median length of the head and pronotum combined.

Bucculae long, low, more or less uniform in height, very gradually diminishing posteriorly and reaching the base of the head. Rostrum long, attaining the base of the third abdominal sternite, segment I reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum, segments II and III equal, each much longer than IV. Mesosternum carinate, the carina distinctly higher than wide, extending between the procoxae and compressed there. Metasternum elevated into a subtectiform, convex ridge, continuous in height with the mesosternal carina and acutely notched posteriorly, i.e., not in the form of a pentagonal, flat-topped plate as in *Tibilis*. Abdominal tubercle well developed, acute, and fitted into the posterior metasternal notch. Tibiae broadly sulcate.

TYPE SPECIES: *Paratibilis confusa*, new genus, new species.

This genus superficially resembles *Tibilis* Stål and could readily be mistaken for it. The prime differences between the two genera lie in the larger head of *Paratibilis*, its shorter juga, its shorter first antennal segment, its longer rostrum, its less elevated and longer bucculae, and the unique subtectiform structure of the metasternum. The male genital segments of the two genera have sufficient features in common to warrant placing the two close together phylogenetically.

#### *Paratibilis confusa*, new species

Obovate, semiglossy; dark fulvous, densely covered above with fuscous punctures, many of which have a greenish bronze reflection; largest bronzy punctures below, confined to the head, propleura, and mesopleura, those on the metapleura and lateral portions of the abdomen finer, more shallow, and without a bronzy reflection. Over-all color dark brown.

Head five-sevenths as wide between the eyes as long (50/70) and seven-tenths of the median length of the pronotum (70/100); punctures piceous, coalescent, and more concentrated just before the eyes. Antennae ochraceous, basal four segments concolorous, segment V missing; segmental ratios: 30/30/50/70/—, i.e., segments I and II equal.

Pronotum slightly less than half again as wide as long (145/100); punctures arranged in more or less transverse wavy lines, those just

behind the slightly elevated anterior margin smaller and coalesced; anterolateral margins concolorous with the pronotal disc. Scutellum about one-fourth longer than wide at the base (195/160), a small ochraceous spot at each basal angle, otherwise concolorous; punctures slightly denser laterally than centrally; apex acute, but less so than in species of *Tibilis*. Hemelytra very densely and regularly punctured, concolorous except for a small pale discal spot; apical margin of the corium feebly sinuate, the external apical angle roundly rectilinear; membrane transparent fulvous, with eight or nine concolorous veins. Connexivum narrowly exposed, finely punctured and infuscated except for a paler margin; segmental angles rectilinear and feebly produced.

Under side of the head, lateral portions of the mesosternal and metasternal carinae, and a broad central abdominal band fuscous. Rostrum, medial crests of the sternal carinae, legs, abdominal tubercle, and broad, interrupted lateral bands on the abdomen ochraceous. Lateral portions of the abdomen infuscated and finely and shallowly punctured. Spiracles fuscous. Only the extreme tip of the rostrum fuscous above; segmental ratios: 35/70/70/50, i.e., segments II and III equal, each twice as long as segment I.

Male genital segment ovoid; lateral apical lobes produced posteriorly into stubby, obtuse processes with a broad, U-shaped margin between them (when viewed from the ventral aspect); dorsal surface widely open, the contents visible; base (crest) of the proctiger elliptical, about twice as long as wide, lying horizontal in position, the dorsal surface moderately convex, the orificial end deflected and invisible *in situ*; parameres subfoliaceous, lying horizontally, each with two lobes, the outer one scoop-shaped, its perimeter somewhat reflexed, the inner one strap-shaped, convex dorsally and curved inward and downward, its apex acutely rounded, neither of the lobes exceeding the apical margin of the segment.

Described from one specimen.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 12.0 mm. long to tip of membrane; 6.25 mm. wide across the humeri. Acahuizotla, Guerrero, Mexico; November 17, 1946; E. S. Ross, collector. Deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

As the type species is unique, it has, as yet, no immediate relative.

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