

and a long apical one. Abdomen dorsally pink with broad testaceous areas posteriorly and medianly on each segment. A large circular red spot is seen at middle of second abdominal segment. Antennae, rostrum, and legs as well as center of venter light ochraceous.

Length 2.4 mm., width (wing pads) 1.04 mm., width of head .56 mm.

Two New Pacific Island Species of *Nysius* (Lygaeidae, Hemiptera)

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(Presented by Dr. Williams at the meeting of December 3, 1936)

The occurrence of endemic insects on the low coral islands of the Pacific has yet to be adequately explained. Such a phenomenon argues either for an extremely plastic group or organisms with a ready means of dispersal or for a much longer history and previous period of emergence than has generally been accepted for these islands. The material upon which the present paper is based was collected personally by Mr. E. H. Bryan Jr. on trips of the Tanager and Itasca or was brought together by collectors encouraged by him. Types have been deposited in the collection of the B. P. Bishop Museum.

Nysius picipes n. sp.

Male. Head four-fifths as long as broad across the eyes, its surface finely, rugosely punctate and densely, irregularly clothed with short white hairs. Antennae almost as thick as basal portion of front tibiae, the first segment thickest, quite robust, second and third linear, slightly thickened at apices, fourth thicker and more densely pilose than the preceding segments; proportion of segments one to four as 8:18:15:16. Rostrum attaining posterior coxae, first segment reaching base of head, surpassing bucculae which are moderately elevated at base of rostrum and gradually decrease in height posteriorly until they disappear at a level about two thirds the distance from insertion of antennae to base of head. Pronotum as long as wide anteriorly, distinctly broader posteriorly, 29::18, its sides strongly sinuate, arcuate at level of callosities and feebly elevated at laevigate humeral angles; disk, except for finely granular callosities, pleura and sterna coarsely punctate, clothed with a white decumbent pubescence anteriorly. Scutellum broader at base than long, 19::13, strongly elevated at center, the longitudinal carina obscure; surface very coarsely punctate and clothed with decumbent white

hairs; lateral margins feebly carinate on posterior half, the apex distinctly elevated. Hind margin of metapleuron feebly emarginate, lightly reflexed, the lateral angle scarcely produced, rounded. Corium sparsely, rather evenly hairy, lateral margins parallel to level of two-thirds of scutellum, then lightly but distinctly dilated beyond middle and narrowed apically.

Length 3.84 mm., width (dilation of corium) 1.24 mm.

Female. Similar to the male but much more robust with the lateral margins of the pronotum slightly less sinuate.

Length 4.4 mm., width (dilation of corium) 1.48 mm.

Color black, the antenniferous tubercles above, tylus medially, inner margins of eyes, longitudinal line on vertex, bucculae, anterior portion of pronotum before callosities, prosternum, elevated anterior margin of osteolar canal, plates surrounding coxae, pronotum laterally behind callosities and before fuscous posterior region, tip of scutellum, clavus except apically, corium except at inner apical angle and more or less between first and second longitudinal veins which are fuscous to black, and expanded costal region which is hyaline, light testaceous to ochraceous. Membrane hyaline with brown spots at center of apical margin of corium and opposite inner corial vein intruding slightly onto testaceous corial margin, and indistinct spots at middle. Antennae brown, the first segment darker, fusco-piceous in apical two thirds, second and third segments darker at base and apex. Rostrum testaceous to fulvous, the first two segments lighter, the apical ones darker. Coxae black except at apex, femora pitchy brown to black, lighter testaceous and often spotted broadly at base and on the trochanters as well as narrowly at apex. Tibiae and tarsi testaceous with more or less fuscous at bases and apices of segments. In the females testaceous markings extend from base of head to either side of the tylus and the venter, except along ovipositor and more or less at sides, is lighter, testaceous.

Holotype male, August 1, 1923, allotype female, July 31, 1923, and numerous paratypes from July 27 to August 5, 1923, Wake Island, E. H. Bryan, Jr., collector, on *Sessuvium*, *Cordia*, *Portulaca*, *Boerhaavia*, and *Sida*. Twenty-nine specimens, including the allotype, were taken on Peale Island and one adult and two nymphs were captured on Wilkes Island, both of the Wake group.

Closely allied to *vinitor* Bergroth from Australia and forming, with that species and *pulchellus* Stål from Guam, a unit within the typical subgenus *Nysius*. From *vinitor* it may be distinguished by the pitchy black femora, coarsely punctate head, pronotum, and scutellum, and the dilated corial margin. From *pulchellus* it may be distinguished by the black femora, dilation of the corium, and shorter and less dense pubescence. These species all have a simi-

larly shaped pronotum and a similar color pattern which results in a superficial resemblance.

Nysius oceanicus n. sp.

Male. Head very large, almost as wide, eyes included, as pronotum behind, 21::23; transverse, 21::17; rugosely punctate and covered with a dense, short, white pubescence. Antennae rather robust, the first and fourth segments thickest; proportion of segments one to four as 7:13:11:12. Rostrum attaining hind coxae, the first segment not reaching base of head, scarcely surpassing bucculae which gradually disappear at a level two thirds the distance from insertion of antennae to base of head. Pronotum transverse, the lateral margins broadly rounded at anterior angles, then subparallel at middle and abruptly flaring out posteriorly to humeral angles which are lightly elevated; as broad at joining of head and pronotum as long, broader at middle, 20::15, and still broader posteriorly, 23::15; anterior lobe rounded at sides, almost cylindrical; disk coarsely punctate except for finely rugosely granular callosities and laevigate humeri; clothed at anterior margin with long golden or white hairs which extend onto base of head; elsewhere except for a narrow sinuate smooth line on callosities, covered with a short white pubescence less dense at the base; posterior margin lightly quadrisinuate. Scutellum transverse, 13::9, with an indistinct triradiate callous at center, the apex feebly elevated, subrounded; thickly beset with short white hairs. Posterior margin of metapleuron scarcely emarginate, strongly reflexed, the lateral angle rounded, not produced. Corium more sparsely covered with short white hairs than pronotum and scutellum. Lateral margin of corium barely sinuate just before base with a light flare at level of apical fourth of scutellum; rather abruptly narrowed behind.

Length 3.28 mm., width (dilation of corium) 1.04 mm.

Female. Much larger than the male and but little narrowed behind.

Length 4.08 mm., width (dilation of corium) 1.28 mm.

Color testaceous, the basal two thirds of first antennal segment, head except bucculae, a small spot beneath each eye, tylus at middle, a line from vertex extending interruptedly forward on either side of tylus and at inner margins of eyes, pronotal callosities, pro-, meso-, and metapleura and sterna, scutellum at middle, venter laterally and at base, and apical two segments of rostrum black. More or less on apical three segments of antennae, inner cells and veins of corium and clavus irregularly on apical half, particularly apical elevated margin of two inner cells, basal segments of rostrum, spots on femora which may coalesce, and apical tarsal segments fulvous. Eyes brown. Membrane with several obscure brown blotches.

Holotype male, allotype female, and twenty-seven paratypes, Jarvis Island, July 7, 1935, W. W. Graf collector, ex *Boerhaavia*; and four paratypes, Jarvis Island, March 25, 1935, ex *Tribulus*,

six paratypes, Jarvis Island (S. W. Side), March 26, 1935, ex *Tribulus* and *Boerhaavia*, E. H. Bryan Jr. collector.

A great deal of color variation is exhibited in the series of paratypes, the antennae and legs often being entirely fulvous while the femora may become almost black.

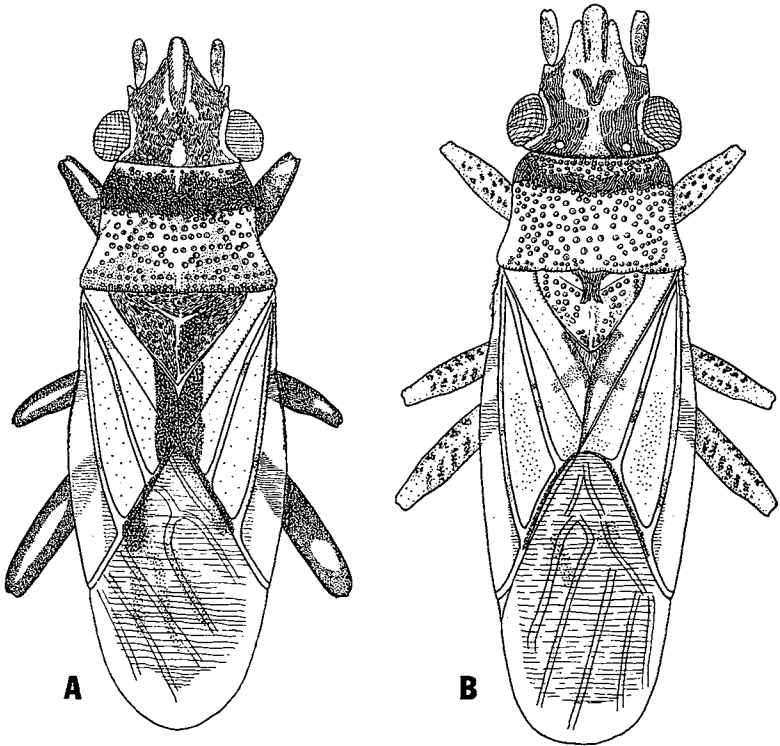


Figure 1. A. *Nysius picipes* n. sp. The male holotype is figured. B. *Nysius oceanicus* n. sp. The female allotype is figured.

This species is quite distinct from any described species known to me. It is perhaps closest to the Hawaiian species, *dallasi* White and *longicollis* Blackburn. It may be distinguished from both of these by the broad head and sinuate pronotal margins and from *longicollis*, in addition, by the coarser pronotal punctures.