

**Distribution of Icteronysius with Description of a  
new Subspecies from Haleakala**

(Hemiptera, Lygaeidae)

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IN my monograph on "The genus *Nysius* and its allies in the Hawaiian Islands" (Bishop Museum Bulletin 173, 1942) I referred *Nysius ochriasis* Kirkaldy to the genus *Neseis* and proposed a new subgenus, *Icteronysius*, for the Mauna Loa species, *ochriasis*, and for the Mauna Kea species which I called *maculiceps*. At that time I remarked that, "*Icteronysius* appears to be a special development on *Sophora* on the volcanic slopes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa but should be looked for elsewhere on this same host, especially on Haleakala".

At my request, Mr. Paul H. Baldwin, Assistant Superintendent of the Hawaii National Park, has since collected a series of *Icteronysius* on Haleakala. Careful study of these specimens reveals that the group is a compact one, the Maui form exhibiting a trivial reshuffling of characters similar to other subspecific groups in *Neseis*, e.g. *nitidus* (White) and *hiloensis* (Perkins). Since such slight but constant differences were relegated to a subspecific level in other Hawaiian Orsillini, the subgenus *Icteronysius* should be considered as a single species complex. The new combinations are as follows: *Neseis (Icteronysius) ochriasis ochriasis* (Kirkaldy) and *Neseis (Icteronysius) ochriasis maculiceps* (Usinger). The Maui subspecies is described below and is named in honor of Mr. Paul H. Baldwin.

***Neseis (Icteronysius) ochriasis baldwini* Usinger, new subspecies**

Head less than half again as wide as long, 29::22; produced in front of the eyes for a distance equal to length of an eye; eyes about one-third the width of interocular space, 5½::18; upper surface moderately elevated, the clypeus and oblique areas in front of ocelli glabrous, elsewhere rugose and clothed with decumbent hairs. Bucculae well elevated anteriorly, decreasing behind level of antenniferous tubercles and disappearing before base of head. Rostrum reaching apices of hind coxae, the first segment scarcely over one-fourth longer than width of pronotum, 62::47; proportion of segments 10:17:17:18.

Pronotum less than twice as broad as long, 47::26; about half again as broad as head, 47::32; and longer than head on median line, 26::22. Lateral margins nearly straight, slightly rounded anteriorly and abruptly so at humeri, finely pubescent. Disk moderately convex and glabrous behind, depressed at callosities which are surrounded by decumbent hairs.

Hemelytra complete, exceeding tip of abdomen by less than one-third the total length of membrane, 21::70. Membrane shorter than costal margin,

70::76; produced as far beyond level of apices of coria as in front of this. Clavus and corium clear, hyaline, vein R+M branching at apical fourth; costal margins gradually dilated beyond level of apex of scutellum, widest at level of apex of commissure of clavus.

Postero-lateral angle of metapleuron moderately produced, rounded at apex. Under surface clothed with a short, appressed, golden pubescence. Female genital cleft deep, the fourth abdominal segment concealed beneath the third at middle.

Color largely ochraceous with black markings on the head as in *maculiceps* but with a pair of longitudinal black vittae on base of tylus and without black on juga and surrounding tylus. Other black areas include punctures, middle of first antennal segment, bases of second and third segments, apex of rostrum, buccal groove, thoracic sterna and basal half of the abdominal venter at middle, femoral spots, apices of tarsi and claws.

Size: male, length 4.4 mm., width 1.4 mm.; female, length 4.86 mm., width 1.56 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, and six paratypes, Paliku cabin, Waikekeehia, Haleakala Crater, Maui, elev. 6350 feet, Nov. 24, 1943, collected from mamani, *Edwardsia (Sophora) chrysophylla*.

*Baldwini* is closely allied to *maculiceps*, with a similar black pattern on the vertex, but differs in color pattern elsewhere on the head and body and has a shorter rostrum which reaches or only slightly surpasses the apices of hind coxae.