

Some Tingitidae (Hemiptera) from the Eastern Hemisphere

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(Presented by Miss M. E. Poor at the meeting of Oct. 6, 1938)

This paper contains the descriptions of two new genera and seven new species, with notes and revisions on a few other species from India, Australia and Africa. The writers are indebted to J. C. M. Gardner, H. Hacker and B. P. Uvarov for the privilege of studying the material. Unless otherwise stated the types are in the Drake Collection.

Phatnoma takasago Takeya

Takeya, Mushi, 6: 32, tab. 3, fig. 1; text fig. 1. 1933.

Three specimens, Noka, Dehra Dun, U. P., India, collected on *Lantana* sp. June 22, 1937, by G. D. Bhasin. This species has been known heretofore only from Formosa.

Monanthia sufflata sp. nov.

Similar to *M. amitina* Horvath in shape, color, and general appearance but separable from it by its smaller size, more strongly inflated paranota and finer reticulations. Head black, shiny, set with five slender, testaceous, appressed spines, the posterior pair much longer than the others. Bucculae contiguous in front, rostral channel widening posteriorly, rostrum extending on mesosternum. Antennae pale testaceous, segments I and II approximately the same size, whitish; segment III slender, slightly more than twice as long as IV, the latter enlarged and darkened at base. Legs testaceous, tips of tarsi dark. Pronotum, except collar and triangular process, covered by the hyaline, testaceous reticulated, bulbous paranota, roundly inflated above and not resting on disc, converging along median carina at anterior half and at apex and slightly separated along intervening space, areolae rather large; disc beneath paranota dark; collar blackish, obtusely produced forward at middle; median carina foliaceous, reticulate, higher than ridge-like, posteriorly divaricating lateral carinae; triangular process light, reticulations brownish, areolae moderately large.

Elytra very similar in form to those of *M. amitina* but hyaline, the reticulations finer, less uniform in size and color, testaceous across middle of discoidal and sutural areas and at widest part of costal area, the rest brownish; discoidal area more roundly widened outward at apex and more highly elevated along outer boundary at widened part, the areolae smaller, two rows at base and four to five at apex.

Length, 1.89 mm.; width, 0.67 mm.

Holotype, female, Dharampur, Dehra Dun, U. P., India, collected on *Lantana* sp. May 2, 1936, by N. C. Chatterjee.

This species is the only member of the genus found in India with paranota inflated above pronotum, converging at middle and not touching disc.

Cromerus hackeri sp. nov.

Small, brown, clothed with short, flattened, golden hairs. Head black, the hind pair of spines short, appressed, brownish. Rostrum dark brown, ex-

tending beyond middle of metasternum. Legs brown to reddish brown, rather short. Antennal segment I short, slightly longer and stouter than II; III a little less than three times as long as IV, the latter black. Pronotum convex, coarsely pitted, tricarinate, the lateral carinae not very distinct and slightly curved inward immediately behind disc; collum slightly raised, truncate in front. Elytra slightly constricted beyond middle, some of the nervelets fuscous; costal area very narrow, uniseriate, the areolae very tiny, a little larger beyond discoidal area; subcostal area biseriata; discoidal area broad, extending beyond middle of elytra, broadest near middle, the outer margin sinuate, with fuscous markings.

Length, 2.85 mm.; width, 0.90 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and twenty paratypes, Cedar Creek, Australia.

This species is very much smaller than the other four members of the genus and represents the first record of the genus in Australia.

***Perissonemia onerosa* sp. nov.**

Robust, brown, somewhat shiny. Head without spines. Antennae reddish brown, the third segment becoming testaceous apically and the fourth almost black; segment I stouter than and twice as long as II; III very slender, less than twice as long as IV, the latter slightly swollen. Pronotum moderately convex, shiny, sharply tricarinate, the carinae non-reticulate; lateral carinae slightly thinner and less highly elevated, faintly bowed outward on disc, extending from collar to margin of triangular process; median carina more highly elevated on triangular process. Paranota very narrow, linear, slightly wider in front. Collar very distinct, reticulate, slightly more highly elevated behind; calli impressed.

Rostrum reaching a little beyond middle of mesosternum, rostral channel broad. Elytra with costal margin and apex slightly lighter, outer margin finely serrate; costal area uniseriate, the areolae moderately large, quadrate; subcostal area narrow, biseriata; discoidal area reaching slightly beyond middle of elytra, widest near middle, there five areolae deep, the outer margins slightly sinuate; sutural area more widely reticulate behind.

Length, 3.67 mm.; width, 1.40 mm.

Holotype, female, Vellore, Madras, India, 3700 ft., April 30, 1931, collected on unspiked sandal by N. C. Chatterjee.

This species belongs to the subgenus *Ulonemia*, but in general appearance it more closely resembles *P. torquata*, a member of the subgenus *Perissonemia*.

***Physatocheila lenis* sp. nov.**

Moderately large, oblong, dark brown. Head black, the spines atrophied. Antennae moderately long, dark brown, the terminal segment black; segments I and II moderately stout, short; III two and one-half times as long as IV, the latter fusiform, black. Legs dark brown, the tarsi dark. Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, sharply tricarinate; the lateral carinae parallel; collar distinct, finely areolate, subtruncate in front; paranota rather narrow, resting on the surface of pronotum, triseriate in widest part. Bucculae contiguous in front, projecting considerably beyond apex of head.

Elytra broadest near middle; costal area narrow, mostly uniseriate, biseriata in front, the areolae small; subcostal area broad, quadriseriate; discoidal area impressed, very large, about two-thirds as long as elytra, widest near middle, there about ten areolate deep; sutural area closely reticulated.

Length, 2.73 mm.; width, 1.22 mm.

Holotype, female, and one paratype, female, Chakrata, U. P., India, collected June 3, 1934, by J. C. M. Gardner.

Closely related to *P. chatterjeei* Drake and Poor but distinguishable by its darker color, shorter antennae, narrower costal and broader subcostal areas and less highly elevated carinae.

***Diplocysta trilobata* sp. nov.**

Obovate, brown, rather small. Head black, convex, with five rather short, blunt, testaceous spines. Antennae moderately long, brown; segment I short, stouter than and a little less than twice as long as II; III slender, slightly curved, four times as long as IV, the latter swollen, dark. Rostral channel widening posteriorly, open behind, the laminae testaceous; rostrum extending beyond mesosternum. Legs rather short, brownish, the tips of tarsi dark. Metasternal orifice circular. Hood extremely large, covering entire disc of pronotum, sloping obliquely upward posteriorly, with a large, somewhat globose protuberance on each side above, the nervures considerably infuscate. Carinae visible on triangular process, the lateral ones strongly divaricating posteriorly. Paranota rather broad, triseriate, resting on the dorsal surface of pronotum, testaceous within.

Elytra short, widest near middle; costal area not very wide, vertically reflexed, uniseriate, the areolae moderately large, rectangular; subcostal area very broad, mostly quadriseriate; discoidal area long, broad, extending far beyond middle of elytra, slightly raised at apex, widest near middle, there five to six areolae deep.

Length, 3.15 mm.; width, 1.70 mm.

Holotype, female, Kiata, Victoria, Australia, October 1928, collected by F. E. Wilson.

Differs from *D. bilobata* Horvath in having broader paranota, black head, and hood divided above into three globose lobes. The type seems to be a short-winged specimen. In *D. globuliformis* Hacker the hood is composed of one large, globose lobe.

***Cetiocysta* gen. nov.**

Differs from *Diplocysta* Horvath in having each side of the pronotum completely covered by an enormous, reticulate, rounded protuberance. These two protuberances meet above median carina and thus conceal the disc and most of the collar; apparently these protuberances are not modifications of collar, carinae or paranota, but are attached to the pronotum along the outer margins. Within these enormous structures but not connected with their inner surface are very large, spongy, honeycombed structures (information obtained by dissecting a specimen of *Diplocysta nimia* Drake). Hypocostal ridge uniseriate. Head, antennae, triangular process and elytra very similar to *Diplocysta*. In the latter, the protuberances are continuous with the collar, and the paranota and lateral carinae are distinct.

Genotype, *C. nimia* (Drake). *Diplocysta nubilia* Drake, and *D. opipara* Drake from the Philippines are also here transferred to the new genus *Cetiocysta*.

***Tingis consaepta* sp. nov.**

Elongate ovate, yellowish brown with small brownish areas, the pubescence short and fine. Head black with five short, stout, brownish spines. First segment of antennae stouter and slightly longer than second, the latter obconical. Pronotum brown, moderately convex, distinctly pitted, with three foliaceous carinae, uniseriate, the areolae rather small; lateral carinae parallel in front, slightly constricted on triangular process; hood low, long,

roof-like in shape, scarcely produced forward; paranota strongly reflexed, mostly triseriate, the outer margin rounded, the areolae moderately large; triangular process long and reticulate. Rostral channel widening posteriorly, very wide behind; rostrum brownish testaceous, the tip black, extending on metasternum. Elytra broad, the apices overlapping and jointly rounded behind, the outer margin broadly rounded, the areolae moderately large; costal area broad, triseriate; subcostal area uniseriate; discoidal area broadest near middle, there quadriseriate, the outer margin slightly sinuate; sutural area large.

Length, 3.00 mm.; width, 1.49 mm.

Holotype, female, Ayur, North Salem, Madras, India, February 19, 1931, collected by F. R. I. Sandal; allotype, male, same locality, June 20, 1931.

Very different from *T. modosa* Drake, *buddleiae* Drake, and *beesoni* Drake, and readily separated from them by the form and indistinctly hairy nervures. Probably most closely allied to *laciocera* Matsumura, but differs from the figure of that species in having a much narrower hood and differently shaped paranota.

Corythauma gen. nov.

Allied to *Leptopharsa* Stål (= *Leptostyla* Stål) but distinguished by the short carinae and the large globose hood which extends back above the disc of pronotum. Bucculae closed in front. Rostral channel not constricted on metasternum. Paranota moderately reflexed, reticulate; lateral carinae extending from behind center of disc to margin of triangular process; median carina projecting slightly farther forward and terminating at apex of triangular process; hood strongly inflated, broadly rounded in front and reaching almost to vertex of head, with the crest of hood over disc of pronotum. Distinctly reticulate, nervures moderately stout. Elytra divided into usual areas. Orifice distinct. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate.

Type of genus *Corythauma* (*Leptopharsa*) *ayyari* (Drake) (JOUR. BOMBAY NAT. HIST. SOC., 36: 1016, 1933). Two specimens of this species recently received from Dehra Dun, India, were collected on *Lantana* sp. Other specimens at hand were collected on Jasmine.

Hormisdas *sidæ* sp. nov.

Head black, armed with five very long, slender, testaceous spines. Antenniferous tubercles long, nearly straight, pointed, almost black. Antennae slender, pale testaceous; segment I short, brownish, stouter than and almost twice as long as II; III slightly more than twice as long as IV, the latter becoming embrowned toward tip. Bucculae broad, closed in front, finely reticulate, dark fuscous. Rostrum testaceous, dark at tip, extending onto mesosternum. Legs long, slender, pale testaceous, the tips of tarsi dark.

Pronotum brownish black, clothed with pale hairs, tricarinate; carinae foliaceous, uniseriate, the median carina more highly elevated and with larger areolae than the lateral, the latter parallel; paranota testaceous, biseriate, the outer margin nearly straight; collar distinct, reticulate, sharply produced forward at middle; triangular process reticulate, nervures dark fuscous, areolae whitish opaque. Margins of paranota and carinae and boundary nervures of elytra finely serrate. Elytra constricted beyond middle; costal area testaceous, biseriate, some of transverse nervelets along subcostal margin infuscate; subcostal area uniseriate, areolae whitish opaque, the nervelets dark fuscous; discoidal area narrow, dark fuscous, triseriate,

the apex and the outer nervure at middle raised; sutural area more widely reticulate apically, dark fuscous, some of apical areolae with light spots.

Length, 2.76 mm.; width, 0.92 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and four paratypes, Kampala, Uganda, Africa, February 2, 1933, collected from *Sida* sp. by H. Hargreaves. Types in the British Museum.

This species, the first of the genus *Hormisdas* Distant to be recorded from Africa, is quite distinct from its congeners, differing from all of them by its greater length, its straighter and narrower contours and its darker color.

***Alloiothucha* Drake**

Drake, Philip. Journ. Sci., 32: 58. 1937.

Since the writers published notes on the genus *Holophygdon* Kirkaldy and suppressed *Alloiothucha* as a synonym of this genus (Drake and Poor, Philip. Journ. Sci., 62: 18. 1937), Mr. W. E. China of the British Museum has kindly sent them five specimens of *H. melanesica* Kirkaldy from Fiji, which show these two genera to be very distinct. In the genus *Alloiothucha* the paranota are distinct and the enormous hood structure covers base of head and extends posteriorly to base of triangular process, and is not divided longitudinally. *A. necopinata* Drake, *A. philippinensis* Drake

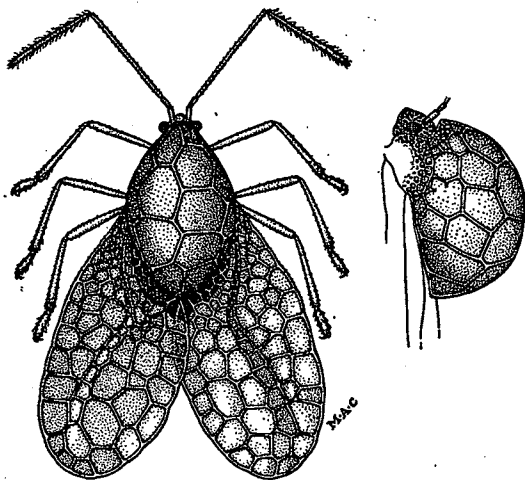


FIG. 1. *Alloiothucha philippinensis* Drake, holotype.

(holotype figured) and *Holophygdon artocarpi* Horvath are members of this genus.

In the genus *Holophygdon* Kirkaldy the enormous hood structure is divided longitudinally along the median line and is indistinguishable from the paranota. Also the head is exposed and is distinctly tumid antero-dorsally.