

ANALECTA MIRIDOLOGICA: MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS IN SOME AMERICAN MUSEUMS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Hemiptera)

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Durante su permanencia en el U. S. National Museum y en otras instituciones norteamericanas, el autor tuvo oportunidad de estudiar tipos de algunas especies y cierta bibliografía relativa a otras, que reclaman ciertas correcciones que se exponen en este trabajo. Ellas afectan a la fauna del hemisferio occidental, a las del oriente y de Australia.

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During his work in the United States National Museum and other American Institutions the author had the opportunity to study types of some species and bibliography related to others which must receive corrections. This paper deals with a portion of these corrections related to the fauna of the Western Hemisphere as well as the Oriental and Australian faunas.

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The genus *Anchix* Hsiao, 1944 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 95 (3182): 377) and *Ix* Bergroth, 1916 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 51: 234) are congeneric and identical with *Fingulus* Distant, 1904 (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 13: 275). The differences mentioned by Hsiao when comparing his genus with *Ix* are of specific character. Neither author apparently checked their genera against *Fingulus* Distant.

The 2 species described by Hsiao, 1944 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 95 (3182): 380) as *Rhinocylapus scuttatus* and *Rhinocylapus vittatus* must be transferred to the genus *Rhinocylapidius* Poppius, 1915. The latter genus may be recognized by the presence of adpressed pubescence on the hemelytra which is glabrous in *Rhinocylapus* Poppius.

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Fulvius punctumalbum (Rossi, 1790) occurs in Guadaloupe and Cuba. *Fulvius brevicornis* Reuter, 1895 seems to be a cosmopolitan species. Brazil and Costa Rica are to be included among the localities known for this species thus far. The author has examined specimens of *brevicornis* taken in Hawaii by Pemberton in 1951.

Poppius mentioned *Fulvius atratus* Distant, 1884 (Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het. I: 282) as having a unicolorous second antennal segment. This is not correct since the type of this species shows a whitish apex and is conspecific with *Fulvius quadristillatus* (Stal, 1860).

Clivinema regalis Knight, 1917 (Can. Ent. 59: 37) is identical with *Ambracius harrisi* Carvalho, 1953 (Arq. Mus. Nac. 42: 154). The species which the author considered as *regalis* is now described as *regalisimilis* Carvalho, 1953 (Rev. Brasil. Biol. 13 (3): 265).

The genus *Koluenia* Carvalho, 1952 (Bol. Mus. Nac. Zool. 112: 1) is a synonym of *Diplozona* Van Duzee, 1915 (Pomona Jour. Ent. Zool. 7: 112). The character «vertex sulcate and striate transversally», as stated by Van Duzee, is not definite in *xinguensis* (Carvalho, 1952) which becomes the second known species in this genus.

The author has studied four specimens of *Largidea* Van Duzee, 1912 from Salida, Colorado, which were described by Van Duzee as *Largidea marginata* (Uhler, MS name). Compared with the Uhler types of *rubida* they proved to be the same and thus *marginata* must be placed in the synonymy of *rubida* Uhler. Knight (1917) apparently noticed this but did not affirm the synonymy.

Neoproba rubescens Distant, 1884 (Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. I: 270) is a typical species of *Engytatus* Reuter, 1876 with the characteristic pygophore. The subgenus *Neoproba* Distant, 1883 (see China & Carvalho, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (12) 5: 159, note) must then be placed in the synonymy of *Cyrtopeltis* (*Engytatus*).

As pointed out by the author (Bol. Mus. Nac. Zool. 77: 20, 1947) *Dicyphus agilis* (Uhler, 1877) is identical with *Phytocoris cucurbitaceus* Spinola, 1852. The correction however was not duly made at that time. Specimens from Alaska, United States, Mexico, Brazil and Chile show a remarkable similarity and no specific differences are seen in the series.

Since the author's paper on the generic assignment of the species in the Biologia Centrali Americana (Bol. Mus. Nac. Zool. 118, 1952), Drs. W. E. China and R. F. Hussey have pointed out that *Herdonius guatemalanus* Distant, 1893 is identical with the Nabid genus and species *Arachnocoris albomaculatus* Scott, 1881 as shown by Myers, 1925 (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 33: 136).

Specimens of *Baculodema luridum* Reuter, 1907 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 49 (5): 13) from Jamaica were at hand and the synonymy of this

genus and *Falconia* Distant, 1883 (Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. I: 298) is reaffirmed here. The Jamaican species has the frons and vertex punctate, a character which may be found in other species of *Falconia*. In this genus the head is punctate at least near the eyes.

Collaria explicata Uhler, 1886 (Ent. Amer. 2: 230) described from Cuba, is identical with *Collaria oleosa* (Distant, 1883). Uhler's types are in the U. S. National Museum. The species treated as *explicata* Uhler by the author (Rev. Ent. R. Jan. 16 (1-2): 180, 1945) is not conspecific with Uhler's species and must thus receive a new name, which is here proposed as: *Collaria husseyi* n. sp., type female, Carmo do Rio Claro, Minas Gerais, Brazil; paratypes, 5 females, same data as type, in the author's collection. This species is named after my colleague R. F. Hussey in recognition for his work on the Hemiptera. Description and figure of type in Carvalho, 1. c.: 169, fig. 7.

Halticus nigricornis Reuter, 1908 (Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien 22: 171) from Mexico and *Halticus spegazzinii* Berg, 1883 (An. Soc. Cient. Argent. 16: 74) are conspecific with *Halticus bractatus* (Say, 1832) and must be treated as synonyms of this widespread western Hemisphere species.

Horcias decoratus Distant, 1884 (Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. 1: 278) and *Horcias thoracicus* Distant, 1884 (1. c.: 278, page priority) are conspecific. The latter has enlarged anterior tibiae which will place it in the genus *Henicocnemis* Stal, 1860. The color shows much variation in species of this genus.

Creontiades pallidus (Rambur, 1842) a mediterranean and Ethiopian species, occurs also in the New World. The U. S. National Museum has three specimens labelled as Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil, March 1939, E. J. Hambleton col., showing the characters of Rambur's species, including the typical spots on the pronotal collar. It may have been introduced there recently.

Haitiana Carvalho, 1952 (An. Acad. Brasil. Ci. 24 (2): 179) is preoccupied by *Haitiana* Dozier, 1936 (Amer. Mus. Novit. 845: 2) a genus of Achilidae (see R. G. Fennah, Bul. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Ent. 1: 118, 1950), Homoptera. The name *Fennahiella* nom. nov. is here proposed to replace *Haitiana* Carvalho, 1952. This name is dedicated to my friend and colleague R. G. Fennah who kindly pointed out this homonymy.

The author had the opportunity to see the cotypes of *Hemisphaerodella mirabilis* Reuter, 1908 (Ent. Zeit. 27: 297) in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. Since there was no type designation for this species, it is advisable to name a lectotype. A male from S. Francisco Mts. St. Domingo, 4.9.905-W. I.-A. Busck col. has been so labelled in the U. S. National Museum collection. The genus *Lopesiella* Wygodzinsky, 1946 (Rev. Brasil. Biol. 6 (3): 333), Microphysidae, is identical with *Hemisphaerodella* Reuter and must be treated as its synonym.

The genus *Conocephalocoris* Knight, 1927 (Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc. 22: 141) belongs to the tribe Termatophylini Reuter, 1884.

The species described by the author (Rev. Brasil. Biol. 4 (4): 523, 1944) as *Sericophanes transversus* Knight, 1918 (Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc. 13: 82) is not conspecific with the latter. Knight's species is a synonym of *Cyrtopeltocoris albofasciatus* Reuter, 1876 and *transversus* Carvalho nec Knight must receive a new name, which is here proposed as *Sericophanes panamensis* nom. nov. type, male, Canal Zone, Panama, 20.X.939 (J. C. Drake leg.); paratype, male, Cabo Frío, Colombia, in the collection of the author. Description and figure of type in Carvalho, 1. c.: 524, fig. 13.

Excentricus californicus Van Duzee, 1917 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 7: 284) and *Excentricus mexicanus* Van Duzee, 1923 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 12: 163) are respectively male and female of *Ranzovius moerens* (Reuter, 1905) according the types examined in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Polymerus insularis Van Duzee, 1937 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. (4) 22: 116) described from the Pitcairn Islands is a species of *Lygus* Hahn and being preoccupied by *Lygus insularis* Reuter, 1895 must be renamed *Lygus pitcairni* nom. nov.

Tylocapsus Van Duzee, 1923 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 12: 15) is congeneric with *Macrolophus* Fieber, 1858 and belongs to the subfamily Phylinae instead of Bryocorinae in which it was placed by Van Duzee.

Calocorisca californica Knight, 1933 (Pan Pac. Ent. 9 (2): 69) must be transferred to the genus *Notholopus* Bergroth, 1922 where it belongs.

Orthotylus tibialis Van Duzee, 1916 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. (4) 6: 93) must be transferred to the genus *Labopidea* Uhler, in which species the vertex is strongly carinate and with black rigid bristles. The same statement applies to *Orthotylus insignis* Van Duzee, 1916 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. (4) 6: 92).

The following species described by Kirkaldy must be transferred to other genera: *Tichorhinus vitiensis* Kirkaldy, 1908 (Sydney Proc. Linn. Soc. 33: 377) to *Pseudoloxops* Kirkaldy, 1905; *Paracalocoris austrinus* Kirkaldy, 1908 (Sydney Proc. Linn. Soc. 32: 787) to *Eurystylus* Stal, 1870.

Two species described by Montrouzier, 1865 (Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (2) 11: 233, 235) must be treated as follows: *Phytocoris pallidus* Montrouzier is preoccupied by *Phytocoris pallidus* Rambur, 1842 and is here renamed *caledoniensis* nom. nov.; *Phytocoris falleni* Montrouzier is preoccupied by *Phytocoris falleni* Hahn, 1834 and is renamed *montrouzieri* nom. nov.

Paracarnus maestralis Bruner, 1934 (Mem. Soc. Poey 8 (1): 36) is conspecific with *Liocoris puncticollis* Motschulsky, 1863 (Bul. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 36 (3): 88) and the correct name for this species thus is *Paracarnus puncticollis* (Motschulsky).

Pycnoderes bulbosus Osborn & Drake, 1915 (Ohio Nat. 15: 535) is conspecific with *Pycnoderes monticulifer* Reuter, 1908. The types of the latter species are to be found in the U. S. National Museum and in the Ohio State University, Columbus.

Pararagmus annulicornis Poppius, 1911 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 53 A (2): 35) is preoccupied by *Pararagmus annulicornis* (Reuter, 1879) transferred to this genus by Kiritschenko (Konowia 5 (3): 226, 1926), and is here renamed *ceylonensis* nom. nov.

Attention is called here to the synonymy of *Eccritotarsus platensis* Berg, 1883 and *Caulotops puncticollis* Bergroth, 1898 (see Pennington, Lista Hem. Arg.: 30, 1921) which was overlooked in my previous papers. The correct name for this species is thus *Caulotops platensis* (Berg, 1883) with *Caulotops puncticollis* Bergroth, 1898 the type of the genus standing as its synonym.

The genus *Parthenicus* Reuter, 1876 must be transferred to the tribe Orthotylini and excluded from the Halticini where it has been placed by recent authors.

Phytocoris adpersus Spinola, 1852 (Gay's Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile 7: 194) is a junior homonym of *Phytocoris adpersus* Schilling, 1836 (Ber. Vat. Ges. Schles.: 83) and is here renamed *Phytocoris chilensis* nom. nov.

Adelphocoris insularis Lindberg, 1933 (Konowia 12: 26) is preoccupied by *Adelphocoris insularis* Poppius, 1915 and is here renamed *Adelphocoris lindbergi* nom. nov.

Neocybus Distant, 1914 is an unnecessary new name for *Ocybus* Montrouzier, 1861 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4): 1: 67) already renamed by Signoret, 1862 (Bul. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) 2: 5) as *Coridromius*. The species figured by Distant (Sarasin & Roux, N. Caled. Zool. 1, L. 4 (10): 378, pl. 11, fig. 10) is a Lygeidae, Geocorinae, genus *Germalus* Stal, 1862, and not *variegatus* Montrouzier, 1861 which is a mirid.

Dionyza conspurcata Carvalho, 1945 (Rev. Ent. R. Jan. 16 (1-2): 159) being now transferred to the genus *Phytocoris* Fallen, due to generic synonymy becomes a name preoccupied by *Phytocoris conspurcatus* Knight, 1920 and is here renamed *Phytocoris brasiliensis* nom. nov.

Orectoderus niger Reuter, 1912 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 54 A (7): 47) described as being from Brazil is indeed conspecific with *Orectoderus obliquus* Uhler. This is undoubtedly a mislabelled specimen of the latter species which has a dark variety. So far no specimens have been seen from any South American locality.

Orthotylus cupressi Van Duzee, 1925 (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. (4) 14: 399) is preoccupied by *Orthotylus cupressi* Reuter, 1883 as is therefore renamed *Orthotylus vanduzeei* nom. nov.

Megaloceraea doherly Distant, 1904 (Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhync. 2: 425)