

XXVI. *An Enumeration of the Rhynchota collected during the Expedition of the British Ornithologists' Union to Central Dutch New Guinea.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Read October 4th, 1911.]

PLATE XLIX.

THE collection of *Rhynchota* brought home by this expedition consists of fifty species, of which ten are described as new, while it has been found necessary to propose three new genera. In 1888, and in the Transactions of this Society, I had the pleasure to give the results of an examination of the *Rhynchota* collected by Mr. Sayer during Mr. Cuthbertson's expedition to New Guinea. The number of species then obtained was forty-eight, so that the results of the present expedition, in the face of many hindrances, is in a Rhynchotal sense not unsatisfactory. It is at the same time far indeed from being exhaustive, and only affords a sample of the material which we may expect as the result of another expedition under more fortunate circumstances.

The species here enumerated were all collected by Mr. A. P. R. Wollaston, and on the banks of the Mimika and Wataikwa Rivers.

SUBORDER HETEROPTERA.

Family PENTATOMIDAE.

Tectocoris lineola.

Cimex lineola, Fabr., Spec. 2, p. 340 (1781).

Var. *cyanipes*.

Scutellera cyanipes, Blanch., Hist. des Ins., iii, p. 159 (1840).

Mimika River.

Calliphara flagrans.

Tetrathia flagrans, Walk., Cat. Het., i, p. 24 (1867).

Calliphara flagrans, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), iv, p. 38 (1899).

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Walker could give no locality for his type which was founded on a unique unlocalised specimen. Mr. Wollaston took two specimens which appear to be only a very slight variety of Walker's species, which probably also came from New Guinea.

In this variety the coxae and bases of femora are practically concolorous with the legs, and the marginal luteous fascia to the abdomen beneath is broader.

Wataikwa River.

Mimikana, gen. nov.

Moderately short and broad; head longer than broad, the lateral lobes longer than the central and distinctly spinously, porrectly produced in front of it, lateral margins sinuate, eyes large, moderately porrect, a little upwardly and forwardly produced, well separated from the anterior angles of the pronotum, ocelli wide apart, near base of head; antenniferous tubercles obtusely spinous; antennae five jointed, first joint passing apex of head and subequal in length to fourth joint, second, third and fifth a little longer and subequal in length; pronotum broader than long, the anterior angles broadly, longly, subspinously, anteriorly produced considerably beyond eyes, lateral margins concavely sinuate, the lateral angles moderately produced and very slightly recurved, posterior margin truncate in front of scutellum, anterior margin slightly concave; scutellum longer than broad, the apex subacutely rounded, narrowed at about two-thirds from base; corium longer than scutellum, apically widened, the apical margin rounded; membrane about reaching the abdominal apex, with about six longitudinal veins, the fourth and fifth furcate; connexivum exposed with the apical angles to the segments distinctly tuberculous; rostrum reaching the apex of the second abdominal segment, third joint much longer than fourth, first joint reaching apex of head, bucculae prominent; mesosternum distinctly centrally carinate; abdomen centrally broadly sulcate for about half its length, spiracles prominent.

This genus is allied to *Alathetus*, Dall., from Jamaica, which Stål placed with doubt in the *Discocephalinae*, and which Dallas, its describer, placed in his *Halydinae*. I am inclined to think that the latter is the more natural position for both *Alathetus* and *Mimikana*, though they may eventually form a division to be placed at the commencement of the *Halydinae*.

Mimikana wollastoni, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 4.)

Black; antennae finely pilose; head above more or less transversely striate; pronotum rugulose, sparingly coarsely punctate, more or less ochraceously pilose; scutellum distinctly punctate, obsoletely so on apical third; corium finely but irregularly punctate; membrane bronzy-brown; the nodulose apical angles of the connexivum, castaneous; head beneath and sternum coarsely punctate, disk of mesosternum opaque and more finely punctate; abdomen beneath glossy-black, finely wrinkled and obscurely punctate, the lateral margins opaque; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 17 millim.

Mimika River.

Elemana, gen. nov.

Suboblong; head a little longer than broad, lateral lobes longer than the central, their apices roundly inwardly curved but widely separated; antenniferous tubercles prominently spined, the apices of the spines turned inwardly, ocelli at base, nearer eyes than to each other, eyes large, transversely produced, scarcely projecting beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennae five jointed, first joint slightly passing apex of head, remaining joints longer and almost subequal in length; pronotum about twice as broad between the lateral angles as medial length, lateral margins sinuate and on their anterior halves distinctly crenulate, the lateral angles slightly and subacutely produced, posterior margin truncate before scutellum, anterior margin moderately excavated for the reception of the head; scutellum longer than broad at base, the basal angles blackly foveate, apical fourth slender and rounded at apex; corium distinctly longer than scutellum, its apical margin oblique, the inner apical angle rounded; membrane prominently obliquely veined, the veins about six in number, the second furcate, and with a short transverse basal cell; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae, first joint not reaching base of head, second scarcely passing the anterior coxae, third reaching the intermediate coxae; metasternum slightly raised and broadly grooved between the coxae; legs of moderate length, femora considerably longer than the tibiae, anterior femora very shortly and obscurely spinous near apex. Mesosternum injured by pin, but apparently centrally, longitudinally ridged; abdomen very obscurely centrally longitudinally sulcate; tarsi three jointed, second joint small.

Allied to *Ecdicius*, Dist.

Elemana propria, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 6.)

Body above more or less ochraceous; the foveate basal angles of the scutellum, two small spots on anterior margin of pronotum, and the membrane black, extreme apical area of the latter between the veins, pale testaceous; antennae finely pilose, black, first and second joints and base of third ochraceous; head coarsely and at base linearly punctate; pronotum coarsely punctate and moderately wrinkled, transverse cicatrices on anterior area smooth and palely piceous; scutellum very coarsely punctate on basal third, remaining surface more finely punctate; corium finely punctate, its apical margin narrowly dull sanguineous; body beneath pale luteous, head beneath with a few black punctures, prosternum somewhat thickly blackly punctate, meso- and metasterna laterally pale testaceous, opaque, with some black lines, a small black spot at the bases of the coxae; abdomen beneath almost smooth, shining; spiracles and apex of rostrum, black.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Mimika River.

Cocoteris winthemi.

Halys Winthemi, Guér., Voy. Coq. Ins., p. 170, pl. xi, fig. 18 (1830).

Wataikwa River.

Ectenus, sp. ?

Mimika River.

Antestia, sp. ?

Mimika River.

Lynamorpha diluta.

Lynamorpha diluta, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1863, p. 598.

Wataikwa River.

Family COREIDAE.

Genus PTERNISTRIA.

Pternistria, Stål, En. Hem., iii, p. 39 (1873).

Type *P. macromera*, Guér.

Pternistria femoralis, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 2.)

Black; head, pronotum, scutellum and corium more or less finely ochraceously pilose; membrane piceous, opaque; antennae, rostrum,

antenniferous tubercles, anterior and intermediate legs, and the posterior tarsi ochraceous; antennae with the first and second joints subequal in length, third shortest, fourth longest; head above obscurely punctate, shortly, transversely depressed in front of the ocelli; pronotum wrinkled and punctate, the lateral margins before the lateral angles finely crenulate, the latter subacutely produced; scutellum transversely wrinkled; corium very finely and somewhat obscurely punctate; membrane shortly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxae; in male, second abdominal segment with two central very prominent long, robust, slightly curved tubercles, a long, slightly curved spine on the lateral areas of the second and third abdominal segments; posterior femora in ♂, thickened, strongly curved, convexly produced beneath behind middle, and prominently broadly toothed near apex; the convexly produced portion has its edge coarsely dentate; posterior tibiae flattened and dilated on both sides, more so outwardly than inwardly, two apical teeth on inner and a smaller curved tooth at apex of outer area, the latter more dilated and rounded on the apical third.

Long. ♂ 19 to 20 millim.

Mimika River.

Allied to *P. macromera*, Guér., but differing by the long and robust spines to the abdomen beneath in ♂, and also by the different structure of the posterior femora.

Genus MICTIS.

Mictis, Leach, Zool. Misc., i, p. 92 (1814).

Type *M. profana*, Fabr.

Mictis militaris, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 5.)

Black; two central longitudinal fasciae to pronotum—not reaching the anterior area—broad longitudinal streaks to clavus, apical margin of corium, connexivum above and beneath, a large spot on each lateral area of pro- meso- and metasterna, base of intermediate femora, and posterior femora excluding apices, dull sanguineous; antennae with the first, second and third joints black, fourth joint dull ochraceous with its base narrowly black, first joint longest, a little longer than second, third and fourth shortest and subequal in length; head above finely obscurely punctate, centrally, shortly impressed, near apex; pronotum thickly punctate, except on anterior area, the lateral margins crenulate; scutellum strongly, transversely wrinkled; corium thickly somewhat finely punctate; membrane—excluding base—shining cupreous.

♀. Posterior femora finely crenulate on inner margin and with a

short tooth before apex ; posterior tibiae thickly finely crenulate on interior edge and moderately dilated on basal half.

Long. ♀ 20 millim.

Wataikwa River.

Belonging to that section of the genus which comprises *M. limbativentris*, Stål, and *M. aruana*, Dist.

Priocnemicoris flaviceps.

Nematopus flaviceps, Guér., Voy. Coq. Ins., p. 177, pl. xii, fig. 10 (1830).

Mimika River.

Pendulinus lutescens.

Pendulinus lutescens, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vi, p. 581 (1911).

A somewhat discoloured specimen collected by Mr. Wollaston at Mimika River, I cannot separate from *P. lutescens* described from Queensland. It is larger in size, its length, ♀, being 14½ millim.

Marcus generosus.

Marcus generosus, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1865, p. 186.
Mimika River.

Family PYRRHOCORIDAE.

Ectatops gracilicornis.

Ectatops gracilicornis, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr., vii, p. 396 (1863).

Mimika River.

Melamphaus circumdatus.

Melamphaus circumdatus, Walk., Cat. Het., vi, p. 16 (1873).
Mimika River.

Dindymus pyrochrous.

Dysdercus pyrochrous, Boisd., Voy. Astrol. Ent., ii, p. 642, pl. xi, fig. 9 (1835).

Mimika River.

Dindymus decusus.

Dindymus decusus, Walk., Cat. Het., vi, p. 5 (1873).
Mimika River.

Family ARADIDAE.

Barcinus polyacanthus.

Crimia polyacantha, Walk., Cat. Het., vii, p. 17 (1873).

Barcinus polyacanthus, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), ix
p. 359 (1902).

Mimika River.

Barcinus is allied to the genus recently proposed by Banks, *Acantharades* (Phil. Journ. Sci., iv, p. 580, pl. xi, fig. 8, 1909). It therefore seems strange that Bergroth (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1911, p. 186) should say that *Acantharades* was very closely allied to the neotropical genus *Dysodius*. More strangely still, Bergroth says that the Malayan species *D. quaternarius*, which he described in that American genus, is the same, and takes precedence over the *A. giganteus*, Banks. Both these species have been figured by the respective describers, and a reference to the figures will at once show the great dissimilarity in the structure of the head. Banks describes the head in his genus as "juga porrect, stylate, passing tylus by its own length," and this character, clearly shown in his own figure, is absent in that given by Bergroth.

Mezira membranaceus.

Aradus membranaceus, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., p. 118 (1803).

Aradus lugubris, Boisd., Voy. "Astrolabe" Ent., ii, p. 642,
pl. xi, fig. 24 (1835).

Mimika River.

Family REDUVIIDAE.

Oncocephalus annulipes.

Oncocephalus annulipes, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1855,
p. 44.

Mimika River.

Sphedanolestes verecundus.

Reduvius verecundus, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1863, p. 38.

Mimika River.

Euagoras doryceus.

Zelus doryceus, Boisd., Voy. Astrol. Ins., ii, p. 645, pl. xi,
fig. 21 (1835).

Mimika River.

Genus PRISTHESANCUS.

Pristhesancus, Amy. and Serv., Hist. Hém., p. 360 (1843).

Type *P. dorycus*, Boisd.

Pristhesancus inconspicuus, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 1, 1a.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum and legs black, more or less greyishly pilose; apex of scutellum testaceous; corium pale ochraceous, the basal angle, extreme apical angle and a few irregular transverse suffusions, black; membrane hyaline, longly passing the abdominal apex; abdomen beneath shining, ochraceous, the first and second segments and the lateral margins bluish-black, the sublateral margins more or less suffused with piceous; antennae pitchy-brown, first joint a little longer than the anterior femora; head with the post-ocular distinctly longer than the ante-ocular area; first joint of rostrum distinctly shorter than the second; pronotum with the anterior lobe sculptured and with two prominent discal tubercles, posterior lobe with the lateral angles distinctly produced, their apices tuberculously spinous, the posterior angles a little lobately and somewhat tuberculously produced; scutellum with the disc distinctly, tuberculously, erectly produced, the apex slightly, tuberculously recurved.

Long. incl. membr., 22 millim.

Wataikwa River.

Genus HELONOTUS.

Helonotus, Amy. and Serv., Hist. Hém., p. 361 (1843).

Type *H. tuberculatus* Guér.

Helonotus versicolor, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 3, 3a.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum and sternum, testaceous, longly, greyishly pilose; corium bluish-black, the clavus and subclaval area dull reddish, the apical marginal area pale ochraceous; membrane shining hyaline, considerably passing the abdominal apex; rostrum, legs and abdomen beneath, black; coxae and last two segments of the abdomen, testaceous; head longer than pronotum, post-ocular longer than ante-ocular area; antennae testaceous, first joint as long as anterior femora; pronotum with the anterior lobe robustly bituberculate, posterior lobe with two moderately raised discal tubercles, less prominent than those on the anterior lobe, the lateral angles spinously tuberculously produced, their apices a little directed backwardly, their posterior angles moderately lobately produced; scutellum with the disc, obliquely, upwardly, tuberculously produced, the apex also tuberculously

upturned ; rostrum with the first joint distinctly shorter than the second ; abdomen beneath thickly, shortly, greyishly pilose ; connexivum black, its outer margin on basal area, testaceous.

Long. incl. membr., 23 millim.

Wataikwa River.

Family PELOGONIDAE.

Mononyx mixtus.

Mononyx mixtus, Montand., Bull. Soc. Bucarest, viii, p. 404 (1899).

Mimika River.

Mononyx laticollis.

Mononyx laticollis, Guér., Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 114.

Mimika River.

SUBORDER HOMOPTERA.

Family CICADIDAE.

Cosmopsaltria doryca.

Cicada doryca, Boisd., Voy. Astrol., ii, p. 609, pl. x, fig. 3 (1835).

Mimika River.

Diceropyga obtecta.

Tettigonia obtecta, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., p. 35 (1803).

Mimika River.

Baeturia conviva.

Cicada conviva, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit., xxii, p. 152 (1861).

Mimika River.

Baeturia exhausta.

Cicada exhausta, Guér., Voy. Coq. Ins., p. 181, pl. x, fig. 6 (1830).

Mimika River.

Lembeja crassa.

Lembeja crassa, Dist., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1909, p. 395, pl. x, fig. 7.

Mimika River.

Family FULGORIDAE.

Aphaena reversa.

Ulasia reversa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., x, p. 99
(1870).

Mimika River.

Myrilla obscura, var.

Myrilla obscura, Dist., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, p. 487,
pl. xiii, fig. 8.

Mimika River.

This variety differs from the type in having less than basal two-thirds of the wings, black.

Myrilla papuana.

Myrilla papuana, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xviii,
p. 29 (1906).

Mimika River.

Paricana curvifera.

Paricana curvifera, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xix,
p. 288 (1907).

Wataikwa River.

OKENANA, gen. nov.

Head including eyes as wide as the anterior angles of the pronotum; vertex transverse slightly convex, the anterior lateral angles subprominent; face scarcely longer than broad, narrowing from middle to clypeus, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral margins laminately reflexed; clypeus with two longitudinal ridges on basal area; pronotum and mesonotum centrally longitudinally carinate; tegmina about one and a half times as long as broad, costal membrane not wider than radial area, the first obliquely, the latter more transversely veined, claval area strongly granulose; wings about one and a half times as long as broad, posterior margin distinctly sinuate near middle, some of the longitudinal veins furcate outwardly and forming apical cells; posterior tibiae bispinose, one spine beyond middle, the other at apex.

Somewhat allied to *Halavrita*, but differs in the clypeus having two longitudinal ridges on the basal area.

Okenana lycaena, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 8, 8a.)

Body, tegmina and wings dark cerulean blue, more or less greyishly tomentose; abdomen tinged with ochraceous; tegmina with the costal membrane, radial area, clavus, and apical area more distinctly greyishly tomentose.

Long. excl. tegm. 6 millim. Exp. tegm. 19 millim.

Wataikwa River.

Ricania binotata.

Ricania binotata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 149 (1870).

Mimika River.

Euricania splendida.

Ricania splendida, Guér., Voy. Coquille Ins., p. 191, pl. x, fig. 10 (1830).

Mimika and Wataikwa Rivers.

Varcia sordida.

Varcia sordida, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), iv., p. 336 (1909).

Mimika River.

Family MEMBRACIDAE.

Genus IBICEPS.

Ibiceps, Buckt., Mon. Membrac., p. 238 (1903).

Type *I. falcatus*, Buckt.

Ibiceps alticeps.

Centrotus alticeps, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc., x, p. 183 (1867).

Mimika River.

Genus SARANTUS.

Sarantus, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), i, p. 592 (1863).

Type *S. wallacei*, Stål.

Sarantus wallacei.

Sarantus wallacei, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), i, p. 592 (1863).

Mimika River,

Family CERCOPIDAE.

Aufidus hilaris.

Aufidus hilaris, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 291 (1867).

Wataikwa River.

Cosmoscarta sequens.

Cercopis sequens, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 285 (1867).

Wataikwa River.

Cosmoscarta discolor.

Cercopis discolor, Boisd., Voy. Astrol. Ent., p. 619, pl. x,
fig. 11 (1835).

Wataikwa River.

Cosmoscarta divisa.

Cercopis divisa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 279 (1867).

Mimika River.

Cosmoscarta mimikensis, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 10.)

Body shining black; disc of head from apex to between ocelli, and disc of face ochraceous; apex of abdomen sanguineous; femora piceous, their apices and the tibiae and tarsi dull sanguineous; tegmina shining black, with five prominent ochraceous spots, one near base and another near apex of costal membrane, one (largest) at base and another near apex of clavus, above the last the fifth spot is situate; wings somewhat pale piceous, their extreme bases obscurely ochraceous; pronotum with a central longitudinal carination which neither quite reaches base nor apex, the lateral margins broadly moderately reflexed, the whole surface thickly finely punctate and slightly wrinkled; scutellum distinctly foveate near base and then distinctly centrally ridged to apex; face prominent and compressed, centrally broadly impressed, the lateral areas strongly transversely striate; posterior tibiae with a long robust spine a little beyond middle.

Long. excl. tegm. 14 millim. Exp. tegm. 40 millim.

Mimika River.

Cosmoscarta wataikwensis, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 11.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum and body beneath, black; apex of head, central disc of face, metasternal spots, rostrum, legs, abdomen above, and tegmina purplish-red, apical areas of the latter piceous; wings fuliginous, their extreme bases purplish-red; pronotum thickly finely punctate and slightly wrinkled, the posterior half centrally longitudinally carinate, lateral margins slightly reflexed; scutellum strongly transversely striate; posterior tibiae with a prominent, robust spine beyond middle and a very short spine near base; mesosternum bituberculate.

Long. excl. tegm. 16 millim. Exp. tegm. 42 millim.

Wataikwa River.

Family JASSIDAE.

Tettigoniella inconspicua. (Plate XLIX, fig. 9.)

Tettigonia inconspicua, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 303 (1867).

By a singular oversight Walker omitted to describe the tegmina of this species, which happens superficially to be the most striking character. The tegmina from base to commencement of apical cells are testaceous, with a large, irregular, transverse, greyish, tomentose spot beyond middle, the apical cellular area is dull fuliginous, piceous at the inner angle beyond clavus; the whole costal margin is very narrowly bluish-black.

Wataikwa River.

Tettigoniella vittifrons.

Tettigonia vittifrons, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 302 (1867).

Wataikwa River.

Tartessus sananas, sp. n. (Plate XLIX, fig. 7, 7a.)

Head, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous; abdomen above, body beneath and posterior legs black or piceous; head beneath ochraceous; a curved fascia between the eyes, central longitudinal disc of face, a short curved fascia behind each eye, and disc of clypeus black; anterior and intermediate legs and apical areas of posterior tibiae (excluding extreme apices), ochraceous; tegmina shining fuliginous, costal membrane and veins black or piceous, claval vein brownish-ochraceous; wings pale fuliginous, apical area distinctly

darker, veins blackish; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled, somewhat conically produced anteriorly; scutellum with an obsolete, central, longitudinal carination; abdomen shortly finely pilose; spinules of posterior tibiae long and robust.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀ 11 millim. Exp. tegm. 23 millim.

Mimika River.

Allied to *T. ferrugineus*, Walk., and by the facial markings to *T. scabrifrons*, Walk.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XLIX.

[See *Explanation* facing the PLATE.]