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ARADIDAE IN THE RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE, LEIDEN (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA)

by

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With 11 text-figures

ABSTRACT

The author has identified a lot of Aradidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera) from the collections of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden. The following new taxa are proposed: *Aneurus* (*Aneurillus*) *doesburgi* n. sp. (Surinam); *Mezira surinamensis* n. sp. (Surinam); *Mezira* (*Zemira*) *dentipes* n. sp. (Sumatra); *Neuroctenus longissimus* n. sp. (Brasil); *N. surinamensis* n. sp. (Surinam); *Notapictinus notatus* n. sp. and *N. surinamensis* n. sp. (both from Surinam); *Santaremia armata* n. sp. (Surinam), and *Usingerida montana* n. sp. (Java). The genus *Halaszfya* Kormilev, 1960, is synonymized with *Coloborrhinus* Bergroth, 1906, and *Halaszfya elongata* Kormilev, 1960, is synonymized with *Coloborrhinus pumilio* (Champion, 1898). *Halaszfya ovata* Kormilev, 1960, is transferred to *Coloborrhinus* Bergroth, 1906, as its second species. For *Coloborrhinus meziroides* Kormilev, 1973, a new genus, *Paramezira,* is proposed.

By the kind offices of Dr. Pieter H. van Doesburg Jr., Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, I have had a privilege to study some unidentified Aradidae from the collections under his care, for what I am expressing him my sincere gratitude.

I am also indebted to Dr. W. R. Dolling, British Museum (N. H.), London, who has examined at my request the type of *Coloborrhynchus pumilio* Champion, 1898, what permitted me to clear some confusion existing about this genus and the genus *Halaszfya* Kormilev, 1960.

Among this lot were 8 new species described below, to which I have added one more species from my own collection.

It should be mentioned, that from Surinam one new species of *Aneurus* Curtis, 1825, belonging to the subgenus *Aneurillus* Kormilev, 1971, has been described; this subgenus, so far, was not recorded from America.

All measurements in this paper were taken with a micromillimeter eyepiece (25 units equal 1 mm). In ratios the first figure indicates the length, and the

second the width of measured portion. For convenience, the length of the abdomen was taken from the tip of the scutellum to the tip of the hypopygium, or segment IX in the female, respectively.

ANEURINAE

Aneurus Curtis, 1825

Species recorded from America belong to two subgenera: *Aneurus* Curtis, s. str. and *Aneurosoma* Champion, 1898. The third subgenus, *Aneurillus* Kormilev, 1971, has been mentioned only from the Oriental and Australian Regions. Now I am able to describe the first species of *Aneurillus* from Surinam.

The three subgenera may be separated with the following key:

1. Clavus fully developed; scutellum triangular . . *Aneurosoma* Champion
— Clavus reduced to a small triangle, laterad of base of scutellum; scutellum rounded posteriorly 2
2. Propleuron without oblique carina visible from above; produced latero-posterior portions of tergum VII reaching, or almost reaching, hind border of abdomen . . . . . *Aneurus* Curtis s. str.
— Propleuron with an oblique carina, visible from above in front of humeri; produced latero-posterior portions of tergum VII truncate and separated from hind border of abdomen by an additional, triangular sclerite . . . . . *Aneurillus* Kormilev

Aneurillus Kormilev, 1971, subgenus
Aneurus (Aneurillus) doesburgi new species (figs. 1-2)

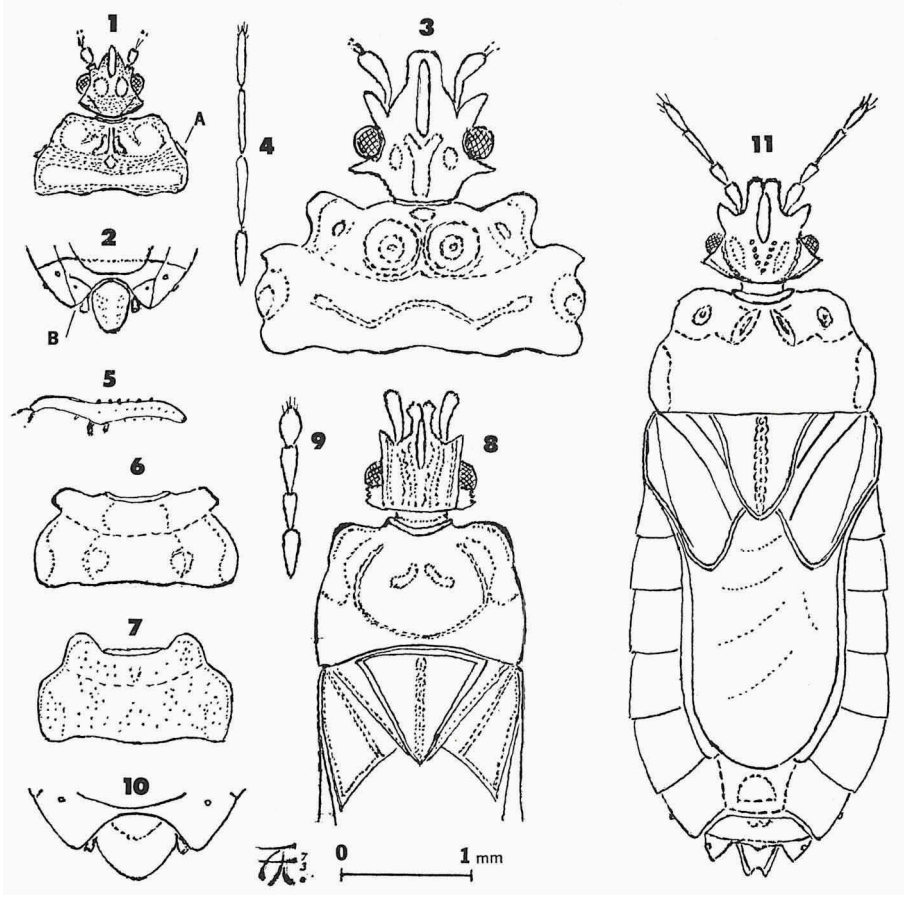
Male. Elongate ovate, shiny.

Head shorter than its width across eyes (13 : 14); anterior process tapering, rounded anteriorly, almost reaching tip of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles short, truncate anteriorly. Eyes moderately large, semiglobose. Postocular tubercles angular, produced as far as outer borders of eyes. Infraocular callosities large, ovate, smooth; head in front and behind these transversely rugose. Antennae slender; antennal segment I obovate, II and III tapering toward base; IV elongate-fusiform. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 4 : 5 : 6 : 12.5. Labium short, reaching line connecting hind borders of eyes.

Pronotum less than half as long as its maximum width (13 : 30); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (23 : 30). Collar thin, sinuate anteriorly; anterior borders laterad of collar straight, slightly receeding interiorly; antero-lateral angles rounded; lateral borders of fore lobe sinuate, diverging backward; lateral borders of hind lobe parallel between themselves, converging anteriorly.

Hind border sinuate medially and sublaterally. Fore disc with a fine median sulcus, and laterad of it 2 (1 + 1) large, shiny callosities, occupying most of the disc. Interlobal depression transversely rugose. Hind disc with 2 (1 + 1) transverse, shiny spots, punctured along hind border.

Scutellum shorter than its maximum width near basal border (11 : 17). All borders carinate; lateral and posterior borders forming an arc together. Disc with an elongate, smooth spot medially, flanked by longitudinal rugae; along borders rugae concentrical.



Figs. 1-2, *Aneurus* (*Aneurillus*) *doesburgi* n. sp., ♂ ; 1, head and pronotum (a, carina on propleuron) ; 2, tip of abdomen from above (b, additional sclerite). Figs. 3-4, *Usingerida montana* n. sp., ♀ ; 3, head and pronotum; 4, antenna. Fig. 5, *Santaremia armata* n. sp., ♂, middle tibia. Fig. 6, *Notapictinus surinamensis* n. sp., ♀, pronotum. Fig: 7, *N. notatus* n. sp., ♂, pronotum. Figs. 8-10, *Neuroctenus longissimus* n. sp. ♂ ; 8, head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corium; 9, antenna; 10, tip of abdomen from above. Fig. 11, *Paramezira meziroides* Kormilev, ♀, dorsal aspect.

Hemelytra reaching half length of tergum VII; clavus short, triangular, reaching basal fourth of scutellum; corium abnormally long, longer than scutellum, posteriorly truncate and reaching connexivum II. Membrane large, translucent, very finely wrinkled. Hind wings abbreviated, reaching behind fore border of connexivum III.

Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (60: 38). PE-angles (postero-exterior) of connexiva II to VI barely protruding. Latero-posterior projections of tergum VII truncate and separated from hind border of abdomen by an additional, triangular sclerite. Paratergites clavate, reaching 2/3 of an acorn-shaped hypopygium, which is longer than wide (10 : 8). Spiracles II and VII lateral and visible from above, III to VI ventral, and VIII terminal.

Propleuron with an oblique, finely serrate carina, visible from above.

Legs unarmed.

Color: brown; legs yellow-brown, labium and tarsi yellow, membrane whitish, translucent.

Total length 3.92 mm; width of pronotum 1.20 mm; width of abdomen 1.72 mm.

Holotype ♂ (Leiden Museum), Surinam, Albina, 25.vi.1963, P. H. van Doesburg Jr. coll.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Dr. Pieter H. van Doesburg Jr., Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, who collected it.

MEZIRINAE

Usingerida Kormilev, 1955

Usingerida montana new species (figs. 3-4)

Female. Ovate; covered with fine, adherent hairs.

Head as long as its width across eyes (27.5 : 27.5); anterior process stout, tapering, subtruncate anteriorly, reaching almost to tip of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles dentiform, divaricating, reaching basal third of antennal segment I. Eyes semiglobose, strongly protruding. Postocular tubercles dentiform, produced beyond outer border of eyes. Vertex raised and with Y-shaped, longitudinal ridge. Antennae thin, less than twice as long as width of head across eyes (50 : 27.5); relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 11 : 14 : 12.5 : 12.5. Labium long and thin, produced beyond fore border of prosternum, labial groove flattened.

Pronotum less than half as long as its maximum width (25 : 65); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (45 : 65). Collar fused with disc; anterior borders laterad of collar sinuate; antero-lateral angles flattened and produced into oblique, rounded lobes; lateral borders of fore lobe behind these sinuate;

interlobal notch rounded. Lateral borders of hind lobe rounded at humeri, flattened and produced like a tooth anteriorly, rounded posteriorly. Hind border shallowly three-sinuate. Fore disc with a transverse, flattened tubercle at fore border medially. In the middle of fore disc 2 (1 + 1) large, round elevations, flanked by 2 (1 + 1) small tubercles. Hind disc with raised humeri and with a zig-zag, transverse carina in middle, not reaching elevated humeri.

Scutellum shorter than its basal width (30 : 35); lateral borders slightly convex anteriorly and slightly sinuate posteriorly; tip rounded. Disc with 2 (1 + 1) tubercles in baso-lateral angles; median ridge high and wide on basal 1/3, lower and narrower on apical 2/3; disc granulate laterad of median ridge.

Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI; corium reaching beyond hind border of connexivum III; its basolateral border reflexed, apical angle rounded and raised; apical border deeply sinuate interiorly.

Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (80 : 77); PE-angles of connexiva II to VI protruding and rounded, PE-VII forming a right angle. Paratergites dentiform, directed backward and reaching middle of tricuspidate segment IX. Spiracles II to VII ventral, placed far from border; VIII ventral, but placed near border.

Legs unarmed.

Color: head, pronotum, and scutellum ferrugineous; connexivum ochraceous, with brown fore two-thirds of exterior border; femora yellow with brown preapical rings; tibiae yellow with prebasal and preapical brown rings; labium yellow; membrane yellow brown, infuscate in the middle.

Total length 6.56 mm; width of pronotum 2.60 mm; width of abdomen 3.08 mm.

Holotype ♀ (Leiden Museum), Java, G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 4-5000 feet, F. C. Drescher coll.

Usingerida montana n. sp. is related to *U. flavosetosa* Blöte, 1965, from New Guinea, but is smaller; anterior process of the head longer, almost reaching tip of antennal segment I; postocular tubercles produced beyond outer border of eyes; corium longer, produced beyond hind border of connexivum III, and PE-angles of connexiva II to VI rounded and protruding.

Santaremia Kormilev, 1960

Santaremia armata new species (fig. 5)

Male. Elongate ovate; head, pronotum, hypopygium and femora, roughly granulate; connexivum deeply punctured; middle tibiae with 2 larger and 1 smaller tooth inferiorly.

Head shorter than its width across eyes (27 : 32); anterior process robust, constricted laterally, dilated and subtruncate, bearing 4 (2 + 2) small tubercles anteriorly, reaching basal 2/5 of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles stout, rounded exteriorly, reaching basal fifth of antennal segment I. Eyes large, semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles minute, by far not reaching outer border of eyes; vertex granulate. Antennae more than twice as long as width of head across eyes (67.5 : 32); antennal segment I robust, clavate; others thin; relative length of antennal segments I to IV are: 20 : 14 : 20 : 12.5. Labium reaching hind border of labial groove, which is open posteriorly.

Pronotum half as long as its maximum width (35 : 72); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (51 : 72). Collar distinctly separated from the disc; anterior borders laterad of it barely sinuate; antero-lateral corners forming an almost right angle, with small tip directed sideways; lateral borders of fore lobe straight, divergent; lateral notch sinuate; lateral borders of hind lobe convex, rounded, strongly converging anteriorly; hind border shallowly sinuate. Fore disc with a deep and narrow median sulcus, flanked by 4 (2 + 2) stout ridges. Hind disc roughly granulate.

Scutellum shorter than its basal width (26 : 35); all borders carinate; lateral borders sinuate before tip, apex rounded. Disc with a stout median ridge, transversely rugose laterad of it.

Hemelytra reaching 3/4 of tergum VII, corium reaching middle of connexivum III; its baso-lateral border straight, reflexed; apical border obliquely truncate, incised posteriorly and deeply sinuate interiorly. Veins raised and granulate.

Abdomen longer than its maximum width across segment V (91 : 82); PE-angles of connexiva II to IV not protruding, PE-V produced into a raised tip, PE-VI raised and rounded, PE-VII rounded. Connexivum II with a high, transverse ridge along hind border. Discs of connexiva uneven and deeply punctured. Tergum VII raised for reception of a large hypopygium. Paratergites short, semiglobose, reaching middle of hypopygium; the latter shorter than its maximum width (20 : 27), rounded posteriorly; disc with a stout, tapering median ridge, reaching tip of disc. Sternum VII with a flattened tubercle in middle.

Metathoracic scentgland openings large, curved, slightly open.

Legs: femora with small, toothlike granules on lower side, and with stiff, erect bristles. Middle tibiae with 2 larger and 1 smaller teeth; other tibiae without such teeth.

Color: piceous, partially dark ferrugineous.

Total length 7.44 mm; width of pronotum 2.88 mm; width of abdomen 3.28 mm.

Holotype ♂ (Leiden Museum), W. Surinam, Nickerie River, Stondansi, 28.i-3.ii.1971, D. C. Geijskes coll.

Santaremia armata n. sp. may be separated from *S. robusta* Kormilev, 1960, by its 3 teeth on the middle tibiae.

Notapictinus Usinger & Matsuda, 1959

Notapictinus surinamensis new species (fig. 6)

Female. Head and pronotum granulate, scutellum transversely rugose, connexivum scabrous.

Related to *Notapictinus derivatus* (Kormilev, 1959), from Mato Grosso, Brasil, but may be separated from it by: different relative length of antennal segments, antennal segment II being distinctly shorter than I, and III only slightly longer than I.

Anterior process of head reaching slightly beyond tip of antennal segment I, postocular tubercles only reaching outer margin of eyes. Antero-lateral angles of pronotum produced sideways as rounded lobes; paratergites (♀) rounded posteriorly and reaching middle of a tricuspidate segment IX. Spiracles II to V ventral, placed far from border, VI sublateral and slightly visible from above, VII and VIII lateral.

Measurements: head 16 : 19; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 7.5 : 5 : 8 : 7 (11 : 11 : 14 : 12 in *N. derivatus*); pronotum 17 : 38, ratio width of fore lobe / width of hind lobe as 30 : 38; scutellum 15 : 20, abdomen 58 : 45 across segment V.

Color: testaceous; hind lobe of pronotum, scutellum, corium and middle portion of connexiva III to VI, ferrugineous; labium and legs yellow.

Total length 4.32 mm; width of pronotum 1.52 mm; width of abdomen 1.80 mm.

Holotype ♀ (Leiden Museum), Surinam, Republiek forest, 6.xii.1959, P. H. van Doesburg Jr. coll.

Notapictus notatus new species (fig. 7)

Male. Elongate ovate; head and pronotum roughly granulate; scutellum transversely rugose; connexivum scabrous.

Related to *Notapictinus maculatus* (Kormilev, 1959), from Bolivia and SE. Brasil, but may be separated from it by: antennae relatively shorter, only 1.5 times as long as width of head across eyes (27.5 : 17.5), this being almost 2 times in *N. maculatus* (39 : 19); antero-lateral angles of pronotum more rounded and directed more forward.

Anterior process of head reaching slightly beyond middle of antennal segment I (♂), or only reaching middle (♀). Postocular tubercles reaching, or slightly produced beyond, outer borders of eyes. Lateral borders of the abdomen evenly rounded; PE-angles of connexiva II to VI not protruding; VII with small, angular tip, directed obliquely backward; tip more developed in the female. Paratergites (♂) reaching middle of hypopygium, the latter with a stout, fusiform, median ridge, produced beyond hind border of the disc. Paratergites (♀) triangular, reaching 2/3 of a declivous segment IX. Spiracles II to V ventral, VI to VIII lateral and visible from above.

Measurements: head ♂—15: 17.5, ♀—15: 17; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂—7 : 5 : 8 : 7.5, ♀—7 : 5 : 9 : 7.5; pronotum ♂—18 : 37.5; ♀—20 : 38; ratio width of fore lobe / width of hind lobe: ♂—26 : 37.5, ♀—27 : 38; scutellum ♂—12.5 : 20, ♀—13 : 20; abdomen ♂—60 : 46, ♀—60 : 45; hypopygium 10 : 14.

Color: dark ferrugineous; connexivum yellow, ferrugineous and black; antennae light ferrugineous, legs yellow.

Total length ♂—4.36 mm, ♀—4.40 mm; width of pronotum ♂—1.50 mm, ♀—1.52 mm; width of abdomen ♂—1.84 mm, ♀—1.80 mm.

Holotype ♂ (Leiden Museum), Surinam, Brownsberg, 27-28.ii.1959, P. H. van Doesburg Jr. coll.

Allotype ♀ (Leiden Museum), Surinam, Onverwacht, 10.iii.1963, P. H. van Doesburg Jr. coll.

Neuroctenus Fieber, 1861

Neuroctenus longissimus new species (figs. 8-10)

Male. Elongate with parallel sides, 3.4 times as long as its maximum width. Head, pronotum, scutellum, connexivum VII and tergum VII, granulate.

Head slightly shorter than its width across eyes (♂—21.5 : 22.5, ♀—23: 23.5). Anterior process strong, constricted at base, incised anteriorly, reaching 2/3 of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles with subparallel outer borders and acute tip. Eyes semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles consisting of 3 small teeth, barely produced beyond outer borders of eyes; hind border of head truncate. Antennae robust; first three antennal segments clavate, IV fusiform; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂—9 : 7 :9 : 8, ♀—10 : 7 : 9 : 8. Labium reaching hind border of labial groove, which is closed posteriorly.

Pronotum shorter than its maximum width (♂—22.5 : 41, ♀—22 : 42.5); collar deeply sinuate anteriorly; antero-lateral angles rounded, very slightly produced forward; lateral notch almost absent; lateral borders slightly rounded and converging anteriorly; hind border evenly sinuate. Fore disc with 2

(1 + 1) oblique callosities and laterad of these with 2 (1 + 1) low, granulate ridges. Hind disc granulate.

Scutellum relatively long, only slightly shorter than its basal width (♂—23 : 25, ♀—22.5 : 26); all borders carinate, lateral slightly sinuate in middle, tip angular. Disc granulate and with a thin median carina.

Hemelytra reaching 2/3 of tergum VII (♂), or 3/4 of tergum VI (♀). Baso-lateral border of corium carinate, apical border twice sinuate, apical angle acute, reaching basal fourth of connexivum III (♂), or hind border of connexivum II (♀).

Abdomen very long, with subparallel borders (♂—87 : 46, ♀—94 : 47), barely widening backward (♂), or slightly rounded (♀). Connexiva II and III semifused together, their limit rather obsolete. PE-angles of connexiva II to VI not protruding, PE-VII rounded. Paratergites (♂) very small, reaching 2/3 of hypopygium; the latter shorter than its maximum width (12: 16), deeply inserted into tergum VII; its basal border rounded, apical more rounded; disc slightly, triangularly depressed medially at base. Paratergites (♀) rounded posteriorly, reaching middle of a short, truncate posteriorly, segment IX. Spiracles small, II to VII ventral, placed far from border; VIII lateral and visible from above.

Legs unarmed.

Color: ferrugineous, membrane blackish.

Total length: ♂—6.26, ♀—6.60 mm; width of pronotum: ♂—1.64, ♀—1.70 mm; width of abdomen: ♂—1.84, ♀—1.88 mm.

Holotype ♂ (collection of the author), Brasil, Para.

Allotype ♀, collected with holotype (same collection).

Neuroctenus longissimus n. sp. runs in my key for the Neotropical *Neuroctenus* species (1973: 736) to *N. amazonicus* Kormilev, 1960, from Brasil, but it is longer and much narrower, with subparallel borders. Spiracles VIII are lateral. Paratergites (♀) reaching only middle of segment IX.

Neuroctenus surinamensis new species

Female. Elongate ovate; head, pronotum, scutellum and tergum VII, finely granulate.

Neuroctenus surinamensis n. sp. runs in my key for Neotropical *Neuroctenus* species (1973: 736) to *N. subandinus* Kormilev, 1953, from NW. Argentina and Bolivia, but it may be separated from it by: antennal segment I much longer than II (12 : 9), and III shorter than IV (10 : 11); by paratergites (♀) rounded posteriorly, reaching middle of posteriorly rounded segment IX (in *N. subandinus* antennal segment I shorter than, or as long as, II, and III longer than IV; paratergites (♀) angular, reaching tip of a

posteriorly rounded segment IX). The size of *N. surinamensis* is slightly larger, over 7.0 mm.

Anterior process of head constricted at base, strongly dilated, incised and declivous anteriorly, reaching 3/4 of antennal segment I; postocular tubercles only reaching outer borders of eyes. Antero-lateral angles of pronotum slightly expanded, rounded and produced forward as far as collar; lateral notch of pronotum distinct. Spiracles II to VII ventral, placed far from border, VIII lateral and visible from above.

Measurements: head 26 : 27; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 12 : 9 : 10 : 11; pronotum 23 : 55; scutellum 27 : 36; abdomen 97 : 65 across segment IV.

Color: dark ferrugineous to black; membrane black with 2 white spots at base; labium and tarsi yellow.

Total length 7.08 mm; width of pronotum 2.20 mm; width of abdomen 2.60 mm.

Holotype ♀ (Leiden Museum), Surinam, Rd. Zanderij-Krakka, 7.xii.1962, P. H. van Doesburg Jr. coll.

Mezira Amyot & Serville, 1843
Mezira surinamensis new species

Female. Elongate ovate; head, pronotum, scutellum, veins of corium, tergum VII, antennae and legs, granulate; body covered with rusty, curled hairs.

Head slightly shorter than its width across eyes (34 : 35); anterior process robust, constricted laterally, rounded and incised anteriorly, reaching middle of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles stout, with slightly convex lateral borders and blunt tip. Eyes large, semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles minute, not reaching outer borders of eyes. Vertex with a double row of setigerous granules. Antennae strong; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 16 : 11 : 17 : 12.5. Labium reaching hind border of labial groove, which is closed posteriorly.

Pronotum half as long as its maximum width (40 : 80); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (60 : 80). Collar granulate, sinuate anteriorly. Antero-lateral angles expanded, rounded and produced forward as far as collar, and sideways. Lateral notch forming an obtuse angle; lateral borders of hind lobe parallel between themselves, crenelate, strongly converging anteriorly; hind border shallowly sinuate. Fore disc with 4 (2 + 2) high, granulate ridges; interlobal depression deep; hind disc 4 (2 + 2) times depressed anteriorly, and roughly granulate.

Scutellum shorter than its basal width (34 : 45); all borders carinate,

lateral sinuate in middle; tip angularly rounded; disc with a narrow median ridge, transversely rugose laterad of it.

Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI; baso-lateral border of corium reflexed, apical border convex, carinate; apical angle angularly rounded, reaching middle of connexivum III.

Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (118: 95); lateral borders evenly convex; PE-angles of connexiva II to VI slightly protruding, blunt; PE-VII rounded. Tergum VII raised, depressed in middle. Paratergites rounded posteriorly, reaching basal 1/3 of posteriorly rounded segment IX.

Legs unarmed, but femora serrate on lower side; tibiae serrate on upper side.

Color: dark ferrugineous to piceous; membrane grey-brown with black veins; labium and tarsi yellow-brown.

Total length 9.12 mm; width of pronotum 3.20 mm; width of abdomen 3.80 mm.

Holotype ♀ (Leiden Museum), Surinam, Paloemeu, Bovenloop, Eindkamp, 7.iv.1952, Geijskes coll.

Mezira surinamensis n. sp. runs in my key for American *Mezira* species (1971b: 282) to *M. proseni* Kormilev, 1953, to which it is closely related, but it is much larger, with relative length of antennal segments slightly different, and lateral borders of abdomen less convex, almost subparallel.

Mezira (Zemira) dentipes new species

Male. Elongate ovate; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, connexivum, tergum VII, and hypopygium, densely granulate; all femora with a double row of teeth of different size on lower side; tibiae with a row of progressively increasing teeth on upper side, these teeth abruptly vanishing before reaching tip of segment; body, antennae and legs, covered with short, rusty, curled hairs, but without stiff, long bristles.

Head almost as long as its width across eyes (40 : 41); anterior process strong, incised anteriorly, reaching 3/5 of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles short, slightly diverging, incised apically. Eyes semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles dentiform, not reaching, or almost reaching, outer borders of eyes. Antennae strong, segments I to III dilated toward tip, IV fusiform; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 17.5 : 20 : 20 : 18. Labium long, produced beyond hind border of labial groove, which is open posteriorly.

Pronotum half as long as its maximum width (46 : 90); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (70: 90). Collar granulate; anterior borders, lateral

of collar, receding externally; antero-lateral angles slightly produced sideways and rounded; interlobal notch sinuate and crenelate; lateral borders of hind lobe slightly rounded, converging anteriorly. Hind border deeply sinuate medially. Fore disc with median sulcus, and laterad of it with 4 (2 + 2) semifused, low, ovate elevations; hind disc granulate.

Scutellum shorter than its width at base (43 : 50); lateral borders straight, carinate and granulate; tip not carinate; disc densely granulate, median carina low.

Hemelytra reaching 3/4 of tergum VII; corium reaching 3/4 of connexivum III, its apical angle acute, apical border slightly sinuate interiorly; membrane naked.

Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (123 : 105); lateral borders evenly rounded, more so on segments VI and VII. PE-angles of connexiva II to VI not protruding, PE-VII rounded. Paratergites small, clavate, reaching middle of hypopygium; the latter cordate, shorter than its maximum width (20 : 30), rounded posteriorly; median ridge with parallel sides, almost reaching tip of disc.

Color: black; labium, trochanters and tarsi, dark ferrugineous; membrane brown, mottled with grey, black at base.

Total length 10.40 mm; width of pronotum 3.60 mm; width of abdomen 4.20 mm.

Holotype ♂ (Leiden Museum), NE. Sumatra, Kwala Simpang, xii.1953, A. Sollaart coll.

Mezira (*Z.*) *dentipes* n. sp. is related to *Mezira* (*Z.*) *hispida* Kormilev, 1971, from Borneo, but lacks the stiff, erect bristles.

In 1898, Champion established the genus *Coloborrhynchus* on the base of a single species, *Coloborrhynchus pumilio* Champion, from Panama. In the description he indicated that it "has the facies of a *Brachyrrhynchus*, but differs from that genus in the position of the spiracles, as well as in having a prominent longitudinal ridge on each side of the anterior part of the pronotum." Neither in the generic, nor in the specific description did he mention fringes of heavily incrustated bristles on the anterior process of the head laterally, on the infraocular carinae, on the sublateral ridges on the pronotum — though he mentioned these ridges — and, in particular, on the antero-lateral borders of the pronotum. His drawing is too small to detect the existence of such fringes. In 1906, Bergroth changed the name *Coloborrhynchus* into *Coloborrhinus*, as the first was preoccupied by *Coloborrhynchus* Owen, 1874.

In 1960, I have established the genus *Halaszfya* for the reception of two

species, which resembled *Coloborrhinus* by the position of the spiracles, but had those curious fringes of incrustated bristles, mentioned above, and which could not be described as having "facies of a small *Brachyrrhynchus*, now *Mezira*" (1960c: 210). Later I had an opportunity to describe *Coloborrhinus meziroides*, a species very much like a small *Mezira*, but having the position of the spiracles corresponding to *Coloborrhinus*. Naturally, I put it in the latter genus (1973: 742).

Now I have before me one more specimen of *Halaszfya ovata* Kormilev, 1960. Comparing it with the description of *Coloborrhynchus pumilio* Champion, I can see that it agrees pretty well with it, but for the fringes of heavily incrustated bristles, which Champion did not mention. To clear this question, I asked Dr. W. R. Dolling, British Museum (N.H.), to examine the type of *Coloborrhinus pumilio* (Champion) for me. He kindly did so, and informed me that the type has such fringes just in those places where *Halaszfya* has them. As a result, the genus *Halaszfya* Kormilev, 1960, falls into synonymy with *Coloborrhinus* Bergroth, 1906, which has priority; *Halaszfya elongata* Kormilev, 1960, falls into synonymy with *Coloborrhinus pumilio* (Champion, 1898), and *Halaszfya ovata* Kormilev, 1960, is transferred to *Coloborrhinus* Bergroth, 1906. *Coloborrhinus meziroides* Kormilev, 1973, should be removed from *Coloborrhinus* Bergroth, because it does not have these fringes of incrustated bristles. For its reception I have to create a new genus, for which I propose to name *Paramezira*.

For the sake of convenience I give the references to *Coloborrhinus* and the two species included here.

Coloborrhinus Bergroth, 1906

Coloborrhynchus Champion, 1898, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. 2: 105. Type-species, by monotypy, *C. pumilio* Champion, 1898. [preoc.].

Coloborrhinus Bergroth, 1906, Canad. Ent., 38: 202 (replacement name for *Coloborrhynchus* Champion).

Halaszfya Kormilev, 1960c, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 68: 210. Type-species, by original designation, *H. ovata* Kormilev, 1960. **New synonymy.**

Coloborrhinus pumilio (Champion, 1898)

Coloborrhynchus pumilio Champion, 1898, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch., 2: 206.

Coloborrhinus pumilio Bergroth, 1906, Canad. Ent., 38: 202.

Halaszfya elongata Kormilev, 1960c, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 68: 213. **New synonymy.**

Coloborrhinus ovatus (Kormilev, 1960) new combination

Halaszfya ovata Kormilev, 1960c, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 68: 213.

New record: 1 ♀, Surinam, Kabel, 19.vi.1961, P. H. van Doesburg Jr. coll. (Leiden Museum).

The two species of *Coloborrhinus* may be separated by the position of the spiracles: spiracles V are sublateral and not visible from above in *C. pumilio* (Champion), and lateral and visible from above in *C. ovatus* (Kormilev).

The long sensorial bristles on callosities and carinae of the fore lobe of the pronotum, which I mentioned for *C. elongatus* (1960c: 213), actually are present in both species but are very brittle and easily get lost in older specimens.

Paramezira new genus

Elongate ovate, slightly widening backward; head, pronotum, scutellum, veins of corium, midlateral areas of abdomen and tergum VII granulate, but without fringes of incrustated bristles. Long sensorial bristles absent on fore lobe of pronotum.

Head slightly shorter than its width across eyes; anterior process robust, with parallel sides, rounded and incised anteriorly, reaching tip of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles dentiform, divaricating; postocular acute, produced beyond outer border of eyes. Eyes semiglobose, protruding. Antennae short and slender, less than 1.5 times as long as width of head across eyes. Antennal segment III the longest, II the shortest. Labium reaching hind border of labial groove; labial atrium closed, split-like.

Pronotum much shorter than its maximum width; collar sinuate; antero-lateral angles rounded and slightly expanded, but not produced either forward, or sideways; lateral notch sinuate; lateral borders of hind lobe rounded; hind border straight. Fore disc with 2 (1 + 1) oblique ridges and laterad of them with 2 (1 + 1) round elevations. Hind disc with sharp granules.

Scutellum triangular, as long as its basal width; lateral borders sinuate in middle; disc with a high, granulate, median ridge; granulate laterad of ridge.

Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI (♀); baso-lateral borders of corium parallel between themselves, carinate; apical angle rounded, apical border slightly sinuate interiorly; membrane with a few veins.

Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width; PE-angles of connexiva II to VI slightly protruding; PE-VII angular with blunt tip. Paratergites (♀) triangular, shorter than segment IX. Spiracles II to V ventral, progressively nearing to border; VI sublateral, but not visible from above; VII also sublateral, but visible from above; VIII lateral.

Metathoracic scent-gland openings small, thin, arcuate and closed.

Legs unarmed.

Size: 5.4 mm.

Type species: *Coloborrhinus meziroides* Kormilev, 1973 (fig. 11).

Paramezira n. gen. is related to *Coloborrhinus* Bergroth, 1906, but may be separated at once by the absence of incrustated bristles on head and pronotum, and by the absence of sensorial bristles on the fore lobe of the pronotum.

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