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NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN PIESMIDAE AND
TINGIDAE (HEMIPTERA)

by

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This paper contains the descriptions of one new genus, 3 new species and notes on three other species. The specimens are from the collections of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie and the Drake collection. The types are deposited as indicated beneath the descriptions of the new species.

FAMILY PIESMIDAE

Miespa, nov. gen.

Head very broad, short; jugae and tylus subequal in length; eyes exserted; ocelli placed just in front of anterior margin of pronotum. Antennae moderately long, slender, the segments almost of equal lengths; I very stout, the others slender; antenniferous tubercles short, subconical, directed forward. Rostrum moderately long, placed in a shallow furrow, the sides of furrow raised on prosternum. Middle and hind coxae placed close together. Legs rather short, the femora moderately thickened. Pronotum subquadrate, transversely swollen through humeri, closely pitted, narrower in front; median carinae barely distinct or obsolete; hind margin of pronotum broadly extended at middle; collar distinct, with anterior margin truncate; paranota wider and areolate in front, obsolete behind. Scutellum small, exposed. Elytra narrowed apically, with distinct membrane; membrane with four oblique nervures, the first vein short; areas of elytra about the same as in *Piesma*.

Generotype, *Mcatella reedi* Drake from Chile. In this genus the head is very similar to *Mcatella* and the elytra to the genus *Piesma*. The membrane

of elytra is present in the latter and absent in the former. The short-winged form is unknown.

Miespa reedi (Drake)

Mcatella reedi Drake, Rev. Ent., 10 (2) : 331, 1939.

This species was described from a single male specimen. The female (allotype) is larger than male, and has a broad brown-fuscous band at middle of each elytron. Santiago, Chile, Sept., 1947, 2 females and 6 males.

FAMILY TINGIDAE

Ypsotingis vicinatis, nov. spec. (Fig. 1)

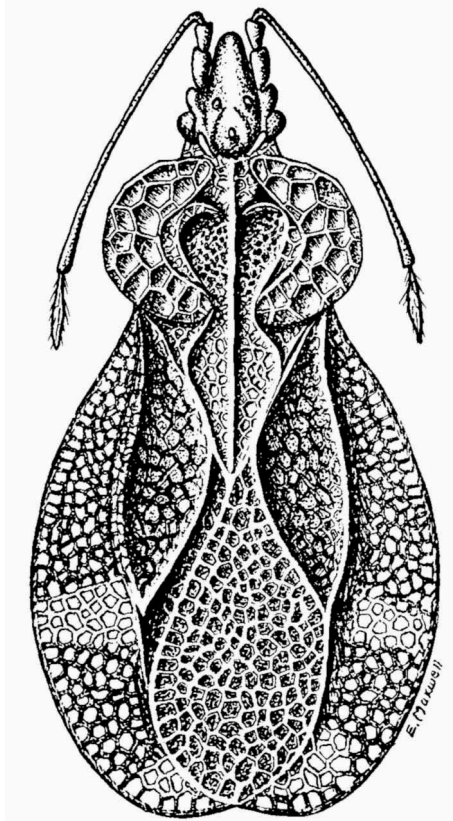


Fig. 1. *Ypsotingis vicinatis*, nov. spec. ♀. × 20.

Obovate brown, the collar, carinae, paranota, and a transverse band beyond middle of costal area testaceous. Head dark brown, very long, nearly twice as long as wide, strongly raised above along median line, with five short, blunt, tubercle-like, testaceous spines, the hind pair a little longer. Antennae long, slender, ferruginous-brown, indistinctly setose;

segment I stout, short, slightly thicker and nearly twice as long as II; III very long, about three and one-half times as long as IV; IV a little longer than one and two conjoined, moderately thickened, clothed with long hairs. Rostrum testaceous, extremely long, its tip reaching on sixth venter; laminae low, brown, open behind, much wider and concave within on metasternum. Bucculae very long, narrow, areolate, open in front. Legs very long, slender, ferruginous-brown. Abdomen beneath dark brown. Orifice present. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely punctate, tricarinate, the hind process testaceous, areolate; median carina foliaceous, more elevated anteriorly, the areolae rectangular, higher than wide, anteriorly nearly twice as wide as high, the anterior portion inflated so as to form a small hood, which does not project in front of pronotum; lateral carinae divergent on triangular process, on disc deeply concave within and running along near outer margin of pronotum, very high, areolate; paranota strongly developed, shell-like, strongly recurved and projecting high over sides of pronotum, longer than high, the outer margin on pronotum convex within. Elytra broad, strongly overlapping behind, almost jointly rounded behind in repose; costal area very wide, the transverse band beyond apex of discoidal area and a small spot apically whitish testaceous, seven areolae deep in widest part, the areolae rather small, subcostal area biseriate, nearly vertical; discoidal area large, bounded by sharply raised veins, narrowed at base and apex, widest near middle, there eight areolae deep, the outer marginal nervure sinuate; sutural area very large, the marginal row of areolae larger than others.

Length 5.25 mm; width, 2.00 mm.

Type, female, Kananggar, E. Soemba, 700 meters elevation, May 1925, taken by Dr. K. W. Dammerman, from Mus. Buitenzorg in Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.

This is the second species of the genus *Ypsotingis* Drake, 1947. It differs from *Y. sideris* Drake from China by its smaller size and much wider costal area. The paranota are higher in the latter, and the lateral carinae are curved more deeply around the disc; each lateral carina forms almost a semicircle in the pronotal disc. The hood is also a little larger, and the costal area largely triseriate.

Eteoneus boops (Blöte)

Compseuta boops Blöte, Zool. Med., XXV, 1945, p. 89.

This species belongs to the genus *Eteoneus* Distant. The eyes vary considerably in size in the different species. The wide costal area and its broad transverse band separate *C. boops* from other members of the genus.

Gargaphia patricia Stål

Gargaphia biolleyi Blöte, Zool. Med., XXV, 1945, p. 85.

G. biolleyi Montandon is a manuscript name and a synonym of *Gargaphia patricia* Stål. The species is fairly common in Central America and Mexico. The specimen in the Rijksmuseum was determined by Montandon.

Coleoplerodes liliputiana (Signoret)

Solenostoma liliputiana Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1863, pl. XIII, p. 575, fig. 27.

Coleoplerodes liliputiana Drake, Mem. Carn. Mus. IX, 1922, p. 353, pl. XXXIX fig. 13.

This species is known from Argentina and Chile. Short-winged specimens were collected near Valparaiso, Chile, on *Acacia cavenia*, Nov., 1947, by Dr. Edwyn P. Reed. This is the first food-plant record of the species. The long-winged form is unknown.

Lambella polita, nov. spec.

Small, slender, stramineous, somewhat polished. Head with a short frontal spine or tubercle; eyes small, black. Antennae long, slender, indistinctly setose; segment I rather short, stouter and twice as long as II; III very long, twice as long as IV; IV subequal in length to one and two conjoined, fusiform, clothed with long hairs. Rostrum almost reaching base of mesosternum. Antenniferous tubercles short.

Pronotum moderately convex, finely punctate, narrowed anteriorly, truncate in front; median carina very distinct, non-areolate; lateral carinae short, present on hind process; collar very short, raised, areolate. Elytra widest in front of middle, completely overlapping behind, with small tumid area behind middle of vein separating subcostal and sutural areas; costal area very narrow, uniseriate; subcostal area wide, four areolae deep in widest part; discoidal area extending a little beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, widest a little beyond middle, there four areolae deep; sutural area with much larger areolae apically, there the veins fuscous. Hypocostal ridge narrow, uniseriate. Male claspers strongly curved.

Length, 2.35 mm; width, 0.50 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Kaduali, Sudan, Africa, in Drake collection.

The color separates *L. polita* from *L. maynei* Schouteden. *C horvathi* is a much larger species and entirely black, save the apical portion of the elytra. The tumid area of elytra is also much larger.