

Hemipterological Notes and Descriptions I.

By

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1. Synonymical Notes.

Balticola Wahlgreni J.-Hrp. Entom. Tidskr. 1913 p. 54=*Chlamydatus evanescens* Boh.

Paraliburnia Jacobseni J.-Hrp. Entom. Medd. 1916 p. 2, founded on a ♂ specimen with strongly abnormal building of the genital segment, is probably=*Liburnia concolor* Fieb.

Liburnia elymi J.-Hrp. Entom. Medd. 1916 p. 3=*Liburnia excisa* Mel.

Chloriona danica J.-Hrp. Entom. Medd. 1916 p. 4=*Chloriona dorsata* Edw.

In the Bull. Soc. Imp. Mosc. 1863 p. 109 Motschulsky has given a meager description of *Delphax venosus* from Ceylon. In his Homopteren-Fauna von Ceylon pag. 98 Melichar lists the species as *Liburnia venosa* Motsch. and describes it fairly well, though the male genitalia are not mentioned. Meanwhile this name is preoccupied by *Liburnia venosa* Germ.; I, therefore, propose to name the species *Liburnia ceylanica* n. nom.

2. A new Genus and Species of the Family Aëpophilidæ.

In the Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879 V. Signoret founded a new genus and species, *Aëpophilus Bonnairei*, on a curious wingless hemipteron discovered by Bonnaire on an island (Ile de Ré) at the Biscayan coast of France. The specimens

of this remarkable insect were found together with *Aëpus Robini* (hence the generic name) under stones that were deeply submerged during flood-tide. In Tijdschr. v. Ent. 1880 Signoret copied his original description (somewhat altered) and figured the insect.

Signoret was quite uncertain, as to where this new hemipteron should be placed systematically, although he found it resembling a *Ceratocombus muscorum*. Initiated by Bergroth Lethierry and Severin in their Cat. Gen. T. III 1896 raised the new genus to family rank and placed it between the *Velocipedidæ* and *Ceratocombidæ*. O. M. Reuter in Bem. neues Heteropterensyst. 1912 even erects a new „phalanx“, *Aëpophiliformes*, and places it between ph. *Acanthiiformes* and ph. *Gerriformes*, while he puts the family between *Leptopodidæ* and *Gerridæ*. It is quite evident that the raising to family rank is fully justified, but the systematical place of the family must still be regarded as somewhat doubtful.

I am now able to add a new genus, *Mendocinia* (alluding to its patria) to the family. This new genus is evidently not far removed from *Aëpophilus* systematically, but a series of distinctive characters gives it a particular place apart from *Aëpophilus*. Signoret's description of this genus fails in giving information as to comparison relating some striking features in *Mendocinia*, which for an instance has the eyes hairy (quite unusually in Hemiptera), and the opening of the odoriferous canal applied at the end of a protruding, free tube or protuberance; but Mr. Bergroth has kindly informed me that the eyes are also distinctly hairy in *Aëpophilus*, while this genus lacks the protruding tube for the odoriferous canal.

The new genus and species are founded on a single specimen, which for some years has been preserved in alcohol together with a multitude of specimens of *Bembidium*, *Tachys*, *Ochthebius*, *Heterocerus* and other coleoptera that are mostly found in damp localities, along the

borders of lakes, rivers and streams; I note this, because I unfortunately do not now remember the exact locality, where the specimen was taken, but I strongly suppose that it has been found together with some of the said coleoptera in a locality abounding with water, which in the districts, where I collected, was more or less mixed with salt and saltpeter.

I describe the new genus as follows:

Mendocinia n. gen.

Somewhat resembling *Aëpophilus*. Ground colour rufous brownish. Elongately oval, all over densely clothed with a pale, short pubescens. Upper side of body slightly, under side strongly convex. Sides of pronotum distinctly marginate. Eyes very small, hairy. Hemelytra short, squamiform, subtruncate behind, outer apical angle bluntly rounded (not acutely produced as in *Aëpophilus*). Legs and antennæ pubescent. Antennæ 4-articulate; joints subequal in thickness, unequal in length; 1st and 3rd joints short (3rd a little longer than 1st), 2nd and 4th joints equal in length, each one twice as long as 1st; 4th joint slightly fusiform. Rostrum long, quadri-articulate; 1st joint the thickest; 1st and 2nd joints equal in length, each one about as long as 2nd joint of antennæ; 3rd rostral joint not much shorter than 2nd joint; 4th joint the shortest and thinnest. Each pair of legs with same length of femur and tibia; tibiæ slightly flattened towards apex; tarsi 3-jointed; 1st and 2nd tarsal joints short, of equal length; 3rd joint about as long as 1st and 2nd together; claws thin, rather long. Evaporatory organs ending in a

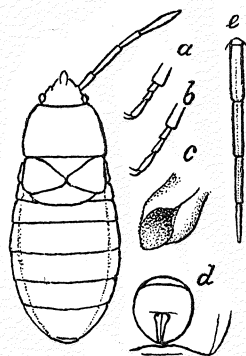


Fig. 1.
Mendocinia hygrobia
 n. gen. et n. sp.
 a fore tarsus; b hind tarsus;
 c odoriferous tube;
 d male genitalia; e rostrum.
 Differently enlarged.

prominent, free, tubelike prolongation. Anogenital segment in male large, convex, nearly circular in outline.

Eye facets apparently concave. Scutellum shorter than broad. Metasternum on each side, near the lateral margin with a longitudinal furrow.

Genotype: *Mendocinia hygrobia* n. sp.

Mendocinia hygrobia n. sp. (Fig. 1): Brownish yellow; legs and antennæ paler; claws rufous yellow. Pronotum dark brownish, intermingled with reddish. The scale like wing covers sordid pale, with a somewhat obsolete, transversal, dark band just before hind margin.

Head short, stooping, triangular, somewhat raised and projecting in front. Pronotum broader than long, narrowing forwardly; sides very slightly rounded; hind angles bluntly rounded; fore and hind margins nearly straight, parallel. Scutellum short, triangular, broader than long. Abdomen moderately elongate, widest across middle. Connexivum raised. Venter laterally with irregular impressions; stigmata not distinct in the type specimen. Rostrum long, fully reaching hind coxæ; joints subequal in length. 4th joint of antennæ narrowed basally. Pubescence of abdomen short and adpressed, of head, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra erect and slightly longer. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A single ♂ specimen from the Province of Mendoza, Argentina.

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In his revised, new hemipterological system O. M. Reuter has erroneously put the *Aëpophilidæ* together with families, which have „Rostrum triarticulatum.“ With knowledge of the hereby described new genus it is necessary to modify Reuter's diagnosis of the family as regards the hemelytra: „Hemelytra fortiter abbreviata, squamiformia, *angulo apicali exteriori acuminata*“. The four last cited words must be deleted.

3. *Solenopsis geminata* F. attacking *Scaptocoris terginus* Schiödte.

No other insect has made me so much mischief as the neotropical ant *Solenopsis geminata* F. I first became acquainted with this voracious and almost omnivorous ant when living at the Mendocinian railway station Santa Rosa. At first I wondered, why my small „papers“ containing newly collected insects that in the evening were placed in the window-frames of the office of the station for drying, the next morning were found to contain only a fine, dustlike powder, without any trace of the robber; but I rather soon found out, who was the malefactor: the said ant of course! Later on I learned that my boxes with pinned insects likewise contained but dust — and the pins! In fact it was almost impossible to keep those ants off my collected materials; even when I placed my things hanging in the middle of an iron-wire stretched from one wall to another outside the railway station, the ants found their way to the collections; they did not do so the first day after, and I was already sure they were handicapped, but one or another investigator amongst them must have discovered my insect stock and made the fact known all over, for the day following I became astonished by seeing a procession of thousands of ants wandering up the walls and along the iron-wire into their eldorado alias my insect collection. Their impertinence culminated in attacking me personally when in bed.

Meanwhile I do not think to mention all the evils this ant caused me, but wish to give an account of its behaviour against an interesting hemipteron, the *Scaptocoris terginus* Schiödte. I had now and then found a single specimen of this pale brown, very convex, digging bug drowned in some water, remaining from the last showers, in the cavities of some ironware that was thrown in a heap close to the station, and as I otherwise could not find the species, I was not far from thinking it was noc-

turnal in its appearance. But on a forenoon excursion in the neighbourhood of my headquarter Jan. 18th 1905, I learned that this was not the case.

The weather was very bright and hot, and I happened to come to an open place with half wet clayey soil, and here I had the good luck to meet with a number of the *Scaptocoris*, but under strange circumstances. The insects were busy in digging themselves out of the soil, ready to spread their wings and instantly fly away. Meanwhile, the swarming did not succeed for the majority of the specimens, for I secured what I could come over, but, I am sorry to say, the numerous *Solenopsis* (in all sizes) took the lion's share. As soon as the hemipteron came to daylight and began to spread its wings to fly away, the ants from all sides rushed on the defenceless bug and tore off its wings by biting with the strong mandibles so that the rather slowly walking *Scaptocoris* could not escape from the furious ants and soon was devoured by them.

I may add that I did not ever since witness anything like regarding the *Solenopsis* and the *Scaptocoris*.

The *Scaptocoris terginus* spreads a strong odour, not unlike that of some Pentatomids, as for an instance *Dolycoris*. When a number of the *Scaptocoris* were put in the cyanide bottle, they produced a humming sound, in some way resembling the stridulation of our small grasshoppers, though not so sharply defined.

4. A little known Hemipteron (Fig. 2).

In his „Nova Hemiptera Faunarum Argentinae et Uruguayensis“ Dr. C. Berg finds a new genus (*Lobepomis*) with a single new species (*peltifera*) on a very singular hemipteron, which he enumerates under the subfamily *Halydina*. Dr. Berg only records the occurrence of two specimens of this species, the one from the Province of Mendoza in Western Argentine, the other from Uruguay. It seems as the *Lobepomis peltifera* Berg has not been

recorded from anywhere since the publication of the species (1892), and in fact Mr. G. W. Kirkaldy in his *Cat. Hem. (Het.) Vol. I Cimicidae*, published 1909, only refers to Berg's records, and he places it under „Pentatominae of uncertain position.“

While collecting in the Province of Mendoza I had the good fortune of securing a single specimen of this remarkable species, probably taken near Estacion Santa Rosa 1905. The specimen is in a rather bad condition (antennæ wanting, legs mutilated) and has had the bad luck of being put together with other things, which I at that time have considered not being worth much; it has, therefore, not been provided with exact date and locality. But in spite of its being defective it serves well for figuring its habitus. From the adjoined figure it may be seen that C. Berg was right in calling attention to the fact that the form of the pronotum in *L. peltifera* is not unlike that of the Indian *Placosternum taurus* F., as figured by Herr.-Schäff. (*Wanz. Ins. fig. 1002*). To Berg's description I may add that the robust tibiæ are very much shorter than the femora. Membrane with 5 simple nerves.

I have figured the species in the hope that one or another hemipterist may be interested in placing the *L. peltifera* in its right, systematical position, if perfect and clean material might come at hand.

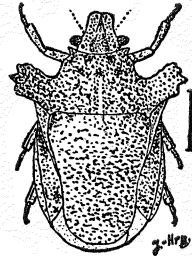


Fig. 2. *Lobepomis peltifera* Berg.
Enlarged.

5. On the Genus *Agonoscelis* Spin.

The genus *Agonoscelis* is not a large one and contains mainly African species; in Kirkaldy's Catalogue (1909) 12 species are enumerated, and among these there are but two Indian and one Indo-Australian species. In the year 1904 Dr. G. Horváth tabulated the African species (*Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. pag. 261—262*) and described a new one.

I now add two new African species: *Ag. Horváthi* and *Ag. brevicornis*.

Agonoscelis Horváthi n. sp. ♀. Compared with *Ag. versicolor* F. Antennæ much more slender; 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length. Head longer and much more pointed. Rostrum reaching to middle of 4th ventral segment. Venter distinctly furrowed. Head, pronotum and legs with an exceptional long and dense pilosity. Sculpture of upper side as in the compared species, but the punctures pale or brownish, rarely here and there blackish. Body nearly unicolorous pale. Dorsum of abdomen entirely red (not black at base and apex as in *Ag. versicolor*). Head and pronotum without black streaks or spots. Legs pale; tarsi not fuscous. Black points of under side very small; the black double-fascia of connexivum narrow. Length 11–12 mm.

2 ♀♀ from Colonia Eritrea. Dedicated to Dr. Horváth.

Habitually like very pale specimens of *Ag. versicolor*.

Agonoscelis brevicornis n. sp. ♀. A small species that comes in the vicinity of *Ag. puberula* Stål. Oval; moderately pilose; pale ochreous; surface richly spotted with black punctures. Antennæ black, except part of 1st joint, rather short; 2nd joint considerably longer than 3rd. Rostrum reaching to middle of 3rd or base of 4th ventral segment. Pronotum and scutellum roughly and widely punctured, with numerous callosities. Corium densely and finely punctured, with sparse and minute callosities. Dorsum of abdomen black. Underside pale, with the usual rows of small black spots. Legs pale; tarsi fuscous or blackish; apex of tibiæ often brownish. Length 8–9 mm.

5 ♀♀ from Colonia Eritrea.

By using Dr. Horváth's key to the African species (somewhat modified and shortened) the two new species may be inserted as follows:

1. Body oblong-oval; venter (except spiracles) without black points; rostrum reaching behind apex of abdomen. L. 12 mm
Ag. longirostris Har.
- Body more or less broadly oval; venter with black points arranged in rows 2
2. Body reddish, spotted with black. Rostrum not reaching behind middle of 2nd ventral segment *Ag. bicolor Dist.*
- Surface of body fuscous or rufous-testaceous, or testaceous spotted with dark clouds. Rostrum reaching to or near to middle of venter or even to apex of venter 3
3. Corium equally punctate, without scattered, distinct, pale callosities 4
- Corium unequally punctate, with scattered, pale callosities 8
4. Body narrowly oval; upper side of tibiæ black at base 5
- Body broadly oval; tibiæ entirely pale 6
5. Rostrum reaching to apex of venter. Head longer than pronotum. 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ subequal in length. Dorsum of abdomen reddish testaceous, with base and apex black. L. $10\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm *Ag. cognata Horv.*
- Rostrum not reaching apex of abdomen. Head and pronotum of equal length. 2nd joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than 3rd. Dorsum of abdomen entirely rufous testaceous. L. 10–11 mm *Ag. venosa Thunb.*
6. Dorsum of abdomen rufous testaceous. Apex of scutellum reflexed. Head with eyes longer than broad. 2nd joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than 3rd. Tarsi pale. L. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm
Ag. sansibarica Har.
- Dorsum of abdomen black. Apex of scutellum plane. Head not longer than broad. 2nd joint of antennæ not shorter than 3rd. Tarsi more or less blackish or fuscous 7
7. 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ of same length. Scutellum densely punctured at base. L. $8\frac{3}{4}$ –9 mm . . . *Ag. puberula Stål.*
- 2nd joint of antennæ considerably longer than 3rd. Scutellum not densely punctured at base. L. 8–9 mm *Ag. brevicornis J.-Hrp.*
8. Membrane (with exception of the usual, dark spot at inner angle) hyaline and with pale nerves. Dorsum of abdomen black. L. 14 – $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm *Ag. erosa Westw.*
- Membrane sordid hyaline, with fuscous or brownish nerves. Dorsum of abdomen entirely or for the most part reddish . . . 9
9. Tibiæ entirely black. L. $11\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm . . . *Ag. gambiensis Westw.*
- Tibiæ at least partly pale 10
10. Dorsum of abdomen entirely reddish. 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ slender, equal in length. Head long and strongly

- tapering forwardly. Head and pronotum strongly pilose. Legs entirely pale. L. 11–12 mm. . . . - *Ag. Horváthi* J.-Hrp.
- Dorsum of abdomen reddish, with base and apex black. 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ thicker; 2nd joint distinctly shorter than 3rd. Head shorter, not strongly tapering forwardly. Head and pronotum not strongly pilose. Tarsi and often part of tibiæ fuscous or blackish. L. 11–14 mm. *Ag. versicolor* F.

6. The prey of *Apiomerus lanipes* F.

One of the plants most abundantly met with in the western parts of the Province of Mendoza (Argentina), both in the lowlands and in the front ranges of the Cordilleras, is *Larrea divaricata*, which bears the Spanish name „jarilla“. It has been called a „magnetic“ or a „compass“ plant, because of its flat branches always being arranged so that the plant turns its broad sides East-West and its sharp edges South-North. In fact no compass is needed, where the *Larrea* is found. The shining leaves are covered with a sort of resin, as are many of the plants in the extremely hot and dry „Channar Region“. A quantity of plants in these desert like districts are thorny and spiny bushes, with very small leaves, which are mostly clothed with greyish or whitish hair, and it can, therefore, not be wondered that very many insects feed on the green and smooth foliage of *Larrea divaricata*. One of these insects is a large and conspicuous Curculionid beetle, *Naupactus sulphureosignatus* Bl., which occurs very frequently, especially in the Cordilleras de Mendoza. Just here, and on the *Larrea*, I found (Febr. 1st and 2nd 1905) a number of the large *Apiomerus lanipes*, which, as I soon learned, preyed on the *Naupactus*. I often saw an *Apiomerus* sitting on a dead, or at least paralysed, *Naupactus*. I did not witness, how the bug attacked the beetle, as my presence invariably frightened the hemipteron. The *Naupactus* is a strong beetle, and it would have been very interesting to see, how the *Apiomerus* could seize upon and kill the strongly

chitinized beetle, which, one might think, should easily be able to avoid the rhynchotal rostrum. There is, however, a fact, which, I feel sure, gives the explanation; the fact is that a large, central part of the venter is provided with a gluey and strongly adherent substance; as already noted the *Apiomerus* was found sitting on its prey, and I think there is no doubt about it, that when it attacks the beetle, it will suddenly enter the back of the strong, but somewhat sluggish beetle, and by help of the glue on the underside of the abdomen it may be able to keep itself on a safe and solid basis, and in a riding position to plant its beak in its unfortunate prey.

7. A new African Hemipteron.

Gnathoconus eburneocinctus n. sp. (Fig. 3): Oblong-oval. Shining black; the lateral, narrowly reflexed margins of pronotum and corium, together with a roundish-oval, callous spot in the center of corium, ivory white; the white margin of corium brownish at apex; sides of the hindmost part of connexivum and basal half of tibiæ, except the very base, likewise ivory white; 1st, 2nd and basal half of 3rd joints of antennæ yellowish. Membrane sordid whitish.

Vertex of head indistinctly or finely punctate; pronotum, with exception of the shining, transversal space in front of middle all over and close to basal margin rather strongly, but — the transversal impression across middle excepted — not very densely punctate; scutellum and corium punctate alike the basal half of pronotum, but the corium a little more densely. The ivory white spot on corium impunctate or with some single punctures. Underside of thorax partly somewhat densely and strongly punctate; venter sparsely and finely punctate. Length 4—5 mm.

5 specimens from Colonia Eritrea and Abyssinia.

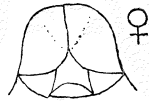


Fig. 3. *Gnathoconus eburneocinctus* n. sp.
Anogenital segment of ♀
Greatly enlarged.

8. A new *Microvelia* from Argentina.

Microvelia mendozana n. sp. (Fig. 4): Dull. Upper side of head sordid pale, with blackish streaks. Pronotum blackish, anterior margin pale. Wing covers brownish dark; membrane with 3 whitish spots. Antennæ pale, but darkened towards apex. Legs entirely sordid pale.

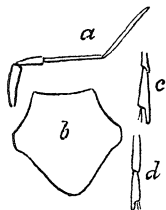


Fig. 4. *Microvelia mendozana* n. sp.

a antenna;
b pronotum
c fore and
hind tarsi.
Greatly enlarged.

1st and 2nd joints of antennæ stout, much thicker than 3rd and 4th, which are slender and very elongate; 2nd joint the shortest of all, gradually thickened towards apex, much shorter than 1st joint; 3rd joint distinctly longer than 1st; 4th joint the longest of all, a little longer than 3rd joint. Pronotum nearly pentagonal; anterior half rather abruptly sloping; hind process large, with rounded tip; in front of the process a slight median keel is perceptible; antelateral outlines of pronotum feebly incurved. 1st joint of fore tarsi much shorter than the 2nd; joints of hind tarsi subequal in length. Long. 1.3 mm.

One macropterous specimen from the Province of Mendoza, Argentina.

9. The prey of *Stiretrus erythrocephalus* Lep. et Serv.

The above named *Stiretrus* occurs frequently in Western Argentina, in the Province of Mendoza, on the bushy *Baccharis salicifolia* and allied species. It was especially often found near Estacion Santa Rosa. A chrysomelid beetle, *Phædon Buquetii* Dej., feeds on the said *Baccharis*, and this proved to be the reason, why the *Stiretrus* was found on it, as the hemipteron preyed not only upon the beetle, but also upon its larva.

As a fact worthy of notice I may add that this *Stiretrus* strongly mimics the *Phædon*, not only regarding size and general shape of body, but also and especially as to the

colour of upper side, legs and antennæ; the surface of both insects is of an intense, shining violet-blue colour, except the head, which is red; the only difference being that the sides of pronotum in the *Phædon* are broadly red, but not so in the *Stiretrus*. In both species the antennæ are black, with reddish base, and the legs reddish, with tarsi dark or fuscous.

10. An „Electric-light Bug“ (*Belostoma*).

It is a well known fact that in tropical and subtropical countries a vast number of various insects are attracted by every kind of artificial light in dark and sultry nights. Collectors often find species new to science, which they have never before seen and seldom find again by ordinary collecting, by aid of lanterns during the evening hours or the nights.

The electric light quite naturally will take the first place in attracting insects, and some sections of insects are especially fond of this magnificent light. Strange to say, the giant water-bugs, the *Belostomas*, are among the greatest admirers of the said light, and they have on account of that gained their popular name „electric-light bugs“; in reality their predilection to the electric light is so extraordinary that, according to Mr. J. H. Comstock, in some districts „the absurd idea prevails that they have appeared only recently, as if they were in some way a product of the electric light.“

As to the South American *Belostoma annulipes* H. Sch. Mr. C. Berg in his „Hemiptera Argentina“ notes that it „muchas veces ha sido recojida en las calles (in Buenos Aires) principalmente durante la noche“. When visiting Buenos Aires medio October 1906 I one evening happened to cross the large and beautiful Plaza 25 de Mayo and was astonished by finding myriads of the *Belostoma* crawling along on the asphalt, especially under the electric lamps; new members of the society were

constantly coming, rattling directly down on the streets or smashing against the iron masts or the lanterns themselves, so that heaps of killed or badly wounded insects were seen round about. Thousands of the *Belostomas* were trampled under foot or crushed under the wheels of the vehicles. As I the next forenoon took a walk around in the streets, I still met with plenty of crawling and struggling *Belostomas* and accumulated dead bodies of the straying insects.

How long a distance the *Belostomas* are able to fly in one night, it may not be easy to settle, but one may be on the safe side in maintaining the opinion that the whole number of individuals have come from the nearest environments of the large city. Thus we come to the conclusion that the *Belostoma annulipes* is exceedingly common in the districts round Buenos Aires, a conclusion we would hardly arrive at by collecting the species in the ordinary way. Something like might be the case in other districts of South America and perhaps also with other species of the genus in other parts of the world.

11. **On *Largus rufipennis* Lap.**

The above named hemipteron is exceedingly abundant on the bushy *Senecio mendocinus* along the lower precordilleras in the western parts of the Province of Mendoza. I have often found this plant crowded by an immense number of the said species, at the same time by imagos and larvæ and nymphs as well. Various branches of the plant were in fact not rarely so thickly covered with the insects that black spots or stripes in the yellow-green top could be seen at a long distance. In the district here treated of, nearly all fully developed specimens were black, with only side margins of hemelytra (and sometimes also of pronotum very narrowly) clear red. Specimens with disk of hemelytra more or less red were seldom met with. As far as I have learned, the red

colour is more or less predominating in specimens from the southern tropical districts of America.

12. Two new Argentinian Species of the Genus *Dictyophara* Germ.

The cosmopolitan genus *Dictyophara* (Dictyophora) Germ. contains numerous species already described, but no doubt very many new species await their discovery. I am sure that especially South America is rich not only in new genera allied to the ancient, well known genus *Dictyophara*. My collecting around Estacion Pedregal in the western part of the province of Mendoza in the year 1906 for an instance gave as a result a new genus, *Eudictya* Mel., with two new species, *grata* Mel. and *similis* Mel., described in the „Monographie der Dictyophorinen“ (1912) by Dr. L. Melichar, and in a small collection of Homoptera from Northern Argentine (Misiones) I find 2 apparently undescribed species of *Dictyophara*.

It must be regretted that the above named monograph does not give any description of the genital segments in the different genera and species of the *Dictyopharinae*. I feel sure that a thorough study especially respecting the building of the male genitalia will give most profitable results as to accurate determination of genera and species of this subfamily as well as to the allied subfamilies.

The two new species are:

Dictyophara misionensis n. sp. (Fig. 5 1): Comes near to *D. confusa* Stål, but at once distinguished by having but 3 cells in the stigma. Body dark green; fore wings subhyaline, with greenish veins. Head with the conical prolongation nearly as long as pronotum and mesonotum together; lateral margins of frons visible from above; side keels of vertex and of process of head strong; median keel feeble, indistinct in middle. The space between side keels of frons narrowing at base of clypeus and widening

before eyes, so as to form a lance. Apical third of tegmina with many transversal veins, forming 5—6 indistinct series. Length (from tip of head to apex of fore wings) 11 mm.

3 specimens from Misiones.

Dictyophara sordida n. sp. (Fig. 5 II): Apparently allied to *D. bubala* Stål and *D. taurina* Stål. Sordid greenish, with keels verdigris green, except side keels of frons, which are conspicuously orange red. Fore wings subhyaline, with greenish veins. Head with the slender, conical process about as long as pro- and mesonotum together. Lateral margins of frons not very distinctly seen from right above; median keel of vertex feeble, but distinct in its whole length; lateral margins of frons toothlike-angulate before base of clypeus.

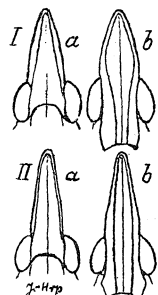


Fig. 5. I. *Dict. misionensis* n. sp. II. *Dict. sordida* n. sp.
a head from above;
b head from below.
Greatly enlarged.

The orange red side keels of frons nearly parallel; the bright green space (including median keel) between them narrow. Stigma with 5 (or 6) cells, which are, contrary to the other cells of tegmina, distinctly pale greenish. Length (from tip of head to apex of fore wings) 14 mm.

One specimen from Misiones.