

Hemipterological Notes and Descriptions V.

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31. On the Genus *Thyanta* Stål.

Stål's genus *Thyanta* does not belong to the best founded American genera of the *Pentatomini* and is not easily separated for an instance from *Peribalus*, except by not having the tylus enclosed by the juga. The species are very variable, but at the same time inter se much similar both as to colour and sculpture, and also regarding the genital segments; a strict separation of most of the species is, therefore, rather difficult, if not rich and fresh materials of species and specimens are at hand. It is quite evident that a large amount of small and obscure species, together with more conspicuous ones, will be found in Central and South America. Some few new species are described in the following lines, which are mostly devoted to a key of the known species (with some few exceptions, namely the dubious *Th. chilensis* H. S. and *Th. vitrea* Westw.). It must meanwhile be born in mind that the key in no way can be regarded as exhaustive, and that it is only intended as a provisional aid to separating the species.

While, as already indicated above, most species are very similar to one another, there are still some very few aberrant ones, which at least deserve to be regarded as forming a separate subgenus. The main differences can be set forth as follows:

Head normal, rarely somewhat prolonged. Disk of pronotum more or less convex. Lateral margins of pronotum sharply flattened, or more or less obtuse. Body broad and stout. *Thyanta s. str.*

Head remarkably prolonged, much longer than broad between eyes. Disk of pronotum transversally depressed. Lateral margins of pronotum subreflexed, thickly edged. Body somewhat slender (coloration sometimes aberrant). Subgeneric type: *Th. elegantula* n. sp. (To this subgenus *Th. elegans* Hart. (Mall.) from U. S. A. also must be referred). *Parathyanta* subg. n.

Key to species.

1. 2nd joint of antennæ much longer than 3rd joint. Frena reaching to about middle of scutellum. Osteolar canal not longer than the distance from its apex to lateral margin of mesosternum. Head rather wide in front of middle. A smaller species. North America *Th. rugulosa* Say.
 - 2nd joint of antennæ rarely distinctly longer than 3rd joint, most often of same length or shorter. Frena surpassing middle of scutellum. Osteolar canal usually much longer. Head not widened in front of middle. 2.
2. Lateral angles of pronotum produced into an acute spine, which is more or less well developed and is slightly forwardly directed (rarely quite absent). 9–12 mm. A very variable species, occurring in both Americas. *Th. perditor* F.
 - Lateral angles of pronotum rounded, sometimes a little prominent, but never spinously acute. 3.
3. Large species, measuring from 8–12 mm in length (*Th. anti-guensis* Westw. is intermediate in size). 4.
 - Smaller species (Length 5–7 mm). 14.
4. Ocelli exceptionally large (distance between their lateral margin and inner margin of an eye not greater than width of ocellus); male hypopygium with a large rounded protuberance just below upper margin of opening. Lateral angles of pronotum slightly prominent, rightangled, with apex rounded. Pale greenish, shining. 8 mm. Southern U. S. A. and Mexico. *Th. casta* Stål.
 - Ocelli small, of normal size (distance between their lateral margin and inner margin of an eye distinctly greater than width of an ocellus). 5.
5. Greenish, but head nearly totally, a broad transversal fascia and anterior margin to pronotum, apex of scutellum and (most often) a subapical macula on corium near scutellum

- sanguineous. 9 mm. Not unlike *Th. perditor* F. Northern South America *Th. patruelis* Stål.
- The mentioned parts of the body never at the same time sanguineous 6.
6. Venter of abdomen basally with 2 large maculæ whitish, impunctate. Clear green; head rather large, together with pronotum anteriorly pale. 8–9 mm. Patria unknown. Perhaps not a *Thyanta* *Th. (?) parvula* Dall.
- Venter without such maculæ 7.
7. Upper surface greenish or brownish-greyish, not conspicuously spotted or banded with reddish or brownish fasciæ or streaks 8.
- Body above greenish or greyish-testaceous, with various brownish or reddish fasciæ or streaks 12.
8. Smaller species (8–9 mm). Ventral stigmata blackish. 9.
- Larger species (10–12 mm). Ventral stigmata usually concolorous (but often black points in their vicinity) 10.
9. Connexival border blackly maculated. Body above greenish. 8–8,5 mm. Brazil *Th. brasiliensis* n. sp.
- Connexival border not so. Body testaceous. Pronotum darker posteriorly. Venter of abdomen testaceous, with brownish punctures laterally. Seems to be much related to *Th. patruelis* Stål. Argentine Republic. *Th. testacea* Dall.
10. Pale fulvescent. 2nd joint of antennæ much shorter than 3rd. Margins of abdomen with 4 black points. Might be a colour variety of *Th. antiquensis* Westw. *Th. obsoleta* Dall.
- Greenish or brownish. 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ practically of same length 11.
11. Pronotal side margins anteriorly uneven and serrulate, the very margins usually distinctly black; a very distinct pair of black dots on pronotal disk behind head; punctuation on center of corium rather sparse. Male genital segment with median lobe rounded or subangulate. U. S. A. *Th. calceata* Say.
- Pronotal side margins nearly entire, often darkish margined; disk without distinct pair of black dots; punctuation on center of corium quite dense. Male genital segment with median lobe nearly straight-edged. U. S. A. and Canada. *Th. custator* F.
12. Membrane transparent brownish, with a brown patch in the inner basal angle. Abdomen with a red spot in center of base. Head with 6 lines of brownish punctures (the 2 central placed close together on vertex behind tylus; the 2 lateral ones run from the ocelli). Pronotum with a transverse line of brown punctures close to anterior margin. Scutellum more finely punctured than pronotum. Corium brownish red, with

- lateral margin pale greenish. 8 mm. Patria not known. . . .
 *Th. inconspicua* Dall.
- Membrane transparent, hyaline, spotless. Abdomen without red spot in center of base 13.
13. Smaller (7–8 mm). Head rather elongated with sides straight for a considerable distance. Upper surface of body greenish. Pronotum with a deep crimson or sanguineous band between lateral angles; lateral margins sharply carinate only in posterior half. Apex of scutellum most often coloured in the same way. Central and N. America. . . *Th. antiguensis* Westw.
- Larger (9 mm). Head less elongate. Body above very pale flavescent; tylus, 2 oblong maculae on disk of pronotum, a macula in front of lateral angles together with apex of scutellum fusco-sanguineous. Apex of tibiae rufescent. 2nd joint of antennae shorter than 3rd. Central America. . *Th. maculata* F.
14. Head very elongate, much longer than its greatest width between eyes. (Subg. *Parathyanta* n.). 15.
- Head not elongate, about as broad as long 16.
15. Greenish, with the following yellowish-white markings: Head with a broad stripe on each side of dorsum covering the juga almost to apex, and a stripe below each eye on the underside; pronotum with a narrow line on each lateral margin; some spots on sternum; scutellum broadly white on lateral margins and in center; hemelytra with a rather broad costal streak. 6–7 mm. The only known species with white markings. Texas (U. S. A.). *Th. (P.) elegans* Mall.
- Green, quite without white markings. Lateral margins of pronotum thickly reflexed. Scarcely 6 mm. Mendoza (Argentina). *Th. (P.) elegantula* n. sp.
16. Venter of abdomen in both sexes with a transverse row of black dots near the posterior margin of each segment. Mesosternum with a large black patch on each side of central ridge. Lower margin of hypopygial opening in male with a deep central V-shaped notch. 7 mm. U. S. A. *Th. punctiventris* V. D.
- Venter of abdomen without transverse rows of black dots on ventral segments. Male hypopygium without V-shaped notch. 17.
17. Mesosternum with a large black patch on each side of central ridge. Pronotum laterally sharply carinate from posterior to near anterior margin. Southern U. S. A. . . . *Th. brevis* V. D.
- Mesosternum without black patch on sides of central ridge 18.
18. Pronotum and scutellum sparsely and rudely punctate; corium densely punctured. Body above rich reddish-greyish, variegated with pale. Apex and base of inner margin of mem-

- brane obscurely coloured. 2nd joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than 3rd. 5,5–6,5 mm. Argentina and Uruguay. *Th. patagiata* Berg.
- Pronotum and scutellum densely and rather finely punctured. Body above nearly uniformly greenish or brownish greyish. Membrane smokey or hyaline, but especially infuscated basally or apically. 19.
19. 2nd joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than 3rd. 20.
- 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ of equal length or 2nd joint a little longer than 3rd 21.
20. Body with scattered hairs, above densely and distinctly, beneath remotely punctate; prostethium rather densely punctured. 2nd joint of antennæ a little shorter than 3rd. Not unlike *Th. casta* Stål, but much smaller (about 7 mm). Chile. *Th. juvenca* Stål.
- Body not haired. Punctuation much like that of the preceding species. Membrane subhyaline, with numerous small fuscous dots. Apical margin of male genital segment longly ciliated. 6–7 mm. Somewhat like *Th. patagiata* Berg, but much more densely punctured. Brazil. *Th. humilis* Berg.
21. Larger (7–8 mm). Lateral angles of pronotum rather prominent, with sharply pointed tip. Northern Argentina. *Th. acutangula* n. sp.
- Smaller (5–6,5). Lateral angles of pronotum slightly prominent, with rounded tip. 22.
22. Head strikingly short. 2nd joint of antennæ remarkably longer than 3rd. Membrane whitish hyaline. Body mostly greenish, but besides very variable as to colouring. 5–6,5 mm. Argentinian Republic. *Th. aruginosa* Berg.
- Head longer. 2nd joint of antennæ just perceptibly longer than 3rd. Membrane very smokey, with brownish dots. Type specimen greyish brown. 6,5 mm. Mendoza, Argentina. *Th. mendozana* n. sp.

The new species, more fully described, are:

Thyanta brasiliensis n. sp.: A middle sized species (8–8,5 mm). Body above with scattered, intermingled small pale yellowish callose spots, rather densely and evenly punctured (entocorium more sparsely and coarsely punctured than exocorium, scutellum and pronotum). Venter of abdomen laterally sparsely but distinctly punctured, centrally nearly impunctate. Connexival border with

black or blackish cuadratic maculæ covering incisures and environs; ventral stigmata blackish. Membrane whitish hyaline. Basal joints of antennæ pale, 3rd, 4th and 5th joints more or less infuscated or even blackish, but pale basally; 2nd and 3rd joints of equal length. Anterolateral margins of pronotum slightly sinuated, somewhat darkened by marginal blackish punctures; lateral angles somewhat prominent, subacute, with tips slightly rounded.

Male genital segment with central part of lower margin slightly rounded, laterally deeply impressed, so that each side of the segment projects into a conspicuous lobe.

One ♂ from Lagoa Santa and one ♀ from Rio Janeiro, both collected by Reinhardt. (Types in Copenhagen Mus.).

It seems to be related to *Th. testacea* Dall.

Thyanta mendozana n. sp. ♂: Allied to *Th. æruginosa* Berg, practically of same size and shape; type specimen greyish brown, membrane smokey with brownish dots. Punctuation even and dense. Head slightly longer than broad; tylus distinctly, but gradually narrowed towards apex; 2nd joint of antennæ only a little longer than 3rd. Pronotum with a fine and very distinct, raised longitudinal median line, which disappears towards basal margin; humeral angles more projecting than in *Th. æruginosa*. Corium not so densely punctate as pronotum and scutellum. Length 6,5 mm.


One ♂ specimen from the Province of Mendoza in my collection.

Thyanta acutangula n. sp.: Allied to *Th. perditor*, but much smaller (7–8 mm). Humeral angles of pronotum not spinous, but merely acute, and with brownish or blackish coloured tips, which have the tendency of bending backwards instead of forwards. Colour variable, but in most cases greenish. Membrane smokey.

Hind margin of male genital segment broadly sinuate.

6 specimens (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) from various localities in the Provinces of Mendoza (Western Argentina) in my collection.

Thyanta (Parathyanta) elegantula n. sp.: A small and elegant species. Ground colour greenish; corium rich bluish green, somewhat contrasting to the light green of head, pronotum (except basal area, which is coloured almost as the corium) and scutellum; apex of scutellum and basal lateral margin of corium paler. Antennæ, except basally, and tarsi reddish. Venter of abdomen very pale greenish. Membrane hyaline. Punctuation dense and fine.

Head much prolonged, longer than broad; tylus equilateral; juga obliquely and subacutely narrowed at apex. 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ equal in length. Pronotum somewhat uneven, centrally provided with a transversal depression, which is basally limited by a raised  shaped line that disappears towards the subacutely projected humeral angles; lateral margins of pronotum moderately sinuate, thickly reflexed so as to form a sort of narrow rib or edge. Venter of abdomen almost punctureless. Length 5,75 mm.

Genital segment of ♂ richly haired.

One ♂ specimen from Mendoza in my collection.

32. On the Genus *Plautia* Stål.

Stål in founding the genus *Plautia* placed it in the vicinity of *Nezara*, from which he mainly distinguished it by the callose (reflexly margined) anterior margin of the pronotum and the lack of a ventral basal spine. Among some minor differences between the two genera may be noted that the species of *Plautia* are generally more shining and convex, with deflection of head and anterior part of pronotum, and that they are of a rather small size. The separation of the species is somewhat difficult.

Only a little more than a dozen species are described. In order to facilitate the understanding of 2 new Bornean

species I have below roughly tabulated the known species (except the Walkerian *Pl. prolata*, which together with a species from Sarawak are described as being mainly or partly luteous, from Aru and two species from Sarawak and Christmas Islands respectively).

Table of species.

1. Corium, lateral margins mostly excepted, reddish or reddish-brownish. 3.
 – Corium, like pronotum and scutellum, green. 2.
2. Length of body (to apex of membrane) 10 mm. Membrane hyaline. Apex of scutellum not pale (?). Philippines.
 *P. unicolor* Stål.
 – Length of body 8 mm. Membrane darkish brown. Apex of scutellum broadly and sharply defined whitish-yellow. Borneo.
 *P. virens* n. sp.
3. Apical angles of connexival segments with black tips. 6.
 – Apical angles of connexival segments without black tip. 4.
4. Length of body 6,5–8 mm. Pronotum sparsely and finely punctured, green, with fulvous or luteous streaks. Venter of abdomen laterally with a series of larger greenish maculæ. Lombok. *P. decora* Bredd.
 – Length of body 9–10 mm. Pronotum coarsely and rather strongly punctured, of a unicolorous greenish hue. 5.
5. Corium dark purplish red, with lateral margin broadly olivaceous-green; apex of scutellum pale bluish-green, finely punctate. 10 mm. Japan. (A stouter and larger, less elongate and differently coloured species is *P. Ståli* Scott, also from Japan).
 *P. splendens* Dist.
 – Corium reddish, with costal margin greenish. Apex of scutellum not pale bluish green. 9 mm. Australia. Resembles *P. fimbriata* F. *P. brunnipennis* Montr.
6. Smaller species (5,5–7 mm) 7.
 – Larger species (8–11 mm) 8.
7. Scutellum with a sharply defined moon-shaped pale fascia at apex. Shoulders of pronotum with a dark spot. Corium reddish. Ceylon. *P. minor* Bredd.
 – Scutellum without sharply defined pale spot at apex. Shoulders of pronotum without dark spot. Corium impurely reddish with an irregular greenish callose spot across middle. Borneo.
 *P. infirma* n. sp.
8. Head impunctate, finely striate. Pronotum and scutellum

- sparsely punctate, the former nearly levigate anteriorly and laterally. Meisol, Papua. *P. crassula* Guér.
- Head punctate. Pronotum not levigate anteriorly and laterally. 9.
9. Abdomen above violaceous. A smaller species (7–8 mm). Java, Ceylon. *P. viridicollis* Westw.
- Abdomen above crimson. Larger species (9–11 mm). 10.
10. Pronotum with straight side margins, most often with a brownish line along the lateral margins. Corium reddish. Antennæ longer. 9–11 mm. Very widely distributed. *P. fimbriata* F.
- Pronotum with slightly rounded lateral margins, without a brownish marginal line. Corium fuscous reddish. Antennæ shorter. 9 mm. Australia. *P. affinis* Dall.

The new species, more fully described, are:

Plautia virens n. sp.: ♀. A rich deep olive green species in the vicinity of *P. unicolor* Stål, with unicolorous corium as in this species.

Head green, impunctate, but transversely finely striate. Pronotum green, anteriorly and laterally almost impunctate, only centrally and basally sparsely and moderately punctured, the punctuation again being reduced between humeral angles; lateral margins of pronotum practically straight (being very slightly sinuate rather than rounded); frontal half of the impressed submarginal line distinctly rugosely punctured, basal half punctureless. Scutellum green, with conspicuous yellowish-white apical spot; punctuation distinct basally, almost disappearing apically. Corium green, very slightly infuscated apically, densely and distinctly punctured. Membrane smokey apically, very dark basally.

Body beneath indistinctly and finely punctate, greenish, except middle of sternum and a broad discal portion of venter, together with connexivum, which parts are of a pale yellowish colour. Antennæ and partially legs wanting in the type specimen; remaining parts of the legs greenish. 8 mm.

One ♀ specimen labeled „Borneo. Mus. Hauschildt“ in the coll. of Copenh. Mus.

Plautia infirma n. sp.: ♀. A small and unsightly species of a pale greenish colour, with rufescent entocorium.

Head greenish, finely punctured. Pronotum distinctly but not densely punctured, except frontally, where the punctures disappear; lateral margins straight. Scutellum all over greenish, slightly paler towards apex, finely punctured, the punctures however disappearing apically. Exocorium greenish; entocorium reddish-brown, finely and densely punctured, except over middle (and partly along lateral margin), where a callose impurely greenish irregular spot breaks the reddish colour; behind this callosity the corium is more intensely reddish coloured. Membrane subhyaline, with a large, blackish basal spot.

Body beneath finely punctured, greenish-yellowish; venter greenish laterally; apical tip of connexival segments black. Legs greenish. Antennæ impurely greenish-fuscous. Length 5,5 mm.

One ♀ specimen from Borneo (Mus. Westermann) in the Copenhagen Museum.

33. On the Genus *Amphaces* Dall.

The species of the Australian genus *Amphaces* as described by Dallas in „List“ of hemipterous insects have a rather small head with tylus longer than juga and 5-jointed antennæ with basal joint reaching far beyond apex of head; 2nd joint of antennæ longest, more than twice as long as the 3rd, which is shortest; 4th joint longer than the 5th, which is about equal to the 1st; rostrum rather long, reaching posterior coxæ, basal joint short, not nearly reaching the base of the head, 2nd and 3rd joints about equal, longer than the 1st; 4th joint shortest. Body ovate, flat. Pronotum unarmed. Sternum with a distinct, slender keel. Abdomen flat, strongly keeled in the centre, with a short, slender spine at the base, scarcely passing posterior coxæ,

and barely meeting the posterior extremity of the sternal keel. Tarsi of two joints.

Dallas described (1851–52) but three species belonging to the genus; later on (1859) Stål in „Eugenie's Resa“ described one species, while O. M. Reuter (Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1881) described five new species and redescribed Stål's *Amph. languida*. Meanwhile, Dallas' description of the antennal structure do not fit neither for Stål's nor for Reuter's species, which have the 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ more or less of same length, sometimes the 2nd and sometimes the 3rd slightly being the longest. Already Stål in describing his species declared that Dallas' characteristic regarding the antennal structure must be withdrawn, but among the material belonging to the Copenhagen Museum are two new species, which are completely agreeing with the original description of the genus, also with regard to the structure of the antennæ, with 2nd joint extremely long and 3rd extremely short when compared. Thus there is reason for maintaining the full, original characteristic of the genus and to consider Stål's and Reuter's species at least as a new subgenus. Besides we may expect more new species of both sections, as the entomological exploration of the Australian Continent advances.

Shortly pointed out the two components of the genus may be thus divided:

2nd joint of antennæ at least twice as long as 3rd joint, which is strikingly short. *Amphaces* s. str.

2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ not very different in length, and 3rd joint never strikingly short and sometimes even longer than 2nd joint, 4th and 5th joints often thickened; rostrum rather short. (Species described by Stål and Reuter, together with two new species described below). *Amphacella* n. subg.

The species of *Amphaces* s. str. may be tabulated in the following way:

1. Species larger, length 13–14 mm (from fore-head to apex of membrane). 2.
- Species middle sized to small, 8–11 mm. 3.
2. Somewhat elongate, pale green; membrane whitish, not spotted. 1st, 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ pale green; 4th and 5th joints fulvous (5th darkest). *A. virescens* Dall.
- Rather broad-shaped, above fulvous, beneath very pale; membrane hyaline, with numerous small brownish dots. The 2 basal joints of antennæ brownish, 3rd, 4th and 5th joints black with pale annulation at articulations. *A. major* n. sp.
3. Lateral margins of pronotum scarcely reflexed. Utmost tip of outer apical angle of corium blackish. Antennæ slender. 4.
- Lateral margins of pronotum conspicuously reflexed (partly by a dark line). Outer apical angle of corium concolorous. Antennæ robust and rather short; apical half of 4th joint and 5th joint, except base, deep black. Length 8 mm. *A. minor* n. sp.
4. The short 3rd antennal joint apically black (1st and 2nd joints pale), 4th and 5th partially black. Length of body 11 mm. *A. proxima* Dall.
- 3rd antennal joint not blackened at apex, concolorous. Length of body 9–10 mm. *A. ferruginea* Dall.

The descriptions of the new species of *Amphaces* and *Amphacella* are here given:

Amphaces major n. sp.; ♀. Very flat, above coarsely and subrugosely punctured with brown, the punctuation in front of cicatrical areas, on head and at apex of corium being finer and more regular; body beneath very pale.

Tylus distinctly longer than juga. 1st joint of antennæ rather long, somewhat curved and subclavate, 2nd joint long, at least twice the length of the short 3rd joint; 4th joint perceptibly shorter than 2nd and not distinctly longer than 5th; the two basal joints dirty pale brownish, the other joints black; 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints at apex and 4th and 5th at base with very pale annulations. Pronotum strongly tapering forwardly, with the sublaminately reflexed lateral margins nearly straight; the reflexed part of the margins stops abruptly, forming a distinct angula

just at the humeral angles; anterior angles of pronotum projected in a toothlike outwardly directed spine. Lateral margins of corium basally somewhat dilated-reflexed. Membrane hyaline with numerous small brownish dots and short streaks; inner apical angle with a triangular, black spot. Pronotum coarsely punctured laterally; venter of abdomen finely wrinkled. Mesosternal keel highest (in profile somewhat rounded) frontally. From the orifices of the odoriferous apparatus runs a rather long and curved canal with raised margins, which terminates in a freely projecting acute point; close to this tip a slightly raised round, deep black spot; venter with a submarginal row of black points (one point in the middle of the segments behind each stigma), a similar row more inwardly on 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments just opposite to the respective points behind stigmata; at the very base of each segment and a little more lateral than the series of stigmata a very minute brownish point. Ultimate and penultimate ventral segments between center and lateral margins with a few brownish clouds. Rostrum and legs pale dusky; femora very minutely punctured, the punctures having tendency to form a pair of indistinct brownish lines towards apex. Anterior tibiæ with a small spine on inner side just below middle. Length of body, membrane included, 14 mm.

Australia: Portland (Mus. Hauschildt).

Amphaces minor n. sp.: ♀. A small, ovate, slightly convex species, with rather short and stout antennæ and legs and with brownish to sanguineous punctuation.

Antennæ sanguineous with apical half of 4th and apical two thirds of 5th joint black. 1st joint stout and thick, slightly curved, not very much passing apex of head, 2nd joint more than twice as long as the very short 3rd joint. Lateral margins of frontal portion of tylus and two lateral stripes on head from the height of the eyes with sanguineous, dense punctures; posterior portion

of tylus at each side bordered with a blackish line continued to base of head, where the two lines terminate in a small black spot; space between ocelli and eyes pale, impunctate. Lateral margins of head and the very slightly rounded lateral margins of pronotum (together with base of corium) reflexed. Pronotum, except cicatricial areas, densely and finely punctured; punctures sanguineous, except along the lateral margins, where the punctures are blackish and form a narrow dark line, and on basal third, where a transversal darkish, ill defined fascia is present. Scutellum finely and densely punctured basally with reddish, and apically with brownish; apex itself pale and indistinctly punctured; base of scutellum in the middle with a deep black circular spot; the apex of scutellum is set off by an abrupt lateral constriction. Punctuation on clavus and entocorium very sparse, on exocorium much denser; lateral margins of corium and connexivum confluently blood red. Membrane hyaline, blackened at inner angle. Body beneath pale; lateral margins of prosternum with sanguineous punctures. The raised canal running from the orifice of the odoriferous apparatus very short and slightly curved; at its apex a black point. Last ventral segment on each side of middle of posterior margin with a minute subtransversal spot; posterior part of penultimate segment on each side between center and lateral margin (on the lobe-like dilation) with a conspicuous blackish-brown dull spot. Rostrum just passing posterior coxæ, pale, with black tip. Legs pale fulvous; tibiæ and tarsi with reddish tinge. Length 8 mm.

Australia; type specimen (♀) labeled as that of the preceding species.

Amphaces (Amphacella) Henrikseni n. sp.: ♀. Oval. Above pale fulvous with brownish-red, coarse punctuation, somewhat maculate; body beneath pale. Antennæ and legs stout, rather short; antennæ thickened apically. Rostrum short, only reaching a little behind anterior coxæ.

Antennæ reddish-fulvous; basal half of 4th and the whole rather thickened 5th joint black; 2nd joint $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as 3rd; basal joint not curved. Head above rather finely and densely punctured, basally with two short, callose pale lines. Lateral margins of pronotum and lateral margins of basal half of corium laminately reflexed (so as to give the greatest width of the body far behind base of hemelytra), partly impunctate, with rounded contours. Pronotum coarsely punctate, the punctures and the interjacent pale callosities more or less forming transverse rows, the punctuation being finer and denser anteriorly and laterally; a median frontal line and some few callosities before and behind the cicatrical area very pale. Anterior lateral angles of pronotum rectangular, lateral angles rounded. Punctuation of scutellum as that of pronotum, but the punctures not arranged in transverse rows; apex of scutellum, a small central, transverse spot at base in middle together with basal angles callose, whitish. Corium with a large pale, finely punctate spot behind middle; exocorial portion of hemelytra coarsely punctured, the punctuation of the dilated lateral margins however being colourless; the corium here and there with small whitish callosities. Membrane hyaline.

Lateral margins of prosternum finely punctured (otherwise body beneath at most finely wrinkled); mesosternal keel but slightly developed; the odoriferous canal nearly straight, at its apex a round, deep black spot. Legs pale, partly with a faint reddish tinge.

The ♀♀ (as often is the case in this genus) are provided with characteristic sculptural developments (genital grooves) on the two last ventral segments: laterally (apically on penultimate and basally on ultimate segment) a rounded, deep, dull common impression, divided by the fine, somewhat raised suture of the segments; behind this impression (on ultimate segment) a short, obliquely impressed line forming something like a keel bordering the hind

part of the rounded impression. In the apical situation of last ventral segment two small black spots. Length 7 mm.

2 ♀♀ specimens; they are labeled: Luzon (Mus. Westermann), which is certainly quite erroneous; some unfortunate change of locality labels may have occurred in a previous period. The species is doubtless Australian. (Types in Copenhagen Museum).

Dedicated to Mag. sc. K. L. Henriksen of the Copenhagen Museum.

Amphaces (Amphacella) Lundbecki n. sp.: ♀. A rather small, elongate, somewhat parallel-sided species of a fulvous ground colour, but strongly variegated with black. Body beneath from head to apex of abdomen with a broad lateral black band. Antennæ and legs partially black.

Head above densely and finely punctured with brownish black; a minute callosity close behind each ocellus and the narrowly reflexed lateral margins of head whitish-yellowish; lateral margins of head conspicuously sinuated in front of eyes. Antennæ rather shortened, stout, partly pale fulvous; 1st joint short, brownish-black, slightly passing apex of head; 2nd joint fulvous, not much longer than 3rd; basal half of 3rd and 4th joints (5th joint wanting in type specimen) deep black; 4th joint slightly swollen. Pronotum strongly punctured with black or brown, the broadly or laminately reflexed lateral margins pale fulvous and sparingly punctured, with slightly rounded contours; within the pale lateral margins a broad, black, longitudinal fascia extending over frontal area of pronotum, but leaving a large central and basal spot (together with cicatricial area) fulvous with brownish punctures; anterior lateral angles of pronotum slightly dentiform, humeral angles rounded. Scutellum not very densely punctured, with a large ill defined blackish spot centrally and basally; basal angles and apical half paler, with small whitish callosities; apex abruptly constricted, whitish, impunctate. Corium rather densely (exocorium,

except reflexed basal portion, very densely and finely) punctured with brownish-reddish to blackish; lateral margins, a small spot well behind middle and a streak with small callosities along inner margin from about middle to inner angle, pale; apex of main rib in connection with its inner branch along hind margin of corium, pale, forming a V. Membrane smokey hyaline with some darker clouds.

Body beneath pale, but with a broad, black lateral fascia from head to genital segments; connexival segments fuscous or blackish basally. Pronotum partially punctate. Odoriferous canal straight, rather short. The sculpture on the two last ventral segments (the genital grooves) much as in the preceding species, except that nearly all the common dull impression is situated on the ultimate segment. Rostrum reaching intermediate coxæ. Legs stout and short, pale; apical half of femora, except at knees, black. Length 7,5 mm.

One ♀, Australia, Portland (Mus. Hauschildt); in the Copenhagen Museum.

Dedicated to Inspector W. Lundbeck, the well known author of „Diptera Danica“.

34. A new South American Pentatomid.

Oenopiella impicta n. sp.: ♂♀. Superficially much like *Oen. punctaria* Stål and probably overlooked on account of this likeness, but easily recognized especially by the different shape of the pronotum, which gives it a more elongate *Aelian*-like appearance. Lateral margins of pronotum quite straight (in *Oen. punctaria* distinctly rounded-dilated), narrowly marginate; anterior angles with much smaller but more acute tooth. Venter of abdomen rather uniformly and densely darkly punctate without conspicuous dark longitudinal streaks as in *Oen. punctaria*; punctuation of body more or less as in the compared species, though decidedly denser and more regular. Length 8–9,5 mm.

♂. Genital segment short, strongly and broadly emarginate posteriorly.

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ at Buenos Aires collected by the late Dr. W. Sørensen; the female specimen was taken in the year 1887.

Types in the Copenhagen Museum.

Note. It has been discussed whether *Oenopiella* (*Oenopiæ* olim.) has 4- or 5-jointed antennæ (when described as 4-jointed the 2nd joint characterized as much prolonged). In all the specimens I have examined of *Oen. punctaria* and *Oen. impicta* the antennæ are distinctly 5-jointed, but on the other hand the 2nd and 3rd joints are fused together in such a way that the articulation do not allow any mobility, and it is safest to say that the articulation is not distinctly seen unless in clear light and with clean material at hand.

35. **A new variety of *Agæus mimus* Dist.**

Agæus mimus var. *andamanus* n. var.: ♀. Fairly well agreeing with *A. mimus* Dist. from Assam, but coloration differing in more respects: Dark figuration on upper surface not distinctly greenish nor bluish; dark spots on body beneath, especially those on sternum, bluish-violaceous; venter of abdomen strongly spotted with blackish or bluish-blackish; four middle segments each with a small basal spot near central furrow, a large transversal spot widened towards connexivum, and base and apical border of connexivum black. Antennæ and legs black; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a fulvous annulation in middle.

1 ♀ specimen from Port Blair, Ins. Andamanæ (leg. Roepstorff) in the Copenhagen Museum.
