

Additions to C. Stål's „Hemiptera Fabriciana“.

By

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In his important work »Hemiptera Fabriciana« Stål has redescribed from the types the numerous *Hemiptera* described by Fabricius and preserved in the museums at Copenhagen and Kiel, referring them to their modern genera. A few Fabrician species, mostly from collections in London and Paris, were inaccessible to Stål and have remained unknown to later authors. During a short visit to the British Museum in December 1911 I availed myself of the opportunity to examine and redescribe five Fabrician species, the types of which are in the old Banksian collection in that museum. My thanks are due to Mr. G. Meade-Waldo, assistant at the British Museum, who kindly allowed me to look over the Banksian collection.

Fam. *Pentatomidae*.

Subfam. *Pentatominae*.

Morna aggressor Fabr.

Ochracea, supra dilute fusco-punctata, dimidio apicali articuli tertii et quarto quintoque totis antennarum leviter infuscatis, processu laterali pronoti postice rufescente, summo apice angulorum apicalium segmentorum abdominis nigricante. Caput impunctatum, lateribus ante oculos leviter sinuatis, articulo tertio antennarum secundo paullo longiore,

quarto tertio aequilongo, quinto quarto paullo brevior. Pronotum sat parce fortiter punctatum, limbo basali laevi, processu angulorum lateralium levissime recurvo. Scutellum lateribus modice dense punctatum, area basali et vittiformi media remote fortius punctatis. Corium sat dense punctatum, margine apicali leviter rotundato; membrana subhyalina. Alae hyalinae. Dorsum abdominis concolor. Segmentum genitale maris apice rectum, angulis lateralibus obtuse leviter lobulatis. Long. ♂ 11—12 mm.

Cimex aggressor Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 706 (1775); Ent. Syst. IV, 104 (1794).

Morna aggressor Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) V, 423 (1900) [sine descr.] Australia.

The colour seems to be faded and is probably green in the living insect. As a synonym of this species Kirkaldy (Cat. Hem. I, p. 143) wrongly cites *Cuspicona leucospila* Walk.

Hoffmanseggiella defensor Fabr.

Ochracea, processu laterali pronoti, angulis apicalibus segmenti ultimi abdominis, summo apice angulorum apicalium ceterorum segmentorum, suturis ventralibus maculaque basali segmenti sexti ventris fuscis, corio nonnihil fusco-variegato. Pronotum parce subtiliter concoloriter punctulatum, punctis paucis majusculis intermixtis, processu laterali leviter recurvo. Scutellum remote concoloriter fortiter punctatum, latera versus pone medium densius et subtilius punctatum. Corium sat dense et fortiter fusco-punctatum, pone medium area elongata triangulari impunctata praeditum; membrana leviter infuscata. Lamina sternalis apice subangulata. Segmentum genitale maris margine apicali prope latera in spinam incurvatam fuscam, medio in processum brevem rectum concolorem productum. Long. ♂ 13,5 mm.

Cimex defensor Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 706 (1775).

Coreus defensor Fabr., Ent. Syst. IV, 130 (1794).

Cuspicona vigena Walk., Cat. Het. Hem. Brit. Mus. II, 385 (1867) sec. Distant.

Hoffmanseggella defensor Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) V, 424 (1900) [sine descr.] Australia.

I have briefly redescribed this species as several characters are omitted by Walker.

Subfam. *Acanthosomatinae*.

Ditaenius nov. gen.

Caput lateribus leviter sinuatum, tylo jugis sublongiore, bucculis humilibus, rectis. Pronotum pone marginem apicalem confuse punctatum, marginibus apicali et lateralibus anticis haud elevatis, his levissime obtuse crenulatis, pone medium plus minusve sinuatis, angulis lateralibus prominulis, marginibus lateralibus posticis haud depressis, margine basali subrecto. Scutellum subaeque longum ac latum, frenis longe pone medium extensis. Carina mesosterni alte laminata, paullo pone coxas anticas altissima, retrorsum sensim humilior, pone coxas medias parum producta, antrorsum oblique fortiter humilescens, medium prosterni paullum superans. Sulcus orificialis medium metapleurae paullum superans, leviter curvatus. Area evaporativa partem maximam mesopleurae (extima excepta) et metapleurae (limbo postico excepto) occupans. Corium margine apicali rectum; membrana venis simplicibus instructa. Abdomen lateribus integrum, subtus medio tectiformiter subcarinatum, utrinque vitta angusta callosa laevi eburnea percurrente a medio et latera aequae longe distante praeditum, spina basali ventris medium mesosterni paullum superante, angulis apicalibus segmenti sexti feminae subrotundatis, hoc segmento in femina prope basin mox extra vittam callosam foveola opaca instructo.

Typus: *Cimex emeritus* Fabr.

Allied to *Stictocarenus* Stål.

Ditaenius emeritus Fabr.

Testaceus, supra cum propleuris sat dense et fortiter concoloriter punctatus, punctis pronoti pone lineam inter

angulos laterales fictam nigris, angulis lateralibus pronoti fulvescentibus, membrana hyalina. Caput latitudine paullo brevius. Pronotum marginibus lateralibus anticis pone medium latissime et levissime sinuatum, angulis lateralibus acutangulariter extrorsum nonnihil prominulis. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paullum superantia. Venter inter vittas callosas eburneas laevis, extra vittas alutaceus. Long. ♀ 7,8 mm.

Cimex emeritus Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 705 (1775); Ent. Syst. IV, 101 (1794).

Acanthosoma emerita Dall., List Hem. Brit. Mus. I, 307 (1851) [sine descr.] Australia.

Elasmostethus emeritus Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) VI, 232 (1900) [sine descr.] Australia.

The antennæ are missing in the type.

To this genus also belongs *Acanthosoma linea* Dall.

Fam. Reduviidae.

Subfam. Zelinae.

Poecilosphodrus (?) *attelaboides* Fabr.

Ochraceus, capite superne maxima parte, basi articuli primi et secundi rostri, angulis apicalibus pronoti et fascia antica lobi hujus postici, scutello ante medium, clavo, membrana, macula laterali postica mesosterni, acetabulis omnibus, annulis quattuor femorum (ultimo apicali et cum praecedente saepe confluenta) parteque saltem dimidia basali tibi-
rum nigris. Caput pronoto medio subaeque longum, utrinque pone antennas tuberculo humili obtuso praeditum, parte postoculari anteoculari parum longiore, lateribus leviter sinuata, antennis ab apice capitis et oculis subaeque longe distantibus, articulo primo rostri parte anteoculari capitis sublongiore, secundo primo longiore. Pronotum laeve, angulis apicalibus obtuse tuberculatis, lobo antico postice impressione brevi longitudinali instructo, angulis lateralibus lobi postici rotundatis, angulis posticis brevissime lobulatis.

Scutellum pone medium tumidum. Cellula discoidalis corii rhomboidea. Long. ad apic. membr. 22 mm.

Reduvius attelaboides Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 731 (1775); Ent. Syst. IV, 199 (1794).

Zelus attelaboides Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., p. 284 (1803). Australia.

As the antennæ and the abdomen are lacking in the type, the generic position of this insect is not quite certain. At any rate it cannot be referred to any other described genus.

Velinus varius Fabr.

Caput superne nigricans, subtus rufescens, articulo primo antennarum, basi nigra excepta, et rostro rufescentibus. Pronotum laeve, lobo antico nigro, postico fulvo, marginibus lateralibus posticis nigricantibus. Scutellum nigrum. Corium rufescens, clavus et membrana nigra, hac apicem versus et macula media cellulæ ejus interioris pallescentibus. Pectus et abdomen rufa, segmento genitali maris lateribus late nigro. Pedes rufi, genubus late nigris. Dimidium apicale segmenti quarti et basale quinti connexivi in lobum subrotundatum nigricantem communiter dilatata, segmento quinto etiam apice breviter latiuscule lobato. Segmentum genitale maris ante apicem transversim impressum, stylis genitalibus gracillimis. Long. ♂ 15 mm.

Reduvius varius Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 731 (1775); Ent. Syst. IV, 202 (1794). Australia.

The head being covered with a thin dirty incrustation, its colour is not clearly discernible.