

Three New Species of *Opistholeptus* Bergroth from West Africa

(Heteroptera: *Lygaeidae*)

By JAMES A. SLATER

Dept. Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

The genus *Opistholeptus* Bergroth (1894) was proposed as a new name for the preoccupied *Opisthostenus* Reuter (1882) from the Gold Coast. The genus was erected for *Opistholeptus ochreipennis* (Reuter). In the course of a revisional study of the subfamily *Pachygronthinae* to which *Opistholeptus* belongs, three new species of the genus have been discovered from French West Africa and are described in the present paper.

Opistholeptus jordani n. sp.

General coloration ochraceous, shining, black markings strongly contrasting as follows: apex of clypeus, antenniferous tubercles, base of head, inner half of second antennal segment, blotch on inner margin near center of first antennal segment, median basal spot on scutellum, broken median and lateral striping on abdominal tergum, the median stripe reaching the apex, ventral surface of fore femora, inner face of fore tibiae, underside of middle and hind femora from near base to apical third, narrow basal ring on middle and hind tibiae, gular region, thoracic venter mesally and a short narrow streak on antero-lateral margin of pronotum.

Body thickly marked with moderately fine punctures, clothed with sparse sericeous pile, nearly glabrous above.

Head moderately produced only very slightly declivent, with clypeus relatively short and blunt, first antennal segment reaching two-thirds distance to apex of clypeus, antenniferous tubercles prominent and subacute, length head .69 mm. (.64—.72), width across eyes .68 mm. (.64—.70), interocular space .42 mm. (.40—.44); pronotum elongate, moderately arched or convex, lateral margins weakly sinuate, the transverse impression obsolete, length pronotum males 1.04 mm. females .95 mm. (.92—.96), width pronotum 1.14 mm. (1.10—1.16); scutellum with a weak median carina, conspicuously raised at base, length scutellum .51 mm. (.48—.52); abdomen very long and slender, tapering in males, broader in females, connexivum moderately explanate, male apical abdominal

segment emarginate at apex; hemelytra with membrane reaching onto last abdominal tergite, distance apex clavus-apex corium .78 mm. (.76—.84), distance apex corium-apex abdomen 1.45 mm. (1.36—1.52), distance base pronotum-apex corium 1.44 mm.; labium short, second segment barely attaining apical margin of prosternum; length antennal segments I, male .18 mm., female .16 mm.; II, male .36 mm., female .32 mm.; III, male .42 mm., female .32 mm.; IV, male .46 mm., female .40 mm. (.38—.42); fore femora armed below with three major spines, basal tarsal segment the longest. Total length 4.34 mm. (4.20—4.52).

Holotype: Male, French West Africa: Tesseratu (sp?), Ifan, August 7, 1948. (A. Villiers). In Institut Francais d'Afrique noire.

Paratypes: 3 females, French West Africa: Ifan, Dakar, Hann, 1945 (A. Villiers). In Institut Francais d'Afrique noire and authors Collection. 1 female, Belgian Congo, Amadi (Brousse), IV—1913 (P. Van den Plas). In Museum du Congo Belge.

This species is most closely related to *O. parvus* n. sp. and in general habitus although not in color, the male resembles *O. ochreipennis* rather closely. *Jordani* may be most easily distinguished from *parvus* by the emarginate condition of the apex of the abdomen in the male. *Parvus* is also a somewhat smaller species. (See *chinai* n. sp. for distinguishing features.)

I take pleasure in dedicating this new species to Dr. KARL JORDAN of Dresden, Germany, on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday, for his distinguished contribution to our knowledge of the Hemiptera.

***Opistholeptus parvus* n. sp.**

General coloration as in *jordani*, antennal segments and fore femora entirely pale yellow.

Head short, only slightly declivent, apex of clypeus blunt, length head .54 mm., width across eyes .62 mm., interocular space .36 mm.; pronotum moderately convex, side margins sinuate, transverse impression weakly indicated, anterior collar prominent, length pronotum .88 mm. width pronotum 1.04 mm.; scutellum with a low median carina and a prominent basal elevation, length scutellum .48 mm., hemelytra with lateral corial margin slightly expanded in area of apex of scutellum, membrane reaching midway onto apical abdominal tergite, abdomen somewhat tapered posteriorly, the apex evenly rounded, distance apex clavus-apex corium .72 mm., distance apex corium-apex abdomen 1.32 mm. fore femora moderately incrassate, armed below with three major spines; length fore femora .76 mm.; length antennal segments I, .14 mm.; II, .32 mm.; III, .34 mm.; IV, .42 mm. Total length 4.00 mm.

Holotype: Male, French West Afrique: Bignona Casamance, V—1946 (A. V-P. D). In Institut Francais d'Afrique noire.

This species is allied to *jordani* n. sp. and differs by the evenly rounded apex to the abdomen, smaller size and relatively shorter third antennal segment.

***Opistholeptus chinai* n. sp.**

General coloration testaceous, base of head, a narrow stripe on inner margin of second antennal segment, interrupted line on under surface of fore femora, coraxae, thoracic venter, a broken line and a pair of submarginal stripes on abdominal tergites, black.

Surface densely but finely punctate; body clothed with sericeous decumbent pile, more strongly so below.

Head moderately elongate, considerably declivent for genus, clypeus bluntly rounded; first antennal segment extending one-half way to apex of clypeus; length head .72 mm., width across eyes .68 mm., interocular space .42—.44 mm.; pronotum only slightly tapering from base to apex, nearly flat on dorsal surface with transverse impression very obsoletely indicated, length pronotum .92—.96 mm., width pronotum 1.10—1.16 mm.; scutellum with a rather prominent carina, length scutellum .48 mm.; abdomen relatively short and equally broad for most of length, connexivum prominently explanate, apex of abdomen in male evenly rounded, not at all emarginate; hemelytra with distance apex clavus-apex corium .76 mm., distance apex corium-apex abdomen 1.52 mm.; labium relatively long somewhat exceeding fore coxae, second segment exceeding anterior margin of prosternum; basal tarsal segment longer than the two distal segments combined; fore femora with three major spines, length fore femora .84—.88 mm.; length antennal segments I, .14—.16 mm.; II, .32 mm.; III, .32 mm.; IV, .42—.44 mm. Total length 4.28—4.48 mm.

Holotype: Male, Bambey, Senegal. August 29, 1951 (J. Risbec). In British Museum of Natural History.

Paratype: Female, Same data as holotype (author's collection).

This species is superficially somewhat similar to *jordani* and *parvus*, but readily distinguishable by reason of the strongly declivent head, flattened dorsal surface of the pronotum and by the uniformly testaceous coloration of the apex of the clypeus and the meso-basal area of the scutellum. In addition, males may be distinguished from those of *jordani* by reason of the evenly rounded apex of the abdomen. The length of the third antennal segment is less than one-half the head width measured across the eyes in contrast to *parvus* where the third antennal segment is longer than one-half the width of the head.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to the following persons for making specimens from their respective institutions available for study: Dr. W. E. CHINA

of the British Museum of Natural History, Dr. ANDRÉ VILLIERS of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire and Dr. P. BASILEWSKY of the Museum du Congo Belge.

Literature Cited

- BERGROTH, E., Rhynchota Aethiopica, II. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., **38**, 535—547, 1894.
 REUTER, O. M., Ad Cognitionem Heteropterorum Africae Occidentalis. Öfv. Vet. Soc. Förh., **25**, 16—17, 1882.

Über einige osteuropäische und innerasiatische Heteropteren

VON EDUARD WAGNER, Hamburg

(Mit 27 Textfiguren)

1. Beitrag zur Systematik der Gattung *Maccevethus* Dall

(*Heteroptera: Coreidae*)

a) *Maccevethus lutheri* n. sp.

Lang-oval, das ♂ $3,0 \times$, das ♀ $2,7 \times$ so lang wie breit, der Hinterleib etwas breiter als das Pronotum. Schwärzlich rotbraun, mit schwarzen Punktgruben; fast glatt, stellenweise gelblichweiß gezeichnet.

Kopf (Fig. 1) groß, mit feinen hellen Haaren, rotbraun bis schwarz; Scheitel beim ♂ und ♀ $3,3 \times$ so breit wie das verhältnismäßig kleine flachere Auge; Ocellen fast um die Augenbreite vom Auge entfernt. Fühler schwarz, kräftig (Fig. 5), mit feiner, heller Behaarung; 1. Glied kurz und dick, etwas länger als das Auge von oben gesehen; 2. Glied gegen die Spitze kaum verdickt, vor der Spitze kaum merklich verjüngt, beim ♂ etwas länger, beim ♀ so lang wie der Scheitel breit ist und etwa $1,1 \times$ so lang wie das 3.; 3. Glied und bisweilen die Spitze des 2. rot; 4. Glied beim ♂ $1,35 \times$, beim ♀ $1,5 \times$ so lang wie das 3., spindelförmig.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) kräftig punktiert, Seiten schmal weißlich, oft auch mit sehr schmaler, weißlicher Mittellinie; Seiten fast gerade. Pronotum kurz und breit, beim ♂ $1,85 \times$, beim ♀ $1,80 \times$ so breit wie in der Mitte lang, am Hinterrande $1,5 \times$ so breit wie der Kopf samt Augen. Scutellum mit weißer Spitze und nach hinten breiter werdender weißlicher Mittellinie; seine Spitze abgerundet, aber schlank (Fig. 1). Halbdecken lederartig, kaum durchscheinend, Membran glashell. Rücken schwarz, Connexivum weißlich-gelb; letztes Abdominalsegment mit 2 gelben Längsbinden.

Unterseite hell gelblich, Bruststücke farblos punktiert, Abdomen fein quengerunzelt, Stigmen schwarz, am Grunde des 3. und 4. Ventralsegments je 4 schwarze Punkte nebeneinander. Der Schnabel hat eine schwarze Spitze und erreicht oder überragt den Hinterrand der Hinterbrust. Beine