

XXVI.—ON SOME TINGITIDAE FROM SOUTH INDIA
INCLUDING TWO NEW SPECIES (HEMIPTERA).

Through the kindness of Dr. T. V. Ramakrishna Ayyar of the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, South India, the writer has received a small collection of lace bugs for identification. This collection contains six species, two of which are described below as new to science.

Monanthia nilgiriensis Distant.

Coimbatore District, Bailur Forests, November 23-28, 1913, collected by Dr. T. V. Ramakrishna Ayyar; 4 specimens.

Cystoechila delineatus (Distant).

Bangalore, August 26, 1931, on a red-flowered tree; 4 specimens.

Urentius maculatus, n. sp.

Allied to *U. chobanti* Horvath, but distinguishable by the shape of the paranota and the biseriate basal portion of costal area of elytra. Whitish, each elytron with two or three small brown spots. Head armed with five, moderately long, whitish spines; brown, with white pubescence. Bucculae brown, contiguous in front, with long white hairs. Rostral channel wide, open behind; laminae armed with short spines; rostrum extending between intermediate coxae. Eyes large, transverse, reddish. Antennae moderately long, slender, clothed with a few long pale hairs, whitish testaceous, the apical half of last segment embrowned; segments I and II stout, very short; III, slender, two and a half times as long as IV, the latter fusiform and swollen distally. Paranota completely reflexed, extending to the median carina, beset with numerous long spines. Lateral carinae short, converging anteriorly. Median carinae well developed, composed of one row of small areolae. Collum narrowly elevated in the middle in front, there forming a very small, compressed hood. Elytra extending considerably beyond tip of abdomen, slightly constricted beyond the middle, armed with long spines; costal area moderately broad, mostly uniseriate, biseriate in front; areolae hyaline. Margins of elytra, paranota and median carina armed with long sharp spines. Legs moderately long, slender, the tarsi embrowned.

Length, 2.29 mm.; width, 1. 30 mm.

Type, female, Sagoda, Purma R., Buldana, Central Provinces, India, February 9, 1928, N. C. Chatterjee, in collection of author. Paratypes taken with type, and from S. India—Kistna District, Mathimuthanagudem, June-August, 1923. The brown spots are each formed by one or two coloured spines and nervelets.

Phyllontochila ravana Kirkaldy.

N. Malabar, Taliparamba, July-August, 1918, taken by P. S. Nathan. Feeds on *Vitex trifolia*.

Leptopharsa ayyari, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, with fuscous markings. Antennae moderately long, slender; segments I and II brown, thick, very short; III very slender, testaceous, enlarged at tip, three times the length of four; IV brown, considerably swollen, clothed with a few long hairs. Head brown, with five moderately long spines. Pronotum brown, triangular portion whitish, tricarinate behind; hood large, covering most of front half of pronotum, scarcely projecting anteriorly, subglobose, the nervures largely infusate. Paranota moderately broad, biseriate, slightly reflexed, the areolae moderately large. Elytra constricted beyond the middle, rounded and overlapping behind, nervelets marked with fuscous; costal area irregularly biseriate, with a more or less distinct band near the middle; sutural area considerably embrowned; discoidal area impressed, with three areolae at widest part, extending slightly beyond middle of elytra. Rostrum extending almost to end of rostral channel.

Length, 2.29 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Type, female, S. Arcot, Cuddalore, Madras Presidency, on Jasmine, May, 1931, in author's collection. Paratypes, 13 specimens, taken with the type. This insect is named in honour of Dr. T. V. R. Ayyar, Entomologist, of South India. It is very different from any known species of *Leptopharsa*, and perhaps should be placed in a new subgenus. The hood is large, subglobose and extends back a little behind the middle of the pronotum. The lateral carinae are parallel, short and terminate at the hind margin of the hood.

Stephanitus typicus Distant.

S. Malabar, January 30, 1916, collected by Dr. Ayyar on leaves of Plantain (*Musa*). Known also to feed on Cardamon plants (*Hedychium*) and allied *Scitaminae*.

AMES, IOWA,
U.S.A.

CARL J. DRAKE.

May 31, 1933.

XXVII.—A VIVIPAROUS FLY AND A CHAMAELEON.

Recently my chamaeleon caught a large viviparous fly. Soon after the fly was eaten, I noticed that the reptile showed signs of great discomfort. It appeared as though it were trying to get rid of a nasty taste. I also noticed that the fly deposited some of its larvae in the mouth of the lizard while it was being chewed. I gave the matter no further thought at the time but a couple of days later, the chamaeleon appeared very uneasy and one of its nostrils was oozing. Now and again there appeared a whitish object from the affected nostril which, on close examination, looked like a fly maggot. I tried to remove the object with fine forceps but could not as it would immediately go in beyond reach. As this method was useless I attempted an injection of salt water with a hypodermic syringe. The larva now became uncomfortable



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