

**A NORTH AMERICAN DIEUCHES (HETEROPTERA,
LYGAEIDAE, BEOSINI).**

BY J. R. DE LA TORRE-BUENO, Tucson, Arizona.

In the Arizona material I have received in the 11 years I have been in the State, a number of specimens of a lygaeid have come to me, which runs to *Dieuches* in Stål's Keys, which seems as yet undescribed, or perhaps unrecognized.

One species of *Dieuches* has been recorded from America, namely, *Lygaeus armipes* Fabricius 1794, stated by this author to be from "Ins. Am." (Ent. Syst. IV: 164; Syst. Rhyng., 1803, p. 231). Now, in Hemiptera Fabriciana I: 79, under *Beosus armipes* (no. 3), Stål says categorically: "Exemplum typicum *Lygaei armipedis*, cujus patriam incorrecte indicavit Fabricius, masculum est." This, in English, is: "The typical example of *Lygaeus armipes*, the locality of which (patria) Fabricius indicated *incorrectly* (Italics mine), is a male." [The rest refers to the distinctive characters of the species (see following).] In addition, Stål synonymizes the species to *Lygaeus albostratus* Fabricius (Syst. Rhyng., p. 229); and to his own citation of *Beosus albo-striatus* (Hem. Afr. II: 168), from Guinea, in Africa. In the face of this, and of the fact that it seems never again to have been recorded from anywhere in the Americas, how it should still be deemed to be possibly American, becomes difficult to understand; this even though *Rhyparachromus armatipes* Walker 1872 should be synonymized with it, as was done by Distant. The latter author's conception of species and of indentities has moments of vagueness; and at times his findings are not wholly reliable.

Lethierry & Sévérin, in their Catalogue, carry *Rhyparochromus armatipes* Walker under the head "Aphanidarum subfam. species incerti generis," merely repeating the distribution as in the original description.

In any case, the unicolorous species here described cannot be *L. armipes* Fabricius, which Stål (Hem. Fabr., p. 79, note), states to have "membrana macula apicali grisea notata"; if *R. armatipes* Walker is identical with *armipes* Fabricius, it must likewise have this characteristic, which rules out the latter also.

As said, the present species runs to *Beosus* (= *Dieuches*) in both the Stål keys referred to.

***Dieuches occidentalis*, n. sp.**

Head, length 18, width 24, including eyes, upper surface

finely shagreened, no fine longitudinal median line, apparently smooth below; tylus blunt, very slightly projecting beyond juga; ocelli small, clear, slightly more than their own diameter distant from the eyes, set just below an imaginary line from eye to eye at their closest distance. Antennae—Length, 6.25 mm., segments 21:41:30:33; segment I slightly thickened apically, extending beyond tylus by its own length, II slightly curved, of equal diameter throughout, IV slightly curved, of equal diameter throughout, conically pointed at apex; antennal tubercles not prominent, rounded. Rostrum extending to or beyond posterior coxae, length, 3 mm. plus; segments 20:18:15:10. Pronotum, length, 24, width, 44 (at humeri); transverse groove about midway, crossed at middle by a short blunt carina; sides narrowly laminate, evanescent and curved anteriorly and posteriorly; collar narrow; posterior lobe finely punctured, punctures sparser toward base, anterior lobe impunctate; lateral margins sinuate, posterior margin faintly concave. Scutellum, length 23, width, 25, acute, disc somewhat elevated, punctured, more sparsely so toward margins. Hemelytra—clavus punctured confusedly, not in rows; longitudinal veins of corium each with a single row of punctures, impunctate between the veins; veins of membrane simple, more or less curved, concolorous. Legs—anterior femora moderately incrassate, with four conical spines running from middle to apex, and behind middle, one very small spine; anterior tibiae enlarged at apex; all femora stouter than their respective tibiae; all tibiae with two longitudinal rows of bristles; posterior tarsal segment I twice II and III taken together (I, 20, II plus III, 10). Venter smooth, with long sparse setae; male genital plate simple; dorsal length from apex of scutellum, 75, width at widest part of abdomen, 30. Length of type, 7 mm.

Concolorous brownish, except the stramineous semitransparent expanded thin margins of the pronotum and hemelytra; legs and antennae yellowish.

Type: male, Madera (White House) Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, altitude, about 5000 feet, Owen Bryant collector; in author's collection.

Paratypes: males, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, June 23, 1933, Owen Bryant collector (Lot #228); Globe, Arizona, September 1933, Frank H. Parker collector (Lot #97), (head and thorax missing); females, Santa Catalina Mountains, July 1933, Bryant; White Mountains, July 13, 1933, Parker (Lot #112); Santa Rita Mountains, June 8–12, 1935, Parker; Santa Catalina Mountains,

July 15, 1938, Bryant (Lot #21); Graham Mountain, July 24, 1933, Parker (Lot #6).

These localities are all between 3000 and 5000 feet elevation, or perhaps more. Apparently, this is a mountain species.

NOTE—Proportional units = 1/20 millimeter, exactly. Description drawn up at magnification 20.

P.S.—The correct place of publication and date of appearance are: Ent. Am. XXVI (n.s.), No. 3, p. 119, in "A Synopsis of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera of America North of Mexico. Part III. Family Lygaeidae." The Date of Issue of this part is October 1, 1946.—J. R. T.-B.

MEMBERS CORNER.

The Newark Entomological Society, meeting on February 10 at the Newark Museum, honored the memory of Charles Rummel, who died on January 1, 1946, in his 79th year. Mr. Rummel was one of the Society's most active members. He was an outstanding amateur entomologist and field naturalist. Though he lacked formal scientific training, he knew and understood the meaning of scientific method, and brought it to bear on the shrewd observations which he made of the activities of insects. A living insect was of more interest to him than a rare specimen, but at the same time he was a skilled collector. He specialized in collecting the insects of New Jersey and much of his collection is now in the possession of the Newark Museum. He prepared numerous exhibits for the Newark Museum and for schools in Newark and vicinity. But his greatest happiness, and perhaps his greatest achievement, lay in the introduction of young people to the joys and mysteries to be found in the study of insects.

OTTO BUCHHOLZ.



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