

NEW ORIENTAL *TINGIDIDÆ*

by W.-L. Distant

All the genera and most of the species described in this paper will be figured in the completion of my appendix to the Rhynchota in the « Fauna of British India ».

1. — **Phatnoma costalis** sp. n. — Pale brownish-ochraceous, the lateral areas of the pronotum and the costal, subcostal and sutural areas of the elytra greyish; a small linear black spot in the discoidal area and a similar spot near the apex of sutural area; body beneath and legs reddish-brown; antennæ with the third joint very long, apical joint piceous at apex; pronotum tricarinate, the lateral areas greyish with the margins of the areolets brownish, the lateral margins amplified and produced in two strong stout spines; costal area of the elytra with small brown margined areolets, a piceous undulated line near its inner margin and small piceous spots on its outer margin, the subcostal and discoidal areas with distinct pale transverse raised lines.

Length 4 mill.

Hab. : Tenasserim; Myitta (DOHERTY)

Allied to *P. laciniata* FIEB. from which it differs in the longer antennæ, the more porrectly spinous head, the differently carinated pronotum, and above all by the very distinct costal area of the elytra.

2. — **Compseuta Lefroyi** sp. n. — Head black, antennæ ochraceous with the apical joint excluding base, piceous; pronotum with the anterior area (excluding anterior and lateral margins and the central carination) castaneous, posteriorly black, the disk ochraceous, darkly punctate, the lateral areas more or less shaded with castaneous; hemelytra pale ochraceous, the margins of the areolets brownish and with a brownish suffusion near apex of sutural area, an irregular transverse piceous brown fascia before middle which is considerably and elongately enlarged on the discoidal area and is usually followed by a small spot of the same colour at base of sutural area; body beneath black; the legs, anterior margin of prosternum and coxal spots ochraceous.

Length 3 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Bengal; Pusa (LEFROY).

CADMILOS gen. nov.

Pronotum with the lateral margins strongly and laminately



produced, a little directed upwardly, the areolets large, subquadrate, and in single series, the anterior vesicle or hood large, somewhat oblong, with large areolets, convexly raised and almost completely covering head, which has a curved spine on each side near eyes and two porrect spines in front; antennæ with the first and second joints short, incrassate, first longer than second, third very long, slender, hirsute, fourth longer than first and second together, finely hirsute, its apex distinctly thickened; behind the anterior vesicle or hood the disk of the pronotum is flattened and subangularly dilated on each side, centrally acutely carinate, its posterior area areolate; elytra hyaline, the areolets large and transverse, the costal area dilated, abruptly concavely truncate at base, widened posteriorly, the subcostal area narrow, the discoidal area short and broad with the areolets large and more irregular in shape, apices of the sutural areas broadly rounded; legs somewhat long and slender, the femora slightly thickened.

Allied to *Galeatus* by the single areolets to the dilated pronotal marginal areas, and principally differing from that genus by the structure of the pronotum and the basally concavely-truncate costal areas of the elytra.

3. — **Cadmilos retarius** sp. n. — Pale hyaline; anterior pronotal vesicle, antennæ, disk of pronotum on each side of the medial carination, discoidal area of the elytra (reflecting the dark abdomen beneath), and the legs, more or less brownish-ochraceous; body beneath black; antennæ with the third and the base of the fourth joint paler and more ochraceous in hue; disk of pronotum more fuscous than brownish-ochraceous, the margins and the central carinations greyish-white, the disk and lateral marginal areas more or less coarsely punctate; subcostal area of elytra with a slight brownish suffusion near apex of discoidal area; apices of femora slightly infusate.

Length 3 3/4 mill.

Hab. : Punjab; Lahore (Indian Mus., coll. Dist.).

« Common on Chrysanthemums » (ANNANDALE).

4. — **Stephanitis sordidus** sp. n. — Pale sordidly hyaline; body beneath dark brownish; legs pale ochraceous; pronotal vesicle or hood elongate, completely covering head and projecting slightly beyond it; lateral pronotal dilated areas longer than broad but outwardly rounded exhibiting four series of areolets, median pronotal carination raised, compressed, subconvex and areolate; elytra with the margins of the areolets pale brown.



From *S. gallarum* HORV. this species is at once separated by the strongly developed pronotal hood; from *S. typicus* DIST. by the less developed lateral pronotal areas and their smaller and less elongate outer areolets, the more distinct, somewhat smaller and more regular areolets of the costal margin and the sordid and not pale hyaline coloration; from *S. suffusus* DIST. it is to be distinguished by the absence of the dark fasciæ to the elytra, the less elevated and more elongated median carination to the pronotum, and also by the more evenly rounded and less produced pronotal lateral areas.

Length 3 mill.

Hab. : Tenasserim; Mergui (coll. DIST.).

5. — **Urentius olivaceus** sp. n. — Pale olivaceous; body beneath very dark olivaceous; antennæ black (apical joint mutilated in typical specimen); femora black with their apices ochraceous; tibiæ ochraceous with their apices black; tarsi black with their bases ochraceous; head with three long frontal spines; antennæ setose; pronotum with the anterior vesicle or hood almost covering head, its disk strongly irregularly carinate enclosing two anterior and two lateral foveate areas, the lateral margins somewhat concavely sinuate and strongly spined; elytra nearly straight, very slightly obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with the discoidal areas finely granulate and moderately discally obliquely foveate, the sutural areas hyaline and with the areolets very distinct.

Length 3 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon (STANFORTH GREEN).

Allied to *U. echinus* DIST. by the concavely sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum, but separated by the different colour of the body, elytra, legs and antennæ, the less posteriorly narrowed elytra and by the more hyaline sutural areas to the same.

Mr S. GREEN presented me with a single specimen of this species.

6. — **Urentius sentis** sp. n. — Pale ochraceous, the areolets of the elytral costal areas hyaline; antennæ in the typical specimen described, mutilated; eyes carmine-red; body beneath blackish, the disk paler (imperfectly seen in carded specimen); head with three long frontal spines; pronotum with the anterior vesicle or hood almost covering head, its disk strongly irregularly carinate, enclosing two anterior and two lateral foveate areas, the lateral margins somewhat convexly sinuate and strongly spined; elytra a little obliquely narrowed posteriorly with the discoidal and sutural areas finely granulate, their margins strongly spinous, each



discoidal area with a large discal foveation the margins of which are prominently ridged.

Length 3 mill.

Hab. : Bombay; Surat (coll. DIST.).

Allied to *U. echinus* DIST. but differing by the lateral margins of the pronotum which are more convexly sinuate, in *U. echinus* they are more concavely sinuate; the foveations to the discoidal areas are larger, more profound, and with their margins more prominently ridged.

7. — **Urentius euonymus** sp. n. — Above, with the antennæ and legs pale ochraceous, body beneath black; apical joint of antennæ a little darker than the other joints; eyes carmine red; tarsal claws black; head with three long frontal spines; antennæ setose, the apical joint somewhat prominently globose; pronotum with the anterior vesicle or hood almost covering head, its disk strongly irregularly carinate, enclosing an anterior oblong foveation centrally carinately divided, and a posterior transverse foveation on each side of posterior lateral areas, the lateral margins posteriorly sinuate and strongly spinose; elytra obliquely narrowed to apex, the subcostal area more or less opaque.

Length 2 mill.

Hab. : Ceylan; Batticaloa (GREEN).

This species differs from all others at present described in the genus by the opaque subcostal area, thus giving the appearance of one instead of two lateral series of areolets; its smaller size also distinguishes it, — as well as the structure of the pronotum.

#### BELENUS gen. nov.

*Phyllontochila* sect. aa. STÅL, En. Hem. III, p. 128 (1873).

Type : *B. dentatus* FIEB.

Differs from *Phyllontochila* by the strongly and widely dilated pronotum, the elytra behind the middle gradually not abruptly narrowed, the costal margin more obtusely rounded, the costal area occupying nearly half of the width of the elytra.

I only knew the *P. dentata* FIEB., when previously enumerating the Tingididæ, by FIEBER's figure. Since then I have procured specimens from Calcutta and Borneo which enables me to propose a new genus for it, as indicated by STÅL in his sectional enumeration.

8. — **Belenus angulatus** sp. n. — Head, pronotum (excluding lateral prolongations) and discoidal and subcostal areas of elytra



greyish-brown, opaque; antennæ brownish, the apical joint piceous; eyes black, a greyish-white line at their inner margins; pronotum with the lateral produced areas hyaline, the margins of the areolets and a posterior transverse streak greyish-brown; elytra with the discoidal and subcostal areas with short transverse fuscous brown lines, the costal area hyaline with the margins of the areolets, a transverse fascia before middle and an oblique fascia near apex, fuscous-brown; body beneath and legs brownish; pronotum with the hood compressed, wedgeshaped, covering base of head, the disk tricarinate, the central carination straight, extending from the vesicle to apex, the lateral carinations short and slightly curved, the apical margin greyish; the lateral produced areas broad, a little directed upwardly and with their apices distinctly triangularly spinous; elytra with the costal margin convex, the costal area a little widened posteriorly.

Length 4 mill.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (DOHERTY).

Allied to *B. dentatus* FIEB, but differing by the shape and triangularly spined apices of the pronotal lateral areas, the shorter lateral carinations to the pronotum, the more regular width and the more convex outer margin to the costal area of the elytra.

9. — **Belenus bengalensis**, sp. n. — Above somewhat uniformly fuscous-brown, the produced lateral pronotal areas and costal and sutural areas to the elytra with the interior of the somewhat large areolets greyish-white; antennæ fuscous-brown, the apical joint mutilated in the two specimens now before me; elytra with an obscure transverse fuscous-brown spot before middle and a more oblique and more obscure spot near apex, the margins of the discoidal and subcostal areas prominent and dark brown; body beneath dark fuscous-brown, the legs with the femora fuscous-brown and the tibiæ brownish-ochraceous; the produced pronotal lateral areas resembling those of *B. angulatus* but with their apices a little less angularly spinous; pronotum very similarly tricarinate as in that species; elytra with the discoidal and subcostal areas densely covered with small areolets the interiors of which are greyish white.

Length : 4 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Bengal; Muzaffarpur (Indian Mus. and Coll. Distr.)

Resembling *B. angulatus* DIST, but darker in hue and with the costal area of the elytra distinctly narrower than in that species, the lateral produced pronotal areas less prominently triangularly spinous.



## JANNÆUS, gen. nov.

Head considerably covered by the pronotal vesicle and hood and with two frontal spines; antennæ robust, spinulose, first and second joints robust, first short only slightly projecting beyond head, second longer than first, third longest, fourth longer than first and second together; pronotum with the anterior vesicle or hood strongly raised and compressed, the lateral areas strongly and a little upwardly produced, their anterior margins truncate, their lateral margins oblique, their apices obtusely acute, the disk strongly tricarinate; hemelytra with the discoidal area moderately short and broad, its margins strongly ridged, subcostal and costal areas somewhat narrow and almost equal in breadth, sutural area long and broad, its apical margin subtruncate.

Allied to the genus *Celantia* but differing by the relative lengths of the first and second joints of the antennæ, and the much shorter and more robust antennæ, the structure of the pronotum, etc.

10. — **Jannæus cuneatus**, sp. nov. — Body above dull greyish; upper margin of the vesicle or hood, apices of the produced lateral areas, a transversely oblique spot on costal margin before middle which extends to the discoidal area, and an obliquely curved fascia on each sutural area, fuscous-brown; margins of the pronotal lateral areas and the discal carinations, and margins of the discoidal area whitish; body beneath and legs very pale brownish-ochraceous; apex of abdomen piceous; antennæ very pale brownish-ochraceous, longly spinulose; margins of the lateral pronotal areas spinose, lateral pronotal carinations sinuate; hemelytra with the discoidal area punctate, its margins prominent and levigate, subcostal and costal areas hyaline with transverse areolets the margins of which are brownish, sutural areas with the areolets of different size, the smaller near base, the larger near apex; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length : 4 1/2 mill.

*Hab.* : North Bengal (coll. Dist.)

11. — **Bredenbachius consanguineus** sp. n. — Head dark testaceous; antennæ ochraceous, the apical joint dark testaceous; pronotum dark testaceous, the anterior thirds of the lateral globose areas, the central longitudinal carinæ and the apical area stramineous, a central longitudinal stramineous spot at anterior margin; hemelytra stramineous, disk of discoidal area excluding apex infuscated, costal area with transverse fuscous linear spots, sutural area infuscate, the areolets piceous, pale at base and near apex; body



beneath castaneous, margins of sternum and abdomen, and the legs ochraceous, the margins of the abdomen finely spotted with castaneous; pronotum with three central carinæ, the median one procurent and straight, the two lateral carinæ commencing from inner margins of lateral globose areas and deflected towards posterior apical margins thus giving the prolongation a scutellate appearance, the disk coarsely punctate, the lateral areas foveately reticulate; hemelytra reticulate, the areolets distinct, those on the costal membrane transversely quadrate.

Length 3 mill.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (DOHERTY).

Allied to *B. pictus* Dist. by the deflected lateral carinæ to the pronotum, but differing from that species by the more acute pronotal apex; the costal area is more darkly transversely spotted, the body is narrower and more elongate, the colour is different, and the central stramineous longitudinal spot at anterior margin of pronotum is distinct.

12. — **Bredenbachius delineatus** sp. n. — Head black with griseous longitudinal lines; antennæ piceous-brown, the apical joint piceous; pronotum black, its lateral and apical areas, and central longitudinal carinæ ochraceous, a large spot at anterior margin more testaceous; hemelytra pale ochraceous, the discoidal area, and the basal halves of costal and subcostal areas more or less fuscous brown, sutural area ochraceous with the interior of the cells fuscous-brown; body beneath dull black, legs pale fuscous; pronotum with three central nearly straight carinæ, the central one procurent, the two lateral carinæ commencing from inner margins of the lateral globose areas, the disk coarsely punctate, the lateral areas foveately reticulate; hemelytra reticulate, the areolets distinct, the costal area well defined and with numerous distinct transverse veins.

Length 4 1/2 mill.

Hab. Calcutta (Ind. Mus. and coll. Dist.).

To be separated from *B. pictus* apart from minor differences, by the straight longitudinal carinæ to the pronotum.

13. — **Bredenbachius Annandalei** sp. n. — Head piceous, griseously tomentose, the inner margins of the eyes greyish; antennæ testaceous, the apical joint excluding base black; pronotum ochraceous with two small central transverse black spots on anterior area, situate one on each side of the central carination; hemelytra ochraceous, the discoidal area very slightly suffused with fuscous on its anterior inner margin, and some of the areolets on



sutural area also fuscous, apices of discoidal and sutural areas and spots to costal area greyish-white; head beneath and sternum ochraceous, the latter with some black discal spots; abdomen beneath piceous with lateral black segmental spots; legs testaceous, the tarsi black; pronotum with three nearly straight longitudinal carinæ arranged as in *B. delineatus*, the disk coarsely punctate, the lateral areas foveately reticulate; hemelytra reticulate, the areolets distinct, those on the costal membrane transversely quadrate.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Hab. : Calcutta.

Allied to *B. delineatus* by the straight pronotal carinations, but easily separated by the distinct colour and markings, especially by the two black spots to the pronotum.

14. — **Bredenbachius humeralis** sp. n. — Head above greyish-white, the central lobe and spine in front of each eye very pale ochraceous; eyes black; antennæ with the first, second and fourth joints castaneous-brown, third joint ochraceous; pronotum sordidly greyish, the lateral areas and coarse punctures between the longitudinal striations to its posterior area pale castaneous, on the greyish anterior area are two irregularly defined dark spots; elytra sordidly greyish, inner margins of the discoidal area, a central outer spot or suffusion to discoidal area extending through subcostal area, apex of discoidal area, and a small spot near upper apex of sutural area pale castaneous; abdomen beneath castaneous-brown; sternum sordidly greyish; femora castaneous, the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, apices of the latter castaneous; head with the apex of the central lobe appearing as a short produced spine between the bases of the antennæ; pronotum with the anterior vesicle or hood short, compressed, the lateral areas gibbous, directed upwardly and a little outwardly, their areolets large with their margins very prominent, the longitudinal carinations robust and strongly raised; elytral areolets somewhat small and regular in size and shape.

Length 3 mill.

Hab. : Upper Indian Province; Dhikala, Naini Tal (Indian Mus.).

This species is to be principally distinguished by the gibbous lateral areas of the pronotum.

15. — **Elasmognathus nepalensis** sp. n. — Piceous-black; antennæ and less brownish-ochraceous, antennæ with the basal joint and apical joint (excluding extreme base), extreme apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi piceous-black; costal area of the elytra greyish white with the margins of the areolets piceous-black, and



some similar markings on apical margin; lateral and apical margins of head a little paler in hue; pronotum with the lateral areas very longly, forwardly and a little upwardly produced, their apices broadened and subglobose with the areolets rounded, from these to base the areolets are longitudinal, the disk tricarinate, the central carination straight, extending throughout its entire length, the lateral carinations curved, all the carinations, the anterior margin and the apex a little paler in hue; hemelytra broadened posteriorly, the sutural area very large and apically subtruncate, the costal margin sinuate, the discoidal and subcostal areas coarsely punctate, the areolets of the sutural area somewhat large and irregular in size.

Length 6 mill.

Hab. : Nepal; Thamaspur (Indian Museum).

16. — **Teleonemia marginata** sp. n. — Pale brownish-ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ black, the first and second joints castaneous; eyes and two small spots between them, black; pronotum with the lateral areas paler and darkly very coarsely punctate; hemelytra with the apical half of costal area and apex of sutural area much paler in hue; body beneath and legs brownish-ochraceous, sternum and head beneath greyishly tomentose; femora excluding apices pale castaneous; pronotum tricarinate, the central carination straight and procurrent, the lateral carination a little bent inwardly, the lateral areas broad and coarsely punctate; hemelytra with the discoidal area coarsely punctate, the subcostal and costal areas more finely punctate, the sutural area with numerous strongly margined areolets.

Length 4 mill.

Hab. : Assam; Margherita.

This species is to be distinguished by the broad or dilated deeply punctured lateral areas of the pronotum; it also differs from *T. assamensis* DIST. by the narrower and more elongate pronotal vesicle or hood.

#### Division AXIOKERSOSARIA.

This division represents one of the more distinct sections of the Tingididæ. The very long antennæ and the elongate basal joint of same, combined with the long anterior femora and the small sutural area of the elytra, are almost of more than sectional or divisional signification.

#### AXIOKERSOS gen. nov.

Antennæ very long, the basal joint long, robust, longer than head,



second joint much shorter and little more than half as long as first, third longer than first and second together; head robust, well produced in front of eyes, antennæ inserted near apex with a robust basal spinous tubercle; pronotum elongate, the anterior margin concave, the lateral margins obliquely straight, a central longitudinal carination, and with an obscure transverse ridge near middle, before anterior margin on each side of the central carination is a small foveate depression; elytra elongately subovate, the areas well defined, costal area hyaline with two series of areolets, subcostal area about as wide as costal area, sutural area small and narrow; legs long, the anterior femora long, robust and interiorly obtusely dilated.

17. — **Axiokersos ovalis**, sp. n. — Above dull greyish; head, antennæ, a large impunctate spot on each side of the anterior area of pronotum, the subcostal area to the elytra, and the legs ochraceous, apex of fourth joint of antennæ, eyes, outer margin of discoidal area of elytra and sometimes a longitudinal streak near inner margin of same, and abdomen above and beneath, black; costal area of elytra hyaline with the margins of the areolets brownish; pronotum (excluding anterior transverse spot) finely granulose, the central carination proccurent; discoidal and subcostal areas of the elytra granuloë, the former more distinctly so, sutural area with small areolets.

Length : 3 mill.

Hab. : Calcutta (Indian Mus. and Coll. Dist.)

#### Division AIDONEUSARIA.

The following genus *Aidoneus* demarcates another division of the *Tingididæ*, and is here recognised as such by the short robust antennæ, and the long basal joint to same.

#### AIDONEUS gen. nov.

Subovate; antennæ short, granuloë, slightly stalked at base, first and second joints stout, first much longer than second, third longest and thickened on its basal area, fourth about as long as first; head robust, the antenniferous tubercles prominent; pronotum with the anterior margin angularly concave, centrally carinate, unprovided with a vesicle or hood, the lateral margins oblique; elytra with the discoidal area very large, costal area very small, scarcely half the width of subcostal area, sutural area ill-defined; legs moderately short, the femora incrassate, tibiæ slightly thickened at base.



18. — **Aidoneus dissimilis** sp. n. — Above fuscous-brown; anterior margin and apical area of pronotum and base of elytra sordidly greyish; outer margin of discoidal area, the subcostal area, and apex of sutural area paler in hue, costal area whitish with black spots; body beneath and legs black, the tibiæ stramineous; pronotum very coarsely and somewhat sparingly punctate; elytra with the discoidal area finely granulose and with widely reticulate slightly raised black lines subcostal area with irregular transverse black lines, sutural area ill defined but with dense small areolets; femora somewhat rugulose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 2 mill.

Hab. : Bengal (coll. Dist.).

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Distant, William Lucas. 1909. "New Oriental Tingididae." *Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique* 53, 113–123.

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