Xanthopimpla summervillei Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:70. Generic transfer.

This is a *Xanthopimpla* of the Rhopaloceros Group. It will be redescribed in a monograph of the Indo-Australian and eastern Palearctic species of *Xanthopimpla* that is now in preparation.

Zaglyptus glabrinotum Girault

**Polysphincta glabrinotum* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:541. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: In forest, Yeronga, June 3, 1924 (Queensland).

Zaglyptus? glabrinotum Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:20. Generic transfer.

The type agrees with the description of *Zaglyptus grandis* Gupta (1961. Indian Jour. Ent. 22:256) except in the following particulars: Front wing only 5.3 mm. long. Mesoscutum polished, with very sparse hairs. Nervellus intercepted at center. Apical 0.2 of hind tibia fuscous. Hind tarsus with apical 0.35 of segment 1 and all of segments 2 and 3 infuscate. Abdomen entirely yellow.

My conclusion is that *glabrinotum* is a distinct species but related to *grandis*.

TELEONEMIA HARLEYI, A NEW SPECIES OF LANTANA-FEEDING LACE BUG FROM TRINIDAD, W. I.

(HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A new species of lace bug, *Teleonemia* **harleyi**, feeding on *Lantana camara* in Trinidad, W. I., is described.

A new species of *Teleonemia* Costa from the tropical American island of Trinidad was found in a collection of lace bugs made by Dr. K. S. L. Harley (CSIRO, Andooroopilly, Australia) during a search for possible biological control agents for lantana weed plants. An additional specimen from the same island was found in the C. J. Drake collection (U. S. National Museum of Natural History). Earlier study of types in European museums made possible by NSF Grant GB-791 (96-M) aided materially in recognizing and defining this new taxon.

Teleonemia harleyi, n. sp.

Holotype, male. Length 4.0 mm.

General aspect elongate, subparallel, slightly wider at level of midlength of discoidal area, slightly coarctate at level of apex of discoidal area.

Color dark brown with collar, apical half of posterior pronotal projection, basal

and apical fourths of discoidal areas, costal area in subapical elytral coarctation, bucculae, and osteolar peritreme yellow; elytron subapically with a subtriangular, often interrupted, hyaline to yellow spot; femora, apices of brown to yellow tibiae, and tarsi black.

Head with five short, blunt, thick, oblique spines. Antennal segment I stout, almost three-fourths as long as interocular width, slightly longer than II, segment III slightly more than three times as long as I plus II and almost twice as long as IV. Labium reaching or surpassing meso-metasternal suture.

Pronotum strongly convex, surface with crowded, stellate vestiture; longitudinal carinae low, obscurely uniseriate; median carina distinctly carinate to apical margin of pronotum; lateral carinae parallel on posterior pronotal projection, thence gently diverging anteriorly and attaining calli; collar and intercallar space forming a low, median tectation which projects above base of head as a short, blunt angle. Paranotum uniseriate, reflexed against side of pronotum on anterior third, narrowing and becoming oblique as it approaches and passes around humerus.

Elytral outline slightly but distinctly concave basally and subapically. Elytral areas marked by prominently elevated veins; costal area uniseriate except for a double row in widened part of subapical coarctation, vertically reflexed along basal fifth; subcostal area regularly uniseriate for full length; discoidal area very slightly surpassing midlength of elytron, with five cells across middle.

Osteolar peritreme prominently elevated, elongate auriculate. Sternal carinae of pro- and mesosternum straight, gradually and continuously diverging posteriorly; on metasternum moderately convex outwardly, closest to each other at posterior apices.

Subgenital plate broad, convex, with a strong, straight transverse impression subbasally on each side; posterior margin medially broadly convex, leaving on each side an apparent notch near the clasper insertion.

Female similar to male in size, color and structures, except for abdominal terminalia.

Holotype, male, and allotype, female, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies, January 10, 1969, K. L. S. Harley, from *Lantana camara* (USNMNH Type 70749). Paratypes: three males and three females, same data as holotype (USNMNH; Australian Nat. Ins. Coll.; K. L. S. Harley); and one female, Trinidad, B.W.I. (Drake Collection—USNMNH).

The new species, named after its collector, appears to be most closely related to the Bolivian species *altilis* Drake and Hambleton (1944, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 34:122). These two species can be separated from all other members of the genus by the following combination of characters: collar weakly tectate with median carina distinct; paranotum reflexed, narrowly uniseriate; discoidal area without vestiture; and costal area narrow, uniseriate, a little widened and biseriate for a short distance just beyond its midlength. Color provides a very convenient means of separating these two species. In *altilis* the discoidal and sutural (membrane) areas are uniformly brown, while in *harleyi* the discoidal area is broadly dark brown with basal and apical fourths

distinctly paler, and the brown sutural (membrane) area has a large, irregular, triangular pale patch apically and a brown to gray, sometimes pruinose patch along most of the apex of the inner limiting vein of the discoidal and subcostal areas. Structurally, the longer labium of *harleyi*, which attains or surpasses the mesometasternal suture, will separate it from *altilis*, where the labium only slightly surpasses the midlength of the mesosternum and does not approach the mesometasternal suture. Another difference is exhibited by the median head spine, *harleyi* has it reduced to a short, blunt, cylindrical, tubercle less than twice as long as its own diameter, and *altilis* has that spine tapering, elongate, about three times as long as its diameter.

Superficially the dark band across the discoidal area causes *harleyi* to appear quite similar to *bifasciata* Champion. But there the longitudinal pronotal carinae are taller than the height of the paranotum and the median carina joins the elevated collar at a distinct but obtusely angled emargination, while in *harleyi* the carinae are lower than the height of the paranotum, the median carina slopes directly into, or gently and shallowly curves into the elevated collar.

The uniformity of structure and color in the type series is what one might expect from such a limited number of specimen from one island.

Four species of *Teleonemia* have been reported from Trinidad: *prolixa* (Stal), *sacchari* (Fabricius), *scrupulosa* Stal, and *tricolor* (Mayr). From all of these *harleyi* may be recognized by the conspicuous dark bar across the naked (unhaired and unscaled) discoidal area.

A NEW COMBINATION IN THE GENUS STATOR BRIDWELL

(COLEOPTERA: BRUCHIDAE)

A bruchid described as *Bruchus bixae* by Drapiez (1820, Ann. Gen. Sci. Phys. 5:120–121) apparently breeds only in the seeds of annatto, *Bixa orellana* L. (Bixaceae), a dye-producing plant grown in the American tropics. Bridwell (1923, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 13:261) indicated that the relationships of this species were with *Bruchus pruininus* Horn and *B. limbatus* Horn, both of which are now placed in his genus *Stator*. Characters in the hind legs, antennae, pronotum, head, scutellum, and male genitalia are sufficient to place *B. bixae* in *Stator* despite the weak condition of an important character for *Stator*, that of a prominent lateral carina on the pronotum.

The correct combination for *Bruchus bixae* Drapiez, therefore, is *Stator bixae* (Drapiez), **new combination**.

The presently known geographical range of this species includes Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Panama.—JOHN M. KINGSOLVER, *Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agr. Res. Serv., U.S. Department of Agriculture, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560.*