

AN AMERICAN GENUS OF HENESTARINÆ

(Hem., *Myodochidæ*)By **E. Bergroth.**

Of this subfamily only two genera are known, both confined to the palearctic region. The occurrence of a third genus near the antipodes of the New World is thus rather unexpected.

CORIANTIPUS nov. gen.

Corpus sat altum, subcompressum. Caput paullo exsertum, fortiter nutans, pronoto brevius, apice hujus latius, leniter convexum, inter ocellos et oculos strigula denudata subimpressa praeditum, oculis majusculis, stylo brevi e basi lata orbitam versus angustato suffultis, e latere visis ovalibus, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis duplo latius distantibus, tylo apicem versus dilatato, jugis tylo brevioribus, articulo primo antennarum apicem capitis attingente, bucculis retrorsum sensim humilioribus, basin capitis non attingentibus, rostro apicem anguli postici metasterni attingente, articulo primo apicem prosterni paullulum superante, quarto tertio multo brevior. Pronotum fortiter declive, apice arcuato-sinuatum, ante medium linea transversa impressa denudata medio breviter interrupta extus hamato procurva latera non attingente instructum, marginibus lateralibus anticis obtusis, rectis, angulis lateralibus anguste rotundatis, vix prominulis, margine basali recto, convexo-declivi, angulis posticis obtusissimis, marginibus lateralibus posticis rectis, anguste depressis. Scutellum longitudine dimidio latius, lateribus lenissime rotundatum, medio linea longitudinali callosa percurrente instructum, apice anguste truncatum, disco in dimidio basali transversaliter arcuatim gibboso-elevato, gibbere latera attingente, medium disci paullum superante, antice concavo, postice convexo. Mesosternum medio subtumidum, longitudinaliter sulcatum. Metasternum medio rhomboidale, planiusculum, postice inter coxas angulatum et anguste marginatum, margine postico metapleuræ leviter obliquato, orificiis prope marginem anticum positae, præsertim antice et extus calloso-marginatis. Hemelytra abdomine angustiora, corio et clavo impunctatis, margine costali illius subrecto, angulo apicali acuto, margine apicali sutura clavi

breviore, recto, intus leniter sinuato, radio (1) apicem versus obsolescente, fere in medio ramum curvatum marginem apicalem non attingentem intus emittente, cubito percurrente, clavo fere parallelo, vena ejus e basi exeunte, ad marginem externum currente et deinde per duas trientes apicales huic maxime approximata, commissura scutello brevior, membrana venis quinque simplicibus e basi emissis instructa. Abdomen (♀) subtus in parte basali transversim fortiter convexum, mox pone segmentum tertium subito minus convexum, connexivo reflexo, segmentis tribus ultimis ventris feminae medio maxime retractis, vagina ultra medium usque ad apicem segmenti tertii extensa, hoc segmento tectiformiter subcarinato, medio quam segmentis posterioribus sat multo altiore. Pedes simplices, molliter pilosuli, femoribus haud incrassatis, inermibus, posticis apicem abdominis non attingentibus, articulo primo tarsorum posticorum duobus ultimis unitis paullo longiore.

CORIANTIPUS INOPINATUS n. sp.

Subopaculus, dilute testaceus, brevissime erecte albo-puberulus, subtus cum capite superiore lineaque media longitudinali pronoti praeterea adpresse albo-sericeus, capite supra et pronoto ante lineam impressam transversam (lateribus exceptis) nonnihil infuscatis, strigula intraoculari, linea transversa impressa pronoti, hujus angulis lateralibus (margine ipso excepto), clivo anteriore gibberis scutelli, rostro, medio meso- et metasterni basique media ventris nigris, subnitidulis, maculis duabus oblongis approximatis basalibus pronoti hujusque vitta obliqua posteriore usque ad lineam impressam transversam extensa fuscis, clivo posteriore gibberis scutelli, macula antica intralaterali mesopleurarum vittaque intralaterali postice abbreviata metapleurarum ferrugineis, linea a basi tyli capitis usque ad apicem scutelli ducta, orificiis, angulis posticis metasterni ac connexivo albis, segmentis hujus supra et subtus macula oblonga media marginali fusca notatis, clavo et parte plus quam dimidia basali corii subvitreis, venis corii et clavi fusco-nigris,

(1) In conformity with the COMSTOCK-NEEDHAM nomenclature of the venation the outer vein of the corium must be called Radius, the inner vein Cubitus. The median vein (Media) is absent or irregularly developed in the Heteroptera. The anal vein is placed in the clavus, but is often absent. In the Miridae the anal vein is present in some groups and absent in others, but even if absent in the clavus it is always present in the membrane, where it runs from the inner basal angle of the inner cell to very near the inner margin, which it follows more or less closely for some distance, rarely (as in the Indian genus *Sapinnius* DIST.) strongly deviating from the margin and running near the middle of the membrane to near its apex. It is a curious fact that the anal vein of the Mirid membrane has hitherto been overlooked by all hemipterists.

præsertim basin versus hic et illic albedo-interruptis, angulo apicali corii late fusco-ferrugineo, membrana lacteo-hyalina, secundum medium maculis nonnullis fuscis apicem versus densioribus et subconfluentibus ornata, dorso abdominis vitta laterali usque ad basin segmenti penultimi extensa et vitta media per segmenta duo ultima genitaliaque tracta fusco-nigris ornato, ventre latera versus fusco- et ferrugineo-variegato, antennis testaceis, articulo primo extus nigro-lineato, intus macula parva nigra signato, ima basi articularum secundi et tertii fusca, pedibus dilute testaceis, femoribus nigro-variegatis, tibiis basi et apice, articulo tarsorum primo apice atque ultimo toto fuscis, pronoto, scutello (horum linea media excepta) pleurisque fusco-punctatis. Caput longitudine paullo latius, articulo secundo antennarum tertio longiore, quarto tertio subaequilongo, nonnihil incrassato. Pronotum longitudine fere dimidio latius, apice quam basi fere duplo angustius. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paulum superantia. Long. ♀ 4.8 mill.

Argentina (Chaco de Santiago del Estero, Rio Salado).

This pretty little insect has the *facies* of a *Phlegyas* and also reminds of the subfamily Malcinae (with which I unite the Chauliopinæ (1) BREDD.), but its characters place it in the Henestarinæ.

(1) I take the opportunity of mentioning that the South African *Cymus* ? *petiolatus* Germ. appertains to the genus *Chauliops* SCOTT.



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