

LIST OF THE
CYLAPINAE (HEM., MIRIDAE)
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW PHILIPPINE FORMS.

By **E. Bergroth**

In his new system of the Miridae REUTER (1) founded a new subfamily, Bothynotinae, for the palearctic genus *Bothynotus* FIEB. and the south asiatic genus *Dasymenia* POPP., regarding each of these genera as the type of a distinct division of that subfamily. In the same work REUTER placed the genus *Bothriomiris* Kirk, in his subfamily Ambraciinae. In the same year I (2) have shown that *Bothriomiris* has nothing to do with the Ambraciinae, but belongs to the Cylapinae. Consenting in this, REUTER (3) two years later declared the true systematic position of *Bothriomiris* to be in the Cylapinae. This subfamily was divided by REUTER in his first cited work into three divisions: *Fulvidiaria*, *Fulviaria*, and *Cylaparia*. In a paper published almost simultaneously POPPIUS (4) united the *Fulvidiaria* with the *Fulviaria*, but maintained the *Fulviaria* as distinct from the *Cylaparia*, reluctantly however, pointing to the fact that the two divisions pass into each other by a series of genera forming in the structure of the head and antennae gradual and obvious transitional links. VAN DUZEE (5) maintained the *Fulviaria* and *Cylaparia* as distinct tribes, but he (6) based them on characters adapted only to the few north american genera. Finally POPPIUS (7) has shown that the membrane in the genus *Bothriomiris* is densely but very shortly pubescent and that this genus belongs to the Bothynotinae, but that the latter group withal has all essential characters (structure of antennae, pronotum, tibiae, and tarsi) in common with the Cylapinae. He therefore regarded the *Bothynotaria* and *Dasymeniaria* as divisions of the subfamily Cylapinae. With these conclusions I entirely agree, and wish only to add that the division *Fulviaria* in my opinion should be definitely united with the *Cylaparia*, and that I regard the highly abnormal *Hemiophthalmocoris* POPP., about the systematic position of which POPPIUS was not sure, as an aberrant genus of the *Cylaparia*.

(1) Acta Soc. Scient. Fenn., XXXVII, N°. 3 (1910).

(2) Wien. ent. Zeit., XXIX p. 235 and 237

(3) Öfvers. Finsk. Vel. Soc. Förh., LIV, 7, p. 43.

(4) Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, N°. 4 (1909).

(5) Check list Hem. Amer., north of Mex. (1916).

(6) Univ. Calif. Publ., Ent., I, p. 204 (1916).

(7) Arch. f. Naturgesch., 1914, 8, p. 44 45 (1915).

Bothynotus lives on coniferous trees, but the habits of the *Bothriomiraria* are unknown. The *Cylaparia* differ in their *modus vivendi* from all other *Miridae*. The species of *Cylapus* and nearly all of its allies with a vertical head are of sombre colour and live on black fungi attached to fallen trees in moist and shady woods; and HEIDEMANN stated that « when disturbed they run with the greatest agility along the bark and take wing rapidly », but the red and-yellow species of *Vannius* have been found on the withered red leaves of *Musa*. The species of *Fulvius* and its allies with a more or less horizontal head are more sluggish in their movements and are generally found under moist bark, but have also been obtained from dried branches of trees. If these remarkable insects in the tropics are specially sought for in their proper resorts, the number of known species will be greatly increased.

The division *Dasymeniaria* should bear the name *Bothriomiraria* after its oldest genus.

The name *Dashymenia* must according to linguistic rules be written *Dasymenia*. When a root like *das* is united with a word beginning with *h* followed by a vowel, the *h* dissappears (1).

A new generic name had to be proposed in place of *Bakeriella*, which is preoccupied (KIEFFER, Hymenoptera, 1910.)

The sign || denotes a preoccupied name, + a mistakenly used name.

(1) Accordingly the Romans for instance never wrote *Philhipus*, but *Philippus*.

Subfam. CYLAPINAE.

Div. BOTHYNOTARIA.

BOTHYNOTUS

FIEBER, Wien. ent. Mon. VIII, 76 (1864), —

REUTER, Acta Soc. Faun. Fl. Fenn. I, 1, p. 90 (1875);

Bih. Vet. Ak. Handl, III, 1, p. 21 (1875);

Hem. Gymn. Eur., V, 6 (1896). —

SAUNDERS, Hem. Het. Brit. Isl., p. 262 (1892).

Trichymenus REUTER, Not. Sällsk. Faun. Fl. Fenn., XIV, 7 (1874).

Neobothynotus WIRTNER, Ent. News, XXVIII, 33 (1917).

pilosus BOH., Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh., IX, 68 (1852)

[*Phytocoris*]. — KIRSCHBAUM, Jahrb. Ver.

Naturk. Nassau, X, 213 (1855) [*Capsus*]. —

THOMSON, Opusc. ent., IV, 429 (1871) Europa,

[*Capsus*]. — REUT., Acta. Soc. Faun. Fl.

Fenn. I, 1, p. 91 (1875); Hem. Gymn. America bor.

Eur., V, 7, tab. I, fig. 1 a — 1 d et IV,

fig. 1 (1896). — SAUND., Hem. Het. Brit.

Isl., p. 263, tab. XXIV, fig. 4 (1892).

horridus MULS. REY, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon,

IV, 132 (1852) [♀ brachypt,] [*Capsus*].

Fairmairei SIGN., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (1852),

p. 542, tab. XVI, fig. 4 (*Capsus*).

Minki FIEB., Wien ent. Mon., VIII, 77, tab. II.

fig. 7 (1864).

modestus WIRTN., Ent. News, XXVIII, 34

(1917) [*Neobothynotus*].

Div. BOTHRIOMIRARIA.

DASYMENIA

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 3, p. 170 (1910)

[« *Dashymenia* »];

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1911, p. 359 (1912).

† *Capsus* DISTANT, Rhynch. Brit. Ind., II, 468 (1904).

convexicollis POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 3,

p. 171 (1910).

I. Penang.

Croesus DIST., l. c. (*Capsus*.) — POPP., Ann. Soc.

Ent. Belg., 1911, p. 359 (1912).

Burma.

- ? *Darsius* DIST., l. c., 469 (*Capsus*). Burma.
Macgillavryi POPP., Tijdschr. v. Ent., 1913,
 Suppl., p. 142. Java.
 ? *Pegasus* DIST. l. c. (*Capsus*). Ceylon.
Remus DIST., l. c., 468 (*Capsus*). — POPP., Ann.
 Soc. Ent. Belg., 1911, p. 360 (1912), Burma.

DASYMENIELLA

- POPPIUS, Wien. ent. Zeit., XXXIII, 53 (1914) [« *Dashymeniella* »].
tibialis POPP., l. c., 54. Sumatra.

LEPROCAPSUS

- POPPIUS, Wien. ent. Zeit. XXXIII, 55 (1914).
scutellaris POPP., l. c., 56 Sumatra.

BOTHRIOMIRIS

- KIRKALDY, Frans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1902, p. 270 ;
 DISTANT, Rhynch. Brit. Ind., II, 469 (1904) ;
 BERGROTH, Wien. ent. Zeit, XXIX, 235 (1910).
ornatus BERGR., l. c., 236. Borneo.
simulans WALK., Cat. Hem. Het. Brit. Mus., VI,
 125 (1873) [*Capsus*] — DIST., l. c., fig. 302. Burma, Malacca
dissimulans WALK., l. c., 199. Singapore.
marmoratus KIRK., l. c., 271, tab. V, fig. 9
 et VI, fig. 16.
testaceus DIST., l. c., 470, Burma.

BOTHRIOMIRIDIUS

- POPPIUS, Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 44 (1915).
lugubris PXPP., l. c., 46. Formosa.

BAKERIOLA

- BERGROTH. nov. nom.
 || *Bakeriella* POPPIUS, Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 46 (1915).
crassicornis POPP., l. c., 47. I. Philippin.

Div. CYLAPARIA.

CYLAPUS

- SAY, Descr. Het. Hem. N. Am., p. 25 (1832) ;
 Compl. Writ., I, 347 (1859) ;

- REUTER, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, XXII, 76 (1907);
 Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., LV, 18, p. 56 (1913);
 POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 9 (1909);
 Subg. *Peltidocylapus* POPPIUS, l. c., p. 11;
 Subg. *Trichocylapus* POPPIUS, l. c.
Valdadus STÅL, Vet. Ak. Handl., II, 7, p. 56 (1860).
- cerbereus* DIST., Biol. Centr. Am., Hem. Het., I, 244
 (1883) [*Valdasus*]. Panama.
clavicornis POPP., l. c., 13, fig. 4 (sg. *Trichocylapus*). Peru.
crebues DIST., l. c., (*Valdasus*). Panama.
familiaris STÅL, Stett. ent. Zeit., XXIII, 321 (1862)
 [*Valdasus*]. — DIST., l. c., tab. XXIV, fig. 7
 (*Valdasus*). — REUT., Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc.
 Förh., LV, 18, p. 58 (1913). Mexico.
funnebris DIST., l. c., 244, tab. XXIV, fig. 8
 (*Valdasus*). Panama.
marginicollis DIST., l. c., 243 (*Valdasus*). — REUT. l. c. Panama.
migratorius DIST., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI,
 176, tab. XIII, fig. 6 (1913). I. Seychelles.
nobilis POPP., l. c., 14. Venezuela.
nubilus DIST. Biol. Centr. Am., Hem. Het., I, 421
 (1893). Panama.
picatus DIST., l. c., 420, tab. XXXVI, fig. 15. Panama.
politus POPP., l. c., 12. Brasilia austr.
rugosus DIST., l. c., 245, tab. XXIV, fig. 10
 (*Valdasus*; sg. *Peltidocylapus*) Guatemala.
Schoenherri STÅL, Vet. Ak. Handl., II, 7, p. 56
 (1860) [*Valdasus*]. — REUT., l. c., p. 57
 fig. 2, 3, 4. Brasilia.
scutellaris POPP., l. c. (sg. *Peltidocylapus*). Ecuador.
stellatus DIST., l. c., 243 (*Valdasus*). Guatemala.
striatus REUT., Ann. Hofmus. Wien, XXII, 77 (1907). Brasilia, Peru.
stygius DIST., l. c., 245, tab. XXIV, fig. 9 (*Valdasus*). Panama.
tenuicornis SAY, ll. cc., p. 26 et 347. — HEIDE-
 MANN, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., II, 69,
 fig. 4 (1891). America bor.

PHYLLOCYLAPUS

POPPIUS, Ent. Tidskr. XXXIV, 240 (1913).

Lutheri POPP., l. c., 242. Ceylon.

CYLAPOMORPHA

POPPIUS, Wien. ent. Zeit., XXXIII, 124 (1914).

gracilicornis POPP., l. c., 125. I. Philippin.

VANNIUS

- DISTANT, Biol. Cent., Am., Hem. Het., I, 245 (1883);
 POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 173 (1912);
 REUTER, Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., LV, 18, p. 59 (1913).
annulicornis POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII,
 4, p. 14 (1909) et XLI, 3, p. 173 (1912). Madagascar.
brevis POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4,
 p. 15 (1909). Nova Guinea.
crassicornis POPP., l. c., 16. Bolivia.
mahensis DIST., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI,
 176, tab. XIII, fig. 8 (1913). I. Seychelles.
rubrovittatus DIST., Biol. Centr. Am., Hem. Het.,
 I, 246, tab. XXIV, fig. 11 (1883). — Reut.,
 l. c., 60. America centr.

VANNIOPSIS

- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 17 (1909).
rufescens POPP., l. c., fig. 5. Novae Hebridae.

RHINOMIRIDIUS

- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 8 (1909) et
 XLI, 3, p. 172 (1912).
aethiopicus POPP., l. c., 9, fig. 3; l. c. Africa occ.

RHINOMIRIS

- KIRKALDY, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1902, p. 268;
 DISTANT, Rhynch. Brit. Ind., II. 426 (1904).
 || *Psilorhamphus* STÅL, Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh., XXVII, 669 (1870)
Psilorhamphocoris KIRKALDY, Wien. ent. Zeit., XXII, 14 (1903).
albomaculatus STÅL, l. c., 670, tab. VII, fig. 5. —
 POPP., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1910, p. 236. I. Philippin.
camelus POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII,
 4, p. 7 (1909); Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.,
 1910, p. 237. I. Mentawai.
conspersus STÅL, l. c., 669. — POPP., l. c. I. Philippin.
consputus STÅL, l. c., 670. — POPP., l. c. I. Philippin.
intermedius POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII,
 4, p. 8 (1909); Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1910,
 p. 237. Indochina.
vicarius Walk., Cat. Hem. Het. Brit. Mus., VI,
 121 (1873) [*Capsus*]. — KIRK., Trans. Ent.
 Soc. Lond., 1902, p. 269, tab. V, fig. 6 et Burma, Siam,

VI, fig. 14. — DIST., l. c., fig. 273. —
 POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, Sumatra,
 p. 7 (1909); Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1910,
 p. 237. I. Laut.

canescens WALK., l. c. (*Capsus*).

RHINOCYLAPUS

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn. XXXVII, 4, p. 5 (1909).

acutangulus POPP., l. c., 6. Bornes.
simplicicollis POPP., l. c., 5 fig. 2. I. Mentawai.
sumatranus POPP., l. c., 6. Sumatra.

RHINOCYLAPIDIUS

POPPIUS, Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 48 (1915).

velocipedoides POPP., l. c., 49. Formosa.

PROAMBLIA

BERGROTH, Wien. ent. Zeit., XXIX, 236 (1910).

|| *Modigliania* POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 3 (1909).

cunealis POPP., l. c., 4, fig. 1. I. Mentawai.
elongata POPP., l. c., 3. Sumatra.

MYCETOCYLAPUS

POPPIUS, Wien. ent. Zeit., XXXIII, 125 (1914).

major POPP., l. c., 126. I. Philippin.
minor POPP., l. c., 127. I. Philippin.

TRICHOFULVIUS

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 41 (1909).

fasciatus POPP., l. c., 42, fig. 10. Nova Guinea.
zonatus BERGR., *infra*. I. Philippin.

XENOFULVIUS

BERGROTH, *infra*.

firmicornis BERGR., *infra*. I. Philippin.

FULVIDIUS

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 20 (1909).

novemnotatus BERGR., *infra*. I. Philippin.
punctatus POPP., l. c., fig. 6. Burma.

BIRONIELLA.

- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 23 (1909).
metallescens POPP., l. c. Nova Guinea.

PERITROPIS

- UHLER, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., II, 121 (1891);
 REUTER, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVI, 2, p. 66 (1909);
 POPPIUS, Acta cit. XXXVII, 4, p. 24 (1909) et XLI, 3, p. 169 (1912).
Mevius DISTANT, Rhynch. Brit. Ind., II, 453 (1904).
africana POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 170 (1912). Africa or.
annulicornis POPP., Acta cit., XXXVII, 4, p. 26 (1909). Nova Guinea.
crassicornis POPP., Acta cit., XLI, 3, p. 170 (1912). Africa or.
electilis BERGR., *infra*. I. Philippin.
javanica POPP., Acta cit., XXXVII, 4, p. 25 (1909). Java.
Lewisi DIST., l. c., fig. 292 (*Mevius*). Ceylon.
lugubris POPP. l. c., 27. Singapore.
nigripennis BERGR., *infra*. I. Philippin.
Poppiana BERGR., Philipp. Journ. Sc., XIII, 118 (1918). I. Philippin.
pusilla POPP., Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 49 (1915). Formosa.
saldiformis UHL., l. c., 122 (« *saldaeformis* »). — America bor.
 POPP., Acta cit., XXXVII, 4, p. 24 (1909). et centr.
setosicornis BERGR., *infra*. I. Philippin.
similis POPP., l. c., 26. I. Engano.
suturella POPP., Wien. ent. Zeit. XXXIII, 129 (1914). India.

CYLAPOFULVIUS

- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 20 (1909).
griseus POPP., l. c., 22. Nova Guinea.
punctatus POPP., l. c., 21, fig. 7. Nova Guinea.

TERATOFULVIUS

- POPPIUS, Tijdschr. v. Ent., 1913, Suppl., p. 143.
annulicornis POPP., Wien. ent. Zeit., XXXIII, 129 (1914). Sumatra.
metallicus POPP., Tijdschr. v. Ent., 1913, Suppl. p. 145. Java.

EUCHILOFULVIUS

- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 28 (1909).
tibialis POPP., l. c., fig. 8. I. Mentawai.

LEPIDOFULVIUS

POPPIUS, Ent. Tidskr., XXXIV, 243 (1913).

carinatus POPP., l. c., 245.

Ceylon.

MICROFULVIUS

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 168 (1912).

brevicollis POPP., l. c., 169.

Africa or.

FULVIUS

STÅL, Stett. ent. Zeit., XXIII, 322 (1852);

REUTER, Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 135 (1894);

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 29 (1901)

et XLI, 3, p. 166 (1912).

Teratodella REUTER, Bih. Vet. Ak. Handl., III, 1, p. 7 (1875).

Pamerochoris UHLER, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., III, 424 (1877);

Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX, 412 (1878);

PROVANCHER, Pet. Faune Ent. Canada, III, 126 (1887).

Camelocapsus REUTER, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1878, p. C V.

Silanus DISTANT, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) IV, 519 (1909);

Rhynch, Brit. Ind., V, 266 (1910).

albomaculatus DIST., Biol. Centr. Am., Hem.

Hel., I, 282, tab. XXVII, fig. 16 (1884).

Panama.

anthocorides STÅL, l. c. — DIST. l. c., tab. XXIII,

fig. 15. — REUT. Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 149 (1895).

America centr.

atratus DIST., l. c., 282, tab. XXVII, fig. 18.

Guatemala.

bifenestratus POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII,

4, p. 35 (1909).

I. Mentawai.

bimaculatus POPP., l. c., 36.

Nova Guinea.

bisbistillatus STÅL, Vet. Ak. Handl., II, 7, p. 54

(1860) [*Cyllecoris*]. — REUT., l. c., 145.

Reg. neotrop.

Breddini REUT., Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., XLIV,

156 (1902).

Brasilia.

brevicornis REUT., Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 138 (1895) —

POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 168 (1912).

Asia et Africa trop., (imp. :

|| *anthocoroides* REUT., Bih. Vet. Ak. Handl.,

III, 1, p. 8 (1875) [*Teratodella*].

Antillae,
Venezuela.)

brevipilis POPP., Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 51 (1915)

Nova Guinea.

brunneiceps POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII,

4, p. 39 (1909).

Brasilia,
Paraguay.

brunneus PROV., Nat. Canad., IV, 104 (1872)

[*Lygus*]; Pet. Faune Ent. Canada, III, 127

- (1887) [*Pamerocoris*]. — REUT., Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 140, (1895). America bor.
- anthocoroides* UHL., Il. cc., p. 425 et 413 (*Pamerocoris*).
- dimidiatus* POPP., l. c., 33. I. Penang, Formosa.
- discifer* REUT., Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., XLIX, 7, p. 22 (1907). — POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 167 (1912). Africa or., Madagascar.
- dolabratus* DIST., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, 181, tab. XIII, fig. 10 (1913) [*dolabratus*]. I. Seychelles.
- dubius* REUT., Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 147 (1895). Venezuela.
- † *atratus* REUT., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1892, p. 391.
- flavicornis* POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 34 (1909). Sumatra.
- fuscans* DIST., Biol. Centr. Am., Hem. Het., I, 282, tab. XXVII, fig. 17 (1884). America centr.
- imbecillis* SAY, Descr. Het. Hem. N. Am., p. 25 (1832) [*Capsus*]; Compl. Writ., I, 345 (1859). America bor.
- Heidemanni* REUT., Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 142 (1895).
- lunulatus* UHL. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1894, p. 192. — POPP., l. c., 40. I. Grenada.
- Macgillavryi* POPP., Tijdschr. v. Ent., 1913, Suppl., p. 146. Java.
- ? *niger* DIST., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, 182, tab. XIII, fig. 9 (1913). I. Seychelles.
- nigricornis* POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 37 (1909). I. Mentawai et Engano.
- obscuricornis* POPP., Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 52 (1915). I. Philippin.
- pallidus* POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 32, fig. 9 (1909). Nova Guinea.
- peregrinator* KIRK., Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc., II, 120 (1910). I. Hawaii.
- pictus* DIST., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVI, 181 tab. XIII, fig. 11 (1913). I. Seychelles.
- praefectus* DIST., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) IV, 520 (1909); Rhynch. Brit. Ind., V, 267, fig. 143 (1910) [*Silanus*]. Ceylon.
- punctum-album* ROSSI, Fauna Etrusca, II, 247 (1790) [*Cimex*]. Europa austr.
- oxycarenoides* REUT., Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1878, p. CV (*Camelocapsus*); Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 139 (1895).

- ornatulus* JAK., Trud. Rusk. Ent. Obstsch., XII, 140 (1881) [*Amblytylus* ?].
- ♂ † *anthocoroides* REY, Rev. d'Ent., VII, 198 (1888) [*Teratodella*].
- quadrastillatus* STÅL, Vet. Ak. Handl, II, 7, p. 54 (1860) [*Cyllecoris*]. — REUT., Ent. Tidskr. XVI, 144 (1895). Venezuela, Brasilia.
- Simoni* REUT., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1892, p. 391.
- Sauteri* POPP., Arch. f. Nat., 1914, 8, p. 50 (1915). Formosa.
- simillimus* POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 41 (1909). Bolivia.
- stillatipennis* STÅL, l. c. (*Cyllecoris*). Brasilia.
- submaculatus* POPP., l. c., 39. I. Guadeloupe.
- subnitens* POPP., l. c., 34. I. Mentawai, Engano, Nova Guinea.
- tagalicus* POPP., Wien. ent. Zeit., XXXIII, 128 (1914). Formosa, I. Philippin.
- unicolor* POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, 36 (1909) et XLI, 3, p. 167 (1912). Guinea.
- variegatus* POPP., Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XXXVII, 4, p. 38 (1909). Nova Guinea.

RHINOFULVIUS

- REUT., Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., XLIV, 156 (1902) et XLV, 6, p. 1 (1903);
- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 165 (1912).
- albifrons* REUT., Ent. Tidskr., XVI, 151 (1895) [*Fulvius*]; Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., XLV, 6, p. 2 fig. 1 (1903). — Popp., l. c. Arabia.

CERATOFULVIUS

- REUTER, Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., XLIV, 156 (1902).
- clavicornis* REUT., Ent. Tidskr. XVI, 152 (1895) [*Fulvius*]. Autralia

HEMIOPHTHALMOCORIS

- POPPIUS, Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn., XLI, 3, p. 174 (1912).
- lugubris* POPP., l. c., 175, fig. 14. Africa or.

COMMENTS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

The insects mentioned below have all been communicated by Prof. C. F. Baker.

Cylapomorpha gracilicornis POPP.

The strongly thickened first antennal joint is described by POPPIUS as « aussen gerade, innen sehr stark erweitert », but in the single type from Los Baños the antennæ had turned a little round their axis. In the normal position of the antennæ the first joint is, seen from above, pear-shaped, very much thicker near the base than at the apex, and somewhat variable in size; it is also more or less distinctly pedunculate, the basal stalk being sometimes very short, scarcely perceptible, but in other specimens quite conspicuous. The other antennal joints are very long and more slender than in any other insect known to me, the last two joints being not much thicker than a cobweb's thread. All veins of the corium and clavus are distinct, the outer cell of the membrane is about half the length of the inner, and the vein separating the two cells of the membrane is continued beyond the cells. The cuneus is more or less narrowly yellow at the base.

Trichofulvius zonatus n. sp.

Piceo niger, fascia lata leviter obliqua antemediana corii per trientem mediam clavi continuata, macula majuscula subquadrata ad apicem exteriorem corii ante basin cunei striolaque brevi longitudinali ad angulum apicalem interiorem corii albis, membrana infumata, iridescente; antennæ dilute flavæ, articulo primo fusco-nigro (duo ultimi desunt); rostrum fusco-testaceum; pedes flavo-albidi, coxis, trochanteribus ac femoribus fusco-nigris; caput et pronotum parce erecte concoloriter pilosa, scutellum et corium cum clavo densius semierecte longiuscule albido-pilosa. Caput pronoto medio paullo brevius, vertice oculo (♀) triplo latiore, prope basin utrinque mox intra oculos impressione brevi transversa prædito, articulo primo antennarum spatio interoculari (♀) paullo brevior, apicem clypei longius superante, secundo primo circiter triplo longiore et latitudine basali pronoti fere tertia parte longiore, rostro coxas posticas attingente, articulo primo marginem anticum prosterni paullum superante, secundo primo brevior, tertio primo subæque longo, quarto tertio paullo brevior. Pronotum lateribus late levissime, basi late distinctissime sinuatum, callis confluentibus mox pone medium impressione transversa breviuscula com-

muni præditis. Scutellum cum mesoscuto late delecto quam pronotum haud multo brevius, mesoscuto a scutello proprio impressione sat profunda discreto et quam hoc haud multo brevior. Elytra apicem abdominis sat longe superantia, cellula exteriori membranæ perangusta quam interiore multo brevior. Vagina feminae medium ventris superans. Pedes longiusculi et graciliusculi, tibiis linearibus, parce setosis, articulo primo tarsorum secundo subæque longo. Long. ♀ 2.6, incl. tegm. 3.5 mill.

Luzon : Los Baños.

Readily distinguished from *T. fasciatus* POPP. by the longer antennæ, the structure of the rostrum and pronotum, and the different colour-markings.

Xenofulvius nov. gen.

Corpus impunctatum. Caput a supero visum triangulare, nonnihil brevius quam latius, pronoto brevius, apice pronoti latius, a latere visum antrorsum fortius convexo-declive, subæque longum ac basi altum, vertice basi subtiliter marginato, clypeo a fronte vix discreto, oculis majusculis, sed altitudinem totam capitis vix occupantibus, gula brevissima, antennis paullo infra medium orbitæ anterioris oculorum insertis, articulo primo brevi, apicem clypei parum superante, crassiusculo, subclavato, secundo a basi ad apicem sensim sat fortiter incrassato, tertio secundo multo brevior, dimidio ejus apicali quam apice articuli secundi crassior, quarto tertio fere aequè crasso, fusiformi, articulo primo rostri basin capitis fere attingente. Pronotum leviter declive, paullo convexum, basi leviter rotundatum et mesoscutum obtegens, lateribus subrectis, vix sinuatis, immarginatis, collari perangusto, callis vix allevatis, parum distinctis. Scutellum parvum, planiusculum, fere aequè longum ac latum. Elytra apicem abdominis paullulum superantia, corio et clavo venis destitutis, illo extus post medium leviter rotundato-ampliato, hoc magno, commissura scutello duplo longiore, embolio angustissimo, post medium cum corio confluyente, cuneo horizontali, paullo longiore quam latiore, cellula interiore membranæ angusta, exteriori interiore subæque longa, sed angustissima, ægre distinguenda. Vagina feminae medium ventris superans. Pedes breviusculi, femoribus posticis apicem abdominis non attingentibus, tibiis linearibus, haud gracilibus, brevissime puberulis, tarsis sat brevibus, articulo primo posticorum secundo longiore.

At once distinguished from the allied genera, apart from its other characters, by the thick subclavate antennæ which in their structure are very similar to those of many Myodochidae. The length of the rostrum cannot be stated in the carded type.

Xenofulvius firmicornis n. sp.

Oblongo ovatus (♀), opacus, niger, capite fusco, clavo fusco-ochraceo, membrana fumosa, iridescente, vagina feminae obscure testacea; antennae, rostrum pedesque fusco-nigra. Caput pronoto tertia parte angustius, vertice (♀) oculo vix triplo latiore, antennis dimidio corpore paullo longioribus, articulo secundo latitudine capitis longiore sed basi pronoti brevior, articulis duobus ultimis conjunctis secundo subaeque longis, quarto tertio paullo brevior. Pronotum scutello duplo longius. Corium et clavus pilis brevissimis appressis caducis albidis vestita et praeterea parce et breviter semierecte cinereo-pilosula. Long. ♀ 2.7 mm.

Luzon : Benguet, Baguio.

Fulvidius novemnotatus n. sp.

Ellipticus, subnitidus, transversim convexus, niger, angulis basalibus et macula basali media pronoti, macula apicali scutelli, macula corii prope medium suturae clavi, macula apicem clavorum et angulum apicalem anteriorem coriorum communiter occupante maculaque mox ante angulum apicalem anteriorem corii flavis, membrana nigricante, apice pallidior, margine apicali acetabulorum posteriorum et orificiis dilute testaceis, ventre piceo; antennae, rostrum pedesque fusco-picea, articulo primo antennarum, apice femorum, tibiis posterioribus apicem versus tarsisque posterioribus testaceis, coxis et trochanteribus livide testaceis; pronotum (callis exceptis) et corium cum clavo setulis appressis caducis subaureis vestita et dense punctulata, punctura clavi quam illa pronoti et corii fortiore. Caput pronoto tertia parte brevius, vertice (♀) oculo saltem duplo latiore, medio subtiliter sulcato, gula obliqua peristomio fere aequae longa, articulo primo antennarum sat gracili, secundo primo paullulo angustiore et circiter duplo longiore, latitudine basali pronoti quarta parte brevior (art. duo ultimi desunt), articulo primo rostri basin capitis attigente, secundo primo longiore. Pronotum capite plus duplo latius, marginibus lateralibus et basali subrectis, callis magnis, modice convexis, subconfluentibus, solum medio sulco subtili disjunctis, sat longe ultra medium disci retrorsum extensis. Scutellum cum mesoscuto detecto dimidio pronoto distincte longius. Elytra apicem abdominis paullulum superantia, commissura clavi scutello cum mesoscuto tertia parte longiore, cuneo cum corio omnino coalito, cellula exteriori membranae interiori fere aequae longa, sed angustiore. Pleurae transversim subtiliter rugulosae, parte posteriore propleurae punctulata. Vagina feminae medium ventris superans. Coxae anticae longe ultra medium mesosterni extensae, quam femora solum quarta parte breviores; femora

antica præcipue in dimidio basali nonnihil incrassata; tibiæ anticæ apice quam basi paullo latiores, posteriores apicem versus leviter angustatæ. Long. ♀ 3.5 mm.

Luzon : Los Banos.

Easily distinguished from *F. punctatus* POPP. by smaller size, different colour-markings, still larger pronotal calli, much more densely punctured corium, and by the cuneus which is completely fused with the corium, while the fracture is faintly indicated in *punctatus*.

Peritropis Poppiana BERGR.

In the description some words were left out by the printer. On page 119, line 8 and 9, the description should read : epipleura of corium fawn-colored, its exterior margin blackish, finely dotted with ochraceous; membrane fuscous, rather densely dotted with whitish.

This seem to be the commonest of the Philippine species of *Peritropis*. I have now received it from different localities in Luzon and from Mindanao (Butuan and Zamboanga). The head is as long as the pronotum, its anteocular part seen from above distinctly longer than the eyes. The interior cell of the membrane is rounded or obtuse at apex, exterior cell as long as broad. The hind femora are sometimes entirely pale, excepting a dark subapical annulation. The male genital segment is testaceous.

Peritropis nigripennis n. sp.

Late ovalis, nigra, capite (apice fuscescente excepto), callis pronoti medioque prosterni ferrugineis, vittis quinque basalibus pronoti fulvidis, summo apice scutelli et macula minuta angulorum basaliū apicalisque cunei albidis, membrana fumosa, sparsim albido-guttulata, vagina feminae pallescente; supra squamulis seu atomis minutissimis albidis adpersa; antennæ et rostrum fusco-picea; coxæ nigræ, summo apice posteriorum cum trochanteribus dilute testacea (ceteræ partes pedum desunt). Caput pronoto paullo brevius, parte anteoculari a supero visa oculo aequæ longa, vertice oculo duplo latiore, sulco ejus medio angusto sed distinctissimo, usque ad basin clypei extenso, articulis duobis primis antennarum glabris, primo circiter dimidio suo apicem capitis superante, latitudini verticis fere aequæ longo, rostro coxas posticas nonnihil superante. Pronotum capite duplo latius, transversim modice convexum, lateribus subrectis, angulis humeralibus rotundatis, basi parum sinuata, callis sulco tenuissimo separatis, antice collare haud tegan-

tibus, postice usque ad trientem basalem disci extensis. Commissura clavi scutello (sine mesoscuto) aequae longa; cuneus subaeque longus ac latus; cellula interior membranæ apice angulata, exterior parva sed distincta, oblongo-triangularis. Long ♀ 3.5, incl. tegm. 4 mm.

Luzon : Mt. Banahao.

The second joint is lacking in one antenna, and as it in the other is less than one half longer than the first, I suppose its apex is broken off.

Coming nearest to *P. Lewisi* Dist., which is larger, quite differently coloured and, if the description be correct, with only one cell to the membrane.

***Peritropis setosicornis* n. sp.**

Oblongae ovalis, nigra, capite, pronoto, apice scutelli limboque laterali propleuræ ochraceis, capite superne et pronoto ad limbos omnes fusco-irroratis, macula parva basali media pronoti nigra, corio et clavo maculis numerosis minutis ochraceis in series longitudinales plus minusve regulares ordinatis ornatis, cuneo impicto, membrana fumosa, iridescente, immaculata, solum ad apicem cunei anguste hyalina; antennæ et rostrum fulva, illarum articulis duobus ultimis cum summo apice secundi fuscis; coxæ anteriores nigrae, apice cum trochanteribus dilute testaceæ, posticæ cum trochanteribus livide testaceæ; femora nigra, apice anteriorum fusco-tinctæ, apice cum tarsis pallide flavidæ. Caput pronoto distincte longius, parte anteoculari a supero visa oculo sesqui longiore, vertice oculo paullo minus quam duplo latiore, paullo ante basin linea transversa impressa levissime curvata percurrente et medio impressione brevi longitudinali postice impressionem transversam haud attingente instructo, antennis (articulo primo excepto) sat dense suberecte setosis, articulis duobus primis crassiusculis, duobus ultimis gracillimis, primo parte sua minus quam dimidia apicem capitatis superante, secundo primo fere quadruplo longiore et latitudine basali pronoti circiter quarta parte longiore, subparallelo, rostro coxas posticas nonnihil superante. Pronotum capite vix duplo latius, transversim leviter convexum, lateribus rectis, angulis humeralibus rotundatis, basi late levissime sinuata, callis sulco tenui separatis, antice usque ad angulos apicales extensis, collare tegentibus, postice ad trientem basalem disci extensis. Commissura clavi scutello (sine mesoscuto) aequae longa; cuneus distincte longior quam latior; cellula interior membranæ apice acute angulata, exterior oblongo-triangularis. Long. ♂ 3.5, incl. tegm. 4 mm.

Palawan : Puerto Princessa.

By the unspotted membrane agreeing with the Indian *P. suturella* POPP., but quite distinct from it in its other characters.

***Peritropis electilis* n. sp.**

Ovalis. Caput fuscum, supra minute et dilute flavido-irroratum; pronotum fuscum, macula transversa apicali et atomis compluribus pallide flavidis, maculis tribus basalibus parvis ante mesoscutum albis; scutellum fusco-nigrum, ad latera obsolete pallido-notulatum, apice pallide flavido; corium cum clavo cinereum, sparsim fusco-maculatum, lineola arcuata apicali ante cuneum, pallide flavida, embolio fusco, serie macularum parvularum pallide flavidarum notato, cuneo fusco, parce minutissime flavido-atomoso, margine interiore pallide flavido; membrana fumosa, iridescens, guttulis dilute flavidis conspersa; pectus et abdomen fusco-nigra, macula laterali, orificiis margineque angusto postico metasterni albidis; antennae fusco-nigrae, annulo subbasali et angustissimo apicali articuli primi et annulo angusto medio summoque apice secundi albido-flavis (art. duo ultimi desunt); rostrum fusco-testaceum; pedes albidus, annulo dimidii apicalis et apice femorum atque annulis duobus antemedianis et uno postmediano tibiarum fusco-nigris. Caput latius quam longius, pronoto aequae longum, parte anteoculari a supero visa oculo paullo brevior, vertice oculo paullo latiore, in longitudinem breviter sed distincte impresso, articulis duobus primis antennarum subglabris, primo clavato, parte minus quam dimidia apicem capitis superante, secundo primo vix triplo longiore et apici hujus aequae crasso, lineari, latitudine capitis sesqui longiore et latitudine basali pronoti paullo brevior, rostro coxas posticas paullum superante. Pronotum capite minus quam duplo latius, transversim sat fortiter convexum, lateribus rectis, angulis humeralibus vix rotundatis, basi late levissime sinuata, callis subconfluentibus, modo impressione obtusa sat obsoleta separatis, antice productis et partem mediam collaris tegentibus postice usque ad quadrantem basalem disci extensis. Commissura clavi scutello (sine mesoscuto) fere longior; cuneus aequae longus ac latus; cellula interior membranae apice angulata, exterior parvula, breviter triangularis. Long ♂ 2-3, incl. tegm. 2-7 mm.

Luzon: Mt. Maquiling.

Allied to *P. pusilla* POPP.; the head and pronotum are differently shaped and the legs differently coloured.



Bergroth, Ernest Evald. 1920. "List of the Cylapinae (Hem., Miridae) with description of new Philippine forms." *Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique* 60, 67–83.

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