

TINGIDÆ (HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA)

BY

CARL J. DRAKE (Ames, Iowa) (*).

The present paper is based upon a study of a small collection of tingids from the « Parc National Albert », Belgian Congo, Africa. This collection of 22 specimens is represented by 9 genera and 13 species, including three species described herein as new to science.

I am indebted to M. G. FAGEL of the « Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, Bruxelles », for the privilege of studying this interesting collection of lace-bugs. The types of the new species are in the large collection of the above institution. The measurements employed in the descriptions were made with the same micrometer scale, and the magnification is such that 80 units equal one millimeter.

All the localities between [] are without the Park's region.

Subfamily TINGINÆ STÅL, 1874.

Monanthia sjöstedti HORVATH.

Monanthia sjöstedti HORVATH, Kilimandjaro-Meru Expedition, 12(5) : 68. 1910.

One specimen : Tshambi, Sud lac Édouard, 975 m, 11.XI.1936 (L. LIPPENS). Known heretofore from Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

(*) Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A.

Monanthia nodipennis HORVATH.

Monanthia nodipennis HORVATH, Kilimandjaro-Meru Expedition, 12(5) : 68. 1910.

Monanthia burgeoni SCHOUTEDEN, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11 : 26. 1923.

One specimen : lac Édouard, Ouest Rwindi, 15.I.1936 (H. DAMAS). *M. burgeoni* SCHOUTEDEN is here suppressed as a synonym of *M. nodipennis* HORVATH (new synonymy). The type of *nodipennis* was taken in Tanganyika (Kibonoto). Other specimens have also been seen from Kenya (Ngong) and Uganda (Kampala).

Monanthia comes DRAKE.

Monanthia comes DRAKE, Not. Ent. chin., 12 : 2-3. 1928.

One specimen : Biuniu (Ngoma), 1.460 m, 4.VIII.1935 (H. DAMAS). This insect was described from specimens taken in China. In addition to the above records specimens have been examined from India, Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, Senegal, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, West Africa and South Africa.

Cystechila abettii SCHOUTEDEN.

Cystechila abettii SCHOUTEDEN, Rev. Zool. Afr., 6 : 140. 1919.

Cystechila abettii SCHOUTEDEN, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11 : 11. 1923.

Five specimens : Sud lac Édouard, 975-1.000 m, 11.XI.1936 (L. LIPPENS). Other specimens are also at hand from [Kampala (Uganda)], 7.IV.1933 (H. HARGREAVES).

Cochlochila bullita STÅL.

Monanthia (Cochlochila) bullita STÅL, Enum. Hem., 3 : 133-134. 1873.

Tingis globulifera WALKER, Cat. Hem. Het., 6 : 182. 1873.

Monanthia bullita DISTANT, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch, 2 : 144, 1 fig. 1904.

Monanthia mitrata DISTANT, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 14 : 433, 1 fig. 1904.

Monanthia bullita HORVATH, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 7 : 632. 1909.

Monanthia bullita DRAKE and MAA, Quart. Jr. Taiwan Mus., 6(2) : 91. 1953.

One specimen : Sud lac Édouard, 1.000 m, 16.II.1936 (L. LIPPENS). As *C. mitrata* DISTANT is inseparable from *M. bullita* STÅL, the former is here relegated to synonymy (new synonymy). This species is very widely distributed in Africa, India and China.

Gitava ugandana (DRAKE).

Gitava ugandana DRAKE, Iowa State Jr. Sci., 17(1) : 11. 1942.

Gitava ugandana DRAKE, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 61 : 149. 1948.

One specimen : Biuniu (Ngoma), 1.460 m, 8.IV.1935. Originally described from Uganda.

Arushia horvathi DRAKE.

Arushia horvathi DRAKE, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus Hung, 1(1) : 150. 1951.

One specimen : Biuniu (Ngoma), 1.460 m, 8.IV.1935. Original described from Kenya and new to the fauna of Belgian Congo.

Hædus sidus DRAKE and POOR.

Hormisdas sidæ DRAKE and POOR, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 10(2) : 206. 1939.

One specimen : [Uele : Mongo, 450 m], 8.V.1935 (Miss. G. F. DE WITTE). Known heretofore only from Uganda.

Kapiriella denigrata n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

Very elongate, black, shining; elytra fuscous-black with parts of the outer marginal vein between the thick transverse veinlets of costal area testaceous. Antennæ very long, rather slender, dark fuscous, clothed with short, appressed, brownish, pubescent hairs, measurements : I, 25; II, 14; III, 130; IV, 60. Legs dark ferruginous with basal half of dorsal surface of femora and most of upper surface of tibiæ blackish. Head with two short brownish frontal spines; bucculæ black, shining, areolate, closed in front. Antenniferous tubercles short, blunt. Orifices distinct, with long channel. Hypocostal laminæ uniseriate. Body beneath black.

Pronotum strongly convex, closely deeply punctate, without distinct paranota (represented by a slight ridge); median carina very long, slightly less elevated on disc; lateral carinæ present only on hind triangular process, short, very high, not much longer than high, testaceous, punctate, subangulate above; collar distinct, truncate in front, areolate. Elytra (fig. 1) much longer than abdomen, rather narrow; costal area wide, composed or one row of large areolæ, the transverse veinlets unusually thick and black; subcostal area becoming dark brown apically, widest opposite middle of discoidal area, there four cells deep, then narrowed in both directions; discoidal area long, extending beyond middle of elytra, somewhat bow-shaped (see fig. 1), five areolæ deep in widest part; sutural area large, the areolæ as in illustration. Wings not quite as long as elytra, whitish.

Length, 3,75 mm; width, 1,10 mm.

Type (male) : Ngoma, Nord lac Kivu, 1.460 m, 2-5.III.1936 (H. DAMAS).

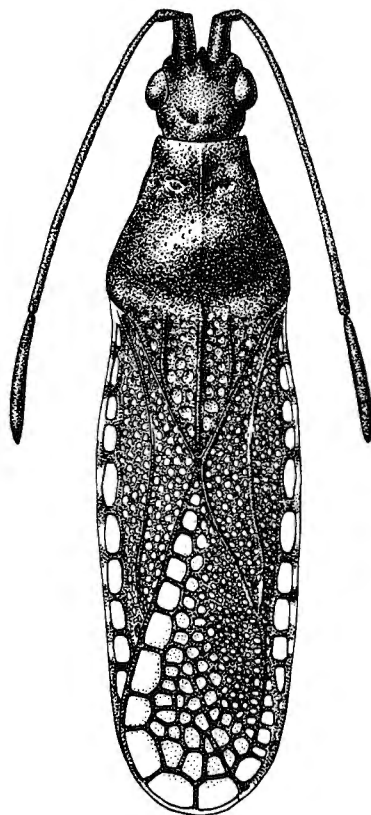


FIG. 1. — *Kapiriella denigrata* n. sp.

The elongate form, singular shape of discoidal area (fig. 1) and short, high lateral carinæ (present only on hind process of pronotum) separate this peculiar insect at once from its congeners. The long antennæ, lateral carinæ and discoidal areas of elytra makes the species somewhat atypical of the genus *Kapiriella* SCHOUTEDEN.

Subfamily SERENTHIINÆ STÅL, 1874.

***Sabestena africana* DRAKE.**

Sabestena africana DRAKE, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 46 : 68, 1 fig. 1944.

Two specimens : Vitshumbi, Sud lac Édouard, 925 m (L. LIPPENS); Kianga près Kamande (lac Édouard), 912 m, 19.XI.1936 (H. DAMAS). These are the first records of the occurrence of this pretty little species in the Belgian Congo. The male (allotype) has the same color, markings and

general aspect as the female, but is a little smaller in size. The parameres are large, sharply curved inward and extend a little behind the apex of the abdomen. The specimen from Kamande is here treated as the allotype. In addition to the type (female) from Nabura (Kenya), one specimen has also been studied, which was captured in a marsh, near a lake, at [Hora Abajata (Ethiopia)], 5,000 feet.

Genus **SERENTHIA** SPINOLA, 1837.

Agramma WESTWOOD, 1840.

Paraserenthia WAGNER, 1940.

Serenthiella WAGNER, 1940.

Wombalia SCHOUTEDEN, 1919.

Type : *Serenthia atricapilla* SPINOLA, 1837.

As the genus *Wombalia* SCHOUTEDEN and *Serenthia* SPINOLA are inseparable, the former is here suppressed and placed in synonymy (new synonymy). In addition the subgenera *Paraserenthia* WAGNER and *Serenthiella* WAGNER are also synonymized with *Serenthia* (new synonymy). The genus *Serenthia* is represented by more than 40 described species, all from the Eastern Hemisphere. The four subgenera as established by WAGNER [Die deutschen *Serenthia*-Arten (Hem. Heterop). Verhandl. des Ver. f. naturw. Heimatforschung zu Hbg., 28 : 1-27, 11 fig., 1940] were erected for a limited fauna and not applicable for the reception of many described from the old world. The species *Wombalia vanderysti* SCHOUTEDEN is here transferred to the genus *Serenthia*.

Serenthia peringueyi DISTANT.

Serenthia peringueyi DISTANT, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 14 : 429. 1904.

One specimen : Ruanda, Kundhuru-ya-Tshuve (entre Gahinga et Sabinyo), 2,600 m (bambous), 15.XI.1934 (Miss. G. F. DE WITTE). This is a new record for the Belgian Congo. The species was described from South Africa.

Serenthia rwindiana n. sp.

Head black, shining, with two short, blunt, porrect, brownish, indistinctly pubescent, measurements : I, 13; II, 11; III, 39; IV, 18. Legs flavotestaceous, smooth. Rostrum extending a little beyond prosternum, brownish. Bucculae fuscous, closed in front. Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely punctate, blackish fuscous with anterior margin of collar and exterior margins of posterior process brownish; median carina visible for almost the entire length of the pronotum; paranota with one cell opposite base of collar. Elytra pale brown, considerably deflected on the sides;

costal area uniseriate, whitish testaceous, the areolæ fairly large; discoidal and sutural areas not clearly differentiated. Wings almost as long as elytra.

Length, 2,25 mm; width, 0,94 mm.

Type (male) : lac Édouard, Est Rwindi, 15.I.1936. Paratype : 1 specimen, same data as type.

Allied to *Lullius major* DISTANT, but separated from it by the smaller size, less convex and almost entirely dark pronotum, the single cell of paranota opposite base of collar and the less deflected sides of elytra.

***Serenthia kivuana* n. sp.**

Head dark reddish fuscous, with two short, decumbent, testaceous, frontal spines and a shorter tubercle-like median spine; bucculæ pale testaceous, areolate, contiguous in front. Antennæ slender, pale testaceous, indistinctly pilose, measurements : I, 18; II, 12; III, 52; IV, 22. Rostrum testaceous with terminal segment dark fuscous, extending between fore coxæ; rostral laminæ pale testaceous. Legs pale testaceous with coxæ reddish fuscous, smooth. Orifice large, with pale rim. Hypocostal laminæ uniseriate.

Pronotum slightly convex, coarsely shallowly punctate, brownish with front part of collar pale testaceous; hind process long, forming an isosceles triangle, areolate, a little paler than disc; median carina represented by a callus on disc, then becoming evanescent posteriorly. Elytra testaceous with some indefinite brownish areas, sometimes also with a large rectangular, dark fuscous spot near middle of subcostal area; costal area broad, composed of one row of very large, transparent areolæ; subcostal area wide, composed of three rows (four in widest part) of areolæ; discoidal area distinct, extending a little beyond middle of elytra, widest near middle, there five or six areolæ deep; sutural area with veinlets considerably embrowned.

Length, 2,50 mm; width, 0,90 mm.

Type (male) : Kivu, lac Magera, 2.000 m, 27.VIII.1935 (H. DAMAS). Paratypes : 1 specimen : Lemera (Kamande), 912 m, 10.XI.1935; and 2 specimens : same data, 915 m (H. DAMAS).

Distinguished from its African allies by color, short callose carina and especially wide costal area with large areolæ.

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