Si *Povilla* est conservé, à cause de la forme spéciale des intercalaires anales, il ne reste donc à envisager les rapports de l'espèce nouvelle qu'avec *Asthenopus*, qui a "pedes debiles, seta media ♀ brevissima vel obsoleta, prothorax transversus", caractères que possède l'espèce nouvelle. EATON renvoie, pour la forme de l'aile (comparativement à celle de *Campsurus*), à la planche I, fig. 3, laquelle représente l'aile antérieur d'une "undescribed species from Texas" (1).

Or, d'après HAGEN (2), cette espèce du Texas, non décrite, serait identique à *Campsurus decoloratus* HAGEN ; EATON a reproduit l'aile inférieure en 1883 (3), mais sans désigner l'espèce.

Cependant, si, comme il est probable, l'aile de cette espèce, donnée comme *type de nervation du genre Asthenopus* par EATON, en 1871, est aussi *celle de l'espèce type du genre* (*Asthenopus curtus*), elle s'éloigne, par la pauvreté de sa réticulation, de celle figurée par ULMER pour *A. albicans* et de celle de mon exemplaire, et *albicans* serait le type d'un genre nouveau.

Ne possédant point d'exemplaire ♂, il m'est impossible de préciser l'ensemble des caractères qui pourraient légitimer la création de ce nouveau genre qui s'impose.

(1) EATON, *Trans. Entom. Soc. London*, 1871, pl .I, fig. 3.
(2) HAGEN, *Stettin. Entom. Zig.*, 1888, p. 229.
(3) EATON, Revis. monogr. pl, v. fig. 8 b.

ON SOME NEOTROPICAL TINGIDÆ (HEM.)

by **E. BERGROTH.**

In this and other forthcoming papers I have mainly accepted STÅL'S terminology and thus use the terms costal membrane and costal area for the areae called respectively costal area and subcostal area by CHAMPION. From the researches of COMSTOCK and NEEDHAM we know that in the Heteroptera (both nymphs and imagines) the Costa as a rule is removed from the exterior margin of the elytra. The costal membrane, therefore, is not homologous with the costal area of numerous other insects and cannot bear the latter name. As to the Subcosta, it is in the Tingidae as in most other Heteroptera fused with the Radius, and there is thus no subcostal area. In the few cases where it is necessary to describe the areolated carina to which PARSHLEY has given the rather unwieldy name " hypohemielytral lamina ", I simply call it the inferior costa (in the subfamily Cantacaderinae it is the inferior radius, as correctly remarked by STAL). For the more or less ampliated and laminate lateral margin of the pronotum I have adopted the very convenient term paranotum now used by all American authors.

I. — *GARGAPHIA IRIDESCENS* CHAMP.

In Argentina (Mendoza) Mr. JENSEN-HAARUP has found some specimens of a *Gargaphia* which agrees so well with CHAMPION'S description and figures of the above mexican species, founded on a single specimen with the two last antennal joints lacking, that I dare not separate it as a distinct species. In the Argentine specimens the second antennal joint is usually black, but in one out of five specimens it is yellow as in the type. The pale yellow third joint is about as long as head and pronotum (including its posterior process) together. The fourth joint is black with yellowish base, and slightly longer than the two first joints combined. The basal joint in the type is said to be about twice as long as the second, in the Argentine specimens it is at least three times longer than the second, which is a little variable in length, but compared with the length of the head the first joint in the Argentine specimens is not longer than CHAMPION'S profile figure shows it to be. The costal membrane is biseriately areolated also in its widest part, but in one specimen it is triseriate in this part, as in the type. The discal area is usually acute at

apex, as in CHAMPION's figure, but in two specimens it is less acute. The legs are coloured as in the type, but the tibiae are often narrowly fuscous at base and apex, and the tarsi are entirely fuscous. Rarely the femora (except apex) are infuscated. We must await the discovery of more and complete specimens of the mexican species before the determination can be considered definite.

Should the Argentine species prove to be the same, which is highly probable, the species is apparently dispersed throughout Central America and along the Andes to Argentina. I know an other Hemipteron, the Pentatomid *Phacidium euchlorum* BREDD., with the same distribution.

It was described from Costa Rica, but I have received several specimens of it from Argentina (Chaco de Santiago del Estero, Rio Salado).

GIBSON has recorded and briefly redescribed *G. iridescens* from the southwestern United States, but as he says that it has the costal membrane triseriately areolated and that it possibly will prove to be a synonyme of *G. opacula* UHL., he has probably had an other species before him. In *G. iridescens*, as described and figured by CHAMPION, much the greatest part of the costal membrane is biseriate, and it has certainly nothing to do with *opacula*, which I know.

II. — *TELEONEMIA JENSENI* n. sp.

Glabrous, opaque, black, bucculae, lateral margins and spines of head, apical hood, carinae, paranota and posterior process of pronotum, and elytra fusco-testaceous, costal membrane and apical part of sutural area hyaline with the reticulation mostly fuscous, pale flavous only in the postero-interior half of the costal membrane, two or three small spots in basal half of discal area, a larger apical spot of the same area, an oblong spot near middle of costal area, a rather broad antemedian fascia of costal membrane opposite the spot of the costal area, sutural area from base to beyond middle, and an oblique, outwardly widening fascia running from the middle of the sutural area to the rounded postero-exterior angle of the costal membrane fuscous-black, the blackish markings forming together, when the elytra are closed, an X ; first two antennal joints dark fuscous, third joint brownish testaceous (fourth missing) ; legs brown, apex of femora and the tibiae paler, but apex of tibiae dark fuscous (tarsi lacking). Head as broad as apex of pronotum, frontal spine short, acute, directed slightly upwards, first joint of antennae nearly twice the length of second, third somewhat longer than greatest width of pronotum. Pronotum with an anteriorly angularly produced apical hood which is equal in length to half the pronotum (excluding the

posterior process) and, seen in profile, is convex, the discal carinae uniseriately areolated, the median one percurrent, at the greatest convexity of the disc seen in profile but slightly higher than the apical hood and with a distinct sinuosity behind the hood, the outer carinae in their posterior half sinuately incurved, converging at apex and ending at the sides of the hood, the disc closely punctulate, areolated in the posterior process, paranota reflexed, anteriorly uniseriately areolated, then widening, forming a rounded biseriate lobe round the humeral angles, the areoles of the lobe larger than those of the anterior portion. Elytra with the outer margin sigmoid (even more so than in *F. pilicornis* CHAMP.), discal area with the non-impressed areolae of the same moderate size as those of the pronotal posterior process and of the costal area, which is biseriate, only in the apical portion uniseriate, sutural area with considerably larger areolae, costal membrane biseriate with the areolae still larger than those of the sutural area, tri- or quadriseriate (but not broader) only in the subapical dark fascia, where the areolae (as in the antemedian dark fascia) are smaller. Length 3.5 mm., incl. tegm. 4.3 mm.

Argentina (Mendoza, JENSEN-HAARUP):

An aberrant species, differing from all others by the posteriorly lobate paranota and the large areolae of the costal membrane.

III. — *EURYPHARSA QUADRIFENESTRATA* BERGR.

Head as broad as apex of pronotum, first antennal joint a little longer than second, third distinctly longer than pronotum including its posterior process, fourth somewhat longer than the two first united. Pronotum (exclusive of the posterior process) much broader than long, paranota exteriorly rounded, their small areolae quadriseriate in the middle. Costal area uniseriate.

All areolae of the costal membrane small.

The above characters should be added to my short description of this species.

IV. — *EURYPHARSA CHAMPIONI* n. sp.

Brown, posterior part of pronotal process and the discal and sutural areae of the elytra greyish, with or without small brown spots, costal membrane hyaline, usually slightly tinged with luteous, with two percurrent outwardly widening fuscous fasciae and two small fuscous spots at the outer margin, one of the fasciae antemedian, directed from the interior margin of the membrane obliquely forward, the other fascia

anteapical, almost transverse or directed slightly backwards, the anterior spot placed between the base and the anterior fascia, the posterior spot between the two fasciae. Head slightly narrower than apex of pronotum, first joint of antennae not quite twice the length of second, third as long as pronotum including the posterior process, fourth equal in length to the two first united. Pronotum without the basal process a little broader than long, the apical angles shortly porrect, apical hood rather narrow, angularly projecting over base of head, posteriorly reaching middle of disc (without the process), median keel abbreviated behind somewhat before the rather blunt apex of the pronotal process, the outer keels apically a little converging, reaching the posterior sides of the apical hood, disc with very small punctiform areolae, the areolae of the hood and basal process larger, paranota reflexed, uniseriately areolated, straight from apex to about middle, then a little rounded. Elytra with the discal area very finely reticulated, the sutural area more widely so and with the inmost row of cells (along the free margin behind the covered clavus) composed of larger tetragonal meshes, costal area minutely uniseriate, costal membrane with the areolae medium-sized, considerably larger than those of the sutural area and uniform, except near the inner base where they usually are smaller, the exterior margin behind the basal third almost straight or slightly subsinuate, the apical margin broadly rounded. Length (incl. tegm.) 4.5 — 5.5 mm., width 3 — 3.7 mm.

Brazil (Minas Geraes).

Of the same build as *E. fenestrata* CHAMP., but with longer third antennal joint, uniseriate paranota and costal area, and somewhat narrower and differently coloured costal membrane, which has a more rounded postero-exterior angle and apical margin, and in which there are no clusters of very large cells.

Synonymical notes

The genus *Solenostoma* SIGN., the name of which is preoccupied (RAFINESQUE, Pisces, 1815), must take the name *Coleopterodes* PHIL.

In 1916, OSBORN and DRAKE described the new genus *Fenestrella*. Both in this corrupted form and in the correct form *Fenestella* this name has previously been used for several genera in Zoology. For the Tingid genus I propose the new name **Drakella.**

NOUVELLE CONTRIBUTION A L'ÉTUDE DES *PSYCHODIDÆ* (DIPTERA) ET DESCRIPTION DE DIX ESPÈCES NOUVELLES D'EUROPE

par **A. TONNOIR.**

PRÉFACE

Les espèces étudiées ici appartiennent, en majeure partie, aux collections du Musée de Vienne. M. le Dr ZERNY a bien voulu me les confier pour en faire une revision complète. Cette collection de Psychodides est excessivement intéressante ; elle renferme d'abord un matériel assez riche, et surtout un nombre important de paratypes d'EATON et même des types de MEIGEN, comme ce *Telmatoscopus tristis* que l'on considérait, jusqu'à ce jour, comme une espèce douteuse.

Je dois aussi au Dr SJÖSTEDT communication du type de *T. albomaculatus* de WAHLGREN, et à MM. BEZZI, DE MEIJERE et SÉGUY, l'envoi de nombreux exemplaires provenant d'Italie, de Hollande et de France.

A tous, j'adresse l'expression de ma reconnaissance pour l'aide qu'ils m'ont procurée en me mettant à même d'approfondir davantage l'étude de ces intéressants Diptères.

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I. — LA NERVATION DES *PSYCHODIDÆ*

Observation importante. — Depuis que j'ai eu l'occasion d'étudier de plus près le genre *Nemopalpus* (2), j'ai pu me convaincre que l'interprétation de la nervation des *Psychodidae* donnée, jusqu'à présent, par les auteurs et par moi-même n'était pas exacte et qu'il fallait se ranger à l'opinion émise récemment par le Dr TILLYARD dans son Panorpoid complex : M a conservé ses quatre branches primitives, tandis que CU n'a qu'une seule branche et que A est réduite à un minime tronçon tout à la base de l'aile (3).

(1) TONNOIR. Synopsis des espèces européennes du genre *Psychoda* (*Ann. Soc. Ent Belg.*, Tome LXII, 22 avril 1922, pp. 49-88, 16 fig.). — Revision critique du genre *Nemopalpus* (*ibid.*, Tome LXII, 15 août 1922, pp. 125-136, 12 fig.).

(2) TONNOIR, *Ann. Soc. Entom. Belg.*, LXII, 1922, p. 125.

(3) TILLYARD, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.*, XLIV, 1919, p. 616.