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SOME TINGIDS FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO  
(HEMIPTERA : TINGIDAE).

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Through the cooperation and kindness of M. A. COLLART, Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, I have had the privilege of studying a small collection of lace bugs, family *Tingidæ*, from the Belgian Congo, Africa. This collection of 32 specimens is represented by 8 genera and 11 species. These numbers include one genus and three species described herein as new to science. In the description the measurements are all to the same scale and magnification, 80 units being the equivalent to one millimeter. The types of the new species are deposited in the Museum of the above institution. The type of *Mummius denigratus*, n. sp. was figured by Mr. ARTHUR SMITH of the British Museum (Natural History).

Subfamily *CANTACADERINAE* STÅL, 1874.

*Cantacader tenuipes* STÅL.

*Cantacader tenuipes* STÅL, 1865, Hem. Afr., 3: 26.

*Cantacader tenuipes* STÅL, 1873, Enum. Hem., 3: 116.

*Cantacader tenuipes* DISTANT, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2: 238.

Two specimens : Libenge, Mission Mawuya, Oct., 15, 1947. This species is fairly common and widely distributed in Africa.

Subfamily *TINGINAE* STÅL, 1874.

**Tingis (Tropidocheila) maynéi** SCHOUREDEN.

*Tropidocheila maynéi* SCHOUREDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 6: 24-25.

One specimen: Faradje, Gaduma Mala, March 12, 1930. This specimen agrees with the type in Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren. It is not very typical of the genus *Tingis* FABRICIUS, but should remain in the subgenus *Tropidocheila* FIEBER until more specimens are available for study.

**Tingis (Tropidocheila) blukwana** n. sp.

Head black-fuscous, with five brown or testaceous spines; hind pair longest, appressed; median spine quite short. Rostrum extending a little beyond apex of channel; laminae rather widely separated, open behind. Bucculae brownish, closed in front. Antennae shortly pilose, brown with last segment largely black, measurements — I, 11; II, 11; III, 91; IV, 40. Orifice present. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Legs moderately long, with short hairs, brownish with femora somewhat darker.

Entire dorsal surface moderately clothed with pale, decumbent, pubescent hairs with tips mostly curled. Pronotum brownish fuscous with collar, paranta and hind triangular process more testaceous, closely coarsely and somewhat rugulose punctate, areolate behind; tricarinate; median carinae slightly thicker and slightly more elevated than lateral, with areolae fairly distinct in front, the lateral carinae parallel; paranota long, narrow, erect, pale testaceous, composed of one row of very small areolae. Elytra testaceous with some indefinite brownish or fuscous patches; costal area composed of one row of large areolae, with two or three extra cells in widest part, with two or three transverse veinlets near the middle infuscate, the areolae clear; subcostal area wide, mostly triseriate in widest part; discoidal area extending beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, widest behind middle, there four cells deep.

Length, 3.25 mm; width, 1.25 mm.

Type (male). — Blukwa, July 1, 1929, Mr. A. COLLART.

Size, color and general appearance are very similar to *T. maynéi* SCHOUTEDEN but readily separated from it by the dorsal clothing of pale golden pubescence with curled tips. This species as well as *T. maynéi* are somewhat atypical of the genus *Tingis* FABRICIUS subgenus *Tropidocheila* FIEBER, but it seems best to leave them here for the present. The genus *Tingis* needs to be studied and revised from a world-point-of-view.

### *Cochlochila kilimensis* HORVATH.

*Cochlochila kilimensis* HORVATH, 1910, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exp. Hem., 12(5) : 67-68.

One specimen. This species is widely distributed in tropical Africa.

### *Compseuta ornatella* (STÅL).

*Tropidocheila ornatella* STÅL, 1885, Ofv. Vet.-Ak. Forh., p. 37.

*Monanthia (Physatochila) ornatella* STÅL, 1865, Hem. Afr., 3 : 28.

*Monanthia (Compseuta) ornatella* STÅL, 1873, Enum. Hem., 3 : 133.

*Monanthia ornatella* DISTANT, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2 : 242.

*Compseuta nigristernum* HORVATH, 1910, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exp., Hem., 12(5) : 69-70.

*Compseuta ornatella* DRAKE, 1948, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 50(8) : 198.

Three specimens, Faradje, Male, April 12, 1930, collected by M. A. COLLART. This species is often confused with other species in collections. DISTANT (1902, p. 242, pl. XV, fig. 9) has published a fine illustration of the type.

### *Compseuta picta* SCHOUTEDEN.

*Compseuta picta* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 6 : 27.

Three specimens: Faradje, Sesenge, March 19, 1930; A. COLLART; District Bangala, Kutu, June 21, 1935, G. SETTEMBRINO; Lubutu, Kirundu, Sept. 2-4, 1929, A. COLLART. This species is recorded in the literature only from the Belgian Congo.

### *Phyllontocheila dilatata* (GUÉRIN).

*Tingis dilatata* GUÉRIN, 1831, Mag. Zool., 1(2) : 8.

*Phyllontocheila dilatata* HORVATH, 1911, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 9 : 331.

Six specimens Lubutu, Sept.-Oct., 1929, collected by A. COLLART. This large tingid is widely distributed in Africa.

### *Phyllontocheila alberti* SCHOUTEDEN.

*Phyllontocheila alberti* SCHOUTEDEN, 1916, Rev. Zool. Afr., 4(3) : 275-276.

*Phyllontocheila (Kitoko) alberti* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 6 : 15.

Three specimens, Lubutu, Kirundu, Sept. 2-4, 1929, A. COLLART. This species is one of the largest and prettiest members of the genus described from Africa. In a paper in press elsewhere, DRAKE and GOMES-MENOR have described a new subspecies of this species as *P. alberti tricarinata* from Spanish Guinea (Africa) and one specimen (paratype) from the Belgian Congo (Likimi, Oct. 3, 1927, A. COLLART). The presence of lateral carinae (sometimes only partly developed) in a few specimens (taken with typical form) makes it necessary to question the validity of the subgenus *Kitoko* SCHOUTEDEN (Rev. Zool. Afr., 1923), which was founded largely upon the absence of lateral carinae, or unicarinate paranota. The status of the subgenera of the genus *Phyllontocheila* FIEBEN will be discussed in a subsequent paper, also closely allied genera.

### *Phyllontocheila ghesquièrei* SCHOUTEDEN.

*Phyllontocheila ghesquièrei* SCHOUTEDEN, 1923, Rev. Zool. Afr., 11 : 18-19.

One specimen : Libenge, vallée Liki-Bembe, Bavula, Feb. 28, 1948, s. esobe, collected by R. CREMER and M. NEUMAN.

### *Mummius corniger* HORVATH.

*Mummius corniger* HORVATH, 1910, Kilimandjaro-Meru Exp., 12(5) : 65-66.

The following notes are based upon the type (female), Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro, in Naturhistorisk Riksmuseets, Stockholm.

Head black, slightly convex, armed with five long, stout, blunt spines, the hind pair appressed, the others subporrect. Antennae moderately long, moderately stout, dark fuscous, with short golden pubescence, measurements— I, 20; II, 18; III, 110; IV, 42. Rostrum reaching slightly beyond mesosternum; laminae uniseriate, ends not meeting behind. Orifice distinct. Bucculae closed in front. Legs moderately long, blackish fuscous. Hood rather small, inflated, broad at crest just in front of posterior side, there with a short, stout, blunt projection on top (one each side), sloping anteriorly, very little produced anteriorly in front. Paranota moderately wide, suberect, widest between humeri and calli, there mostly five cells deep, with outer margin undulate. Elytra broad, with outer margins undulate; costal area wide, largely five areolae deep (four or six cells in a few places), the cells not of a uniform size or arranged in regular rows; subcostal area wide, composed of six rows of smaller areolae; discoidal area large, extending beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, widest considerably beyond the middle, there around nine cells deep, the areolae about the same size as in subcostal and basal part of sutural area.

Another species described below, *M. denigratus* DRAKE from Belgian Congo, is smaller, much darker in color, with larger hood, much narrower paranota, thicker carinae with the lateral pair terminating a little sooner anteriorly and narrower costal area.

### *Mummius denigratus* n. sp.

(Fig. 1.)

Black with some brownish markings on costal area, hood and paranota, sparsely clothed with short golden pubescence,

the pubescent hairs on lower part of hood and on pronotum adjacent to hood and sides in front of humeri much longer and whitish. Head black, armed with five long stout spines; hind pair testaceous, appressed, reaching anteriorly to the front margin of the eyes; median spine dark fuscous, upright; front pair porrect, brownish. Rostrum fuscous, extending a

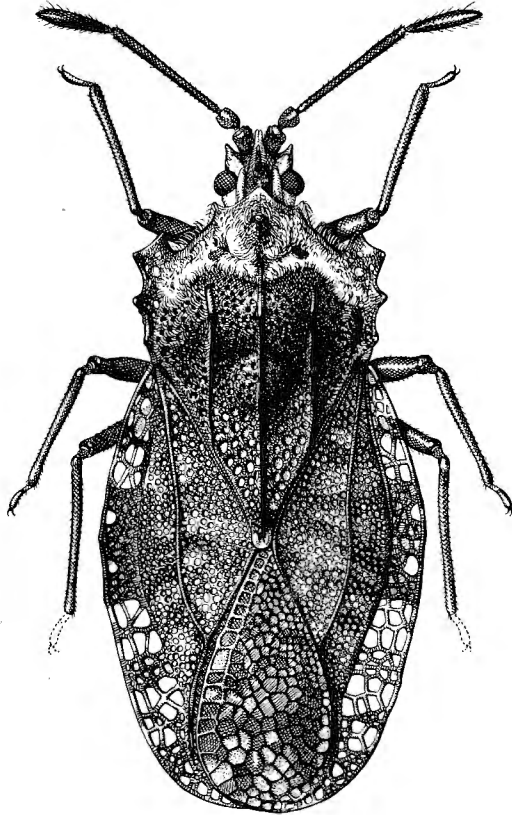


Fig. 1. — *Mummius denigratus* DRAKE n. sp. (type) ( $\times 18$  env.).

little beyond mesosternum; laminae low, brownish, open behind, widely separated, more widely separated and cordate on metasternum; channel between laminae concave on mesosternum, flat on metasternum. Orifice with long channel. Antennae rather

short, moderately stout, dark ferruginofuscous, sparsely clothed with short golden pubescence, measurements— I, 18; II, 14; III, 84; IV, 23. Legs dark ferruginous, with golden pubescence.

Pronotum large, black, moderately convex, coarsely deeply punctate, areolate behind, tricarinate, each carina composed of one row of moderately large areolae, and a little more elevated on disc; lateral carinae parallel and terminating anteriorly on anterior part of disc. Hood moderately large, lower and slightly produced in front, highest just in front of posterior end, there with only slight indications of horns on crest. Paranota slightly reflexed, very narrow in front, wider behind and with lateral angles as may be noted in figure. Elytra broad, with outer margin not undulate, jointly rounded behind (sutural areas overlapping); costal area rather wide, with areolae irregular in size and arrangement, with veinlets of clear cells mostly brownish; subcostal area very wide, mostly six cells deep; discoidal area widest opposite apex of hind pronotal process, there about ten cells deep, angulate behind. See figure 1 for shape of elytral areas, paranota and other structures, also paler brownish marks on elytra.

Length, 5.10 mm; with, 2.40 mm.

Type (female). — Congo Belge, Parc National de l'Upemba, Dipidi (1,700 meters), April 22, 1947. Male unknown.

This is the second species described in the genus *Mummius* HORVATH. It differs from *M. bicorniger* HORVATH from Kenya by the smaller size, darker color, longer hood without crested horns, narrower paranota (about half as wide), narrower costal area (about half as wide), and the thicker, higher and uniseriate pronotal carinae. In *M. bicorniger*, the outer margin of the elytra is distinctly undulate.

### *Hædus sideus* DRAKE and POOR.

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

Five specimens: Stanleyville, May 19, 1929. In an article in press elsewhere, the author has synonymized the genus *Hormisdas* DISTANT (1910) with *Hædus* DISTANT (1902), the latter having priority.

*Kapriella leplaei* SCHOUTEDEN.

*Kapriella leplaei* SCHOUTEDEN, 1919, Rev. Zool. Afr., 6: 139.

*Kapriella leplaei* SCHOUTEDEN, Rev. Zool. Afr., 1923, 11: 26.

*Lembella polita* DRAKE, 1948, Zool. Med., 30(4): 76.

One specimen: Faradje, Gaduma-Mala, March 12, 1930.

*Congochila* n. gen.

Head short, with two frontal spines; eyes small. Antennae long, very slender, indistinctly pilose, with short hairs on last segment; segments I and II short, a little incrassate; III very slender, longest; IV, moderately long, very little enlarged apically; antenniferous tubercles very short, bluntly rounded at apex. Bucculae short, broad, areolae, with ends widely separated in front. Orifice not visible. Rostrum long; laminae foliaceous, not meeting behind. Hypocostal laminae rather wide. Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; hind process very long, inflated, areolate, cyst-like; median carina with part between hood and hind pronotal cyst very high, then continued posteriorly as a rather low ridge on top of cyst to apex of hind pronotal projection, with the upper edge slowly roundly-arched; lateral carinae rather low, foliaceous, long, extending from near collar to hind margin of triangular part of pronotum, concave within; paranota wide, moderately long, reflexed obliquely upright, with dorsal surface longitudinally concave; hood very large, strongly inflated behind, narrowed on apical three-fifths, projecting in front of head, thus concealing head, posteriorly covering most of pronotal disc. Elytra wider and longer than the abdomen, gradually widened from base to beyond the middle, divided into the usual areas, with apices separated, with the vein separating discoidal and subcostal elevated so as to form a raised basal area, which extend to middle of elytra. All lacy surfaces widely reticulated, with fairly large areolae, each areolae beset with many, very small, upright, brownish spinulae.

Type of genus, *Congochila congoana* n. sp.

Allied to the genus *Aconchus* HORVATH, but readily separated from it by the long lateral carinae and spinulate dorsal surface



of areolase (*Aconchus* is without lateral carinae and cellular spinulae); from *Dulinius* DISTANT by the long lateral carinae, inflated hind process of pronotum and cellular spinulae). *Dulinius* has short high lateral carinae, elytra abruptly widened near base, posterior pronotal process not inflated, and areolae without spinulae.

### *Congochila congoana* n. sp.

Moderately large, testaceous with head and pronotum fuscous-brown; most of hood, upper part of tumid elevation of apical process of pronotum and some marks on paranota and elytra fuscous; areolae large, mostly hyaline, beset with many brownish spinulae each spinula placed on a tiny brownish spot. Bucculae fuscous-brown, areolate, entirely open in front. Rostrum testaceous, with tip blackish, extending to middle of metasternum. Antennae moderately long, very slender, measurements— I, 8; II, 6; III, 98; IV, 50. Hypocostal laminae whitish, moderately wide, without distinct cells. Body beneath fuscous. Legs testaceous, the femora more brownish and a little swollen on basal part, then slightly tapering apically.

Hood large, strongly inflated, extending anteriorly considerably in front of head and posteriorly almost to middle of pronotal disc, very broad behind, strongly declivent and strongly narrowed in front, longer than high (87:70), practically as high behind as broad, concealing head from dorsal aspect; sides of hood, median carina and inflated hind process of pronotum clothed with numerous, fine, pale hairs; median carina high, not as high as hood, short and high between hood and inflated pronotal process, extending posteriorly on top hind process. Paranota broad, a little reflexed, composed of one row of very wide areolae. Elytra much longer and wider than abdomen, widened from the base to middle, with apices a little separated, composed of large areolae, with the boundary between subcostal and sutural areas elevated so as to form an inflated tectiform area; costal area moderately wide, uniseriate, with one extra large areolae in widest part; subcostal area composed of one row areolae in widest part; subcostal area composed of one row of large areolae; discoidal area narrow, extending to middle of elytra, composed of two large cells, the apical one shorter; sutural area slightly overlapping.

Length, 3.40 mm; width, 1.75 (widest part of elytra).

Type (male) Libenge, Savane, Liki-Bembe; Feb. 26, 1948, R. CREMER and M. NEUMAN; *allotype* (female), Libenge, Liki-Bembe, Bavula, Feb. 28, 1948, s. esobe, R. CREMER and M. NEUMAN. Paratypes: 3 specimens, one taken with type and two with allotype.

Separated from species of related genera by generic structures and many spinulae in the areolae.

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