

Institut royal des Sciences
naturelles de Belgique

BULLETIN

Tome XXXI, n° 85
Bruxelles, décembre 1955.

Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut
voor Natuurwetenschappen

MEDEDELINGEN

Deel XXXI, n° 85
Brussel, December 1955.

NEW TINGIDÆ (HEMIPTERA)
FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO,

by Carl J. DRAKE (Ames, Iowa, U. S. A.).

While studying Hemiptera in the Collection of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique during the past summer (1955), I came across three species of lacebugs hitherto not listed in the fauna of the Belgian Congo, Africa, including two species described below as new to science.

The types of the new species have been returned to the Museum of the above Institution. I desire to express my appreciation to M. A. COLLART for his fine cooperation and for permitting me to study Tingidæ and other Hemiptera in the large collection of their Museum. The type of *Cysteochilda cremeri* n. sp. was figured by Mr. Arthur SMITH of the British Museum (Natural History).

Agramma striola (DRAKE).

Serenthia striola DRAKE, 1951, Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung. (1) : 168-169.

One specimen, Rumonge, Urundi, altitude 790 meters, V-1948, F. FRANÇOIS. Heretofore known only from the type series, collected in Abyssinia (Kavacas).

As the generic name *Agramma* was truly validated by STEPHENS (1929) (attributed by him to WESTWOOD, but should be accredited to STEPHENS), *Agramma* STEPHENS thus has

priority by eight years over *Serenthia* SPINOLA (1837). And as only *Tingis læta* FALLÉN (1807) was included in the genus by STEPHENS, *Agramma* is a monobasic genus and *læta* (FALLÉN) the type by monotypy. *S. striola* DRAKE is here transferred to *Agramma* (new combination). Likewise, all other species of the genus should be so transferred, and the genus *Serenthia* relegated to synonymy.

Cysteochila cremeri n. sp. (Fig. 1).

Short, moderately slender, nearly parallel-sided, brownish testaceous with some veinlets dark fuscous; head dark fuscous; anterior spines short, dark fuscous, the hind pair longer, appressed, curved inward, whitish testaceous. Eyes very large, deep black. Rostrum moderately long, reaching to middle of metasternum, brownish testaceous with apex black; laminae quite low, uniseriate, widely separated, parallel on mesosternum, more widely separated and cordate on metasternum. Antennae moderately long, smooth, brownish testaceous, with first two segments and apical half of fourth blackish, measurements : I, 9; II, 8; III, 76; IV, 26. Legs slender, with femora moderately incrassate, the dorsal surface of middle femora sometimes slightly fuscous. Orifice distinct. Body beneath dark brown.

Pronotum rather strongly transversely convex across humeri, coarsely punctate, fuscous; median carina moderately elevated, composed of one row of areolæ; lateral carinae visible on posterior process, nearly as high as median, there uniseriate, concealed on disc by reflexed paranota; collar raised, feebly produced in front, slightly more elevated at middle so as to form a very small hood. Paranota large, inflated, somewhat bowl-shaped, with exterior margin just covering median carina but not touching pronotal surface (see figure). Posterior pronotal projection areolate.

Elytra parallel-sided, slightly constricted between middle and apex, not wider than pronotum across humeral angles; costal area rather narrow, composed of one row of small areolæ which are clear and rectangular in shape; subcostal area wider, biseriate, the areolæ rounded; discoidal area extending a little beyond middle of elytra, acutely angulate at both base and apex, widest at middle, there four cells deep; sutural area with areolæ a little larger in apical part.

Length, 2.30 mm; width, 0.80 mm.

Type (male). — Libenge, Congo belge, taken Jan. 13, 1948
by R. CREMER and M. NEUMAN.

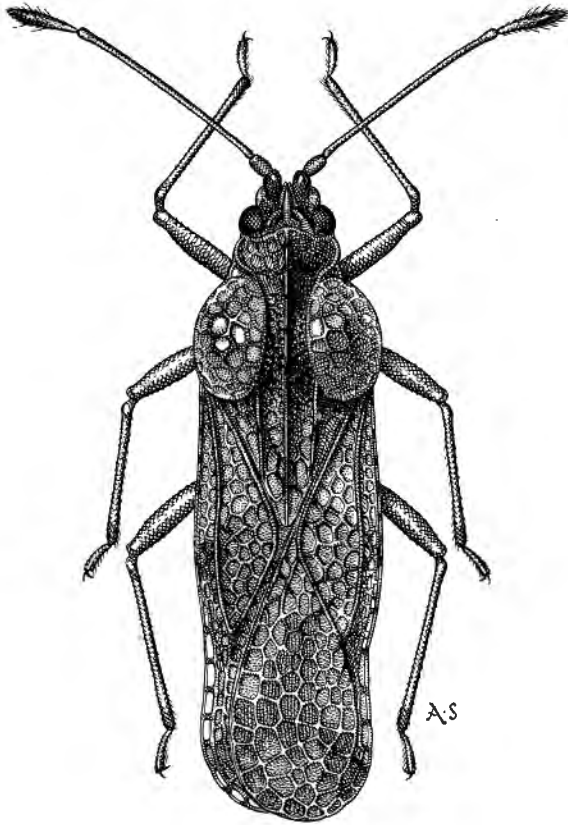


Fig. 1. — *Cystochila cremeri* n. sp. ($\times 37$ env.).

Allied to *C. endica* DRAKE from Uganda (Kampala), but easily separated from it by its shorter size, more inflated paranota with exterior edge not resting on pronotal surface and darker hood and paranota. In *endica*, the hood, front part of paranota and costal area are largely whitish testaceous; cephalic spines longer, testaceous; rostrum shorter not quite reaching to metasternum; and body beneath black-fuscous.

Ammianus kassianoffi n. sp.

Large, prominently marked with blackish fuscous. Head dark fuscous, armed with five extremely long, slender, suberect, testaceous or brownish spines; bucculæ contiguous in front, brownish testaceous, areolate. Antennæ with first two segments short, brownish testaceous, the last two segments missing; antenniferous tubercles long, slender, spinelike, divergent, shorter than first antennal segment, brownish fuscous; eyes small, black. Rostrum brownish, reaching to middle of mesosternum; laminae broad, composed of one row of large areolæ, subparallel, open behind. Orifice dark brown, with upright channel. Hypocostal laminae dark fuscous, uniseriate. Body beneath blackish fuscous. Legs slender, blackish fuscous with tibiæ testaceous.

Pronotum broad, blackish, with some whitish pubescence, moderately broadly raised across humeral angles, coarsely punctate, with posterior projection areolate and brownish, tricarinate; carinae fuscous, moderately thick, uniseriate; lateral carinae almost as high as median, terminating anteriorly a little behind hood, slightly convex within. Hood moderately large, inflated, a little longer than wide, strongly angulate at crest (middle of dorsal surface). Paranota very large, broadly expanded laterally, with median width slightly greater than basal length, armed with two long spines on anterior margin (one beyond middle and other at antero-lateral end, with two short spines on outer margin, with two short spines on hind margin, blackish fuscous with a few clear areolæ on front and hind margins.

Elytra slowly roundly expanded at base, very broad, widest near middle of both premedian and apical bands, distinctly concave between bands, with four short spines (nearly equally spaced) on basal half, the areolæ clear (save in broad dark fuscous bands), mostly five areolæ deep (some places only four); subcostal area brownish, narrower, mostly triseriate; discoidal area long, about three-fifths as long as elytra, with outer margin sinuate and inner boundary concave, narrowed at base and apex, four areolæ deep at middle; sutural area large, blackish fuscous, with some areolæ along inner margin and in apical part clear.

Length, 5.35 mm; width, 3.10 mm.

Type (male). — Lukolo, Territory Fizi, Congo belge, 15-II-1955, collected by S. KASSIANOFF.

Allotype (female). — Jinta, Uganda, 12-XI-1953, taken by D. C. THOMAS (DRAKE Collection).

This species is a little smaller than *Ammianus elisabethæ* (SCHOUTEDEN) (new combination); hood smaller with shorter spine on crest; spines on margins of paranota and elytra much shorter; and elytra more sharply widened at base, as wide at premedian transverse band as at apex. *Elisabethæ* has a much longer, upright spine on the crest of the hood, also longer spines on margins of elytra and paranota; elytra more gradually widened posteriorly and widest at apex. *Ammianus laminata* (HORVATH) (new combination) is a broader species with a much smaller hood.

The genus *Ammianus* DISTANT [1903, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch. 2; 135-137; genotype, *Ammianus erosus* (FIEBER) (= *Monanthia erosa* FIEBER, 1844)] and replaces the Genus *Phyllontocheila* FIEBER, 1844, as delimited by HORVATH and BERGROTH. The genus *Ammianus*, including the status of *Phyllontocheila* and its subgenera, will be treated in a subsequent paper. *P. dilatata* (GUÉRIN); *P. admiranda* DRAKE, *P. schoutedeni* DISTANT, *P. toi* DRAKE, *P. spinosa* SCHOUTEDEN, *P. mayri* HAGLUND and subsp. *obscura* SCHOUTEDEN, *P. parakensis* DISTANT, *P. corticina* HORVATH, *P. alberti* and subsp. *triseriata* SCHOUTEDEN, *P. flabilis* BERGROTH and *P. bobangensis* SCHOUTEDEN are here transferred to the genus *Ammianus* (new combinations).

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA, U. S. A.



