

ARADIDAE
(HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA)

BY

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The material of *Aradidae* from Parc National Albert in the Congo, which I have studied, contains only four specimens belonging to four different species, of which one is new to science. All mentioned species are characteristic representatives of African equatorial forests.

***Strigocoris congoensis*, n. sp.**

(Fig. 1.)

Female: Length 8,5-9,6 mm, width 3,5-3,9 mm. Head: length 1,38 mm, width 1,33 mm, synthlipsis 0,93 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0,7 mm; II, 0,76 mm; III, 0,79 mm; IV, 0,72 mm. Pronotum: length 1,8 mm, width 3,1 mm. Scutellum: length 1,4 mm, width 1,55 mm.

General shape of the body broadly oval, 2,5 times as long as broad, in posterior direction slightly widened with abdominal sides moderately roundish.

Head nearly as long as broad across eyes, clypeus narrow and reaching to the middle of length of first antennal segment, basally distinctly delimited, genae narrow, apically distinctly widened, rounded, in the middle forming a notch in front to clypeus. Antenniferous tubercles short, obtuse, vertically rather flattened and slightly turned. Eyes globular, postocular portion roundedly narrowed, touching the entire hind portion of eyes. Disc of head convex, with short adpressed twisted hairs with the exception of smooth roundish area near the inner margin of eyes which is bordered by a longitudinal ridge. Antennae stout, first antennal segment club-shaped, bent second and third segment in posterior direction strongly

widened, fourth segment pear-shaped. Surface of antennae with fine granules and long suberect bristles. Relative lengths of antennal segments 19 : 20 : 21 : 19.

Pronotum 1,75-1,8 times as broad as long, anteriorly sinuately strongly narrowed, anterior pronotal angles rounded, narrowly bordered; anterior margin with a distinct collar, posterior pronotal angles broadly rounded, basal margin regularly concave. Pronotum in anterior third transversely impressed, anterior disc with two large high elevations, posterior disc regularly arched with signs of a sinuate transverse ridge. Surface of pronotum with long dense adpressed pale ferruginous hairs, with the exception of small areas on anterior elevations and along the middle longitudinal line. Sternum strongly concave, only the propleural region with hairs similar to those on pronotum. Scutellum triangular, 1,1 times as broad as long; lateral sides of scutellum slightly concave, apex blunt; disc of scutellum longitudinally elevated, in subbasal part with a distinct transverse ridge crossing the longitudinal medial elevation; lateral margins of scutellum swollen, in front to apex turned up and inside fused to medial longitudinal elevation. Surface of scutellum coarsely transversely rastrate and tuberculate, central area with adpressed twisted yellowish hairs, anterior angles with a brush of dense long adpressed yellowish hairs. Legs stout, femora somewhat thickened, tibiae slightly sinuate, apically widened; scrape-like sharp edged thickening of the inner edge of the posterior femora very narrow. Legs with small globulars and short adpressed hairs. Hemelytra reaching to the transverse ridge of 7th tergite, basal exterior margin straight, ridged, corial veins elevated and with short bristles.

Abdomen in posterior direction slightly widened, lateral margins regularly rounded. Connexivum narrow, lateral margins of respective connexival plates straight with slightly rounded prominent hind angles. Sides and posterior sutures of connexival plates distinctly elevated, exterior part of plates longitudinally rastrate, interior part with two smooth rounded areas, basally impressed, posteriorly elevated. Connexivum with short pubescence, inner angles with a brush of longer hairs. 7th tergite very short, with sharp transverse ridge on disc. Eighth segment with posterior margin deeply sinuate, lateral process slightly divergent, narrowly rounded at apex, reaching to the middle of the length of genital segment. Venter convex, shining, punctured, in the direction of the margin more coarsely, and close to the margin longitudinally, carinated; below spiracles with a distinct impression and some roundish smooth areas on each ventrite. All spiracles ventral, mesad from lateral margin. Strigil on 4th ventrite composed of 25 fine globulars.

Colour piceous or blackish brown, apical half of fourth antennal segment pale ferruginous, sharply delimited from dark part of the segment, pronotum and adjacent propleural area pale ferruginous, distinctly in contrast

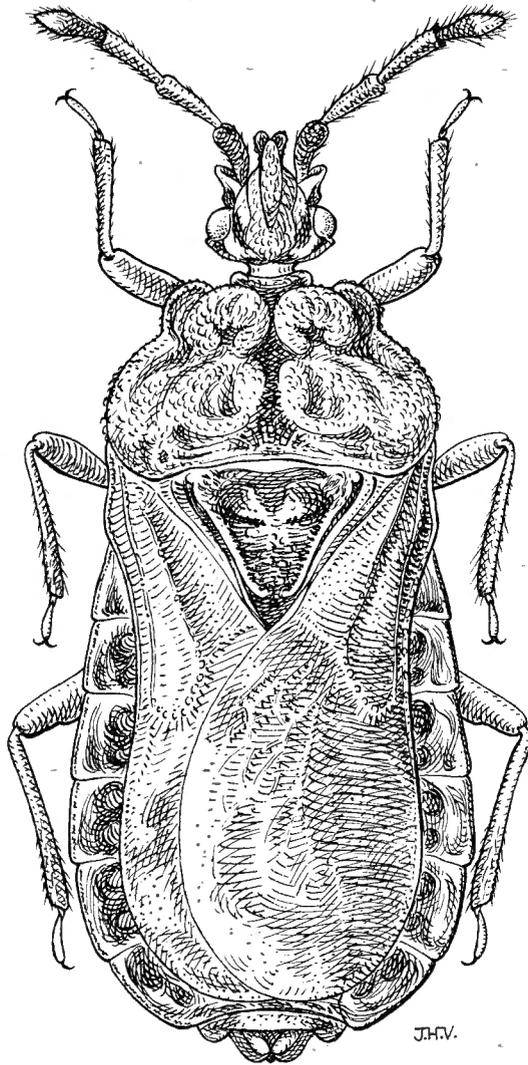


FIG. 1. — *Strigocoris congoensis*, n. sp.
Female (paratype).

to the other blackish parts of the body. Membrane shining blackish; on base somewhat paler. Pubescence brownish or pale brownish, that on apical half of fourth antennal segment, but chiefly on pronotum and adjacent propleural area brightly pale ferrugineous. Hairs on corial veins yellowish.

Holotype. — Female : Congo, Parc National Albert, Mutsora; 1939, HACKARS collected.

Further material examined : paratype. — Female : Congo, Kivu, Kwakwi; IV.1946, J. V. LEROY collected.

Distribution. — Congo (type locality).

KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES OF *STRIGOCORIS* USINGER.

1. Whole surface of the body with equally long hairs. First and fourth antennal segments longest. Strigil with approximately 50 stiff spines on each side of fourth ventrite. Length 6,8-7,5 mm
S. pubescens USINGER & MATSUDA.
- Surface of the body with two types of pubescence, that on head, pronotum and scutellum distinctly longer and more conspicuous. Second and third or only the third antennal segment longest. Strigil with less than 40 spines on each side of fourth ventrite. Species longer than 7,5 mm 2
2. Body unicolourous, piceous, hairs unicolourous brownish. Third antennal segment longest, distinctly longer than second. Strigil with 34 stiff spines on either side of fourth ventrite. Length 7,6-8,5 mm
S. schoutedeni USINGER.
- Great part of the body piceous or blackish brown with strongly contrasting pale ferrugineous apical half of fourth antennal segment and pronotum with adjacent propleural area. Hairs of pronotum brightly ferrugineous. Second and third antennal segment nearly equal. Strigil with approximately 25 fine globulars on each side of fourth ventrite. Length 8,5-9,6 mm *S. congoensis*, n sp.

***Mezira rugosa* (SIGNORET, 1858).**

Crimia rugosa SIGNORET, 1858, THOMSON, Archiv. Ent., 2 : 309.

1 ♀ : Congo, Parc National Albert, Mutsora; 1939, HACKARS collected.

Distribution. — W. Africa, Guinea (type locality); Congo, Burundi (HOBERLANDT, 1956).

Mezira dispar SCHOUTEDEN, 1952.

Mezira dispar SCHOUTEDEN, 1952, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 46 : 214.

1 ♀ : Congo, Parc National Albert, Mutsora, 1.700 m; 1939, HACKARS collected.

Distribution. — Congo, Watsa (Ituri) (type locality); Burundi (HOBERLANDT, 1956).

Mezira overlaeti SCHOUTEDEN, 1952.

Mezira overlaeti SCHOUTEDEN, 1952, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 46 : 214.

1 ♀ : Congo, Parc National Albert, Mutsora, 1.700 m; 1939, HACKARS collected.

Distribution. — Congo, Medje (Ituri) (type locality); Kapanga (Lualaba) (SCHOUTEDEN, 1952); Rwanda, terr. de Shangugu, Dendezi (HOBERLANDT, 1956).

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