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A Report on the Hemiptera Heteroptera from the Bimini Islands, Bahamas, British West Indies

BY HARRY GARDNER BARBER¹

An interesting lot of Hemiptera Heteroptera from the small South Bimini Island in the Bahamas, together with a few specimens from North Bimini, has been sent to the author for determination by Dr. Mont A. Cazier of the American Museum of Natural History. The Lerner Marine Laboratory located on the island of North Bimini served as a base of operation for collections made on a number of islands in the Bimini group. Most of the smaller specimens were collected by Berlese funnel method. The collection contains 415 specimens representing 54 species, of which six are new to science; one new subfamily and one new genus are described. The scutelleroid Hemiptera have been treated by Ruckes (1952, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1591).

FAMILY COREIDAE

Chondrocer a laticornis La Porte

Chondrocer a laticornis LA PORTE, 1832, Essai d'une systématique classification de l'ordre des hemipteres, p. 44, pl. 53, fig. 7.

This is a fairly common species in Florida and the West Indies. Sixty-six specimens were collected on South Bimini Island between May and August, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

¹ Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Sethenira ferruginea Stål

Sethenira ferruginea STÅL, 1870, Enumeratio hemipterorum, pt. 1, p. 182.

Two specimens were collected on South Bimini Island, August 2 and 18, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

Catorhintha viridipes Blatchley (new status)

Catorhintha borinquensis viridipes BLATCHLEY, 1926, Heteroptera of eastern North America, p. 247.

Described from a single specimen collected in Florida. This species is a little larger than *borinquensis* Barber, with the connexivum sometimes unicolorous and with a round black spot on each ventral segment. Two specimens collected on South Bimini Island, July 21, August 3, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Royal Palm Park, Florida.

Leptocorixa tipuloides (DeGeer)

Cimex tipuloides DEGEER, 1773, Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes, fig. 18.

Occurs in Florida and other southern states, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. One specimen collected on South Bimini Island, October 28, 1947 (James A. Oliver).

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil.

Burtinus notatipennis Stål

Burtinus notatipennis STÅL, 1859, Öfvers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., vol. 16, p. 459.

Known from Florida and ranges south through the Neotropical region to South America. One specimen collected on South Bimini Island, August 2, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico and Colombia.

Harmostes affinis Dallas

Harmostes affinis DALLAS, 1852, List of Hemiptera, vol. 2, p. 522.

Recorded from Florida, West Indies, and Mexico. Five specimens collected on South Bimini Island, August 2, 8, 10, and 20, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: "Unknown."

Jadera anticus (Walker)

Lygaeus anticus WALKER, 1872, Catalogue of the . . . heteropterous Hemiptera . . . in the . . . British Museum, pt. 5, p. 46.

Varies from bright red to fuscous. Recorded from Cuba by Barber and Bruner. Collected on Andros Island, Bahamas, by W. Mann. Forty-seven specimens collected on South Bimini Island, August, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Domingo.

FAMILY LYGAEIDAE

Oncopeltus aulicus (Fabricius)

Cimex aulicus FABRICIUS, 1775, *Systema entomologiae*, p. 718.

A West Indian species, fairly common in Cuba. Seven specimens collected on South Bimini Island in May, June, and August, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, Rindge, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: "America."

Oncopeltus cayensis Bueno

Oncopeltus cayensis BUENO, 1944, *Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.*, vol. 39, p. 135.

Thirty-five specimens collected on South Bimini Island, May, June, and July, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, Rindge, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Florida.

Lygaeus moa Barber

Lygaeus moa BARBER, 1947, *Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat.*, vol. 8, p. 59.

Thirty-three specimens collected on South Bimini Island, June 14, 1951 (Cazier, Rindge); August, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

Nysius ericae (Schilling)

Heterogaster ericae SCHILLING, 1829, *Beitr. Ent.*, vol. 1, p. 86, pl. 7, fig. 10.

?*Nysius scutellatus* DALLAS, 1852, *List of Hemiptera*, vol. 2, p. 533.

Widely distributed, Palearctic region, United States, and the West Indies. Three specimens collected on South Bimini Island, June, July, and August, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Europe.

Paromius longulus (Dallas)

Rhyparochromus longulus DALLAS, 1852, *List of Hemiptera*, vol. 2, p. 578.

Common and widely distributed in southern United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. Six specimens collected on South Bimini Island, May, July, and August, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

Pachybrachius bilobata scutellata (Dallas)

Rhyparochromus scutellata DALLAS, 1852, List of Hemiptera, vol. 2, p. 575.

Occurs in southern United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. Four specimens collected on South Bimini Island, July and August, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: North America.

Heraeus plebejus Stål

Heraeus plebejus STÅL, 1874, Enumeratio hemipterorum, pt. 4, p. 147.

Occurs in the United States, Mexico, and Haiti. One specimen collected on South Bimini Island, August 10, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: New Jersey, Texas.

Heraeus triguttatus (Guérin-Ménéville)

Lygaeus triguttatus GUÉRIN-MÉNÉVILLE, 1857, in de la Sagra, Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'Ile de Cuba, Insectes, vol. 7, p. 400.

Known from Florida and the West Indies. Four specimens collected on South Bimini Island, May, June, and August, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

Exptochiomera minima (Guérin-Ménéville)

Lygaeus (Beosus) minima GUÉRIN-MÉNÉVILLE, 1857, in de la Sagra, Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'Ile de Cuba, Insectes, vol. 7, p. 398.

Occurs in Florida and Cuba. One specimen collected on South Bimini Island, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

Exptochiomera confusa Barber

Exptochiomera confusa BARBER, 1953, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 55, p. 21.

Occurs in Florida, Texas, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. Eight specimens collected on South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch); August 10, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas.

Ozophora burmeisteri (Guérin-Ménéville)

Lygaeus (Beosus) burmeisteri GUÉRIN-MÉNÉVILLE, 1857, in de la Sagra, Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'Ile de Cuba, Insectes, vol. 7, p. 397.

Occurs in Florida, Texas, and the West Indies. Four specimens collected on South Bimini Island, May, June, and July, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

Ozophora atropicta Barber

Ozophora atropicta BARBER, 1939, Scientific survey . . . Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, vol. 14, pt. 3, p. 356.

Eleven specimens were collected on South Bimini Island in May, June, and August, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, Rindge, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Puerto Rico.

Ozophora inornata, new species

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum somewhat shining piceous glabrous; two small spots at base of head, two on the collar of the pronotum, and a fascia, midway on each side of the scutellum, testaceous; posterior lobe of the pronotum fuscous, with two vague central fasciae and the humeral angles testaceous; pleurites, except pale rims of the acetabula and posterior angles of the metapleura and a broad band on either side of the venter, fuscous; corium sordid ochraceous, with an oval spot at the inner apical angle, surrounded by a fuscous area which posteriorly is prolonged along the posterior margin; punctations of the hemelytra brown. Antenna ochraceous, apex of third, and the apical half of terminal, segment fuscous, with the base broadly white.

Head very little wider than long, margin behind eyes gradually contracted. Antennae long and slender, just over twice as long as head and pronotum combined, basal segment exceeds apex of head by half of its length, second segment about twice as long as basal, third one-fifth shorter than second, terminal segment longest, one-third longer than second, proportional lengths of segments 12:25:22:30. Rostrum extended behind intermediate coxae. Pronotum but little longer than head, one-third wider than long, strongly constricted between the two lobes, lateral margin of the anterior lobe very lightly carinate, concolorous; posterior lobe rather closely punctate. Scutellum subequilateral, sparsely punctate. Corium with lateral margin slightly contracted one-third of the way from base, without a transverse median fascia, punctations along the inner veins in linear series, sparsely punctate between median vein and costal margin. Membrane fuliginous, with veins, basal and apical spot sordid white. Anterior femora, below, with three equidistant, small spines before the middle. Length, 5.00 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, female, South Bimini Island, Bahamas,

June 20, 1950 (Cazier and Rindge), in the American Museum of Natural History. One female paratype with the same data retained for the collection of the United States National Museum.

Ozophora inornata differs from *burmeisteri* by the lack of any pilosity; from the West Indian *atropicta* by its different coloration and slightly more polished appearance; the posterior lobe of the pronotum is much more finely and sparsely punctate and the white band occupies at least half of the terminal segment of the antenna. It is considerably larger than the following species.

Ozophora divaricata, new species

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and maculations of corium, and beneath fuscous; pronotum with collar, except in the middle, posterior lobe with two spots, in the middle anteriorly, two along posterior margin and the humeral angles, a spot midway on either side of the scutellum, corium, except for fuscous maculations and legs, ochraceous; antennae sordid ochraceous, basal and terminal segments fuscous, with a narrow basal white ring on the latter; hemelytra with the middle field of the clavus, a small elongate fascia, anteriorly, between the claval and median vein, a wide irregular transverse, postmedian band, enclosing a small pale spot at the inner angle and the posterior angle, fuscous.

Head short, but little wider than long; preocular portion subequal to the length of an eye; eyes large, viewed dorsally, two-thirds as wide as vertex; ocelli red, over twice as far apart as each ocellus is removed from an eye. Antennae long and slender, about twice as long as head and pronotum combined, second segment nearly one-third longer than basal, third segment a little shorter than second, terminal segment twice as long as basal. Pronotum nearly one-third wider than long; anterior lobe one-third shorter and much narrower than posterior lobe, the latter very finely and sparsely punctate; the lateral carina of the anterior lobe very slight. Scutellum wider than long, very finely and sparsely punctate. Hemelytra with the clavus very finely and sparsely punctate, lateral margin of the corium very slightly constricted opposite apex of the scutellum, surface along the veins finely punctate. Length, 4 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, female, South Bimini Island, Bahamas, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie), in the American Museum of Natural History. A paratype female with the same data retained for the collection of the United States National Museum.

This species is smaller than the preceding species, with corium heavily marked with fuscous; the eyes are larger and set closer together. The white band of the terminal antennal segment is quite narrow.

Paragonatas divergens (Distant)

Gonatas divergens DISTANT, 1882, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Rhynchota, vol. 1, p. 219, pl. 20, fig. 10.

Paragonatas divergens BARBER, 1939, *Scientific survey . . . Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands*, vol. 14, pt. 3, p. 363.

Described from Guatemala and Panama. Occurs also in the West Indies. Three from South Bimini Island, June and July, 1951 (Cazier, Rindge, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala.

FAMILY PYRRHOCORIDAE

Dysdercus andreae (Linnaeus)

Cimex andreae LINNAEUS, 1758, *Systema naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 448.

Recorded from Florida and the West Indies. Two from South Bimini Island, July 3, August 4, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: West Indies.

FAMILY TINGITIDAE

SUBFAMILY CANTACADERINAE

MINITINGIS, NEW GENUS

Dorsum of head with four pairs of slender, anteriorly directed spines, one pair near base, the others situated before bases of the antennae. Eyes large, preceded by a preocular, acute spine. Basal two segments of antenna short, third segment elongate, filiform; fourth segment fusiform. Bucculae strongly elevated, extended to base of head. Rostrum long, well extended behind metasternal coxae. Pronotum wider than long, with a median longitudinal carina; lateral margin with three short, acute processes. Scutellum small. Corium with the costal margin gently convexly curved from base to apex, hemelytra slightly overlapping posteriorly; discoidal area with two transverse ridges, set off from the costal area by a prominent, longitudinally elevated ridge.

The differently shaped pronotum, with only a median, longitudinal carina, and the character of the paranotal margin distinguish this genus from *Phatnoma*, its closest relative.

Minitingis minusculus, new species

Figure 1

Pale cinereous. Head a little longer than wide; eyes large, in contact with the anterolateral angles of the pronotum, with four pairs of slender, anteriorly directed spines, basal pair short, semi-erect, extended to mid-

dle of the eye; the other three situated before base of the antennae; terminal pair extended a little beyond the tylus; preocular margin with a prominent acute spine, directed slightly outward. Antenna a little shorter than head and pronotum combined; basal two segments very short, third filiform segment nearly four times longer than the basal two combined,

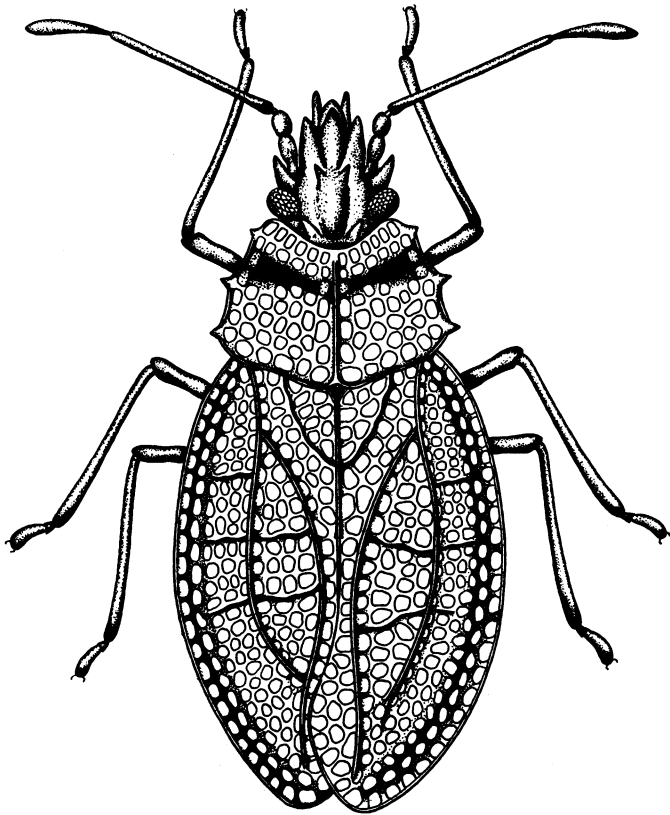


FIG. 1. *Minitingis minusculus*, new genus, new species, male, holotype.

fusiform fourth segment much less than half as long as third. Bucculae slightly more elevated posteriorly, acutely spinose anteriorly. Rostrum extended to the third ventral abdominal segment, second segment almost twice as long as third, fourth segment very short. Pronotum one-third wider than long, a median longitudinal carina extends from the cicatrices to the posterior margin; lateral margin with three short, spine-like processes, one behind the eye, one midway, and the third prehumeral; occasionally these may be missing. The small scutellum almost covered by

the posterior margin of the pronotum. Costal area of hemelytra rather narrow, with two rows of areolae; subcostal area with two or three rows of areolae; discal area with small areolae between the transverse ridges. Length, 1.70 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, South Bimini Island, Bahamas, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie), in the American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes, male and females: 12, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch); nine, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie); nine, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie), in the American Museum of Natural History. Six paratypes are retained for the collection of the United States National Museum.

FAMILY ARADIDAE

Calisius affinis, new species

Figure 2

General color brown testaceous, variegated. Antennae sordid white. Tubercles on the surface and margin of the pronotum black, the furcate

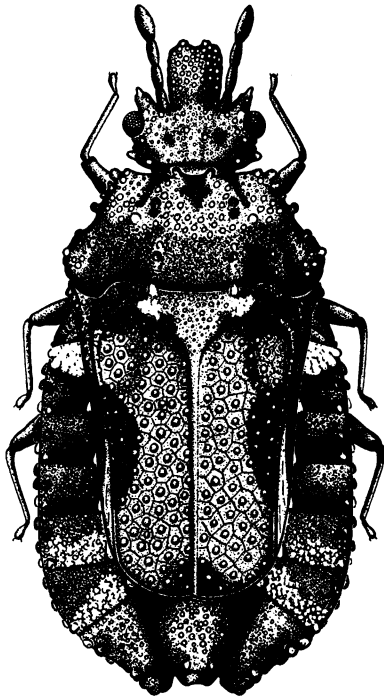


FIG. 2. *Calisius affinis*, new species, male, holotype.

process at the anterior angle white, a transverse, crowded series of small, pale granules on the anterior lobe. Scutellum for the most part pale yellow, a basal patch of small, colorless granules on either side, surrounded by a fuscous area which extends posteriorly along either side of the median carina; along the constricted lateral margin is a narrow fuscous fascia, preceded and followed by a rather large, pale yellow area. First visible connexival segment white, second, third, and fourth segments fuscous, latter two ferruginous in the center; fifth and sixth segments in part yellow, covered posteriorly with numerous small, pale granules; the marginal tubercles are arranged two black and two white on the anterior segments.

Head a little wider than long, excluding the neck, abruptly constricted shortly behind the eyes, covered with small pale granules, the acutely prolonged preocular process extends to the middle of the second antennal segment. Antennae short, subequal to the length of the pronotum; first and second segments subequal, third segment slightly shorter and less incrassate than second, fourth segment ovate, a little over twice as long as third. Bucculae short, very slightly elevated. Rostrum short, not quite extended to base of head. Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, nearly as long as head, excluding neck, lateral margin slightly constricted about the middle, posterior lobe coarsely, closely punctate, with four longitudinal rows, each consisting of two or three blunt, black tubercles; lateral margin with two or three black tubercles. Scutellum somewhat longer than head and pronotum combined, lateral margin very slightly constricted just behind the middle, the surface densely pitted; a smooth, median carina extends from the slightly elevated base through the entire length of the scutellum. The calloused costal margin of the hind wings extends posteriorly to a little beyond the middle of the scutellum. Length, 2.70 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, South Bimini Island, Bahamas, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch). Paratypes, males and females: seven adults and three nymphs with the same data as type. Two adults retained for the collection of the United States National Museum.

Rather closely related to *elegantulus* Bergroth, 1913, from Guadeloupe Islands. Besides being considerably smaller, the head is wider than long and subequal to the length of the pronotum, and the scutellar ridge is smooth. From *contubernalis* Bergroth, St. Georges Island, Florida, it differs by being smaller, with shorter antennae and smooth scutellar ridge.

Aradus gracilicornis Stål

Aradus gracilicornis STÅL, 1873, Enumeratio hemipterorum, pt. 3, p. 136.

Known from Florida and the West Indies. One, South Bimini Island, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

FAMILY ENICOCEPHALIDAE
SUBFAMILY ALIENATINAE BARBER

Alienates insularis BARBER, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1614, pp. 2-4.

Two, South Bimini Islands, Bahamas, May, 1951 (Gertsch and Cazier); two adults, one nymph, and five females, South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie).

FAMILY PHYMATIDAE

Phymata bimini, new species

Figure 3

Head yellow, more or less suffused with fuscous; antennae yellow, terminal segment fuscous, paler at base and apex. Pronotum with a wide transverse band across the anterior lobe and the disk of the posterior lobe, for the most part, fuscous; anterior margin of the anterior lobe, narrowly, and the lateral margin about the sinus, yellowish; humeral expansion with the two prongs fuscous or occasionally the smaller posterior prong is paler; granules on the carinae and elsewhere conspicuously pale. Scutellum ferrugino-fuscous, with a small pale tubercle at base. Hemelytra for the most part yellow, with the clavus, narrow claval margin, and the posterior margin narrowly fuscous. Connexivum yellow, expanded fourth and fifth segments anteriorly fuscous. Membrane dark, shining fuliginous. Beneath and the legs yellow.

Head short, a little longer than wide, granulose, frontal processes (jugae) only slightly produced, leaving a shallow sinus between the bluntly rounded apices; preocular margin subequal to length of an eye; ocellar processes short, porrect. Antennae with the third segment very slightly longer than the second; terminal segment elongate fusiform, about one-third longer than third. Pronotum almost twice as wide as long, the lateral sinus rather deeply, obtusely concave; lateral margin of anterior lobe straight anteriorly, thence abruptly rounded just before the sinus, studded with a row of small granules at the anterior margin and a few scattered ones on the lateral surface. Posterior lobe with the expanded, bifurcate humeral process slightly reflexed, the more projected anterior process or fork subacute, the posterior process much smaller, more retrose, leaving a shallow sinus between the two prongs; lateral margin of the sinus between the two prongs minutely granulate;

the two dorsal carinae extend to the posterior margin, studded with a few pale granules anteriorly. Scutellum a little wider than long, obscurely carinate in the middle; lateral margins with a series of very small granules and with a small basal tubercle. Connexivum with the first three seg-

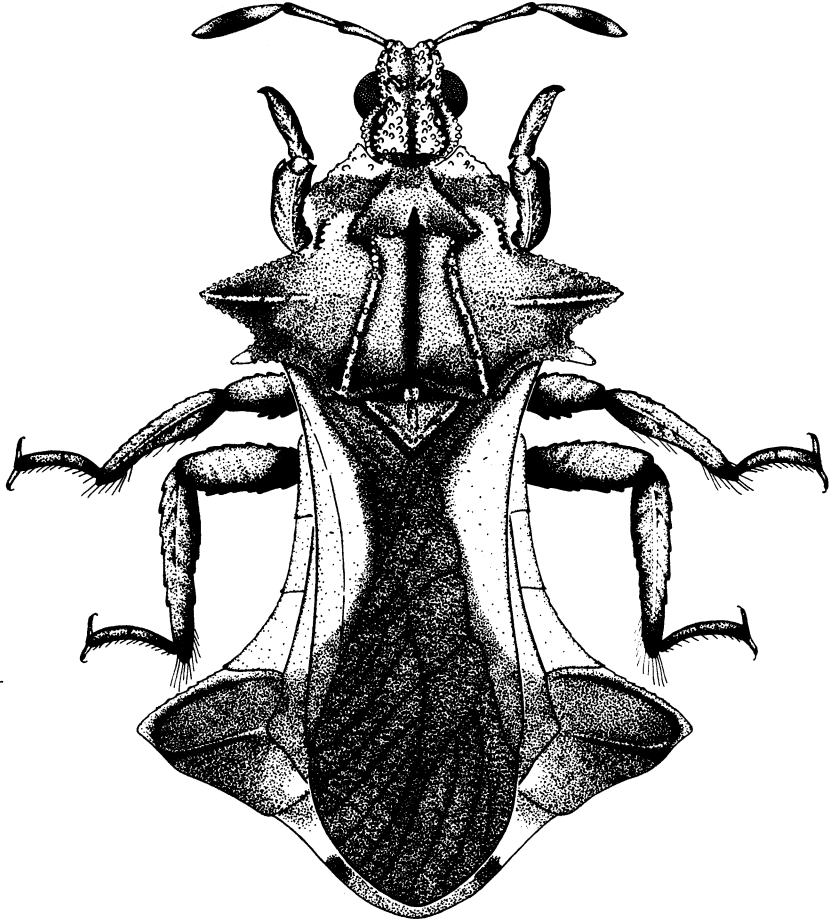


FIG. 3. *Phymata bimini*, new species, male, holotype.

ments gradually, uniformly expanded posteriorly, with the angles of the segments very slightly produced, fourth segment rather abruptly, acutely expanded, with the margin minutely granulated. Length, 7.50 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, South Bimini Island, Bahamas, July 31, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie), in the American Museum of Natural

History. Paratypes, males and females, with the same locality as holotype: one, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch); five, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie); three, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie), in the American Museum of Natural History; two males and two females retained for the collection of the United States National Museum.

This species is much larger than the West Indian *P. angulata* Uhler, more nearly related to the Florida *P. mystica* Evans. Besides being smaller than the latter species it is differently colored, the head is shorter, with the jugae much less produced, lateral pronotal sinus more shallow, scutellum less obviously carinate, and the angles of the connexival segments very slightly produced.

FAMILY REDUVIDAE

Palacus cubensis Dohrn

?*Palacus cubensis* DOHRN, 1863, *Linnaea entomologica*, vol. 15, pp. 74-75.

A single male, South Bimini Island, July 28, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

Ghilianella productilis Barber

Ghilianella productilis BARBER, 1914, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 33, p. 502.

Eight adults and two nymphs, South Bimini Island, June, July, and August, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Florida.

Oncerotrachelus acuminatus (Say)

Reduvius acuminatus SAY, 1832, *Descriptions of new species of heteropterous Hemiptera of North America*, p. 800. LECONTE, 1859, *Complete writings of Thomas Say*, vol. 1, p. 356.

One, Lerner Marine Laboratory, Bimini, October 6, 1947 (J. A. Oliver).

TYPE LOCALITY: Indiana.

Pygolampis pectoralis (Say)

Reduvius pectoralis SAY, 1832, *New species of North American Insects, found by Joseph Barbino, chiefly in Louisiana*, p. 11. LECONTE, 1859, *Complete writings of Thomas Say*, vol. 1, p. 306.

One, South Bimini Island, August 10, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITIES: Indiana, Florida, and Louisiana.

Zelus longipes (Linnaeus)

Cimex longipes LINNAEUS, 1767, *Systema naturae*, ed. 12, p. 724.

Thirty-three, South Bimini Island, May and June, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and Rindge).

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Thomas Island, West Indies.

FAMILY NABIDAE

Nabis capsiformis Germar

Nabis capsiformis GERMAR, 1837, Rev. Ent. (Silberman), vol. 5, p. 132.

Very widely distributed: Europe, Asia, Africa, Neotropics, West Indies, and Florida. Two, South Bimini Island, May and June, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and Rindge).

TYPE LOCALITY: Florida.

FAMILY ANTHOCORIDAE

Lasiochilus hirtellus Drake and Harris

Lasiochilus hirtellus DRAKE AND HARRIS, 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 39, p. 33.

Two, South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch). Recorded from Florida and the southern states.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thomasville, Alabama.

Cardiastethus pergandii Reuter

Cardiastethus pergandii REUTER, 1884, Monographia anthocoridarum, pp. 132, 141.

One, South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Washington, D. C.

FAMILY MIRIDAE

Trigonotylus brevipes Jakovleff

Trigonotylus brevipes JAKOVLEFF, 1880, Horae Soc. Ent. Rossicae, vol. 11, p. 215.

Europe and widely distributed in the United States and the West Indies. Thirteen, South Bimini Island, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern Russia.

Phytocoris species?

One in poor condition, South Bimini Island, June 9, 1950 (Cazier and Rindge).

Creontiades debilis Van Duzee

Creontiades debilis VAN DUZEE, 1915, Pomona Jour. Ent. Zool., vol. 7, p. 111.

Listed from Florida and Georgia. Four, North Bimini Island, July, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tybee Island, Georgia.

Creontiades rubrinervis (Stål)

Megacoelum rubrinerve STÅL, 1862, Stettiner Ent. Zeitg., vol. 23, p. 321.

Recorded from Florida and California (Van Duzee). Two, South Bimini Island, May and August, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico.

Polymerus basalis fuscatus Knight

Polymerus basalis fuscatus KNIGHT, 1926, Canadian Ent., vol. 58, p. 167.

Two, South Bimini Island, August 10, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Miami, Florida.

Lygus apicalis Fieber

Lygus apicalis FIEBER, 1861, Europaischen Hemiptera, p. 275.

Recorded from Florida and the West Indies. Two, North Bimini Island, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie). One, Lerner Marine Laboratory, Bimini, October 14, 1947 (J. A. Oliver).

TYPE LOCALITY: Spain.

Lygus olivaceus Reuter

Lygus olivaceus REUTER, 1907, Öfvers. Finska Vetensk. Soc. Förhandl., vol. 49, p. 6.

Recorded by Knight from Florida, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts. Eight, South Bimini Island, June, 1950 (Cazier and Rindge).

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

Cyrtorrhinus pygmaeus (Zetterstedt)

Capsus pygmalus ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, Insecta Lapponica descripta, p. 279.

Europe, Florida (Van Duzee). One, South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Lapland.

Eustictus setosus, new species

Base of head, central disk of posterior lobe of pronotum, three marks on the scutellum, a spot at each basal angle and a streak at apex, hemelytra, and legs pale stramineous. Head anteriorly, anterior lobe and wide

lateral margin of posterior lobe of pronotum black. Scutellum, hemelytra with the inner margin and apical angle of the clavus, spots on the surface and apical margin of corium fuscous; outer apical angle of corium and cuneus reddish brown. Membrane fuliginous. Antennae dusky, with small, faint spots, more evident on the basal segment. Beneath pale stramineous, lateral margins of propleura black; a large spot on the other two pleurites and the terminal region of the venter black. Posterior femora with a wide, apical fuscous band.

Head over twice as wide as long, eyes large, vertex very narrow, two and one-half times narrower than the width of an eye. Antenna five times as long as pronotum, basal segment not so long as width of head, second segment just over twice as long as basal, third segment about one-third longer than basal, terminal segment but little shorter than the third, the proportional lengths of the segments are 45:100:60:50. Pronotum not quite twice as wide as long, immarginate, the cicatrices very slightly elevated, posterior lobe coarsely punctate. Scutellum a little wider than long, smooth. Corium sparsely clothed with long, inclined setae, each seta arising from a fuscous spot. Hind tibia with long setae arising from black spots. Length, 6.30 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, South Bimini Island, Bahamas, August 4, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie), in the American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes, males and females: two, June 12, 14, 1950 (Cazier and Rindge); one, July 23, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); two, June, 1951 (Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie). One paratype retained for the United States National Museum.

From *catulus* it differs in coloration; the vertex much narrower in relation to the width of the eyes; the pronotum much narrower and not margined, the corium and hind tibia with long setae.

Parthenicus species?

Three in poor condition, South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and C. and P. Vaurie).

Lepidopsallus australis Blatchley

Lepidopsallus australis BLATCHLEY, 1926, Heteroptera of eastern North America, p. 953.

One, North Bimini Island, June 3, 1950 (Cazier and Rindge).

TYPE LOCALITY: Dunedin, Florida.

Rhinacloa subpallicornis Knight

Rhinacloa subpallicornis KNIGHT, 1926, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 20, p. 226.

Eighteen, May, June, and August, 1951 (Cazier, Gertsch, and C. and P. Vaurie).

TYPE LOCALITY: Dunedin, Florida.

FAMILY VELIIDAE

Trochopus plumbea (Uhler)

Rhagovelia plumbea UHLER, 1894, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 217.

Trochopus marinus CARPENTER, 1898, Ent. Monthly Mag., vol. 9, pp. 79-81, pl. 3 (type locality: Jamaica).

COLOR VARIETY: General color plumbeous, front of head, pronotum, broadly through the center and narrowly along the sides, median longitudinal stripe through the center of the mesonotum, connexival margins, basal three-fourths of the basal segment of the antennae, base of anterior tibiae, trochanters and beneath, yellow stramineous, a wide fuscous spot on the mesopleurum.

Thirteen from South Bimini Island, June, 1951 (Cazier and C. and P. Vaurie). The United States National Museum has 14 specimens from Key West, Florida, November 17, 1913 (G. P. Engelhardt).

TYPE LOCALITY: Grenada, West Indies.

Since this color form of *plumbea* agrees so closely with Carpenter's description and plate figures of *marinus* it should perhaps be recognized as a color variety. Since the two forms have about the same range of distribution it seems likely that this color variation is due to a difference in habitat.

FAMILY SALDIDAE

Saldula pallipes (Fabricius)

Acanthia pallipes FABRICIUS, 1794, Entomologica systematica, vol. 4, p. 71.

This species has a wide distribution in the Neotropical region. One, South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch).

TYPE LOCALITY: Denmark.

Pentacora sphaelata (Uhler)

Salda sphaelata UHLER, 1877, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv., vol. 3, p. 434.

Described from Massachusetts and Maryland and recorded from Cuba by Uhler. One, South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch).

TYPE LOCALITIES: Massachusetts, Maryland.

Pentacora hirta (Say)

Acanthia hirta SAY, 1831, Descriptions of new species of heteropterous Hemiptera of North America, p. 804. LECONTE, 1859, Complete writings of Thomas Say, vol. 2, p. 359.

Recorded from the eastern United States, Mexico, and the West Indies. Two, South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch).

TYPE LOCALITY: Indiana.

FAMILY CORIXIDAE

Trichocorixa verticalis (Fieber)

Corisa verticalis FIEBER, 1851, Actis R. Bohemicae Soc. Sci., p. 24, pl. 1, fig. 22.

Thirteen, South Bimini Island, May, 1951 (Cazier and Gertsch); five, June, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); 23, July 5–28, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie); six, August 7–21, 1951 (C. and P. Vaurie). Three, North Bimini Island, November 24, 1950 (C. M. Breder, Jr.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pennsylvania.

Trichocorixa reticulata (Guérin-Ménéville)

Corisa reticulata GUÉRIN-MÉNÉVILLE, 1857, in de la Sagra, Histoire, physique, politique et naturelle de l'Ile de Cuba, Insectes, vol. 7, p. 423.

Recorded from southern and western United States, West Indies, Mexico, South America, and Hawaiian Islands. Two, North Bimini Island, November 24, 1950 (C. M. Breder, Jr.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

