

**Additions to the Genera of the Rhopalidae**  
(Heteroptera)

By  
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**Correction to the revision of the genus *Jadera*, STÅL, 1862**

In my "Revision of the genus *Jadera*, STÅL, 1862", which was published in 1979, I left the name which was given by ELLEN BABCOCK BAYARD when she described the species in 1943. The species at the time had been described in detail and an examination of types and other material showed it to be an independent species. However, this new description had been conducted within the boundaries of a Master's Thesis at the Iowa State College. Unfortunately I did not have access to its printed form. I was informed about this fact, assumed however, that a Master Thesis would be still valid. Another reason to keep the name E.B. BAYARD chose, was the good and detailed description of the species. Furthermore, an inquiry at the Iowa State College showed that E.B. BAYARD did not intend to publish her findings any more. The member of the administrative board, G. SEIDENSTUECKER in Eichstätt, West- Germany, was so kind to point out that manuscripts, which are not published are not considered valid, and that thus my actions were not correct. The name *hinnulea* is thus invalid, and needs to be changed. Following the advice of G. SEIDENSTUECKER, I suggest *Jadera bayardae* GOELLNER- SCHEIDING as a new name, and I hope to do the discoverer some justice.

**Notes to the Genera of the Rhopalidae due to the Material from the  
Museum in Paris**

The examination of the material of the heteroptera family of the Rhopalidae of the "Musée d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, Laboratoire d'Entomologie" resulted in additions and revisions to the already published works about particular genera in the family.

I do not want to miss the opportunity to express my most cordial gratitude to Prof. Dr. J. CARAYON, as well as to Dr. D. PLUOT- SIGWALT for their friendly support during the examination of the material.

**About the Genera *Stictipleurus* STÅL, 1872**

*Riveti* ROYER, 1923: the holotype was found (□)

Holotype: Macedonia, Armenohor /Florina, Dr. J. GOULDEN, VII. 1917.  
The paratype of my 1975 publication is thus invalid.

*Scutellaris* (DALLAS, 1852) s.1.n.stat. (fig.1-4): The examination of material of this species from Madagascar (3\_\_, 2 \_\_) showed some differences to my results.

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The results differed with respect to the pygophore of the male specimen, which could also be confirmed by a new examination of the material from Berlin ( 1\_, 2 \_\_). In 1895, SIGNORET described a species *Corizus coquerelii* (Ann.Soc. ent. France, (3) 7, p.78), which until now has been considered synonym to *scutellaris*. On the grounds of the newly discovered differences, I regard a separation into a species distributed in Africa and into a sub species, which occurs in Madagascar as justified. Thus the following changes have been made to the nomenclature: ( I think here the last sentence is cut off.

Africa: *Stictopleurus scutellaris scutellaris* (DALLAS, 1852)

Madagascar: *Stictopleurus scutellaris coquerelii* (SIGNORET, 1859)

The subspecies *coquerelii* is relatively petite, and averagely smaller (size: 5.9-

6.5mm) than *s.scutellaris*. The pubescence of the head and the pronotum is finer and shorter; the pronotum is shorter and more slender in the back, the rear edges are always darkly colored, also the area is broadly dark colored. The scutellum is dark with a light frame and it is slightly more pointed than *s.scutellaris*. The legs are relatively dark; the hemelytranerves show dark spots and the wings overlap the abdomen by far. The entire material from Paris was collected in 1901 by CH. ALLUAUD on Madagascar and is from the Ranomafana region, Region du Sud et Pay Androy.

**Changes to the genus *Liorhyssus* STÅL, 1870: *lineatovenstris* (SPINOLA, 1852)**

Among the material of the genus *Liorhyssus* one \_ was found, with the note *Merocoris rubescens*, which was collected by GAY in Chile. This could be the type of *Merocoris rubescens* BLANCHARD, 1852, which was considered lost. The insect showed to be synonym to *Liorhyssus lineatovenstris*, like the material from the collection SIGNORET from Vienna, which also had been determined as *rubescens*. The type has not yet been identified and classified.

**Changes to the genus *Rhopalus* SCHILLING, 1827: *parumpunctatus* SCHILLING, 1829**

Among the insects of *rhopalus parumpunctatus* SCHILLING two paratypes (1\_ and one\_) of the variety *singeri*, which had been found by WAGNER in 1939; the insects' connexivium is not stained. Location of the \_: Alt- Waren, 12.8.1937, Mecklenburg, Waren- Müritz, W. WAGNER leg.; \_: Frei Laubersheim, 13.7.1938, surroundings of Mainz, E.WAGNER leg. ; Local history scientist.

**Changes to the genus *Corizus* FALLÉN, 1814: *Corizus hyoscayami nigradorsum* (PUTON, 1874)**

Among the material of *Corizus hyoscayami nigradorsum* from Tenerife, Canary Islands, was one dark \_ specimen, which had a dark clavus, and a mostly (2/3) dark corium. Moreover, types of the variety *Terapha nigradorsium palescens*, which was first described in 1910 by BERGEVIN from Algeria, were found. The insects were 2\_\_ (no. 2997 and no.3132), and were each lightly colored and only have two small dark spots on the pronotum and only a few dark spots on the corium. More material, which was designated as var. *nigrens* by BERGEVIN, corresponds in its dark form to Fig1, with big black spots on the pronotum. It however does not have any other reference.

**Changes to the genus *Leptoceraea* JAKOVLEV, 1873: *femoralis* (HORVATH, 1897)**

Among the material of the genus *Leptoceraea* JAKOVLEV was one insect, which used to belong to the under the genus *Agraphopus* classified species *turanica* n.sp. OSHAHNIN (the label erroneously reads *auranica*), Tchinz, Oshanin. This name however turns out to be a nomen nudum, and the

species was declared synonym to *femoralis* by OSHANIN himself in 1906. According to a letter from Dr. KER\_NER from the zoological Institute in Leningrad, *femoralis* sometimes is considered synonym to *viridis* JAKOVIEV, 1873 (the work is still in print at the time of publication of this paper).

**Changes to the genus *Harmostes* BURMEISTER, 1835: sub species  
*Neoharmostes* GÖLLNER-SCHEIDING, 1978**

*Corizoides* JENSEN- HAARUP, 1924: This species very rarely appears in collections. There are 2 \_\_\_ however, in the museum in Paris. Both specimen were found in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, in the surroundings of Icaño, by E.R.WAGNER in 1910.

*Institivus* HARRIS, 1942: This very rare species appears with 1\_ from Bolivia, Surroundings of Pulacayo, in Paris. Therefore the species is distributed more north than I had expected.

*Marmoratus* (BLANCHARD, 1852): The types which were supposed to be missing could be found, a lectotype was determined.

Lectotype: \_\_, Chile, GAY 15-43 Santiago

Paralectotype: \_\_, Chile, GAY 15-43 Santiago

Moreover, there are two more \_\_, but there is no reference to a type and no statement of its location.

*Minor* (SPINOLA, 1852): Here too, a type could be found. It is the holotype: \_\_, Chile, GAY 15-43, Nr. 268.

*Procerus* BERG, 1878: There were 7 Paratypes (2\_\_, 5\_\_) in the collection in Paris, collected II-III in 1897 and I in 1898 in Buenos Aires.

Note: In my Revision of the genus *Harmostes* (Mitt. Zoological Museum Berlin, 54,257, 1978) I accidentally did not determine a type subgenus for the subgenus *Neoharmistes*. I therefore would like to determine the species *Harmostes* (*Neoharmostes*) *procerus* BERG, 1878, which is also typical for the sub genus. The species is widely spread in South America.

**Changes to the genus *Jadera* STÅL, 1862**

*Parapectoralis* GÖLLNER-SCHEIDING, 1979: The examination of a series of the museum of Paris from Chaco de Sta. Fé confirms my assumption that *Parapectoralis* is an independent species.

*Pectoralis* STÅL, 1862: This species is very rare in collections. 1\_ could be found in Paris. It was collected in December 1831 by A.D'ORBIGNY in South America, "sur buissons à la lisière des bois Chiquitos" in northern Bolivia. Bayard's statement, *pectoralis* was indigenous to Bolivia is therefore confirmed.

*Jadera diaphone* n.sp. (Fig.5-6)

Among the material of the genus *Jadera* I found some insects which turned out to be a new species. This species is very similar to *Jadera*

*haematoloma* (H.-S., 1847) and must have been overlooked because of the similarities. The type series consists of 1\_ and 2\_\_ from Nicaragua, collected on 15<sup>th</sup> November 1968. More material could be found in the various collections.

Types: Po Soltega, Nicaragua, C.A., 15<sup>th</sup> Nov 68, T.LABOUCHEIX ; Holotype \_\_, Mus. Paris. – Paratypes: 2\_\_ as the holotype, 1 \_ in the museum in Berlin.

The insects are black- brown and the head, as well as the sides of the pronotum are red- orange, and the abdomen is light.

The head is dark with broad red stripes on the sides, and it is slightly more bulged and longer than *haematoloma*, sparsely dotted, abdomen is yellow (in *haematoloma* partially dark), the antennae are monochrome dark and bristly dotted. The pronotum is dark with more or less red colored sides, which are slightly rounded. The frontal protrusion is very thick and the area is slightly covered in small warts. The pronotum is broader and slightly longer than *haematoloma*; the scutellum is monochrome dark brown or black. The hemielytra are black brown

Fig. 5-6: *Jadera diaphona* n.sp.—5 Pygophore ventral; 6 Paramere lateral

Slightly wrinkled, with slightly rounded sides, the area is very fine and the veins are loosely pubescent. The legs are monochrome dark, closely bristly covered in hair, and the abdomen is for orange yellow coloration (*haematoloma* is darkly colored except for the very last sternite, which is red). The epimeres are partially lighter.

Size: \_\_ Length: 9.6mm-10.7mm, width: 3.4mm- 3.5mm

\_\_ Length: 8.8-12.00 mm, width: 3.1- 4.0mm

Genitalia: a) males: Ventral rear end of the pygophore is less cut out than with *haematoloma* and has long hair, the tip in the middle is long and triangular and shorter than *haematoloma*, the tenth segment is slightly broader than *haematoloma*; the parameres are more slender and slightly shorter than *haematoloma*, and it does not overlap the tip in the middle of the pygophore, and has a small spout in the middle. b) the 7<sup>th</sup> sternite is slightly bulged in the middle pointing to the front.

Distribution: The material at hand originated from central America, that is Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

### **Changes to the genus *Boisea* KIRKALDY, 1910: *fulcrata* (GERMAR, 1837) s.l.n.stat.**

I found a smaller series (1\_ and 5\_\_) of *Boisea*, which originated in Dahomey (today Benin), in which the males and also one female were of a strong brown coloration. The clypeus is dark, the horizontal gouge of the pronotum is dark and the hemielytra are dark as well. Generally the

insects are lighter in color than *fulcrata* but darker than the *flava* specimen known to me. The examination of the male genital segments of the males (*fulcrata* and *flava*) also showed smaller differences than the previously examined insects. Due to these results I consider the naming of the species *flava* not longer valid, which leads to the following changes:  
Central and Central East Africa: *Boisea fulcrata fulcrata* (GERMAR, 1837)  
Central West Africa: *Boisea fulcrata flava* (BERGROTH, 1912)  
Among the material from Paris is 1 \_ of *fulcrata* s.str. from Kindu (former Belgian Congo); thus the sub species is far more distributed than assumed.

### Changes to the genus *Leptocoris* HAHN, 1833: *hexophtalma* group

*Albisoleta* (BERGROTH, 1912): This species is very typical, however not found in many collections. In the Parisian collection I found a series of 4 \_ and 2 \_ from Madagascar, from Diego Suarz on the northern end of the island, and from the Tamatave region on the east coast. To my description from 1980 I only want to add that the head sometimes can be brighter on the lower side of the head, and that sometimes the coxes can be red to the femurs. The average length of the females corresponds to the sizes given, the average length of the males is 13.7- 14.8mm.

*Chevreuxi* (NOUALHIER, 1898): This species is widely distributed in Central Africa. The collection in Paris contains 1 \_ and 1\_ from the Cape Verde Islands (Maio). The pygophore of this male specimen is ventrally cut out deeper than the examined specimens.

*Dispar* (HSIAO, 1963): In Paris, I found specimen of this species from South India, Tonkin and Cambodia.

*Hexophtalma hexophtalma* (THUNBERG, 1784): According to material in Paris, this species was also found in the Island Po, Cameroon.

*Mutilata* (GERSTAECKER, 1873): This species is very widely distributed, but is very variable in color, size, and width of the head. Among the Parisian material one series from Madagascar stood out. It was strongly red- black or brown black, and showed a very distinct side of the hemielytra. The rear ventral segment of the pygophore of the males was less deep than the African material

*Nigrofasciata* (DISTANT, 1914): The collection in Paris contains material of this species from West Africa (Bismarckburg/Togo, Baoule/Ivory Coast), and therefore is likely to be distributed everywhere in Central Africa.

*Pectoralis pectoralis* (SCHOUTEDEN, 1948): This species was only known to be found in eastern Central Africa, but is now also found in Casamanca, in Southern Senegal, on August 25, 1980, leg. SIGWALT. The material consists of 1 \_ and 1\_.

*Stehliki* GÖLLNER-SCHEIDING, 1980: Of this species I saw 1\_ from Bingerville/Ivory Coast, leg. TAOU, 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1970, the most western location known to me, the species therefore is distributed to 4° western longitude.

*Toricollis* (BERGROTH, 1839): The types of this species, which were supposed to be missing were found in the collection in Paris. A lectotype was determined:

Lectotype: \_\_, I. Seychelles Mahé

Paralectotype: \_\_ Iles Seychelles, Mahé, CH. ALLUAUD 1892

I want to add to the already made description: The corium is partially brown too, with red sides and a red read end, and red veins. The coxes are brightly red and the rostrum reaches over the rear coxes. The size of the male is 12.2mm, the size of the female is 14.4mm. The middle of the ventral rear end of the pygophore reaches farther to the back than in my drawing.

*Wagneri* GÖLLNER-SCHEIDING, 1980: There is 1\_ of this species in Paris, from Dahomey, the area of Porto Novo, a location much more east than so far assumed.

*Leptocoris verticalis* n.sp. (fig. 7)

Among the material of the genus *Leptocoris* I found 4 \_\_, which I could not assign to the three known species. Male specimen could not be found. Three of the insects originate from the Ivory Coast, and one from Kenya, Mt. Elgon.

Types: Ivory Coastm Reg. de San Pedro, G. THORÉ, 1901;

Holotype: \_\_, Mus. Paris,-- Paratypes: 1\_ as holotype; 1\_ Ivory Coast, Haut Cavally (Mission WOELFEL), CH.VON CASSELL 1900 (Mus. Berlin).

The insects are light brown, slightly shiny and relatively broad. They have a bulged, black, shiny head and a relatively broad and finely dotted Pronotum; they resemble *nigrofasciata*.

The head is black, shiny and distinctly bulged, relatively pointy. The eyes are red, and the protrusions of the antennae and they bulges around the eyes are yellow. The antennae are black; the pronotum is light brown with a strongly black colored line in the center, the line in the center is very distinct in the front, the area is slightly bugled and finely dotted (more coarsely dotted in *nigrofasciata*), relatively broad and short (longer and more slender in *nigrofasciata*). The scutellum is relatively broad, dark brown, the hemielytra are light brown with a light tip, dark between subcosta and radius, membrane is dark brown, and partially overlaps the abdomen. The femurs are yellow brown with fine dark spots, the last third is dark brown. Otherwise the legs are dark brown, the lower side is light yellow, with white epimeres. The rostrum reaches the rear coxes.

Size: Length: 12.0- 12.9 mm, width 5mm.

Genital segments: The genital segments are differently built than similar looking species. The first valvifer is distinctly more angular than *nigrofasciata*, or *stehliki*. The overlapping end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> valvifer is less pointy, and the pear shaped ends of the 2<sup>nd</sup> valvulae are short and strong, the upper third is covered with short and strong bristles, the lateral end shows only two bristles.

Distribution: So far only the types from the Ivory Coast and the female from Kenya are known.

Fig. 7 *Leptocoris verticalis* n.sp. Genital segments of the female (T= tergite, vf= Valvifer, Vv= Valvula)

Fig.8-9: *Jadera peruviana* n.sp.—8-Pygophore ventral, 9. Paramere lateral

**Description of a new species of the genus *Jadera* according to material of the collection BRAILOVSKY, Instituto de Biologica UNAM, Mexico**

***Jadera peruviana* n.sp.**

Among the material of the genus *Jadera*, which was lent to me by courtesy of Dr. H.BRAILOVSKY, Instituto de Biologica UNAM, Mexico, I found one male insect which turned out to be a new species.

Type: Peru, Ill. 48, 1500 at; Holotype\_, Coll. BRAILOVSKY

The insects are brown with a red- brown, relatively broad and slightly bulged head. The head and the pronotum are relatively loosely covered in warts, the sides of the pronotum are monochrome red.

The area of the head is red- brown, the sides and the tip of the head red, covered loosely with hirsute warts. The head is relatively broad and slightly bulged, and the lower side is red; the antennae are monochrome brown, the pronotum is red- brown, and the sides monochrome red. The protrusion at the front is thick and the area is also covered with dark warts, the sides are covered in bristly dark hair. The hemelytra are brown and covered in fine hair. The sides are slightly bulged out, and they distinctly overlap the frontal edges of the pronotum. The legs are monochrome brown and closely covered in hair, the femurs are slightly lighter. The abdomen is yellow red, the thorax shows some dark spots, otherwise dotted in red. The rostrum is brown- yellow, and extends over the rear coxae.

Size: Length: 9.2mm (insect slightly damaged), width: 3.2mm

Genitalia: The ventral rear segment of the pygophore is not very deep, the tip in the middle is broadly triangular and slightly shorter than the parameres, the lateral edges are not longer than the dorsal rear side; the parameres are relatively slender with a small lateral bulge and a more slender end part.

Distribution: So far only the type is known. It was found in Peru, without any further indication of its location.