

RESULTS OF THE ZOOLOGICO-BOTANICAL EXPEDITION
TO SOUTHWEST CHINA, 1955—1957

Акта Энтомологической Сессии (HEMiptERA, COREIDAE)

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The present paper deals with the coreid bugs collected by the Zoologico-Botanical Expedition from various parts of Yunnan in 1955—1957 and from Omei-shan of Szechuan in the summer of 1955. The collection contains 93 species and 2 varieties distributed in 41 genera of 4 subfamilies. Of these 7 genera, 27 species and one color variety are described as new and 5 genera and 21 species are recorded for the first time in China (new records are marked with an *). Three nominal species are changed in their generic combination, viz., *Derepteryx hardwicki* White transferred to *Molipteryx*, *Rhopalus chinensis* Dallas to *Aeschynelus*, and *Echydara fulviclava* Bergroth to *Hydarrella*, and as the result of the last case *Echydara* automatically becomes a synonym of *Hydarrella* Bergroth.

The new genera and species are characterized as in the following pages. All the holotypes and allotypes are deposited in the Institute of Zoology of Academia Sinica.

It should be mentioned here that the measurements given in the descriptions are uniformly in millimeters. Width of body is taken at the middle part of the body across the apex of scutellum, since width between the lateral pronotal angles as generally used does not represent their body width in many coreids.

Derepteryx humeralis, n. sp. (fig. 1)

♂. Length 30.0, width 9.1, reddish brown with yellowish brown pubescence. Pronotum irregularly transversely rugulose, lateral angles produced forwardly to apex of head, their posterior portion broad, their anterior margins with two or three large teeth, posterior margins irregularly serrate. Scutellum transversely rugulose, apex pale and not granulate. Abdomen roundedly expanded, above red with apex dark. Antennae slender, dark brown, apical segment ochraceous; length of segments 7.0 : 5.0 : 4.2 : 6.8. Rostrum passing anterior coxae. Posterior femora incrassate, tuberculate, curved at base, armed with a large tooth beneath at middle; all tibiae lobely dilated above before middle, posterior pair also dilated into a large tooth beneath at middle.

Abdomen of ♀ broader, posterior femora less incrassate, posterior tibiae beneath dilated but not toothed. Plica of 7th abdominal sternite removed from its posterior margin.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratype ♂ ♀, Yunnan, 1955 V 23—25.

Allied to *D. obscurata* Stål but pronotum broader and not granulate. It differs from *D. laeicornis* Bred. by longer 1st antennal segment.

Derepteryx dissimilis, n. sp. (fig. 2)

♂. Similar to *D. grayi* White but lateral pronotal angles divergently forwardly produced, teeth on their anterior margins smaller and irregular, posterior margins unarmed, only with a few small teeth on basal portion (fig. 2a). Dilatation of anterior tibiae above inconspicuous, those of intermediate and posterior tibiae also small, posterior tibiae beneath not dilated on basal portion, dilated into a large tooth behind middle (fig. 2b). Dark brown, clothed with fine brownish hairs. Pronotum granulate and rugulose. Scutellum rugulose, apex flat, pale. Length of body 27.9, width 9.0.

Holotype ♂, Yunnan, 1956 V 15.

Prionolomia dubia, n. sp. (fig. 3)

♂. Length 28.5, width 8.1. Black brown with light brown fine hairs. Head quadrangular, eyes prominent, apices of antenniferous tubercles convergent. Antennae cylindrical, 1st and 4th segments lightly curved, the latter ochraceous except base; length of segments 6.5 : 5.3 : 4.8 : 7.5. Rostrum reaching to intermediate coxae, all segments subequal in length excepting the 3rd which is the shortest. Pronotum shagreen, impunctate, densely granulose laterally and posteriorly, with a central longitudinal shallow sulcation on disk; lateral lobes horizontally produced and upwardly recurved and with both anterior and posterior margins strongly serrated; lateral angles prominent, directing slightly backward. Scutellum rugulose, with apex pale. Abdomen above red, with a black spot on either side of each segment, and connexivum black. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, with several rows of tubercles, a large tooth on apical 1/5 inside; anterior and intermediate tibiae simple, posterior tibiae dilated into a large triangular tooth on inner side of basal 1/3.

♀. Broader, posterior femora less incrassate and less tuberculate, without large subapical tooth, basal half of posterior tibiae roundedly dilated.

There is much variation in color and size (24—30) among individuals of this species.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, and paratype ♂ ♀, Seichuan, 1955 IV 20—V 19.

Probably allied to *P. fulvicornis* F. from India but pronotum not granulate anteriorly and abdomen above differently colored.

NOTOPTERYX, n. gen.

Oblong, clothed with very fine hairs, above finely punctate. Head small, of *mictris* type, antennae cylindrical, basal segment longest, longer than head and pronotum taken together, third segment shortest, second shorter than fourth. Pronotum with lateral lobes greatly wing-like expanded and upwardly recurved, lateral angles small, slightly pointing backward, both anterior and posterior margins serrate; lateral margins slightly sinuate. Legs slender, femora simple, only armed with two apical teeth, posterior femora of male incrassate with scattered tubercles, beneath tuberculately toothed at middle, and bidentate at apex; anterior and intermediate tibiae enlarged apically, posterior tibiae slightly curved, dilated both above and beneath for whole length, broadened into a broad tooth at base beneath in male. Plica on 7th abdominal sternite triangular.

Type-species: *Notopteryx concolor*, n. sp.

This genus is placed in *Mictris* and allied to *Prionolomia* Stål but body rather smooth, pronotum and posterior legs differently formed. Its posterior tibiae like those

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀, Omei-shan, 1955 VI 21—24. Paratype ♂ ♀, Sze-chuan and Yunnan.

Serinetha capitis, n. sp.

♂. Length 11.5, red, clothed with yellowish hairs. Antennae except basal segment, legs except coxae, apex of rostrum and membrane black; disk of thoracic sterna and rostrum fuscous. Vertex convex, callose behind eyes. Distance between two ocelli more than 4 times of that between each ocellus and eye. Length of antennal segments 0.8 : 2.4 : 2.2 : 2.5. Rostrum passing middle of 4th ventral segment, length of segments 1.6 : 1.9 : 1.9 : 1.5. Pronotum finely punctate, centrally carinate, collar thicker at middle, calli convex; lateral margins slightly sinuate, moderately reflexed; lateral angles not prominent. Hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen, finely punctate. Apex of abdomen bending downward. Posterior margin of 7th abdominal tergite truncate, posterior margin of 7th sternite emarginate at middle and folding up on each side.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and paratype ♂ ♀, Yunnan, 1955 IV 6.

Allied to *S. augur* F. but head with vertex distinctly convex, ocelli farther part from one another, rostrum much longer, and 7th ventral segment of female differently constructed.

Serinetha dispar, n. sp.

This species resembles *S. cepitis*, n. sp. in coloration and closely allied to *S. augur* F. in structure. It differs from the latter species in the following characters: callus in front of eye larger; rostrum and basal segment of antennae red, and costal margins not black. Length of body 15.6.

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀, Yunnan, 1955 V 17. Paratype ♂ ♀, Yunnan.

松毛虫属 (*Dendrolimus* Germar) 在中国东部的地理分布概述*

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摘要 我国松毛虫种类已知者 13 种,是世界上已记载的松毛虫种类最多的国家。

根据中国科学院动物研究所历年采集在国内所收集的松毛虫种类和分布的资料,结合已知主要控制类的天然分布进行综合分析的结果,显示出松毛虫不同种类的地理分布与其寄主植物的天然分布有着密切的相关。例如西伯利亚松毛虫的分布只限制在东北地区兴安落叶松、黄松的天然分布范围内,油松毛虫在油松分布区,赤松毛虫在赤松分布区,云南松毛虫在云南松分布区以及马尾松毛虫在马尾松分布区等。

由于这些控制种类彼此间的天然分布界限十分明显而基本上少有重叠,因此就将我国东部地区松毛虫不同种类的地理分布按照其寄主植物划分为以下三个部分、五个松毛虫区:

一、东北部分 北界大兴安岭,南至安东—沈阳线(相当于全国一月份平均 -12°C 等温线),是西伯利亚松毛虫主要分布区,也是兴安落叶松和黄松天然分布所在地。故名 1) 西伯利亚松毛虫区。

二、华北部分 北界西伯利亚松毛虫区,南至淮河(相当于全国一月份平均 0°C 等温线),是油松毛虫和赤松毛虫主要分布区,也是油松和赤松的主要分布所在地。因此可分为 2 区:

2) 油松毛虫区 主要位置在冀热山地和黄土高原东部,是油松毛虫分布区,是赤松毛虫分布区

3) 赤松毛虫区 主要位置在山东半岛、辽东半岛、渤海湾沿岸,最南直抵到北连云港,是赤松毛虫分布区,也是赤松和黑松的主要分布所在地。

三、华南部分 北界油松毛虫和赤松毛虫区,南至南海沿岸,东到台湾,西至贵州毕节,是马尾松毛虫分布区,也是赤松和马尾松、思茅松毛虫、西昌松毛虫等。松毛虫种类有马尾松、思茅松等。从中间又多,有马尾松毛虫、云南松毛虫、西昌松毛虫等。松毛虫种类有马尾松、思茅松等。从中间又多,有马尾松毛虫、云南松毛虫、西昌松毛虫等。

可分为 2 区:

4) 马尾松毛虫区 占华南的绝大部分,东至台湾,西至大相岭东坡,西南至贵州毕节,是马尾松毛虫分布区,也是马尾松分布所在地。

5) 云南松毛虫区 主要在四川西部和云南省境内,是云南松毛虫、西昌松毛虫和思茅松毛虫主要分布区,也是云南松、思茅松分布所在地。

以上划分不仅可供各地鉴别松毛虫种类或采取防治时之参考,而且还可以为进一步发现新的松毛虫种类和探索种下问题以及发生规律研究等提供一些新的线索。

一、前言

松毛虫属 (*Dendrolimus* Germar, 1811) 在全世界已知种类有 20 余种 (Collier, 1936 绝大多数都是松柏科的害虫。就其已知的分布来看,比较明显地集中在古北区和东洋区。澳大利亚区只有一种(云南松毛虫 *D. latipennis* Walker) 分布在小巽他群岛。新北区、热带区以及非洲区则迄今尚未获得任何报导。

在欧洲松毛虫 (*D. pini* L.) 分布遍及全欧洲,是欧洲房 (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) 的重大害虫。埃及有一种松毛虫,叫做 *D. Affertii* Andes & Se 不为害松柏科植物,而是为害莢蒾科霸王属的 *Zygophyllum coccineum*, 在亚洲 10 余种

* 本文承业师蔡邦华教授亲自指导,并审阅文稿,朱士美同志协助绘制分布图,在此一并致以谢忱。(本文于 1962 年 7 月 11 日收到)。