

NEW AND NOTEWORTHY TINGIDÆ FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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In studying numerous American specimens of this heteropterous family I have recently recognized a few forms new to the fauna of the United States. These forms are listed and described herein so that their names will be available for future work in the family.

Acalypta cooleyi spec. nov.

Form elongate. Head long, strongly deflected, armed with two prominent, blunt, porrect spines (one on each side of the median line just above the antenna); a rather long, blunt, straight tubercle on each side of the head between the eye and antenna. Eyes large, prominent, the facets few and large. Antennae moderately long and stout; basal segment greatly swollen, twice as long as the second; second segment moderately swollen, short, obconical; third segment slenderest, a little longer than the other three conjoined; terminal segment moderately swollen, fusiform, a little longer than the first and second together. Pronotum coarsely punctate, tricarinate, the carinae considerably raised and each composed of a single series of areolae. Hood moderately large, reaching slightly over the base of the head, the anterior margin almost triangular. Lateral membraneous pronotal margins moderately broad, reflected, angularly dilated behind the middle, biseriate in greater part, but with two or three extra areolae at the anterior end and with only a single series back of the angle. Posterior process of pronotum triangular, distinctly reticulate. Thorax punctate beneath. Rostral sulcus deep; rostrum reaching slightly beyond the meso-metasternal suture. Elytra extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen, broadly rounded at the apex, overlapping on the inner margins, the outer margins straighter than in *A. lillianis* Bueno; costal area with one complete and partial series of areolae at the base and near the posterior end; subcostal area long, narrow, with three rows of areolae; discoidal area reaching a little beyond the middle of the elytra, with five rows of areolae at its widest part; sutural area broad, the inner margin, excepting a few cells at the base, with the areolae regularly arranged. Wings a little longer than the abdomen. Apex of abdomen concealed by the point upon which the insect is mounted. Length, 2.9 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Color. General color dark grayish-brown. Head and thorax blackish. Antennae blackish, except third segment grayish-brown. Legs dark grayish-brown, the tips of tarsi becoming darker. Posterior portion of bucculae and rostral sulcus margined with whitish.

One specimen, taken at Bozeman, Montana, June 13, 1913, by Prof. Cooley. Type in the author's collection.

KEY TO THE NEARCTIC SPECIES OF DOLICHOCYSTA.

- Size small (length, 2 to 2.21 mm.); hood strongly depressed behind; membranous pronotal margins narrow, biseriate, very strongly reflected just in front of the middle; elytra with a small tumid elevation, with the costal area uniseriate. *D. acuta* n. sp.
- Size larger (length, 2.33 to 2.75 mm.); membranous pronotal margins broader, with three to four series of areolae; elytra with a large tumid elevation, costal area biseriate in greater part. *D. venusta* Champion

Dolichocysta venusta Champion.

Seven specimens, taken at Fort Collins, Colorado, July 23, 1898. The species is new to the fauna of United States. It was described from three specimens, two of which were from Guadalupe, Lower California, the other being without a definite locality. The Colorado specimens are slightly larger than the measurements given by Dr. Champion, but I can find no characters that will separate them from the original description and the excellent figure of the species. It is not very closely allied to *D. acuta* n. sp. described herein.

Dolichocysta acuta spec. nov.

Form ovate, the apices somewhat acute. Head with a blunt process on each side between eye and antenna, the bucculae very large. Eyes large, prominent; granulate. Antennae moderately slender, reaching a little beyond the middle of the pronotum; first segment more swollen and a little longer than the second; third segment slenderest, cylindrical, about twice as long as the fourth; fourth segment swollen towards the tip, clothed with a few rather long hairs. Pronotum not very coarsely punctate, tricarinate, the carinae arranged as follows: median carina most strongly raised, extending from the apex of triangular process to the hood and conjoined with the median raised nervure of the hood; the lateral carinae united with the outer margins of triangular process and extending almost to the outer posterior margin of the hood, sinuate. Membranous pronotal margins not very broad, thin, biseriate, very strongly reflected just in front of the middle and at this place tangent or nearly tangent with the dorsal surface of the pronotum. Hood moderately large, rather flat, strongly depressed behind, the posterior margin rounded. Rostral sulcus not very deep, the rostrum reaching between the intermediate coxae. Elytra with costal area composed of a single series of large, irregular areolae; discoidal area quadriseriate and reaching slightly beyond the middle of the elytra. Wings not visible. Claspers in the male strongly curved. Length, 2 to 2.21 mm.; width, .9 to 1.1 mm. The outer margin of the elytra is emarginate in the macropterous form and rounded in the brachypterous individuals.

Color. General color dirty white, with a few nervures marked with brown. Antennae and legs dirty white, the tips of tarsi brownish. Pronotum brownish or dirty white. Head, thorax and abdomen reddish-brown or blackish-brown. The color markings vary slightly in different specimens.

Several specimens: Glasgow, Montana, Nov. 6, 1915; Fort Collins, Colorado, June 26, July 29, and August 17, 1898; Boulder, Colorado, Sept. 1, 1898. Type in my collection; paratypes in the collections of Prof. Cooley, Dr. Osborn, Prof. Lovett, Dr. Gillette, and the California Academy of Science.

***Corythucha padi* spec. nov.**

Hood large, highly elevated, rather coarsely reticulate, very abruptly constricted about the middle, narrow in front and nearly semiglobose behind. Antennae clothed with a few long hairs, the first segment almost three times the length of the second. Pronotum punctate; median carina moderately raised, composed of one complete series of areolae and with three or four extra cells at the highest part just in front of the middle; lateral margins broad, reniform, evenly and rather closely reticulate, the outer margins armed with short spines; posterior process triangular, not very distinctly reticulate. Rostral sulcus broad, the sides considerably raised, reticulate (usually four areolae on each side). Rostrum reaching between the intermediate coxae. Elytra long, broadly rounded at the apex, the outer margin concave, sinuate, and armed with short spines, except the distal third; costal area broad, with three complete and a partial series of areolae at the base, the cells at the base smaller than the distal ones. Length, 3.8 mm.; width, 2.4 mm.

Color. General color whitish, marked with brown. Antennae testaceous, the apical segment embrowned. Hood brownish, the sides in front whitish. Pronotum brown, the posterior process whitish; median carina whitish, with a brownish spot near the middle; lateral margins whitish, with a small brownish spot about the middle near the outer margin; areolae hyaline. Elytra whitish, with a broad band near the base, another near the apex, a spot on tumid elevation, and more or less of some of the nervures near inner margins brown. Legs testaceous, the tips of tarsi brownish. Body black beneath, the margins of bucculae, rostral sulcus, and posterior margin of prothorax embrowned. Claspers in male brown; middle portion of genital segment in the female embrowned.

Numerous specimens, taken on western choke cherry at Missoula, Montana, May 20, 1916, by Mr. J. R. Parker, and at Corvallis, Oregon, May 25, 1909, by Mr. J. C. Bridwell. Type in my collection; paratypes in the collections of Prof. R. A. Cooley, Prof. A. L. Lovett, Dr. Herbert Osborn, and the California Academy of Science. In some specimens the apical

band of the elytra becomes more or less evanescent towards the inner margin. The Oregon specimens are a little lighter in color than the type from Montana, probably being teneral forms. The species is very distinct from the two forms, *C. pruni* and *C. associata*, found on wild cherry in the eastern portion of United States and readily separated from them by the shape and size of the hood which is larger than the former species and smaller than the latter.

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