

MINISTERIE VAN ONDERWIJS, KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN
ZOOLOGISCHE MEDEDELINGEN

UITGEGEVEN DOOR HET

RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE TE LEIDEN

DEEL XXXI, No. 23

16 Juli 1952

**ON SOME ONCOMERINI FROM NEW GUINEA
(HETEROPTERA, PENTATOMIDAE)**

by

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With 12 textfigures

In the course of the later years a rather large number of specimens of various groups of insects from New Guinea were among the acquisitions of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie. Shortly after the war the collections made by Professor H. Boschma, during his visit to the Wissel Lakes in 1939 as the zoologist of the expedition organized by the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society (Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap), arrived safely from Bogor (Java) where they had to stay during the German occupation of the Netherlands. Quite recently we obtained the first captures made by Dr. L. D. Brongersma in various places in and near New Guinea.

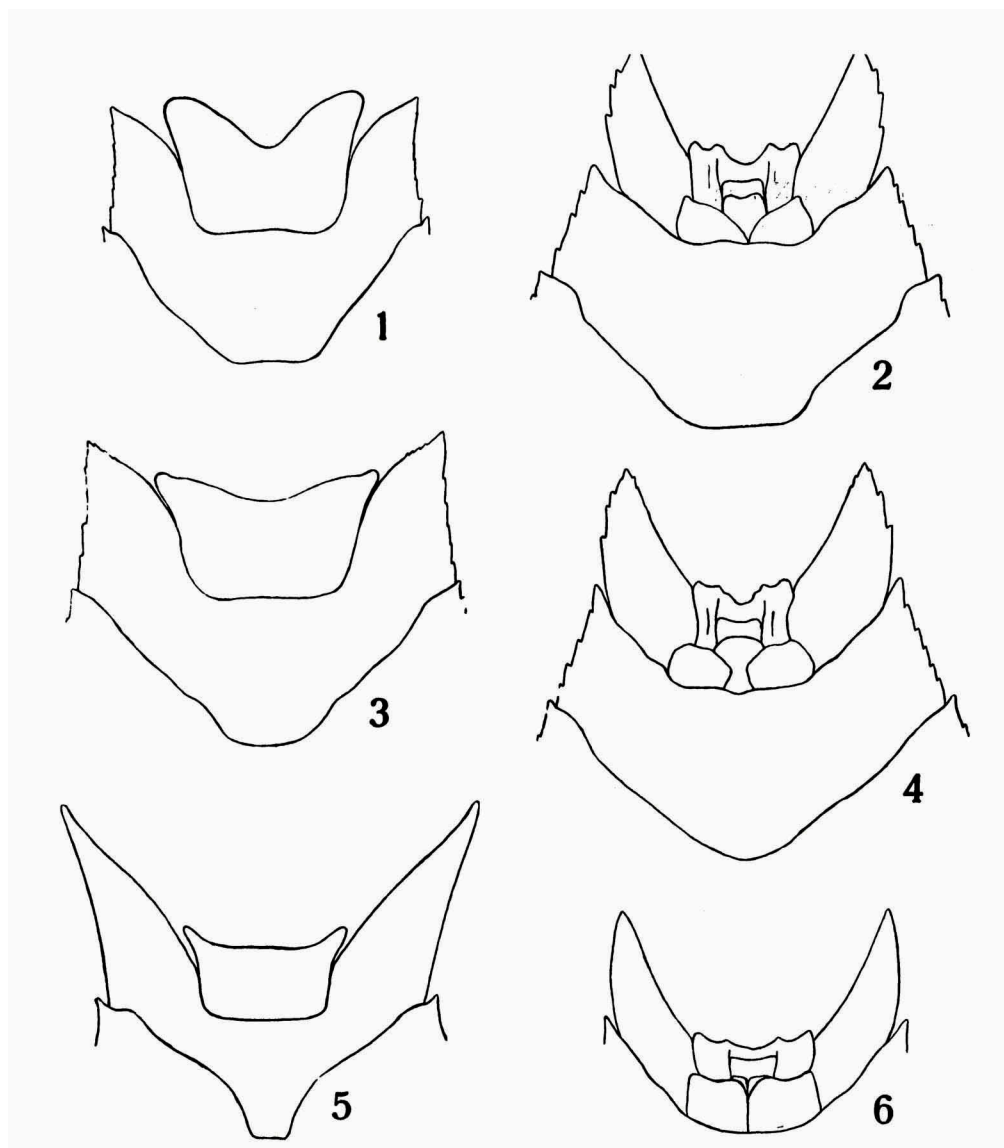
From both collections a number of new and interesting Heteroptera is to be described. A few Oncomerini, belonging to the genera *Lynamorpha* and *Agapophyta*, are the subject of the present note.

Lynamorpha

Subgenus **Lyrodes**

Of the subgenus *Lyrodes* two new species were collected at and near the Wissel Lakes. The first, which I will name **Lynamorpha (Lyrodes) edulis** nov. spec. *) (figs. 1-2), shows no definite spot or patch on the corium; the basal corners of the scutellum are yellowish, medially from this yellow spot a distinct dark point is to be seen, except in specimens that are more or less immature. The general colour is more or less castaneous, with in-

*) I chose the name *edulis* because when a papua boy was told that no more specimens were wanted, the boy tore off the legs of the remaining bugs and swallowed them down.



Ventral views of the ultimate abdominal segments of: fig. 1, *Lyramorpha (Lyrodes) edulis* ♂; fig. 2, *Lyramorpha (Lyrodes) edulis* ♀; fig. 3, *Lyramorpha (Lyrodes) plagifer* ♂; fig. 4, *Lyramorpha (Lyrodes) plagifer* ♀; fig. 5, *Lyramorpha (Diploxiphus) maculifer* ♂; fig. 6, *Lyramorpha (Diploxiphus) maculifer* ♀.

definite and varying lighter and darker markings. The colour of the under side and legs too is subject to much variation, and probably becomes darker as specimens are growing older. In very dark specimens the venter is dark

castaneous, and then in obvious contrast to the yellowish brown epipleurae of the hemielytra. The lateral corners of the pronotum are very slightly protruding beyond the base of the hemielytra. The length of the rostrum is slightly variable, in most cases it reaches just beyond the intermediate coxae. The ventral spine reaches distinctly beyond the middle of the mesosternum.

The very deep excavation at the apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment in the ♂ is quite characteristic, and distinguishes the present species at once from its allies. The female genitalia are not unlike those of *L. bred-dini* Horv. c. a. The shape of the basal lateral genital plates, however, with their protruding outer apical corners together with the much larger medial genital plate will separate them easily. Length of the ♂: 20-22 mm; of the ♀: 25½-28½ mm. — 1-30. Paniai, 21 August, Allotype ♀ and Paratypes. — 31. Paniai, 26 August, Paratype. — 32-39. Paniai, 30 August, Paratypes. — 40-44. Paniai, 1 September, Holotype ♂ and Paratypes. — 45-47. Paniai, 5 September, Paratypes. — 48-49. Paniai, 7 September, Paratypes. — 50-53. Paniai, 10-11 September, Paratypes. — 54-58. Paniai, 12 September, Paratypes. — 59. Paniai, 15-30 September, Paratype. — 60-61. Paniai, 17 September, Paratypes. — 62. Paniai, 18 September, Paratype. — 63-69. Paniai, 24 September, Paratypes. — 70. Araboe Bivak, 21 October, Paratype. — 71-77. Araboe Bivak, 22 October, Paratypes. — 78-79. Araboe Bivak, 23 October, Paratypes. — 80-94. Araboe Bivak, 26 October, Paratypes. — 95. Kampong Majepa, Tigi Lake, 12 November, Paratype. — All specimens were collected during the New Guinea expedition of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society (Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap) during the year 1939.

A second species from the same region is ***Lyramorpha (Lyrodes) plagiifer*** nov. spec. (figs. 3-4). This species does not show the yellow basal spots in the corners of the scutellum, nor the darker spots near these. The hemielytra show generally a more or less distinct darker patch, which occupies the space between radius and cubitus from about $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of its length. The colour of the whole body is somewhat lighter than in the foregoing species, though rather varying too. The structure of the genital segments in both sexes separates the species clearly from its allies, to whom it is rather similar in general appearance.

With regard to the colouration the species appears to be allied to *L. soror* Bredd. or *L. vollenhovii* Stål. From both the male genitalia are distinctly different; from the male of *L. soror* our species differs by the excavations at both sides of the apical edge of the genital segment, from the male of

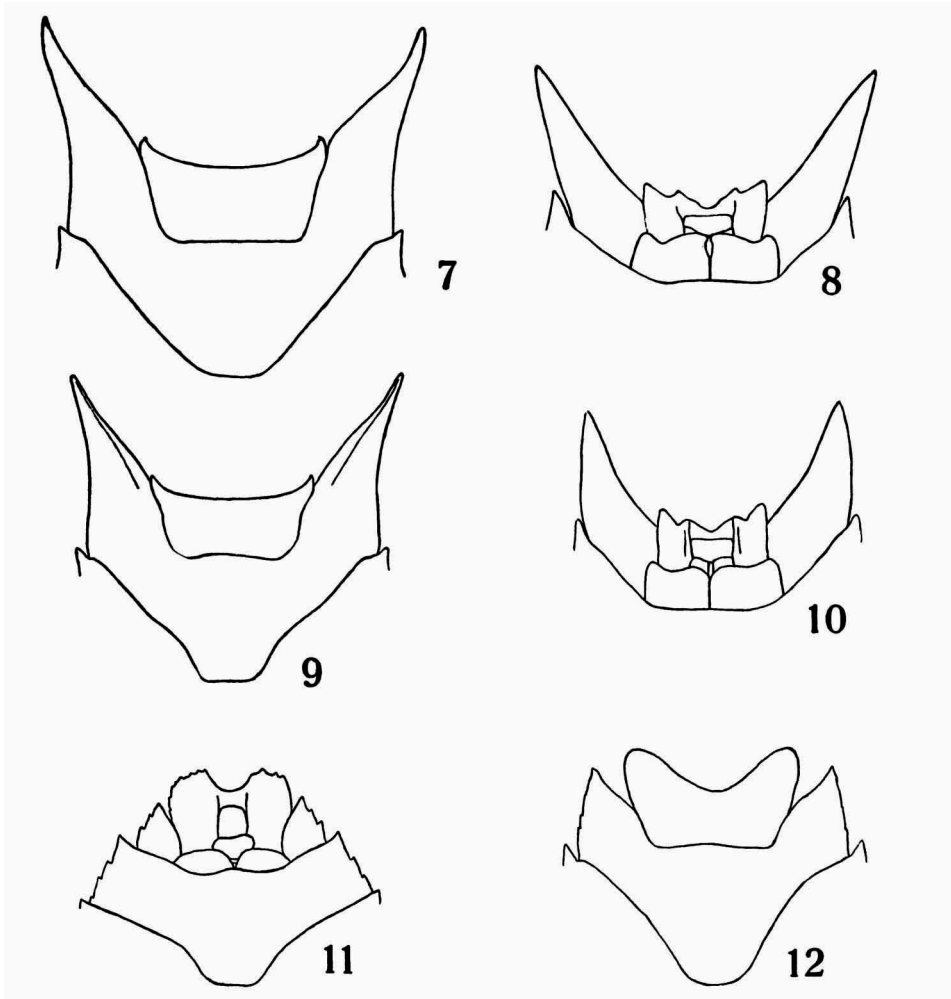
L. vollenhovii it is at once distinguishable by the absence of the medial incisure in this apical edge, which occurs in *L. vollenhovii*. The females are different from both species, having the basal lateral genital plates separated from each other. The form of these plates is furthermore characteristic, so as to separate the species easily from other species with non-contiguous genital plates. A peculiarity of both sexes, which in so far as I can judge does not occur in any other species of the genus, is that in most specimens some small denticulations are visible along the inner edge of the protruding parts of the penultimate segment. Length of the ♂: 20½-23½mm; of the ♀: 25½-29 mm. — 1-2. 22 August, Paratypes. — 3-5. 23 August, Paratypes. — 6. 24 August, Paratype. — 7. 27 August, Allotype ♀. — 8. 28 August, Paratype. — 9. 4 September, Paratype. — 10. 5 September, Paratype. — 11-18. 10-11 September, Holotype ♂ and Paratypes. — 19-21. 12 September, Paratypes. — 22. 13 September, Paratype. — 23. 14 September, Paratype. — 24-25. 16 September, Paratypes. — 26-27. 19-20 September, Paratypes. — 28. 23 September, Paratype. — 29. 24 September, Paratype. — 30. 25 September, Paratype. — 31. 26 September, Paratype. — 32-33. 28 September, Paratypes. — All specimens were collected at Paniai, during the New Guinea expedition of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society (Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap) during the year 1939.

Subgenus **Diploxiphus**

From Dr. L. D. Brongersma we received three specimens of a species belonging to this group, which were obviously different from the specimens already present in the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie. This induced me to a reexamination of our specimens, from which I concluded that the material already present in our collection consisted of 3 species, one of which, as represented by a single ♀ (from Salawatti) only, is not yet apt to description now. One of the three species must be the species originally described by Tryon as *Lynamorpha maculifer*. Our three specimens originate from Jule Island, British New Guinea. For comparison I made figures of the genitalia (figs. 5-6), but I must draw attention to the fact that our ♂ specimen is very immature and shrunk, so that the drawing is more or less a reconstruction.

The second species I name ***Lynamorpha (Diploxiphus) horváthi*** nov. spec. (figs. 7-8) as the ♂ genitalia greatly agree with Horváth's drawing of the ♂ genitalia of *L. (D.) maculifera* (Természetrzajzi Füzetek XXIII, Tab. IX fig. 3). Especially the distinctly sinuated lateral edges of the penultimate ventral segment are peculiar and separate the species from its allies hitherto known.

The ♀ genitalia figured by Horváth, however, seem to me to belong to another species; the females belonging to the males of the same capture in our Museum show very peculiar basal genital plates, with a small knob at



Ventral views of the ultimate abdominal segments of: fig. 7, *Lynamorpha (Diploxiphus) horváthi* ♂; fig. 8, *Lynamorpha (Diploxiphus) horváthi* ♀; fig. 9, *Lynamorpha (Diploxiphus) brongersmai* ♂; fig. 10, *Lynamorpha (Diploxiphus) brongersmai* ♀; fig. 11, *Agapophyta viridula* ♀; fig. 12, *Agapophyta distincta* ♂.

the inner edge near the apical corner and a rather strong incisure at the apical edge, which causes a distinct protrusion of the outer apical corner. In general appearance and colour the species is very similar to the former. The hemelytra show some reddish tinge in their apical half, which perhaps

is more obvious in fresh specimens. 4 of our specimens, including the Holotype and Allotype, were collected by C. J. L. Palmer at Fakfak; a fifth is without locality.

The 3 specimens that were sent to us by Dr. Brongersma, collected by him on light at Manokwari, 25 April 1952, were at once obvious by their colour. This colouration, however, can be due to the fact that the specimens reached us in a very fresh condition, a few days only after their capture.

The species, which I name **Lynamorpha (Diploxiphus) brongersmai** nov. spec. (figs. 9-10), is light greyish yellow with bright green parts. Green are the posterior part of the pronotum, some patches along its lateral anterior border, the apical and more or less the basal part of the scutellum, some pale stripes on the hemielytra, the prosternum and abdomen towards the sides, the top of the ventral spine and the tibiae. The blackish spot at the apical edge of the hemielytra is very distinct; the nerves on the corium are more or less granulated with blackish. The ♂ genitalia of this species are rather similar to those of *Lynamorpha (D.) maculifer*, the distance between the apical corners of the penultimate segment, however, is notably smaller, and the lateral corners of the genital segment are less laterally, more backwardly directed. The female is to be distinguished from its allies by the relatively long apical genital plate, the incisures in the apical edge of which are much more distinct than in *L. (D.) maculifer*; the shape of the basal genital plates agrees more or less with those of *L. (D.) maculifer*. Length of the ♂: 19½ mm; of the ♀ 23 mm.

Agapophyta

From Dr. L. D. Brongersma we received 5 specimens of *Agapophyta viridula* m. (Zoologische Mededeelingen XXV pp. 287-290). This species, however, had been described on three ♂ specimens only, while in Dr. Brongersma's capture (from Manokwari, 2 April 1952) I found 4 females. It is therefore that I add a drawing of the ♀ genitalia (fig. 11) here.

Agapophyta distincta nov. spec. (fig. 12)

A very remarkable species of this genus, obvious at once by its colouration, and by the more distinctly protruding lateral corners of the pronotum and of the segments in the connexivum. Head yellowish brown, lighter toward the anterior lateral edges. Pronotum and scutellum brown, with moderately coarse punctuation. Near the lateral corners of the pronotum and less distinctly on the scutellum the punctuation is transversely coherent as to form small wrinkles. The lateral edges of the pronotum are yellowish,

subtransparent. The top of the scutellum is somewhat lighter than the basal part, a lighter stripe runs from the top to beyond the middle. The apical incisure is small. Coriaceous parts of the hemielytra dull ochraceous; a very distinct dark brown shining spot on the bifurcation of the radius, emitting a dark brown stripe along that vein toward the base. Membrane shining black, with some metallic luster. Apical corners of the abdominal segments darkened, the corners of the penultimate segment largely black (in the ♂) just as the apical parts of the ♂ genital segment. Under side yellowish brown, lighter in the centre and along the sides. Antennae reddish, four-jointed, last joint darkened, greyish brown. Legs brownish, the tibiae with black stripes on their outer sides. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with a very large and deep excavation in the apical edge, slightly notched in the middle. Parameres rather small, distant from each other, dactyliform, with long, stiff hairs. Length (of the ♂): 17 mm. — 1. Araboe Bivak, 10 October 1939, collected by Professor H. Boschma during the New Guinea expedition of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society, Holotype.