

LIST OF ISOMETOPIDAE (HETEROPTERA : CIMICOIDEA)

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Summary

A list of the 21 genera and 62 species of Isometopidae, and notes on the zoogeography and habitat of the group, are given.

INTRODUCTION

The Isometopidae or jumping tree bugs are closely allied to the Miridae, having a cuneus which is declivous with the membrane, but differing in the presence of ocelli, the lygaeid-like antennae (segments III and IV not narrower than a normal first segment), and in some genera by the enormous eyes which may occupy almost the entire head. Often the hind femora are saltatorial. The tarsi may have two or three tarsomeres.

The relative scarcity of species is no doubt a reflection of the jumping habit (combined with small size, 1.5–2.8 mm) and lack of knowledge of their habitat. Most species were described from one to four specimens, with a large proportion, at least 48%, described from single specimens. Heidemann (1907) highlights the elusiveness of these species when he records that in spite of close searching during the summers, a species described in 1891 was not collected again until 1902 (one specimen resting on the bark of a maple) and not again until 1907 (when a nymph and adults were taken on a tree). Contributions to the habitat of the family are: in wooded district (Uhler, 1891); in damp and shady places on the twigs of dead trees (Heidemann, 1907); under bark of native fig (Kirkaldy, 1908); on an orange tree (McAtee & Malloch, 1924); predacious upon the red scale of citrus (Hesse, 1947); on bark of *Albizia stipulata* (Carvalho, 1951); in forest under low plants and shrubs (Hoberlandt, 1952); and at light (Hoberlandt, 1952; Carvalho & Fonseca Rosas, 1962). It is anticipated that as entomologists become more familiar with their habits, far more species of Isometopidae will become known.

Bergroth (1924) planned a revision of the Isometopidae but died the following year. As the number of described species has gradually increased

since that time and, as there is no published list of species, it is the purpose of the present paper to assemble the names of the 21 genera and 62 species of Isometopidae.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

This family, though small in number of species, occurs in all zoogeographical regions and most of Wallace's zoogeographical sub-regions (Table 1). Most of the genera and species have so far been recorded from single sub-regions. *Alcecoris* is shared between the Oriental and Australian regions; *Isometopus* between the Palaearctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions; *Myiomma* between the Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Neotropical regions; and *Lidopus* between the Neotropical and Nearctic regions. *Isometopus* and *Corticoris* are shared between some sub-regions. Of the species, *Isometopus intrusus* and *Myiomma fieberi* are shared between North Europe, and the Mediterranean sub-regions, *Isometopus peltatus* is shared between the East and West African sub-regions, and *Isometopus mirificus* is shared between the Palaearctic and Oriental regions.

TABLE 1—Known Numbers of Genera and Species of Isometopidae Occurring in Wallace's Zoogeographical Regions and Sub-regions

Palaearctic		Gen. Spp.		Ethiopean		Gen. Spp.		Oriental		Gen. Spp.	
North Europe	2	4	East Africa	3	7	Central India	1	1			
Mediterranean	2	5	West Africa	4	14	Ceylonese	5	6			
Siberia	—	—	South Africa	3	3	Indo-China	2	5			
Manchuria	1	3	Madagascar	—	—	Indo-Malaya	1	1			
	—	—		—	—		—	—			
Totals*	2	10		6	23		6	13			
	—	—		—	—		—	—			
Australian			Neotropical			Nearctic					
Austro-Malaya	1	1	Chile	—	—	California	—	—			
Australia	1	1	Brazil	3	3	Rocky Mts	3	5			
Polynesia	1	1	Mexico	2	2	East U.S.	4	4			
New Zealand	—	—	Antilles	—	—	Canada	—	—			
	—	—		—	—		—	—			
Totals*	3	3		5	5		6	9			
	—	—		—	—		—	—			

* Totals are less where genera are common to two or more sub-regions or a genus and species is common to two sub-regions.

LIST OF DESCRIBED GENERA AND SPECIES OF ISOMETOPIDAE

Alcecoris McAtee and Malloch 1924*globosus* Carvalho 1951, India*periscopis* McAtee and Malloch 1924, Timor**Aristotelesia** Carvalho 1947*carioca* Carvalho 1947, Brazil**Corticoris** McAtee and Malloch 1922*libertus* (Gibson, 1917), North America*pulchellus* (Heidemann, 1908), North America*signatus* (Heidemann, 1908), North America*unicolor* (Heidemann, 1908), North America**Diphleps** Bergroth 1924*unica* Bergroth 1924, North America**Eurocrypha** Kirkaldy 1908*thanatochlamys* Kirkaldy 1908, Australia**Heidemannia** Uhler 1891*cixiiformis* Uhler 1891, North America**Isometocoris** Carvalho and Sailer 1954*blantoni* Carvalho and Sailer 1954, Panama**Isometopidae** Poppius 1913*lieweni* Poppius 1913, Ceylon**Isometopus** Fieber 1860*angolensis* Hoberlandt 1952, Angola*bicolor* McAtee and Malloch 1932, East Africa*canariensis* Lindberg 1936, Canary Is.*cuneatus* (Distant, 1904), Ceylon*fasciatus* Hsiao 1964, China*feanus* (Distant, 1904), Burma*hananoi* Hasegawa 1946, Japan*hainantus* Hsiao 1964, Hainan Is.*heterocephalus* Puton 1898, Algeria*intrusus* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840), Central and South Europe and North Africa (*alienus* syn. by Atkinson 1889)*japonicus* Hasegawa 1946, Japan*kaznakovi* Kiritshenko 1939, Caucasus*mirificus* Mulsant and Rey 1879, South Europe and Himalayas (*Jehania mahal* syn. by Carvalho 1951)*peltatus* McAtee and Malloch 1932, Tongo and Sudan*taeniaticeps* Puton 1898, Syria*tianjinus* Hsiao 1964, China*typica* (Distant, 1910), Borneo

Letaba Hesse 1947*bedfordi* Hesse 1947, South Africa*nitida* Smith 1967, Ghana**Lidopus** Gibson 1917*heidemanni* Gibson 1917, North America*schwartzi* McAtee and Malloch 1924, Guatemala**Lindbergiola** Carvalho 1951*aureopilosa* Carvalho 1951, Uganda*jarmilae* Hoberlandt 1952, Angola**Magnocellus** Smith 1967*wacuiensis* Smith 1967, Ghana*ghanaiensis* Smith 1967, Ghana**Myiomma** Puton 1872*affinis* (Hoberlandt, 1952), Angola*albiocoxa* Smith 1967, Ghana*albiscutellata* Smith 1967, Ghana*dundoensis* (Hoberlandt, 1952), Angola*fasciata* Smith 1967, Ghana*feberi* Puton 1872, Francevar. *kabylia* McAtee and Malloch 1932, Algeriavar. *riffia* McAtee and Malloch 1932, Algeria*fulva* Smith 1967, Ghana*hemialba* (Carvalho, 1951), South Africa*impunctata* Smith 1967, Ghana*lansburyi* (Carvalho, 1951), India*lutea* McAtee and Malloch 1932, India*milleri* (Hoberlandt, 1959), South Africa*nigra* Smith 1967, Ghana*rubra* Smith 1967, Ghana*rubrovenata* Smith 1967, Ghana*surinamensis* (Carvalho and Fonseca Rosas, 1962), Surinam*verticata* Smith 1967, Ghana*vittata* McAtee and Malloch 1932, Ceylon**Nesocrypha** Kirkaldy 1908*corticicola* Kirkaldy 1908, Fiji**Plaumannocoris** Carvalho 1947*rarus* Carvalho 1947, Brazil**Ptisca** McAtee and Malloch 1932*blattiformis* McAtee and Malloch 1932, Cameroun**Sophianus** Distant 1904*alces* Distant 1904, Ceylon

Teratodia Bergroth 1924*emoritura* Bergroth 1924, North America**Turnebiella** Poppius 1915*pallipes* Poppius 1915, Formosa**Wetmorea** McAtee and Malloch 1924*notabilis* McAtee and Malloch 1924, North America

There may be other species described in the Miridae, but it is not possible to know if they are isometopids without examining the specimens. However, from 1907 (when the group became more widely known) most species would have been assigned to Isometopinae or Isometopidae. Heidemann (1907) mentions most of the few previously described species.

Bilia Distant 1904, *Bilianella* Carvalho 1951, and *Biliola* Carvalho 1951 have been transferred to the Anthocoridae by Carayon (1958).

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