

NEW RECORDS OF SOME ORIENTAL PHYMATIDAE,  
WITH A NEW SPECIES OF *CHELOCORIS*  
BIANCHI (Hemiptera: Heteroptera)<sup>1</sup>

By Nicholas A. Kormilev<sup>2</sup>

*Abstract*: New distribution records are given for *Cnizocoris dimorphus* Maa & Lin (Hupeh, China) and *Glossopelta lineolata* Distant (Viet Nam). *Chelocoris bianchii* is described from E. Sikang, China.

While checking unidentified Phymatidae in the collections of the Bishop Museum, I found 2 specimens of Macrocephalinae: one belongs to the genus *Cnizocoris* Handlirsch, 1897, and the other to the genus *Glossopelta* Handlirsch, 1897. Then, Dr I. M. Kerzhner of the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, sent me for identification 3 specimens of Phymatidae from China, one belonging to the same species of *Cnizocoris* as the specimen from the collections of the Bishop Museum, and 2 to a new species of the genus *Chelocoris* Bianchi, 1899.

*Acknowledgments*: I extend my thanks to Dr J. Linsley Gressitt, Chair of Zoology, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and Dr I. M. Kerzhner, Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, by whose kind offices I have had the privilege to study these interesting Phymatidae.

*Note*: In ratios of the measurements the first figure indicates the length and the second the width of measured portion. Units are in mm.

Subfamily MACROCEPHALINAE

Genus *Cnizocoris* Handlirsch

*Cnizocoris* Handlirsch, 1897, *Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien* 12: 213.

*Leptothyreus* Bianchi, 1899, *Ann. Mus. Zool., St. Petersbourg* 4: 229.

Nine species were recorded in this genus, distributed from India to China.

*Cnizocoris dimorphus* Maa & Lin

*Cnizocoris dimorphus* Maa & Lin, 1956, *Quart. J. Taiwan Mus.* 9 (2): 122.

1 ♂, CHINA, Hupeh, Hsiaooh, 10.VIII.1948; J. L. Gressitt coll. (Calif. Acad. Sci.);  
1 ♂, Hupeh, Inshan Mts, 7.VIII.1955; Kryzhanovsky coll.

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2. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819.

Genus **Glossopelta** Handlirsch

*Glossopelta* Handlirsch, 1897, *Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien* **12**: 215.

Ten species were recorded in this genus, but as Maa & Lin noted (1956: 142) *Glossopelta lineolata* Distant, 1909, may be only the opposite sex (♂) of *Glossopelta dudgeoni* Distant, 1904, (♀). Distant rarely indicated sex in his descriptions and in the Phymatidae sexual dimorphism is rather developed. I have had an opportunity to establish in some cases that he described opposite sexes as distinct species. I could see neither the female of *G. lineolata* nor *G. dudgeoni*, so this question is still open.

**Glossopelta lineolata** Distant

*Glossopelta lineolata* Distant, 1909, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 3, **8**: 496.

1 ♂, VIET NAM, 7 km SE of Dilinh (Djiring), 950 m, 2.V.1960; R. E. Leech coll. (BR-SHOP).

## Subfamily CARCINOCORINAE

Genus **Chelocoris** Bianchi

*Chelocoris* Bianchi, 1899, *Ann. Mus. Zool., St. Petersburg* **4**: 233.

Five species were referred to this genus which is distributed from Kashmir and Punjab, across Himalayas to Szechwan in Western China. To these I am adding one more, also from Szechwan.

**Chelocoris bianchii** Kormilev, new species      Fig. 1.

♀. Ovale; head and fore lobe of pronotum with a few strong spines; borders of abdomen and femora with setigerous spicules; hind lobe of pronotum, scutellum and corium punctured.

*Head* longer than its width across eyes (1.36: 0.96); clypeus with a row of spines, 2 (1+1) spines placed between eyes laterad of clypeus; borders of labial groove with a row of strong, curved, setigerous spines; another row is placed behind and below eyes, bordering from outside antenna in repose. Jugae short, vertical; genae produced forward and contiguous in front of labium; bucculae short, rounded inferiorly. Labial groove long and deep. Preocular portion of head abbreviated, much shorter than postocular (0.40: 0.68). Antennae relatively thin; relative length and width (figures in parenthesis represent the width of segment) of antennal segments are: 0.48 (0.20): 0.24 (0.16): 0.22 (0.12): 0.72 (0.28); antennal segment I cylindrical, II subglobose, III attenuated at base, IV fusiform. Labium strong, relative length of labial segments are: 0.72: 0.56: 0.28.

*Pronotum* subhexagonal, shorter than its maximum width across lateral angles (2.00: 2.88); anterior border moderately sinuate; anterior angles with 2 (1+1) strong spines directed forward, 2 (1+1) spines placed at 2/3 of anterolateral-anterior borders, and 2 (1+1) more at anterior 1/3 of anterolateral-posterior borders. Anterolateral-anterior borders almost straight, diverging backward, with a row of small, progressively diminishing setigerous spicules; anterolateral-posterior borders convex, with a few small, setigerous spicules on anterior 1/3, granulate on posterior 2/3; lateral angles forming a blunt angle; posterolateral-anterior borders straight, forming an obtuse angle with posterolateral-posterior borders which are rimmed and sinuate posteriorly; posterior angles rectangular; posterior border slightly convex, also rimmed. Fore disc convex, with 2 (1+1) vertical spines in front of central pit. Hind disc depressed medially and sublaterally; 2 (1+1) diverging back carinae extending from fore disc to hind border; disc laterad of sublateral depressions is strongly raised.

*Scutellum* subtriangular, longer than its basal width (1.80 : 1.28); lateral borders carinate, slightly convex, sinuate before apex; the latter depressed and rounded. Basal elevation of disc subtriangular, rounded laterally; median carina thin, extending from basal elevation to depressed portion of apex.

*Hemelytra* slightly produced beyond tip of abdomen; corium reaching hind border of connexivum V; exterior border slightly convex, apical angle acute; interior border convex at base, sinuate apically. Membrane large, with 2 closed cells formed by  $M_1+M_{2+3}$  and by  $M_{2+3}+Cu$ .

*Abdomen* subrhomboidal, with rounded lateral angles, slightly longer than its maximum width (4.72 : 4.64), length was taken from the base of connexivum II to tip of abdomen; lateral borders granulate, straight from II to III, convex, rounded on IV and anterior half of V, straight again on posterior half of V, VI and VII, rounded and incised apically on VIII (posterior border).

*Venter* with a double carina medially, limiting areolar depressions; depressed areolae extending from fore border, but not reaching hind border of sternite.

*Mesosternum* with a low and thin cross-shaped carina.

*Legs*: Fore coxae long, fusiform (1.28 : 0.40); fore femora also long; length of femur proper 1.20, its chelar appendix 0.80, and maximum width 0.60 mm. All coxae, femora and tibiae more or less covered with setigerous spiculae.

*Color*: Reddish brown; head on dorsal side, fore lobe of pronotum and posterior half of scutellum, are darker; anterolateral and anterior borders of pronotum and fore half of connexiva II, III, VI and VII, and base of middle and hind tibiae, are whitish; exterior border posteriorly of connexiva II to VII, middle and hind tibiae, black to blackish; middle and hind femora black with white spots.

Total length 8.24 mm; width of pronotum 2.88 mm; width of abdomen 4.64 mm.

Holotype ♀ (Zoological Institute, Leningrad), CHINA, Szechwan, Ta-t sien-in; St. Breuning coll. (Presumed to be from Ta-t sien-lu = Kang-ting of W. Szechwan = E. Sikang; Ed.)

1 ♀, paratype, collected with holotype (BISHOP).

This species is dedicated to the memory of Russian hemipterologist V. Bianchi, who described the genus.

*Chelocoris bianchii* n. sp. is related to *Ch. handlirshi* Bianchi, 1899, but has 2 spines between eyes, head is relatively shorter, less than  $2 \times$  as long (from tips of genae to hind border) as width across eyes ( $2\frac{1}{2} \times$  in *Ch. handlirshi*); relative length of antennal and labial segments is different.

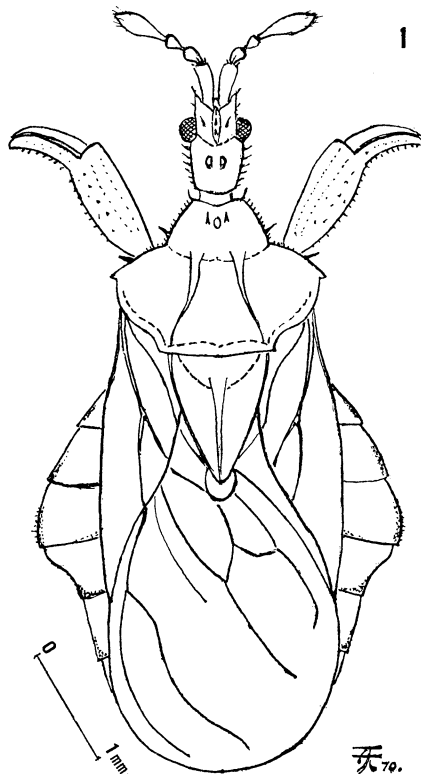


Fig. 1. *Chelocoris bianchii* n. sp., ♀, dorsal aspect.

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*BOOK REVIEW***CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A MONOGRAPH OF  
THE FLEAS OF NEW GUINEA**

By G. P. Holland

Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada, No. 61, 1969. 77 p., 216 fig.  
(incl. 1 map). The Entomological Society of Canada, Ottawa.

The fauna of New Guinea in general is a fascinating one, not only because of its diversity and endemism, but by virtue of its importance in our understanding of zoogeography and evolution. This is particularly true of the Siphonaptera, and since the fleas of New Guinea have been relatively little known, this excellent opus is especially valuable. The review deals with all the relevant Siphonaptera reported or available to the author, namely 4 families, 22 genera (7 new to Science), 58 species and subspecies (26 new species and 3 new subspecies), and includes a key to the genera, keys to the New Guinean species of 9 of these genera (the remainder being known only from a single species in New Guinea), illustrations of the major diagnostic features of the new taxa and for described forms not adequately figured heretofore, a host-parasite list, a chapter on zoogeography, a table showing distribution, and 41 bibliographic references.

The illustrations prepared by the author are accurate, clear, neat, well-reproduced, appropriate regarding selection, size, spacing and format, and readily serve to differentiate the taxa concerned. The descriptions of the new and little-known taxa are detailed enough for critical study and evaluation and are well organized. These are important considerations, since the figures and text are already being used extensively in dealing with additional new species discovered subsequent to the preparation of this volume.

The taxonomic treatment is revolutionary in that the large genus *Stivalius* Jordan & Rothschild, 1922 was deemed a heterogenous assemblage in need of revision, and hence the New Guinean representatives were separated into 7 categories, which were treated