

PACIFIC INSECTS

Vol. 13, nos. 3-4: 429-444

5 December 1971

Organ of the program "Zoogeography and Evolution of Pacific Insects." Published by Entomology Department, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A. Editorial committee: J. L. Gressitt (editor), S. Asahina, R. G. Fennah, R. A. Harrison, T. C. Maa, C. W. Sabrosky, J. J. H. Szent-Ivany, J. van der Vecht, K. Yasumatsu and E. C. Zimmerman. Devoted to studies of insects and other terrestrial arthropods from the Pacific area, including eastern Asia, Australia and Antarctica.

OCHTERIDAE FROM THE ORIENTAL AND AUSTRALIAN REGIONS (Hemiptera-Heteroptera)¹

By Nicholas A. Kormilev²

Abstract: This paper covers the revision of the Oriental and Australian Ochteridae. Four new species of the genus *Ochterus* Latreille, 1807 are described: *O. philippinensis* n. sp., from Philippines, *O. gressitti* n. sp. and *O. jaczewskii* n. sp., both from New Guinea, and *O. secundus* n. sp., from Australia.

I want to express my sincere gratitude for the privilege of studying specimens of Ochteridae from the collections under their care to: Dr Paul H. Arnaud, Jr., Associate Curator and Chairman, Department of Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (CAS); Dr J. Linsley Gressitt, Chairman, Department of Entomology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu (BISHOP); Dr Gordon F. Gross, Senior Curator of Invertebrates, The South Australian Museum, Adelaide (SAM); Dr Charles L. Hogue, Senior Curator of Entomology, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles (LACMNH); Dr David K. McAlpine, Assistant Curator of Insects, The Australian Museum, Sydney (AM); and Geoff B. Monteith, Curator of Insects, Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, Brisbane (UQ).

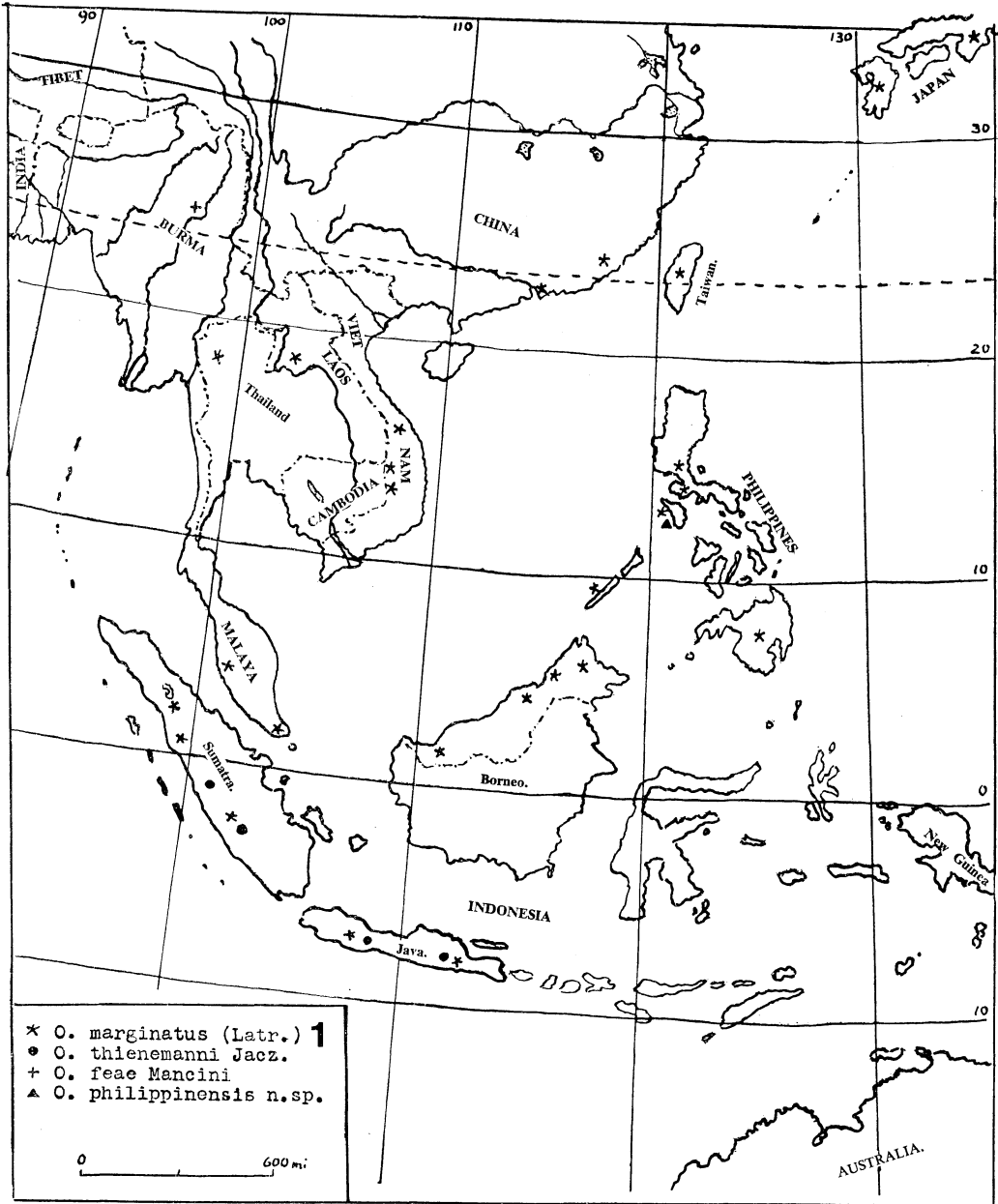
I am particularly indebted to Miss Mary Butler, artist at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, for drawing figures 20 to 23.

Ochteridae is a small family of shore bugs distributed in the warmer areas around the world. Exteriorly they look like sturdy Saldidae, but this resemblance is only superficial. Taxonomically they belong to Hydrocorisae (Cryptocerata of older authors), and their nearest relatives are Gelastocoridae (China & Miller 1959: 3), though they also show certain similarities to Corixidae (Jaczewski 1934: 601). Most of the species are similar to each other and at the same time show a pronounced variability in size and color, making it difficult to separate them without dissection to see the right paramere, which is very characteristic and is a good specific character. The genera may be more easily separated from each other by using this character.

1. Partial results of field work supported by grants to the Bishop Museum from the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and U. S. Army Medical Research and Development Command.
2. Research Associate in Entomology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles.

Ochteridae contains 3 genera with 25 species, to which I am now adding 4 more. The largest genus is *Ochterus* Latreille, 1807, with 27 species, which may be separated into 2 large groups: in the first group belong species distributed in the Eastern Hemisphere, which have the right paramere with 2 subapical appendices; in the second group belong species distributed in the Western Hemisphere, which have the right paramere without subapical appendices. The other 2 genera, both monotypic, one Australian and the second Neotropical, are *Megochterus* Jaczewski, 1934 and *Ocyochterus* Drake & Gomez-Menor, 1954, respectively. Probably because of the habitat in which they live, some species are extensively distributed, as for example, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), 1804, which was recorded in southern Europe, North Africa, Ethiopia, Portuguese Guinea, Syria, India, Ceylon, Burma, Indochina, SE China, Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines. In the Oriental Region only 4 species were recorded: *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), 1804, *O. thienemanni* Jaczewski, 1935, *O. feae* Mancini, 1939, and 1 new from the Philippines. In the Australian Region 2 genera were recorded: *Ochterus* Latreille, 1807, and *Megochterus* Jaczewski, 1934, the first with 5 species: *O. australicus* Jaczewski, 1934, *O. dufourii* (Montrouzier), 1864, and 3 new ones, 1 from Australia and 2 from New Guinea. *Ochterus dufourii* (Montrouzier) from New Caledonia has never been collected again since its description. Its description, though very brief, does not allow identification as *O. australicus* Jaczewski, which was collected in numbers in New Caledonia in recent times. There is a remote possibility that *O. dufourii* may be identical with a new species from New Guinea described in this paper as *O. jaczewskii*, but this is improbable, as the latter was collected neither in the Solomon Is., nor in New Caledonia, so that this question is still open. (See map 1 for Oriental, and map 2 for Australian Region).

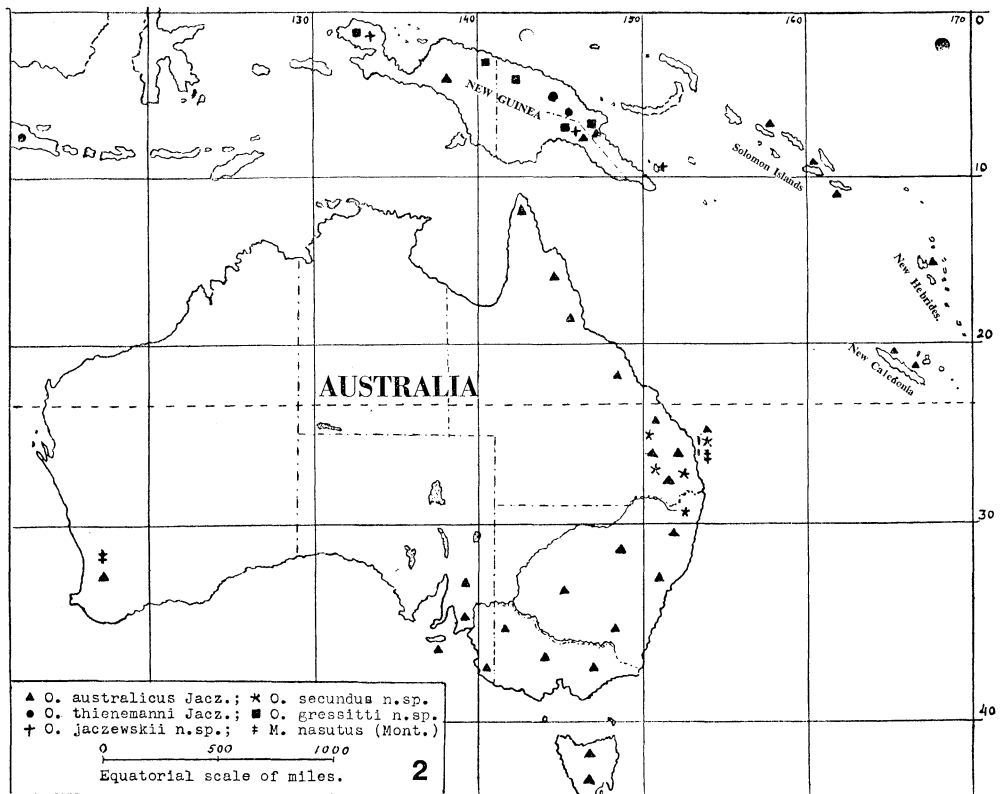
Ochteridae have 4-segmented antennae, which are very short, placed on the ventral side of head and only slightly visible from above. In *Ochterus* the first 2 segments are stouter and shorter, the 2 apical slender and longer. In *Megochterus* all 4 are more robust (fig. 1-2). The labium is 4-segmented and very long, generally produced beyond hind coxae; first 2 segments are stout and very short; the 3rd by far the longest, tapering toward apex; the 4th much shorter and slender. Ocelli present, placed nearer to the eyes than to each other. Eyes are very large, protruding, ovate, with the postero-interior border deeply sinuate. The frontal portion of the head is shiny and very finely, obliquely striate, striation converging medially. The front border of the head is carinate and bright orange, contrasting with the black surrounding area; this portion is generally slightly convex, but in the genus *Megochterus* and in some species of *Ochterus* (*O. africanus* Jaczewski, 1938, *O. feae* Mancini, and *O. secundus* n. sp.) it is slightly concave, and reflexed. Vertex behind ocelli, pronotum, scutellum and coriaceous portion of hemelytra are opaque, often velvet-like, with a few grayish spots, which are easily rubbed off. Lateral borders of pronotum are flattened, forming a sharp edge, which is generally yellow in contrast with black, or reddish brown, color of the disc. Various species have yellow or orange spots on pronotum and hemelytra; sometimes hind portion of pronotum also is yellow, or orange-yellow. Scutellum is subtriangular, slightly convex, with a sharp, pointed tip. Hemelytra are divided into corium, clavus and membrane; corium has more or less developed embolium. Membrane has 7 cells in the genus *Ochterus*, 10-12 in *Ocyochterus*, and about 20 in *Megochterus*. Hind wings have slightly reduced venation with 2 closed cells (fig. 3). Pro-, meso-, and metapleura are more or less punctured. The meso- and metasternum are small, flat, pointed posterior-



Map 1. Distribution of Ochteridae in the Oriental Region.

ly. Metathoracic scent-gland openings are placed laterad of middle acetabulae, with a long, oblique canal in the middle of mesopleuron. Fore acetabulae are strongly developed, surrounding fore coxae like a wall anteriorly and laterally; middle and hind acetabulae are less developed. Venter of the ♂♂ has asymmetrical segments starting

with VI, which is deeply sinuate posteriorly, its lateral portions are slightly asymmetrical; VII with lateral portions more asymmetrical; VIII split into 2 independent plates, between which is slightly visible segment IX (fig. 4-5). The latter is strongly asymmetrical and twisted in position, so that morphologically the right side is directed ventrally (Jaczewski 1934: 599). Genital capsule is open anteriorly and posteriorly, with right paramere partially salient (fig. 6). Aedeagus is long and very thin, like flagellus (fig. 7). Parameres are strongly asymmetrical: the right one is much longer and in the Old World and Australian species of the genus *Ochterus* has subapical appendices, which are absent in the American species and in the genus *Megochterus* (fig. 8-16). Left paramere is much smaller and without appendices (fig. 17-18). In the ♀ ventral segments are symmetrical; segment VII is strongly developed, longitudinally convex medially, concealing the genital segments (fig. 19). Tergum VII in the ♀ is deeply sinuate posteriorly. Ovipositor is reduced, similar as in Notonectidae (Jaczewski 1934: 600); eggs are deposited upon surface of grains of sand, plant detritus, etc. Legs are cursorious. Front coxae are strongly developed to facilitate free movements of front legs; middle and hind coxae are less developed. Trochanters are separated from femora, the latter are cylindrical. Coxae and femora generally have long bristles on inferior side. Tibiae are also cylindrical, with a row of fine spines inferiorly, and very short



Map 2. Distribution of Ochteridae in the Australian Region.

bristles. Fore and middle tarsi are 2-segmented, hind tarsi 3-segmented; in nymphs all tarsi 2-segmented.

Nymphs have on the front border of head a row of small, erect spines, absent in the adults. Lateral borders of pronotum and connexivum are strongly expanded. Pronotum is truncate posteriorly; mesonotum is pentagonal, angularly produced posteriorly; metanotum is widely, but shallowly, sinuate posteriorly. First 2 tergites are extremely short; III to VIII progressively becoming shorter, with III the longest. Abdominal stink glands absent. Nymphs have 5 instars.

Ochteridae, like saldids, live on the shores of rivers, streams, lakes, or ponds. Adults do not go to water, but nymphs are occasionally seen clumsily swimming submerged just under the water's surface (Takahashi 1923: 67). The dorsum of nymphs is wettable and the air bubble for respiration during swimming is stored on the ventral side of the body. To restore it the nymphs swiftly turn on their backs, exposing the ventral side to the air, then turn back again (Takahashi 1923: 68). Nymphs have a curious habit of scooping the sand or dirt with their head, using the front row of small teeth, then pushing it with fore legs back to the dorsum. So covered they are difficult to see. Nymphs also build small cells of sand in which the molts take place (Takahashi 1923: 68). Adults are very active, nymphs more sedate. Adults are not gregarious, but nymphs are sometimes found in small groups of 2 or 3. Ochteridae are predaceous, feeding on the larvae of horseflies and other insects (Uhler 1884: 262).

All measurements were taken with micromillimeter eyepiece, 25 units equal 1.0 mm. In ratios the first figure represents the length, the second the width of measured portion. The length of head was taken looking perpendicularly to the surface of the frontal plate; other lengths looking on the insect from above when it is in horizontal position. Measurements of abdomen were taken on the ventral side because it is completely covered by hemelytra.

Genus *Ochterus* Latreille

Ochterus Latr., 1807, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* 3: 142.

Pelogonus Latr., 1809, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* 4: 384.

Type-species: *Acanthia marginata* (Latreille), 1804.

The name *Pelogonus* was an unnecessary change. Latreille thought that *Ochterus* was preoccupied by *Ochthera* Latreille, 1804, in Diptera.

Ochterus marginatus (Latreille), 1804 Fig. 1, 4, 7, 8, 16 & 18.

Acanthia marginata Latr., 1804, *Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins.*, Paris 12: 242.

Ochterus marginatus Latr., 1807, *Gen. Crust. Ins.*, Paris 3: 143.

Pelogonus marginatus Latr., 1809, *Gen. Crust. Ins.*, Paris 4: 384.

Pelogonus indicus Guérin, 1843, *Rev. Zool.*, Paris 6: 113.

Pelogonus armeniacus Kolenati, 1857, *Bull. Soc. Nat., Moscou* 29: 455 (1856).

Pelogonus flavomarginatus Scott, 1874, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 4, 14: 446.

Pelogonus formosanus Matsumura, 1915, *Ent. Mag.* (Japanese) 1: 103.

♂. Ovate; pronotum, scutellum, and partially clavus and corium punctured. *Head* shorter than width across eyes (♂ 30:38, ♀ 30: 38); frontal plate black, shiny, finely, oblique-

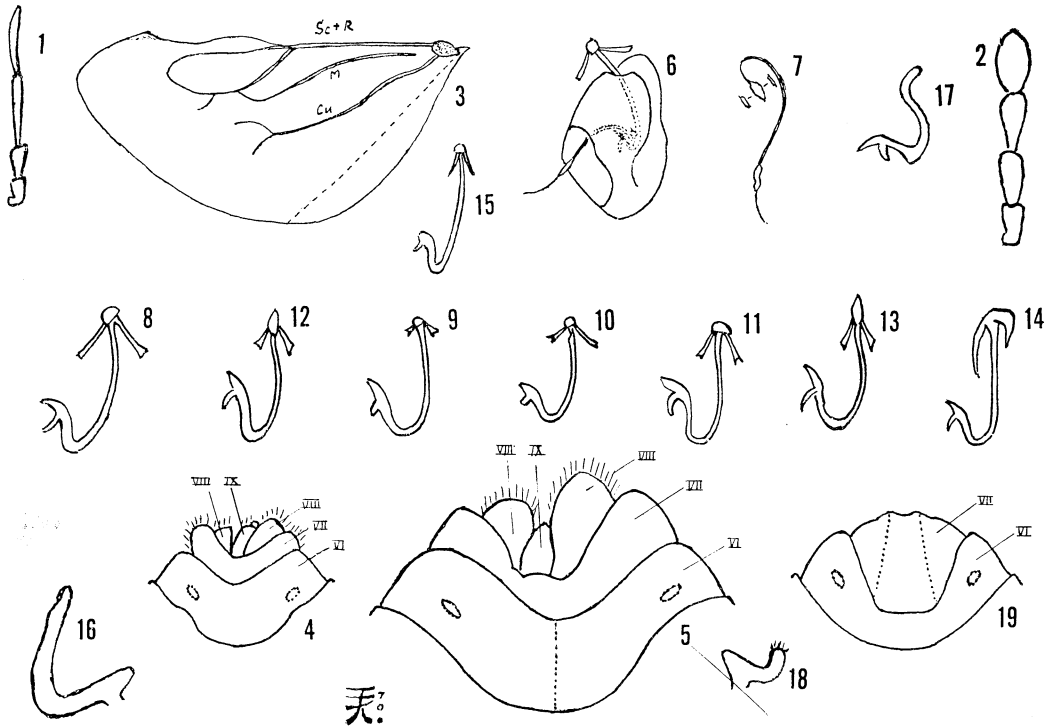


Fig. 1-19. 1, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), (♂), antenna; 2, *Megochterus nasutus* (Montandon), (♂), antenna; 3, *Ochterus jaczewskii*, n. sp., (♂), hind wing; 4, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), (♂), tip of abdomen from below; 5, *Megochterus nasutus* (Montandon), (♂), tip of abdomen from below; 6, *Ochterus gressitti*, n. sp., (♂), genital capsule; 7, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), (♂), aedeagus; 8, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), (♂) from Philippines, right paramere; 9, *Ochterus philippinensis*, n. sp., (♂), right paramere; 10, *Ochterus gressitti*, n. sp., (♂), from New Guinea, right paramere; 11, *Ochterus jaczewskii*, n. sp., (♂), from New Guinea, right paramere; 12, *Ochterus australicus* Jaczewski, (♂), from Queensland, right paramere; 13, *Ochterus australicus* Jaczewski, (♂), from New Caledonia, right paramere; 14, *Ochterus secundus*, n. sp., (♂), from Queensland, right paramere; 15, *Ochterus thienemanni* Jaczewski, (♂), from New Guinea, right paramere; 16, *Megochterus nasutus* (Montandon), (♂), right paramere; 17, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), (♂), left paramere; 18, *Megochterus nasutus* (Montandon), (♂), left paramere; 19, *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille), (♀), tip of abdomen from below.

ly striate, and with a fine median carina extending from opaque vertex to front border of head; eyes large, ovate, slightly converging inferiorly; ocelli placed much closer to eyes than distance between each other. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂ 2.5:3:7.5:8; ♀ 2.5:4:7:8.5. Labium reaching sternum V (♂), or IV (♀). *Pronotum* much shorter than its maximum width (♂ 25:63, ♀ 27:70); anterolateral angles rounded, not produced anteriorly; lateral border slightly convex; hind border trisinuate. *Scutellum* shorter than its basal width (♂ 28:40, ♀ 30:47). *Hemelytra* longer and slightly wider than abdomen; clavus and corium sparsely, embolium more densely, punctured. *Abdomen* shorter than its maximum width across segment III (♂ 53:62, ♀ 60:71). Right paramere with rounded head and long appendices.

Color : Black, opaque, looking like velvet; frontal plate of the head black and shiny; fore border of the head, lateral, flattened borders of pronotum, a large spot at posterior border medially, and a narrow rim on posterior border laterad of median spot, tip of clavus, basolateral border of corium, and sometimes a few spots along lateral border of the latter yellow, or orange-yellow; labrum, apical 2/3 of labial segment III and most of IV orange-yellow; labial segments I, II and basal 1/3 of III dark brown, shiny; coxae and tip of venter brown; femora and tibiae ochraceous.

Total length: ♂ 4.80, ♀ 5.20 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 2.52, ♀ 2.80 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 2.68, ♀ 2.96 mm.

Specimens used for description: ♂ (BISHOP), Viet Nam, 25 km SW of Pleiku, 400 m, 12.V.1960, L. W. Quate; ♀ (BISHOP), Viet Nam, 6 km S Dalat, 1400-1500 m, 9.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

MATERIAL EXAMINED (BISHOP): JAPAN: 1 ♀, Tokyo, V.1913, F. Muir. CHINA: 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Fukien, Chantung City, 18-22.IV.1941, T. C. Maa. HONG KONG: 1 ♀, Hong Kong I., Pokfulan, 150 m, 30-31.V.1964, J. L. Gressitt (Malaise trap). MALAYA: 1 ♂, Kuala Tahan, 13.XII.1958, Maa; 1 ♀, Pahang, King George V National Park, Gua Che Yattim, 16.XII.1958, Maa. VIET NAM: 1 ♀, Blao (Balao), 500 m, 14-21.X.1960, C. M. Yoshimoto; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Dilinh (Djiring), 980-1200 m, 22-28.IV.1960, L. W. Quate & R. E. Leach; 1 ♀, 6 km S Dalat, 1400-1500 m, 9.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer; 1 ♀, 18 km NW Dalat, 1300 m, 4-5.V.1960, L. W. Quate; 2 ♀♀, Kontum, N of Pleiku, 550 m, 13.V.1960, L. W. Quate; 2 ♂♂, 25 km SW Pleiku, 400 m, 12.V.1960, Quate; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Ban Me Thuot, 500 m, 16-18.V.1959, Quate; 1 ♂, M'Drak, E of Ban Me Thuot, 400-600 m, 8-19.XII.1960, Yoshimoto. LAOS: 1 ♂, Borikhane Prov., Pakkading, 15-31.VIII.1965, native collector. THAILAND: 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, NW Chiangmai, Fang, 500 m, 12-19.IV.1958, Maa; 2 ♀♀, NW Chiangmai Prov., Chiangdao, 450 m, 5-11.IV.1958, Maa; 1 ♂, Cholburi Prov., Sriracha Dist., 22.X.1966, J. S. Burton; 1 ♀, Trang Prov., Khaophappa Kaochang, 200-400 m, 11.I.1964, G. A. Samuelson (light trap); 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, N Pangmakampon (Pankampawng), near Fang, 450 m, 16.XI.1957, J. L. Gressitt. INDIA: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Karikal (S. India), VII.1954, P. S. Nathan. NORTH BORNEO: 2 ♂♂, Comantong Caves, 22-26.XI.1958, Maa; 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Tenompok, 10-14.II.1959, Maa; 2 ♀♀, Tenompok, 30 mi. E Jesselton, 1460 m, 10-19.II.1958, Maa; 1 ♂, Panampang, SE Jesselton, 17.IX.1958, Quate; 1 ♂, Sarawak, Kampong Pueh, Lundu Dist., 690-1500 m, 6-12.VI.1958, Maa; 1 ♂, Sarawak, Kapit Dist., Marirai V., 30-300 m, 1-6.VIII.1958, Maa; 3 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Singkor, 19.I.1959, Maa; 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Tawau Residency, Kalabakan R., 48 km W Tawau, 9-18.XI.1958, Quate; 1 ♂, same locality, 9-18.IX.1958, Quate; 1 ♂, Forest Camp, 19 km N Kalabakan, 7-10.XI.1962, Y. Hirashima; 1 ♀, Forest Camp, 9.8 km SW Tenom, 18.XII.1962, Hirashima; 1 ♀, W Coast Residency, Kundasan, 1240 m, 15.X.1958, Maa; 1 ♀, Sarawak, Gunong Patang, 120 m, 12.IX.1958, Gressitt & Maa. PHILIPPINES: 16 ♂♂ & 10 ♀♀, Mt Montalban, Rizal, Wa-Wa Dam, 150-200 m, 25.II-16.III.1965, L. M. Torre Villas; 1 ♂, Palawan, Eran Pt., 8 km SW Tarumpitao Pt., 31.XII.1959-4.I.1960, Quate; 1 ♂, Palawan, 3 km NE Tinabog, 11.V.1962, H. Holtmann; 1 ♂, Laguna de Bay near Taytay, 16.IX.1945, H. E. Milliron; 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Mountain Prov., Abatan, Buguias, 60 km S Bontoc, 1800-2000 m, 28.IV, 19-31.V.1964, Torre Villas; 1 ♀, Mindanao, Misamis Occ., Ozamis City, 22.X.1959, Yoshimoto; 1 ♂, Mindanao, Agusan, 10 km SE S. Francisco, 12.XI.1959, Quate.

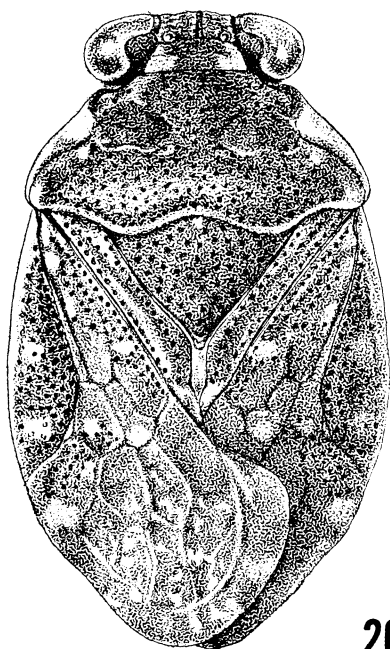
(CAS): JAPAN: 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Tokyo, 30.III.1919, R. Takahashi; 1 ♂, Tokyo, 19.V.1922, from Parshley collection, identified by Teiso Esaki as *O. flavomarginatus* Scott; 1 ♂ & 5 ♀♀, Kagoshima, J. S. Thomson. TAIWAN (Formosa): 1 ♂, Taihoku, 29.IX.1921, from Parshley collection, identified as *O. formosanus* Matsumura. CHINA: 1 ♀, Tanglu, 20.IV.1926, Mrs Dora E. Wright. JAVA: 3 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Pakalongan, IV-V.1907, F. Muir. PHILIPPINES: 3 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, Mindoro, San Jose, 9.I.1945, IV.1945 & IX.1945, E. S. Ross; 1 ♀, Mindoro, San Jose, II.1945, F. E. Skinner.

(SAM): MALAYA: 1 ♂, Kuala Lumpur, Setapak Pond D.

(LACMNH): INDIA: 1 ♂, Karikal, VII.1959, P. S. Nathan. PHILIPPINES: 2 ♀♀, Los Baños, 1913, Ledyard.

Having such an extensive distribution, *Ochterus marginatus* Latreille shows a pronounced degree of variability either in size, or in color. Specimens from India and North Borneo are smaller than those from Indochina, China, or Japan. Yellow spots along exterior border of hemelytra also may be more or less developed, and the median yellow spot at the hind border of pronotum sometimes is very small, other times is larger, and in some cases occupies the whole hind lobe of pronotum.

***Ochterus philippinensis* Kormilev, new species** Fig. 9, 20.



20

Fig. 20. *Ochterus philippinensis* n. sp., ♂, dorsal aspect.

♂. Ovate; pronotum and scutellum coarsely, hemelytra more finely, punctured. Head shorter than width across eyes (♂ 25:33, ♀ 28:35); vertex opaque; frontal portion in front of ocelli shiny and obliquely striate, its median carina more robust, lateral more slender, all extending from opaque vertex to fore border of head; the latter semicircular, not raised, and like enlarged carina. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂ 2.5:3:7:8, ♀ 3:3.5:7.5:8.5. Labium extending to sternum V. Pronotum transverse, much shorter than maximum width (♂ 25:57.5, ♀ 29:63). Fore border truncate, anterolateral angles rounded, lateral borders slightly convex, hind border trisinate. Scutellum shorter than basal width (♂ 24:35, ♀ 24:35); tip of scutellum pointed; disc with a transverse sulcus along basal border. Hemelytra wider and longer than abdomen, the latter not visible from above. Limit between corium and membrane obsolete; corium finely punctured with exception of middle portion. Abdomen shorter than maximum width across segment III (♂ 47.5:57.5, ♀ 55:62); right paramere with asymmetrical appendices: right appendix 2 × as long as left one, both slightly dilated and incised apically.

Color: Reddish brown; pronotum and scutellum darker; flattened lateral borders of pronotum black anteriorly, with a round yellow spot in front of middle, hind 1/2 reddish brown; vertex, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra with scattered bluish spots, easily rubbed off; pleurae black, opaque; venter brown; femora ochraceous with

fine, brown dots; tibiae and tarsi ochraceous to reddish brown; labrum reddish brown; labium dark brown, lighter on apical 1/2.

Total length: ♂ 4.00, ♀ 4.60 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 2.30, ♀ 2.52 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 2.48, ♀ 2.80 mm.

Holotype ♂ (CAS), Philippines, Mindoro, San Jose, IV.1945, E. S. Ross. Allotype ♀ (same collection), collected with holotype.

Paratypes: 9 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀, collected with holotype; 1 ♀, same locality, III.1945, E. S. Ross; in the same collection, collection of the LACMNH, and my collection.

Ochterus philippinensis n. sp. is related to *O. marginatus* (Latreille), 1804 but is more rounded laterally, pronotum is relatively longer and more attenuated anteriorly, with almost straight lateral borders; color is mahogany brown, with posterior border of pronotum concolorous with disc; right paramere with abbreviated appendices, of which the right one is 2 × as long as the left one.

***Ochterus thienemanni* Jaczewski, 1935** Fig. 15.

Ochterus thienemanni Jacz., 1935, *Arch. Hydrobiol.*, Suppl. 13 (5): 480.

This species was originally described from Sumatra and Java. I have 2 specimens, both from New Guinea. Among rather numerous specimens of *Ochterus marginatus* (Latreille) from North Borneo and the Philippines, and 4 specimens from Java, none were *O. thienemanni* Jaczewski.

♂. Elongate ovate; pronotum roughly, scutellum and partially hemelytra, finely punctured; ♀ is more ovate. Head shorter than its width across eyes (♂ 22.5:29, ♀ 23:31); frontal plate black, shiny, with a distinct median carina, disc transversely striate on upper 1/2, obliquely striate on lower 1/2; vertex opaque; front border carinate and yellow. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂ 2.5:2.5:7:7.5, ♀ 4:3:-:- (2 apical segments missing). Labium reaching middle of sternum V (♂), or sternum IV (♀). Pronotum much shorter than maximum width (♂ 17.5:47.5, ♀ 25:60); anterolateral angles slightly rounded and receding (♂), or angularly rounded (♀); lateral borders straight, diverging posteriorly; hind border trisinate. Fore disc less roughly, hind disc roughly punctured; lateral, flattened portions of lateral borders triangular in shape. Scutellum shorter than its basal width (♂ 17.5:25, ♀ 24:35); disc convex. Hemelytra longer and slightly wider (♂), or as wide as (♀) abdomen. Abdomen shorter than maximum width across segment III (♂ 35:47, ♀ 50:65). Right paramere with small, rounded "head" and tapering appendices.

Color: ♂, black; hind disc of pronotum ochraceous with black punctures; hemelytra dark brown with tip of clavus, basolateral borders and a large spot in middle of corium near its hind border orange-yellow; labium and legs ochraceous, partially infuscate. Body covered with easily rubbed off bluish spots. ♀, black; flattened lateral borders and middle of hind lobe of pronotum, basolateral borders and a small spot in middle of lateral border of corium ochraceous; labium yellowish brown; legs ochraceous, but mostly infuscate.

Total length: ♂ 3.52, ♀ 4.40 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 1.90, ♀ 2.40 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 1.92, ♀ 2.60 mm.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1 ♂, NE New Guinea, Dreikikir, Sepik Dist., 350 m, 20.VI.1961, J. L. & M. Gressitt (BISHOP); 1 ♀, New Guinea, Surprise Creek & upper Watut River (3400'), 1955, G. D. Woodard (CAS).

Ochterus thienemanni Jaczewski is related to *O. marginatus* (Latreille), but generally

is smaller, with straight lateral borders of pronotum, and right paramere with tapering appendices.

Ochterus gressitti Kormilev, new species Fig. 6, 10, 21.

♂. Ovate; frontal portion of head very finely striate, shiny; pronotum, scutellum and partially hemelytra, punctured. Head shorter than width across eyes (♂ 20:29, ♀ 22:29); vertex opaque; frontal plate shiny, with a thin median carina and 2 (1+1) lateral carinae mesad of eyes; fore border of head not raised; disc finely striate. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂ 3:3:6:7, ♀ 3:3:6:6.5. Labium reaching sternum IV. Pronotum much shorter than maximum width (♂ 20:50, ♀ 19:50). Anterolateral angles rounded, forming together with lateral borders an even arc; lateral borders convex, rounded; hind border trisinate; disc punctured; flattened lateral borders subtriangular. Scutellum shorter than basal width (♂ 20:27, ♀ 19:25); disc finely punctured. Hemelytra slightly produced beyond tip of abdomen (distinctly produced in ♀ from Dreikikir); disc finely punctured. Abdomen shorter than maximum width across segment III (♂ 41:50, ♀ 43:50); right paramere with asymmetrical appendices: right appendix longer than left one.

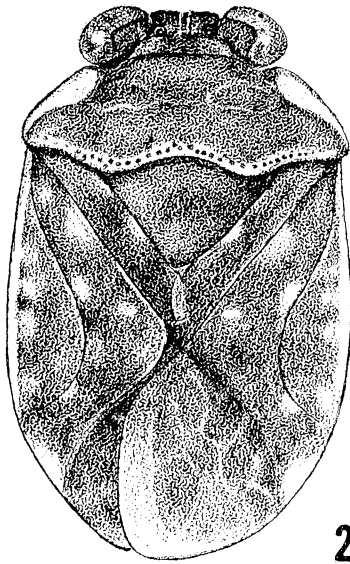


Fig. 21. *Ochterus gressitti* n. sp., ♀, dorsal aspect.

Color: Black; frontal plate black, shiny; vertex opaque; flattened lateral borders of pronotum, narrow strip along hind border of the same, commisura clavi, narrow outer border corium and a narrow, oblong spot at the postero-exterior angle of the same, yellow. Eyes black with green tinge, ocelli brown; antennae: first 2 segments ochre brown, last 2 brown; labium brown at base, yellowish brown elsewhere; legs brown to ochre brown.

Some paratypes with gray-bluish spots, easily rubbed off, on pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra, so characteristic for *Ochterus* in general; some specimens have hind lobe of pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra yellowish brown with black punctures.

Total length: ♂ 3.72, ♀ 4.64 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 2.00, ♀ 2.00 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 2.00, ♀ 2.00 mm.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9418), NE New Guinea, Wampit V. near Gurakor village, near Wau, 550

m, 7.VII.1957, D. Elmo Hardy. Allotype ♀ (BISHOP), NE New Guinea, Waghi V., Kero-wagi area, 1700 m, 21.VI.1957, D. Elmo Hardy.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, collected with holotype; 1 ♀, NE New Guinea, 9.6 km (6 mi) NW Lae, rain forest, 15 m, 9.VII.1957, Hardy; 1 ♀, NE New Guinea, Busu R., E of Lae, 100 m, 14.IX.1955, J. L. Gressitt; 1 ♀, NE New Guinea, Dreikikir, Sepik Dist., 350-400 m, 23.VI.1961, J. L. & M. Gressitt; 3 ♂♂, New Guinea, Papua, Brown R., 5 m, 23. X.1960, J. L. Gressitt; 2 ♀♀, NW New Guinea, Waris, S of Hollandia, 450-500 m, 8-15. VIII.1959, T. C. Maa; 2 ♂♂, NW New Guinea, Vogelkop, Fak Fak, Bomberai, 10-100 m, 3.VI.1959, T. C. Maa (BISHOP, LACMNH, and my collection).

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Dr J. Linsley Gressitt, Chairman of the

Department of Entomology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii, who collected some paratypes of this and so many other new species of Hemiptera.

Ochterus gressitti n. sp. is related to *O. marginatus* (Latreille), 1804, but is smaller, the lateral borders of pronotum are distinctly rounded, and the right paramere is asymmetric.

***Ochterus jaczewskii* Kormilev, new species** Fig. 3, 11.

♂. Ovate; pronotum, scutellum and partially hemelytra, punctured; frontal plate of head distinctly, obliquely striate. Head shorter than width across eyes (♂ 26:36, ♀ 27:38); frontal plate black, shiny, with a thin median carina extending from occiput to middle of eyes, and with 2 (1+1) thin, short carinae along interior border of eyes; fore border of head carinate and not raised. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂ 3:4:6:7, ♀ 3:3.5:6:7. Labium reaching sternum III. Pronotum much shorter than maximum width (♂ 24:57, ♀ 25:62); anterolateral angles rounded, not produced anteriorly; lateral borders slightly convex; hind border trisinate. Scutellum shorter than basal width (♂ 24:37, ♀ 25:35); disc finely punctured. Hemelytra longer and slightly wider than abdomen; clavus, corium and embolium partially, finely punctured. Abdomen shorter than maximum width across segment III (♂ 50:60, ♀ 50:65); venter covered with very fine, dense, silvery tomentum. Right paramere with "head" pointed and directed laterally, appendices long, incised apically. Legs: Coxae, femora and tibiae with long, whitish bristles inferiorly.

Color: Head black, frontal plate shiny, vertex opaque, carinate fore border yellow medially, yellowish brown laterally; fore lobe of pronotum black; flattened lateral borders brown exteriorly, yellow interiorly; scutellum and hemelytra dark brown with black punctures; exterior border of embolium and membrane with a few, semiobliterated lighter spots; labrum, labium, coxae and tips of tarsi brown; femora ochraceous at base, light brown elsewhere; tibiae and tarsi at base light brown.

Total length: ♂ 4.44, ♀ 4.60 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 2.28, ♀ 2.48 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 2.60, ♀ 2.68 mm.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9419), NW New Guinea, Vogelkop, Irai R., N of Lake Anggi Giji, 1850 m, 31.VII.1957, D. Elmo Hardy. Allotype ♀ (BISHOP), collected with holotype.

Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, collected with holotype; 2 ♂♂, New Guinea, Papua, Normanby I., Wakaiuna Sewa Bay, 1-5.XI., 21-30.XI.1956, W. W. Brandt; 9 ♂♂ & 4 ♀♀, New Guinea, Papua, Brown R., 23.X.1960, J. L. Gressitt; 1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀, New Guinea, Mt Kaindi, 2350 m, 19.IV.1966, J. L. & M. Gressitt (BISHOP, LACMNH and my collection).

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Prof. Dr Tadeusz Jaczewski of the Zoological Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa, Poland, who made the first revision of the Old World and Australian Ochteridae.

Ochterus jaczewskii n. sp. is related to *O. marginatus* (Latreille), 1804, but is generally smaller and darker, almost without light spots on pronotum and hemelytra; right paramere is quite distinctive with the pointed and sideways directed "head."

***Ochterus australicus* Jaczewski, 1934** Fig. 12-13, 22.

Ochterus australicus Jacz., 1934, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 10, 13:607.

♂. Elongate ovate; hind disc of pronotum more roughly, fore disc of pronotum, scutellum and partially hemelytra, more finely punctured. Head shorter than width across eyes (♂ 24:

35, ♀ 26:37.5); frontal plate black, shiny, with a thin median carina; disc distinctly, obliquely striate. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♂ 3.5:3.5:6:6.5, ♀ 3.5:3.5:6.5:7; labium reaching sternum IV in both sexes. *Pronotum* much shorter than maximum width (♂ 24:58, ♀ 25:64); anterolateral angles rounded, lateral borders distinctly convex, hind border trisinate; flattened lateral areas subtriangular; disc with black punctures clearly visible only on hind lobe. *Scutellum* shorter than basal width (♂ 24:34, ♀ 25:36); disc finely punctured. *Hemelytra* longer and wider than abdomen; clavus and corium with embolium finely punctured; corium with spots without punctures. *Abdomen* shorter than maximum width across segment III (♂ 47:55, ♀ 50:65). Right paramere with head pointed and directed upward.

Color: ♂, head and fore lobe of pronotum black, hind lobe yellowish brown; scutellum and hemelytra dark reddish brown, partially dark brown; basolateral borders of embolium and 3 spots on lateral border yellow; flattened lateral borders of pronotum also yellow; labium brown, darker at base; legs ochraceous, partially infusate. ♀, similar to ♂, but lighter; hind lobe of pronotum and hemelytra reddish brown, embolium infusate exteriorly.

Total length: ♂ 4.32, ♀ 4.80 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 2.32, ♀ 2.56 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 2.60, ♀ 2.84 mm.

Specimens examined for redescription: ♂ & ♀, Australia, Queensland, North Stradbroke I., 20.IV.1968, T. Weir (UQ).

MATERIAL. (AM): AUSTRALIA: 1 ♂, Queensland, Claudie River, Iron Ra. Airport, 25.V.1966, D. K. McAlpine; 6 ♂♂ & 8 ♀♀, Queensland, Claudie River near Mt Lamond, 27-28.V.1966, McAlpine; 1 ♀, Queensland, Cairns, X-XI.1949, J. G. Brooks; 1 ♀, Queensland, Claremont, K. K. Spencer; 1 ♀, Queensland, Silver Plains, Station Creek, 21.VI.1960, C. N. Smithers; 1 ♂, Queensland, Archer Bay, 26.VI.1960, Smithers; 1 ♀, New South Wales, Cordon, 10.XI.1946, A. Musgrave; 1 ♀, New South Wales, Mt Kosciusko, Island Bend, (4100'), 24.XI.1952, J. Armstrong; 1 ♀, West Australia, Bunbury, 7.I; 1 ♂, West Australia, King George Sound.

(SAM): AUSTRALIA: 2 ♂♂, Queensland, Cape York, Penins, Mjöberg; 1 ♂, Q., Alice River, Mjöberg; 1 ♂, Q., Cairns Dist., A. M. Lea; 1 ♀, Q., Malanda, Mjöberg; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Q., Bellenden Ker, Mjöberg; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ & 1 nymph, Q., Magnetic I., Lea; 1 ♀, New South Wales, Dorrigo, W. Heron; 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, New South Wales, Mittagong, Lea; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ & 1 nymph, South Australia, Myponga, H. M. Hale; 1 ♂, South Australia, Adelaide, Hale; 1 ♀, S. Australia, Mt Lofty Ra.; 1 ♀, South Australia, Bridge-water, Hale; 1 ♂, South Australia, Mylor, J. Formby; 1 ♀, South Australia, Kangaroo I, Ravine de Casuars, 25.X.1951, G. F. Gross; 2 ♂♂, Tasmania, Hobart, 5.XI.1916, C. E. Cole; 1 ♀, Tasmania, Russel, 26.XII.1916, Code; 2 ♀♀, Tasmania, A. Simon; 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Australia, Blackb's coll. **NE NEW GUINEA:** 3 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, Papua, Mt Lamington, (1300-1500'), C. T. McNamara.

(UQ): AUSTRALIA: 8 ♂♂ & 10 ♀♀, Queensland, SE, Beerwah, 22.IX.1956, T. E. Woodward; 1 ♂, Q., Brisbane, 14.XI.1965, B. Cantrell; 1 ♀, Q., SE, Yarraman, 21.IV.1957, E. N. Marks; 7 ♂♂ & 7 ♀♀, Q., Birrabien Lake, Fraser I., 12.VIII.1969, V. Stablum; 3 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, Q., Fraser I., 11-13.VIII.1969, Stablum; 3 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀, Q., North Stradbroke I., 20.IV.1968, T. Weir; 2 ♀♀, Q., Caloundra, 17.VIII.1934, F. A. Perkins; 1 ♂, Q., North Pine R., 4.XII.1962, G. Monteith; 1 ♂ & 3 ♀♀, Q., MacLean, 28.II.1965, Weir; 1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀, Q., Tin Can Bay, 17.X.1970, G. Monteith; 1 ♂, Q., SE, Somerset Dam, 4.II.1957, Woodward; 2 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀, Q., Tibrogargan Ck, 20.VIII.1957, Woodward; 1 ♂, Q., Stradbroke I, Dunwich, 7-8.V.1966, B. Cantrell; 1 ♂, Q., Barron R., Walkamin, 4.XI.1964,

R. Elder; 1 ♀, Q., SE, Sandgate, 16.V.1965, Weir; 1 ♀, Q., SE, Yong's Xing, via Petrie, 7.V.1965, Cantrell; 2 ♀♀, Q., Greenbank, 13.XII.1962, Monteith; 1 ♂, Q., Upper Brookfield, 10.XII.1962, Monteith; 1 ♀, Q., N, Cape York, Iron Range, 11-17.V.1968, Monteith; 1 ♂, Q., Cape York, Jardin R., Telegraph Line Xing, 15-17.VI.1969, Monteith; 2 ♀♀, Q., N, F. W. Lake, (10 mi) N of Rocky R., via Coen, 17.XII.1964, Monteith; 1 ♂ & 3 ♀♀, Q., N, York Pen., Coen, 27.X.1969, Cantrell; 2 ♀♀, Vic., Acheron Way, Warburton-Marysville, 12.I.1966, Cantrell; 2 ♀♀, Vic., Acheron Way, Warburton-Marysville, 12.I.1966, Weir; 3 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Vic., Hall's Gap, Grampian Ra., 2.I.1966, Cantrell; 1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀, Vic., Cairn Curren Reservoir, via Maldon, 1.I.1966, Weir; 1 ♀, Vic., Mt Willton, Grampian Ra., (3800'), 2.I.1966, Weir; 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, South Australia, Mt Gambier, 4.I.1966, Weir; 3 ♀♀, South Australia, Mt Gambier, 4.I.1966, Cantrell.

(BISHOP): AUSTRALIA: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ & 1 nymph, Q., N, Cairns, 1904. NEW GUINEA: 1 ♂, SE N. G., Woitape, 1550-1750 m, 2-3.XI.1965, J. & M. Sedlacek; 1 ♂, NE New Guinea, Wau, 1200-1680 m; 1 ♂, NW N. G., Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, VIII.1962, J. Sedlacek; 1 ♀, NW N. G., Japen I., SSE Sumberbaba, Dawai R., 28.X.1962, jungle, H. Holtmann. NEW CALEDONIA: 1 ♂, Nakale R., 10.X.1940, F. X. Williams; 2 ♂♂, Forêt de Thi, 100-300 m, 28.III.1961, J. Sedlacek; 2 ♂♂, Col de la Pirogue, 13.IX.1940, Williams; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Yiambi, NE, 0-100 m, 8.X.1967, J. & M. Sedlacek; 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ & 4 nymphs, Dumbea R., 28.X.1958, C. R. Joyce; 2 ♂♂, Noumea, 7.VII.1940, Williams (swept off grass and yellow *Ypomea* flowers (sic!)); 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, hills behind Noumea, 13.IX.1940, Williams; 4 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, St. Luis Mission near Noumea, 16.VII.1958, Malkin & J. Rageau; 4 ♂♂ & 4 ♀♀, Oua Tom, 19-20.IX.1940, Williams; 3 ♂♂ & 5 ♀♀, Mts above Ouaco, 20.X.1958, C. R. Joyce; 6 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀, Col d'Amieu, 650 m, 23.III.1968, J. L. Gressitt & T. C. Maa; 1 ♀, Tontouta R., 7.XI.1958, Joyce; 1 ♀, Mokoue to Dothio, 150-500 m, 22.III.1968, J. L. Gressitt. SOLOMON IS.: 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀, Choisel I., Malangona, 10 m, 2.III.1964, P. Shanahan; 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, San Cristobal I., Napagiwae, 19.VIII.1960, C. W. O'Brien; 1 ♂, Guadalcanal I., Honiara, 3.V.1964, R. Straatman.

Ochterus secundus Kormilev, new species Fig. 14, 23.

♀. Elongate ovate; frontal plate of head very finely punctured and covered with extremely short and fine hairs; fore border of head slightly reflexed, carinate. *Head* shorter than width across eyes (♀ 31:43, ♂ 29:41); frontal plate with a thin median carina extending from vertex to 2/5 of frontal plate; along inner border of eyes extends a fine sulcus. Relative length of antennal segments I to IV: ♀ 3:4:7:7, ♂ 3:4:6:6. Labium slightly produced behind hind coxae. *Pronotum* shorter than maximum width (♀ 30:75, ♂ 27:67.5); fore border weakly sinuate, anterolateral angles rounded, lateral borders slightly convex, hind border trisinate. Disc with exception of flattened lateral areas distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* shorter than basal width (♀ 32:36, ♂ 29:35); disc slightly convex and finely punctured. *Hemelytra* longer and slightly wider than abdomen, the latter not visible from above; clavus, corium and embolium finely punctured. *Abdomen* shorter than maximum width across segment III (♀ 65:82, ♂ 55:69), covered with fine, dense, inclined hairs; postero-exterior angles of connexiva slightly protruding, rounded. Right paramere without "head," and with asymmetrical appendices.

Color: Frontal plate of head black, shiny; vertex brown; fore lobe of pronotum piceous to black; hind lobe and lateral, flattened areas yellowish brown; scutellum black with grayish median spot; basolateral borders and 3 lateral spots of hemelytra yellow, rest of disc brown; labium dark brown, legs ochraceous.

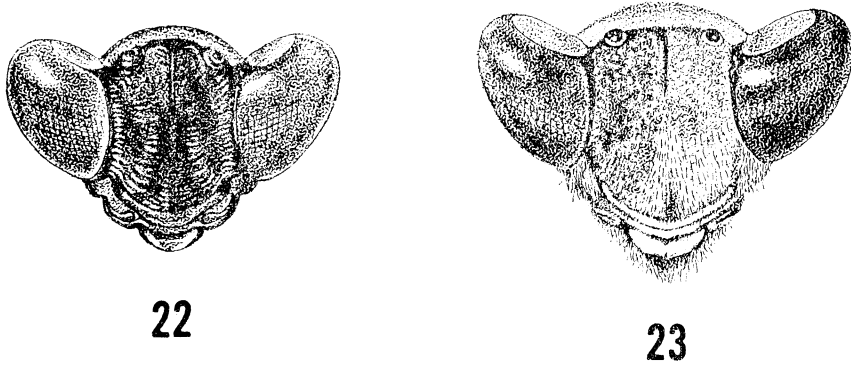


Fig. 22-23. Frontal aspect of head : 22, *Ochterus australicus* Jaczewski, ♀ ; 23, *Ochterus secundus* n. sp., ♀.

Total length : ♀ 6.00, ♂ 5.32 mm ; width of pronotum : ♀ 3.00, ♂ 2.70 mm ; maximum width across hemelytra : ♀ 3.28, ♂ 2.76 mm.

Holotype ♀ (AM), Australia, N. S. W., N. Cronully, swamp margin, sand dunes, 3.II.1964, D. K. McAlpine. Allotype ♂ (UQ), Australia, Queensland, SE, Somerset Dam, 4.II.1957, T. E. Woodward.

Paratypes : 1 ♂, Australia, Queensland, Magnetic I., A. M. Lea (SAM) ; 1 ♂, Queensland, Greenbank, 13.XII.1962, G. Monteith ; 1 ♂ & 7 ♀♀, same locality, 8.I.1963, Monteith ; 1 ♂ & 14 ♀♀, same locality and date, T. Brooks ; 2 ♂♂ & 5 ♀♀, Queensland, Glenmorgan, 22.X.1959, S. Sekhon ; 1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀, Queensland, via Rathdowney, 12.III.1966, E. Mann ; 1 ♀, Queensland, Birrabeen Lake, 12.VIII.1969, V. Stablum ; 1 ♀, Queensland, Fraser I., Eutong, Stablum ; 1 ♀, Queensland, Eungella Nat. Park, via Dalrymple Hts, 4.VIII.1968, T. Weir ; 1 ♀, Victoria, Cairn Curren Reservoir, via Maldon, 1.I.1966, Weir ; 1 ♀, Queensland, Lover's Plateau, via Rathdowney, 12.III.1966, S. Hamlyn (UQ, LACMNH and my collection) ; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Queensland, Greenbank, 8.I.1963, T. Brooks (BISHOP).

Ochterus secundus n. sp. is related to *O. australicus* Jaczewski, 1934, but is generally larger and more brown in color ; frontal plate of the head is finely punctured and covered with very short, fine hairs ; fore border of the head is slightly reflexed, and the right paramere is quite different, without pointed head and with asymmetrical appendices.

***Ochterus dufourii* (Montrouzier), 1864**

Pelogonus dufourii Montr., 1864, *Ann. Soc. Linn.*, Lyon (2) 9:241.

Ochterus dufourii Jaczewski, 1934, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 10, 13:609.

As I have already said, *Ochterus dufourii* has never been recorded again since its original description. I am citing the following description of Montrouzier :

“Long 0^m. 055. Tête noire, rugueuse, luisante. Prothorax ponctué, noir mat, velouté, avec quatre taches grisâtres, formant une ligne transverse. Ecusson ponctué, noir mat. Elytres noires, ornées de tache grisâtres, plus grandes au bord externe. Extrémité de la membrane d'un brun

roussatre. Dos d'un fauve foncé. Abdomen brun, annelé de roux, muni d'une pubescence soyeuse. Pattes fauves. Toutes les jambes finement épineuse.

Dans les marais, au milieu des racines du *Divilaria ilicifolia*.

La larve, que j'ai toujours trouvée en plus grand nombre que l'insecte parfait, m'a présenté les mêmes particularités que celles que M. Léon Dufour a observées sur la larve du *P. marginatus*. Pas d'ocelles, pas d'échancrure des yeux. Elle est noire, luisante, ornée d'une tache rousse au milieu de la base du prothorax, et d'autres taches de même couleur sur ses bords et sur ceux de l'abdomen muni de poils; elle est arrondie, rappelle un peu les formes des *Galgulus*."

This description does not fit *Ochterus australicus* Jaczewski, which was recently collected in numbers in New Caledonia; the color of the pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra is black, not reddish brown, and the size of 5.5 mm is much larger than *O. australicus* generally is.

Ochterus feae Mancini, 1939

Ochterus feae Mancini, 1939, *Boll. Soc. Ent. Italiana* 71: 125.

This species was based on a single ♀ specimen collected in Burma, Carin, Asciiu Ghecu, 1400–1500 m, by L. Fea in 1888, and has never been recorded again. It is related to *O. marginatus* (Latreille), 1804, and differs from it mainly by fore border of the head distinctly reflexed. Size 4.00 mm.

Genus **Megochterus** Jaczewski

Megochterus Jaczewski, 1934, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 10, 13: 610.

Type-species: *Pelogonus nasutus* Montandon, 1898.

Megochterus has a single species distributed in Australia. It is much larger than species of *Ochterus*, 8.5–9.5 mm; frontal plate is concave, with fore border distinctly reflexed; antennae with all 4 segments rather stout, and membrane with more than 20 cells. Aedeagus is stouter and shorter, and right paramere without appendices.

Megochterus nasutus (Montandon), 1898 Fig. 2, 5, 16, 18.

Pelogonus nasutus Mont., 1898, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris* 2: 72.

Megochterus nasutus Jaczewski, 1934, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 10, 13: 612.

♂. Elongate ovate, covered with very short, golden hairs. *Head* shorter than width across eyes (♂ 45:57.5, ♀ 50:67); vertex behind ocelli with a deep transverse sulcus extending from 1 eye to the other; frontal plate divided into 2 lobes by a deep, but fine transverse sulcus, which is interrupted medially. Upper lobe opaque, extending from ocelli to line connecting lower borders of eyes; it is depressed medially and again along inner border of eyes; between upper and lower lobe are placed laterally near eyes 2 (1+1) triangular, smooth, yellow spots. Lower lobe semiellipsoidal and shiny, convex at base and concentrically striate, concave, smooth and reflexed apically; median portion of apical 1/2 raised, lateral portions depressed, with lateral borders arcuate, expanded and sharp, and tip angularly rounded and reflexed. On inferior side of head, just below expanded lateral borders of apical lobe, a row of long, erect bristles. Bucculae, base of labium, coxae, sternum and pleurae covered with dense, silvery hairs; venter covered with similar, but shorter hairs, which are longer only toward middle of venter. Eyes

very large and egg-shaped; ocelli 1/2 as distant from eyes than from each other. Antennae with all 4 segments robust; the relative length of I to IV: ♂ 5:6:7.5:8, ♀ 6:7:7.5:7.5. Labium reaching hind border of sternum III; segments I and II short and stout, III longest, tapering toward tip, IV short and slender. *Pronotum* transverse, much shorter than maximum width (♂ 40:103, ♀ 43:125), with a deep, transverse sulcus anteriorly, forming a kind of collar; another deep, transverse sulcus extending across middle of disc; anterolateral angles truncate; lateral borders straight, diverging posteriorly; lateral angles rounded, hind border trisinate; anterolateral portion of lateral borders flattened similarly as in *Ochterus*. *Scutellum* subtriangular, shorter than basal width (♂ 42:55, ♀ 48:73); fore border produced and rounded medially, sinuate (1+1) laterally. Lateral borders straight, apex acutely produced, disc slightly convex. *Hemelytra* longer and slightly wider than abdomen, embolium clearly discernible; membrane with more than 20 cells. *Abdomen* shorter than maximum width across segment III (♂ 80:108, ♀ 80:130); sterna II to IV with hind borders deeply sinuate medially; V and VI less sinuate; VII asymmetrically produced laterally in ♂, left lobe slightly larger than right one; VIII consisting of 2 (1+1) separate, asymmetrical lobes; IX only slightly visible in split between lobes of VIII. Right paramere without appendices. Venter of ♀ normal, symmetrical.

Color: Black; 2 (1+1) triangular spots near intero-inferior border of eyes, flattened lateral portions of lateral borders of pronotum, narrow rim on posterior border laterally, 2 (1+1) small, semicircular spots on clavus, 6 (3+3) larger spots on embolium exteriorly, 2 (1+1) smaller interiorly, and 8 (4+4) small spots on corium yellow or pale yellow. Eyes brown, grayish brown postero-interiorly; first 3 antennal segments, labrum and acetabulae pale yellow; labium, coxae and femora dark brown; tibiae and tarsi ochraceous, brown apically.

Total length: ♂ 8.60, ♀ 9.44 mm; width of pronotum: ♂ 4.12, ♀ 5.00 mm; maximum width across hemelytra: ♂ 4.40, ♀ 5.20 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: 1 ♂, W. A., Kelmscott, *Banksia* tree scrubs, 17.X.1968, J. Baldwin (SAM); 2 ♀♀, Queensland, Sunnybank, 1.IX.1931, F. A. Perkins (UQ); 1 ♂, Queensland, Stradbroke I., Brown Lake, 10.X.1969, H. Burton (UQ).

REFERENCES

- China, W. E. & N. C. E. Miller. 1959. Check-list and keys to the families and subfamilies of Hemiptera-Heteroptera. *Bull. Brit. Mus. (N. H.)*, Entomology **8** (1): 1-45.
- Drake, C. J. & J. Gomez-Menor. 1954. A new genus of American Ochteridae (Hemipt.). *Eos* **30** (1-2): 157-59, 2 fig.
- Jaczevski, T. 1934. Notes on the Old World species of Ochteridae (Heteroptera). *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 10, **13**: 597-613, 22 fig.
1935. Ochteridae in Die Uferwanzen (Heteroptera: Fam. Leptopodidae, Acanthiidae, Ochteridae und Mononychidae) der Deutschen Limnologischen Sunda-Expedition. *Arch. Hydrobiol.* Stuttgart, Suppl. **13** (5): 479-83, 4 fig.
- 1938 (1937). Eine neue Ochteriden-Art aus Afrika, nebst faunistischen Angaben über einige andere Arten dieser Familie (Heteroptera). *S. Naturf. Fr. Berl.* 186-87, 2 fig.
- Mancini, C. 1939. Osservazioni sugli *Ochterus* del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova (Hemipt.). *Boll. Soc. Ent. Italiana* **71**: 123-26, 4 fig.
- Montandon, A. L. 1898. Hémiptères-Hétéroptères nouveaux des collection du Museum de Paris. *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat.* **4**: 72-75.
- Montrouzier, P. In Perroud, B. P. & P. Montrouzier, 1865, Essai sur la faune entomologique de Kanala (Nouvelle Calédonie). *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon* (2) **11**: 46-257.
- Takahashi, R. 1923. Observation on the Ochteridae. *Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.* **18**: 67-68.
- Uhler, P. R. 1884. Standard Natural History. **2**: 204-96.