

**THE WORLD RHYPAROCHROMINAE (HEMIPTERA:
LYGAEIDAE)**

**XV. New genera and species from the
Indo-Pacific¹**

By **G. G. E. Scudder²**

Abstract: This paper describes 4 new genera and 11 new species of Rhyparochrominae from the Indo-Pacific, namely *Polycligenes grandicus* (New Hebrides), *Calotargemus*, n. gen. (Tribe Targaremini) and *C. longirostris* (New Caledonia), *Ruavatua similis* (New Guinea), *Dudia polita* (Philippines), *Hirtomydrus*, n. gen. (Tribe Drymini) with *H. angulatus* (Sri Lanka) and *H. trispinosus* (Singapore), *Neodudia*, n. gen. (Tribe Drymini) with *N. nodosa* (Philippines) and *N. truncata* (Malacca), *Pactye izzardii* (Indonesia: Mentawai), *P. distincta* (North Borneo), and *Incrassoceps*, n. gen. (Tribe Myodochini) with *I. magnificus* (Biak I). Keys to species in the various genera are also included.

During research on the systematics and zoogeography of the tropical Lygaeidae, 4 new genera and 11 new species of Indo-Pacific Rhyparochrominae were discovered. These are described below so as to make the names available for a future paper on Pacific zoogeography.

Types have been deposited in collections of the following institutions: British Museum (Natural History), London (BMNH); Bishop Museum, Honolulu (BISHOP); Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH); Museo Civico de Storia Naturale, Genova (GENOVA); University Museum, Helsinki (HELSINKI); Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (LEIDEN); Zoological Institute, Lund (LUND); South Australian Museum, Adelaide (SAM); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm (STOCKHOLM); Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna (VIENNA); and in the collection of G. G. E. Scudder (Scudder Coll).

TRIBE ANTILLOCORINI

GENUS *Polycligenes* Scudder, 1962

***Polycligenes grandicus* Scudder, new species**

FIG. 14

♀. Head dark brown to black with apex of clypeus ferruginous; 1st antennal segment ferrugino-ochraceous; 2nd antennal segment ferruginous, 3rd dark ferruginous and 4th brown; pronotum dark ferruginous with anterior margin, spot at middle of lateral margin, a median streak and lateral spots on posterior lobe flavo-ochraceous; scutellum dark ferruginous with apex narrowly flavescent; hemelytra dark brown with ochraceous spots as follows: 2 on clavus near scutellum, 2 on corium near claval suture and 3 in a triangle in apical 3rd of corium; membrane suffused with brown, especially apically, and with a distinct pale spot near apical angle of corium; legs ferrugino-ochraceous, but with base of femora, trochanters and coxae distinctly ferruginous; venter of body dark ferruginous.

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Head distinctly punctate and dull; apex of clypeus smooth and shiny; 1st antennal segment with $2/3$ of length projecting beyond apex of head (FIG. 14); head width 0.80 mm; antennal measurements 0.45:0.65:0.40:0.60 (mm); rostrum reaching to just beyond fore coxae, the 1st segment reaching to level of middle of eye. Pronotum with posterior margin concave; lateral margins impressed near middle; posterior part of disc distinctly punctate; pronotal width 1.85 mm, length 1.00 mm. Scutellum with punctures distinct and puncturation as on anterior lobe of pronotum, these being smaller than those on the posterior lobe. *Total length* 4.25 mm.

Holotype ♀ (BMNH), NEW HEBRIDES: Aneityum, Red Crest, 3 mi (4.8 km) NE of Anelgauhat, 1200 ft (365 m), V.1955, L. E. Cheesman (B.M. 1955-217); paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 2 ♀♀, same locality, IV-V.1955; 2 ♀♀, same locality, V-VI.1955; 1 ♀, same locality, III.1955; 1 ♀, same locality, VI.1955; NEW HEBRIDES: Aneityum coast; 1 ♀, II.1955, L. E. Cheesman. (BMNH, Scudder Coll.).

This species can be separated from *Polycligenes vitiensis* (Kirkaldy, 1908) by size and the 1st antennal segment as shown in the key below.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Polycligenes*

1. 1st antennal segment with not more than $1/2$ projecting beyond apex of head; smaller, under 3.5 mm in length; Fiji **vitiensis**
- 1st antennal segment with $2/3$ of length projecting beyond apex of head (FIG. 14); larger, over 4.0 mm in length; New Hebrides **grandicus**, n. sp.

TRIBE TARGAREMINI

Calotargemus Scudder, new genus

Medium sized elongate-oval insects, with a longitudinally striped appearance from above. Dorsum of insect dull.

Head not exerted, triangular, with anterior quite projecting; clypeus well developed; antennal tubercles close to eyes and just visible from above; vertex about $3 \times$ eye width, dull and sparsely, but distinctly, punctate in center; head anteriorly and laterally shiny with a short dense, decumbent sericeous pubescence; ocelli relatively large; antennae with 1st segment not exceeding apex of head; antennae with dense, short, semi-decumbent pubescence and scattered somewhat longer hairs; 2nd antennal segment more slender than other segments; antennal ratio 15:31:24:24, the 3rd and 4th segments equal; rostrum very long and reaching almost to or beyond end of abdomen; 1st rostral segment reaching anterior margin of prosternum, 2nd reaching onto middle of metasternum, the 3rd to about sternum VII; bucculae low, inconspicuous and not joined immediately behind rostrum. *Pronotum* trapeziform, wider than long (43:25); laterally carinate, the carinae broad and a little upturned; anterior margin of pronotum without collar; lateral margins convergent anteriorly and at most only slightly sinuate; hind margin of pronotum deeply concave before scutellum; disc with shallow transverse impression about $2/3$ way from anterior margin; disc almost flat posteriorly, very slightly convex anteriorly; anterior and posterior lobes finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum equilateral, more or less flat, finely and sparsely punctate. *Hemelytra* reaching to end of abdomen and with small punctures; clavus with 3 parallel rows of punctures only; corium with 4 longitudinal rows of punctures; costal margin of corium very slightly sinuate, not explanate and upturned. *Thoracic pleura* dull and distinctly punctate; mesosternum with mediolateral shiny and impunctate areas; ostiolar peritreme angled and with apex elevated; evaporatorium occupying about $1/2$ metapleura; posterior margin of metapleura slightly concave, dorsal angle acute and explanate surface impunctate. *Legs* rather slender; fore coxae without spines; fore femora slightly incrassate with 2 anteroventral bristles in apical 3rd and a few outstanding setae in basal $1/2$; tibiae not distinctly spined, but with pale pubescence. *Abdominal sterna* shiny and granulose; venter with moderately

dense, decumbent, sericeous pubescence; trichobothria on sternum V in linear series and all located anterior to spiracle V.

Type-species: *Calotargemus longirostris* Scudder, n. sp.

This genus differs from *Hebrolethaeus* Scudder (Scudder 1962) in having a more developed clypeus, longer rostrum, pronotum without collar, fore femora with different armature, scutellum without apical pale V-shaped mark and punctures on scutellum and pronotum smaller and less obvious.

In the key to the genera of Targaremini by Eyles (1967), *Calotargemus* will run to *Hebrolethaeus*. The key can be modified by adding the following couplet:

1. Clypeus reaching or exceeding end of 1st antennal segment; area of head before eyes longer than the length of 1st antennal segment; rostrum reaching to or almost to end of abdomen . . . **Calotargemus**, n. gen.
- Clypeus not reaching end of 1st antennal segment; area of head before eyes shorter than length of 1st antennal segment; rostrum at most just reaching hind coxae **Hebrolethaeus**

Calotargemus longirostris Scudder, new species FIG. 1

♂. Head dark ferruginous-brown; antennae ferrugino-ochraceous with 4th segment dark ferruginous-brown; rostrum ochraceous with apex fuscous; head width 0.90 mm; antennal measurements 0.50:1.03:0.80:0.80 (mm); rostrum reaching to sternum VII. Pronotum dark ferruginous brown with lateral carinae ochraceous; humeral angles with pale spot and posterior part of disc with a longitudinal flavo-ochraceous stripe to inside of humeral angles; pronotal width 1.43 mm, length 0.80 mm. Scutellum completely dark brown to black. Hemelytra flavo-ochraceous with ferruginous punctures, these set in ferruginous lines; scutellar 1/2 of clavus, inner 3rd of corium and apical margin of corium dark brown to black; apical area of corium and a spot 1/2 way along costal margin also dark brown to black; membrane dark brown to black, with veins somewhat pale. Legs ochraceous with coxae ferruginous. Venter of insect ferruginous, the thoracic pleura darker than abdominal venter. *Total length* 4.9 mm.

♀. Color and structure similar to ♂. Head width 1.00 mm; rostrum reaching end of abdomen. Pronotal width 1.60 mm, length 0.87 mm; antennal measurements 0.47:0.83:0.70:0.70 (mm). *Total length* 5.4 mm.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 10,705), NEW CALEDONIA: Col de Ho, malaise trap, 11.II.1963, C. Yoshimoto & N. Krauss; paratypes: 1 ♀, Col des Roussettes, 450-550 m, 4-6.II.1963, malaise trap, J. L. Gressitt; 1 ♀, Col d' Amieu, 750 m, 3.III.1960, Gressitt; 1 ♀, Mt Panié, 500-1000 m, 11.X.1967, J. Sedlacek (BISHOP, Scudder Coll.).

GENUS **Ruavatua** Miller, 1956

Ruavatua similis Scudder, new species FIG. 15

♂. Head black with apex of clypeus ferruginous; 1st 3 antennal segments ferruginous to brown; 4th antennal segment white with basal 6th dark brown; rostrum pale ferruginous. Pronotum and scutellum black; hemelytra dark brown to black; membrane dark brown with base somewhat hyaline. Thoracic pleura black; coxae dark brown; femora orange, tibiae brown, basal tarsomere white and apical tarsomeres brownish ochraceous. Abdomen dark brown. Insects dull and glabrous above; venter of abdomen shiny. Head width 0.90 mm; vertex slightly convex, punctate, with area before middle of eyes shiny, that behind dull; eyes prominent; 2nd and 3rd antennal segments with long outstanding hairs which are longer than width of segments; antennal segments also with a decumbent pubescence; antennal measurements 1.15:1.30:0.50:0.68 (mm); rostrum attaining hind coxae.

Pronotal width 1.72 mm, length 1.30 mm; lateral margins distinctly carinate, but hardly concave near middle; anterior lobe of disc not greatly domed although rather convex. Scutellum flat and deeply punctate, length 0.85 mm, width 0.75 mm. Hemelytra with costal margin of corium convex throughout. Fore tibiae not bulbous at apex, although a little expanded; fore tibiae with 2 rows of short spines to inside along whole length (FIG. 15). Total length 4.9 mm.

Holotype ♂ (SAM), PNG: New Guinea (NE): Finschhafen, Wareo, Rev. L. Wagner.

This new species is similar to *Ruavatua insignis* Miller, described and illustrated by Miller (1956). However, *R. insignis* differs by having a globose anterior lobe to the pronotum in the male and bulbous apex to the fore tibia in this sex; the costal margin of the corium is also not convex throughout.

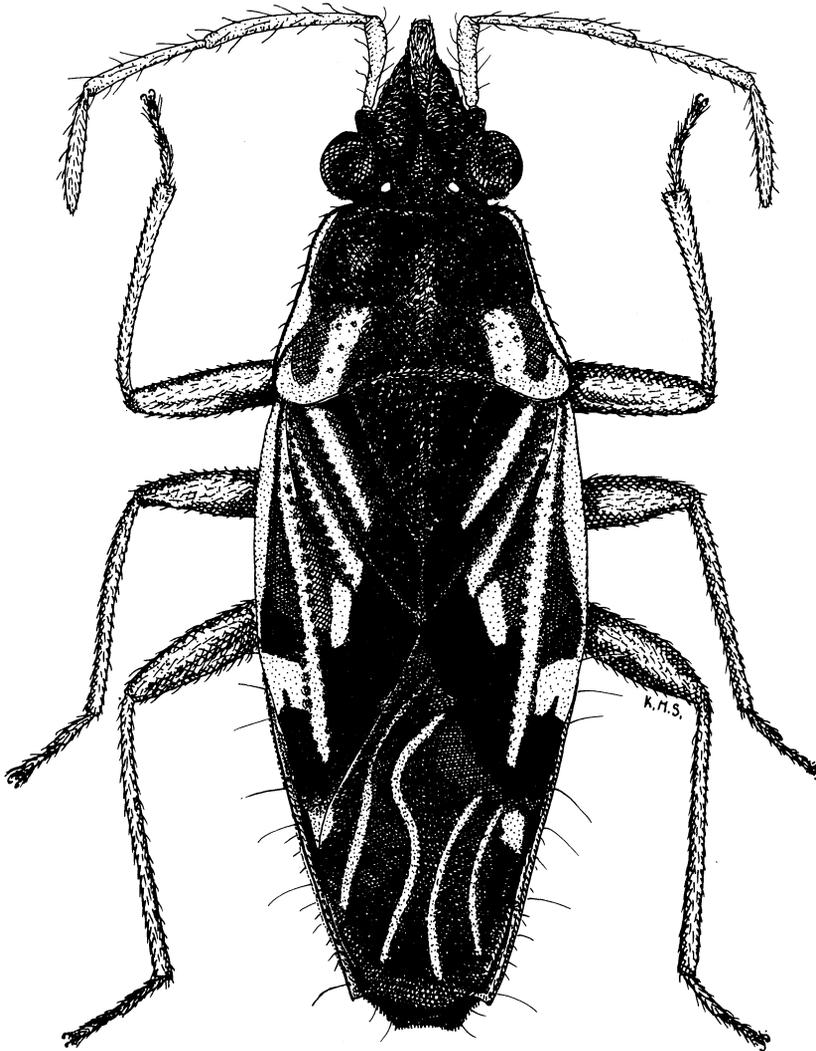


FIG. 1. *Calotargemus longirostris*, n. sp., dorsal view.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Ruavatu*

1. Pronotal disc anteriorly greatly convex; dorsum shiny; 1st antennal segment equal in length to width of vertex plus 1 eye; fore tibia of ♂ with bulbous swelling at apex; Solomon Islands **insignis**
 Pronotal disc anteriorly moderately convex; dorsum dull or subshiny; 1st antennal segment shorter than width of vertex plus 1 eye; fore tibia of ♂ without bulbous swelling at apex (FIG. 15); New Guinea
 **similis**, n. sp.

TRIBE DRYMINI

GENUS *Dudia* Bergroth, 1918*Dudia polita* Scudder, new species

FIG. 12

♂. Head, pronotum, scutellum and venter completely black; antennae with 1st segment slender and black; terminal 3 antennal segments ferrugino-ochraceous; head width 0.73 mm; antennal measurements 0.33:0.53:0.46:0.53 (mm). Pronotal width 1.30 mm, length 0.90 mm; anterior lobe of pronotum dorsally convex, but not markedly domed. Hemelytra black with basal 3rd ochraceous to costal margin, and with a small subapical ochraceous spot on costal margin; membrane colored as in *Dudia comptula* Bergroth; costal margin of corium at base without a distinct flattened and spinose projection. Legs black, with tarsi ferruginous; fore femora with the largest anteroventral spine not long and curved (FIG. 12); fore coxae without distinct spinose projections. *Total length* 3.3 mm.

♀. With color and structure as in ♂. Head width 0.73 mm; antennal measurements 0.33:0.50:0.43:0.50 (mm); pronotal width 1.33 mm, length 0.86 mm. *Total length* 3.4 mm.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 10,706), PHILIPPINE IS: Mindanao: Zamboanga del Norte, 15 km S of Manucan, 680 m, primary forest, 14-15.X.1959, L. W. Quate; paratypes: Mindanao: 1 ♀, Agusan, 10 km SE of S Francisco, 12.XI.1959, L. W. Quate; 1 ♀, Misamis Or., Balason, 4-5.IV.1960, H. Torrevillas; 1 ♀, Misamis Or., Minalwang, 1050 m, 24.III-4.IV.1961, at light, H. Torrevillas (BISHOP, Scudder Col.); Mindanao: 1 ♀, Surigao, Baker (HELSINKI).

D. polita can be distinguished from the other species in the genus, *D. comptula*, by the following key.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Dudia*

1. Apical 1/2 of 1st antennal segment ochraceous, basal 1/2 ferruginous; costal margin of corium in ♂ with a flattened and spinose projection at base (FIG. 10); anterior lobe of pronotum domed; ♂ fore coxae with a stout spine; fore femora with the largest anteroventral spine long and curved (FIG. 11) **comptula**
 1st antennal segment black; costal margin of corium in ♂ not expanded and spinose at base; anterior lobe of pronotum convex, but not markedly domed; ♂ fore coxae without a stout spine; fore femora with the largest anteroventral spine not long and curved (FIG. 12). **polita**, n. sp.

Hirtomydrus Scudder, new genus

Medium sized (6.75 mm), uniform brown, shiny insects, with very dense upstanding silvery hairs; hemelytra also with a shorter semidecumbent pubescence. *Head* extending a little from anterior margin of pronotum, and pentagonal; eyes hirsute, distinctly projecting and appearing a little stylate; vertex 2.5 × eye width, somewhat convex and very coarsely punctate; ocelli evidently absent; antennal tubercles clearly visible from above and distance from antennal insertion to anterior of eye equal to 3/4 eye length; paraclypeal lobes weakly carinate; 1st

antennal segment with over 1/2 length exceeding apex of head; antennae densely hirsute, the hairs semierect, but shorter than the upstanding hairs on body dorsum; antennal ratio 20:23:19:29; rostrum reaching to base of abdomen, 1st segment reaching prosternum; rostral ratio 25:25:20:12; bucculae elevated and projecting at anterior, fading out at posterior and joined in V at level of middle of eye. *Pronotum* wider than long (45:33); anterior margin without collar; lateral margins angulate, rounded, but distinctly carinate; lateral margins convergent anteriorly and deeply concave about 1/3 way from hind border, anterior 2/3 being convex in outline; humeral angles laterally excavate; posterior margin convex with area at basal angles of scutellum a little impressed; disc with slight transverse impression about 1/3 way from hind margin, this impression most obvious laterally and hardly seen mid-dorsally; dorsum longitudinally somewhat convex, especially in anterior; whole of disc very coarsely punctate, the punctures a little smaller in center of anterior 2/3. Scutellum equilateral, more or less flat, very coarsely punctate. *Thoracic pleura* coarsely punctate in center; prosternum with a transverse keel in front of fore coxae; ventral area of mesopleura and metasternum impunctate; metapleura with posterior margin lamellate, impunctate, slightly sinuate and with dorsolateral angle acute; ostiolar peritreme elongate and projecting; evaporatorium occupying posterior 1/2 of metapleura; meso- and metasternum with a median longitudinal keel. *Hemelytra* reaching end of abdomen; clavus with 4 rows of very large punctures, median row nearest scutellum somewhat irregular; corium with apical margin straight or a little convex, and with a row of very stiff, long, outstanding hairs; costal margin of corium sinuate, but not at all explanate; disc with large coarse punctures all over and extending to costal margin; with 2 distinct rows of punctures on corium adjacent to claval suture. *Legs* hirsute, but tibiae without stiff bristles; fore coxae without spines or distinct tubercles; fore femora straight, swollen and with 2 distinct anteroventral subapical spines. *Abdomen* with all spiracles ventral and with Drymini arrangement of trichobothria; sterna hirsute, the hairs rather long and outstanding, but not dense; sterna II-IV smooth, V-VIII granulose; ♂ genital capsule with posterior triangular depression.

Type-species: *Hirtomydrus angulatus* Scudder, n. sp.

Distinguished from other Drymini by the lack of ocelli, uniform brown color, long pubescence and rather stylate eyes.

***Hirtomydrus angulatus* Scudder, new species** FIG. 16

♀. Uniform dark ferruginous-brown with antennae ferrugino-ochraceous; base of membrane ochraceous; rostrum and tarsi flavescent. Head width 1.45 mm; head length 1.00 mm; antennal measurements 0.90:1.10:1.35:1.30 (mm); 2nd, 3rd and 4th antennal segments with short semierect pubescence, the hairs shorter than width of segments; 4th antennal segment with more outstanding hairs also; bucculae anteriorly quite angulate and not rounded. Pronotal width 2.10 mm, length 1.50 mm; lateral margins deeply concave behind middle. Hemelytra with sparse shorter and decumbent hairs as well as long pubescence. Fore femora with 2 anteroventral spines only (FIG. 16). *Total length* 6.75 mm.

♂. Similar to ♀. Head width 1.30 mm; antennal measurements as in ♀; pronotal width 1.95 mm, length 1.50 mm. Fore femora with 2 anteroventral spines and posteriorly with a row of 11-12 smaller spines. *Total length* 6.7 mm.

Holotype ♀ (BMNH), CEYLON [SRI LANKA]: Peradeniya, XII.1910; paratypes: 2 ♀♀, Henaratgoda, 16.II.1902, Dr Uzel; 1 ♂, Prov. Malwala, Sabaragamuwa, 3 mi. (4.8 km) NE of Ratnapura, 20.II.1962 (Loc. 92), ravine with stream, Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brink-Andersson-Cederholm (VIENNA, LUND, Scudder Coll.).

***Hirtomydrus trispinosus* Scudder, new species** FIG. 2

♀. Uniform dark brown with antennae rather pale ferruginous; membrane fuscous basally; rostrum, fore and middle tibiae, and all tarsi rather flavescent. Head width 1.45 mm, length 1.00 mm; antennal measurements

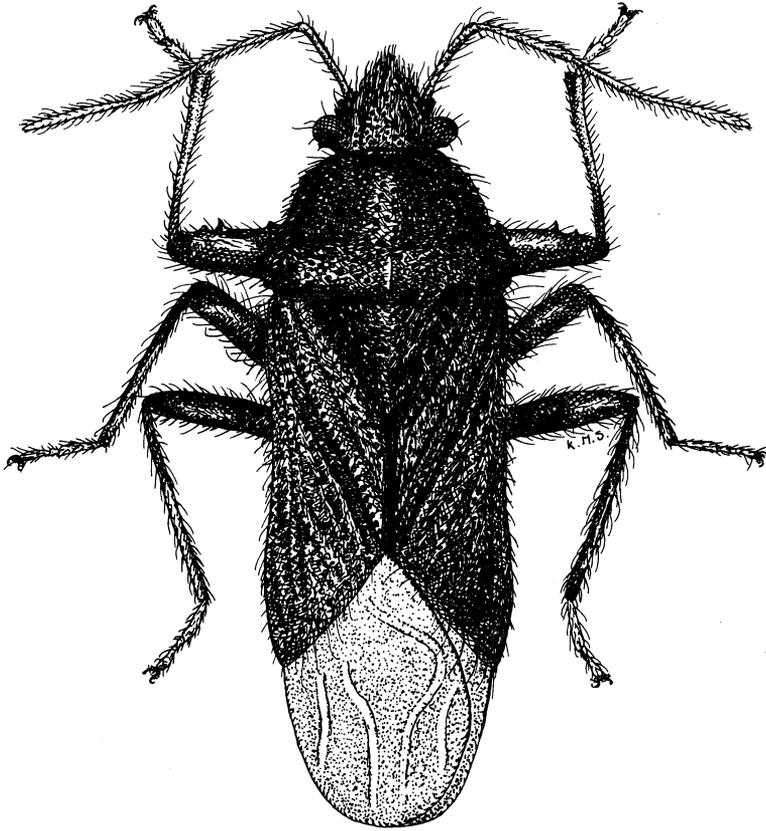


FIG. 2. *Hirtomydrus trispinosus*, n. sp., dorsal view.

1.00:1.20:1.35:1.30 (mm); 2nd and 3rd antennal segments with rather long semierect hairs and these longer than width of segments; 4th antennal segment with short decumbent pubescence and with short, more scattered erect hairs; bucculae rounded anteriorly. Pronotal width 2.60 mm, length 1.75 mm; lateral margins weakly concave behind middle. Hemelytra with a dense semidecumbent pubescence. Fore femora with 2 anteroventral spines near apex, and a single more basal spine. *Total length* 7.7 mm.

♂. Similar to ♀. Head width 1.30 mm; antennal measurements similar to ♀. Pronotal width 2.25 mm, length 1.75 mm. Fore femora with an angulate bump at base posteroventrally. *Total length* 7.6 mm.

Holotype ♀ (HELSINKI), SINGAPORE, Baker; paratypes: SINGAPORE, 1 ♂, H. N. Ridley (96-22); 1 ♀, Dr Baum; O. [E?] BORNEO: 1 ♀, Midden, 6.XI.1925, H. C. Siebers; 1 ♀, same locality, 30.XI-1.XII.1925 (BMNH, LEIDEN, Scudder Coll.).

This species differs from *Hirtomydrus angulatus* by shape of bucculae, structure of fore femora, antennae, pronotum, pilosity of antennae and corium, and color of membrane.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Hirtomydrus*

1. Fore femora with a basal spine; bucculae rounded anteriorly; 2nd and 3rd antennal segments with hairs longer than width of segments; membrane fuscous at base; semidecumbent hairs on corium dense **trispinosus**, n. sp.
 Fore femora without a basal spine (FIG. 16); bucculae angulate anteriorly; 2nd and 3rd antennal segments with hairs not longer than width of segments; membrane pale basally; semidecumbent hairs on corium sparse **angulatus**, n. sp.

Neodudia Scudder, new genus

Small and robust; black with white markings. *Head* triangular and not exerted; antennal tubercles hardly visible from above; vertex shallowly punctate and about $2 \times$ eye width; 1st antennal segment just exceeding apex of head; antennal ratio 8:18:13:17; 2nd antennal segment slender, 1st, 3rd and 4th segments thicker; antennae with short, decumbent pubescence and with short, outstanding hairs; bucculae low, short and divergent posteriorly; rostrum reaching to middle coxae, 1st segment attaining level of middle of eye. *Pronotum* trapeziform, wider than long; anterior margin without collar; lateral margins convergent anteriorly, deeply impressed in middle, the anterior part with a truncated lateral white carina (FIG. 9); posterior margin of pronotum impressed at basal angles of scutellum; pronotal disc with vague transverse impression at middle, and center distinctly impressed; pronotal disc shallowly punctate throughout and gently convex. *Scutellum* about as wide as long; center with Y-shaped elevation, the basal arms of the Y forming impunctate conical elevations; disc shallowly punctate. *Hemelytra* reaching to end of abdomen, surface granulose and subshiny; costal margin sinuate, subcosta elevated; apical margin of corium very slightly sinuate; costal $1/3$ of corium to inside of subcostal ridge, punctate; corium black with basal and subapical pale spot on costal margin and pale spot at inner angle; clavus with 2 parallel rows of punctures. *Pleura* punctate; prosternum often with slight conical process; ostiolar peritreme curved and slightly elevated; evaporatorium occupying about $1/2$ of metapleura. *Fore femora* slightly incrassate with an anteroventral row of 3-4 bristles, and in σ with a single slender subapical spine or stout bristle; fore tibiae straight in σ ; tibiae with a row of bristles to inside. *Abdominal venter* black with lateral pale spots at anterolateral corners of sterna; anterior sterna united and junctions marked by strigate sulci; sterna granulose and longitudinally rugose; abdomen with Drymini arrangement of spiracles and trichobothria; posterior margin of tergum VII produced caudad (FIG. 3) at least in σ ; posterior margin of sternum VII in σ deeply emarginate in center (FIG. 4); segment VIII in σ as in FIG. 5; σ genital capsule produced caudad in middle and with a median cleft (FIG. 6); parameres as in FIG. 7-8.

Type-species: *Neodudia nodosa* Scudder, n. sp.

Somewhat similar to *Dudia* Bergroth (Bergroth 1918) in general appearance, but differing in the following characters: scutellum with distinct Y-shaped elevation with basal angles impunctate and nodular; only 2 rows of punctures to clavus; subcostal elevation on corium; fore femora with a few fine setae or bristles and with at most a single slender spine or stiff bristle; fore tibiae straight in male; segment VII and genital segments shaped quite differently.

Neodudia nodosa Scudder, new species

FIG. 3-9

σ . Head black; 1st antennal segment dark brown with extreme apex ochraceous; 2nd, 3rd and 4th antennal segments pale ferruginous. Head width 0.83 mm; antennal measurements 0.23:0.60:0.43:0.56 (mm), rostrum ferruginous and reaching to middle coxae. Pronotum black with truncated carinal projection on anterior of lateral margins ochraceous; humeral angles posteriorly narrowly ochraceous and posterior margin of pronotum with a

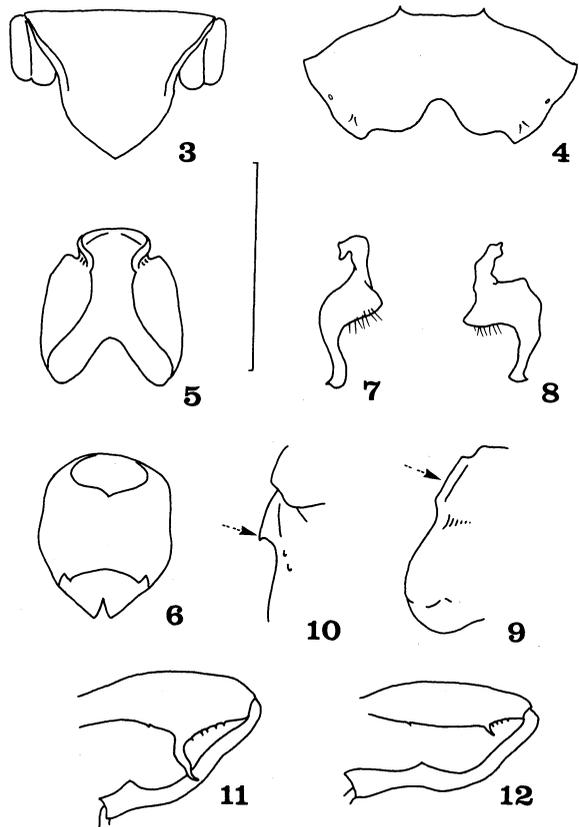


FIG. 3-12. 3-9, *Neodudia nodosa*, n. sp.: 3, tergum VII of ♂; 4, sternum VII of ♂; 5, segment VII of ♂ from above; 6, dorsal view of ♂ genital capsule; 7, ventral view of right paramere; 8, dorsal view of right paramere; 9, outline of left side of pronotum. 10, *Dudia comptula* Bergr., base of costal margin of left hemelytron. 11, *D. comptula*, anterior view of left femur and tibia. 12, *D. polita*, n. sp., anterior view of left femur and tibia. Scale line = 1.0 mm.

small ochraceous spot in center; pronotal width 1.43 mm, length 0.86 mm. Scutellum black with the swollen basal impunctate nodular swellings ochraceous. Legs black, tibiae dark ferruginous-brown, tarsi rather ochraceous. Venter of insect black. *Total length* 3.9 mm.

Holotype ♂ (FMNH), PHILIPPINE IS: Mindanao: Davao Province, E slope of Mt McKinley, 1950 m (6400 ft), mossy forest, leaf axil of climbing Pandanus, 7.X.1946, H. Hoogstraal, CNMH Philippine Zool. Exped. (1946-1947); paratypes: 3 ♂♂, Negros Or, Mt Talinas, 900-1200 m, rain forest, 8.VI.1958, H. E. Milliron; 1 ♂, Negros Or, nr Valencia, Maite R, 300 m, 8.VI.1958, H. E. Milliron (BISHOP, Scudder Coll.).

Neodudia truncata Scudder, new species

FIG. 13

♀. Coloration as in *N. nodosa*, but humeral angles and scutellum completely black; corium with 3 pale spots in apical 1/2; posterodorsal angle of metapleura with pale spot. Head width 0.96 mm; antennal measurements 0.20:0.56:0.43:?(mm); pronotal width 1.53 mm, length 0.96 mm. *Total length* 4.0 mm.

Holotype ♀ STOCKHOLM, MALAYSIA: Malacca, Perak.

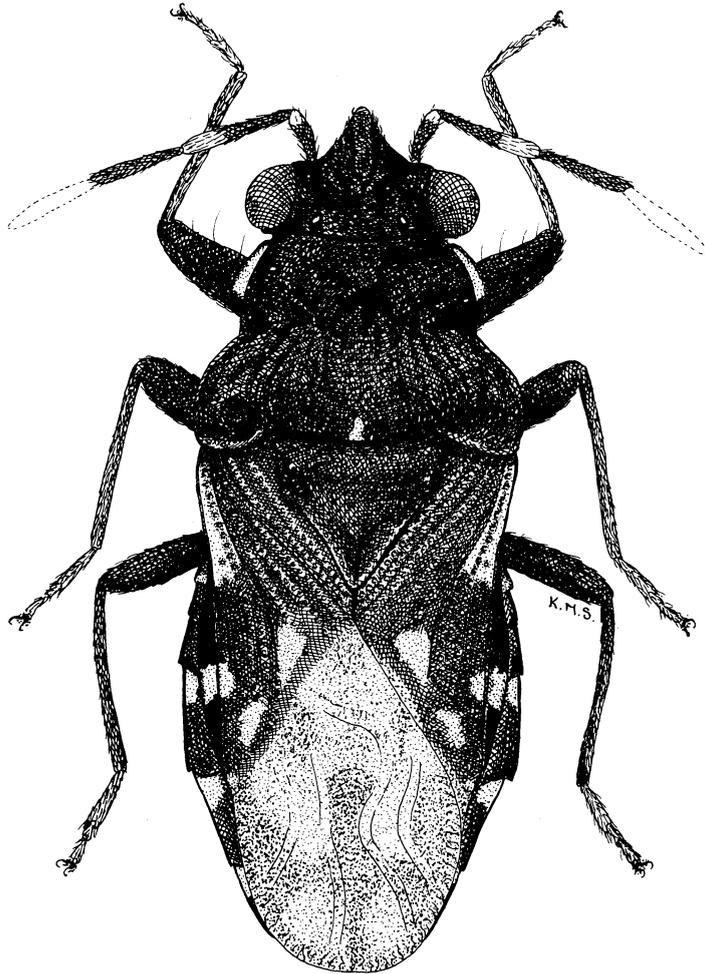


FIG. 13. *Neodudia truncata*, n. sp., dorsal view.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Neodudia*

- 1. Scutellum with swollen basal impunctate nodular swellings ochraceous; humeral angles of pronotum narrowly ochraceous; Philippines *nodosa*, n. sp.
- Scutellum with swollen basal impunctate nodular swellings black; humeral angles of pronotum black; Malaysia *truncata*, n. sp.

TRIBE CLERADINI

GENUS *Pactye* Stål, 1865

Pactye izzardii Scudder, new species FIG.18

♂. Head dark brown to black; 1st antennal segment dark brown, 2nd dark brown in basal 1/2 and rather ochraceous apically; 3rd antennal segment dark brown, 4th with apical 2/5 dark brown and rest ochraceous.

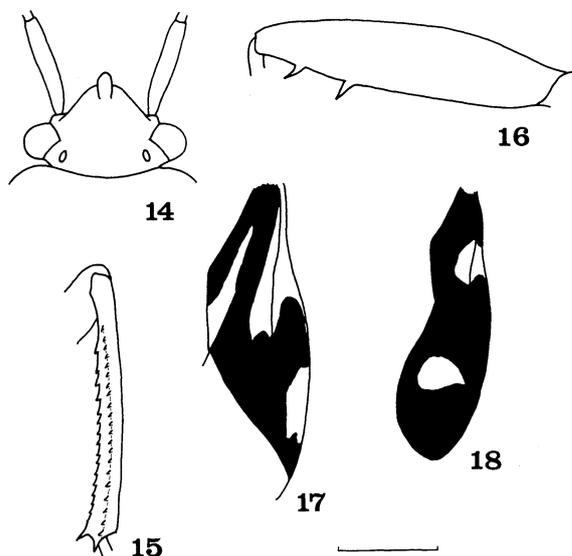


FIG. 14-18. 14, *Polycligenes grandicus*, n. sp., dorsal view of head and 1st antennal segment. 15, *Ruavatua similis*, n. sp., ventroposterior view of ♂ fore tibia. 16, *Hirtomydrus angulatus*, n. sp., anterior view of fore femura. 17, *Pactye distincta*, n. sp., right clavus and corium showing color pattern. 18, *P. izzardii*, n. sp., right hemelytron showing color pattern. Scale line=0.5 mm for Figs. 14-16, 1.5 mm for Figs. 17-18.

Rostrum with basal 2 segments brown and 3rd segment ochraceous. Pronotum uniform dark brown to black and with hind margin not broadly ochraceous; scutellum dark brown to black. Clavus dark brown to black with claval commissure very narrowly ferruginous; corium dark brown with a large ochraceous spot on anterior margin about 1/3 way from base and contiguous with margin; anterior margin of corium in apical 1/2 not pale; membrane dark brown with a distinct round, white spot in basal 1/3 (FIG. 18). Venter of insect dark ferruginous-brown; apex of ostiolar peritreme and trichobothrial peritremes ochraceous. Fore femora dark ferruginous-brown; middle and hind femora dark ferruginous-brown with base ochraceous; trochanters ochraceous; tibiae and tarsi ochraceous. Dorsum shiny and with long upstanding hairs. Head with neck smooth and shorter than width of vertex; vertex 2 × eye width, smooth, shiny and not distinctly granulose; ocelli relatively small; head width 0.82 mm; 1st, 2nd and 3rd antennal segments with erect hairs only and without a distinct semidecumbent pubescence; 4th antennal segment with semidecumbent pubescence and scattered short, erect hairs; antennal measurements 0.67:1.18:0.77:1.47 (mm). Pronotum shape as in *Pactye ciconia* Stål, but shiny and smooth and not granulose; pronotal width 1.27 mm, length 0.67 mm. Scutellum smooth, shiny and not granulose; basal 1/2 deeply excavate. Hemelytra weakly granulose; membrane smooth and shiny. Anterior margin of corium weakly sinuate. Thoracic pleura smooth and shiny; evaporatorium on metapleura with a dorsoventral groove. Abdominal sterna II and IV finely punctate; sterna V-VII smooth, shiny and slightly wrinkled. Sternum VII without a median projection on posterior margin. Fore femora elongate and unarmed. Total length 6.7 mm.

♀. As in ♂.

Holotype ♂ (GENOVA), INDONESIA: Mentawai, Si Oban, IV-VIII.1894, Modigliani; paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (GENOVA, Scudder Coll.); BORNEO: 1 ♀, 20.X.1901, Shelford (B. M. 1950-226) (BMNH).

This species differs from *Pactye ciconia* Stål in many characters. *P. izzardii* has the pronotum completely fuscous, while this is not so in *P. ciconia*. *P. ciconia* has a longer neck, which is granulose and longer than the width of the vertex; the vertex is not wider than the width of an eye and the ocelli are much larger than in *P. izzardii*. In the latter, the pronotum, scutellum and membrane are smooth and shiny, while in *P. ciconia* they are

distinctly granulose and somewhat dull. The male of *P. ciconia* has a distinct projection at the hind margin of sternum VII, but this is absent in *P. izzardii*. Both species have distinctly bifurcate claspers.

This species is named after Mr R. J. Izzard, who first recognized it as new and sent it to me for study. I have used the GENOVA material as holotype as it is in better condition.

Pactye distincta Scudder, new species FIG. 17

♀. Head black with a vague, crescent-shaped, ferruginous mark across back; 1st antennal segment black with apical 1/2 ochraceous; 2nd antennal segment with basal 1/2 ochraceous, apical 1/2 black; 3rd antennal segment black, 4th with apical 1/2 black and basal 1/2 ochraceous; rostrum ferruginous. Pronotum black with posterior margin broadly ochraceous. Scutellum black with apex narrowly tipped with ochraceous. Clavus black with scutellar margin narrowly ochraceous and with scutellar part of apical 1/2 also ochraceous; corium black with subbasal area pale and contiguous with costal margin; apical 1/2 of corium black; corium with a subapical pale spot (FIG. 17); membrane brown-black with a transverse median pale fascia. Legs ochraceous with apical 3/4 of femora black. Venter brown-black; center of abdominal venter a little ferruginous. Surface of insect above, granulose and subshiny; without long outstanding hairs. Head width 1.25 mm, length 1.90 mm; vertex 1.5 × eye width; antennal measurements 0.75:2.00:0.95:2.15 (mm). Pronotum with disc very finely and closely punctate; pronotal width 2.15 mm, length 1.30 mm. Clavus with row of punctures along margin and center row nearest the scutellum, irregularly, closely and shallowly punctate; costal margin of corium with fine short decumbent hairs, not serrate. Legs elongate and slender, but fore femora slightly thicker than rest; fore femora with 1 anteroventral tubercle. Femora and tibiae with fine, short, decumbent pubescence only. Abdominal venter finely rugose. *Total length* 9.7 mm.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 10,707), BORNEO (SABAH): Forest Camp, 19 km N of Kalabakan, 60 m, 27.X.1962, K. J. Kuncheria; 1 ♀ paratype, same data as holotype (Scudder Coll.).

Very similar to *P. ciconia* Stål in general appearance, but differing in color of pronotum and hemelytra and in lack of a serrate costal margin to the corium. *P. distincta* also lacks long, outstanding hairs on the dorsum.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Pactye*

1. Pronotum with broad pale ochraceous stripe along hind margin; surface of pronotum granulose and subshiny; membrane with a transverse median pale fascia 2
 Pronotum unicolorous dark brown to black, without a pale stripe along hind margin; surface of pronotum smooth, polished and shiny; membrane with a pale spot in center of basal 1/2 (FIG. 18); dorsum and legs with long outstanding hairs **izzardii**, n. sp.
2. Clavus completely fuscous; corium without a distinct subapical pale spot; costal margin of corium serrate; with long outstanding hairs on dorsum and legs; femora unarmed **ciconia**
 Clavus bicolored; corium with a subapical pale spot (FIG. 17); costal margin of corium not serrate; without long upstanding hairs on dorsum and legs; femora with 1 tubercle **distincta**, n. sp.

TRIBE MYODOCHINI

Incrassoceps Scudder, new genus

Rather small (3.6 mm) slender, pale with striking antennae; antennae and head shiny, rest subshiny. *Head* pentagonal and exerted, longer than wide; postocular area slightly convex, but not narrowing posteriorly;

postocular distance slightly more than length of eye; distance between ocelli equal to distance between ocellus and eye; ocelli set behind line joining hind margin of eyes; antennal tubercles on level of eyes and clearly visible from above; preocular distance equal to length of eye; head slightly widening towards antennal insertion; distance from apex of head to antennal insertion equal to preocular distance; dorsal part of head smooth, shiny and with dense pubescence; antennae with 1st, 3rd and 4th segments incrassate, 2nd slender and 1/2 thickness of 3rd; 1st and 2nd antennal segments with moderately dense, relatively long, semierect hairs and scattered and slightly longer erect hairs, the semierect hairs mostly towards inside and erect hairs to outside; 3rd and 4th antennal segments with dense semierect pubescence, plus longer and more erect hairs and these about as frequent as on 2nd antennal segment; 1st and 4th antennal segments about as wide as length of eye and slightly curved; antennal ratio 20:17:18:27; rostrum extending to just beyond fore coxae, 1st segment reaching to middle of eye, 2nd to prosternum; venter of head with faint transverse ridges; bucculae raised only at anterior, posteriorly extending to level of middle of eye and joined in a V. *Pronotum* wider than long; laterally convex anteriorly and impressed near middle; anterior margin collar-like and punctate, but not clearly set off from disc; lateral margins of pronotum ecarinate; hind margin very slightly impressed at basal angles of scutellum; disc of pronotum with slight transverse impression just behind middle; disc distinctly punctate, but callal area with very few punctures. Scutellum as wide as long, with central Y-shaped area impunctate and rather callose; base and lateral margins distinctly punctate.

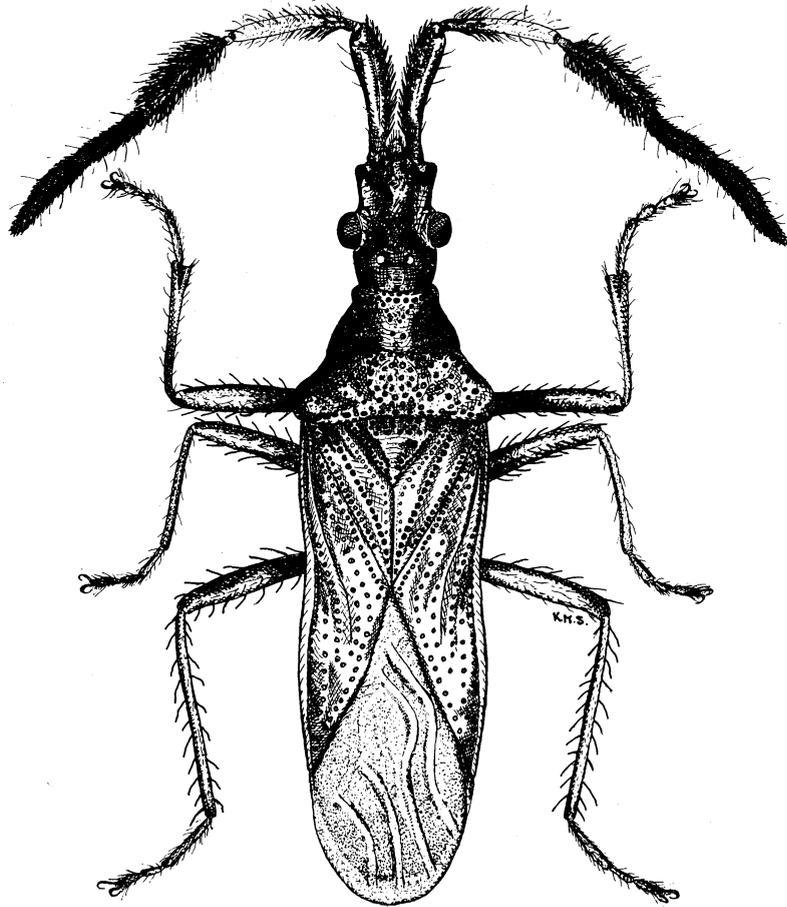


FIG. 19. *Incrassoceps magnificus*, n. sp., dorsal view.

Thoracic pleura dull and distinctly punctate; posterior margin of metapleura explanate, and more or less impunctate, margin concave; dorsolateral angle of metapleura acute and produced a little caudad; ostiolar peritreme auriculate; evaporatorium occupying ventral 2/3 of metapleura, upper 1/3 of metapleura smooth and impunctate; metasternum with a narrow longitudinal keel in midline. *Hemelytra* reaching end of abdomen; clavus with 3 parallel rows of punctures, and with 1 or 2 additional punctures between the middle row and that adjacent to scutellar margin; claval commissure a little shorter than length of scutellum; apical margin of corium straight; costal margin gently sinuate, slightly upturned, but only a little explanate; the 2 rows of punctures on corium adjacent to claval suture without punctures between them; costal 1/2 of corium punctate, but not closely so. *Legs* with scattered erect hairs; fore coxae with slight tubercle; middle and hind coxae with 3 curved outstanding setae; fore femora slender and with 1 preapical, slender, anteroventral spine. *Abdominal sterna* smooth and shiny, with sparse pubescence; sterna II-V united; spiracles II, III and IV dorsal, rest ventral; inner laterotergites absent; trichobothria with *Rhyparochromus*-like arrangement; spermatheca of *Rhyparochromus* type.

Type-species: *Incrassoceps magnificus* Scudder, n. sp.

This genus can be easily distinguished from other described genera at present placed in the Myodochini by the very striking antennae. No other known genus has antennae with this structure and appearance.

***Incrassoceps magnificus* Scudder, new species** FIG. 19

♂. Head and 1st antennal segment ferruginous; 2nd antennal segment with basal 1/3 ferruginous, apical 2/3 ochraceous; 3rd and 4th antennal segments dark brown to black; rest of body ferrugino-flavescent with ferruginous punctures; impunctate part of scutellum rather ochraceous. Legs and abdomen flavescent. Head width 0.38 mm, length 0.75 mm; antennal measurements 0.67:0.57:0.60:0.90 (mm). Pronotal width 0.90 mm, length 0.60 mm. Fore femora with a single large and a very small more apical spine. *Total length* 3.6 mm.

♀. Similar to ♂. Head width 0.50 mm, length 0.73 mm; antennal measurements 0.67:0.57:0.60:0.87 (mm); pronotal width 1.07 mm, length 0.73 mm. Fore femora with 1 spine only. *Total length* 4.0 mm.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 10,708), IRIAN: New Guinea (NW): Biak [I], Kampong Landbouw, 30 km NE of air strip, 40 m, 16.VII.1957, D. Elmo Hardy; 1 ♀ paratype, Biak I, Mangrowawa, 50-100 m, 29.V.1959, sweep, T. C. Maa (Scudder Coll.).

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