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TINGIDAE: NEW GENERA, SPECIES, HOMONYMS, AND SYNONYMS (HEMIPTERA)

Carl J. Drake¹ and Florence A. Ruhoff²

In compiling a catalogue of the Tingidae of the world, the authors have found a number of synonyms, homonyms, taxonomical and other errors in the literature needing attention. To rectify these errors, it has been necessary to create two new genera, to propose three new trivial names, and to transfer sixteen species to other genera. The drawings were made by Arthur Smith, British Museum (Natural History), Patricia J. Hogue, Arlington, Va., and Caroline B. Lutz, U.S. National Museum. The illustrations were made possible by means of a grant in aid by the National Science Foundation (04095). For the loan of the types of the tingids described by Victor Signoret, from the Malagasy Region, we are indebted to Dr. Max Beier, Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria.

New Combinations

* Tingis mjöbergi * Horváth (1925), * T. assamensis * Distant (1903), * Perissonemia electa * Drake and Poor (1937), * P. dignata * Drake and Poor (1937), and * P. malaccae * Drake (1942) are here transferred to the genus * Ulonemia * Drake and Poor (1937); * Teleonemia nigerrima * Schouteden (1923) to the genus * Perissonemia * Drake and Poor (1937); * Monanthia gibba * Fieber (1844) to the genus * Physatocheila * Fieber (1844); * Monanthia sufflata * Drake and Poor (1939) to the genus * Naochila * Drake (1957); * Leptopharsa celebratis * Drake (1928) and * L. pauxilla * Drake and Poor (1939) to the genus * Vatiga * Drake and Hambleton (1946); * Diplocysta nimia * Drake (1927) and * D. opiparia * Drake (1927) to the genus * Penottus * Distant (1903); and * Cysteochila nexa * Distant (1903) to the genus * Baeochila * Drake and Poor (1937).

*Dictyla flavipes* (Signoret)


The Signoret Collection contains three specimens of this species from Mayotte, one of the Comoro Islands near Madagascar. As the three specimens are all mounted on the same rectangular, cellophane point, we are here designating the male specimen on the left side of this point as the lectotype. Numerous other specimens from the Island of Madagascar have also been studied.

*Ambotingis*, n. gen.

Fig. 1

Moderately large, distinctly lacy in appearance. Head short, only slightly produced in front of the eyes, strongly declivent, armed with five spines, the median spine situated near the middle of vertex;

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eyes large, transverse; bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front; antenniferous tubercles short, bluntly rounded, not spine-like. Antennae very slender, first two segments short, third segment long and very slender, fourth segment rather short, slightly swollen. Rostrum long,
extending on mesosternum; sternal laminae of rostral sulcus wide, uniseriate, nearly parallel on mesosternum, almost twice as widely separated from each other on metasternum, then slowly convergent posteriorly, either open or closed by a low transverse ridge at the base. Hypocostal lamina uniserate. Scent glands of metathorax without visible ostiole and ostiolar sulcus on each metapleuron. Legs slender, moderately long.

Pronotum moderately convex, finely punctate, mostly concealed by reflexed paranota, tricarinate; median carina long, terminating anteriorly at base of small hood; lateral carinae concavely convergent anteriorly, terminating anteriorly close to median carina just under posterior part of paranota; hood very small, inflated; paranota reflexed, very large, with outer margin touching median carina, sharply elevated near humeral angle and between there and median carina so as to form two narrow, slightly inflated, very high, longitudinal ridges (fig. 1); posterior process triangular, areolate. Elytra much wider than abdomen, divided into the usual areas; costal area very wide, with areolae large and clear; subcostal area wide, with areolae much smaller than those in costal area; discoidal area extending backwards beyond middle of elytra, with the large, semicircular area at apex extending deeply into subcostal area; areolae of discoidal, subcostal, and basal two-thirds of sutural areas about equal in size. Outer margins of paranota and elytra and many veinlets of paranota and elytra, and the pronotal carinae armed with short, sharp spines. Metathoracic wings large, functional.

Type species, *Monanthia senta* Drake and Hambleton (1942) from Peru (fig. 1).

Allied to the genus *Dictyla* Stal and readily separated from it by the widely expanded elytra, large areolae in costal area, and especially by the two, sharply, strongly raised longitudinal, slightly inflated cariniform elevation on each paranotum. A paratype of *A. senta* (Drake and Hambleton) is illustrated, (fig. 1).

*Cysteochila nigriceps* (Signoret), n. comb.


This species is represented in the Signoret Collection by the type specimen from Sainte-Marie, an island off the coast of Madagascar. It belongs to the genus *Cysteochila* Stal, and it is here so transferred. Several other specimens from Madagascar are also at hand.

*Amblystira amica* Drake, n.n.


During the printing operation, after page proof had been read, an accident made it necessary for the printer to reset the type for page 17. In resetting the type, the specific name "solida" (used on previous page for another species) was wrongly inserted for "amica" as written in the original manuscript. The trivial name *amica* is here proposed to replace that of *solida* (primary homonym) on page 17 (not *solida* on page 16).
Dulinius unicolor (Signoret) n. comb.

Figs. 2, 3


This species is represented in the Signoret Collection by a single specimen (holotype) in a very poor state of preservation. Only one elytron is present on the rectangular card, the antennae, paranota, and carinae being missing. By comparing the elytron of the type with other specimens from Madagascar, it was possible to identify positively unicolor Signoret, which is here transferred to the genus Dulinius Distant.

An examination of the types of Dulinius nigrolineatus Distant from the Seychelles and of Galeatus involutus Drake from Madagascar shows that these two species are identical and inseparable from unicolor, thus both are synonyms of D. unicolor (Signoret) (new synonymms). The type of D. nigrolineatus (fig. 2) is in the British Museum (Natural History), and is illustrated. We also have typical specimens of unicolor from Uganda (Kampala), which were collected on “musenoso”.

Tingis (Tropidocheila) marrubii Vallot

Tingis marrubii Vallot, 1829, Acad. Sci., Arts et Belles-Lettres, de Dijon, p. 98.  

Monanthia villosa Costa, 1852, Cim. Neap, p. 11.  
Lasiotropis kiesenwetteri Stal, 1874, Ofv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., p. 56.  

This species, described as Tingis marrubii Vallot (1829), has been entirely overlooked in the literature. The type series, both adults and nymphs, were collected on “marrube blanc” (Marrubium Sp.) Since the technical names of Tingis marrubii Vallot (1829) and Monanthia kiesenwetteri Mulsant and Rey (1852) apply to the same species and since the former name has priority by 27 years, it is here designated as the valid specific name for the species. T. marrubii is widely distributed in Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor.

Tingis aetheria, n.n.

Tingis (Lasiotropis) wollastoni China, 1938, K. Svenska Vet.-Akad, vol. 30, p. 20, fig. 3.

Since the specific name Tingis wollastoni China (1938) is a primary homonym of the fossil tingid described as Tingis wollastoni Heer (1865), we are here proposing the name of T. aetheria for the African tingid described by Dr. China as Tingis wollastoni. The reasons for this homonymy are stated in the next paragraph under the caption of Oncochila wollastoni (Heer).

Oncochila wollastoni (Heer), n. comb.

Tingis wollastoni Heer, 1865, Die Urselt der Schweiz, fig. 307; 1872, Monde Primitif de la Suisse, fig. 307; 1876. The primaeval world of Switzerland,


Fig. 2. *Dulinius unicolor* (Signoret).
Heer (1865) characterized a new fossil tingid as *Monanthia wollastoni* (p. 392), and labeled the figure on the preceding page as

*Fig. 3. Dulinius unicolor* (Signoret) (a) lateral aspect of hood and pronotal carinae and (b) paranota, lateral aspect.

*Tingis wollastoni* (p. 391). Since this species is cited under the same trivial name in these genera, it is evident that Heer changed his generic conception of *wollastoni* while writing his paper and then failed to make the corresponding change in either the manuscript name above the description or in the caption under the illustration, perhaps the latter. As may be noted by the specific references cited above, Heer also failed to correct this error in subsequent publications, and likewise Scudder (1891) catalogues this fossil in two different genera under the same trivial name. The figure and description of *wollastoni* by Heer show that the species belongs to the genus *Onchochila* Stål, rather than to either *Tingis* Fabricius or *Dictyla* Stål (= *Monanthia* of authors, not Le Peletier and Serville) and thus it is here so transferred.

**Dicrotingis**, n. gen.

*Fig. 4*

Distinctly lacy, veinlets thin, areolae small. Head very short, slightly extended in front of the eyes, strongly declivent, armed with five spines, eyes moderately large, transverse, with hind margins in contact with pronotum; bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front. Labium passing proternum; sternal laminae of rostral sulcus areolate, with ends forming a v-shape opening behind. Antenniferous tubercles very short, not spinelike, rounded in front. Antennae long, rather slender, first two segments slightly swollen, short, third seg-
ment very long and slender, fourth segment moderately long and fusiform. Hypocostal lamina long, narrow, uniseriate. Metathoracic

scent glands with ostiole and ostiolar canal on each metapleuron, the sulcus nearly upright, its sides raised. Legs moderately long, slender.

Fig. 4. Dicrotingis digitalis (Drake) ♂ (a) adult and (b) abdominal sternum VII (showing paired digital process) and genital segments.
Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; hood moderately large, inflated, feebly produced in front of collar, extending backwards between and slightly behind calli; hind margin triangularly prolonged backwards, areolate; paranota long, moderately wide, areolate, reflexed nearly upright. Elytra very little wider than abdomen. With sutural areas overlapping so that the apices lie jointly rounded at rest divided into the usual areas, the discoidal area almost reaching to middle of elytra. Hind pair of wings present. Abdominal sterna clearly defined, the seventh sternum with a pair (one on each lateral side) of large teretial, divergent, posteriorly-directed processes (fig. 4).

Type species, *Leptopharsa digitalis* Drake (1928) (fig. 4).

This genus is most closely allied to the genera *Leptopharsa* Stal and *Tingis* Fabricius, but it is easily separated from these other genera by the pair of hornedlike male processes (fig. 3) on the lateral sides seventh abdominal sternum. The female is unknown.

**Diconoconis hewetti** (Distant)


*D. hewetti* (Distant) and *D. picturatus* (Distant) were both described from specimens netted in Borneo (Kuching) by Hewett. An examination of the types (British Museum) show that the two names apply to the same species, the latter being represented by teneral specimens. *Hewetti*, named in honor of the collector, has priority by one year.

**Stephanitis assamana** subsp. *eremnoa*, n.n.


Since *S. assamana* subsp. *marginata* Drake and Maa, is a homonym of *Tingis marginatus* Lamarck (1816) (= *Stephanitis marginata* (Lamarck) = *Stephanitis pyri* (Fabricius)), we are here proposing *eremnoa* as a new name for the subspecies *S. assamana marginata* Drake and Maa.

**Agramma afrana**, n.n.

*Agramma angolana* Drake, 1958, Comp. Diam. Angola. no. 38, p. 107, fig. 2.

Through oversight, *Agramma angolana* Drake is a homonym of *Serenthia angolana* Drake (1955). On this account, we are proposing the trivial name of *afrana* to replace *Agramma angolana* Drake (1958). The genus *Serenthia* Spinola (1837) is a synonym of *Agramma* Stephens (1829).

**Stephanitis (Menodora)** *kardia*, n. sp.

Small, whitish testaceous, without color markings, appendages testaceous, body above and beneath brownish stramineous. Length
3.15 mm., width (across apex of pronotal process) 1.25 mm., (across widely separated apices of elytra) 2.12 mm.

Head very short, strongly declivent in front, concealed (except eyes) by the hood, armed with long, slender appressed or porrect spines; bucculae rather short, ends not meeting in front, widest behind, there four cells deep, slowly narrowed anteriorly to one row of cells. Labium pale, extending on metasternum; laminae of rostral sulcus uniseriate, whitish, widely separated from each other. Antennae long, very slender, clothed with setal-like pubescence, with longer pubescent hairs on fourth segment. Segmental measurements: I, 0.27 mm.; II, 0.10 mm.; III, 1.10 mm.; IV, 0.72 mm. Legs long, slender, pubescent. Hypocostal laminae moderately wide, uniserate. Metathoracic scent glands with ostiole and nearly upright, ostiolar sulcus on each metapleuron, with sides of sulcus elevated.

Pronotum slightly convex, finely punctate, tricarinate; lateral carinae short, very high, cordiform, composed of two cells; median carinae long, high, mostly two areolae deep, with upper margin con-

Fig. 5. *Stephanitis* (Menodora) *kardia* Drake and Ruhoff, (a) dorsal and (b) lateral aspects.
vex, longer than hood (72:64), at widest part almost as high as base of hood; hood moderately large, narrowed in front, extending considerably in front of apex of head, with dorsal surface curved downward anteriorly, basal length longer than great height (behind) (64:40), nearly twice as high as width at base; paranota very large, slightly reflexed, three areolae deep at middle (fig. 5); posterior projection of pronotum very long, narrow, tapering to an acute apex, extending backwards almost to apex of discoidal area of elytra. Elytra (fig. 5), strongly divergent posteriorly, with apices widely separated from each other; much longer and much wider than abdomen; costal area wide, four areolae deep in widest part beyond apex of discoidal area; subcostal area composed of one row of fairly large areolae, sloping gently downwards; discoidal area short, composed of one row of three or four areolae, only slightly inflated, with boundary vein between it and the subcostal area only slightly raised Outer margins on paranota and elytra finely serrate and beset with short hairs; median longitudinal vein of hood and median carina of pronotum also finely serrate. Superior and inferior surfaces of paranota and elytra with a few, scattered, fine, erect, long hairs. Veinlets thin, areolae moderately large, thus distinctly lacy in appearance.

Holotype (male) and paratype (male), (both macropterous). Singapore, C. F. Baker.

This species belongs to the subgenus Menodora Horváth of the genus Stephanitis Stal, which contains formosa Horváth of Taiwan and sandika Horváth of Java. Kardia can easily be separated from them by the distinctly heart-shaped, two-celled lateral carinae, scarcely inflated discoidal areas of elytra, and the narrow, long tapering hind pronotal process, which extends backwards almost to the apices of the discoidal areas of the elytra.