

## SOME AUSTRALIAN TINGIDAE (HEMIPTERA), INCLUDING NEW GENERA AND NEW SPECIES

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(Plates III—VI)      Manuscript received 10.3.60

Through the kindness of Dr. J. W. Evans, Director of the Australian Museum, Sydney, I have received an interesting collection of Australian Tingidae for determination. This collection contains a number of rare species, including two new genera and five undescribed species. The holotypes and allotypes are in the Australian Museum; paratypes are also there and in the Drake Collection (U.S. National Museum). The illustrations in this Record are by Patricia J. Hogue, of Arlington, Virginia, and were made possible by U.S. National Science Foundation Grant No. 4095.

### *Dictyla amitina* (Horvath)—(Plate III)

*Monanthia amitina* Horvath, 1923 : 13

Mt. PIPPS, Queensland, Australia, three specimens, 9.i.1931, common species. In a paper in press elsewhere, the Genus *Monanthia* Le Peletier et Serville has been suppressed as a synonym of the Genus *Copium* Thunberg, and the Genus *Dictyla* Stål resurrected from synonymy to receive most of the species previously included in *Monanthia*.

### *Dictyla aimia*, new species—(Plate III)

Head very short, deep black, armed with five rather slender, appressed, testaceous spines, the hind pair longer than the others; eyes large, transverse, black; bucculae blackish fuscous with the inferior margin testaceous, areolate, contiguous in front. Antennae indistinctly pubescent, pale testaceous, with last segment largely blackish and pubescent, measurement: I, 7; II, 5; III, 52; IV, 16. Labium brown with apex blackish, reaching to middle of mesosternum; laminae rather low, uniseriate, black, more widely separated and cordate on metasternum, closed behind. Orifice of metathoracic scent glands indistinct. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Body beneath black. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.92 mm.

Pronotum black-fuscous with veinlets of collar, paranota, carinae and hind triangular process largely testaceous, some veinlets infuscate; collar truncate in front, transversely biseriata; median carina distinctly elevated, composed of one row of moderately large, rectangular areolae; lateral carinae short, visible behind paranota, divergent posteriorly, with their apices elevated so as to form larger areolae; posterior process areolate. Paranota large, reflexed, with outer margins resting on pronotal surface but not extending inwards to median carina, with discal part of each slightly elevated above pronotal surface. Elytra a little wider and longer than abdomen, with areolae clear; costal area rather wide, composed of one row of fairly large, quadrate or rectangular areolae; subcostal area scarcely wider in widest part than costal area, biseriata; discoidal area nearly extending to middle of elytra, with outer boundary vein subangulately elevated just before apex, widely angulate at apex, widest at apex of outer boundary angle, there three or four areolae deep; discoidal area composed of rather large areolae. Wings nearly as long as elytra, brownish.

*Holotype* (male) and *allotype* (female), Queensland, on "cuolahah box", 20. ix. 1933, A. Musgrave. *Paratypes*: four specimens, same labels as type.

This new species resembles *D. amitina* (Horvath, 1925), also from Queensland, but may be readily distinguished by the distinctly higher median and lateral carinae, by the discal part of the reflexed paranota being slightly elevated above the pronotal surface, and also by the wider costal areas of elytra. Both species are very similar in size, form and color. In *amitina* the paranota are completely reflexed, and rest flatly on the pronotal surface with outer margins touching (or nearly so) the median carina.

### *Physatocheila civatis* Drake

*Physatocheila civatis* Drake 1942 : 10

North Rocks, one specimen, 10. i. 1941, W. Driscoll; two specimens, Fuller's Bridge, New South Wales, Australia. Also known from Queensland.