

ON SOME TINGITIDAE FROM JAVA (HETEROPTERA).

By

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Cromerus DISTANT (1902).

Cromerus DISTANT, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7, Vol. IX, 1902, p. 355.

This genus was erected for *Monanthia invaria* WALKER from New Guinea. It is very closely related to *Leptoypha* STÅL and, according to *C. kalshoveni*, n. sp., differs in having the pronotum and nervures of elytra more or less densely clothed with short, scale-like, recumbent hairs. The body is also thicker, more robust and the antennae are considerably longer than in the American species of *Leptoypha*. The haplotype, *Cromerus invarius* WALKER, needs to be studied in order to fix the generic characters.

Bucculae broad, reticulate, contiguous in front. Orifice distinct. Sides of thorax coarsely, closely and deeply pitted. Paranota extremely narrow, carina-like, non-reticulate, except a small cell on each side at the base of the collum. Elytra considerably longer than the abdomen, broadly rounded at the apices, with distinct costal, subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas, the discoidal area extending a little beyond the middle. Wings a little shorter than the elytra. Rostral canal widely separated on the meso- and metathorax, the ridge across the apex much reduced and very low.

Cromerus kalshoveni, n. sp.

Elongate, robust, fusco-brownish, tinged slightly with reddish, somewhat polished, the closely appressed scale-like hairs golden.

Antennae long, moderately stout, clothed with numerous short, golden, closely appressed scale-like hairs, the fine pubescence of the fourth segment intermixed with moderately long, more erect simple hairs; second segment subconical, slightly shorter than the first; third segment longest, twice the length of the fourth; fourth segment slightly incrassated, considerably longer than the first and second taken together. Head short, black, clothed with numerous short, recumbent, scale-like hairs in the middle, in front of each eye and along the posterior margin; spines greatly reduced or entirely wanting, the median represented by a very short, rounded tubercle and the posterior ones by a very short, yellowish spine; antenniferous tubercles extremely short. Rostrum reaching to the meso-metasternal suture, the rostral laminae

very narrow, uniseriate, the areolae not very distinct, orifice ending in a very long canal, the apex of which is very narrow and pointed.

Pronotum very strongly swollen on the disc, somewhat shining, coarsely pitted; reticulate behind; median carina very distinct; lateral carinae faintly indicated near the posterior margin; posterior triangular process long, distinctly raised in front of apex. Elytra slightly constricted near the base and a little beyond the middle, widest a little in front of the middle; areolae whitish, opaque, somewhat clouded and minutely pitted in the sutural area; costal area extremely narrow, uniseriate; subcostal area broad, mostly triseriate, discoidal area with five or six rows of areolae at its widest part, the outer nervure (boundary) only slightly thickened and not very much raised.

Length, 4.1 mm.; width 1.2 mm.

Holotype, female, and allotype, male, Kediri, Java, 1920, collected by L. KALSHOVEN on *Vitex heterophyllo*. Three paratypes taken with types in my collection.

Phyllontochila ravana KIRK.

Phyllontochila ravana KIRKALDY, J. Bombay, N. H. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1909, p. 298; DISTANT, Fauna Brit. India, Vol. II, 1904, p. 136.

This species was taken on *Vitex pubescens* in a teak forest, near Semarang, Java, 1921, by Mr. L. KALSHOVEN. DISTANT states that Mr. E. E. GREEN, found nymphs and adults upon the blossoms of *Vitex trifolia* in Ceylon. Specimens before me from Ceylon and Java show a slight variation in size and color.

Stephanitis typica (DISTANT).

Cadamustus typicus DISTANT, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. XLVII, 1903, p. 47; Fauna Brit. India, Vol. II, 1904, p. 132, fig. 95.

Stephanitis typica HORVATH, Tijdschr. Entomol., Vol. LV, 1912, p. 341.

Several specimens from Java, Ceylon and Formosa, Japan. One of my specimens from Ceylon is a cotype.