

The first Heteropteron from Juan Fernandez.

By

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During Dr. SKOTTSBERG's expedition to Juan Fernandez the zoologist of the expedition, herr BÄCKSTRÖM, also brought together a collection of insects, which I have had occasion to see in the Stockholm Museum. As he had to collect animals of all Orders, the insects are not so numerous as might have been desired, but albeit most insect-orders are represented only by few species, there is a fairly good number of Coleoptera of various families. They have the aspect of antarctic insects and some of them will probably prove to be previously known from Southern Chili or Patagonia, but it is quite possible that also one or other New Zealand form might be found among them. It is well known that there is a decided close affinity between some animal forms of Chili and of New Zealand. Of the many examples that could be cited as illustrating this fact I will only mention the genera *Uropetala* SEL. (New Zealand) and *Phenes* RAMB. (Chili) among the Odonata, the occurrence of the Chilian Coleopterous genus *Lagrioida* F. G. in New Zealand, and the Lepidopterous genera *Argyrophenga* DOUBL., *Gonophylla* MEYR., *Drepanodes* GUÉN., *Diptychophora* ZELL. and *Siculodes* H. SCH., the New Zealand species of which are much more nearly allied to the Chilian species than to others. There can thus be little doubt that between New Zealand and Chili there has in bygone times existed a land-connec-

tion, of which Austral Island, Pitcairn, Ducie Island, Easter Island and the Juan Fernandez group (Más-á-fuera and Más-á-tierra) are remnants. The four first-mentioned islands have not, so far as I know, been subject to any natural history investigations, and even Juan Fernandez, although only 650 kilometres distant from the Chilian coast, is very little known as to its fauna. During one of his voyages round the world the well known English entomologist J. J. WALKER collected a few insects at Juan Fernandez and among the Coleoptera found by him there was according to CHAMPION¹ at least one remarkable species (*Pentarthrum apicale* BROWN) previously known only from New Zealand. The working up of all the collections brought home by the Swedish expedition would thus be highly desirable.

Of Hemiptera only the species described below was found, but as Juan Fernandez has an abundant vegetation several other species certainly remain to be discovered. The new form belongs to the Myodochidæ, but is very distinct from the Chilian insects of that family described by SPINOLA, BLANCHARD and SIGNORET. It belongs to the division Rhyparochromaria in STÅL's system, apparently coming nearest to *Astemmoplitus* SPIN. Its affinity to that genus seems to me, however, to be rather remote, and it is much more related to *Metagerra* B. WHITE from New Zealand, although the latter genus must be placed in STÅL's division Lethæaria. STÅL separated these two divisions solely on account of the different number and arrangement of the opaque spots (enclosing the trichobothria) of the fourth ventral segment, a character not supported by others. As I remarked in a former paper² they should in my opinion be united, for if their separation is maintained some genera must be severed from their nearest allies and placed near forms to which they are much less related. The new genus here described has much in common with *Metagerra* and has the same general aspect, although it in the structure of the posterior part of the corium is unique among the Myodochidæ.

¹ Ent. Monthly Mag. 1909, p. 122.

² Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1913, p. 153.

Micrymenus nov. gen.

(μικρος = small; ὑμην = membrane.)

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, in longitudinem et in transversum modice convexum. Caput fere aequae longum ac latum, leviter exsertum, parte postoculari brevissime retrorsum angustata, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis magis remotis, clypeo a basi ad apicem nonnihil dilatato, tuberculis antenniferis a supero visis diametro longitudinali oculorum brevioribus, externe parallelis, antennis dimidio corpore nonnihil longioribus, articulo primo dimidio suo apicem clypei superante, bucculis humilibus, postice breviter divergentibus, basin capitis haud vel vix attingentibus, rostro basin ventris paullum superante, articulo primo quam basali antennarum longiore, basin capitis attingente, secundo primo fere aequae longo. Pronotum nonnihil transversum, basi et apice subrectum, lateribus anguste et obtuse marginatum, a basi ultra medium subparallelum, deinde leviter rotundato-angustatum, apice collari angusto et latera versus magis angustato, angulos apicales haud attingente instructum, marginibus lateralibus longius post medium levissime sinuatis, apice a latere visis extrema lateralia collaris occultentibus, disco inter sinus laterales transversim levissime impresso, lobo ejus antico igitur postico multo longiore. Scutellum paullo latius quam longius. Elytra abdomine paullo breviora, corio cum clavo sine sutura distincta subconfluente, intus per totam longitudinem contigua et ut videtur concreta, commissuram longissimam formantia, angulo eorum apicali et exteriori et interiore acutangulariter producto, partibus productis angulorum interiorum processum communem apice acutum formantibus, itaque margine apicali corii biangulato-sinuato, medio oblique recto, venis corii haud vel parum distinguendis (solum in macula submediana nigra bene distinctis), membrana parva, ultra angulos apicales corii leviter producta, venis cellulas duas forma et longitudine nonnihil variantes formantibus, cellula interiore majore, exteriori interdum oblitterata. Prosternum antice anguste lineariter marginatum. Orificia brevia, area evaporativa parva, medium metapleurae haud attingente, externe truncata. Anguli postici metasterni acutiusculi. Abdomen elytris paullulo

angustius, tergito ultimo in utroque sexu apice rotundato, ventre medio subtiliter carinato, segmento genitali maris verticali, complanato. Femora antica modice incrassata, subtus prope apicem spinulis duabus minutis armata; tibiae anticae rectae, inermes. Articulus primus tarsorum posteriorum ceteris unitis vix dimidio longior.

The length and structure of the bucculae, as described above, are visible only when the first rostral joint is removed from the throat.

Micrymenus seclusus n. sp.



Subglaber, supra opacus, subtus nitidulus. Fusco-niger vel fusco-castaneus, vittae duabus verticibus atris vel (in exemplis pallidioribus) fuscis, clypeo saltem apice testaceo, pronoto, nota sublevata V-formi dimidii apicalis scutelli atque elytris ochraceis, pronoti maculis tribus parvis apicalibus, maculis duabus parvis subbasalibus ac figura basali ferme Y-formi ultra medium extensa et corii macula oblongula prope marginem scutellarem, macula fusiformi guttam pallidam includente prope commissuram, macula magna postmediana transversim subtriangulari (hac venis tribus pallidis persecta) maculae parva rotunda costali nonnihil ante apicem nigris vel fuscis, membrana ochreo-cinerea, margine basali et venis nigris, acetabulis luteis; antennae testaceae, articulis secundo apicem versus et duobus ultimis totis fuscis; rostrum fusco-testaceum, apice nigrum; pedes testacei, dimidio basali et annulo subapicali femorum piceo-nigris, tibiis saepe medio late infuscatis. Caput impunctatum, articulo secundo antennarum primo $\frac{3}{4}$ longiori, tertio primo aequo longo, quarto tertio sesqui longiore. Pronotum lobo antico impunctatum, lobo postico remote fusco-punctatum. Scutellum impunctatum. Corium sparsim, hic et illic subseriatim fusco-punctatum. Pectus solum in metapleuris remote puncta-

tum. Segmentum sextum ventrale maris quinto et quarto conjunctis paullulo brevius. Long. 4,5—5,3 mm.

Juan Fernandez (Más á-tierra, in August). 1 ♂, 3 ♀, and a larva. In spite of the long corium it must be considered a subbrachypterous form. The coria are apparently fused together along the whole commissure, the hindwings are in all probability lacking, and the insect is thus incapable of flying. It is not likely to have a macropterous form. Should such a form contrary to all presumption exist, it will prove to have the pronotum broader behind, the coria free and considerably shorter, and the membrane much longer.