

**A NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN TINGIDAE  
(HEMIPTERA).**

by

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This paper is based upon a small collection of lace-bugs from the Union of South Africa, all collected by Mr. A. L. Capener. Holotypes of the new species are in the Drake Collection and paratypes in collections of both authors. The units of measurement employed in the descriptions are of equal value, 80 units being the equivalent of one millimeter.

In addition to the new genus and the four new species described in the present paper, the collection includes the following species: (1) *Paracopium glabricorne* Montandon from Natal (20 specimens, Rustenburg, July, 1950; 15 specimens, Umtentweni, July, 1950; Sea Park, July, 1950), Pretoria (1 specimen, Fountains, Nov. 29, 1948) and Zululand (2 specimens, Mtunzini, Feb. 1, 1953); (2) *Compseuta montandoni* Distant from Natal (1 specimen, Umtentweni, July, 1950); (3) *Habrochila monticola* Horváth from Natal (1 specimen, Umtentweni, July, 1950), and *Serenthia singula* Drake from Zululand (1 specimen, Eshowe, March 15-18, 1951).

***Cochlochila capeneri*, n. sp.**

Moderately large, brownish testaceous with head and pronotum (save posterior process which is mostly testaceous) deep black; paranota, hind pronotal projection and elytra with some veinlets dark or black fuscous, slightly shining; legs slender, smooth, testaceous with femora (save tips) fuscous to dark fuscous; antennae moderately long, slender, testaceous with last segment subclavate and dark fuscous, length antennal segments—I, 8; II, 8; III, 60; IV, 18; bucculae broad, deep black, areolate, with ends in front meeting at base; rostrum dark fuscous, extending to middle of mesosternum, laminae black, more widely separated and cordate on metasternum; head with poste-

rior pair of spines stout, testaceous, appressed, extending anteriorly as far as middle of eyes, other spines wanting; eyes dark fuscous. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.25 mm.

Pronotum moderately convex, not strongly narrowed anteriorly, very coarsely pitted, reticulate on hind process, collar raised anteriorly, without hood, whitish testaceous, mostly biseriate, triseriate at middle, median carina long, brownish testaceous, indistinctly areolate, lateral carinae about as high as median, scarcely visible beneath reflexed paranota, slightly divergent anteriorly, terminating in front on disc, barely distinct on posterior process of pronotum, paranota reflexed, inflated but not much elevated above surface of pronotum, with exterior edge resting on pronotal surface, nearly touching median carina in front, divergent and becoming widely separated from median carina posteriorly, broadly constricted at middle, the areolae mostly clear and not very large.

Elytra widest just back of apex of hind pronotal process, with areolae about same size as in paranota, with sutural areas overlapping so that the apices are jointly rounded in repose, costal area narrow, slightly wider behind, uniseriate, with transverse veinlets infusate, the areolae small and hyaline, subcostal area much wider, mostly biseriate, triseriate just behind convex projection of discoidal area, the areolae about same size as large cells of costal area, discoidal are large, not extending beyond middle of elytra, narrow and acutely angulate at base, widened posteriorly with apex rounded, with outer boundary vein gradually raised apically on basal two-fifths, then deeply concavely projecting into subcostal area with the boundary vein there concavely lowered, four areolae deep behind, with dorsal surface longitudinally concavely impressed, sutural area large, with areolae a little enlarged apically; wings whitish, a little longer than abdomen.

*Type* (female), Kaalfontein, Pretoria District, Feb. 19, 1950.

Separated from its African congeners by the lower and less inflated paranota with their outer edges resting on surface of pronotum, and the shorter lateral carinae. The lateral carinae are not plainly visible without lifting up the paranota.

### **Baichila, n. gen.**

Body long, slender, with sides nearly parallel. Head short, not produced in front, armed with five short spines; eyes rather small, widely separated; bucculae areolate, closed in front. Rostrum moderately long; rostral sulcus long, uninterrupted, narrowed apically. Orifice small, visible. Antennae moderately long, slender, pubescent; segments I and II short, slightly swollen; III longest, most slender; IV short, subclavate. Legs short, with femora swollen. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Pronotum moderately narrowed anteriorly, slightly convex, very coarsely punctate or almost areolate, tricarinate, the lateral carinae very short and present only on posterior process of pronotum; collar truncate in front, without hood, areolate; paranota narrow, not reflexed, long, uniseriate. Abdomen very long, slender. Elytra very long, slender, not abruptly widened at base, a little longer than abdomen, with areolae small, divided into the usual areas; sloping sharply obliquely

downward; discoidal area very long, about two-thirds as long as elytra, narrow; sutural area large, with areolae small. Wings present.

Genotype, *Baichila capeneri*, n. sp. from South Africa.

This genus belongs to the subfamily *Tinginae*. It may be separated from *Arushia* Drake by longer form, longer antennae, and presence of short lateral pronotal carinae. In general aspect it resembles somewhat the genera *Maffa* Hesse and *Serenthia* Spinola of the subfamily *Serenthiinae*, but is easily separated from them by the subfamily characters.

#### ***Baichila capeneri*, n. sp.**

Very long, slender, slightly shining, testaceous with head and calli dark brown to fuscous. Length, 3.10 mm.; width, 0.70 mm.

Head with anterior spines short, testaceous, with tips touching; posterior spines short, stout, appressed, stramineous; eyes widely separated, not prominent, dark fuscous; antennae long, slender, inconspicuously pubescent, testaceous with terminal segment subclavate with distal three-fourths black, length antennal segments—I, 13; II, 9; III, 70; IV, 22; rostrum brown with apex black, extending between mesocoxae, laminae whitish testaceous, uniseriate, converging posteriorly; legs short, pale brown with tibiae testaceous; all femora slightly incrassate; orifice small, inconspicuous; hypocostal laminae composed of one row of small areolae; body beneath brownish.

Pronotum nearly flat, feebly convex across humeral angles, tricarinate very coarsely punctate (actually more areolate than punctate), with disc and hind process similar in areolation to elytra; carinae without areolae, the lateral pair short, parallel and present only on posterior triangular process; median pronotal length much greater than width across humeral angles (98:52), paranota narrow, uniseriate, becoming narrower posteriorly with areolae almost indistinct opposite humeral angles, calli deeply impressed, non-areolate; collar rather narrow, areolate, strongly concave anteriorly; elytra very long, narrow, slightly exceeding abdomen, costal area narrow, composed of one row of areolae, subcostal area wide, sloping sharply obliquely downward, mostly six areolae deep, the areolae a little smaller than in costal area, discoidal area very long, narrow, acutely angulate at base and apex, nearly three-fourths as long as elytra, widest in front of middle (opposite apex of pronotal process), there six areolae deep.

*Holotype* (male) and *allotype* (female), Rustenburg, Union of South Africa, *Paratypes*: 9 specimens, same data as type.

Separated from *B. vulsa*, n. sp. by its flatter dorsum, less convex and areolate pronotal disc, and pale legs, and proportionally longer third antennal segment.

#### ***Baichila vulsa*, n. sp.**

Elongate, feebly shining, testaceous with head and eyes black; pronotum fuscous with paranota, front margin of collar and hind triangular process, testaceous; legs dark fuscous; thorax beneath black, the abdomen black-fuscous. Length, 3.00 mm.; width, 0.71 mm.



Head with posterior spines very short, appressed, testaceous; frontal spines very small, blackish fuscous; eyes moderately large, black-fuscous; antennae indistinctly pubescent, segments I and II short, moderately swollen, blackish fuscous; III slender, brownish; IV subclavate, black-fuscous, with fine pale hairs on apical half, length antennal segments—I, 10, II, 9; III, 54; IV, 18; rostrum dark brown with apex black, reaching beyond middle of mesosternum, laminae uniseriate, pale testaceous; legs short, with femora moderately swollen; osteolar canal visible; hypocostal laminae composed of one long row of small areolae.

Pronotum slightly convex, very coarsely punctate with hind projection areolate, carinae distinct, without areolae, lateral carinae short, parallel, terminating anteriorly at base of triangular process, paranota very narrow, not reflexed, uniseriate, the cells almost indistinct opposite humeri; elytra feebly convex above, with areas distinctly defined, costal area pale testaceous, composed of one row of small areolae, costal area very wide, with surface projecting sharply obliquely downward, largely five areolae deep, discoidal area two-thirds as long as elytra, acutely angulate at base and apex, with outer boundary vein nearly straight, six areolae deep in widest part, sutural area with cells slightly larger apically.

*Type* (female), Rustenburg, Union of South Africa, Dec. 19, 1952, A. L. Capener. *Paratype*: 1 female, with antennae missing, same data as type.

Similar in size and general aspect to *B. capeneri* n. sp. but readily distinguishable by shorter and darker antennae, fuscous and more convex pronotum and darker legs. This species and *capeneri* may be readily recognized from *pulla* described below by the larger size and generally lighter coloration.

### ***Baichila pulla*, n. sp.**

Small, slender, slightly shining, black, with front margin of collar, apex of pronotal process, base of sutural area and entire costal area testaceous; thorax beneath black, the venter black-fuscous. Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 0.75 mm.

Head deep black, with five very short brownish spines, eyes moderately large, black-fuscous, rostrum dark fuscous, extending beyond middle of mesosternum; antennae moderately long, dark fuscous with terminal segment blackish fuscous, sparsely clothed with pale pubescence, length antennal segments—I, 10; II, 8; 3, 55; IV, 18; orifice with black channel; bucculae black, closed in front; hypocostal laminae uniseriate, testaceous; legs short, blackish fuscous, with tibiae and tarsi brownish, femora moderately swollen; thorax beneath black, slightly shining, the abdomen more black-fuscous.

Pronotum slightly narrowed anteriorly, slightly convex across humeral angles, tricarinate, reticulately punctate, carinae without cells, the lateral pair short, present only on hind projection, pale, parallel, calli impressed, impunctate, collar areolate, slightly raised anteriorly, paranota narrow, uniseriate, the areolae becoming indistinct opposite humeri; elytra long, narrow, blackish fuscous, costal area composed of one row of small areolae, the areolae slightly larger opposite apex of discoidal area, subcostal area wide, mostly

triseriate, with surface sloping sharply obliquely downward laterally, discoidal area three-fifths as long as elytra, acutely angulate at both ends, with outer boundary nearly straight, widest near middle, there six areolae deep, sutural area slightly larger apically.

*Type* (male), Rustenburg, Union of South Africa, Dec. 10, 1952, A. L. Capener.

This is the smallest and darkest species described in the genus and thus not easily confused with *B. capeneri* or *B. vulsa*.

### Species Index

*capeneri*, n. sp., *Baichila*  
*capeneri*, n. sp., *Cochlochila*  
*glabicornis*, Montandon, *Paracopium*  
*montandoni* Distant, *Compseuta*  
*monticola* Horváth, *Habrochila*  
*pulla*, n. sp., *Baichila*  
*singula* Drake, *Serenthia*  
*vulsa*, n. sp., *Baichila*  
*Baichila*, n. genus.

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