

## New Stilt Bugs from the tropics (Heteroptera, Berytidae)

JOSEF M. ŠTUSÁK

(Department of Zoology, University of Agriculture, Prague)

Whilst I was working on identification of the specimens of Berytidae, from the collections of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, four new species and a new genus were found. The present paper deals with their descriptions.

The author is greatly indebted to Dr. J. Carayon and R. Bénard, Entomological Department of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris for the loan of the material of Berytidae for examination.

### *Metatropis nigripes*, n. sp.

Derivation of name: This new species is named *M. nigripes* by reference to its dark unspeckled legs (blackish femora).

Type-locality: Vietnam, Tonkin, Rég. de Hoa-Binh.

Holotypus (♀) and paratypus in collection of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; leg. A. De Cooman, 1928.

Diagnosis: Legs and antennae unspeckled, the anterior, middle and basal half of the posterior femora black-brown; tibiae rusty brown. The middle of the posterior pronotal margin very concave. The second antennal joint shorter than the third.

Description: In general shape somewhat similar to the species *Metatropis rufescens* (H.—S.) but the new species is a little smaller in size and more slender. General colour rusty brown, legs and antennae dark. Head longer than wide (measured over the eyes), rusty brown; eyes dark brown. The distance between the ocelli is shorter than the distance between the ocellus and the posterior margin of the eye. Antecellary sulcus very distinct. Ventral side of the head as well as the bucculae also rusty brown. On the lateral portions of the head there is situated a darker narrow stripe on each side extending approximately from the level of the lower margin of the eye to the prothorax. A similar stripe running from the middle of the posterior margin of the eye to the pronotum and continuing on the lateral portion of the pronotum. The antenna approximately as long as the body. The first antennal joint as long as the second and third joints together, it is entirely (including the clava) blackish coloured. The second antennal joint is also unicolorous black, approximately 1.5 times shorter than the third. The third joint is dark brown and with enlarged apex. The fourth joint is less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  shorter than the second, black in co-

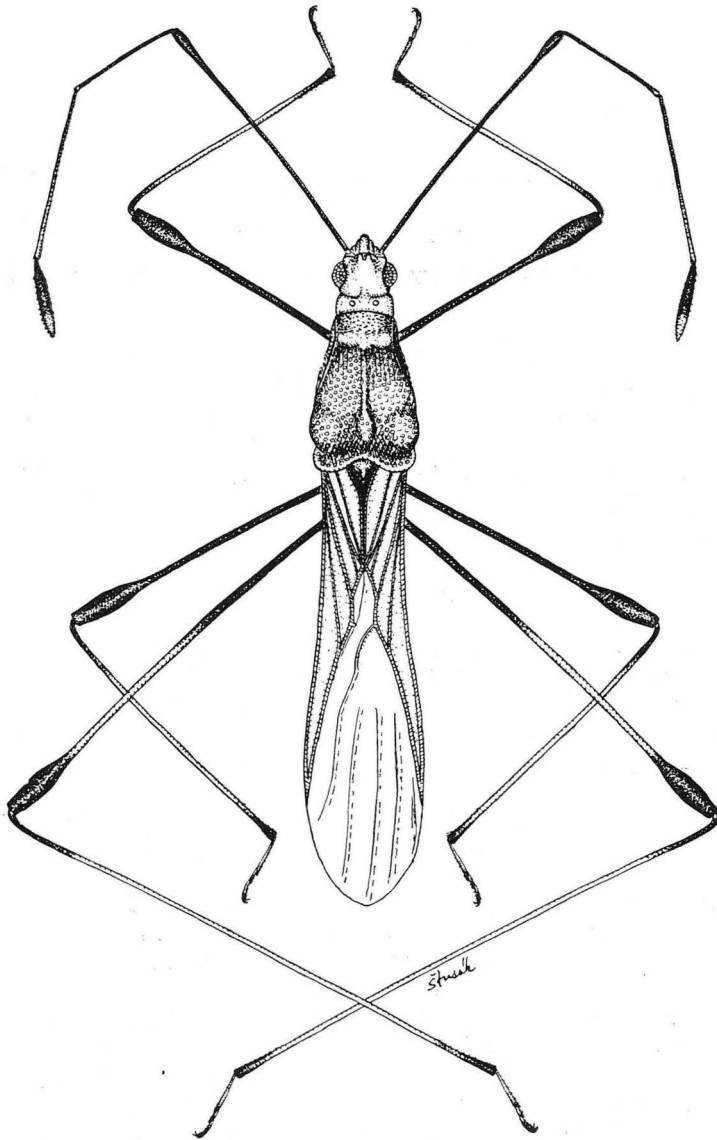


Fig. 1. *Metatropis nigripes*, n. sp.

lour, with its apical portion brown. Rostrum rusty brown with dark tip reaching the level of posterior margin of the middle coxae. The first rostral joint much shorter than the ventral side of the head, it does not reach to the prothorax (reaching approximately to the level of ocelli). The second rostral

joint extending to the anterior margin of the anterior coxae. Relation of rostral joints: I : II : III : IV = 15 : 13 : 10 : 17.5.

Pronotum very coarsely punctured, about 1.5 times longer than wide, rusty brown in colour. Its anterior margin convex, posterior pronotal margin very concave in the middle (fig. 3). The humeral elevations are low and rounded. The median carina running on the posterior pronotal lobe is very distinct and is elevated in the shape of a longitudinal tubercle at the level of the humeral angles. The humeral elevations and the median tubercle, which is situated between them, are somewhat lower than in the related species *M. rufescens* (H.—S.). Two lateral carinae of the pronotum are very low and not very conspicuous. On the lateral portions of the pronotum there is situated a longitudinal blackish brown narrow stripe on each side. Scutellum rusty brown, triangular in shape with its apical tip pointed (fig. 3). The ventral side of the thorax brown. On the median line of the ventral side of the thorax there is situated a deep longitudinal sulcus which is black. It extends from the posterior margin of the anterior coxae to the posterior coxae. Between the middle and posterior coxae this sulcus is enlarged in the shape of a longitudinal ellipse. Hemelytra reaching the end of the abdomen, rusty brown and semitransparent. Coxae and the greater portion of trochanters light ochreous brown; distal parts of trochanters somewhat darkened. Anterior and middle femora blackish (including their apical clavae). Basal portion of the posterior femora blackish. In the middle of the posterior femora the basal black colour gradually blends into dark rusty brown. The distal portions of posterior femora are coloured as follows; on the base of apical clavae the brown blends again gradually into black so that the clavae are blackish, only their apices are somewhat lighter. Tibiae rusty brown, not speckled, their apical ends moderately enlarged and darkened. Also the basal portions of the tibiae are somewhat darker (dark brown to blackbrown). Tarsi brown, their apices darkened. The first tarsal joint of the posterior leg about as long as the second and third joints together, the second approximately half the length of the third joint. The ventral side of the abdomen unicolourous ochreous brown.

Measurements: Length of body 7.10 mm., maximal width of body (hemelytra) 1.19 mm., length of head 0.81 mm., width of head 0.64 mm., length of pronotum 1.66 mm., width of pronotum 1.11 mm., length of antenna 6.87 mm. (I : II : III : IV = 3.02 mm. : 1.21 mm. : 1.79 mm. : 0.85 mm.).

leg	femur	tibia	tarsus
anterior	2.34 mm.	2.55 mm.	0.77 mm.
middle	2.81 mm.	3.06 mm.	0.77 mm.
posterior	4.25 mm.	5.61 mm.	0.77 mm.

Discussion: There were three species of the genus *Metatropis* Fieber, 1859 previously known, i. e.: *M. rufescens* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835) distributed in Europe and found also in Japan, (*M. rufescens linnaeae* Wagner — Sweden), *M. aurita* Breddin, 1907 occurring in North India and *M. denticollis* Lindberg, 1934 described from China. In all these species the legs are light coloured and at most the femora are speckled with black-brown.

*M. nigripes*, sp. n. differs very considerably from all the species mentioned above by having blackish unspeckled legs and antennae. It may be distinguished from *M. rufescens* (H. — S.), inter alia, also by its having the posterior margin of the pronotum very concave (fig. 3,4). It differs from *M. denticollis*

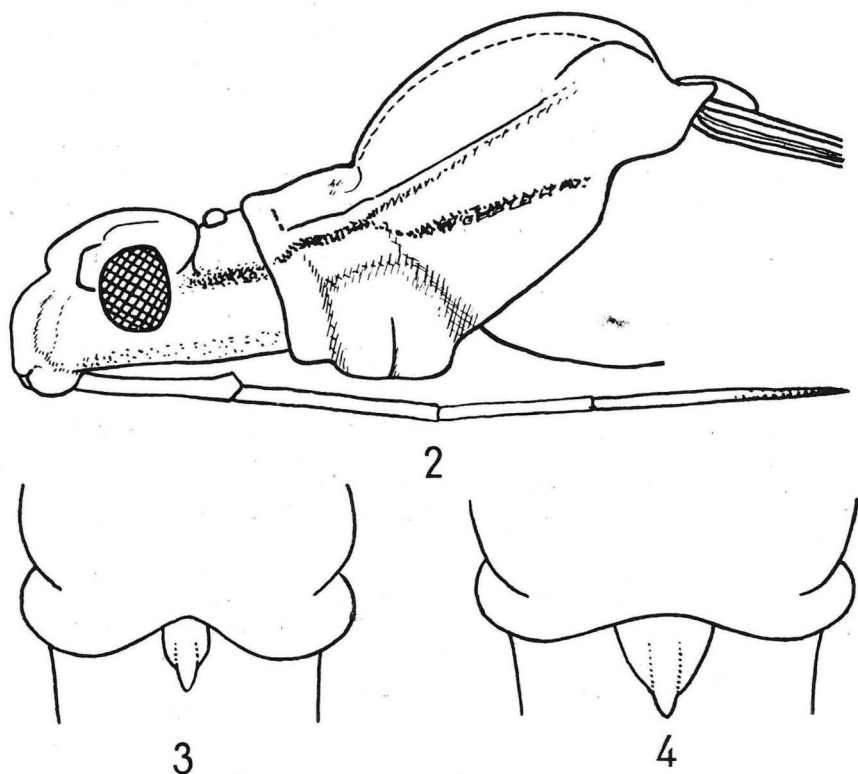


Fig. 2. *Metatropis nigripes*, n. sp.; lateral view.

Fig. 3. *Metatropis nigripes*, n. sp.; posterior margin of pronotum and scutellum.

Fig. 4. *Metatropis rufescens* (H. — S.); posterior margin of pronotum and scutellum.

Lindberg by having the ventral portion of the head not black, the second and third antennal joints are not equal in length; the humeral angles are less elevated, the fourth antennal joint is longer than a quarter of the third joint (about a half of it).

#### ***Protacanthus tuberculatus*, n. sp.**

Derivation of name: This new species is named *P. tuberculatus* by reference to its having the spines of the anterolateral angles of the pronotum very short and blunt. The spines are rather tubercle-shaped.

Type locality: Argentina, Chaco de Santiago del Estero, Bords du Rio Salado, Env. d'Icaño.

Holotypus (♂) and paratypus (♀) in collection of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; leg. E. — R. Wagner, 1904.

Diagnosis: This new species belongs to the group of *Protacanthus*-species having the larger part of head black; the anterolateral processes of the pro-

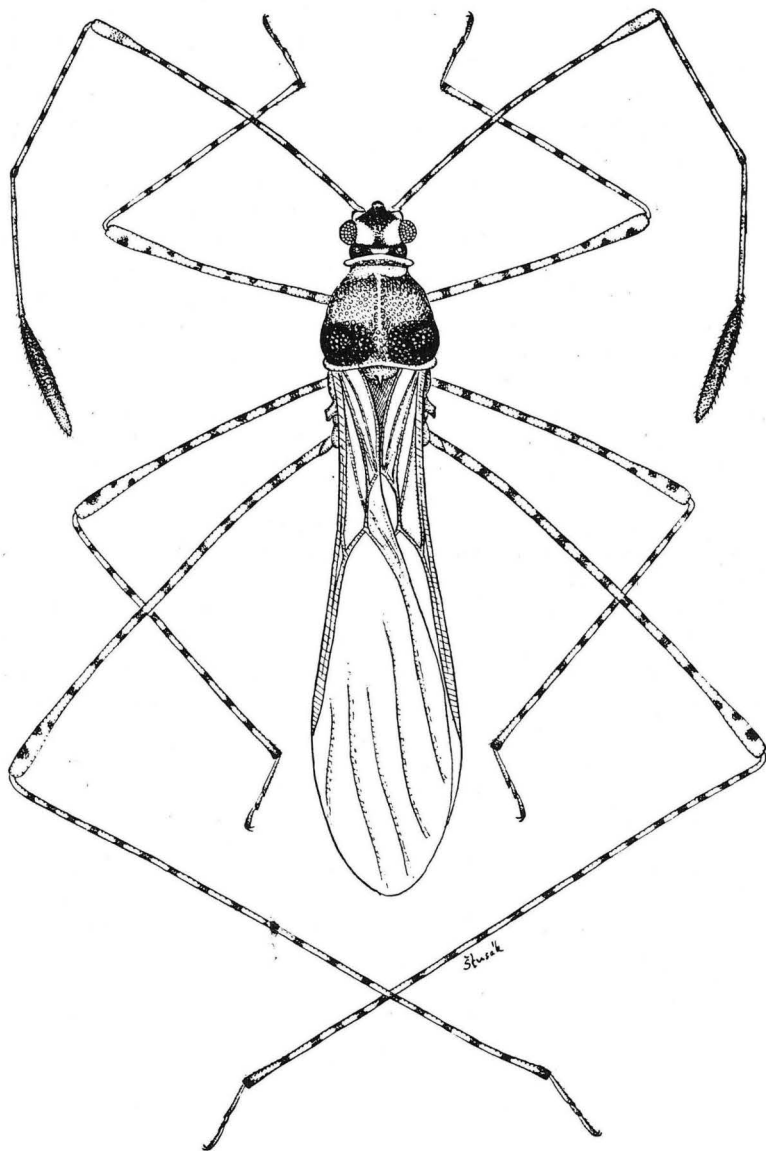


Fig. 5. *Protacanthus tuberculatus*, n. sp.

notum very short, tubercle-like, almost as long as wide; humeral angles of the pronotum with a large blackish spot. The major part of the fourth antennal joint is dark rusty brown. There are yellowish spots on the head.

Description: Head almost as long as wide, shiny black with yellow spots. The yellow spots are situated as follows: On the dorsal side of the head there is a small triangular spot situated between the ocelli, on each side there is one larger oblique spot extending from the antenniferous tubercle and inner margin of the eye almost to the anteocellary sulcus. Antenniferous tubercles also yellowish (fig. 5,6). On the lateral portion of the head there is a yellow spot extending from the clypeus to the anterior margin of the eye and a similar spot extending from the ocellus along the posterior margin of the eye (fig. 6). This spot, however, does not reach either the ventral portion of the head or the pronotum. The ventral side of the head as well as the bucculae quite black. Vertex very convex, eyes dark brown. Antennae only moderately longer than the body, the first, second and third joints yellow ochreous and annulated with black-brown. The annulation of the third joint is less distinct. The dark annulations are much narrower than the yellowish spaces between them. The first joint of the antennae approximately as long as half the body and as long as the second and third joints together. Apex of the clava of the first joint pale. The second joint is about  $1/4$  longer than the third, the apices of the second and third joints moderately enlarged. The fourth antennal joint almost cylindrical, wider than the clava of the first joint, it is only moderately shorter than the third joint (almost equal in length), dark rusty brown with rusty tip. This joint is densely covered with fine light hairs. Rostrum yellow ochreous with dark tip reaching to the posterior coxae. The first joint moderately shorter than the ventral side of the head, it does not reach to the anterior margin of the thorax. Relation of rostral joints: I : II : III : IV = 85 : 80 : 70 : 85.

Pronotum relatively short, almost as wide as long (16 : 18). General colour of the pronotum yellow ochreous. The anterior pronotal margin convex and bordered with a narrow hem which runs into small tubercle-like processes (similar to *Gampsocoris*-species) in the anterolateral angles. These processes are almost as long as wide and their apices are rounded, blunt. The hem (border) of the anterior pronotal margin (inclusive of processes) yellowish-white. The posterior pronotal margin is also bordered with pale colour; it is very slightly concave, much less than in the related *P. nexus* Harris, 1943. The posterior pronotal lobe vaulted and very coarsely punctured. One median and two lateral longitudinal carinae situated on the posterior pronotal lobe. The lateral ones are well visible only in lateral view. Humeral angles of the pronotum rounded and little elevated, black brown in colour. The size of this humeral spot varies considerably, it is, for example, very large in the holotypus extending almost to the posterior pronotal margin and to the median line of the pronotum. Between the humeral angles the pronotum is also elevated in the shape of a low tubercle which is pale in colour. Scutellum armed with a pale, very long an slender erect spine. Lateral and ventral sides of the mesonotum dark brown with a rostral sulcus situated medially. The lateral margins of the sulcus are bordered with light yellow. The ventral side of the metathorax is dark. Hemie-

lytra extending beyond the abdomen; they are light yellowish, only the inner margin of the prolonged portion of the corium with a narrow dark line. The ostiolar region pale, ostiolar process relatively stout and short, scarcely reaching the level of the hemielytra. Legs yellow ochreous; coxae and trochanteres unicolourous, femora and tibiae annulated with black brown, tarsi unicolourous. The first tarsal joint pale and approximately as long as the second and third joints together. The second joint only moderately shorter than the third. The second and third joints brown. Dorsal and ventral side of the abdomen yellow ochreous.

Measurements: (holotypus) Length of body 4.29 mm., maximal width of body (hemielytra) 0.89 mm., length of head 0.43 mm., width of head 0.48 mm., length of pronotum 0.77 mm., width of pronotum 0.72 mm., length of antenna 4.77 mm. (I : II : III : IV = 2.00 mm. : 1.11 mm. : 0.85 mm. : 0.81 mm.).

leg	femur	tibia	tarsus
anterior	1.32 mm.	1.40 mm.	0.47 mm.
middle	1.62 mm.	1.85 mm.	0.51 mm.
posterior	2.68 mm.	3.49 mm.	0.60 mm.

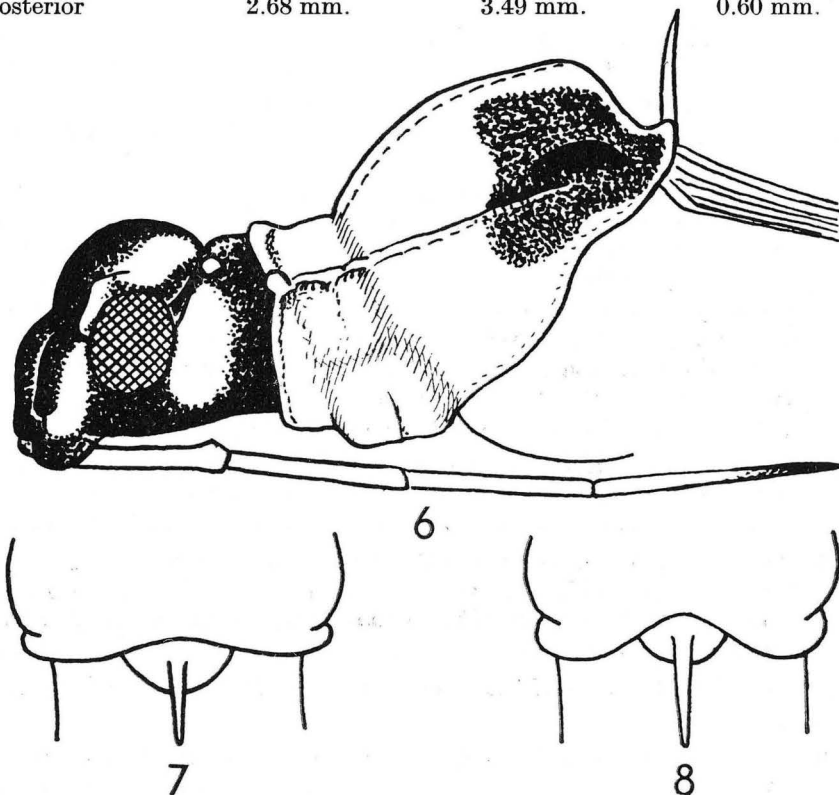


Fig. 6. *Protacanthus tuberculatus*, n. sp.; lateral view.

Fig. 7. *Protacanthus tuberculatus*, n. sp.; posterior margin of pronotum and scutellum.

Fig. 8. *Protacanthus nexius* Harris; posterior margin of pronotum and scutellum.

Fig. 9. *Neometacanthus planicapillus*, n. sp.

Discussion: This new species is somewhat similar to the genus *Gampsocoris* Fuss, 1852 in the shape of anterolateral tubercles of the pronotum; but in its general appearance, especially in the shape of pronotum, of the fourth antennal joint etc., quite corresponding to the others species of the genus *Protacanthus* Uhler, 1893. (The relation between *Protacanthus* and *Gampsocoris* is not definitely solved.).

*P. tuberculatus*, n. sp. is closely related to the species *P. nexus* Harris, 1943. It differs, however, very considerably in having a much shorter pronotum, the posterior margin of the pronotum very little concave (fig. 7,8), the head spotted with yellow and in having blackish spots on the humeral angles of the pronotum. It may be distinguished from the other related species by having very short tubercle-like anterolateral pronotal processes and by the colouring of the head.

The distinguishing characters follow from the key of *Protacanthus* species.

- 1 (2) Head and pronotum light yellow brown, without blackish spots. The fourth antennal joint black. South Australia. .... *P. halei* Gross, 1950
- 2 (1) General colour of the head black, sometimes with brown or yellowish spots. On the humeral angles of the pronotum there are, as a rule, black brown spots.
- 3 (4) Head quite black (without yellowish parts). Anterolateral angles of the pronotum armed with considerably long, forward directed spines. Scutellar spine short, straight and robust. The second antennal joint approximately as long as  $2/3$  of the first antennal joint. Ceylon. ....  
..... *P. bihamatus* (Distant, 1909)
- 4 (3) Head black with light brown or yellowish spots. Spines of the anterolateral angles of the pronotum are shorter and directed upwards. The second antennal joint is shorter than  $2/3$  of the first antennal joint.
- 5 (8) Anterolateral spines of the pronotum are longer than wide.
- 6 (7) The fourth antennal joint rusty brown; head black, between the ocelli there is a pale spot. Posterior margin of the pronotum not very concave. Isl. St. Vincent. .... *P. decorus* Uhler, 1893
- 7 (6) The greatest portion of the fourth antennal joint black-brown. Antecellary portion of the head black, posterior portion of the head yellowish with brown spots. Anterolateral spine of the pronotum as long as the distance between the eyes. Samoa, Fiji. .... *P. pacificus* China, 1930
- 8 (5) Anterolateral spines of the pronotum very short, about as long as wide, almost tubercle-like.
- 9 (10) Posterior pronotal margin very concave (fig. 8), pronotum distinctly longer than wide. Brasil. .... *P. nexus* Harris, 1943
- 10 (9) Posterior pronotal margin very moderately concave (fig. 7). Pronotum almost as long as wide (or indistinctly longer) (fig. 5). Argentina. ....  
..... *P. tuberculatus*, n. sp.



***Neometacanthus planicapillus*, n. sp.**

Derivation of name: This new species is named *N. planicapillus* by reason of its having the vertex of the head very flat.

Type-locality: Africa, Rives du Moyen Chari, Demraou—Bousso.

Holotypus (♂) and paratypes (2♂ and 1 spec.) in collections of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Mission Chari-Tchad, Juin 1904, leg. Dr. J. Decorse.

Description: General colour ochreous brown. Head moderately wider than long, unicolorous light brown dorsally. Vertex of the head almost flat (not convex). Eyes relatively large and arched. The distance between the eyes approximately twice as long as the width of the eye (in dorsal view). On the dorsal side of the head there are two longitudinal carinae well visible: Each of them extends from the apex of the antenniferous tubercle obliquely backwards almost to the level of the posterior margin of the eye (fig. 11). Anteoceclary sulcus well developed, running into a deep median depression which is of considerable size, occupying almost the whole of the space between the ocelli. Ocelli are situated near the lateral margins of the head, the distance between them is about twice the distance between the ocellus and posterior margin of the eye. The part of the head situated posterior to the level of ocelli is suddenly narrowed and is much narrower than the portion situated between the ocelli and eyes. The first antennal joint much longer than half the body (approximately 0.75 times as long as the body), unicolourous light, only its apical clava is darker (rusty ochreous); the second antennal joint light with moderately enlarged apex, it is only indistinctly longer than half the first joint. (Further joints absent in the type-material). The lateral portion of the head with darker brownish spots behind the eye: also the ventral side of the head brownish. Rostrum pale in colour reaching between the posterior coxae, its first joint reaching approximately the level of ocelli. Relation of rostral joints: I : II : III : IV = 11 : 11 : 11 : 10.

Pronotum light ochreous, only very moderately wider than the head; approximately 1.4 times longer than wide (22 : 15.5) and very coarsely punctured (structured with tiny hexagons). The anterior pronotal margin only moderately convex, the posterior margin moderately concave medially. On the dorsal side of the pronotum there are three longitudinal carinae well visible. Two lateral ones run from the anterior pronotal margin along the lateral margins of the pronotum. The median carina begins only behind the callosities of the anterior pronotal lobe. This transverse callosity is very convex and very shiny, it does not reach the lateral margins of the pronotum. Humeral angles of the pronotum only very moderately elevated. Between them there is a small longitudinal elevation medially. Scutellum wider than long, its posterior tip produced into a pointed spine which is directed obliquely upwards (45°). This spine is relatively short, i.e. much shorter than 1/4 of the posterior pronotal margin. Ostiolar processes long, extending beyond the level of hemielytra. Their apices are moderately enlarged, rounded and curved backwards. They are similar to the related *Neometacanthus picticornis* (Noualh.) or to *Metacanthus* — species. Hemielytra extending beyond the apex of the abdomen, semitransparent, some of the veins brownish, the others light. The veins of the

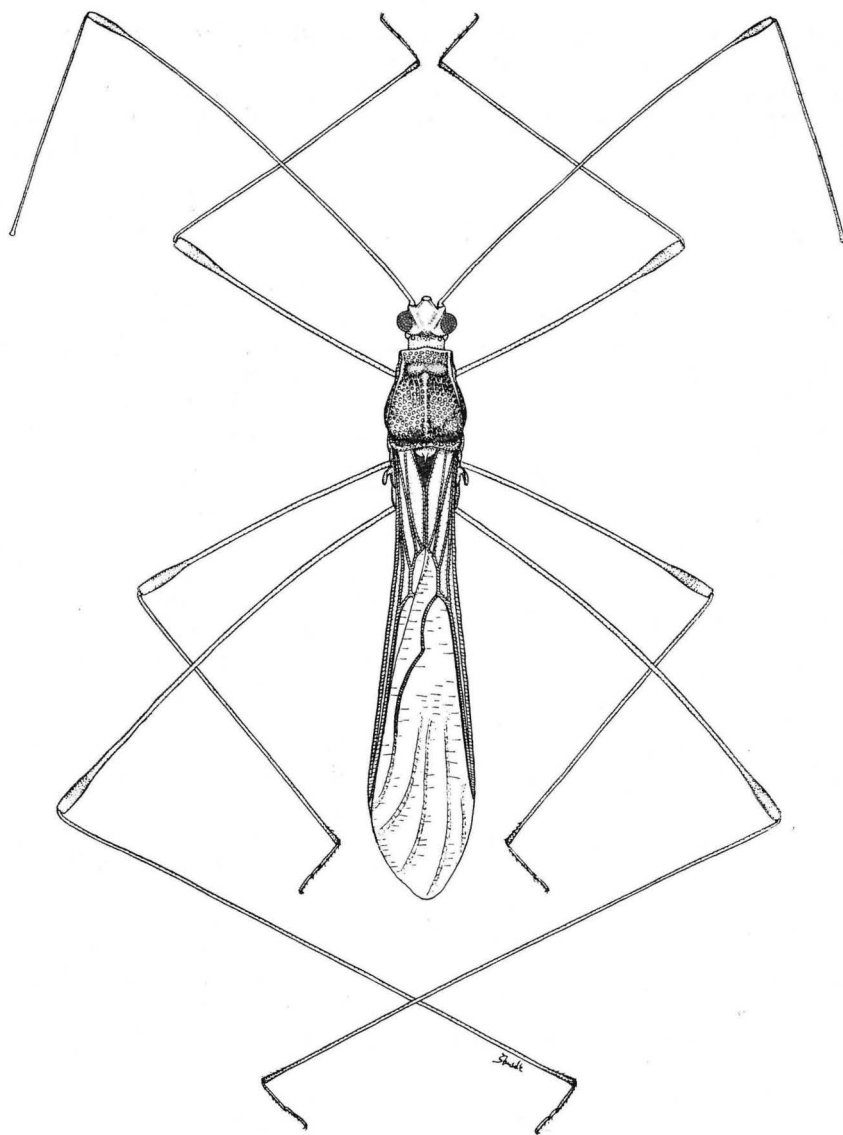


Fig. 9. *Neometacanthus planicapillus*, n. sp.

prolonged portion of the corium do not touch each other, similarly to *N. picticornis* (Noualh.) (fig. 13, 14). Ventral portions of the thorax dark brown. Legs unicolourous, light, only the apical clavae of the femora are moderately darker. Also the enlarged apices of tibiae and apices of the third tarsal joints brownish.

Posterior femora extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen. Abdomen light ochreous.

Measurements: (holotypus) Length of body 5.36 mm., maximal width of body (hemelytra) 0.94 mm., length of head 0.51 mm., width of head 0.60 mm., length of pronotum 0.94 mm., width of pronotum 0.66 mm., length of first antennal joint 4.04 mm., length of second antennal joint 2.13 mm.

leg	femur	tibia	tarsus
anterior	2.42 mm.	2.76 mm.	0.60 mm.
middle	2.64 mm.	2.98 mm.	0.60 mm.
posterior	4.25 mm.	5.31 mm.	0.62 mm.

Discussion: Although in the specimens of the type series which are at my disposal, the third and the fourth antennal joints are absent and their length, shape and colour are therefore unknown, the new species seems to be a *Neometacanthus*-species. It corresponds, that is to say, in other characters to the type of the genus *Neometacanthus* Štusák, 1965.

It differs from the genus *Metacanthus* Costa, 1838, for example, by the shape of the head and pronotum. It differs from the genus *Tirybenus* Štusák, 1964 by the venation of the hemelytra (especially membrane) and by the character of ostiolar processes. It may be distinguished from the genus *Cametanthus*, n. gen. by having the scutellum armed with a spine, by the different shape of ostiolar processes and venation of hemelytra.

*N. planicapillus*, sp. n. differs from the related *N. picticornis* (Noualhier) 1898 by having the vertex of the head very flat, by larger eyes, by the colour of the head, by shorter scutellar spine and by having definite carinae on the dorsal side of the head.

### ***Cametanthus*, n. gen.**

Derivation of name: The name of the new genus was formed by metathesis of the name of the existing genus *Metacanthus*.

Type-locality: Madagascar.

Type-species: *Cametanthus madagascariensis*, n. sp., by monotypy.

Diagnosis: Scutellum very distinct in dorsal view, without spiniform process; pronotum without spines or processes; head between the bases of antennae unarmed; ostiolar process long.

Description: Head approximately as long as wide (measured over the eyes) without any spine, process or tubercle between the antennae. Vertex divided from the clypeus by a transverse furrow. The anteocellary sulcus, dividing head dorsally into anterior and posterior portions, is relatively shallow. The postocellary portion of the head suddenly narrowed. The distance between the ocelli is approximately as long as the distance between the ocellus and posterior margin of the eye. Rostrum reaching between the posterior coxae. Antennae very long, about twice as long as the body, the first antennal joint approximately as long as the body, the second joint moderately longer than the third, the fourth joint about 1/3 shorter than the third, narrow and almost cylindrical in shape. The apices of the first joints and femora with typical

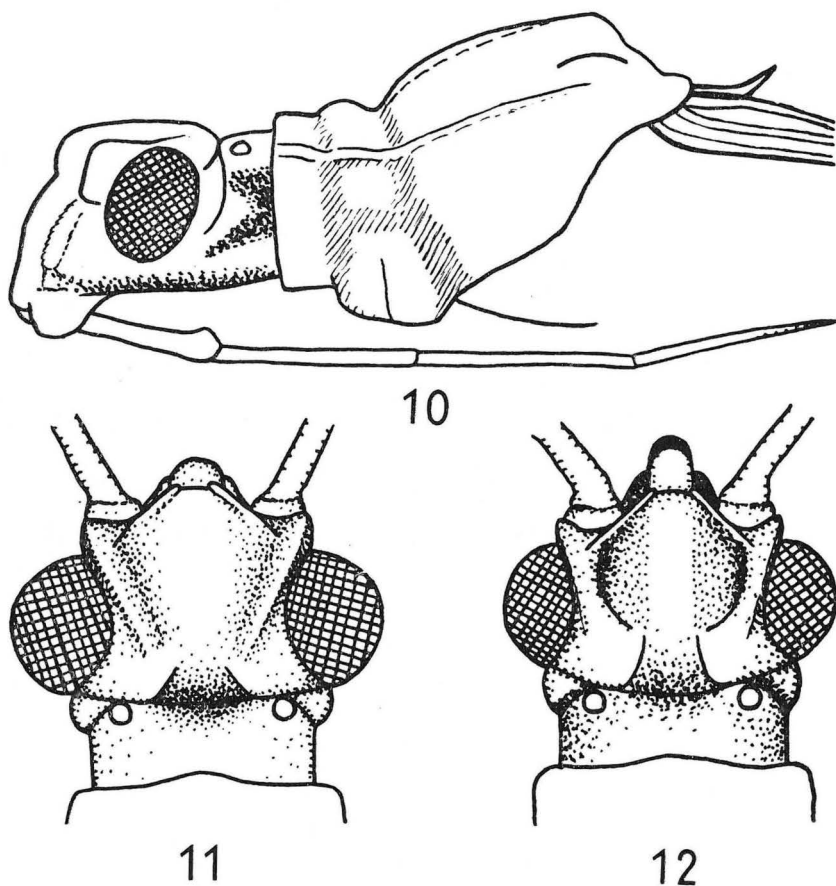


Fig. 10. *Neometacanthus planicapillus*, n. sp.; lateral view.

Fig. 11. *Neometacanthus planicapillus*, n. sp.; head.

Fig. 12. *Neometacanthus picticornis* (Noualh.); head.

clubbed clavae. Tibiae longer than femora, apices of the tibiae enlarged. Posterior femora projecting beyond the level of the abdomen.

Pronotum longer than wide, its anterior margin almost straight. Pronotum with three longitudinal carinae; humeral angles of the pronotum only moderately elevated. Scutellum semi-circular, only somewhat wider than long, without spiniform process. In the place where a spine is developed in the majority of related genera (of Metacanthinae) there is only an indistinctly convex, smooth and shiny spot which arose probably by secondary reduction of the scutellar spine. Ostiolar processes projecting beyond the level of hemielytra; the processes being of characteristic shape (fig. 19).

Discussion: This new and interesting genus is very conspicuous in its

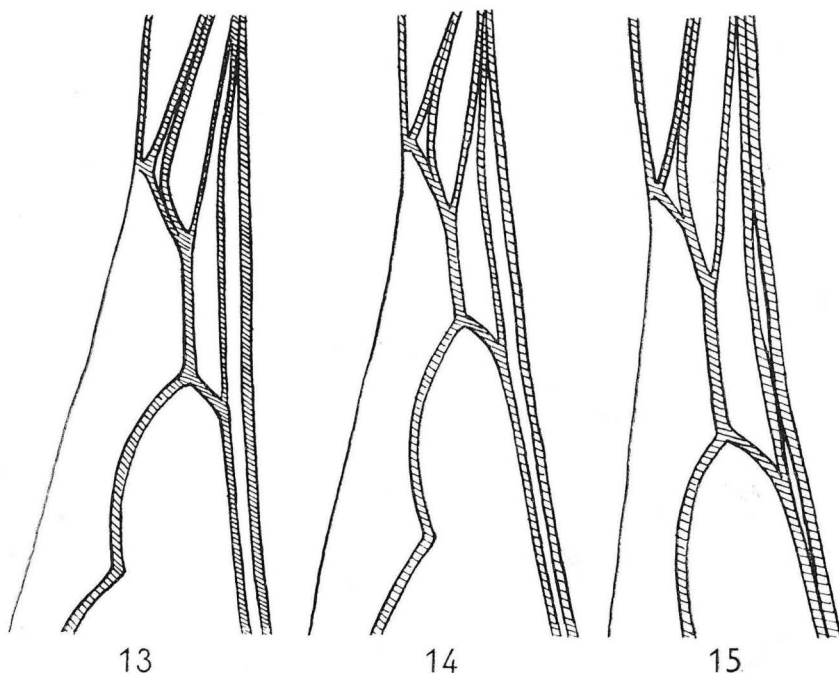


Fig. 13—15. Portion of right hemielytra.

Fig. 13. *Neometancanthus planicapillus*, n. sp. Fig. 14. *Neometacanthus picticornis* (Noualh.) Fig. 15. *Cametanthus madagascariensis*, n. sp.

having the antennae extraordinary long, in the characteristic shape of the head and in having the scutellar spine quite reduced. In its general appearance it reminds one somewhat of some genera of *Metacanthinae*, but it may be easily distinguished by the characters mentioned above.

***Cametanthus madagascariensis*, n. sp.**

Derivation of name: This new species is named in reference to the territory where it has been found.

Type-locality: Madagascar, Bekily, Rég. suo de l'île.

Holotypus (♂), allotypus (♀) in collection of the Museum National d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, paratypus (♀) in collection of J. M. Štusák. VIII—IX, 1936, leg. A. Seyrig.

Description: General colour ochreous. Head almost as wide as long (or indistinctly longer), smooth and shiny, vertex of the head convex. General colour of the head yellow ochreous, whole clypeus and maxillary plates black. On the posterolateral side of the head there is a black spot of rectangular shape extending from the outer margin of the ocellus almost to the antecellary sulcus, but it does not reach the eye. Ocelli reddish. The ventral side of the head, including bucculae and rostrum pale. Tip of the rostrum darkened.

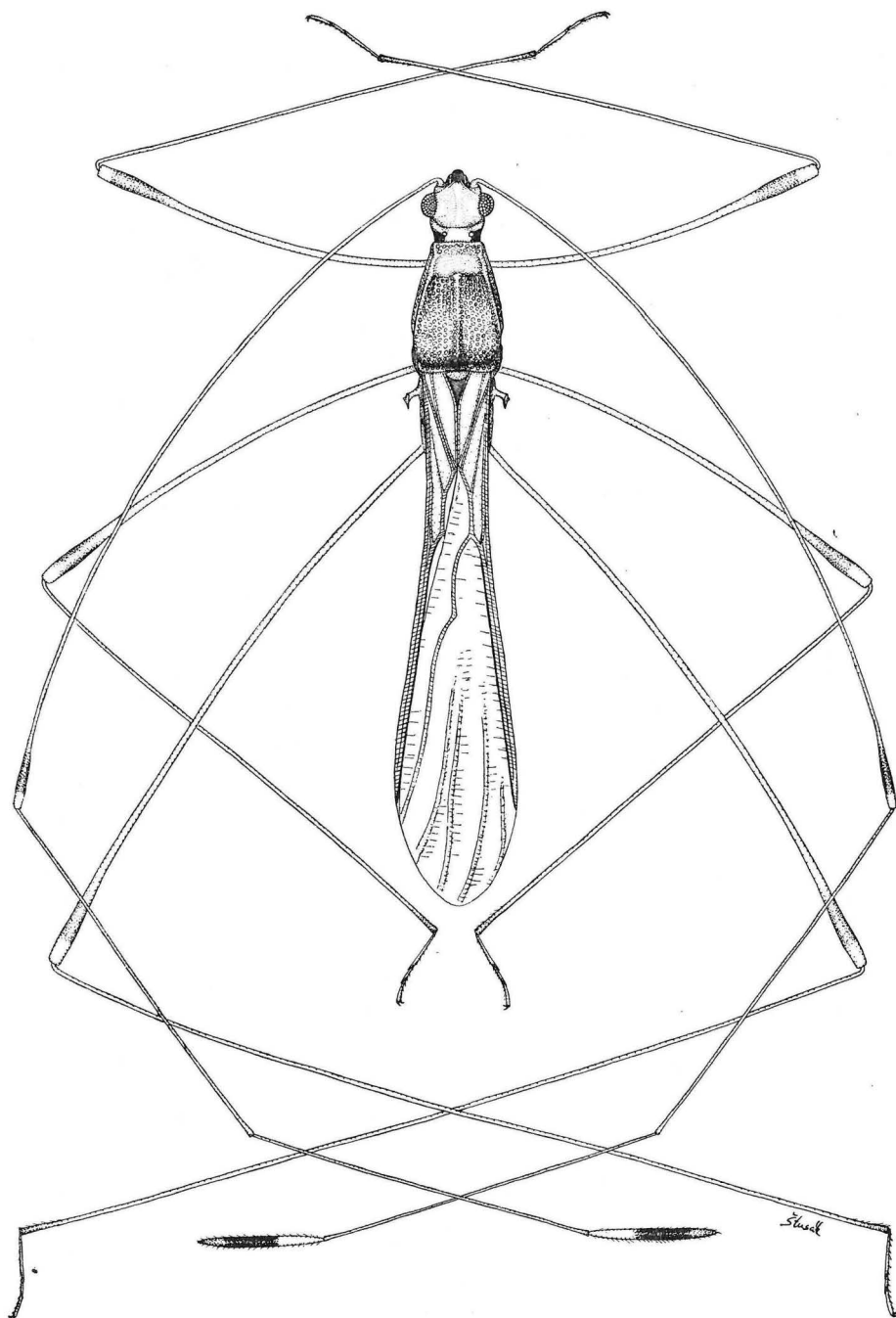


Fig. 16. *Cametanthus madagascariensis*, n. sp.

Relation of rostral joints: I : II : III : IV = 38 : 55 : 44 : 51. The first rostral joint is the widest, reaching approximately to the level of ocelli. Antennae little more than twice as long as the body, the first joint as long as the second and third joints together (in male moderately longer, in female moderately shorter than these joints together), light ochreous brown with its apical clava blackish brown; apex of this clava is light. The second and third joints unicolourous, light (only their bases being somewhat lighter), moderately narrower than the first. Their apices indistinctly enlarged. The fourth joint is about  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the third joint, only indistinctly wider than the apical clava of the first antennal joint. The base (more than one third) of the fourth joint is white, the remaining portion black, only the apical tip of the joint is dark rusty brown (fig. 21). Hairs of the antennae very fine, light and very short.

Pronotum is about 1.3 to 1.5 times longer than wide, its anterior margin straight; posterior margin of the pronotum almost straight also and only very moderately concave in the middle. Pronotum light ochreous with a median dark brown spot in its posterior portion. This spot begins approximately behind the middle of the pronotum and it is of a narrowly triangular shape; it runs

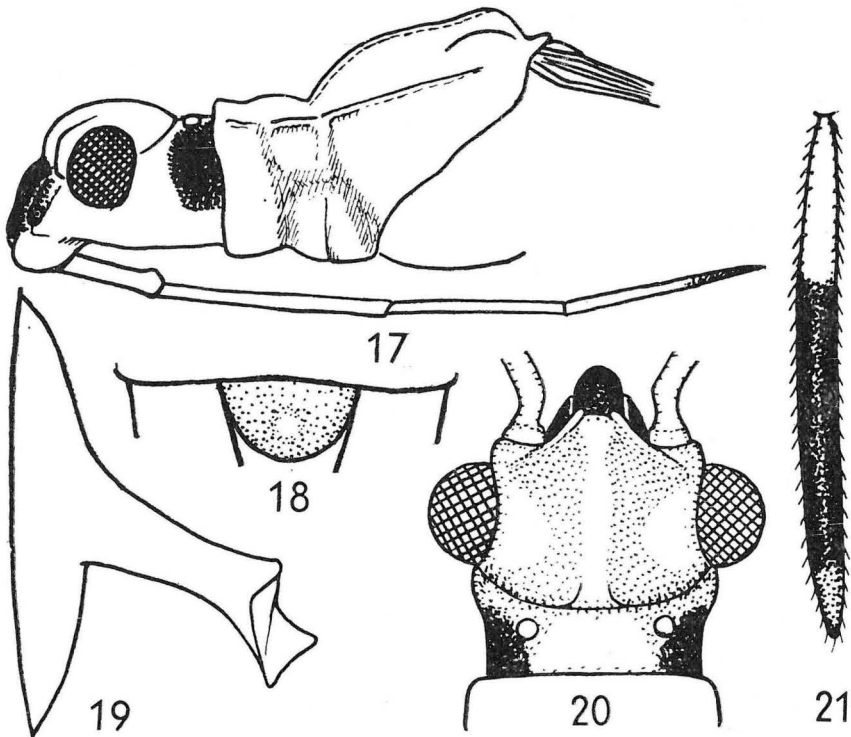


Fig. 17—21. *Cametanthus madagascariensis*, n. sp. Fig. 17. Lateral view. Fig. 18. Posterior margin of pronotum and scutellum. Fig. 19. Ostiolar process (dorsal view). Fig. 20. Head. Fig. 21. Fourth antennal joint.

along the median pronotal carina to the posterior end of the pronotum. It begins as a narrow stripe which enlarges gradually, so that it is as wide as the median  $1/3$  of the posterior pronotal margin near the posterior margin of the pronotum. (Median third of the posterior pronotal margin dark brown.) Pronotum divided into the anterior lobe which occupies less than one third of the whole pronotal length. On the posterior two thirds of this anterior pronotal lobe there is situated a transverse, wide, smooth callosity; the first third of this lobe is coarsely punctured. The posterior pronotal lobe is convex, very coarsely punctured and here are situated three longitudinal carinae.

Legs unicolourous, light ochreous, the apical clavae of femora dark brown except their apices, which are light. Apices of tibiae moderately enlarged and indistinctly darker. Posterior femora projecting beyond the abdomen (about  $1/4$  of their length). Tarsi light brown, the first tarsal joints of the posterior legs are moderately longer than the second and third together, the second joint moderately shorter than the third. Ventral side of the thorax and abdomen light ochreous; dorsal side of the abdomen pale, only the tergites of the posterior portion of the abdomen brown.

Measurements: (holotypus) Length of body 5.46 mm., length of head 0.55 mm., width of head 0.55 mm., length of pronotum 0.87 mm., width of pronotum 0.64 mm., length of antenna 12.83 mm. (I : II : III : IV = 6.04 mm. : 3.13 mm. : 2.72 mm. : 0.94 mm.).

leg	femur	tibia	tarsus
anterior	2.64 mm.	3.57 mm.	0.63 mm.
middle	3.02 mm.	3.74 mm.	0.65 mm.
posterior	4.90 mm.	6.80 mm.	0.66 mm.

### Summary

The present paper deals with the descriptions of the new genus *Cametanthus* and four new species.

*Metatropis nigripes*, n. sp. is described from Vietnam (Tonkin), *Protacanthus tuberculatus*, n. sp. from South America (Argentina), *Neometacanthus planicapillus*, n. sp. from Africa and *Cametanthus madagascariensis*, sp. n. from Madagascar. The distinguishing characters by which they differ from the related species are included.

### REFERENCES

- Breddin, G., 1907: Rhynchographische Beiträge. Viertes Stück. VIII. Über einige Rhynchoten des indischen Festlandes. *Wien ent. Zeit.*, **26** : 93—97.  
 China, W. E., 1930: Insects of Samoa, II., fasc. **3** : 111—112.  
 Costa, A., 1838: *Atti Ac. Nap.*, 1838: 258.  
 Distant, W. L., 1909: Rhynchota (Heter.) from British India. *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.*, **53** : 360.  
 Distant, W. L., 1911: Rhynchota indica (Heteroptera). *Entomologist*, **44** : 105.  
 Fieber, F. X., 1859: Die Familie der Berytidae. *Wien ent. Mschr.*, **3** : 200—209.  
 Gross, G. F., 1950: The stilt-bugs (Het.—Neididae) of the Australian and New Zealand regions. *Rec. S. Aust. Mus.*, Adelaide, **9** : 313—326.  
 Harris, H. M., 1943: Art. XVI. New Neididae (Hemiptera) from South America, with notes on some little-known species. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.*, **29** : 443—450.



- Lindberg, H., 1936: Schwedisch-chinesische wissenschaftliche Expedition nach den nordwestlichen Provinzen Chinas, unter Leitung von Dr. Sven Hedin und Prof. Sü Ping-chang. *Ark zool.*, 27A : 1—43.
- Štusák, J. M., 1964: Contribution to the Knowledge of Stilt Bugs of Angola (Heteroptera, Berytidae). *Publ. cul. Co. Diam. Ang.*, Lisboa, 1964 : 105—116.
- Štusák, J. M., 1965: Berytidae (Heteroptera) of Congo (Léopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi. *Acta ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae*, 36 : 509—542.
- Štusák, J. M., 1966: Zur Kenntnis der Berytiden Westafrikas (Heteroptera, Berytidae). *Reichenbachia, Mus. Tierk.* Dresden, 6 : 221—229.
- Uhler, P. R., 1893: A list of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera collected in the Island of St. Vincent by Mr. Herbert H. Smith: with Descriptions of New Genera and Species. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1893:707—708.