

A New Genus and Species of Chelonocorinae, (Rhynchota-Dysodiidae)

By N. C. E. MILLER, F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.

The single female specimen for which this new genus has been erected was discovered in a miscellaneous collection of Rhynchota loaned for study to the writer by Mr. E. Banks, Curator of the Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Sarawak.

In common with other known members of the Chelonocorinae, it was covered with dense tomentose clothing, so that, in order to examine its external morphology accurately, it was necessary to treat it with KOH, since the removal of the clothing is effected in a more efficient manner in this way than by scraping.

This treatment also rendered the specimen sufficiently flaccid to permit the examination of the mouthparts and genitalia.

The stylets, as in other members of the Chelonocorinae are approximately as long as the head and body together.

This new genus differs from *Chelonocoris* Miller, mainly in the shape of the head, which has no bifurcate process sub-apically, and in the antennae of which the basal and second segments apically are less strongly lobate. Although the structure of the abdomen is very similar, the plate-like areas are less defined and the 7th segment is not produced apically.

The specimen will be deposited in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) London.

Family DYSODIIDAE REUTER 1912

Subfamily CHELONOCORINAE MILLER 1938*

Chelysocoris Gen. nov. †

Apterous. Basal segment of antennae longer than head. Clypeus broadly rounded, laterally sub-apically compressed. Antennal tubercles very prominent, longitudinally divided on outer surface. Head with irregular, shallow sulci and a deep depression at base of tylus.

* *Chelys* a turtle, *koris* a bug.

† Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 11, Vol. i, May 1938.

NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF CHELONOCORINAE

Eyes small. Thorax with sub-conical elevations and raised tumescent areas. Abdomen irregularly tumescent along middle line and with flattened plate-like areas laterally and on connexivum; connexivum laterally with low, rounded elevations. Head, body and legs with dense, tomentose clothing.

Genotype the following species.

Chelysocoris gibbus sp.n.

Colour. Black. Antennae and tarsi pale. castaneous. Femora and tibiae piceous. Clothing castaneous.

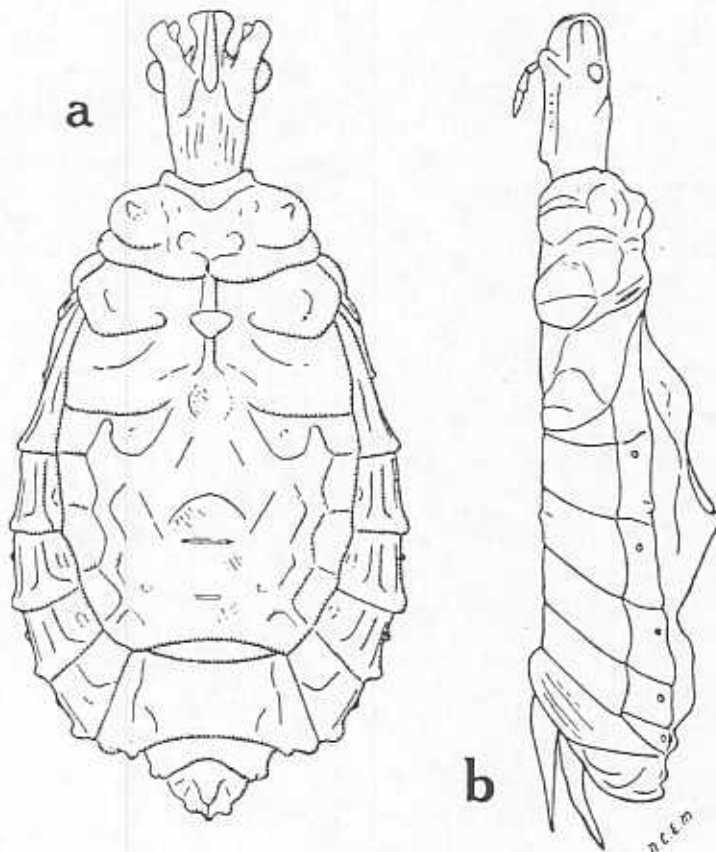


Fig. 1. *Chelysocoris gibbus* sp.n.
a, dorsal view (legs and antennae omitted).
b, side view.

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Structure. Antennae; segment 1, 3.20 mm.; segment 2, 1.00 mm.; segment 3, 1.60 mm.; segment 4, 0.80 mm.; segments 1 and 2 somewhat thickened and lobate apically. Eyes ovate with the lower margin straight. Head; cavity on lower surface in which rostrum rests, very deep. Rostrum; basal segment about one-third as long as remaining segments together. Pronotum; anterior sub-apical lateral elevations from the side conical, narrowly rounded apically, laterally compressed. Legs; somewhat slender; trochantera distinct, longer than coxae; tibiae feebly sinuate.

Total length 12.50 mm.

1 ♀, (type), Matang Rd. Kuching, Sarawak, Dec. 24, 1909.
(Sarawak Museum Coll).

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A specimen of the writer at Singapore. The first specimen of record on account of the frog was a female and in all respects, in life, the general appearance, with a trace of a light v-darker marking on the side, some darker spots, however, is in the foremost of the to the eyes, with



Fig. 1. *Rana*
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