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A NEW SUBFAMILY, GENUS, AND SPECIES BELONGING TO THE FAMILY ENICOCEPHALIDAE (HEMIPTERA, HETEROPTERA)

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A remarkable new enicocephalid was collected on Bimini Island in the Bahamas by M. A. Cazier and W. J. Gertsch,² by means of a Berlese funnel. The reduced wing venation and the two-lobed pronotum set this species apart from all previously described enicocephalids. In view of the importance of these characters in the existing classification of the group, it is necessary to establish a new subfamily as well as a new genus to contain the species. The drawings were made by Dr. R. I. Sailor, to whom I am indebted for assistance in the study of this unique form.

FAMILY ENICOCEPHALIDAE STÅL SUBFAMILY ALIENATINAE, NEW SUBFAMILY

Head separated into three lobes by two transverse impressions. Eyes large. Four-segmented antennae somewhat incrassate. Three-segmented rostrum very short. Pronotum separated into two lobes by a shallow transverse impression. Coxal cavities open behind. Legs each with a single-segmented tarsus. Forewings with two principal veins, one along the costal margin

¹ Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

² These collections were made while members of the Department of Insects and Spiders were guests at the Lerner Marine Laboratory through the courtesy of Dr. C. M. Breder, Jr., Chairman and Curator, Department of Fishes and Aquatic Biology, The American Museum of Natural History.

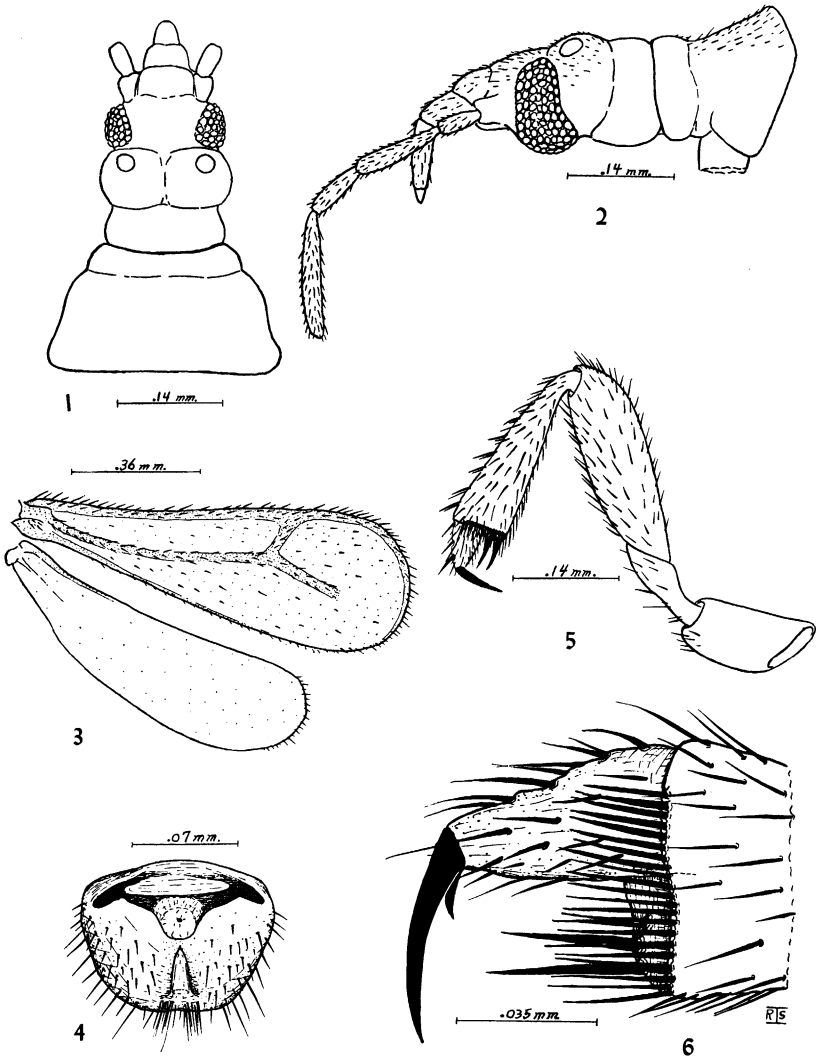
which extends around the posterior margin and a discal vein which is forked beyond the middle of the wing, the anterior branch connected with the anterior marginal vein, thus enclosing an elongated cell; the posterior branch is not extended to the posterior margin of wing.

ALIENATES, NEW GENUS

Head narrower across eyes than long, much longer than the pronotum, anterior two lobes subequal, median lobe somewhat wider than the anterior lobe. Ocelli large, eyes large, almost in contact below. Preocular antennal tubercles set close to the eyes. Antennae as long as head and pronotum combined, terminal segment longest. Rostrum short, subequal to the anterior two lobes of head combined. Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, anterior lobe much the shortest, posterior margin straight. Two anterior tarsal claws very unequal. Forewings as described and figured. Hind wings veinless except for a slight indication of these at base.

Alienates insularis, new species

Very pale stramineous. Head and posterior lobe of the pronotum shortly pilose. Wings translucent. Head about one-fifth narrower across eyes than long and one-fourth longer than the pronotum. Eyes dorsoventrally much longer than wide, extended very nearly through the dorsoventral side of the head, in dorsal view, a little less than one-half of the width of the vertex; median lobe slightly, longitudinally impressed; ocelli as widely separated as the eyes. Antennal segments shortly pilose, segments fusiform, almost equally incrassate, second segment more clavate and twice as long as basal; third, one-third shorter than the second and the terminal subequal to the first and second segments combined. Pronotum a little shorter than head, exclusive of the clypeus; posterior lobe nearly three times longer than the anterior lobe; lateral margin slightly concavely arcuated. Legs setose; expanded apical margin of anterior tibia with a dense row of about 20 relatively long setae and three stouter setae on the apical surface; outer tarsal claw three times longer than the inner one. Veins of the forewings shortly pilose, except along the apical and posterior margin where they become more cilia-like. Hypopygium sparsely pilose, with a tuft on either side of an



FIGS. 1-6. *Alienates insularis* Barber. 1. Dorsal view of head and pronotum. 2. Lateral view of head and pronotum. 3. Forewing and hind wing, showing venation. 4. Posterior view of hypopygium. 5. Foreleg. 6. Apical margin of fore tibia, showing tarsus and claws.

elongate, triangular process. The females are apterous. Length 1.50 mm.

Holotype, male, South Bimini Island, Bahamas, May, 1951, M. A. Cazier, W. J. Gertsch. Paratypes, male, with the same data as type; five females and one nymph, June, 1951, Cazier, C. and P. Vaurie. Male and female paratypes retained for the collection of the United States National Museum.

KEY TO SUBFAMILIES

1. Pronotum not divided into separate lobes by transverse impressions; roundly narrowing from base to apex. Wings provided with very few longitudinal and transverse veins.....Aenictopechinae Usinger
Pronotum divided into two or three separate lobes by transverse impressions; gradually contracted from base to apex..... 2
2. Pronotum divided into three separate lobes by two deep, transverse impressions. Wings with three or more longitudinal veins and a number of cross veins, forming several enclosed cells..... Enicocephalinae Ashmead
Pronotum divided into two separate lobes by a single transverse impression. Forewing venation simple, with two longitudinal veins enclosing a single elongate discal cell..... Alienatinae, new subfamily

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