A New Genus of Reduviidae from the Hawaiian Islands (Hemiptera)

ROBERT L. USINGER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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The only endemic Reduviidae thus far described from the Hawaiian Islands are species of Emesinae of the world-wide genera *Ploiaria* and *Empicoris* and one unique genus *Nesidiolestes*. In the present paper another endemic genus is described. Like *Nesidiolestes* it is brachypterous and hence difficult to place in its proper systematic position. In fact, the new genus bridges the gap, at least as regards key characters, between the Emesinae and Saicinae.

The first specimen of the new genus was found glued to a card with several specimens of *Empicoris* in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). The second specimen was located in the collection of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It was labelled in the handwriting of O. H. Swezey "N. G. near Nesidiolestes." Both specimens were taken by R. C. L. Perkins at 5000 feet on Haleakala, Maui, one in 1894 and the other in 1896.

Saicella, new genus

Body form short, with the sides of abdomen dilated and upper surface subflattened. Surface with a short, appressed tomentum on head and scattered short hairs or pubescent patches elsewhere.

Head three-fourths as wide as long, with a deep bisinuate transverse impression between eyes. Disk without spines or tubercles but with antennae inserted on anterolateral prominences above base of rostrum. Eyes small, one-fourth as wide as interocular space, as measured from above; subglobose in outline with coarse individual facets. Rostrum with first segment longest, its sides subparallel, second segment inflated, third segment slender and tapering; proportions of segments one to three as 30:13:12; ratio of width of first segment to width of second, 7::9; first segment with two pairs of long, stiff spines directed obliquely upward in addition to numerous finer hairs and bristles; second segment with one pair of long, stiff spines. Under surface of head with a pair of prominent spines near base of rostrum and three pairs of very prominent spines standing out from the mass of shorter hairs and bristles below the eyes. Antennae long, slender, and without erect hairs, the first segment longer than head and thorax; proportion of segments one to three (fourth and possibly part of third broken off) 44:42:10.

Prothorax strongly constricted near basal fourth, widened anteriorly and with coxal cavities opening obliquely forward and downward. Pronotum concave behind head, not produced laterally beyond level of anterior acetabula, the ratio of front to hind lobe lengths 25::10, the ratio of widths, 40::25; disk deeply longitudinally impressed at middle. Hind lobe of pronotum transverse, raised into a low, rounded elevation at middle in front of shallowly concave hind margin.

Mesonotum a little longer than hind lobe of pronotum, 13::10, with a stout spine arising from middle, the spine slightly longer than mesonotum and feebly bent backward. Metanotum a little longer than mesonotum, 15::13, with a slightly shorter and more slender spine. Hemelytral pads two and one-half times as long as greatest width, slightly exceeding hind margin of metanotum.

Legs long, the front coxae a little longer than depth of prothorax on an oblique line from margins of front acetabula to convex hind margin of front lobe of pronotum, 40:38; each coxa with a row of fine bristles alternating with four or five stout spines on inner face and with two very prominent spines at base immediately in front of acetabulum. Fore trochanters with fine hairs but no prominent spines. Proportions of coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus of fore leg 40:15:72:56:15. Femur moderately incrassate and curved, the inner face with about 9 prominent spines nearly but not quite as long as thickness of femur, with fine erect hairs between. Outer edge of front femur with five very prominent spiniferous tubercles, the combined length of spine and tubercle subequal to thickness of femur. Distad of these spines (apical fourth) with a row of very short, tooth-like spines. Tibia narrowed at apical third and then again thickened toward apex, with several prominent bristles on inner face at basal third and a dense mat of short white hairs on inner face apically. Front tarsus apparently two segmented, the first segment half as long as second. Tarsus bearing two very small symmetrical claws.

Middle and hind coxae smooth, bulbous, separated by a distance about equal to the width of a coxa, the meso- and metasterna rather evenly rounded. Proportion of front, middle and hind femora 25:42:56. Middle and hind femora distinctly curved, exceeded in length by tibiae which are roughly one-fourth longer. Middle and hind tarsi very small, with three subequal segments and two minute claws.

Abdomen approximately three times as wide at middle as at extreme base, the connexival margins slightly concave on flaring basal portion, convex in general outline at middle and posteriorly but with the connexival angles feebly prominent so that the margins of each segment appear slightly concave. Basal tergite with a broad raised area which is convex behind, tomentose anteriorly and glabrous posteriorly and occupies about half of the tergite. Hind margin of sixth visible tergite bisinuate. "Pygidial" plate behind this

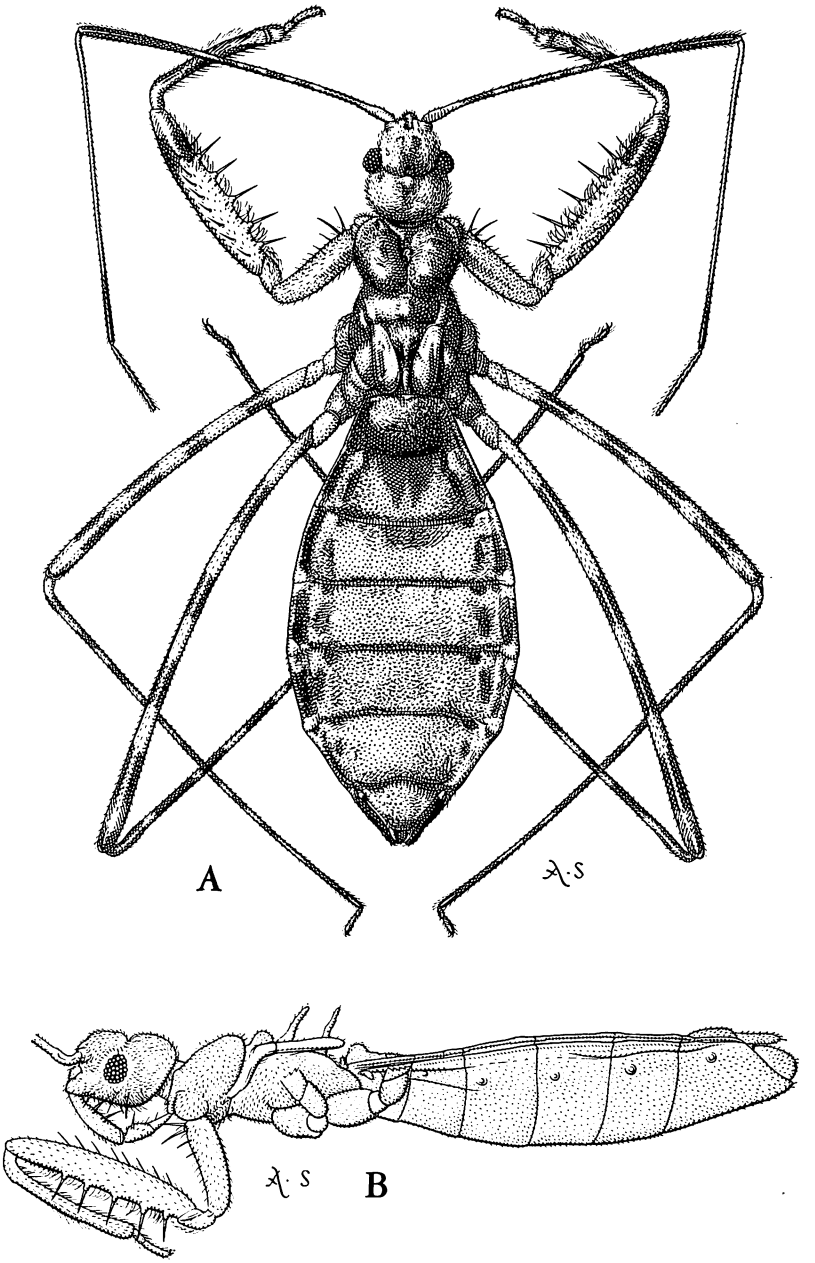

Fig. 1. *Saicella smithi*, n. sp., female paratype. A, dorsal view; B, side view.

subtriangular with broad apex. Ventral surface with prominent, raised spiracles, the hind margin of basal segment not angulate.

Type species: *Saicella smithi*, n. sp.

The systematic position of *Saicella* is an enigma. On key characters (McAtee, W. L. and J. R. Malloch, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 67, Art. 1, p. 2, 1925) it runs to the Saicinae except that the anterior coxal cavities open forward and downward. The short tarsi differ from those of Saicinae which typically have a subflattened apical segment. Unfortunately wing venation and male genital characters, both of which might be decisive, are not known. In the absence of other evidence the typically Saicine rostrum and head bristles could be taken as definitive evidence of relationship; though ventral head bristles are known in a few genera of Emesinae (*Tinna*, *Orthunga*, *Collartida*).

Saicella smithi, new species (fig. 1, A, B)

Head .75 mm. long by .5 mm. wide, covered with a white tomentum except for glabrous median area including ill-defined longitudinal sulcus. Raised portions of anterior lobe of pronotum glabrous. Meso- and metathorax with white appressed hairs on disks and laterad of hemelytral pads. The latter glabrous or with only faint, minute hairs.

Abdominal terga shallowly but distinctly punctured and faintly, transversely rugose, with two shallow depressed lines submarginally.

Color reddish brown with the head paler, ochraceous, the acetabula pale, the abdominal terga mottled with pale yellow except for black base; legs pale yellow with an ill-defined brown ring subbasally and subapically on front femora and four distinct dark rings on middle and hind femora. Fore tibiae more broadly darkened, the middle and hind tibiae with a half dozen distinct dark bands on basal half and less distinct dark areas distally.

Size: length 4.7 mm., width (prothorax) .7 mm., (abdomen) 1.5 mm.

Holotype, female, Haleakala, Maui, 5000 feet, May, 1896, R. C. L. Perkins, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), "Sandwich Is. 1913–323." Paratype, female, Haleakala, Maui, 5000 ft., March–April, 1894, R. C. L. Perkins, B. P. Bishop Museum.

Named for Mr. Arthur Smith, the gifted artist who has added so much to the appearance and scientific value of this and other entomological publications.