

2. *Melilotus indica*
- DD. Basal part of stipules broader than the stem
- F. Leaflets densely pubescent, at least on the lower surface
—1. *Medicago*
- FF. Leaflets glabrous or with few scattered hairs
—3. *Trifolium*

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- WAGNER, FRED H. The bur clovers (*Medicago*) of Texas. *Field & Lab.* 16: 3-7. 1948.

A New Species of *Metapterus* (Hemiptera, Reduviidae)

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Metapterus normae, n.sp. Surface granular, varying from gray to dull fuscous. Head (Fig. 1) coarsely granular, longer than broad (through eyes) 2: 1.51; process between antennae more reduced than in *M. fraternus* (Staal); a pale yellow stripe along venter, of equal width throughout entire length, filling the interocular space.

Antenna (Fig. 2) with no annulations; proportion of segments (base to tip) 12 : 9 : 1 : 4.

Proportion of rostral segments (base to tip) 3.5 : 3 : 4.

Prothorax bilobed (Fig. 3), anterior lobe elongate, narrow; posterior lobe overlapping mesonotum to base of wings.

Mesothoracic wings grayish with numerous elevated brown spots, surface finely granulose, venation as in Figure 3.

Basal spine of postero-ventral series on fore femur 1.2 times its own distance from base of femur (Fig. 4).

Mesothoracic leg as in Fig. 5.

Metathoracic leg as in Fig. 6.

Abdomen (Fig. 7) with sparse, appressed hairs, each connexivum with two pale bands.

Male terminal tergites as in Figures 8a and 8b.

Female terminal tergites as in Figure 9a and 9b.

DIMENSIONS OF MALE HOLOTYPE

	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)
Overall	9.7	
Head	0.9	0.68 (through eyes)
Prothorax (ant. lobe)	1.15	0.6
(post. lobe)	1.2	0.7
Antenna (1st seg.)	3.5	
(2nd seg.)	2.9	
(3rd seg.)	0.3	
(4th seg.)	1.1	

¹American Optical Company, Instruments Division, Dallas, Texas.

Rostrum (basal seg.)	0.35	
(2nd seg.)....	0.3	
(3rd seg.)....	0.4	
Mesothorax	1.2	
Metathorax	0.8	
Abdomen	5.6	0.8
Mesothoracic wing	5.5	0.9
Metathoracic wing	5.3	0.7
Fore coxa	1.8	
Fore femur	2.3	
Fore tibia	1.5	
Fore tarsus	0.8	
Mesothoracic leg		
Coxa	0.6	
Femur	5	
Tibia	5.7	
Tarsus	0.5	
Metathoracic leg		
Coxa	0.6	
Femur	6.3	
Tibia	8.6	
Tarsus	0.5	

Closely related to *Metapterus fraternus* (Say), but differs as follows: smaller; basal spine of post-ventral series of fore femur closer to base of femur; process between antennae more reduced; notch in apical tergite of female shallower; apical tergite of male more widely rounded and extending farther beyond hypogium; apical margin of hypogium less sinuate.

Apparently not widespread, perhaps confined to the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In addition to the male and two females that I collected at Harlingen, Texas, Oct. 29, 1950, another male individual is in the Texas A. & M. museum from Weslaco, Texas, Sept. 28, 1930, S. Clark, previously identified by P. A. Readio as *Metapterus* sp.

Nothing is known of the biology of this species. One male and one female were collected at street lights, and one female on the dead leaf of a palm tree.

Trivial name in honor of my wife, Norma B. Elkins.

Holotype.—Male, Harlingen, Texas, Oct. 29, 1950. To be deposited with American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

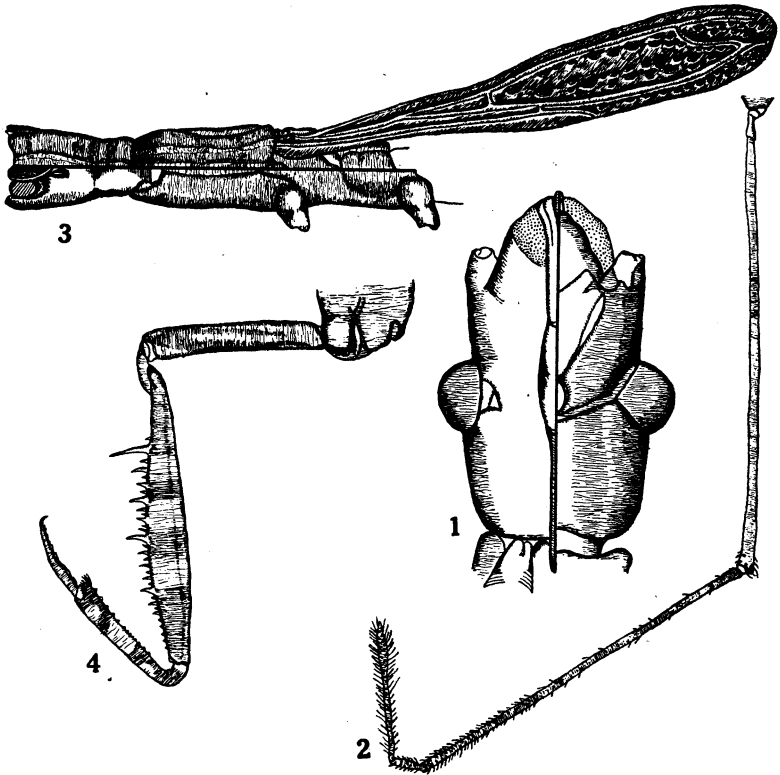
Allotype.—Female, Harlingen, Texas, Oct. 29, 1950. To be deposited with American Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—Male, Weslaco, Texas, Sept. 28, 1930, S. Clark. Deposited in the Texas A. & M. College Museum, College Station, Texas.

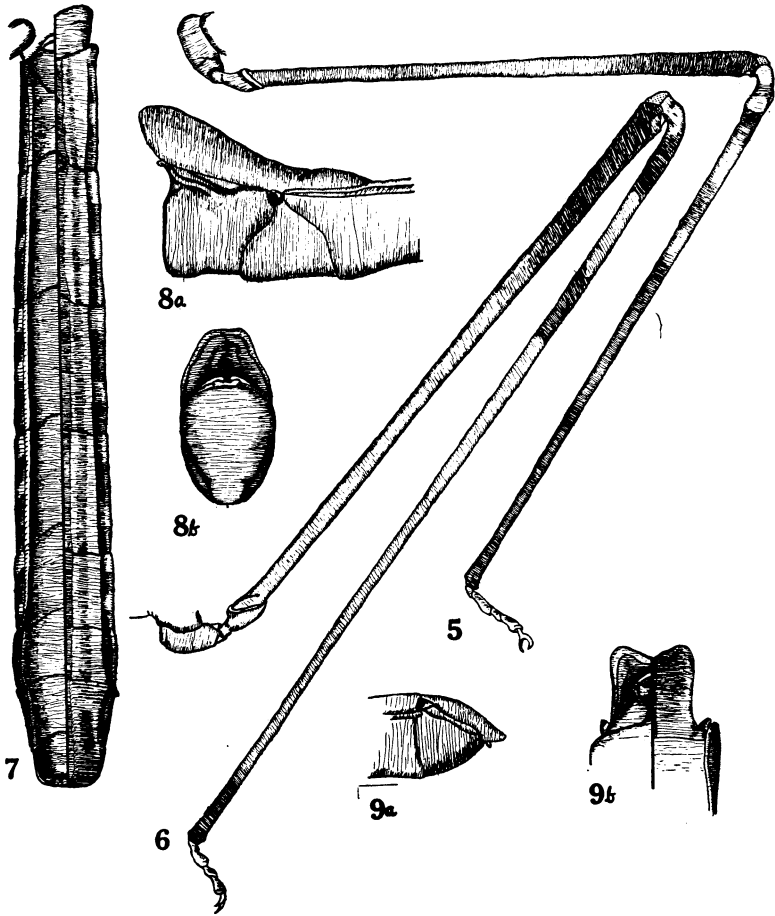
Paratype.—Female, Harlingen, Texas, Oct. 29, 1950. In my collection.

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Metapterus normae Elkins, n.s. Fig. 1. Head (x 48); Fig. 2. Antenna (x 18); Fig. 3. Prothorax, and Mesothoracic wings (x 18); Fig. 4. Fore-femur (x 18.)



Metapterus normae Elkins, n.s. Fig. 5. Mesothoracic leg (x 14.4); Fig. 6. Metathoracic leg (x 14.4); Fig. 7. Abdomen (x 19.2); Fig. 8. Male terminal tergites (x 48); Fig. 9. Female terminal tergites (x 48.)