

A new species of *Stirogaster* Jak. from Iraq (Heteropt., Reduv.)

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The genus *Stirogaster* was founded by Jakowleff ¹ in 1876 to hold a single new species, *S. fausti*, collected by Faust and Christoph at Krasnovodsk, Transcaspia. The genus was described in Russian so that it is not out of place here to draw attention to the generic differentiation from *Oncocephalus* given by Jakowleff ²:

Oncocephalus Burm.

First antennal segment short, half the length of head, one third the length of second segment. Eyes only slightly convex, point like, separated beneath the head by a broad space. First rostral segment shorter than second, not reaching the anterior margin of the eye. Pronotal carinae obscure. Anterior femora unarmed.

Stirogaster Jak.

First antennal segment twice as long as the head and of the same length as second segment. Eyes strongly convex and almost contiguous beneath the head. First rostral segment longer than second, extending somewhat beyond the anterior margin of eye. Pronotal carinae distinct. Anterior femora armed.

In 1893 Jakowleff ³ described a further species *S. herzi*, collected by O. Herz in Northern Persia, but this has since been shown be congeneric with *Oncocephalus* by Kiritshenko ⁴ who recorded it from Western Transcaspia and associated it with *O. obsoletus* Klug and *O. impictipes* Jak.

Twenty years later Horvath ⁵ described a third species *S. desertorum*, collected by Dr. Ernst Hartert in Southern Algeria. During a

¹ *Trudui Russkago Ent. Obshchestva*, VIII, p. 72, pl. II, figs. 9 and 10, 1876.

² I am indebted to Miss Z. V. Waloff for the translation from the Russian.

³ *Horae Soc. Ent. Rossicae*, 27, p. 323, 1893.

⁴ *Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. Petrograd*, XXI, p. 164, 1916.

⁵ *Novitates Zoologicae*, XX, p. 594, 1913.

visit to Iraq in 1932 Dr. B. P. Uvarov collected several specimens of a *Stirogaster* species which on investigation proves to be new and is herewith described.

***Stirogaster uvarovi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1.)

Colour ♂. Pale sordid yellow; head including eyes, black; above, in front of and including antenniferous tubercles, sordid yellow; the second, third and fourth antennal segments, rostrum, humeral angles and middle of basal margin of pronotum, scutellum except middle of base, apical two thirds of clavus, a broad transverse band across hemielytra over base of inner membranal cell not reaching costal margin, membranal cells except extreme apex of outer cell, costal area of membrane adjoining outer cell, some obscure spots on connexivum, a sub-apical annulation on all femora and the pygofer, all infusate. Apex of membrane white.

Structure ♂. Head about $1/4$ shorter than pronotum (38 : 52), anteocular part about $1/2$ the length of postocular part and eyes taken together (13 : 25); juga between the antennae with two pale anteriorly directed teeth; vertex about as broad as one eye (11 : 11); posterior lobe of head with lateral margins rounded and beset with setigerous tubercles; eyes large, sparsely covered with short bristles, contiguous beneath the head (♂); two basal antennal segments equal in length, the first and basal two thirds of second densely covered with very long erect pale hairs about one fifth as long as the segment; first segment rather less than one third longer than head (70 : 54); relative length of segments 70 : 70 : 28 : 20; the last two segments covered with short depressed pubescence; first (apparent) rostral segment slightly longer than second and extending well beyond anterior margin of eye.

Pronotum about one twelfth broader at base than long in middle (81 : 75)¹; and about three times as broad as anterior collar (81 : 26

¹ There seems to be some error in Horvath's description of the pronotum in *S. desertorum*. He writes «pronoto latitudine sua basali dimidio longiore». This must be the result of an optical illusion, not of actual measurement.

excepting lateral teeth); lateral carinae and dorsal carinae of posterior lobe definitely granulate; posterior lobe about $1/2$ longer than anterior lobe (45 : 30); humeral angles not or feebly prominent, anterior lateral angles produced into pale tooth. Scutellum with apex not or only

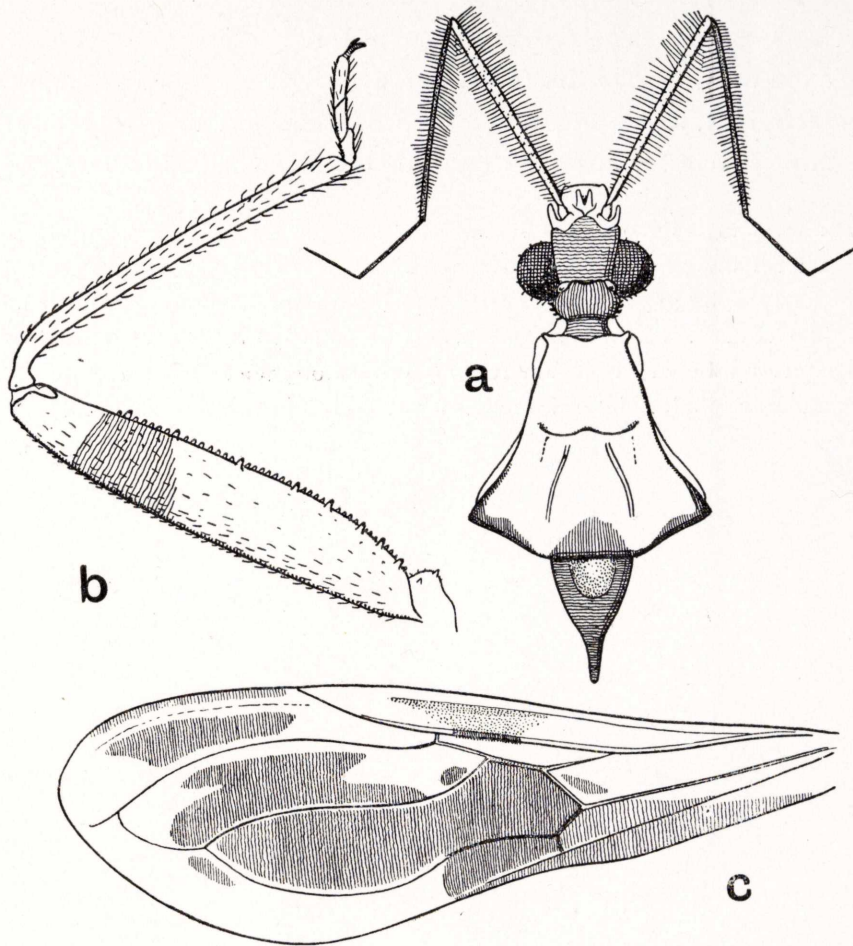


Fig. 1.—*Stirogaster uwarovi*, sp. n.; a, head, pronotum and scutellum from above; b, front leg; c, hemelytron.

very slightly elevated. Prosternum with a sharp spur on each side of stridulatory groove. Hemelytra extending distinctly beyond apex of abdomen. Anterior femur about as long as pronotum and head up to transverse impression, taken together; about five times as long as wide at greatest breadth, together with trochanter armed below with a continuous row of short teeth; anterior tibiae slightly curved

and shorter than femora; hind tibiae distinctly longer than hind femora and covered with long bristle-like hairs.

Total length, 14 mm.

Habitat: Iraq, Kurdistan, Uglā post on the Mosul-Nisibin road; 28.VI.1932 (B. P. Uvarov), 6 ♂♂ at light.

This species is dedicated to the collector.

Allied to *S. desertorum* Horv. but is a larger species and differs in broader vertex, shape and colour of pronotum and in longer elytra. The three species of this genus may be distinguished as follows:

1. Humeral angles prominent **S. fausti** Jak.
Humeral angles not prominent..... 2.
2. Posterior lobe of pronotum entirely fuscous, lateral teeth of anterior lobe black **S. desertorum** Horv.
Posterior lobe of pronotum fuscous only along posterior margin and at humeral angles; lateral teeth of anterior lobe pallid
..... **S. uvarovi** sp. nov.