

NEW AMERICAN TELEONEMIA (Hemip.: Tingitidae)

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The present paper contains the descriptions of three new species of lace bugs belonging to the genus *Teleonemia* Stal, one from the West Indies and two from South America. The types are in the Drake collection.

***Teleonemia teretis*, sp. nov.**

Similar to *T. nigrina* Champ. in general appearance and color, but readily separated from it by less elevated carinae, longer antennae and smoother dorsal surface. Head dark reddish brown, with five short, yellowish, appressed spines. Antennae rather stout, shortly pilose, dark ferruginous; segment I stouter and a little longer than II; III two and one-half times the length of IV, the latter short. Rostral channel narrowed on mesosternum, abruptly widened and broad on metasternum, the rostrum extending beyond middle of mesosternum. Female without ventral armature on last abdominal segment. Costal area very narrow, uniseriate, the transverse nervures embrowned; subcostal area uniseriate; discoidal area long, broad, widest near middle, the areolae large and four deep in widest part. Pronotum subtruncate in front.

Length, 4.05 mm.; width, 1.30 mm.

Holotype, female, Chapada, Brazil.

This species is a little larger than *nigrina* Champ. The carinae are distinct, non-reticulate, the lateral slightly diverging and slightly concave within in front. The pronotum is truncate in front, reddish brown on disc, and the hood-like structure is very small and low.

***Teleonemia schildi*, sp. nov.**

Size and color very similar to *T. luctuosa* Stal, but readily distinguishable by slightly stouter form, longer antennae, slightly broader costal without transverse color markings, the rostral channel gradually widens posteriorly and not constricted on mesosternum and then abruptly widened on metasternum.

Pronotum strongly convex, black, not as strongly narrowed anteriorly as in *luctuosa*, sharply tricarinate, the carinae, hood and paranota considerably embrowned, hood slightly raised, flat, slightly projecting forward, reticulate; lateral ca-

rinae slightly convex within in front; paranota very narrow, the areolae distinct in front; rostrum extending a little beyond mesosternum, the laminae whitish. Antennae long, indistinctly pilose; segment I stout, a little stouter and longer than II; III slightly bent, two and twothirds times the length of IV, the latter rather long. Costal area narrow, wider than in *luctuosa*, uniseriate, wider and yellowish opposite apex of discoidal area.

Length, 4.87 mm.; width, 1.45 mm.

Holotype, female, and paratype female, Suiza tur'bla Costa Rica, Central America, P. Schild, collector.

***Teleonemia molinai*, sp. nov.**

Moderately elongate, stout, fuscous-black, the hood paranota, carinae and costal area mostly yellowish brown. Head blackish, the median and hind pair of spines short, blunt, yellowish brown. Antennae dark ferruginous, shortly pilose, moderately long; segment I short, slightly stouter and a little longer than II, III slightly bent, nearly two and one-half times the length of IV, the latter not enlarged and moderately long. Rostal laminae testaceous, more widely separated and concave within on metasternum, not meeting behind; rostrum long, extending beyond middle of metasternum. Legs dark ferruginous. Body beneath brown.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, sharply tricarinate, the carinae with indistinct areolae; lateral carinae slightly concave within in front; median carina slightly more elevated anteriorly, raised in front so as to form a moderately large roof-like hood, slightly projecting forward at middle; paranota narrow, strongly reflexed, uniseriate, the areolae very small. Elytra slightly constricted beyond middle; costal area narrow, uniseriate; testaceous, the areolae small; subcostal area narrow, uniseriate; discoidal area impressed, large, narrowed at base and apex, widest in front of middle, there six areolae deep; areolae of discoidal and sutural areas large, clouded with black-fuscous.

Length, 5.40 mm.; width, 1.70 mm.

Holotype (male), allotype (female) and 15 paratypes. Harqueta, Paraguay, 1938.

Allied to *T. aterrима* Stal, but much stouter, with less elevated carinae, and very different color markings. This species is named in honor of Juan Ignacio Molina, the first great naturalist of Chile, and commemorating the second century of his birth.

