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LIST OF HEMIPTERA TAKEN BY W. J. PALMER, ABOUT QUINZE LAKE, P. QUE., IN 1907.

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Once more I am indebted to Mr. W. J. Palmer, of Buffalo, for a very interesting series of Hemiptera, taken by him in August, 1907, on a vacation trip from Lake Temagami, Ont., to Quinze Lake, P. Q., and along the Ottawa River and its lakes to Barrier Lake. This collection is much more extensive than that made by him in 1906, notes on which were published by me in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST for December, 1906. Among the 116 species taken in 1907, were several of unusual interest, such as *Corythuca incurva*, Uhler; *Neoborus Palmeri*, Reuter; *N. commissuralis*, Reuter; *Ceresa Palmeri*, Van Duzee; *Aphrophora Signoretii*, Fitch; *Platymetopius obscurus*, Osborn; *Thamnotettix flavovirens*, G. & B., and *Cicadula lineatifrons*, Stal.

Of the three new forms taken by Mr. Palmer on this trip, the descriptions of two Capsids: *Neoborus Palmeri* and *commissuralis* are by Dr. O. M. Reuter, of Abo, Finland, and will also appear (in Latin) in a paper about to be published, entitled, "Bemerkungen über nord amerikanis-chen Capsiden" in Ofversigt af Finska Vetens. K. Soc. Forhandl., 1908.

PENTATOMIDÆ.

Homæmus ceneifrons, Say.—This boreal species was taken in abundance at all stations. I have found it common in the Adirondacks, but it is rarely taken in the level country about Buffalo.

Eurygaster alternatus, Say.—Nigger Point, Quinze Lake, Lake Temagami, and elsewhere. A common and widely-distributed form.

Euschistus tristigmus, Say.—Several specimens of the northern form, with obtuse humeri, were captured on Bear Island, Lake Temagami.

Cosmopepla carnifex, Fabr.—Taken along Barrier River, and at other points in the Ottawa River water-shed.

Clinocoris lateralis, Say.—Nigger Point, Quinze Lake and Barrier River, several examples. Formerly placed in genus *Acanthosoma*.

Podisus modestus, Dallas. Taken at Klauck's, and at Temiskamingue P. O., both in the Ottawa district.

COREIDÆ.

Protenor Belfragei, Hagl.—Taken at Temiskamingue P. O. It has been redescribed as *Tetrahinus Quebecensis* by Provancher.

Megalotomus 5 spinosus, Say.—Bear Island, Lake Temagami. Two examples.

Alydus eurinus, Say.—Taken with the preceding, and at Temiskamingue Post Office.

Alydus conspersus, Montd.—Taken with the foregoing. It may best be distinguished by the dotted membrane.

Corizus crassicornis, Linn.—Taken at all stations along the Ottawa River, and at Temagami. This is the species I have heretofore determined, I believe correctly, as *novæboracensis*, Sign. I am indebted to Dr. Horvath for its identification with the common European species.

LYGÆIDÆ.

Ortholomus longiceps, Stal. Taken at Bear Island, Lake Temagami. I now use this name for our northern form, which was included by Dr. Uhler in his description of *Nysius providus*, and which, it seems to me, includes both this species and *Jamaicensis*, Dallas. Genus *Ortholomus* may be distinguished from *Nysius* by the rectilinear costal margin of the elytra.

Nysius thymi, Wolf.—Nigger Point, Quinze Lake. On the occasion of his recent visit to Buffalo, Dr. Horvath set aside in my collection as *thymi* the *Nysius* taken by me at Lake Placid, N. Y., and listed as *angustatus* in my "List of the Hemiptera taken in the Adirondacks." The present specimen taken by Mr. Palmer is a little larger and paler, and may be the true *angustatus* if that species really be distinct from *thymi*, which I doubt.

Ischnorhynchus resedæ, Panz.—Temagami, one example.

Cymus clavicularis, Hahn.—Lake Temiskamingue, two examples.

Ligyrocoris diffusus, Uhler.—Taken at all stations, and apparently as abundant as in Western New York. This is the species formerly listed as *sylvestris*, Linn. The latter, if a *Ligyrocoris* at all, is *contractus*, Say, and not *diffusus*.

Ligyrocoris contractus, Say.—Like the last, this species was taken at all stations where Mr. Palmer collected. It is rare about Buffalo, but becomes abundant further north.

TINGIDÆ.

Corythuca incurva, Uhler.—Temagami Lake, Temiskamingue, and Barrier River. I have carefully compared these specimens with an example determined by Dr. Uhler, and find them certainly identical. They seem to be sufficiently distinct from the smaller specimens of *juglandis* taken in Western New York and elsewhere.

REDUVIIDÆ.

Sinea diadema, Fabr.—One example taken at Klauck's. Mr. Palmer reports this as the only specimen seen by him.

Reduviolus ferus, Linn.—Temiskamingue and Nigger Point, Quinze Lake. This is an imported species that follows cultivation into every portion of North America. Here it seems to have followed up the Ottawa River almost in advance of civilization.

Reduviolus vicarius, Reut.—Taken in numbers along Quinze Lake. This is the species so determined in my list of Lake Placid Hemiptera, and list of the Hemiptera taken by Mr. Palmer at Lake Temagami. I sent specimens to Dr. Reuter, and he writes me that it is not the true *vicarius*, but a species very near *limbatus*, Dahlb. The latter species was, however, described as very close to *limbatus*; so, if the present species be not *vicarius*, it must be very near it. It seems to be boreal in distribution. I now follow the European entomologists in using the name *Reduviolus* for this genus in place of *Coriscus*, Schrank.

Reduviolus propinquus, Reut.—Quinze Lake, one example.

CAPSIDÆ.

Miris dolobratus, Linn.—Taken at Temiskamingue only. This species is now placed in genus *Miris*, of which it is the type. Formerly listed as a *Leptopterna*.

Stenodema trispinosa, Reut.—White Rapids, Barrier River and Temiskamingue. This is the North American form, formerly determined as *Brachytropis calcarator*, Fall. Dr. Reuter now considers our American form as a distinct species, and has so published it. *Brachytropis* is placed as a synonym of *Stenodema*, formerly called *Miris*.

Stenodema affinis, Reut.—Apparently common everywhere Mr. Palmer collected. Mr. Kirkaldy gives the name *instabilis*. Uhler, priority, quoting Dr. Uhler's reference to Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1871, p. 104. but as a matter of fact the species was not included in that paper. Its first publication was in the Bul. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv., vol. II, No. 5, p. 316, 1876, and, consequently, was subsequent to Reuter's *affinis*, which appeared in 1875.

Trigonotylus ruficornis, Fall.—Two examples from Nigger Point, Quinze Lake.

Collaria Meilleuri, Prov.—Barrier River and Temiskamingue.

Resthenia insignis, Say.—At Barrier River Mr. Palmer took two examples of this species that were entirely black, except a touch of rufous on the collar and lateral submargins of the pronotum. I have taken it at Hamburg and Gowanda, N. Y., and have seen others from Idaho and Winnipeg. It seems to be northern in distribution.

Monolocoris filicis, Linn.—Temagami and Quinze Lake.

Neoborus amoenus, Uhl.; var. *Palmeri*, n. var., Reuter.—Pale livid, eyes castaneous, clypeus piceous toward its apex; vitta below the base of the antennæ ferruginous, two vittæ on either side of the pronotum nigropiceous, the exterior submarginal, not attaining the base, interior extending from the exterior angle of the collum to the base of the pronotum; corium with a slender vitta along the apical one-half of the cubital vein and a line within the basal margin of the membrane nigro-piceous; apex of the second joint of the antennæ and the two ultimate joints black, third pale at base. Female.—Klauck's, one example. A very pretty and distinct species.

Neoborus (*Xenoborus*, n. subg.) *commissuralis*, n. sp., Reuter.—Oblong. Differs from *N. amoenus*, Uhl. (*saxeus*, Uhl., not of Dist.), in having the rostrum somewhat shorter, the costal margin of the hemelytra less rounded, and especially in having the sides of the pronotum not at all calloused; pale yellowish-white, smooth and polished, antennæ, eyes, claval commissure slenderly, and the extreme apex of the rostrum and the tarsi black; head about two-fifths narrower than the base of the pronotum, viewed from before a little shorter than its basal width with the eyes; viewed from the side the cheeks in both sexes as high as the eyes; vertex slenderly margined; in the male about three-fourths, in the female two to two and a-half times broader than the eyes; rostrum attaining the apex of the mesosternum; antennæ slender, first joint in the male as long as the head viewed from before; in the female a little shorter, second joint in the female twice longer than the first and a little longer than the basal width of the pronotum; in the male distinctly longer; pronotum about one-fifth shorter than its basal width, sides nearly straight, callosities moderately elevated, concolorous, in the middle somewhat indistinct, disk on either side quite densely and strongly rugose-punctate; hemelytra long surpassing the abdomen, obsoletely punctate, membrane whitish-hyaline,

veins pale, brachial vein towards its apex and a longitudinal vitta within the apex of the areole fuscous. Male and female. Length 7, width 2 mm. Klauck's four specimens taken with the preceding. This is the species found at Island Lake last year by Mr. Palmer, and listed by me as *Neoborus*, sp. I took it at Lake Placid, and have seen others from Montreal taken by Mr. Beaulieu.

Poecilocapsus lineatus, Fabr.—Apparently common at all places along the Ottawa River.

Camptobrochis grandis, Uhler.—Temagami, Temiskamingue and Nigger Point on Quinze Lake.

Lygus pratensis, Linn.—Abundant everywhere, with its variety *flavonotatus*, Prov.

Lygus invitus, Say.—Klauck's, on Quinze Lake.

Lygus monachus, Uhler.—One example from Barrier River.

Lygus pabulinus, Linn.—White Rapids, one example.

Adelphocoris rapidus, Say.—Apparently abundant at all stations. Dr. Reuter has separated this species and its allies from *Calocoris*.

Neurocolpus nubilus, Say.—Temagami, one example.

Compsoecocoris annulicornis, Reut.—Barrier River.

Phytocoris pallidicornis, Reut.—Taken in numbers at all stations.

Phytocoris eximus, Reut.—Bear Island, Lake Temagami.

Lopidea marginata, Uhler.—This species seems to have been common, as Mr. Palmer brought home numbers from Temagami, Barrier River and White Rapids.

Stiphrosoma stygica, Say.—Temagami, Barrier River and Temiskamingue. These agree with material from the mountains of Colorado in being a little smaller than those taken about Buffalo.

Dicyphus agilis, Uhler.—Temiskamingue and Nigger Point, Quinze Lake.

Hyaliodes vitripennis, Say.—Mr. Palmer brought home from Barrier River one example of the dark form that, about Buffalo, is found on oak.

Cyrtorrhinus marginatus, Uhler.—Taken at Barrier River.

Orthotylus, sp.—Quinze Lake, one example.

Oncotylus chlorionis, Say.—Temiskamingue, one example.

Plagiognathus obscurus, Uhler.—Abundant at all stations.

Plagiognathus sp.—One example of a small species, with a vittate scutellum, was taken at Temiskamingue.

GERRIDÆ.

Gerris remigis, Say.—One brachypterous example was taken at Quinze Lake.

HOMOPTERA.

FULGORIDÆ.

Cixius stigmatus, Say.—Taken in numbers at Nigger Point, Quinze Lake, Temiskamingue, and about Lake Temagami.

Liburnia pellucida, Fabr.—One macropterous male taken at Quinze Lake.

Liburnia sp.—Three brachypterous females from Quinze Lake.

MEMBRACIDÆ.

Ceresa basalis, Walker.—This species was taken in large numbers, and shows a wide range in colour variation. The pale females are almost entirely green or fulvous when dry, while the darker males are deep piceous black marked, with pale only on the anterior margins of the head, base of the elytra, tibiæ and tarsi. The pale colour first shows on the summit of the metapodium, and the last black colouring to disappear is the line below the suprahumeral horns and the banding on the femora. *Ceresa turbida*, Goding, is certainly a synonym of this, his material being of the paler form found in the Northern States. I have received this same species from the Saskatchewan, and from the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia.

Ceresa Palmeri, n. sp.—Closely allied to *borealis* and *constans*. Smaller, more slender, and less strongly coloured than *constans*. Clypeus broad, with the tylus strongly produced. Front of the pronotum rather low, vertical, convex before, with a prominent median carina; sides rectilinear, abruptly curved outward above to the horizontal acute subterete and black-tipped horns. These suprahumeral horns are strongly recurved, their posterior and inferior surfaces are concave and marked with a brown line above and below, on either side of the latter of which is a pale carina; triangular superior surface between the horns concave, a little convex along the median carina; posteriorly the pronotum is but feebly elevated, the apex is very slender, exceeds the abdomen, and is tipped with black. Colour pale fulvous, fading to pale greenish-yellow on the head and beneath; the horns and posterior carina ferruginous brown shading to piceous posteriorly; sides mottled with pale; elytra long, subhyaline, a little smoky along the apical margin. Tip of the rostrum, tarsal claws and tibial spines black.

Last ventral segment of the female rather long, angularly cleft nearly one-half of its length; the sides of this sinus convexly arcuated as far as the rounded outer angles. Plates of the male long and rather slender,

scarcely shorter than the pygofer. Ultimate ventral segment very short. Length to the tip of the elytra 7 mm.

Described from five males and one female; five of these were taken about Lake Temagami, the other was taken by Mr. Palmer on Fox Island, Red Cedar Lake, in 1906, and was listed by me as a small male of *brevicornis*. This additional material enables me to correct that determination. Mr. Palmer has spent several of his summer outings collecting Hemiptera in his characteristically energetic way, and has brought home some very interesting material, and it affords me pleasure to recognize the scientific value of his work by naming this species after him.

Telamona coryli, Fitch.—One female taken at Nigger Point, Quinze Lake, is of the dark type described by Dr. Fitch as *Telamona tristis*.

Enchenopa binotata, Say.—Quinze Lake, one example.

Campylenchia curvata, Fabr.—Taken in numbers at all places where Mr. Palmer collected.

CERCOPIDE.

Lepyronia 4-angularis, Say.—Apparently abundant. The males are very clearly marked.

Aphrophora 4-notata, Say.—Another common form.

Aphrophora parallela, Say.—Several specimens taken by Mr. Palmer average a little smaller than those taken about Buffalo.

Aphrophora Signoreti, Fitch.—One example taken near Quinze Lake. In form of vertex and front, this species is intermediate between *parallela* and *saratogensis*. It can finally be determined by the form of the plates of the male, which are well characterized by Dr. Ball in his paper on this family. This has proved to be a rare species, so far as my experience goes. I have one female taken by Prof. Houghton, in the Adirondacks, and a male taken by Dr. Brodie, at Toronto, Ont. The present specimen is, I think, the fourth I have seen.

Philaronia bilineata, Say.—Taken at Temiskamingue and Quinze Lake.

Clastoptera obtusa, Say.—Common everywhere Mr. Palmer worked.

Clastoptera proteus, Fitch., var. *nigra*, Ball.—Taken at nearly all stations, and apparently common. In the female there is a fulvous spot on the costa which is wanting in the male.

BYTHOSCOPIDE.

Bythoscopus sobrius, Walker.—A rare species, of which Mr. Palmer took one example at Temiskamingue P. O.

Bythoscopus cognatus, VanD.—Taken at Lake Temagami and along Quinze Lake and Barrier River.

Pediopsis viridis, Fitch.—White Rapids and Barrier River. No males were taken.

Pediopsis basalis, VanD.—One female taken at Temiskamingue P. O. This belongs to the dark form, with banded elytra, of which I have taken examples at Lancaster and Hamburg, N. Y. This individual differs, however, in having a black propleural point not found in the specimens from Western New York. These banded forms seem to connect *basalis* with *bifasciata*, and they may prove to be a distinct species.

Pediopsis bifasciata, VanD.—One very pale specimen that I place here with some doubt, was taken at Klauck's, on Quinze Lake.

Idiocerus pallidus, Fitch.—Taken throughout the Ottawa River district.

Idiocerus suturalis, Fitch.—Taken commonly. The males were deeply coloured, and were more abundant than the females. The variety *lunaris*, Ball, was not taken on this trip.

Idiocerus alternatus, Fitch.—A good series from Nigger Point, Quinze Lake. I have placed under this name the common species found throughout the northern United States and Canada, and west to California. It may be distinguished from our other alternate-veined species by its having the apex of the head brown and polished, with the two round dots on the vertex distinct, and not confounded with the transverse black band. The commissural margin has a white spot in most specimens.

Idiocerus sp.—This species, of which Mr. Palmer took one example at Temagami, has a broad, irregular, black band across the apex of the head, in which the round dots are scarcely distinguished. This band is bisected by a pale median line, and below it are a pair of transverse spots on the base of the front. The elytral nervures are scarcely alternated. This species I have also taken at Ridgeway, Ont., near Buffalo.

Idiocerus lachrymalis, Fitch.—Barrier River, two examples. This is our largest *Idiocerus*. It has the same black band on the vertex that we find in the preceding species, but it is not bisected by a pale median line.

Agallia novella, Say.—Specimens of this species were brought from all stations along Quinze Lake and Barrier River. These are all of the pale form, in some of which the black pronotal spots are entirely wanting.

Agallia sanguinolenta, Prov.—Temiskamingue, P. O. One example.

(To be continued.)