

CONCERNING *ESURIS* BARBER (NOT STÅL) AND
NEOSURIS BARBER, WITH A NEW SUBSPE-
CIES FROM IDAHO. (HEMIPTERA-
HETEROPTERA: LYGÆIDÆ)

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For an understanding of the sequence of the descrip-
tions it is necessary to cite the complete bibliography for
my genus *Esuris* (not Stål), with some added comments:

1911 *Esuris castanea* Barber, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XIX,
27 (brachypterous form, Arizona).

1916 Bergroth, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. (N. S.), Pt. I, 15
(foot-note), remarks that *Esuris castanea* Barber
does not belong to Stål's genus *Esuris*. This reprint
was not received until after the publication of the
following 1918 articles.

1918 *Esuris fulgidus* Barber, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XXVI,
51 (brachypterous form, Arizona). Notes the dis-
covery of the macropterous form of *castanea* and
transfers it to the tribe Myodochini.

1918 *Esuris* Barber (not Stål), Psyche, XXV, 78.
Keyed to the tribe Myodochini.

1924 *Neosuris* new genus, Barber, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc.
XXXII, 133. Erected for *castanea*, but leaving *ful-
gidus* in Stål's *Esuris*.

1946 Bueno, Entom. Amer. XXVI (N. S.), 68. Cor-
rectly placed both *castanea* and *fulgidus* in the genus
Neosuris.

Genus *Neosuris* Barber 1924

Head much wider than long, imbedded nearly to the
eyes; eyes mediocre, not strongly protruding; preocular
portion of head subequal to the length of an eye; anten-
niferous tubercles very short; ocelli obsolete. Antennæ
lightly incrassate, basal segment short, barely surpassing
apex of tylus, second but little longer than third. Ros-
trum extended to the intermediate coxæ; basal segment

not quite reaching base of head. Pronotum somewhat longer than wide; lateral margins neither carinate nor impressed beneath; constriction between the two lobes shallow; anterior lobe but little wider than head across the eyes; posterior lobe not depressed, much shorter and subequally as wide as anterior lobe; anterior margin straight; posterior margin very slightly concavely arcuate. Scutellum flat, but little wider than long. Corium and clavus connate, in the same plane, the latter with three rows of punctures; corium very finely pilose, posterior margin straight, devoid of a membrane. The two trichobothria of the third visible ventral segment widely separated. Anterior femora strongly incrassate, with very few small spines beneath. Anterior tibia curved, finely serrate within. Pterygo-dimorphic.

Type: *Neosuris castanea* Barber.

The genus *Neosuris* was never adequately described. The character of the genus was indicated in the description of the brachypterous form of what at the time I mistakenly placed in Stål's genus. Not until 1918 was the macropterous form from the same locality recognized.

Macropterous form: Color fusco-castaneous, anterior and posterior margins of the pronotum and the clavus paler. Character of the head and antennæ as in the brachypterous form. Ocelli present, situated close to the eyes. Pronotum over one third wider than long, the constriction between the two lobes shallow; anterior lobe just over twice as long and about one fourth narrower than the posterior lobe; anterior margin straight; posterior margin very gently concavely arcuate; lateral margins neither carinate nor narrowly impressed beneath; anterior lobe finely closely punctate; posterior lobe more sparsely and coarsely punctate; narrow posterior margin impunctate. Scutellum one fifth wider than long, rather closely punctate, faintly carinate towards apex. Commissure one fourth shorter than the scutellum. Clavus with three regular rows of punctures. Corium sparsely, finely pilose, rather closely and coarsely punctate. Membrane hyaline, extended to apex of the abdomen. Venter finely pilose. Length 2.70 mm.

Neosuris apparently is most closely related to *Valonetus* Barber. In which case both of these genera should be assigned to Stål's tribe Rhyparochromini rather than to Myodochini where I placed them in my 1918 synoptic key.

***Neosuris castanea fraterna*, new subspecies**

In both the brachypterous and macropterous forms the head and pronotum are more sparsely punctate than in the typical form and the clavus and corium somewhat more coarsely punctate. Although the colors tend to vary in this subspecies several specimens in the series are considerably darker than normal. Described from 25 specimens.

Type male (brachypterous); Kendrick, Idaho, August 13, 1938 (Professor H. M. Harris collection). Paratypes: 15 males and 9 females, all with the same data as the type. Two of the females are macropterous. One pair retained by the author.

Neosuris fulgida (Barber)

Esuris fulgidus Barber, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc.,
XXVI, 1918, 15.

Quite distinct from *castanea* by reason of the striking difference in color and punctation. Besides the difference in color and its polished aspect, the head pronotum and the scutellum are smooth and very nearly impunctate. Clavus and corium connate with no indication of a claval suture. Five rows of punctures parallel the lateral margin of the scutellum.

Only two specimens, both of the brachypterous form, have been seen. It is quite possible that with the discovery of the macropterous form it will be found that a new genus may have to be established to contain it.



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