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DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN
TINGITIDÆ.

BY OTTO HEIDEMAN

Stal in 1873 founded the genus *Leptodictya*,¹ based on five species from Brazil which species he had described previously in his Hemiptera fauna of Rio Janeiro, 1858. • Years later Dr. G. C. Champion² described two more species, collected in Guatemala and Panama; besides, he found in the former State specimens of Herrich Schaeffer's species, *Monanthia tabida*, which was described 1839 from Mexico. This species, unknown to Stal, Dr. Champion placed also in the genus *Leptodictya*, and added to Stal's diagnosis of the genus a few more new characters, of which the most important one may be quoted herewith: "The expanded opaque margins of the pronotum are formed by two layers of membrane meeting on the outer edge, this being easily seen when the insect is viewed sideways."

The genus *Leptodictya* has a wide range of distribution, from the neotropical region into the nearctic region. At the present time two new species have been found, and as they have not been recorded before from the United States, a description may follow herewith:

Leptodictya plana, new species.

Body elongate, oblong, extremely flat. Head short and narrow, with five rather long spines, two in front close together and one above them in the middle, the first three spines reaching to the base of second antennal joint; two other spines originate from the basal part of the head, projecting a little upwardly; the buccal laminae broad, abruptly extended beyond the head, rounded at tip, the hind part somewhat narrower and reflexed at the edge, finely reticulated. Rostrum hardly reaching the middle coxæ.

¹ Stal, Enumeratio Hemipterorum, part III, pp. 121-127 (1873).

² Champion, Biologia Centrali Americana II, p. 23 (1897-1901).

Antennæ long, basal joint more than twice the length of the second, third joint slender and four times as long as the apical joint.

Pronotum narrowing anteriorly, finely punctured, at the disk feebly convex and the transverse depression behind very faint; humeri broadly thickened; the triangular posterior portion of pronotum somewhat depressed, pointed at apex; the three carinæ feebly raised; the lateral membranous margins of pronotum straight, not rounded, anteriorly rectangular, with two and three rows of small areoles; hood small with rows of minute cells, a little depressed at the sides, in front nearly triangular, behind obtusely rounded, at top a sharp carina with its apex projecting nearly in an upright position.

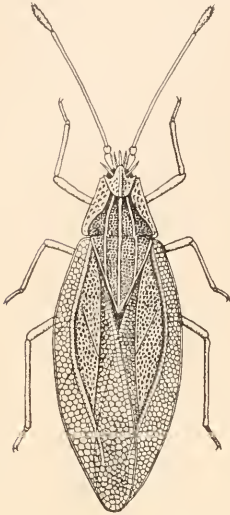


FIG. 1. *Leptodictya plana* Heidemann.

Elytra narrow and long, the sides feebly rounded, apical part obtusely shaped, discoidal area reticulate, long, fusiform, extending as far as the apex of abdomen, bounded by two prominent longitudinal nervures, a blackish narrow streak passes obliquely over the discoidal area in the direction of the outer nervure without touching the same; the subcostal margins very narrow, biserial throughout; costal margins hardly broader than the discoidal area, irregularly netted, the cells rather small; some cross-nervures at the sutural area infuscated. The lateral expanded margins of pronotum and the head yellowish; surface of the thorax with the triangular prolongation somewhat greenish-gray; abdomen light brown.

Length, 3.2 mm.; width across the widest part of elytra, 1.2 mm.

Described from a single male specimen. Wistar, Indian Territory, July 3 (H. S. Barber).

Type: No. 15326, U. S. National Museum.

This species resembles in general appearance the Mexican species *Leptodictya tabida* H. Schaeffer. It has the same straight, membranous, lateral margins and the three linear carinæ of the pronotum; but otherwise it is quite different in being distinctly narrower across the elytra and the pronotal lateral margins are more opaque, the cells somewhat smaller and the veins less prominent; besides, the spines in front of head do not project beyond the second antennal joint. The young brood and foodplant are still unknown.

Leptodictya simulans, new species.

Body oval-elongate, flat and brownish. Head with five short, whitish spines; the three in front stick close together, making it appear as if there were only one thick, blunt spine; bucculae somewhat convexly rounded, finely reticulated. Antennae moderately long; basal joint subequal in length with the terminal, both black; the second half as long as the first and dark brown. Eyes black, rather prominent. Pronotum grayish-yellow, finely punctured, with three low whitish carinae; the neck blackish; lateral margins of pronotum distinctly rounded, opaque, yellowish-white, and with two or three rows of areoles. The hood longer than broad, not covering the head, yellowish-white with rows of small areoles, the crest sharply carinate. Elytra oval-shaped, transparent, yellowish-white, strongly iridescent; lateral margins from the base to the apical part very feebly rounded but at the apex broadly rounded; discoidal area narrow and long, extending to the middle of elytra, the surface of the area a little concave, finely reticulated and with a conspicuous black narrow streak, which runs diagonally from the inner margin of the nervure toward the outer one, dividing the discoidal area into two parts; subcostal area with two rows of minute cells; costal margins broadest near the middle, irregularly areolated at the base, the areoles small, gradually becoming larger toward the apex, veins sometimes more or less infuscated, except at the inner part of the costal margins.

Length, 3 mm.; width across the middle of elytra, 1.4 mm.



FIG. 2. *Leptodictya simulans* Heidemann.

Described from several specimens, male and females: Old Point Comfort, Virginia, April 19, 1891 (E. A. Schwarz); Drummond, Virginia, June 7, 1905 (H. S. Barber); Alabama, (C. F. Baker); Clemson College, South Carolina (G. G. Ainslie).

Type; No. 15327, U. S. National Museum.

This North American tingid seems to belong to a group of species which have the membranous lateral margins of pronotum more or less rounded, instead of distinctly straight as in *Leptodictya plana* and *Leptodictya tabida* H. S.

The species is nearest allied to Champion's *Leptodictya cretata* from Guatemala, Central America. However, the North American species can be distinguished at once by a black, narrow streak that divides the discoidal area into two parts; furthermore, our insect is smaller, the areoles of the elytra somewhat irregularly arranged, and some of the nervures more or less infuscated. The

specimens from Old Point Comfort were found on the beach of Chesapeake Bay swept ashore by the waves.

A NEW SCELIONID FROM QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA, PARASITIC ON ACRIDIID EGGS, WITH DIAGNOSIS OF AUSTRALIAN SPECIES¹:

(Hymenoptera; Proctotrypoidea.)

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

FAMILY SCELIONIDAE.

SUBFAMILY SCELIONINAE.

Genus *SCELIO* Latreille.

1. *Scelio ovi*, new species.

Normal position.

Female.—Length, 4 mm. more or less.

The same in all respects to *Scelio australis* Froggatt, but the scape, pedicel, and sometimes the first funicle joint of the antenna are reddish-brown like the legs instead of being black: also the venation differs in that the stigmal vein of *australis* is somewhat shorter, straight but at its extreme tip bent: this vein in *ovi*, however, is longer, its whole length slightly convexly curved, the convexity distad; the blunted end of the vein in *australis* points proximo-caudad; in *ovi*, the extreme end of the vein has a slight blunted appearance which is turned slightly distad. The wing funation also differs in that there is a distinct stigmal spot in *australis*, round and covering the basal half of the stigmal vein and the apex of the marginal, while in *ovi* the spot is elongate, does not involve the marginal vein, though originating at the base of the stigmal, but follows the latter on each side for a half, two-thirds, or sometimes, its whole length; it is thus less clear cut than in *australis*. The sculpture of both species is practically the same; ventrad, the proximal half of the second (first body) segment of the abdomen is punctate; the striations of the same segment dorsad are coarser than that of the following segments; the metathorax at the mesial region is sulcate, the sulci with transverse divisions; laterad, in the dorsal aspect it is densely punctate and covered with whitish pubescence. This refers to both species. The antennæ are 12-jointed. The coxæ are darker, the mandibles bidentate, the teeth acute; the proximal funicle joint is always suffused with brownish (*ovi*).

¹ Contribution No. 1 from the Entomological Laboratory of the Sugar Experiment Stations of Queensland, Mackay.