

CHECK-LIST AND DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF LEPTOPODIDAE (HEMIPTERA).

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(Accepted for publication July 15, 1950.)

The *Leptopodidae* is a small family of „shore bugs“ known only from the old world. They are confined largely to tropical and subtropical parts of Africa, Europe and Asia. Species have also been recorded from Madagascar and the East Indies. A new species from Egypt is also characterized. Fossil forms are unknown.

The present paper attempts to compile a complete list of genera and species of *Leptopodids* of the world. For the sake of ready reference, the genera and their respective species are arranged alphabetically in the check-list. The names of valid genera and recognized species are printed in **bold-face** type; synonyms and homonyms in *italics*. Varieties are always preceded by the abbreviation „var“ in *italics*.

Beginning with the first entry, the species are then numbered consecutively throughout the list. Thus, each species has its own serial number. Varieties are not numbered. The family contains only 18 species, which are divided among six genera.

In preparing the list of genera and species, the Rules and Opinions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature have been strictly followed. The type species of the genera are also enumerated. It is thus possible to ascertain both generic and specific changes simply by glancing under the accepted scientific names. Only general distributional records are given of the various species. In checking the literature for new genera or new species, one should begin with Vol. 86, 1949, of the Zoological Record. Several new species in press or recently published by the authors are also included. As the authors are now working on a monograph of the Leptopodidae of the world, they will be very glad to receive specimens for study and determination. Specimens will be returned promptly.

***Patapius (s. str.) sentus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

Very small, elongate-ovate, pale testaceous, with the head and pronotum dark brown and a very large, transverse, broadly ovate,

discal area on hemelytra dark fuscous. Head long, strongly declivent in front, very wide across eyes, strongly armed with long, erect, testaceous spines, the spines shorter but arranged in similar positions as in *P. spinosus* (Rossi); front with pair of long, stout, porrect spines near apex, also with few, small, scattered spines back of the large ones; one pair of large, erect spines (one on each side within near an eye) just back of the front margins of the eyes, and a pair of much smaller ones between them; one pair of very large, erect, brownish spines just behind the ocelli; ocelli brownish, placed on small, moderately elevated area, separated by about half of diameter of one of them, with two small, erect, brownish spines on the median line between them (one near front margins and the other near hind margins of ocelli); clypeus with an extremely thick, long, blunt, whitish spine directed forward and slightly downward, and a pair of much smaller, slender, basal spines that point forward; head dark brown beneath, armed on each side with three, pale, extremely long spines, with

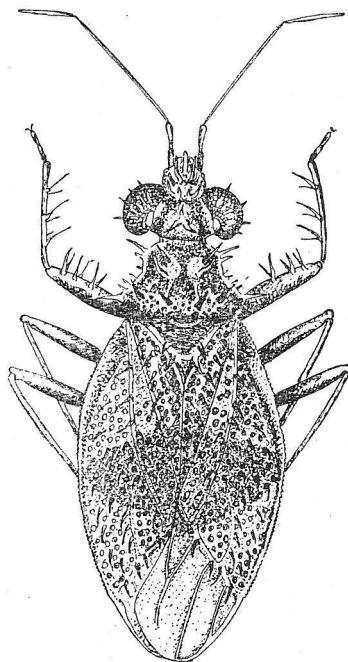


Fig. 1. *Patapius* (s. str.) *sentus* sp. n., male (holotype).

several setigerous spines on gula. Eyes very large, brownish, subpendunculate, converging anteriorly, the head strongly convex between eyes; neck moderately long, brownish. Antennae very long, very slender, smooth, testaceous; segment I very short, swollen, moniliform, slightly dusky; II nearly as long as one, slightly slenderer; III very long, very slender; IV moderately long, scarcely thicker, slightly dusky; proportions — I : II : III : IV : 10 : 8 : 85 : 30. Rostrum short, very stout, curved, pale testaceous; segment I armed on each side with two extremely long, slender, pale, laterally-projecting spines; II very strongly flattened bene-

ath and expanded laterally, with a long, slender, pale spine on each side and a bristle-like spine in front of each of them; III short, pointed at apex.

Pronotum dark brown, rather coarsely pitted behind, strongly narrowed anteriorly, very wide at humeral angles, thence strongly narrowed anteriorly, somewhat concave at middle; margins narrowly explanate, paler, slightly reflexed, spined laterally, with the two large spines opposite humeral angles and another near middle of front lobe much stouter and much longer than the others, the last large humeral spines suberect; front lobe with a very large, strongly convex, longitudinally ridge on each side (joined in front to a large transverse ridge), each lateral ridge with two, very stout, long, erect spines, the hind spines testaceous; hind lobe moderately convex, rather coarsely pitted, with four (two on each side) more or less distinct longitudinal ridged terminating posteriorly at the summit of the lobe, there armed with four, stout, long, erect spines (one at the hind edge of each ridge), area behind the spines narrowed, armed with few scattered, erect, setigerous spines, the hind margin practically straight. Scutellum subequal in length and width, dark brown on basal half, thence posteriorly testaceous, with two pairs of stout, long, erect spines, a pair of brown spines on basal half and larger, testaceous pair on apical half. Hemielytra pale testaceous, with very large, transverse, broadly ovate, discal, dark fuscous area, the end of which terminate at the embolium, embolium moderately wide, narrowed posteriorly, slightly reflexed, indistinctly pitted or areolate, pale testaceous, the outer margins, very finely serrate; corium and clavus armed with numerous, long, slender, erect spines, which are testaceous in pale area, dark fuscous in darkened discal area; membrane slightly dusky, with veins and cells as in *spinus*, the inner veins not very plainly visible. Legs pale testaceous, the tips of tarsi slightly dusky; fore femora and tibiae each armed with two rows of very long spines as in *spinus*; fore coxal plates armed with a long whitish spine; fore femora with two rows of extremely long spines (front row composed of four long spines placed in outer edge of lower surface and directed almost forward; second row of similar spines placed near hind edge of ventral surface and directed downwardly and slightly posteriorly; with some scattered, more or less setigerous spines between the two rows); fore tibiae with two rows of very long spines (front row of three long spines directed almost straight forward and) tilted outwardly (one spine before middle, one subbasal and other between them); ventral row placed a little behind the median line and directed downwardly; other legs unarmed. Abdomen beneath dark fuscous.

Length, 2,00 mm.; width, 0,90 mm.

Holotype (Male), Helwan, Egypt; 8. IX. 1933 W. Wittmer, in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy. *Allotype* (female), taken with type, in collection of C. J. Drake.

Separated from *P. spinus* (Rossi) by its smaller body size, shorter cephalic and dorsal spines of body, much shorter spines on eyes, longer fourth antennal segment, much longer and much thicker spines on scutellum, and large discal, blackish fuscous area on hemielytra. The spines on clypeus are shorter, and scarcely extend beyond first antennal segment

The median, frontal spine is very long, extremely thick, blunt, white-testaceous and directed almost straight forward. In *P. spinosus*, the embolium is much wider and distinctly serrate on outer margins. Also, the corial spines are longer and set on large, conical frustrums as bases. In fact all of the spines on the dorsal surface (save scutellum) tend to be distinctly longer.

List of Genera and Species.

Family *Leptopodidae* COSTA, 1838.

Type, Genus *Leptopus* LATREILLE, 1809.

Genus *Erianotus* FIEBER, 1861.

Type, *Leptopus lanosus* DUFOUR, 1834.

1. *bergi* JAKOVLEV, 1905 — Turkestan.

mariae OSHANIN, 1891.

2. *lanosus* (DUFOUR), 1834 — S. Europe; N. Africa; S. W. Asia.

Genus *Leptopus* LATREILLE, 1809.

Type, *Cimex marmoratus* GOEZE, 1778.

3. *balteus* JAKOVLEV, 1905 — Turkestan.

4. *hispanus* RAMBUR, 1842 — Europe; N. Africa; Canary Islands.

dufourii SIGNORET, 1865.

sardous COSTA, 1864.

strobilii GARBIGLIETTI, 1869.

5. *horvathi* DRAKE and HOTTES, 1950 — Madagascar.

6. *marmoratus* (GOEZE), 1778 — Europe; N. Africa.

bertkaui VERHOEFF, 1891.

boopis (GOEFFROY), 1785.

lapidicola LAPORTE, 1817.

litoralis (BURMEISTER), 1835.

littoralis (DUFOUR), 1833.

preyssleri HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1853.

7. *travancorenis* DISTANT, 1910 — India.

Genus *Martiniola* HORVÁTH, 1911.

Type, *Erianotus madagascariensis* MARTIN, 1897.

8. *madagascariensis* (MARTIN), 1897 — Madagascar.

Genus *Patapius* HORVÁTH, 1912.

Cryptoglena HORVÁTH, 1911.

Type, *Acanthia spinosa* ROSSI, 1790.

Subgenus *Patapius* HORVÁTH, 1912.

Type, *Acanthia spinosa* ROSSI, 1790.

9. *sentus* DRAKE and HOBERLANDT, 1950 — Egypt.

10. *spinosus* (ROSSI), 1790 — S. Europe; N. Africa.

echinops (DUFOUR), 1833.

- var. nigriceps* HORVÁTH, 1911 — Syria.

Subgenus *Pseudopatapius* DRAKE and HOBERLANDT, 1951.

Type, *Pseudopatapius africanus* DRAKE and HOBERLANDT, 1951.

11. *africanus* DRAKE and HOBERLANDT, 1951 — Africa (Angola).
12. *angolensis* DRAKE and HOBERLANDT, 1951 — Africa (Angola).

Genus *Valleriola* DISTANT, 1904.

Type, *Leptopus assouanensis* COSTA, 1875.

13. *assouanensis* (COSTA), 1875 — Egypt; Ceylon; Persia; India.
greeni, DISTANT, 1904.
niloticus (REUTER), 1881.
14. *buenoi* (USINGER), 1942 — Luzon.
15. *cicindeloides* (DISTANT), 1908 — India.
16. *javanica* DRAKE and HOTTES, 1950 — Java.
17. *moesta* HORVÁTH, 1911 — Africa; Java.
18. *strigipes* (BERGROTH), 1891 — Madagascar.