TWO NEW NEOTROPICAL SAICINAE
(REDUVIIDAE, HEMIPTERA)

ROLAND F. HUSSEY
Florida Southern College, Lakeland

These new species are based on specimens in the collection of the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan. I am greatly indebted to Doctors J. Speed Rogers, Director, and Theodore H. Hubbell, Curator of Insects, for the privilege of studying the Reduviidae of that collection during the summer of 1952; and my thanks are due also to Doctor R. I. Sailer, of the U. S. National Museum, and to Mr. Joe C. Elkins, of Dallas, Texas, for comparative notes on other species related to these and for certain of the sketches that are reproduced herewith. As in other papers now in press, I have converted all micrometer measurements into hundredths of a millimeter so that actual lengths (or widths) can easily be read directly from any ratios given here.

Oncerotracelus spiniventris, n. sp.

Figs. 1-3

MALE: Length 7.0 mm.; width of pronotum 1.3 mm., of abdomen 1.75 mm., the abdomen scarcely wider than the hemelytra.

Strongly shining, rather thickly long pilose on many parts of the body, especially the antennae (last two segments excepted), legs, pronotum, sides of head behind the eyes, costal margin and veins of corium and clavus, abdominal margins, and scutellum including the apical spine; venter with semi-prostrate pilosity; prosternal xyphus more shortly pilose on its margins and on the edges of the rostral groove; mesosternum pilose along the anterior half of the median line.

Color rather deep brown above, the extreme tip of the head yellowish, the globose posterior lobe of the head piceous; median longitudinal sulcus of pronotum faintly paler than the disk, the lateral borders distinctly paler, becoming flavo-testaceous on the humeral elevations and their spines; scutellar spine, costal margin of hemelytra, and connexivum above flavo-testaceous. Legs testaceous, the tips of the coxae, trochanters entirely, bases of femora, all tarsi and the apical portion of the tibiae flavous; pleura brown; ventral segments flavous, irregularly clouded with brownish.

Head parrect, about as long as the pronotum (118:115), more than one-fourth longer than its width across the eyes (118:93); eyes large, prominent, globose, coarsely faceted, each eye two-fifths wider than the interocular width of the vertex (35:25) and about as wide as long (35:37) in dorsal view; antecocular length to extreme tip of head subequal to the postocular length (40:38); transverse impression of the vertex lying distinctly in front of the hind margin of the eyes; lateral margin of the head (seen from above) not incised between the eye and the globose posterior lobe.
Figs. 1-3, *Oncerotachalus spiniventris*, n. sp.—Fig. 1, Posterior part of body in dorsal aspect, showing venational pattern and spines of connexivum and pronotum. Fig. 2, Prosternal xyphus and left coxa, ventral aspect, the coxa rotated outward so that the median face is exposed. Fig. 3, Male hypopygium and claspers, ventral aspect.

Figs. 4-5, *Oncerotachalus conformis* Uhler.—Fig. 4, Front coxa, lateral aspect (redrawn after a sketch by R. I. Sailer made from a cotype). Fig. 5, Male hypopygium and claspers, ventral aspect (redrawn after a sketch by Joe C. Elkins from a specimen coll. by H. H. Smith at Balthazar, Grenada, B. W. I.).

Figs. 6-8, *Saico subinermis*, n. sp.—Fig. 6, Right hemelytron, showing venational pattern. Fig. 7, Apex of abdomen, $\delta$, dorsal aspect (pilosity omitted on part of postero-lateral margins). Fig. 8, Apex of abdomen, $\delta$, posterior aspect (claspers omitted).

Antennae nearly as long as the body, their total length 6.6 mm.; lengths of segments I-IV = 238:163:133:123, the first segment very little longer than the head and pronotum combined (238:231), many of the hairs on the first segment four times, on the second segment twice as long as the thickness of the respective joints. First rostral segment attaining the middle of the postocular part of the head, nearly one-fifth longer than the second and third joints together; lengths of the rostral segments 83:25:35, measured on the upper side.
Pronotum about one sixth wider than long (138:115), the anterior lobe strongly gibbous, its lateral margins depressed between the gibbosities above and the tumid acetabula below and there provided with a low carina which ends above the obsolesely nodose anterior pronotal angles. Humeri lightly longitudinally elevated, each with a nearly vertical spine which is almost as long as the maximum thickness of the front femur (23:25). Median longitudinal sulcus not reaching the hind margin, parallel-sided on the posterior lobe where it is transversely rugulose, somewhat widened at the middle of the anterior lobe. Scutellum long triangular, its margins thick and elevated above the discal impression; apical spine long, oblique at the base, rather abruptly recurved upward at about the apical fourth of its length, its total length about-thirds that of the front coxa.

Prosternal xyphus (Fig. 2) about one-half longer than wide (68:45), its anterior edge broadly angularly emarginate, the posterior margin produced as a ligulate process comprising about one-third of the total length of the xyphus; rostral groove widened on the center of the disk, not reaching the anterior edge of the xyphus but attaining the apex of the posterior process, the latter reaching the middle of the front coxae. Front coxa angulate on its inner dorsal edge (Fig. 2) at about its distal third. Hairs on all femora and tibiae at least as long as the thickness of their respective joints, often longer. Hind femora slightly surpassing the apex of the abdomen.

Dorsolateral spine of first tergite horizontal, one-half longer than the thickness of the front femur, sometimes curved at the tip; connexival segments each with a distinct, more or less erect spine (Fig. 1), these spines longer and more cylindrical on the anterior segments, nearly or quite as long as the thickness of the hind femur, the spines on the posterior segments becoming shorter and more conical. Posterior margin of the hypopygium (Fig. 3) as seen from below transversely truncate between the claspsers at or slightly before the middle of their length, not produced as a median spiniform process; claspers rather thick, concave inwardly, their tips finely pilose.

Holotype, ♂: PANAMA, Chiriquí Province, Progreso, 17-V-1928 (F. M. Gaige).

This species is closely related to the Antillean O. conformis Uhler, with which it agrees in the structure of the pronotal sulcus, the presence of spines at the humeral angles, and the spinose connexivum. This last character was not mentioned in Uhler's description, but Dr. Sailer writes me that a cotype of O. conformis in the U. S. National Museum has connexival spines similar to those of the present species though much shorter, the first pair being only 0.07 mm. long while in O. spiniventris these first spines measure 0.18 mm. Also, Dr. Sailer writes that the first antennal segment of this cotype is exactly as long as the head and pronotum combined, and thus is somewhat shorter than stated by Uhler.
The much larger size and the genital characters make *O. spiniventris* clearly distinct from *O. conformis*, and the form and position of the notch on the front coxa appear to be different. For comparison, figures are given of the fore coxa (Fig. 4) and the genital capsule (Fig. 5) of *O. conformis*, redrawn respectively from sketches by Dr. Sailer and by Mr. Elkins.

*Saica subinermis*, n. sp.

Figs. 6-8

**Male:** Length 9.0 to 9.4 mm.; width of pronotum 1.5 to 1.6 mm.

Testaceous, more or less suffused with reddish on the head, pronotum (especially the posterior lobe toward the sides) and the stigma of the hemelytra; legs very pale reddish, the fore and middle trochanters and the bases of the middle and hind femora flavo-testaceous; veins of the corium stramineous, the cells very lightly infuscated (except immediately adjacent to the veins), apical half of the anal margin faintly paler, as also the area between cubital and anal veins as far as the cross-vein joining them. Legs with very fine golden pubescence, this forming more or less evident longitudinal bands on the basal half or more of the middle and hind tibiae; fore femora with a row of rather irregularly spaced short setae on the anterior face and with a row of much longer and more widely spaced hairs on the antero-ventral side. Posterior lobe of pronotum with minute pale pubescence (best seen from the side) and with some suberect longer hairs; second rostral segment with a conspicuous tuft of about six setae on each side above. Antennae flavo-testaceous, the first two joints rather thickly set with short oblique hairs. All spines flavous, their extreme tips piceous.

Head (excluding the short neck) as long as the anterior lobe of the pronotum and slightly longer than its own width across the eyes (88:83), the vertex flat before the transverse postocular impression, the postocular part gibbous, one-fourth shorter than the part lying before the transverse impression. Lengths of antennal segments I-IV = 305:128:195:170, the first segment about as long as the distance from the tip of the antenniferous tubercle to the apex of the scutellum.

Pronotum about as wide as long (155:150), the anterior lobe nearly one-half longer than the posterior lobe (88:67), bigibbous behind and broadly depressed between the gibbosities, the outer side of the latter with two oblique bands of pilosity, the median portion glabrous except narrowly along the middle line; anterior angles nodose, very lightly elevated; antero-ventral spines of the prothorax (seen from the side) broadly triangular, the tips acute. Humeral spines extremely short, conical, acute, scarcely one-half longer than their thickness at the base, directed outward and upward; scutellar spine rather thick, hardly longer than the scutellum itself, somewhat oblique at the base, recurved upward toward the acute tip; spine of first tergite vertical, nearly twice as long as the humeral spines (25:13), its extreme tip recurved backward. Metanotal process longitudinally impressed along the middle, its apex plainly emarginate.

Hemelytra (Fig. 6) with two closed cells and with two which are nearly closed, one of these lying proximad and the other distad of the closed cells,
the proximal one long triangular in shape and open at its proximal end owing to the obsolescence of the basal portion of the medial vein, the other one much larger, its outer side adjacent to the stigma for more than half the length of the latter, almost closed distally by a Y-shaped conformation of rather weak veins, the outer arm of which does not quite meet the radial vein near the apex of the stigma. Hind femora surpassing the apex of the abdomen, attaining the tips of the hemelytra.

Eighth tergite of the male transversely rugulose, its postero-lateral margins (Fig. 7) as seen from above convex basally and lightly concave toward the apex, meeting at nearly a right angle on the middle line; claspers digitiform, three times as long as thick (43:14), bluntly rounded at the tips. Spines of the hypopygial margin (Fig. 8) widely separated, strongly flattened, ligulate, directed obliquely upward and outward at the base and suddenly lightly decurved at about the middle, the tips roundly subtruncate.

**Holotype, ♂, and two ♀ paratypes**: MEXICO, State of Michoacán, 12 miles south of Tzitzio on the road to Huétamo, elevation 1050 meters, 10-VII-1947, taken at lighted sheet (T. H. Hubbell); one of the paratypes is in my collection. A fourth specimen taken with the others lacks the abdomen and is therefore not made a paratype.

This species seems most nearly related to *Saica tibialis* Stål and *S. erubescens* Champion. It is slightly smaller than the former, and is at once distinct from these and other species of the genus by reason of the extremely short humeral spines.