

## NEW STEPHANITIS SPECIES FROM JAPAN : (HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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## NEW *STEPHANITIS* - SPECIES FROM JAPAN

(HEMIPTERA : TINGIDAE)

Choku Takeya\*

Among the 55 known species of the genus *Stephanitis* in the world, *Stephanitis veridica* Drake and *S. distinctissima* Esaki et Takeya, both described from Formosa, are remarkable in having the extremely long lateral carinae on pronotum. The latter of these species is also peculiar in the characteristic in having the quadriseriate sutural area of elytra. Recently I found two remarkable, apparently new, species, both from Japan, of the same characters as those mentioned above.

### *Stephanitis yasumatsui* sp. nov.

♂. Elytra and membranous processes of pronotum hyaline, body beneath dark brown. Vertex and clypeus ochreous brown, bucculae pale brown, antennae yellowish brown, of which 4th segment darker at the apex. Pronotum: disc brown, sternal laminae and legs yellowish brown, apex of tarsi darker, median carina having no colored marking. Elytra with two very obscure fasciae, of which the one is transverse and situated a little before the middle of costal area, and the other is at the apical portion of costal area, continuous from the sutural area, oblique.

Head: bucculae not produced anteriorly, antennae long and hairy, with segment III about twice as long as the IV (relative length of segments, I:II:III:IV=9:4:48:24), rostrum almost reaching the metasternum. Pronotum: hood rather small and low, covered with very minute hairs, sub-oval in dorsal aspect, distinctly narrower than head including eyes and the distance between two lateral carinae, slightly produced anteriorly beyond the clypeus, extending posteriorly as far back as middle of the pronotal disc, areolate in four rows on each side; median carina long and low, lower than hood, nearly one and one-third times as long as the hood (25:18) or the pronotal disc (25:17), areolate in one row of large meshes, mixed with very small meshes in 2 irregular rows; lateral carinae very long and scarcely foliaceous, nearly half as long as the median carina (12:25); paranota distinctly narrowed posteriorly, angularly rounded at the antero-lateral margin, nearly straight and parallel to each other at the lateral margins, triseriate in front, biseriate at

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the posterior half; posterior process distinctly areolate. Sternal laminae divergent posteriorly and closed at the end.

Elytra narrow (as in *Stephanitis aperth* Horváth), somewhat angularly rounded at the apex of each elytron; tumid elevation very slight; costal area triseriate or irregularly areolate in 4 rows at the widest part; subcostal area triseriate at the widest portion; discoidal area triseriate or irregularly quadriseriate except the base; sutural area quadriseriate at the basal half, triseriate at the apical half except the apical two large cells; hypoelytral lamina uniseriate. Legs slender.

Length of body including elytra 4.0 mm., width including elytra 2.0 mm.; length of body excluding elytra 2.6 mm.

♀. Unknown.

Habitat: Japan (Kyûshû)

Holotype: ♂. Sobo-san, Prov. Bungo, Kyûshû, Sept. 10, 1933, Keizô Yasumatsu leg.

In such characters as the quadriseriate sutural area of elytra and very long lateral carinae of pronotum, this species is allied to *Stephanitis distinctissima* Esaki et Takeya and *S. shirozui* sp. nov., described below. From the first named species, however, this species differs in the distinctly smaller size and paler coloration, larger and longer hood of pronotum, shorter median carina, narrower and triseriate subcostal area of elytra, and in having no striking long hairs on the processes of pronotum and on the base of elytra. From the last named one it is readily separated in the smaller size and paler coloration, sub-oval hood, lower and uniseriate median carina, less reflexed paranota of pronotum, and the very slight tumid elevation of elytra.

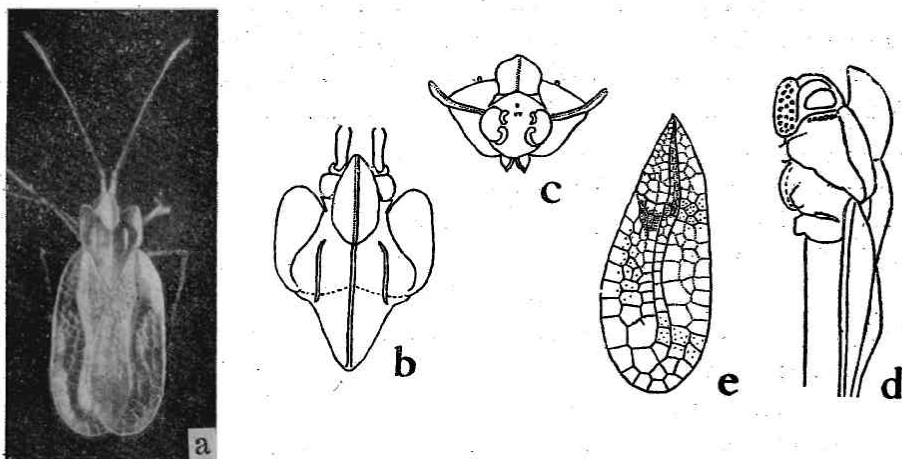


Fig. 1. *Stephanitis yasumatsui* sp. nov.

- a Dorsal aspect. b Head and pronotum in dorsal aspect.  
c Head and pronotum in frontal aspect. d Head and thorax in lateral aspect. e Elytron.

It resembles also *S. veridica* Drake in such characters as long lateral carinae, shape of pronotal hood and paranota, but it is easily separated from the latter by the following characters: sutural area of elytra quadriseriate at the base, lateral carinae of pronotum a little shorter than in *veridica*, median carina lower and uniseriate, subcostal area of elytra triseriate, body distinctly smaller and paler.

In the general coloration, it is somewhat similar to *S. (Norba) esakii* Takeya and *S. fasciicarina* Takeya.

***Stephanitis shirozui* sp. nov.**

General coloration very variable individually, from blackish, as in *Stephanitis globulifera* Matsumura, to brown, as in *S. pyrioides* Scott. Head and eyes blackish brown or black, bucculae and antennae pale brown. Pronotum: disc dark brown or black, hood and paranota having brown or blackish nervures, median carina transparent with brown nervures, or somewhat fuscous with black nervures at the middle, lateral carinae pale brown, posterior process semitransparent with brown or black nervures except at the apex, where the process, as well as the posterior end of median carina, is paler. Sterna of thorax black, sternal laminae, pro-, meso- and metapleura along the respective coxae and groove of stink glands pale or dark brown. Legs pale brown. X-shaped marking on elytra distinct and dark brown or black. Abdomen beneath black.

Body very large. Head covered by hood, bucculae open at the apex, not produced anteriorly, rostrum reaching the metasternum, antennae pilose, long and slender, with segment III one and half as long as the IV (relative length of segments, I:II:III:IV=8:4:43:29). Pronotum: disc pitted; hood large and semi-globose, distinctly produced anteriorly beyond the clypeus, as broad as wide between two lateral carinae, about one and a half times as long as width (length:width=25:17), or height (ratio, 25:15); median carina longer (31:25) and lower than the hood, about three times as long as high, biseriate except the uniseriate posterior end; lateral carinae low and long, nearly one third as long as the median carina (9:31); paranota equally wide throughout the whole length, suddenly curved and reflexed upwards, triseriate or irregularly quadriseriate; posterior process long, distinctly reticulate. Rostral groove divergent posteriorly and closed at the apex.

Elytra; costal margins almost parallel to each other, tumid elevation prominent (distinctly higher than in *S. propinqua* Horváth, *S. veridica* Drake and *S. hikosana* Drake), nervures between the discoidal and subcostal areas distinctly curved at the tumid elevation; costal area quadriseriate at the widest

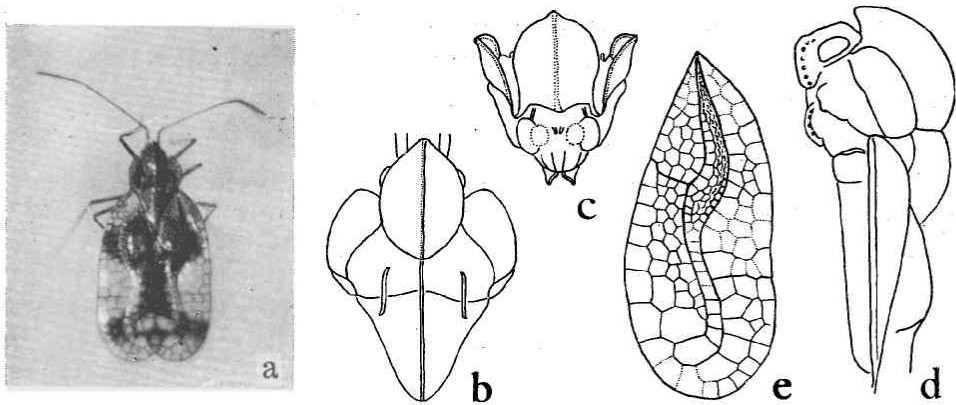


Fig. 2. *Stephanitis shirozui* sp. nov.

- a Dorsal aspect. b Head and pronotum in dorsal aspect.  
 c Head and pronotum in frontal aspect. d Head and thorax  
 in lateral aspect. e Elytron.

part, with two slight elevations at the apical half (as in *S. propinqua*), having a large pale brown or black transverse nervure between the elevations; subcostal area distinctly tumid supro-laterally and areolate in 5 rows at the widest part; discoidal area slightly inflated above except the base, quadriseriate; sutural area areolated in 4 rows except the apex; hypoelytral lamina uniseriate.

Body length including elytra 5.1 mm., width including elytra 2.7 mm.; length excluding elytra 3.3 mm.

Habitat: Japan (Kyûshû).

Holotype, ♀, Hikosan, Prov. Buzen, Kyûshû, Nov. 6, 1938, Teiso Esaki leg.; paratypes, 1 ♀, Inunaki-yama, Prov. Chikuzen, Kyûshû, May 11, 1933, Takashi Shirôzu leg.; 4 ♀♀, Hikosan, Prov. Buzen, Nov. 6, 1938, T. Esaki leg.; 2 ♀♀, Hikosan, Nov. 6, 1938, Keizô Yasumatsu leg.; 1 ♀, Hikosan-Morizane, July 18, 1929, Esaki and Fujino leg.; 2 ♀♀, Kunimi-yama, Prov. Hizen, Kyûshû, July 16 and Aug. 12, 1950, T. Shirôzu leg.

Host-plant: *Illicium religiosum* Sieb. et Zucc. "Shikimi".

Similar to *S. distinctissima* Esaki et Takeya in size, coloration and general appearance, as well as in quadriseriate sutural area, but easily distinguishable from it by the broader and longer globosed hood, higher and biseriate median carina, comparatively shorter 3rd antennal segment (one and half times as long as the 4th), strongly reflexed paranota, distinctly more raised tumid elevation of elytra, quadri- or quinquiseriate subcostal area, and paler legs.

From *S. veridica* Drake, the new species is separated by the larger size,

shorter lateral carinae of pronotum, and quadriseriate discoidal and sutural areas of elytra, smaller areoles (in 4-5 rows) of subcostal area at the middle and shorter 3rd antennal segment (III:IV=3:2).

From *S. hikosana* Drake, it differs in the following characters: larger size, more distinct color markings, areolation of sutural and subcostal areas of elytra.

The new species described above are named in honour of the respective collectors, to whom I express my hearty thanks. All the types are preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyûshû University, Fukuoka.

Finally, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to Professor Teiso Esaki, to whom I am indebted for his kind guidance in the course of my study.