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NOTES ON PHYMATIDAE (HETEROPTERA)

by

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and

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Key words: Heteroptera; Phymatidae; taxonomy.

A small lot of Phymatidae (except Phymatinae) from the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, and a few specimens from the Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Amsterdam, the British Museum (Natural History), London, and the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, have been studied. The following new species are described: *Themonocoris aethiopicus* spec. nov. (Ethiopia), *Lophoscutus sagimani* spec. nov. (Suriname), *Lophoscutus brasiliensis* spec. nov. (Brazil), *Lophoscutus geijskesi* spec. nov. (Saba, Lesser Antilles).

The male of *Oxythyreus cylindricornis* Westwood, 1841 is described for the first time (Natal), and additional records are given for other Phymatidae.

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INTRODUCTION

The subfamily Themonocorinae is thus far only known from three species of *Themonocoris*, all occurring in West Africa viz. *T. tshikapanus* Carayon e.a., 1958 (Zaire, Cameroon), *T. kinkalanus* Carayon e.a., 1958 (Congo, Cameroon, Benin, Ivory Coast, Guinea), and *T. bambesanus* Carayon e.a., 1958 (Zaire). With the description of our new species from Ethiopia, the known area of distribution of this subfamily is considerably enlarged.

In America, the subfamily Macrocephalinae is, besides the archaic genus

Extraneza Barber, 1939, represented by two other genera: a more primitive genus *Lophoscutus* Kormilev, 1951, to which belongs the majority of species, and *Macrocephalus* Swederus, 1787, which is more advanced. *Lophoscutus* is restricted to the tropics, whereas *Macrocephalus* penetrates to Southern United States in North America, and to Northern Argentina in South America. *Extraneza* has only once been recorded from Puerto Rico.

Oxythyreus Westwood, 1841, was established on a single female without locality label, among a lot of Hemiptera received by Westwood from the Paris Museum. As *Oxythyreus* is more similar to Oriental fauna than to American (African genera at that time were not known), it was assumed that *Oxythyreus* belonged to the Oriental fauna. Not until 1962 could Kormilev prove, describing the second species in the genus (*O. ruckesi*), that *Oxythyreus* is an African genus. Now with the finding of the male of *O. cylindricornis* it is confirmed again that the genus belongs to the South African fauna.

In ratios in the following descriptions, the first figure represents the length and the second the width of measured portions: 25 units = 1 mm. In *Lophoscutus geijskesi* spec. nov. the length of the abdomen was taken from the anterior border of the connexivum II to the tip of the abdomen. In *Themonocoris aethiopicus* spec. nov. the length of the abdomen was taken from the tip of the scutellum to the tip of the abdomen.

Subfamily THEMONOCORINAE Carayon e.a., 1958

Genus *Themonocoris* Carayon e.a., 1958

Themonocoris aethiopicus spec. nov.

Material examined. — Holotype ♀, C. Abyssinia, Maraquo, 26.VI.1914, O. Kovacs leg., B.M. 1923-306. Deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London.

Female, elongate, head, borders and carinae of pronotum, scutellum, veins of clavus and corium, and tip of corium, with curled hairs.

Head. — Head longer than its width across eyes (20:13); anterior process short, flanked by two (1 + 1) high ridges extending from jugae to behind eyes; between eyes extends a curved, transverse sulcus; vertex with 2 (1 + 1) converging rows of setigerous spicules; sides of head with setigerous granules and lower borders with setigerous spines; between genae and bucculae an incisure. Antennae long and thin, 2.85 times as long as width of head across eyes

(37:13); relative lengths of antennal segments I to IV are: 7:5:20:5. Labium reaching anterior border of pronotum.

Thorax. — Pronotum trapezoidal, almost as long as its maximum width (25:27). Anterior border sinuate; antero-lateral angles blunt, slightly produced forward, covered with setigerous spicules; lateral borders straight and diverging backward without a noticeable interlobal notch; lateral angles rounded; postero-lateral borders straight, converging; posterior angles produced backward; posterior border slightly sinuate. Anterior part of disc with a double row (1+1) of setigerous spines, of which the middle ones are longer. Lateral borders and carinae with spiculoid, setigerous granulation; anterior part of disc shagreened between spines; hind part of disc roughly punctured. Scutellum small, longer than its basal width (14:12); lateral borders, median carina and disc with setigerous spicules; setae curled. Hemelytra almost reaching tip of abdomen; corium extended laterally, reaching hind border of connexivum V; veins and particularly tip of corium with curled hairs: membrane long and finely punctured between veins. Propleurae and mesopleurae with setigerous spicules on front and lower borders; metapleurae without such spicules. Front border of sternum II with smaller setigerous spicules. Legs: Fore femora with a row of strong, setigerous spines on inferior border; coxae and trochanters with setigerous spicules. Middle and hind legs without spicules, only with decumbent hairs.

Abdomen. — Abdomen ovate, much longer than its maximum width across segment IV (60:38); lateral borders evenly convex; postero-lateral angles of connexiva not protruding; spiracles II to VII ventral, placed on limit between venter and connexivum, VIII sublateral.

Measurements. — Total length 4.80 mm; width of pronotum 1.08 mm; width of abdomen 1.52 mm.

Colour. — Head, pronotum, scutellum and lateral half of connexivum, black; rest of body ochraceous; base of hemelytra and spot along fore border of connexiva II to VII whitish.

Comparative notes. — *Themonocoris aethiopicus* spec. nov. runs in the key to the *Themonocoris* species by Carayon e.a. (1958) to *T. kinkalanus* Carayon e.a., 1958, but may be separated from this species by: antennal segment III is relatively longer: four times as long as II, whilst only 3.5 times in *kinkalanus*; posterior lobe of pronotum more strongly punctured, and colour lighter; besides, the posterior lobe of the pronotum and the apical half of the corium are yellow-brown.

Etymology. — This species is named for its type locality, Ethiopia.

Subfamily MACROCEPHALINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Genus *Lophoscutus* Kormilev, 1951*Lophoscutus sagimani* spec. nov.

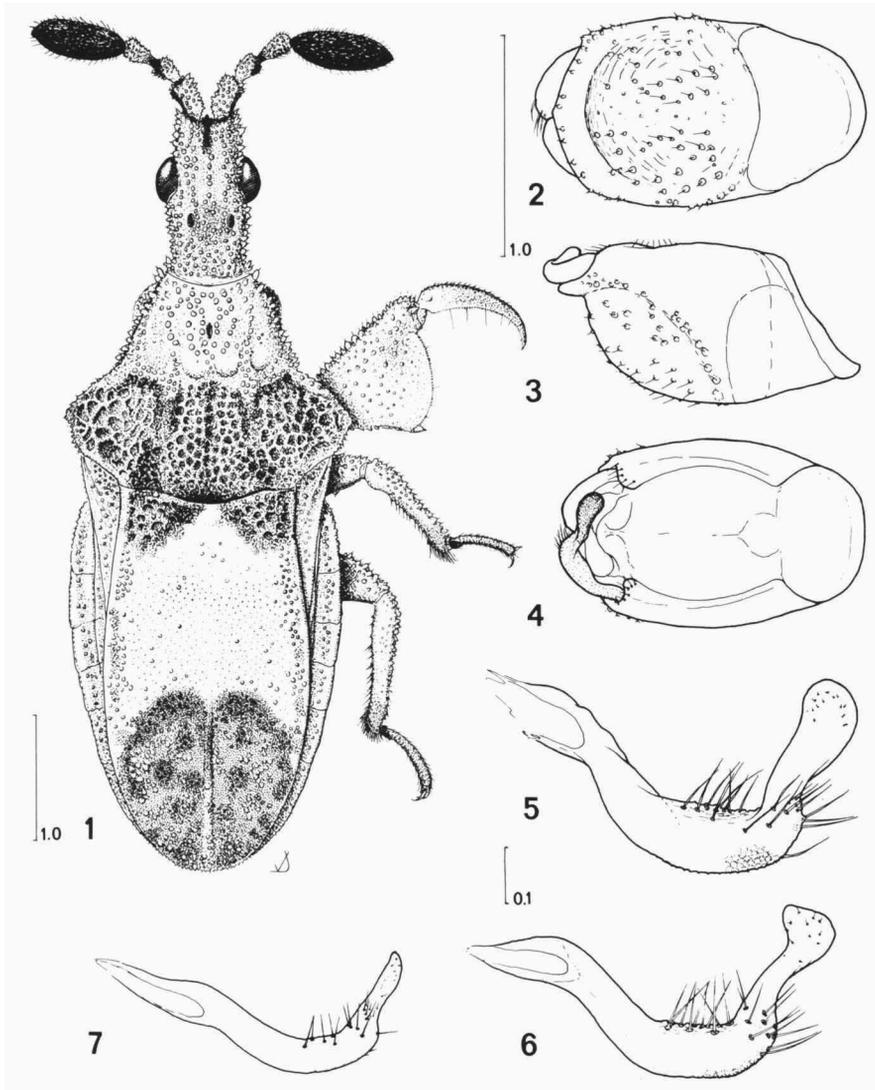
(figs. 1-5)

Material examined. — Holotype ♂, South Suriname, Sipaliwini savanne, 8 June 1963, P. H. van Doesburg, Jr., leg. Deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

Male (fig. 1). A predominantly light coloured species with brown markings and red last antennal segments; anterior 3/5 of scutellum yellowish white and without a median carina.

Head. — Head more or less cylindrical, much longer than the width across the eyes (33:21) or the width just in front of the eyes (33:14), strongly set with armed tubercles. Tylus pinched between the strongly developed jugae, set with a longitudinal row of five tubercles. Antenniferous tubercles dorso-laterally walled round by the strongly anterad produced lateral parts of the frons. Antennae stoutly built, longer than the length of the head (45:33); segment I subcylindrical, II very short, III short, club-shaped, and IV large, spindle-shaped; ratio of the segmental lengths (and widths) is 10 (5.1):5.5 (4.2):7.7 (4.2):21.2 (7.4); first three segments set with numerous granulae, last segment smoothly clothed with fine, adpressed yellow hairs, between which are many longer sub-erect darker setae. Rostrum thick basally, second segment becoming a little more slender towards its apex, third much thinner and shortest; ratio of lengths about 5:4:2.

Thorax. — Pronotum more or less trapezoid, wider than long (58:45), anterior margin concave, posterior margin convex, fitting into concave anterior margin of scutellum; lateral angles rounded and a little truncated posteriorly; antero-lateral side concave, postero-lateral side somewhat convex. Anterior part of pronotum (disc) posteriorly with four crescent-shaped, smooth impressions, between which shallow longitudinal ridges, and set with many tubercles; posterior part much wider than anterior part, with a strong areolate texture. Scutellum broadly lingulate, anterior angles somewhat raised and areolate, anterior 3/5 of scutellum smooth, finely punctured, without a median carina, and sparsely set with small tubercles, which are more crowded along the sides. Length to width ratio of scutellum 11:6. Surface of posterior part more rough, with punctures and tubercles in groups, and with a shallow median carina. Anterior legs with femora almost twice as long as broad, with dispersed small granulae dorsally and strongly granulated anteriorly; postero-



Figs. 1-5. *Lophoscutus sagimani* spec. nov., male holotype. 1, dorsal aspect; 2-4, pygophore in respectively ventral, lateral and dorsal view; 5, right paramere. Fig. 6. *Lophoscutus brasiliensis* spec. nov., male holotype, right paramere. Fig. 7. *Lophoscutus geijskesi* spec. nov., male holotype, right paramere. Scale lines are denoted in mm.

apical ridge with a row of 42 black teeth and the posterior angle with a large, toothed tubercle; ventrad of the row of teeth with a second row of 17-18 black teeth and with six long, yellow setae. Tibia hook-shaped, its posterior margin with a row of 39 black teeth, and ventral side also with six long, yellow setae; anterior surface with a dense row of short, yellow setae; pectinulum formed by 13 setae, surrounded by longer hairs. Middle and posterior legs robust, anterior surfaces of femora and tibiae strewn with many granulae; posterior surfaces of tibiae with a row of strong setae and with a dense tuft of longer hairs near the apices; tarsi with the first segment very short and the second long, curved and slenderly club-shaped; claws with a well-developed subapical tooth. Mesosternal cross rather prominent, with 7 granulae on anterior branch.

Abdomen. — Abdomen longer than wide across segment III (75:58), connexiva and sides of venter strewn with granulae. Genital capsule (pygophore) (figs. 2-4) rounded caudo-ventrally, more or less flattened dorsally, posterior margin produced posteriorly, bearing the parameres in rest position. These simple, unbranched, with a flattened, somewhat expanded and rounded apex (fig. 5).

Measurements (in mm). — Total length 6.2, length of head 1.34, length of pronotum 1.72, length of scutellum 3.14, length of antennal segments: I 0.40, II 0.22, III 0.31, IV 0.85, length of labrum 0.18, length of labium (rostrum) 1.54. Width of abdomen 2.29, width of pronotum 2.37, width of scutellum 1.72, width of head anterior of eyes 0.63, width of head over eyes 0.86, between eyes 0.52.

Colour. — General colour bright yellow with light brown and red-brown markings, and yellowish white granulations. Head, posterior to eyes and lateral to ocelli, yellow with a faint longitudinal reddish streak behind eyes, rest dirty yellow, dorsal and anterior parts darker, anterior part of bucculae and a dot ventral to eyes, dark brown. Compound eyes and ocelli red, the latter surrounded by a narrow, yellow ring. Antennae: I dorsally yellow, lateral parts blackish, II blackish with the medial parts dorsally yellow, III reddish with a blackish base, IV dark reddish brown. Rostrum yellow, but last segment brown. Pronotum yellow, posterior part dorsally mostly brownish, prosternal furrow reddish. Scutellum largely light yellow, with dark brown anterior angles and a brownish marbeled posterior 2/5 part, and some light brown patches near the lateral borders. Exposed parts of fore wings reddish brown at very base, becoming rose to yellow apically, veins and scattered granulae whitish; base of left wing discoloured blackish. Fore legs yellow, apical part of femora near the row of teeth darker yellow to reddish, ventral side with a bluntly bordered red marking; tibia, except for the yellow base,

reddish. Middle and posterior legs yellow, apical parts of tibiae and tarsi reddish, claws dark brown. Abdomen and all other ventral parts yellowish-white, seventh tergite red.

Comparative notes. — *L. sagimani* spec. nov. seems to be closely related to *L. brasiliensis* spec. nov. (see below). The most striking difference is the yellow anterior half of the scutellum which is smooth and without any trace of a median ridge, representing, extremely widened, the yellow fusiform spot of *brasiliensis*. Further, in *sagimani* the pronotal ratio is 9:7.5 (in *brasiliensis* 9:6), the scutellum is less slender, with its greatest width in the middle part, in *brasiliensis* at 1/3 posteriorly, the length-width ratio is 11:6, while in *brasiliensis* it is 11:5.4; in *sagimani* the fourth antennal segment is longer (0.85 mm against 0.67), and the setation more adpressed. There are also clear differences in the genital parts (compare figs. 5 and 6). The colour of *sagimani* is predominantly light yellow, while *brasiliensis* is dark brown to blackish.

Etymology. — This species is named after the late Sagiman Moentari, who accompanied the junior author during several jungle excursions in Suriname, and whose friendship and help are here gratefully remembered.

***Lophoscutus brasiliensis* spec. nov.**

(figs. 6, 8)

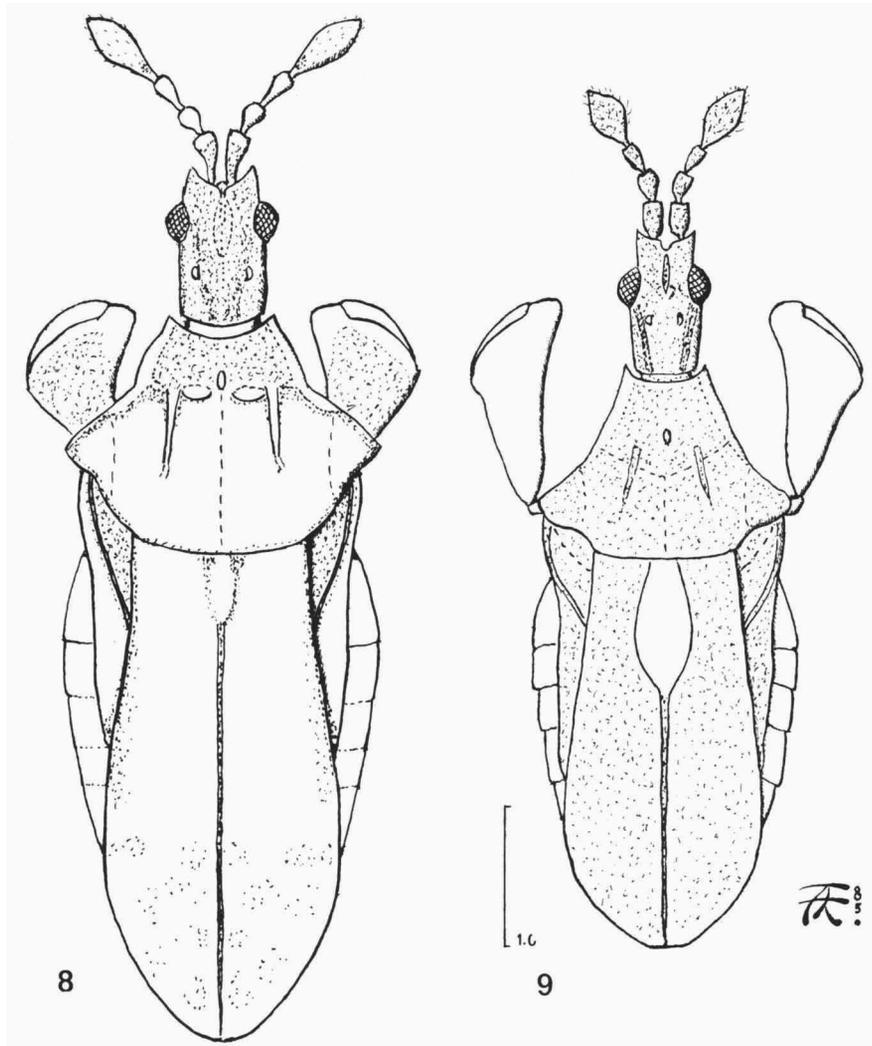
Material examined. — Holotype ♂, Brazil, Bahia, Serra da Sincora, 1500 m, E. Ule coll., XI.1906, on *Ilex dumosa*. Deposited in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London.

Male (fig. 8), elongate ovate, covered with scattered pale granulation.

Head. — Head longer than its width across eyes (26:21 in median line, or 30:21 to tip of jugae); clypeus with a row of granules; ocelli equidistant from eyes and hind border of head. Antennae moderately strong, 1.95 times as long as the width of the head across the eyes (41:21); relative length (and width) of antennal segments I to IV 10(5):6 (4.5):7.5 (4):17.5 (7.5). Relative length of labial segments I to III:15:13:7.

Thorax. — Pronotum subtrapezoidal, shorter in median line than its maximum width across the lateral angles (40:60). Anterior border sinuate, anterior angles slightly acute, produced forward; anterior part of anterolateral border slightly convex, granulate; posterior part of antero-lateral border straight, diverging; lateral angles rounded; postero-lateral border convex laterally, sinuate medially; posterior border rounded. Anterior part of disc with scattered granulations; median pit deep; posterior part of disc with scattered granulation anteriorly and along posterior border, deeply punctured

posteriorly. Carenae parallel, evanescent on hind half of posterior disc. Scutellum tongue-shaped, two times longer than its maximum width at 3/4 of its length; carena slightly enlarged at basal 1/7 of its length, then thin and straight, rooflike elevated on basal 2/3; disc roughly punctured at base, finely punctured elsewhere; granulation scattered over the whole disc. Hemelytra visible to hind border of connexivum IV, leaving connexivum exposed from



Figs. 8, 9. 8, *Lophoscutus brasiliensis* spec. nov., male holotype, dorsal aspect. 9, *Lophoscutus geijskesi* spec. nov., male holotype, dorsal aspect. The scale line represents one mm.

II to V. Legs: fore femora twice as long as their maximum width (35:17); disc convex and with fine, scattered granulation.

Abdomen. — Abdomen longer than its maximum width (65:60) measured on ventral side, shorter than scutellum. Hypopygium longer than its maximum width (25:20). Parameres curved, unbranched, apically expanded as in *sagimani*, but subapically considerably narrowed (fig. 6).

Measurements. — Total length 6.20 mm (in median line), or 6.40 mm (to the tips of jugae); width of pronotum 2.40 mm; width of abdomen 2.40 mm.

Colour. — Head black on top, yellow-brown in front of and behind eyes, black below eyes, yellow along bucculae and lower border; antennae: antennal segment I black, II black and brown, III and IV red to red-brown, IV with a black spot at base; labium orange-yellow; pronotum black on anterior lobe, except the borders, which are orange-yellow on 3/4 of their length anteriorly; hind lobe is brown, with lateral angles, fore border and hind border laterally black; scutellum red-brown, with lateral borders on hind 1/3 of disc black; carina yellow at base, black elsewhere, but hind 1/5 pinkish. Ventral side of the body and middle and hind legs orange-yellow; fore femora black exteriorly, with pinkish anterior border, pink interiorly; fore tibiae pinkish.

Comparative notes. — *Lophoscutus brasiliensis* spec. nov. is related to *L. parvulus* (Handlirsch), also from Brazil, but has the antennae relatively longer, 1.95 times as long as width of head across eyes (1.31 times in *L. parvulus*); antennal segments relatively wider; pronotal carinae parallel, scutellar carina less enlarged at base, and a different colour pattern.

Etymology. — The species is named for its type locality, Brazil.

***Lophoscutus geijskesi* spec. nov.**

(figs. 7, 9)

Material examined. — Holotype ♂, Saba Is. (Leeward Islands), The Bottom, 5.VII.1965, D. C. Geijskes leg. Deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

Male (fig. 9). Elongate ovate; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, corium, propleurae, apex of venter and hypopygium, finely granulate; posterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum punctured.

Head. — Head longer in median line, or to the tips of the jugae, than its width across the eyes (23(27):18). Ocelli placed nearer to the eyes than to the hind border of the head (2.5:8). Antennae moderately strong; relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV: 7.5 (5):5.5 (3.5):6 (4):12.5 (7.5). Relative length of labial segments I to III: 15:10:7. Granulation is more

rough on lateral sides of head. Genae produced beyond first flap of bucculae; the latter forming three flaps, the second is the largest and the third the smallest.

Thorax. — Pronotum shorter in median line, or to the tips of antero-lateral angles, than its maximum width across lateral angles (33(37):48). Anterior border sinuate; antero-lateral angles acute, directed forward; anterior part of antero-lateral border about as long as its posterior part, forming an obtuse, rounded angle; lateral angles subrectangular, but rounded apically; postero-lateral borders convex exteriorly, then sinuate interiorly; hind border rounded. Posterior angles rounded, not protruding. Fore disc convex, with a pit in the middle; between fore and hind discs extend two (1 + 1) sulci, converging backward; hind disc depressed medially and sublaterally. Carinae arising from anterior lobe, diverging and extending backward until middle of disc, then evanescent. Scutellum tongue-shaped, longer than its maximum width at the hind border of the connexivum VI (73:37); carina arising from ovate, yellow spot; the latter reaching $\frac{2}{5}$ of disc. Disc finely punctured, more roughly at base with scattered, fine granulation. Hemelytra mostly covered by scutellum; visible portion of corium reaching halfway connexivum V. Anterior border of propleuron sinuate and finely denticulate; disc with scattered granulation. Mesopleura sparsely granulate, and metapleura almost without granulation. Mesosternal cross without granulation. Legs: Fore femora longer than their maximum width (38:16).

Abdomen. — Abdomen elongate ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment III (68:50); lateral borders finely granulate; discs of connexiva with sparse granulation; postero-lateral angles of connexiva slightly protruding. Venter with scarce granulation, only on sterna VI and VII denser. Hypopygium longer than its maximum width (20:15). Parameres simple, curved, with a straight apex coming to a point (fig. 7).

Measurements. — Total length 5.20 mm; width of pronotum 1.92 mm; width of abdomen 2.0 mm.

Colour. — Head red-brown, with two (1 + 1) dark brown stripes extending from eyes to the hind border of the head below the ocelli. Antennae red-brown; pronotum red-brown with yellow antero-lateral borders reaching halfway hind lobe; scutellum red-brown, with exception of a yellow basal spot; visible portion of corium red-brown; connexiva orange; ventral surface of the body and legs yellow.

Comparative notes. — *Lophoscutus geijskesi* spec. nov. is related to *L. alayoi* (Zayas), 1966, from Cuba, but head has dark brown stripes (*alayoi*: yellow) behind the eyes, and the antero-lateral borders of the pronotum and an ovate basal spot on the scutellum yellow. Relative lengths of the antennal

segments are different: segment I longer than II, and IV twice as long as III.

Etymology. — The new species is named in honour of its collector, the late Dr. D. C. Geijskes, whose friendship is here gratefully remembered by the junior author.

Genus **Oxythyreus** Westwood, 1841

Oxythyreus cylindricornis Westwood, 1841

(figs. 10, 11)

Macrocephalus (Oxythyreus) cylindricornis Westwood, 1841: 27.

Oxythyreus cylindricornis; Amyot & Serville, 1843: 291. Handlirsch, 1897: 208. Maa & Lin, 1956: 124.

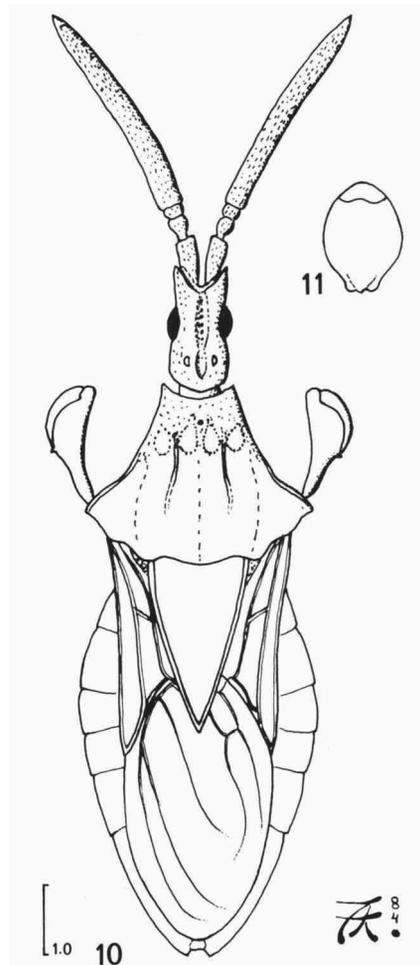
Material examined. — One male specimen, South Africa, Natal, Drakensberg Area, Cathedral Peak, Arensig Mt., 1465 m, 11.I.1984, P. E. Reavell leg. Deposited in the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg. The first male of this species described.

Male (fig. 10). Head, antennal segments I to III, anterior lobe of pronotum, with exception of four (2 + 2) ovate callosities, granulate; connexiva sparsely granulate; posterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum roughly punctured; corium finely punctured.

Head. — Head longer in median line than width across eyes (40:25), or from the tip of jugae to hind border of the head (46:25). Clypeus narrowly carinate. Ocelli more distant from eyes than from hind border of head (8 : 6). Vertex behind clypeus with elongate, depressed callous, yellow spot. Jugae rounded anteriorly; genae slightly shorter than jugae, and also rounded anteriorly; bucculae rounded on fore flap, then straight inferiorly. Antennae long and strong, 4.03 times as long as the width of the head across the eyes (107.5:25); relative length and width of antennal segments I to IV: 16(9):7 (7):4.5 (7.5):80 (9); antennal segment I cylindrical, II barrel shaped, III button-like; IV cylindrical, moderately curved. Labium strong, relative length of segments: 22:10.5:7.5.

Thorax. — Pronotum hexagonal, shorter than its maximum width (60:86); anterior border sinuate and granulate; anterior angles acute, directed forward; anterior part of antero-lateral borders diverging backwards, granulate; posterior part of antero-lateral borders convex; lateral angles rectangular; posterior angles rounded; posterior border convex medially. Anterior part of disc densely and coarsely granulate, with exception of four (2 + 2) elongate, callous spots; pronotal pit small and shallow; interlobal depression weakly

marked. Posterior part of disc deeply depressed medially, less so sublaterally. Carinae arising from fore lobe parallel and densely granulate, then less granulate, diverging and evanescent before middle of disc which is coarsely punctured. Scutellum triangular, acute apically, longer than its basal width (65:40), reaching hind border of connexivum IV, carinate laterally, but without median carina; disc concave and coarsely punctured. Hemelytra slightly shorter than abdomen; corium reaching halfway connexivum V. Membrane with one closed cell formed by Cu and PCu. Propleura sparsely



Figs. 10, 11. *Oxythyreus cylindricornis* Westwood, 1841, male. 10, dorsal aspect; 11, pygophore in dorsal view. The scale line represents one mm.

granulate on disc, more densely granulate on medial border; mesopleura densely granulate on medial border, but without granulation on disc; metapleura with a row of granules on lateral border and another on disc. Legs short; middle and hind femora not reaching borders of abdomen; fore femora long and narrow (50:17).

Abdomen. — Abdomen cordate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (140:100 if length is taken from fore border of connexivum II to the tip of the abdomen, or 120:100 if the length is taken on median line of venter). Lateral borders evenly rounded, tip emarginate. Hypopygium (fig. 11) longer than wide (40:32).

Measurements. — Total length 9.76 mm; width of pronotum 3.44 mm; width of abdomen 4.0 mm.

Colour. — Head, antennal segments I to III, anterior lobe of pronotum, with exception of ovate, yellow spots, scutellum, disc of abdomen along connexivum, veins of membrane, and pleurae, black; sublateral streaks on venter, blackish; eyes and antennal segments IV red-brown; hind lobe of pronotum and most of corium brown to yellow-brown; connexiva light yellow-brown; labium and legs yellow.

Comparative notes. — *Oxythyreus cylindricornis* Westwood differs from *O. ruckesi* Kormilev, 1962 by its smaller size, relatively narrower abdomen (length : width ratio is 1.4:1, whilst in *O. ruckesi* it is 1.12:1); tip of abdomen emarginate in the shape of a trapezoid (angularly rounded in *ruckesi*).

Genus **Cnizocoris** Handlirsch, 1897

Cnizocoris sinensis Kormilev, 1957

1♂, China, Kansu Or., Hweisi, Tsinlingshan, Cosis leg., RMNH.

Genus **Amblythyreus** Westwood, 1841

Amblythyreus potaniae (Bianchi, 1899)

4♂, 8♀, China, Yunnan, San nen Kai, E. le Moults leg., RMNH.

Amblythyreus rectus Maa & Lin, 1956

3♀, China, Yunnan, San nen Kai, E. le Moults leg., RMNH.

Genus **Glossopelta** Handlirsch, 1897

Glossopelta acuta Handlirsch, 1897

1♂, Sumatra, O. K., Siantar, 900 m, 17.VIII.1921, Simpang Rasa leg., Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Amsterdam.

Glossopelta lineolata Distant, 1909

1♂, China, Yunnan, San nen Kai, E. le Moults leg., RMNH.

Subfamily **CARCINOCORINAE** Handlirsch, 1897

Genus **Chelocoris** Bianchi, 1899

Chelocoris yunnanus Hsiao & Liu, 1979.

1♂, China, Tatsienlu, Kiulung, Reitter leg.; 1♂, China, Yunnan, San nen Kai, E. le Moults leg., RMNH.

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