

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST WINGED SPECIES OF *PSEUDOBARGYLIA*  
(EMESINAE, REDUVIIDAE, HEMIPTERA)

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Abstract

The paper contains the description of the first winged species of the emesine genus *Pseudobargylia*, which had been known only from apterous specimens. *Pseudobargylia alata*, new species, was collected in Ballarat, Victoria. The generic definition is completed so as to include characters of taxonomic importance for the winged morph of emesines: the pronotum is abbreviated, as in the apterous morph, and the forewings have a large discal cell and a small subtriangular basal cell.

The finding of a winged specimen of *Pseudobargylia*, described in this paper, is of unusual interest because the genus had only been known from apterous species. Of the 25 genera of Metapterini, the tribe to which this genus belongs, 17 were known from apterous species only, whilst macropterous forms had been found only in eight genera.

The generic description of *Pseudobargylia* as given by Wygodzinsky (1966) can now be completed as follows:

Winged morph much as in apterous morph. Pronotum as in apterous form, covering only anterior portion of mesonotum, the latter much longer than wide. Forewings narrow, with large discal cell and small subtriangular basal cell, the latter about as long as distance between base of discal cell and insertion of Peu on cell, as measured along Cu.

*Pseudobargylia alata*, new species

Figure 1

*Diagnosis.* A species closely resembling *Pseudobargylia iuncea* (Erichson) and *P. brunneri* (Wygodzinsky), differing from both by the presence of wings at least in the male, and by details of the outlines of the eighth sternite and the pygophore, as seen in lateral view.

*Description.* Male. Length of body 18.1 mm, head 1.5, thorax 5.3 and abdomen 11.3 mm.

Color of head testaceous, with wide lateral band darker; under surface of head stramineous, with 1 + 1 short longitudinal dark stripes below eyes. Thorax testaceous; pronotum darker except on dorsum; mesonotum

stramineous, with narrow reddish brown stripe along middle. Abdomen stramineous above, with one central and 1 + 1 lateral longitudinal lines, reddish; castaneous below, speckled with stramineous. Connexival margin very dark, connexival sutures with small yellow spot. Pygophore dark brown, irregularly spotted with yellowish, especially on posterior half. Rostrum and antennae testaceous, first segment of antennae with wide subpiceous annulus before apex, extreme apex whitish. Fore legs testaceous; coxae extensively darkened, especially towards distal area; femur extensively dotted with dark brown, especially so on under surface; tibiae with one incomplete basal, one distinct small submedian and one wide apical annulus, dark; tarsus darkened on apical segment. Mid and hind legs stramineous; femur extensively dotted with darker, apical portion with three faint stramineous and three darker annuli. Tibia stramineous; mid tibia with one distinct and one faint similar annuli. Fore wings unpigmented, veins light brown.

Head and rostrum as shown in Fig. 1A-B; postocular region with sides distinctly covering behind, in dorsal view. First article of rostrum falling short of level of anterior border of eye. Length of first segment of antennae 7.0 mm; relative length of segments 1/0.8/0.045/0.35.

Prothorax as shown in Fig. 1A-B, not quite three times as long as maximum height in lateral view; posterior lobe about one fourth of total length of pronotum, conspicuously

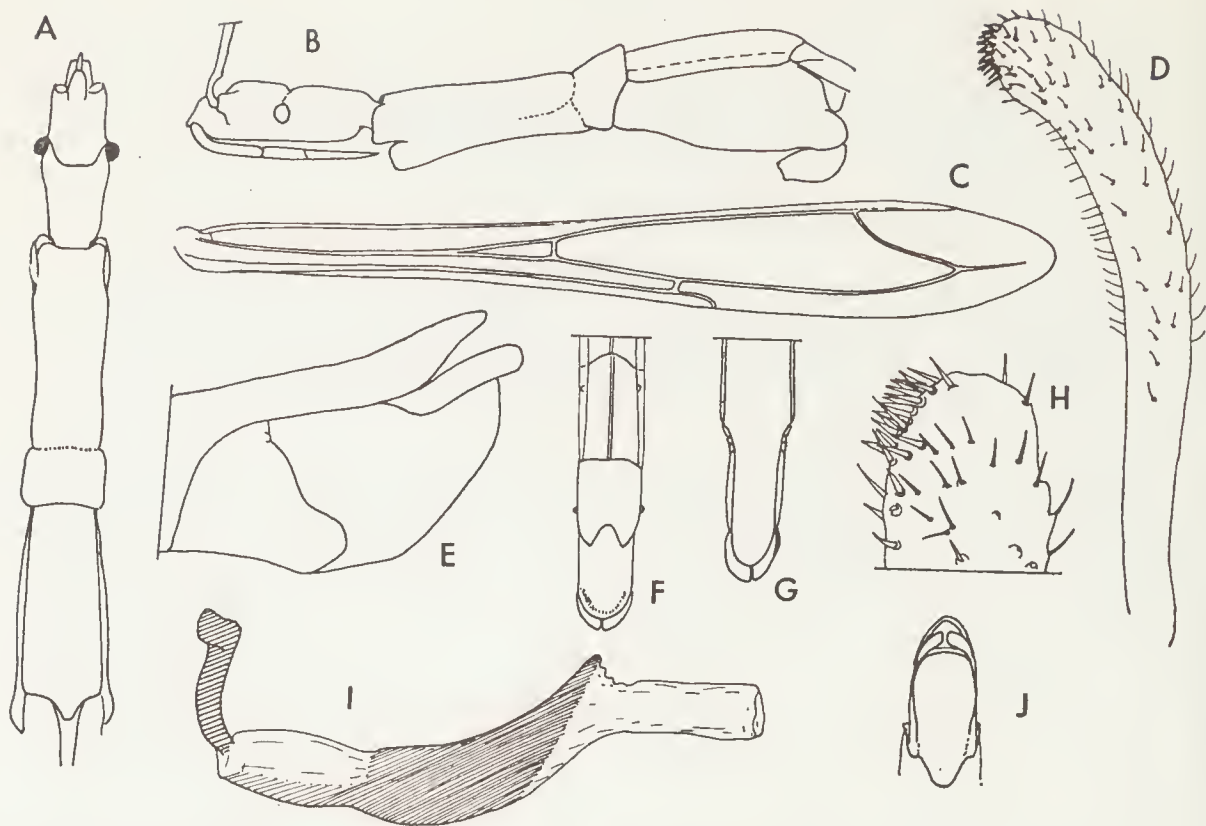


Fig. 1—*Pseudobargylia alata*, new species, male. A. Head and thorax, dorsal view. B. Head and thorax, lateral aspect. C. Forewing. D. Paramere. E. Genital region, side view. F. Apex of abdomen, seen from below. G. Apex of abdomen, seen from above. H. Apex of paramere, high magnification. I. Aedeagus, side view. J. Genital region, posteroventral aspect. Drawings by author.

wrinkled transversally. Mesonotum (Fig. 1A-B) with exposed portion as long as three fourths of length of pronotum.

Coxae of forelegs one and one half times as long as pronotum. Femora approximately 19 times as long as wide. Distance of basal process of posteroventral series from base of segment equal to about four times the length of process. Posteroventral series composed of one long basal, four or five medium-sized and about 35 small processes. Anteroventral series interrupted at base, composed of about four medium-sized and 28 small processes; process situated basad of basal interruption inserted basad of level of large basal process of posteroventral series. Fore tibiae very slightly shorter than half the length of femur; fore tarsi one

third of length of tibiae. Femora of hind legs attaining apex of abdomen.

Forewings as illustrated (Fig. 1C), somewhat abbreviated, not quite attaining level of middle of abdomen.

Abdomen slender, parallel-sided, almost 16 times as long as wide. Genital region as shown in Fig. 1E-G, J. Last tergite attaining apex of pygophore, narrowly tongue-shaped, its sides subparallel, slightly upwardly directed apically. Eighth sternite strongly emarginated apically, its sides as shown in Fig. 1E. Pygophore of simple contours laterally, in posterior view with very short, truncate, lamellate upper projection. Parameres of uniform width when seen *in situ* (Fig. 1E), apically with a group of closely spaced spine-like setae (Fig. 1D, H).

Phallosoma as shown in Fig. 1; endosoma tubular, with numerous denticles (not shown in illustration).

*Material examined.* Australia: Victoria: Ballarat, June 20, 1966, A. Sonsee (one male, holotype, National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, T4496).

I am much obliged to Mr. A. Neboiss for the opportunity to study this unusual specimen.

#### Reference

- WYGODZINSKY, P., 1966. A monograph of the Emesinae (Reduviidae, Hemiptera). *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 133: 1-614.