



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	Studies on the Lygaeidae 3, a new species of the genus Pachybrachius from Japan and her adjacent territories (Heteroptera, Lygaeidae)
Author(s)	Hidaka, Terunobu
Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 22(1-2), 37-39
Issue Date	1958-10
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9633
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	22(1-2)_p37-39.pdf



STUDIES ON THE LYGAEIDAE III, A NEW SPECIES
OF THE GENUS *PACHYBRACHIUS* FROM
JAPAN AND HER ADJACENT TERRITORIES¹

(Heteroptera, Lygaeidae)

By TERUNOBU HIDAKA

Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University,
Fukuoka

Pachybrachius izzardii sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Body dark yellow; head, the fourth antennal segment, posterior half of collar of pronotum, anterior and posterior lobes of pronotum, scutellum, basal two-thirds and spines of fore femora, apical segment of each tarsus dark castaneous; eyes, the first, third and fourth segments of rostrum, anterior half of pronotal collar, posterior margin and a pair of spots on the median part of the posterior pronotal lobe, postero-lateral margins of pronotum, punctuation of clavus and corium, apical angles of corium, and abdominal sternites brown; costal margin of fore wings and a triangular spot near the inner angle of corium luteous; the first, second, and third antennal segments of rostrum, basal margin of metasternum, legs, apex and apical halves of the lateral margins of scutellum, clavus and corium yellowish brown; ocelli reddish brown; membrane grayish white with irregular bands light brown.

Body elongate with minute hairs; ocelli located more posteriorly than the basal margin of eyes, but never touching to the anterior margin of pronotal collar; apex of rostrum reaching to middle coxae; antennal segments rather slender, with minute hairs, the proportional length of the antennal segments I, 11: II, 23: III, 21: IV, 28, the first antennal segment cylindrical and its apex surpassing the apex of head; the pronotal anterior lobe (except pronotal collar) subequal to the length of pronotal posterior lobe; punctuation of pronotal posterior lobe widespread; spines of fore femora shorter and placed irregularly; apical margins of membrane surpassing the tip of abdomen, length of scutellum longer than one and half times the length of claval apex to the apex of scutellum, claval suture slightly longer than corial apex to claval apex.

Body length—male 3.2 mm; female 4.5 mm.

Habitat—Kyushu (Kagoshima city, Cape Sata, Kaimon-dake, Yakushima, Tokara Islands, Amami-Oshima); Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa); Formosa.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, and paratypes (66 males and 101 females): Kami-

1. Contribution Ser. 2, No. 3, Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University.

arata-cho, Kagoshima Pref., 18. X. 1955, 5 males and 10 females (T. HIDAOKA); Kaimon-dake, Kagoshima Pref., 9. X. 1956, one male and one female, (T. HIDAOKA);

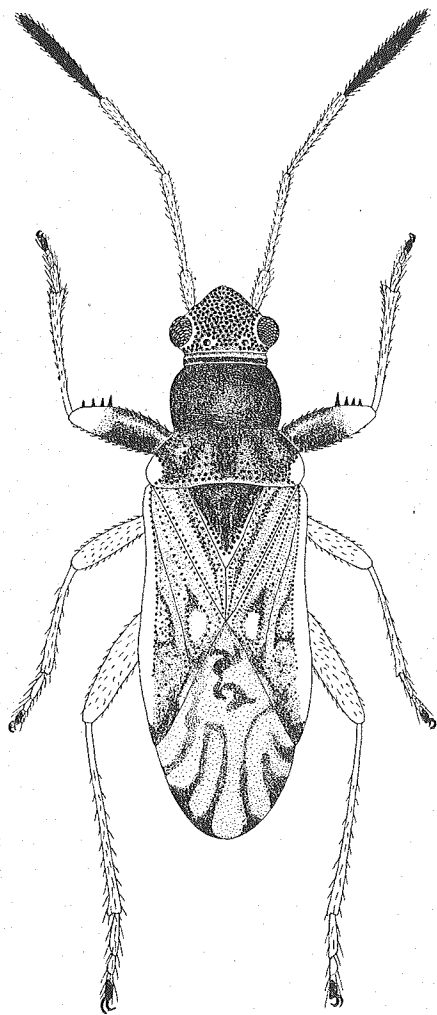


Fig. 1. *Pachybrachius izzardii*
sp. nov.

segments I, 11; II, 23; III, 21; IV, 28; the pronotal anterior lobe (except pronotal collar) subequal to the length of pronotal posterior lobe; the more widespread punctuation on the posterior lobe of pronotum; anterior femoral spines

Cape Sata, Kagoshima Pref., 8. X. 1956, one female (T. HIDAOKA); Ambo-Funayuki, Yakushima, 7. VIII. 1929, one male and 3 females (H. HORI) and 26. VIII. 1952, one male and one female (C. TAKBYA and Y. HIRASHIMA); Takara-jima, Tokara Islands, 26. V.-1. VI. 1953, 7 male and 10 females (S. MIYAMOTO); Naze, Amami-Oshima, 13. VII. 1938, one female (T. ESAKI and K. YASUMATSU) and 27. VII. 1954, 10 males and 17 females, (S. MIYAMOTO and Y. HIRASHIMA); Yuwan, Amami-Oshima, 7-9. IV. 1956, 3 males, (S. MIYAMOTO); Akagina, Amami-Oshima, 17. VII. 1954, 15 males and 16 females, (S. MIYAMOTO and Y. HIRASHIMA); Nishinakama, Amami-Oshima, 25. VII. 1954, 7 males and 11 females (S. MIYAMOTO and Y. HIRASHIMA); Chinen, Okinawa Islands, 15. VIII. 1955, 2 males and 4 females, (S. OSHIRO); Taito-Rigyosan, Formosa, 5. VIII. 1932, one male and 2 females, (T. ESAKI); Taroko, Formosa, 30. VII. 1932, 2 males (T. ESAKI); Taihoku, Formosa, 30. VIII. 1925, one female, (R. TAKAHASHI); Summan, Formosa, 12. VIII. 1921, one male (T. ESAKI), in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University and of the author.

The present species, *Pachybrachius izzardii* sp. nov., differs from *Pachybrachius vincta* SAY in the following points. Antennal segments slightly slender, the proportional lengths of the antennal

shorter and placed irregularly. The entire insect appears to be less robust and more attenuate laterally. The lateral margins and triangle spots near the inner angle of corium are pale or luteous

Acknowledgements

The writer is deeply indebted to Dr. R. J. IZZARD of the British Museum (Natural History) for his valuable suggestions on the genus *Pachybrachius* from Japan, to Professors K. YASUMATSU and S. MIYAMOTO of Kyushu University for their warm guidance in the present study, to Professor ROBERT L. USINGER of the University of California for the donation of literature and specimen of *Pachybrachius vincta* SAY, and also my thanks are extended to Mr. PETER D. ASHLOCK of the University of California for the gift of many specimens of the genus *Pachybrachius* from America.