

THE FIRST SPECIES OF PAMPHANTINAE  
FROM PUERTO RICO  
(HEMIPTERA: LYGAEIDAE)

BY JAMES A. SLATER

Department of Zoology and Entomology  
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut.

The subfamily Pamphantinae was erected by Barber & Bruner (1933) with *Pamphantus* Stal as type genus. Prior to that time only three species were known, all from Cuba. Barber & Bruner described a new genus, *Neopamphantus*, also from Cuba, and recorded a new species, *Pamphantus atrohumeralis*, from Haiti. Barber has recently (1954a) described a remarkable new Cuban genus, *Abpamphantus* and in the same year (1954b) a second new genus, *Parapamphantus*, from Brazil, this latter representing the first occurrence of the subfamily outside of the West Indies.

The new species described in the present paper is the first species known from Puerto Rico and adds an additional island to the distribution of this essentially Caribbean group.

***Pamphantus pellucidus*, new species**

Macropterous male: Surface shining; coloration pale testaceous throughout, lacking dark dorsal markings; terminal one-half of fourth antennal segment dull brown; eyes and ocelli bright red; body very sparsely clothed with scattered upright hairs.

Head non-declivent, vertex with a narrow, sharp median longitudinal carina, first antennal segment extending beyond apex of clypeus for one-half its length, head strongly contracted behind eyes, length head .60 mm., width across eyes .70 mm., interocular space .40 mm.; pronotum elon-

gate, nearly as long as wide and only slightly narrowing anteriorly, lateral margins sinuate and narrowly carinate anteriorly, surface punctate except in area of calli, lacking a well defined transverse constriction, length pronotum .75 mm., basal width .80 mm.; scutellum punctate, lacking a median carina, length .30 mm.; hemelytra strongly expanded on posterior two-thirds along corial margin, claval commissure well developed, length .45 mm.; apical margin of corium straight, distance apex clavus-apex corium .85 mm., distance apex corium-apex abdomen .75 mm., membrane not quite attaining apex of abdomen; labium attaining mesocoxae, basal segment extending posteriorly halfway to base of head, second segment exceeding base of head by one-half its length, length labial segments I, .28 mm., II, .38 mm., III, .30 mm., IV, .32 mm.; femora not incrassate, devoid of spines or teeth; antennae elongate, first segment rather stout, fourth fusiform, length antennal segments I, .25 mm., II, .72 mm., III, .62 mm., IV, .85 mm. Total length 3.75 mm.

Brachypterous male: Smaller (total length 3.15 mm.), head somewhat more declivent, posterior pronotal lobe markedly reduced; hemelytra reduced to a pair of heavily punctured truncate pads with a very narrow terminal rim of membrane, clavus and corium indistinguishably fused, hemelytra extending caudad onto third abdominal tergite, posterior margin of tergites four and five curving caudad mesally (as in *Geocoris*), anterior abdominal sterna incompletely fused, connexivum prominent and up-curved; labium reaching metacoxae.

Holotype: Macropterous male. PUERTO RICO: El Yunque, 3,000 ft., May 1938, Darlington. In Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard). Paratype: Brachypterous male. PUERTO RICO: Ensenada, June 14-19, 1915. In American Museum of Natural History.

This species is related to *Pamphantus pallidus* Barber & Bruner from Cuba. It differs primarily in not possessing spined and incrassate fore femora, in the complete lack of fuscous color markings on the dorsum and in the greater relative length of the fourth antennal segment. In *pel-*

*lucidus* the length of the fourth antennal segment is slightly greater than the width of the pronotum (85:80) whereas in *pallidus* the antennal length is considerably less (60:80).

This is the only known occurrence of marked brachyptery in the genus *Pamphantus*, although both *Abpamphantus* and *Parapamphantus* were described from brachypterous specimens. In fact the non-spinous fore femora (unique in the genus) and the presence of a median vertex carina are suggestive of *Parapamphantus*. However, in most respects the species is related to *Pamphantus*. There seems to be little value in establishing an additional genus for the species at the present time when a moderate expansion of the present generic concept of *Pamphantus* will probably more accurately reflect the systematic picture.

The posteriorly curving fourth and fifth abdominal tergites support the geocorine relationship of the pamphantines as noted by Barber & Bruner.

The brachypterous paratype has the right antenna missing and the left is oligomerous with three segments present.

#### Check List of the Pamphantinae

##### ABPAMPHANTUS Barber 1954.

1. *gibbosus* Barber 1954 (*Abpamphantus*) Cuba

##### NEOPAMPHANTUS Barber & Bruner 1933.

1. *calvinoi* Barber & Bruner 1933 (*Neopamphantus*)  
Cuba
2. *maculatus* Barber & Bruner 1933 (*Neopamphantus*)  
Cuba

##### PAMPHANTUS Stal 1874.

1. *atrohumeralis* Barber & Bruner 1933 (*Pamphantus*)  
Hispaniola
2. *elegantulus* Stal 1874 (*Pamphantus*) Cuba
3. *mimeticus* Barber 1926 (*Pamphantus*) Cuba
4. *pallidus* Barber & Bruner 1933 (*Pamphantus*)  
Cuba
5. *pellucidus* new species Puerto Rico
26. *stenoides* Guerin 1857 (*Lygaeus*; *Pterotmetus*)  
Cuba
7. *vittatus* Bruner 1932 (*Pamphantus*) Cuba

PARAPAMPHANTUS Barber 1954.

1. *braziliensis* Barber 1954 (*Parapamphantus*)  
Brazil

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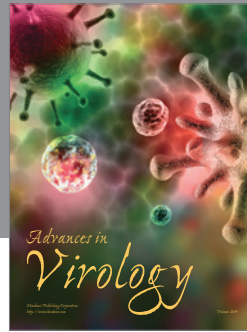
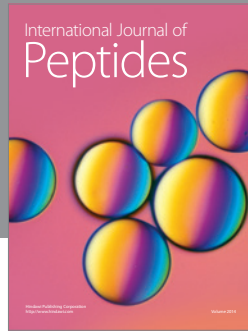
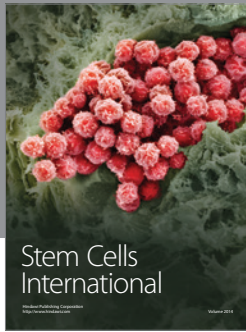
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