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REPORT
OF THE
CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION
1913-18

VOLUME III: INSECTS

PART F: HEMIPTERA

By EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE

SOUTHERN PARTY—1913-16

OTTAWA
J. LÉLABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

Issued July 11th, 1919
Hemiptera of the Canadian Arctic Expedition

By EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE.

The small collection of Hemiptera taken by the Canadian Arctic Expedition contains representatives of eleven species of which one is certainly new to science and is here described as Enselis hyperboreus, and another is a Siberian salid now first reported from North America. The softer Homoptera and Miridæ are in many cases too much changed by their immersion in alcohol to admit of positive identification. All the specimens recorded here were taken by Mr. F. Johansen during the progress of the Expedition.

Ligyrocoris constrictus Say.

One specimen taken at Ketchikan, Alaska, September 10, 1916. This species has been found throughout Canada and the northern United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Stenodema vicinum Provancher.

A single individual taken with the preceding. It is distributed throughout the same territory but extends somewhat farther south in the United States.

Orthotylus sp.

Bernard harbour, Dolphin and Union Strait, Northwest Territories, July 10, 1916. Nine examples. This form is very near Orthotylus discolor J. Sahlberg, described from northern Siberia, and may prove to be identical with that species but the present material is in too poor a condition for positive determination. They are of the same size, 3½ mm., and are thickly clothed with stiff black hairs. The base of the vertex is strongly carinate and paler, the posterior field of the pronotum and median line of the scutellum are also pale, the second segment of the antennæ is about as long as the hind margin of the pronotum and distinctly paler in the male, the basal segment being shorter than the head. All these characters and those of the legs are as described by Dr. Reuter for discolor, but here the inner margin of the corium as well as the clavus is darker, and the elytra of the females are not shorter and distinctly paler than in the males, at least not so far as I can judge from the condition of these specimens. This form seems to belong to the group of willow-inhabiting species represented by Orthotylus puliatus Van D. of the western United States.

Lobopidea sp.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, August 10, 1915. One discoloured and fragmentary specimen certainly represents a small brachypterous species of this genus which was probably green in life.

Limnoporus rufoscutellatus Latreille.

Ketchikan, southeastern Alaska, September 10, 1916. Four examples taken running on the surface of a pond. Widely distributed in the northern portions of Europe and America.
This large saltid seems to be common in Arctic America. Mr. Johansen took adults at Demaree River point, Alaska, May 16, 1914; west of Kongenievick, Camden Bay, Alaska, July 1, 1914, about the margins of a tundra pond; at Bernard Harbour, Northwest Territories, July 15, 1915, and August 4 and 25, 1915; and the young at Collinson point, Alaska, October 13, 1913; Collinson point, Alaska, June 25, 1914; and Bernard Harbour, Northwest Territories, June 20, 1916. The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences possesses a good series taken near the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

Calacanthia trypom! J. Sahlberg.

Collinson point, Alaska, six adults taken June 23, 1914, and one young, apparently of this species, taken at Bernard Harbour, Northwest Territories, July 19, 1915. These adults agree in all respects with the descriptions of *trypom* by Sahlberg and Reuter and there can hardly be a question of their identity. It is its first-recorded occurrence in North America.

Arctocorixa sp.

Two examples taken from a tundra pond at Teller, Alaska, August 6, 1913.

Euscelis hyperboreus n. sp.

Related to *eustra* Van D. and *alpus* Ball, but smaller and narrower than either; pale markings on the venter forming an angled line at apex, a transverse line between the ocelli, and two quadrate spots occupying the base; fuscous margins of the elytral nerves composed of segregated irrorations. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Vertex quite strongly produced, forming a right angle in the female, its mean length one half the basal width, the length next the eye two-thirds that on the median line; in the male distinctly shorter; passage to the front well rounded. Front broad and short, the sides slightly incurved to the base of the elyptae. Clypeus broad, oblong, the sides rectilinear and scarcely approaching at apex. Lobe broad, almost reaching the margins of the cheeks below. Pronotum one-fourth longer than the vertex in the female nearly a half longer in the male. Elytra short, scarcely surpassing the abdomen in the male; attaining the middle of the fifth tergal segment in the female; costa strongly arcuate with the apex rounded.

Valve of the male as long as the ultimate ventral segment, triangular; plates broad, truncate at apex, together almost quadrangular, their margins with a few stiff bristles. Styles but little surpassing the plates, attaining the apex of the anal tube. Last ventral segment of the female short, broadly excavated; pygofer broad, triangularly narrowed beyond the apex of the last ventral segment.

Colour yellowish testaceous becoming paler beneath and a little tinged with fulvous on the abdomen. Vertex fuscous before an arcuate line either side on the anterior margin from the tip to the ocelli; a transverse line across the surface between the ocelli, and the disk posteriorly pale, the latter divided into two quadrate spots by the fuscous median line. Face fuscous, median line and lateral areas of the front, sides of the elyptae and disk of the lobe and cheeks pale. Pronotum dusky posteriorly, the anterior submargin marked with a concentric row of about ten dark points. Scutellum with the margins pale and calloused on the basal one-half and the basal angles more or less marked with pale. Elytral nerves pale, mostly margined with lines composed of fuscous irroration. Legs pale, varied with fuscous, the anterior and intermediate femora
being twice-banded. Edge of the connexivum fulvous, the narrow hind edge of the tergal segments and the disk of the fifth and sixth in the female pale.

Described from one male from west of Kongenievik, Camden bay, Alaska, June 27, 1914, and one female from Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 15, 1915. This species approaches alpinus in the shape and markings of the vertex and extrusus in the colouration of the elytra, but it is smaller and narrower than either, being scarcely longer than striatalus.

Holotype, male, in the National collection of Insects, Ottawa.
Allootype, female, in collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Euscelis sp.

West of Kongenievik, Camden bay, Alaska, June 27, 1914, one example taken in the shelter of the tundra bluffs. This form is very near Deltocerophalus harrimani Ashmead, also from Alaska, and it probably is that species, but it is impossible to identify it positively from Ashmead's description.

Thamnotettix sp.

Ketchikan, southeastern Alaska, taken on grass, September 10, 1916; one damaged specimen. This pertains to the inornata group, and perhaps most closely resembles titusi Hall.