

## A NOTE ON CHROMOSOMES IN THREE COREID BUGS

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*Holymenia clavigera* (Herbst) — Primary spermatocytes with 15 tetrads of which one is formed by the microchromosomes, and one sex-chromosome. The latter divides equationally at the first division. Secondary spermatocytes with 14 chromosomes, that is, with 13 autosomes and the sex-chromosome.

The sex-chromosome at the second division orients itself perpendicularly to the equator, distends to form a more or less elongated spindleform body and passes undivided to one pole.

Sexual type X — O.

*Crinocerus sanctus* (F.) — Spermatogonia with 21 chromosomes, that is, with 10 autosomal pairs and one heterochromosome. Microchromosomes very small and one pair of autosomes evidently larger than the rest. Primary spermatocytes with 10 tetrads, one being larger than the others, and one heterochromosome. Secondary spermatocytes with 11 chromosomes (10A + X).

The heterochromosome divides at the first division. Assuming a fusiform shape, it passes undivided to one pole in the second.

Sexual type X — O.

*Leptoglossus dilaticollis* Guérin — Primary spermatocytes provided with 10 tetrads and one sex-chromosome. Secondary spermatocytes with 11 chromosomes (10A + X). Microchromosomes very small.

The sex-chromosome divides at the first division, and distending itself parallelly to the spindle axis passes undivided to one pole at the second.

Sexual type X — O.