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Schioldtella secunda n. sp., a new species of burrowing bugs
from Palaeartic China
(Heteroptera: Cydnidae: Scaptocorinae)

JERZY A. LIS

Upper Silesian Museum, Department of Natural History,
Pl. Jana III Sobieskiego 2, 41–902 Bytom, Poland

ABSTRACT. Adults and a larva of *Schioldtella secunda* n. sp. from Tshifu (= Yantai, Shandong prov., North China) are described and illustrated. The new species is the second representative of the subfamily *Scaptocorinae* known to occur in China.

The subfamily *Scaptocorinae* FROESCHNER has been represented in the Chinese fauna only by one species, so far (HSIAO et al., 1977), i.e. *Stibaropus formosanus* (TAKANO and YANAGIHARA). In my fourth part of the studies on Oriental *Cydnidae* (LIS, 1991) I transferred this species to the genus *Schioldtella* SIGNORET, because of 4-segmented antennae it has.

Thanks to the kindness of Prof. Dr. I. M. KERZHNER (Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad) I have been able to study 14 specimens of the second in the Chinese fauna, yet undescribed *Schioldtella* species.

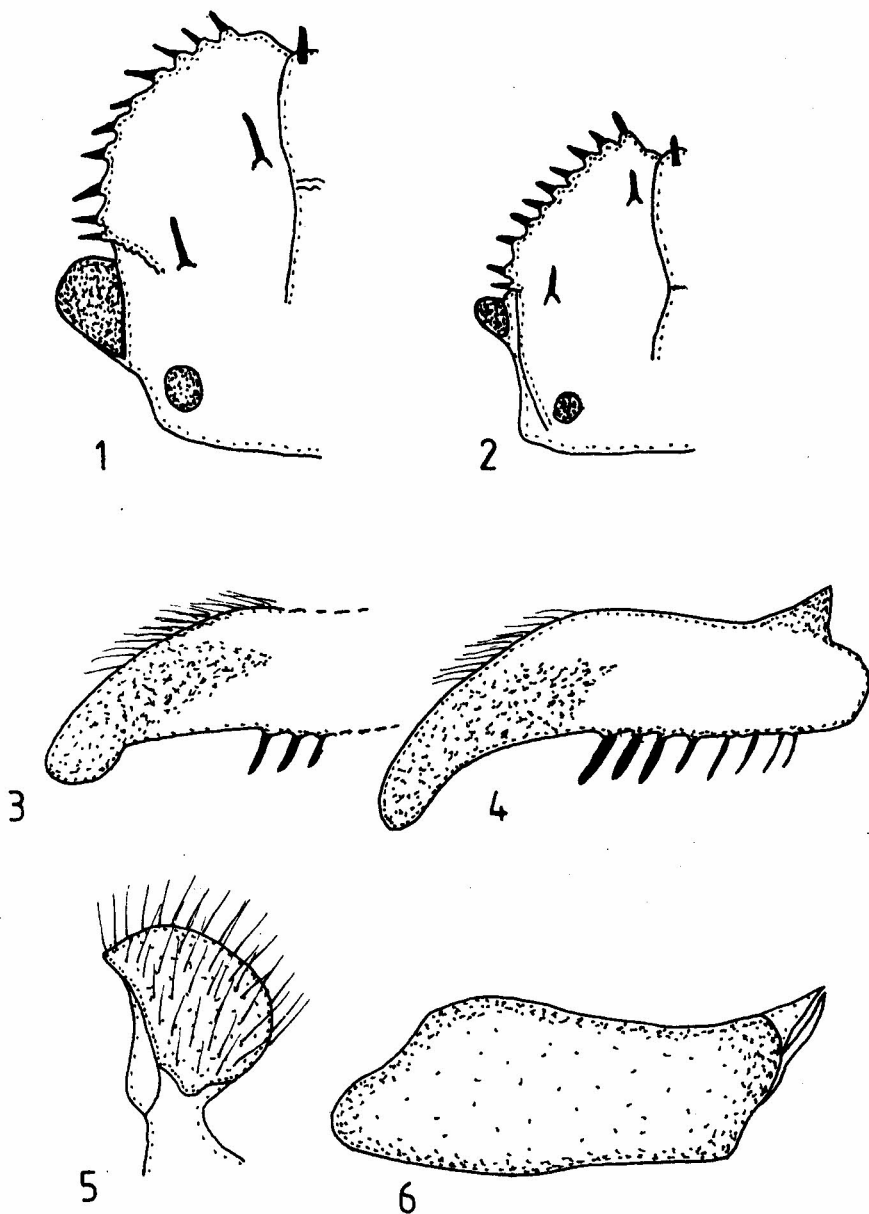
Acknowledgements. I express my sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. I. M. KERZHNER (Leningrad) for the loan of mentioned specimens, and to Mr. G. KŁYS for the dorsal view illustrations.

Schioldtella secunda n. sp.

(figs 2–8)

DIAGNOSIS

The new species is allied to *S. formosana* (TAK et YAN.), but is distinctly smaller than the latter (*S. secunda* – 4.2–5.2 mm; *S.*



1. *Schiodtella formosana*, 2–6. *Schiodtella secunda*: 1,2 – outline of left half of head, 3,4 – variation of the shape of fore tibiae, 5 – left paramere in dorsal aspect, 6 – penis

formosana — 6.3–7.1 mm). Besides its eyes in *S. secunda* are small, as large as ocelli in diameter (ocular index about 10.2–12.8), while eyes in *S. formosana* are distinctly larger than ocelli (ocular index about 6.8–7.5) — figs 1–2.

DESCRIPTION OF ADULTS

Body short, compact, strongly convex ventrally and dorsally.

Head (fig. 2) dark brown, brown or yellowish brown; clypeus equal to or slightly shorter than paraclypei and with two spines apically; paraclypei with a submarginal row of 9–10 spines; entire dorsal surface slightly wrinkled; eyes small, as large as ocelli in diameter, ocular index about 10.2–12.8 (♀ 10.7–12.8, ♂ 10.2–10.8); ocelli well developed, interocellar distance about 3.2–3.9 times a distance of ocellus from eye; antennae clearly 4-segmented, yellowish brown or brown; rostrum yellowish brown, short, only slightly surpassing anterior coxae.

Pronotum broader than long, narrowed anteriorly; dorsal surface glossy and almost smooth, posterior part sometimes slightly transversely wrinkled, with a few scattered punctures; lateral margins with a submarginal row of 8 to 11 setigerous punctures.

Scutellum slightly transversely striated, sides with scattered punctures, sometimes hardly visible; apex broadly rounded.

Corium longer than scutellum, equal punctured; punctures sometimes hardly visible because of having almost the same colour as corium; costa with 7 to 9 setigerous punctures; membrane hyaline or semihyaline, usually surpassing apex of abdomen.

Propleuron impunctated; sternites of abdomen strongly convex, densely long-haired.

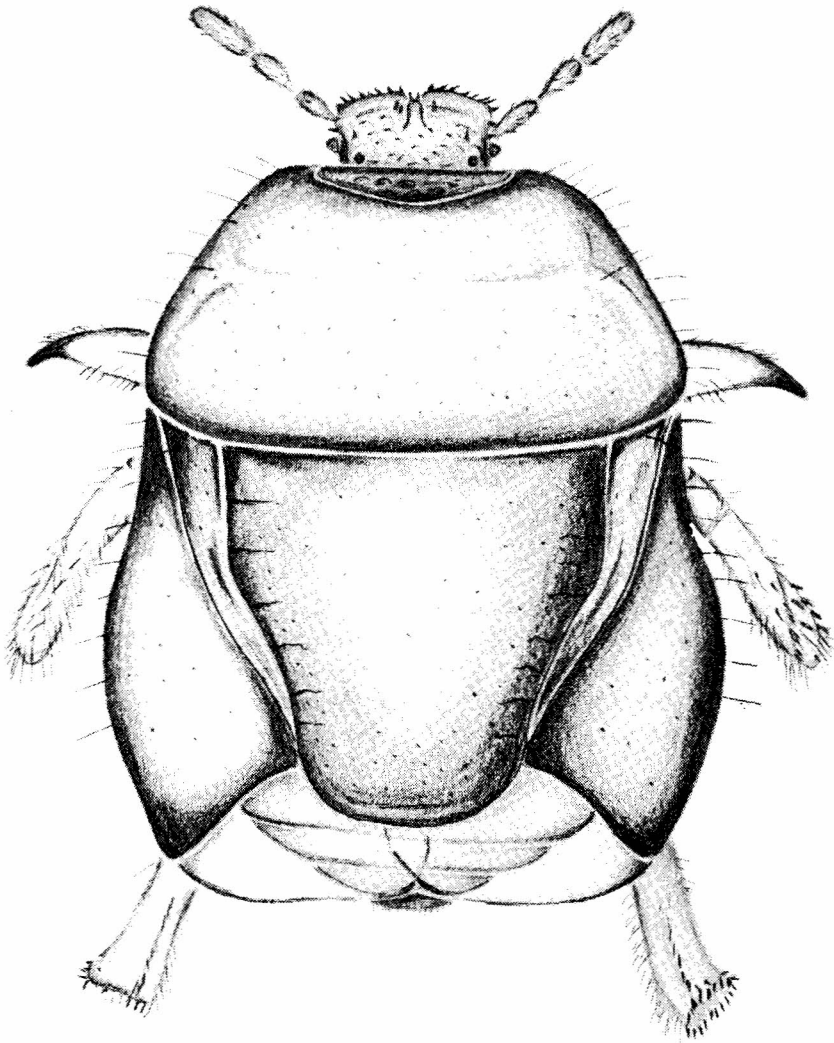
Legs short and stout, same coloured as rest of the body; anterior tibiae as in figs 3–4, prolonged beyond tarsal insertion by more than one-third its length; posterior tibiae stoutly club-shaped, apex obliquely truncated with U-shaped corbicle, tarsi present.

Paramere and penis as in figs 5–6.

Measurements (in mm) (male followed by female): body length 4.25–4.45, 4.60–5.20; body width 3.05–3.25, 3.25–3.90; head length 0.78–0.84, 0.87–0.98; head width 0.88–0.94, 0.98–1.03; pronotum length 1.22–1.42, 1.41–1.54; pronotum width 2.46–2.63, 2.66–2.90; scutellum length 1.71–1.93, 1.93–2.02; scutellum width 1.76–1.90, 1.90–1.97; antennal segments: 0.15–0.17, 0.26–0.28, 0.17–0.21, 0.27–0.31; 0.14–0.18, 0.28–0.31, 0.20–0.21, 0.27–0.28.

DESCRIPTION OF LARVA (FIFTH INSTAR)

The larva shows the head and legs structure of the adults. Entire body yellowish brown, except brown spines on head and legs as well as blackish brown distal parts of fore tibiae. Ocular index 8.67, ocelli absent. Pronotum narrower than in adults, laterally with a submarginal row of several setigerous punctures. Costa with 6 setigerous punctures.

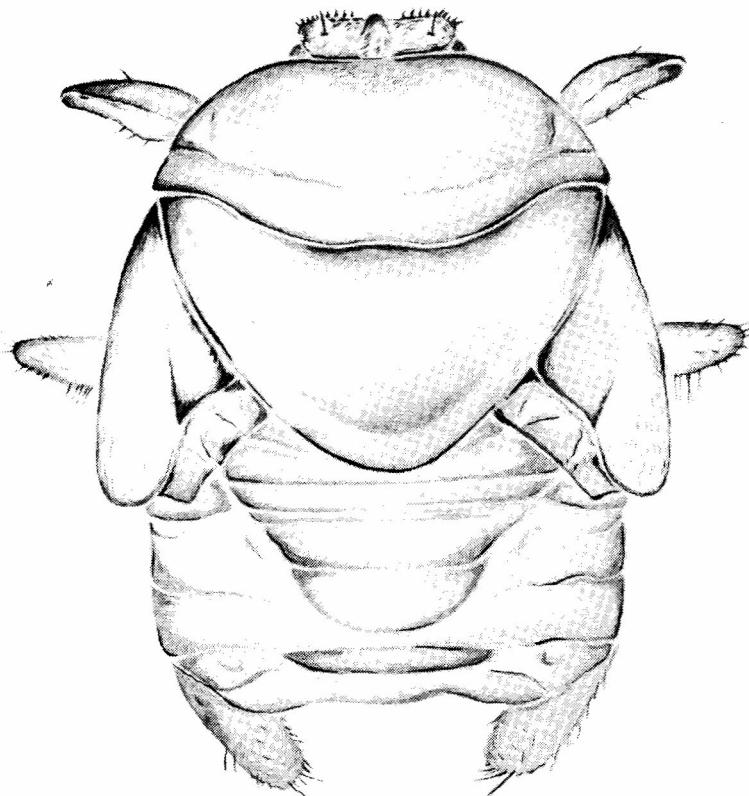


7. *Schiodtella secunda* — male, dorsal view

Abdomen somewhat lighter in shade than scutellum and wing pads. Body length 3.54 mm, body width 2,73 mm (fig. 8).

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: уезд Чифун пров. [Tshifu = Yantai], Жэхэ [Zhehe], Китай [China], БОРХСЕНИУС [BORHSENIUS], 15 VII [1]1954; in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Leningrad. 13 Paratypes: 5 males, 6 females, 1 larva, 1 sex unknown (abdomen damaged); all paratypes



8. *Schiodtella secunda* — larva, dorsal view

with the same data as the holotype; 9 paratypes together with the holotype, 4 paratypes in my collection at the Department of Natural History, Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom.

REFERENCES

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- LIS, J. A. 1991. Studies on Oriental *Cydnidae*. IV. New species, new synonyms and new records (*Heteroptera*). *Ann. Upper Siles. Mus., Ent.*, 2: 165–190.