

Genus	Vol. 14 (1): 11-13	Wrocław, 15 IV 2003
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A new species of *Peritropis* UHLER from Nigeria (Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

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ABSTRACT. A new species *Peritropis nigeriae* is described on the basis of a male specimen collected in Nigeria. The structure of tarsi and parameres is illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, *Peritropis*, Afrotropical Region, new species, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Peritropis* Uhler is the most speciose within the Afrotropical Cylapinae and twenty four species have been described so far (GORCZYCA 2000). A few species of the genus *Peritropis* have been also described from Arabian Peninsula and Socotra (LINNAVUORI 1994, LINNAVUORI & GORCZYCA 2002). This genus is also numerous in the other regions of the World especially in the Orient and Indo-Pacific but occurs also in the Far East, United States, Neotropical Region and New Zealand (SCHUH 1995, GORCZYCA & EYLES 1997). On the other hand, the systematic position of many species included into this genus is unclear and needs a general revision.

Among the material kept at the Department of Zoology I found the male specimen from Nigeria, which represented a new species. Its description is given below.

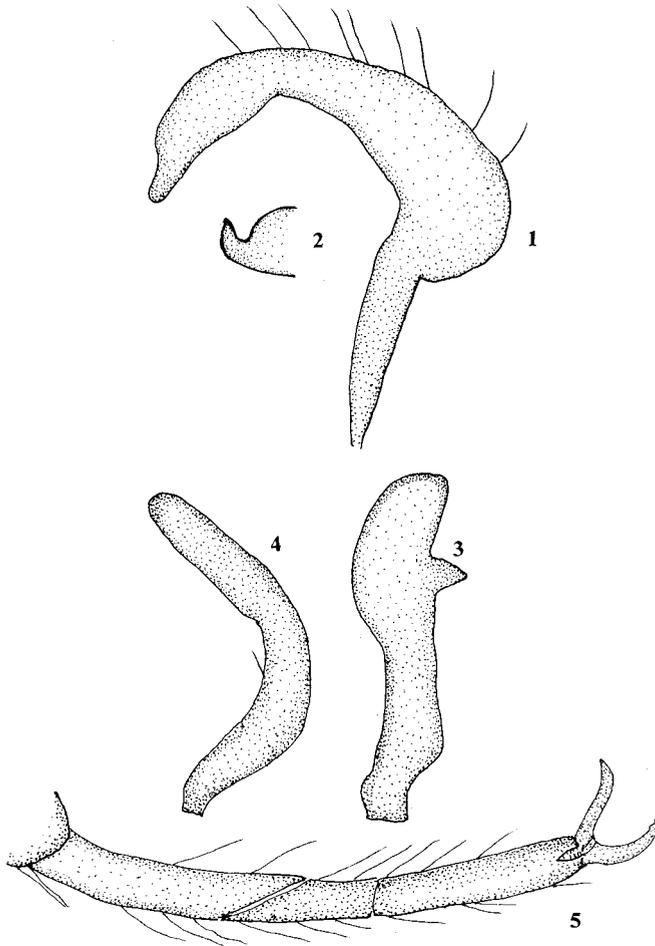
Peritropis nigeriae n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): Nigeria, B. Pl. St, Katsina Ala, 19. VIII. 73, Linnavuori.
Housed in the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland.

DIAGNOSIS

This species is similar and undoubtedly related to *Peritropis minuta* GORCZYCA described from Tanzania but differs from it in almost unicoloured, pale orange antennae and coloration of the body.



1-5. *Peritropis nigeriae* n. sp., holotype, 1 - left paramere; 2 - apex of the left paramere from side; 3, 4 - right paramere; 5 - tarsi

DESCRIPTION

Male (female unknown). Body small, elongate, covered with fine, pale, short setae. Length of body 3.0 mm, width 0.65 mm. Head elongate, brown with pale areas, tinged with red on the vertex. There is also a distinct, longitudinal sulcus on the vertex. Clypeus narrow, pale with small, brown spots, maxillary and mandibular plates pale with brown patches, buccula chestnut, tinged with red. Length of the head 0.40 mm, width 0.70 mm, diameter of eye 0.20 mm. Antennae inserted on small, pale tubercles, slightly removed from the margin of eye. Basal part of the first antennal segment white, than with red ring and after that antennae are pale orange, covered with dense, pale setae. Fourth segment slightly darkened. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.40: 1.0: 0.58: 0.85. Rostrum pale brown, long reaching almost the end of abdomen. Length of rostral segments in mm: 0.55: 0.58: 0.45: 0.50.

Pronotal collar very thin, brown, with pale dots, pronotum marbled, brown with pale places. Anterior lobe of pronotum with a very thin, longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Lateral margins and humeral angles slightly elevated. Length of pronotum 0.32 mm, length of anterior margin 0.42 mm, lateral margins 0.45 mm, posterior margin 1.0 mm. Mesoscutum dark brown, with two small patches in the middle and slightly paler in angles, with only slightly marked carina on sides. Scutellum slightly convex, dark brown, pale at apex with a thin, brown, longitudinal stripe in the middle.

Hemelytra almost parallel, embolium brown with pale patches, clavus dark brown also with pale patches and spots. Corium brown with pale patches at base and with two large, dark brown patches, continuous with membrane. Cuneus dark brown, white at base and apex. Membrane dark grey, venation hardly visible in the examined specimen.

Underside of the body chestnut with white and red areas. Coxae and trochanters pale, femora dark brown, pale and slightly tinged with red at base and apex. Tibiae and tarsi pale, tarsi two-segmented with the second segment divided, claws with a very small, hardly visible, subapical tooth (Fig. 5). Parameres relatively small, left paramere with small, curved apical processes, right paramere with a characteristic, very small, lateral processes (Figs 1-4).

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