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Fulvius mateusi a new species of Cylapinae from the Oriental Region (Hemiptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

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ABSTRACT. A new species *Fulvius mateusi* is described from Thailand. The figures of male and female genitalia are given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, *Fulvius*, Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Fulvius* STÅL, the most speciose genus of the subfamily Cylapinae, occurs in the warm zone all over the World. So far about 80 species have been described, eleven of which have been reported from the Oriental Region (GORCZYCA 2006). Within the collection of the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen we found four specimens of the genus *Fulvius* which represent a new species of the genus belonging to the *anthocoroides*-group (SADOWSKA-WODA 2005). The description of this species is given below.

TAXONOMY

***Fulvius mateusi* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

This species is for Mateusz, the son of the senior author.

TYPE MATERIAL

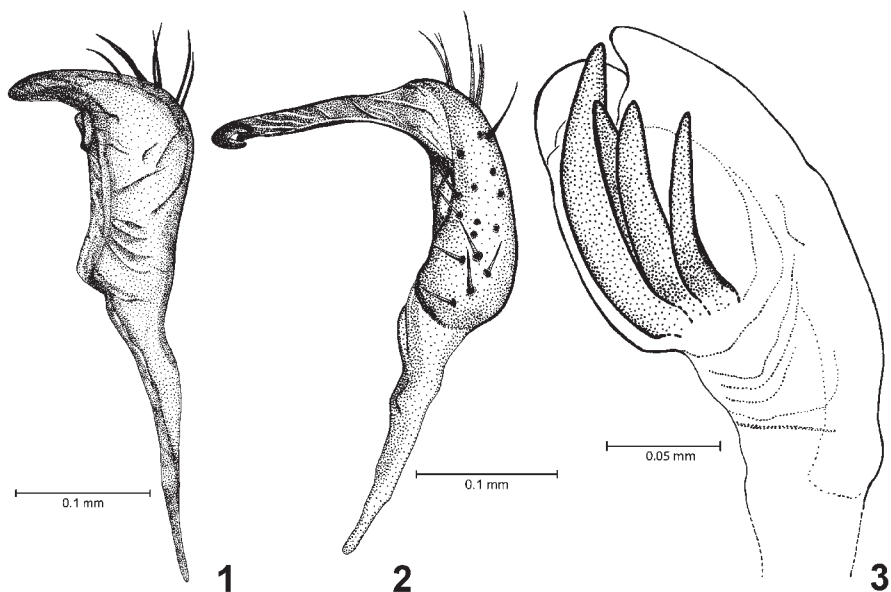
Holotype: (male) Thailand: Yala Province, Bang Lang National Park, 6° 04'N 101° 11'E Dead tree, 18-20.X.1991, O. Martin leg. Zoological Museum København (ZMUC), paratypes (male and two females) the same data as holotype. Holotype and two paratypes housed in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen, Denmark, one paratype housed in the scientific collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Poland.

DIAGNOSIS

This species is slightly similar to *Fulvius nigricornis* POPP. but it can be distinguished by short and almost unicoloured second antennal segment and the shape of male genitalia (Figs 1-3).

DESCRIPTION

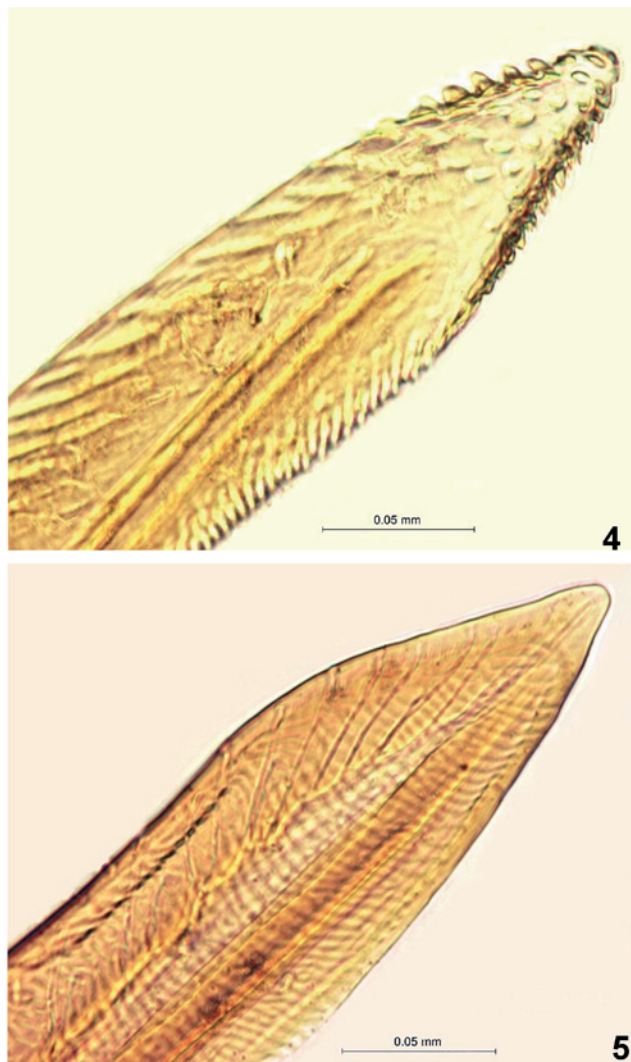
Male. Body dark brown, covered with dense dark short setae and pale scale-like setae. Length of the body 1.70-1.75 mm, width 0.90-0.92 mm. Head contiguous with apical collar, dark brown, unicoloured or paler at vertex and clypeus, sometimes with a slightly marked paler strip in the middle. Length of head 0.40 mm, width 0.50 mm, diameter of eye 0.15 mm. Antennae inserted on small tubercles almost contiguous with the margin of eye. First antennal segment dark brown and relatively thick, second segment slightly paler, covered with short, dense, pale setae, thickened towards apex, third segment short and thin. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.37: 0.75: 0.40



1-3. *Fulvius mateusi* new species, holotype, male genitalia: 1 – right paramere, 2 – left paramere, 3 – aedeagus

(fourth segment broken in the examined specimens). Rostrum relatively long, pale brown, length of rostral segments in mm: 0.37: 0.50: 0.45: 0.32.

Pronotum and pronotal collar unicoloured, dark brown, anterior lobe of pronotum only slightly raised, with a small, longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Length of pronotum (including pronotal collar) 0.45 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.40 mm, lateral margins 0.50 mm, posterior margin 0.85 mm. Scutellum and mesoscutum also dark brown or paler than pronotum.



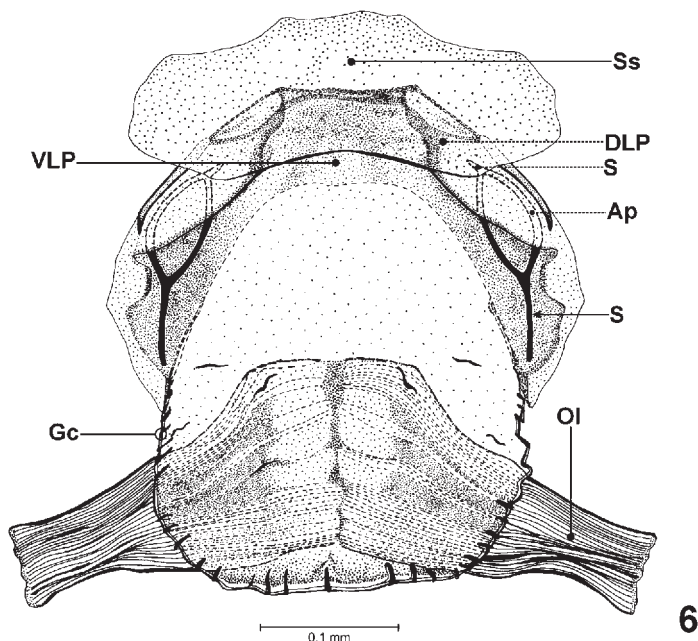
4-5. *Fulvius mateusi* new species, paratype, female genitalia: 4 – apical part of valvula 1, 5 – apical part of valvula 2

Hemelytra brown, distinctly paler than pronotum, clavus unicoloured, brown, cuneus dark brown, darker than the rest of hemelytra. There is a contrasting white patch (sometimes tinged with orange) above cuneus. In some cases, corium above the patch darker. Membrane grey, sometimes with a paler patch, venation dark, major cell triangular, minor cell indistinct.

Underside of the body dark brown, in some places tinged with red, coxae, trochanters and femora dark brown. Apical parts of femora reddish. Basal part of tibiae darker, usually tinged with red, apical part and tarsi pale. Tarsi short, two segmented, second segment not divided, claws with a very distinct subapical tooth.

Right paramere (Fig. 1) slightly shorter than left one, apical process approximately at a right angle to the paramere body. Left paramere (Fig. 2) with a straight apical process with "teeth" at the apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) with four sclerotised spiculi in the apical part.

Female similar to male but slightly bigger, the patch above cuneus less distinct, the apex of the second antennal segment thinner than in male. Length of the body 2.10-2.12 mm, width 0.75 mm, length of head 0.50 mm, width 0.52 mm, diameter of eye 0.15 mm. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.37: 0.85: 0.16 (fourth segment broken in the examined specimens). Length of pronotum 0.40 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.45 mm, lateral margins 0.47 mm, posterior margin 1.0-1.02 mm.



6. *Fulvius mateusi* new species, paratype, female genitalia: 6 – vagina in dorsal view; Ap: parieto-vaginal rings, DLP: dorso-labiate plate, Gc: glandular circumference, Ol: lateral oviduct, S: sclerites, Ss: anterior or seminal sac, VLP: ventro-labiate plate (see description)

Apical parts of the first and second valvulae triangular (Figs 4-5). Scale-like to teeth-like outgrowths on sides of apices of first valvulae present. Scale-like outgrowths on the ventral surface of apices of first valvulae also present. Seminal sac or depository (Ss, Fig. 6) oblate, oval and elongate. Parieto-vaginal rings (Ap, Fig. 6) obviously separate. Their anterior and posterior margins convex, inner and outer margins - slightly sharpened. Anterior and posterior margins of parieto-vaginal rings without any expansion. Inner margins extended by a narrow, very short sclerite; outer margins also extended by elongated sclerites (S, Fig. 6). Dorso-labiate plate (DLP, Fig. 6) produces two "folds", which cover inner, lateral margins of ventro-labiate plate (VLP, Fig. 6). Dorsal wall slightly sclerotized, with glandular circumference (Gc, Fig. 6). Vaginal projection *sensu* ROSENZWEIG (1997) and MiRs *sensu* CHÉROT (2002) absent. Vermiform gland invisible. Lateral oviducts (Ol, Fig. 6) relatively small, apparently conflating. Posterior wall membranous.

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