

Genus	Vol. 16(4): 537-542	Wrocław, 28 XII 2005
-------	---------------------	----------------------

A new species of the genus *Bothriomiris* KIRKALDY, 1902 from Indonesia (Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

JACEK GORCZYCA

Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Bankowa 9, 40-007 Katowice, Poland,
e-mail: gorczyca@us.edu.pl

ABSTRACT. A new species *Bothriomiris sulawesicus* is described on the basis of specimens collected in the Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (Sulawesi, Indonesia). The dorsal habitus of the new species and its male genitalia are pictured as well as the parameres of *Bothriomiris lugubris* POPPIUS.

Key words: Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, Bothriomirini, *Bothriomiris*, new species, Sulawesi.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bothriomiris* KIRKALDY belongs to the small but well distinguished, monophyletic tribe Bothriomirini, which is actually placed within the mirid subfamily Cylapinae. The representatives of the tribe occur mainly in the Oriental Region, with a single genus and species described also from the Afrotropics (GORCZYCA 2000). Two species of the genus *Bothriomiris* have been described from Japan (YASUNAGA 2000). One species of this tribe was reported by CARVALHO & LORENZATO (1978) as *B. lugubris* POPPIUS from Papua New Guinea and adjacent islands. After examination of the type specimens of *B. lugubris* POPPIUS, I support YASUNAGA's (2000) opinion that in fact CARVALHO & LORENZATO reported another, still undescribed species.

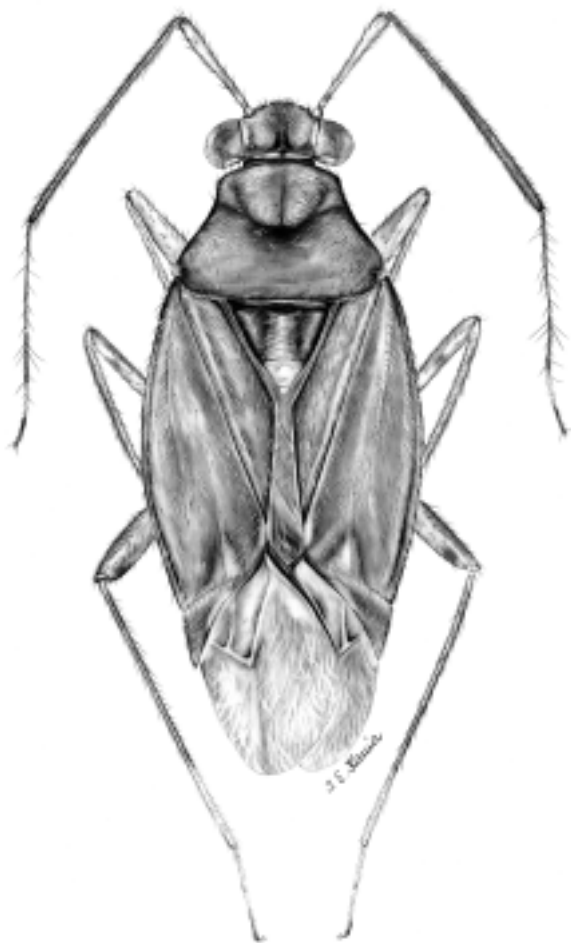
Only six species of the genus *Bothriomiris* are known. They have been described from the Orient and Japan (SCHUH 1995; YASUNAGA 2000). Most of

them were described at the beginning of the 20th century and they are known mostly only from the locus typicus.

Among the material I borrowed from the Museum of Natural History, I found six specimens collected in Sulawesi, which represent an unknown species of the genus *Bothriomiris*. The description of the new species is given below.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Eckhard GROLL (Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany) and Mick WEBB (Museum of Natural History, London) for the loan of the material and to Iwona KANIA for the figure of the dorsal habitus of the new species.



1. *Bothriomiris sulawesicus* sp. nov., paratype, dorsal habitus

***Bothriomiris sulawesicus* n. sp.**

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: (male): Malaise trap; Blue Zone Rothamstead 2 [handwritten]; Lowland forest ca 200 m; Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., mid vi- 10, July 1985; paratype (female): same data as holotype; paratype (male): «Edwards» Camp, Lowland forest, 664 m.; 8. viii – ix. 85 [handwritten], Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga – one N.P.; paratype (male): Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., January, 1985; on fallen tree [handwritten]; R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B. M. 1985 – 10; paratype (female): Plot A, M. T. (raised), 3-10/iv/85; Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., April, 1985; paratype (female): Malaise trap; Toraut. B – C., in forest; Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., 17 – 24 July 1985. Holotype and three paratypes housed in the Museum of Natural History, London, England, two paratypes in the collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Poland.

DIAGNOSIS

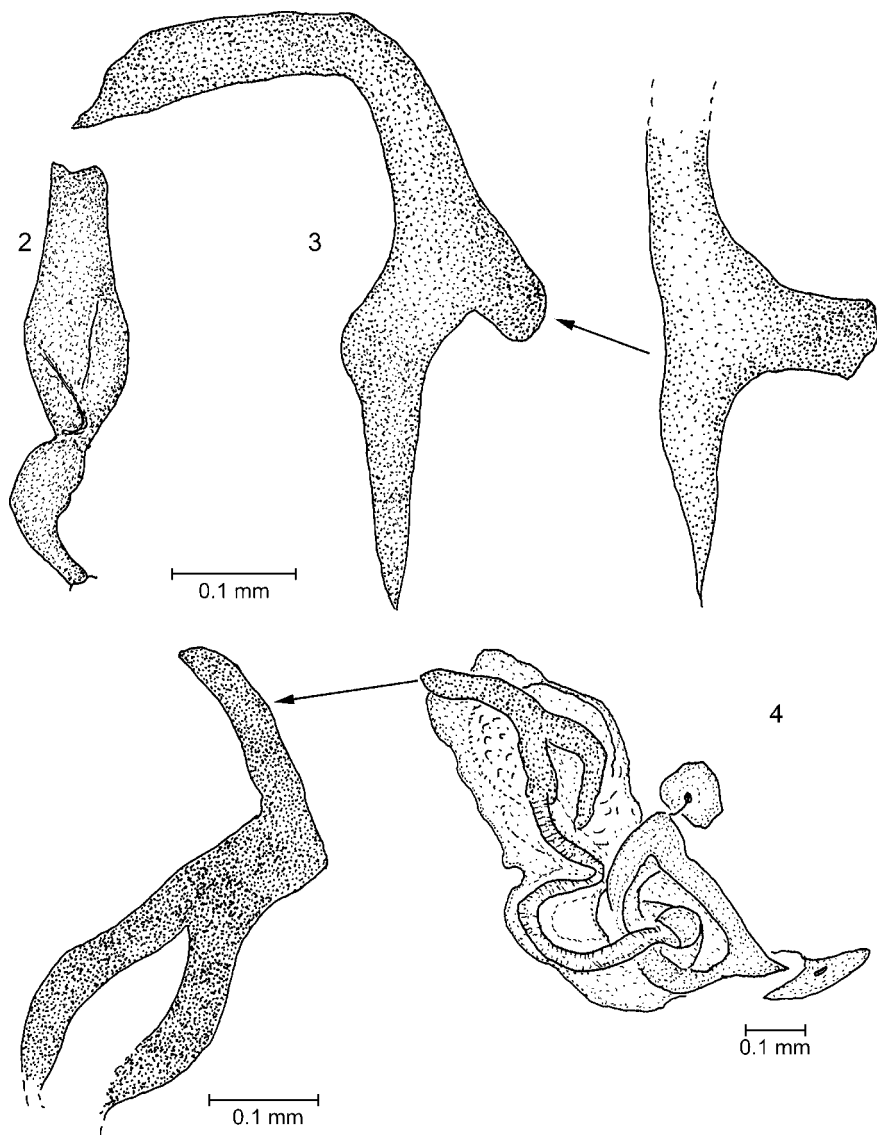
This species is slightly similar to *Bothriomiris dissimulans* (WALKER) but can be distinguished by a very long first antennal segment and vertex with two distinct, convex lobes (Fig. 1). From *Bothriomiris lugubris* POPPIUS the new species differs in coloration of the body and the structure of male genitalia (Figs. 5-6).

DESCRIPTION

Male. Body dark brown, shining, distinctly punctured, covered with dense, pale setae (Fig. 1). Length of the body 5.50-6.20 mm, width 2.20-2.25 mm. Head brown or dark brown with a paler area contiguous with eye, clypeus, maxillary and mandibular plates brown to dark brown, buccula distinct, dark brown. There are two convex lobes on vertex better visible in specimens with paler head. Vertex with a distinct occipital carina (better visible from sides), sometimes slightly tinged with red. Length of head 0.60 mm, width 1.33-1.35 mm, diameter of eye 0.35 mm. Antennae inserted on relatively large but short tubercles almost contiguous with the margin of eye. First antennal segment pale brown, sparingly covered with short, dark setae, thickened in the apical part (Fig. 1). Second segment pale brown, covered with dense, short, dark setae, slightly thickened towards apex. Third and fourth segments very thin, covered with long, erect setae, fourth segment pale in the apical part. Length of antennal segments in mm: 1.0-1.20: 2.60-2.75: 1.0: 0.80. Rostrum very short, brown, hardly reaching mesocoxae, first segment very thick, last segment covered with pale sensory setae. Length of rostral segments in mm: 0.65-0.70: 0.72-0.75: 0.40: 0.35.

Pronotum very large, dark brown, with a thin, pale fold (pronotal collar?) on the anterior margin. Anterior lobe of pronotum distinctly convex, smooth, very dark or slightly paler than the posterior lobe, with a longitudinal sulcus in the

middle. There is a slightly marked longitudinal, convex lobe in the middle of the posterior lobe of pronotum, better visible in paler specimens. Humeral angles slightly elevated and paler than the rest of pronotum. Length of pronotum 1.10 - 1.15 mm, length of the anterior margin 1.0 mm, lateral margins 1.15 mm, posterior margin 1.85-1.90 mm. Mesoscutum hardly visible, pale, scutellum slightly con-



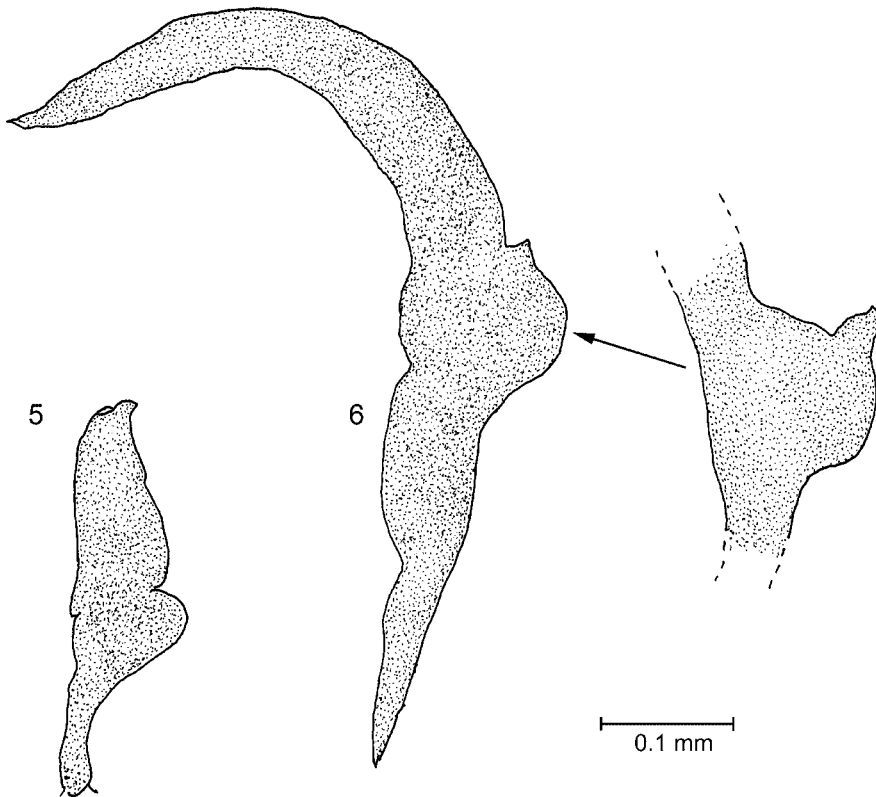
2-4. *Bothriomiris sulawesicus* sp. nov., paratype, male genitalia, 2 – right paramere, 3 – left paramere, 4 – aedeagus

vex, brown, sometimes tinged with red, with a wide, pale, longitudinal stripe in the middle.

Hemelytra dark brown, shining, distinctly punctured, embolium very narrow, in some representatives slightly tinged with red in the distal part. Medial fracture distinct, cuneus very small, narrow (Fig. 1), paler than corium, tinged with red. There is a small pale patch on corium contiguous with the inner part of cuneus. Membrane grey or pale brown with paler areas, venation distinct, pale and brown, minor cell well visible.

Underside of the body brown to dark brown, ostiolar peritreme relatively large, white, mat, with a small tubercle. Forecoxae pale brown, sometimes paler at base, meso- and metacoxae pale, tinged with red or brown in the distal part. Femora pale brown, paler in the basal part, tibiae pale brown, white in the distal part, tarsi pale, the last segment pale brown.

Mesofemora bearing 6 trichobothria in the apical part. Tarsi two-segmented, the second segment divided, claws not toothed subapically.



5-6. *Bothriomiris lugubris* POPPIUS, syntype, male genitalia, 5 – right paramere, 6 – left paramere

Parameres in the species of the genus *Bothriomiris* are not diverse and relatively similar in all known and examined species (CARVALHO & LORENZATO 1978, Figs. 2-4; YASUNAGA 2000, Figs. 83-84). Left paramere slender and curved, right paramere reduced and slightly similar to Palaeolithic Venus, especially when looking upside down (Fig. 5, CARVALHO & LORENZATO 1978, Fig. 4). In *Bothriomiris sulawesicus* sp. nov., left paramere with a relatively large sensory lobe (terminology according to KONSTANTINOV 2003) and a small but distinct apical process; right paramere small and elongated (deformed in the examined specimen?) (Figs. 2-3). Aedeagus massive, with a large, sclerotised spiculum (Fig. 4). In *Bothriomiris lugubris* POPP., left paramere with a short but pointed sensory lobe; right paramere small but relatively wide (Figs 5-6). Aedeagus in the examined type specimen completely dark and illegible.

Female. Coloration of the body very similar to male, but females are stout and slightly bigger. Length of the body 6.60-6.90 mm, width 2.65-2.75 mm, length of head 0.50-0.55 mm, width 1.40-1.50 mm, diameter of eye 0.35-0.40 mm. Length of antennal segments in mm: 1.0: 2.25: 1.10: 1.0. Length of rostral segments in mm: 0.50: 0.60: 0.40: 0.35. Length of pronotum 1.33-1.35 mm, length of the anterior margin 1.10-1.13 mm, lateral margins 1.30 mm, posterior margin 2.25-2.30 mm. Coloration of the underside of the body as in the male.

REFERENCES

- CARVALHO, J. C. M., L. M. LORENZATO, 1978. The *Cylapinae* of Papua New Guinea. *Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, **38**: 121-149.
- GORCZYCA, J., 2000. A systematic study on Cylapinae with a revision of the Afrotropical Region (Heteroptera, Miridae). Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice, 176 pp.
- KONSTANTINOV, F., 2003. Male genitalia in Miridae (Heteroptera) and their significance for suprageneric classification of the family. Part I: general review, Isometopinae and Psallopinae. *Belgian Journ. Entomol.*, **5**: 3-36.
- SCHUH, R. T., 1995. Plant bugs of the World (Insecta: Heteroptera: Miridae). New York Entom. Soc., 1329 pp.
- YASUNAGA T., 2000. The mirid subfamily Cylapinae (Heteroptera: Miridae), or fungal inhabiting plant bugs in Japan. *Tijdschr. Entomol.*, **143**: 183-209.