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Two new Oriental species of the burrower bug genus *Chilocoris* MAYR (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Cydnidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Chilocoris pallidus* n. sp. from Sulawesi and *Ch. malickyi* n. sp. from Thailand are described and compared with their allied species. Both new taxa represent the subgenus *Statanus* DISTANT characterised by pronotal disc divided into two lobes by distinct uninterrupted transverse impressed line behind calli. *Ch. malickyi* n. sp. is the fourth species of the genus known from Thailand, while *Ch. pallidus* n. sp. is the seventh species of the genus recorded from Sulawesi.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, new species, Thailand, Sulawesi, *Heteroptera*, *Cydnidae*, *Chilocoris*.

The genus *Chilocoris* MAYR, 1865 is the species-richest genus among the whole family *Cydnidae*; it is represented by 81 species, of which 80 are distributed in the Old World regions, whereas only a single species is known from the New World (LIS 1994, 1999a, 1999b).

Among the Old World species of the genus thirty five have already been recorded from the Oriental Region (LIS 1994); the present paper contains descriptions of two further Oriental species that appeared to be new to the science.

Both new taxa represent the subgenus *Statanus* DISTANT (sensu LIS 1994) characterised by pronotal disc divided into two distinct lobes by uninterrupted transverse impressed line behind calli (Figs 2, 6). The members of the subgenus were classified within two species-groups so far (LIS 1994) - the first characterised by unicolorous dorsal body surface, and the second - by bicolorous body with

entire corium translucent or milky white (clearly paler than the remaining dorsal body surface). The first of two species described below represents the latter group, whereas the second has an intermediate position between both hitherto known species-groups.

***Chilocoris pallidus* n. sp.**

(Figs 1-4)

ETYMOLOGY

Named after pale body colour.

DIAGNOSIS

Ch. pallidus n. sp. belongs to the species-group of the subgenus *Statanus* DIST., characterised by clearly bicolorous dorsal body surface (head, pronotum and scutellum distinctly darker than corium, the latter translucent or yellowish white). In general habitus the new species resembles *Ch. campbelli* J.A. LIS from India. Nevertheless, the former is smaller (body length 2.83 mm and 3.54 mm, respectively), and its dorsal surface is clearly paler than in *Ch. campbelli* (*Ch. pallidus* - head, pronotum and scutellum pale brown, corium colourless and translucent, only basally somewhat milky white, almost all punctures colourless except for darker short row of punctures on clavus and one row of darker punctures on mesocorium; *Ch. campbelli* - head, pronotum and scutellum castaneous, corium yellowish white, all punctures brown, clavus and mesocorium both with two rows of dark punctures).

However, since only single males of both species are known to date, the shape of paramere seems at present to be the best character for distinguishing the new species from all other within this group of species.

DESCRIPTION

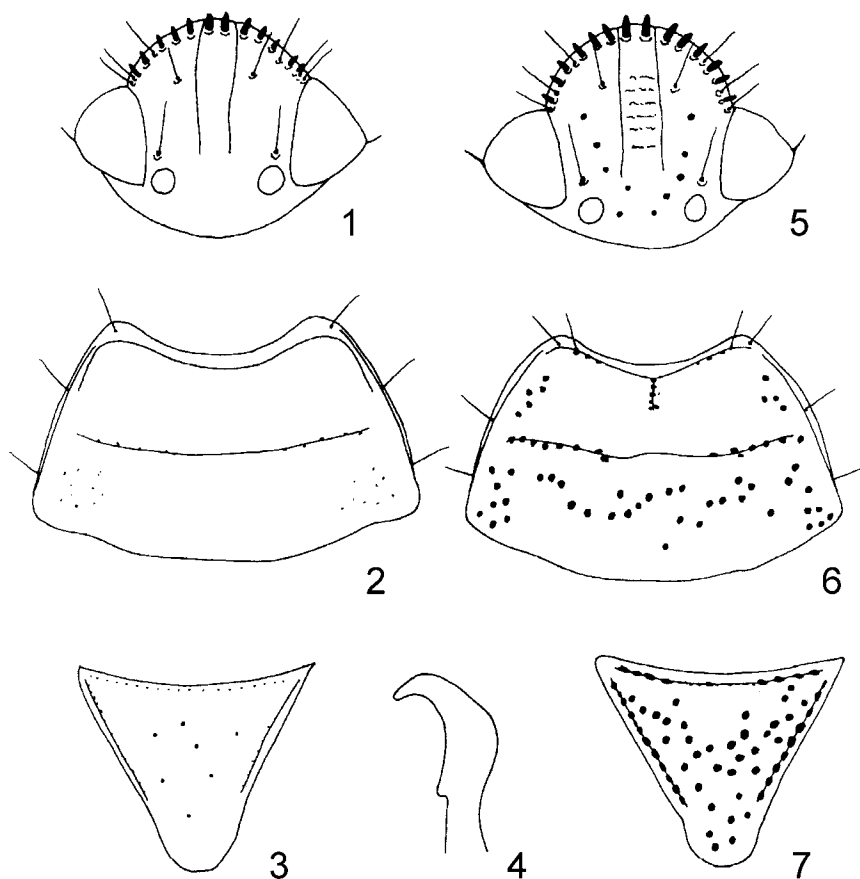
B o d y. Dorsally bicolorous; head, pronotum and scutellum pale brown, corium almost colourless and translucent, basally somewhat milky white.

H e a d. Dorsally alutaceous, slightly polished, impunctate except for setigerous punctures; clypeus as long as paraclypei, basally narrow, medially broadened, tapering apically, clypeal apex with a pair of dark brown sharply ended pegs (Fig. 1); each paraclypeus with submarginal row of 8 setigerous punctures (5 pegs and 3 hair-like setae) (Fig. 1); eyes large, reddish brown, ocular index 2.13; ocelli reddish brown, ocellar index 3.4, interocellar distance about 14 times larger than a distance between ocellus and eye; antennae slightly paler than head, 2nd segment minute; rostrum yellowish brown, reaching mid coxae.

P r o t h o r a x. Pronotum (Fig. 2) almost impunctate, bearing a few hardly visible punctures in its postero-lateral parts; pronotal disc divided into two distinct lobes by uninterrupted transverse impressed line, additionally accompa-

nied by a few colourless punctures; lateral margins with 3 setigerous punctures bearing long hair-like setae. Propleuron yellow, polished; anterior and posterior convexities impunctate, median depression with single colourless punctures close to coxae.

Mesothorax. Scutellum (Fig. 2) with a few irregularly scattered punctures somewhat larger than those on pronotum; basal and lateral rows of punctures weakly developed, the lateral ones ending far from scutellar apex. Corium almost entirely colourless and translucent, only basally somewhat milky white, puncturation sparse and hardly visible; clavus with one short row of darker punctures; mesocorium with one row of darker punctures paralleling clavo-corial suture; costal margins dark brown, straight in basal two thirds, bearing no setigerous punctures; membrane colourless and translucent, large, surpassing the tip of abdomen. Mesopleuron with evaporatorium typical of the genus.



1-4. *Chilocoris pallidus* n. sp.; 5-7. *Chilocoris malickyi* n. sp.: 1, 5 – head; 2, 6 – pronotum; 3, 7 – scutellum; 4 – paramere

M e t a t h o r a x. Metapleuron with evaporatorium and peritreme typical of the genus.

L e g s. Whitish yellow, tibial spines dark brown; hind tibiae somewhat flattened.

A b d o m e n. Sterna yellowish brown, impunctate and polished, laterally with short light hair-like bristles. Ventral surface of male pygophore impunctate; paramere as in Fig. 4.

M e a s u r e m e n t s (in mm): body length 2.83; body width 1.54; head length 0.53; head width 0.69; pronotum length 0.82; pronotum width 1.50; scutellum length 0.74; scutellum width 0.90; antennal segments: 0.15 : 0.05 : 0.21 : 0.24 : 0.33.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: Sulawesi, Gunung, Tangkoko, 10/X/85, ex. R. HOLYŃSKI coll. (in the collection of the Department of Biosystematics, Division of Zoology, University of Opole, Poland).

REMARKS

Among the species of the subgenus known from Sulawesi so far, *Ch. pallidus* n. sp. is similar only to *Ch. bosmansii* J.A. LIS (both species have sharply bicolorous dorsal body surface, with entirely translucent or milky white corium); fortunately, they can easily be separated on the basis of puncturation of dorsal body surface (it is almost impunctate in *Ch. pallidus* n. sp., whereas it is clearly punctate in *Ch. bosmansii* J.A. LIS).

***Chilocoris malickyi* n. sp.**

(Figs 5-7)

ETYMOLOGY

Named after a collector's name.

DIAGNOSIS

Ch. malickyi n. sp. has an isolated position within the subgenus *Statanus* DIST., because of its bicolorous corium (basally yellowish brown, remaining surface castaneous). In general habitus and body vestiture the new species is at first sight similar to *Ch. vanstallei* J.A. LIS (Sulawesi), but can easily be separated from the latter by its larger body (*Ch. malickyi* – 5.20 mm in length; *Ch. vanstallei* – 3.05-3.95 mm in length), and bicolorous corium (corium, as well as entire dorsal body surface is uniformly castaneous or dark castaneous in *Ch. vanstallei*).

DESCRIPTION

B o d y. Dorsal and ventral surface almost entirely castaneous; antennae, tibiae and basal part of corium yellowish brown; eyes, rostrum and femora whitish yellow.

H e a d. Dorsally alutaceous, slightly polished, its posterior part with several irregularly scattered large punctures (Fig. 5); clypeus as long as paraclypei, almost parallel-sided, apically slightly narrowed, its surface with transverse rugae; clypeal apex with a pair of dark brown sharply ended pegs, each paraclypeus with submarginal row of 9 setigerous punctures (6 pegs and 3 hair-like setae) (Fig. 5); eyes large, ocular index 1.93; ocelli yellowish brown, ocellar index 3.3, interocellar distance about 7-8 times larger than distance between ocellus and eye; antennae paler than head, 2nd segment minute; rostrum reaching anterior coxae.

P r o t h o r a x. Pronotal disc divided into two distinct lobes by uninterrupted transverse impressed dark line behind calli, that is accompanied by a few dark punctures (Fig. 6); anterior lobe almost impunctate, bearing only a few dark punctures laterally and single punctures forming short longitudinal median row close to head; posterior lobe with numerous distinct dark punctures; lateral margins with 3 setigerous punctures bearing long hair-like setae. Propleuron yellowish brown, polished; anterior and posterior convexities impunctate, median depression with a row of dark punctures close to coxae.

M e s o t h o r a x. Scutellum with numerous dark punctures, clearly larger than those on pronotum (Fig. 7); basal and lateral rows of punctures clearly developed, lateral ones not reaching scutellar apex. Corium bicolorous, its basal part yellowish brown, remaining surface castaneous; clavus with two rows of darker punctures; mesocorium with two rows of darker punctures paralleling clavo-corial suture, punctures in the inner row connected by incised line; mesocorial disc basally almost impunctate, but apically densely punctate with dark punctures smaller than those on scutellum; costal margins dark brown, costa basally slightly broadened, bearing no setigerous punctures; membrane translucent, almost colourless, large, clearly surpassing the tip of abdomen. Mesopleuron with evaporatorium typical of the genus.

M e t a t h o r a x. Metapleuron with evaporatorium and peritreme typical of the genus.

L e g s. Femora whitish yellow; tibiae darker, yellowish brown, bearing dark brown spines; posterior tibiae somewhat flattened.

A b d o m e n. Sterna dark castaneous, impunctate, somewhat alutaceous, laterally with numerous small punctures bearing short light hair-like bristles.

Measurements (in mm) (female only): body length 5.20; body width 2.81; head length 0.81; head width 1.08; pronotum length 1.60; pronotum width 2.68; scutellum length 1.39; scutellum width 1.71; antennal segments: 0.22 : 0.11 : 0.36 : 0.38 : 0.44.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype female: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Zoo, 22-29.VII.1990, leg. MALICKY, Zool. Staatsaml. München (in the collection of Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany).

REMARKS

The new species can be easily distinguished from other species of the subgenus known from Thailand so far, since it is the largest one and the only species with bicolorous corium (yellowish brown basally, with remaining surface castaneous).

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