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A new genus and species of the subfamily Cylapinae from Vietnam (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae)

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ABSTRACT. A new genus and species *Pararhinomiris vietnamicus* are described and illustrated on the basis of a specimen collected in North Vietnam.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, *Pararhinomiris*, new genus, new species, Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

Only five recent genera of the tribe Rhinomirini GORCZYCA have been described so far from the Oriental Region, namely *Proamblia* BERGROTH, *Rhinocylapus* POPPIUS, *Rhinocylapidius* POPPIUS, *Rhinomiris* POPPIUS and *Lundbladiolla* CARVALHO (SCHUH 1995; GORCZYCA & CHÉROT 1998; GORCZYCA 2000). This recently established tribe (GORCZYCA 2000) contains three groups of genera, namely *Rhinomiris*-complex, *Rhinocylapus*-complex and *Rhinomirilella*-complex (GORCZYCA 2001). The systematic position of *Proamblia* is not clear at present.

Within the material of Cylapinae collected from the Oriental Region and received from Dr. Herbert ZETTLER, I found a female representative of the tribe Rhinomirini which represents a new genus and species. Despite the presence of cuneal fracture, I propose to include this new genus in the *Rhinomiris*-complex. The descriptions of the new genus and the new species are given below.

TAXONOMY

Subfamily Cylapinae KIRKALDY
Tribe Rhinomirini GORCZYCA***Pararhinomiris* n. gen.**

Type species: *Pararhinomiris vietnamicus* n. sp., present designation.

ETYMOLOGY

Named because of its superficial similarity to the genus *Rhinomiris*. Gender: masculine.

DIAGNOSIS

In the general appearance similar to the genera *Rhinomiris* POPPIUS and *Rhinomiridius* POPPIUS but differs from them in the presence of cuneal fracture. From the genus *Rhinomiris* it can be also easily distinguished by the flat anterior lobe of pronotum which is more or less distinctly raised in *Rhinomiris*. Also the first antennal segment is very short. The first segment of rostrum is longer than the head, like in the genera *Rhinocylapus* and *Rhinocylapidius*, but the body of the new genus is smooth and the first antennal segment very short.

DESCRIPTION

Body smooth, elongated, covered with dense setae. Head long and narrow (Fig. 1) with relatively big eyes, antennae inserted on small tubercles contiguous with the margin of eye, first antennal segment thin and short, distinctly shorter than the width of head. Rostrum very long, reaching beyond the middle of abdomen, first rostral segment much longer than head.

Pronotal collar thin, posterior margin of pronotum with a deep excavation (Fig. 1), the anterior lobe of pronotum only slightly raised, with a longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Humeral angles of pronotum slightly rugose, mesoscutum well exposed, scutellum relatively long.

Hemelytra smooth, narrow, covered with setae, embolium very narrow, clavus with a slightly marked, rib-like vein in the middle, cuneus relatively long.

Legs long covered with dense but very short setae, metafemora with five trichobothria in the apical part, tarsi typical for the tribe, two-segmented, the first segment very long, the second short, divided, claws with a distinct, subapical tooth.

***Pararhinomiris vietnamicus* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

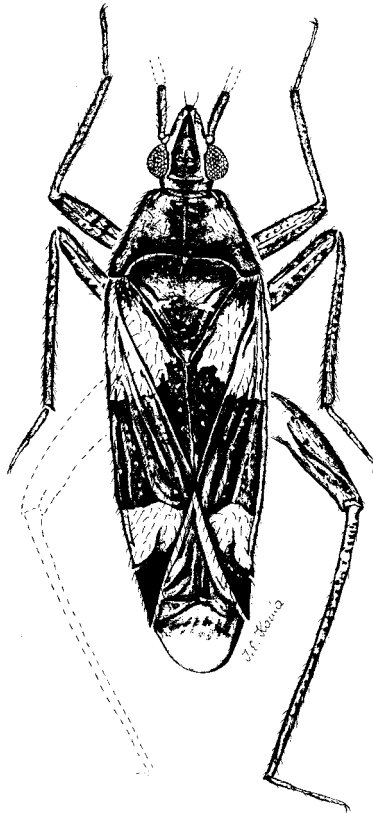
Named after its terra typica.

DIAGNOSIS

The only known species. See description below.

DESCRIPTION

Female (male unknown). Length of the body 7.45 mm, width 2.0 mm. Head pale, vertex dark brown, frons dark brown, tinged with red in the middle, pale on sides. First antennal segment pale, covered with pale, fine setae. Clypeus pale with dark, longitudinal stripe in the middle and dark at apex. Mandibular plate pale with dark brown patch, maxillary plate pale, first rostral segment reddish, remaining segments very thin, dark brown, the apical part of rostrum pale. The length of individual rostral segments could not be measured in the examined specimen. Length of head 1.05 mm, width 1.0 mm, diameter of eye 0.30 mm, length of the first antennal segment 0.75 mm, remaining segments broken. Pronotum brown, anterior lobe slightly paler, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown, slightly tinged with red, apex of scutellum pale. Length of pronotum 0.80 mm (including pronotal collar), length of anterior margin 0.76 mm, lateral margins 1.17 mm, posterior margin 1.88 mm.



1. *Pararhinomiris vietnamicus*, holotype: dorsal habitus

All other representatives of the tribe are more or less brown without contrasting patches. In this species, there is a contrasting brown-white pattern on hemelytra. Basal part of corium and clavus brown, then white. Apical part of clavus and middle part of corium dark brown, there is also a large, white patch contiguous with the basal part of cuneus. Cuneus entirely dark brown.

Underside of the body brown, dark brown with red areas, abdomen brown, covered with long, pale setae. Forecoxae and femora brown, meso- , metacoxae and ostiolar peritreme white, mesofemora pale brown with small, dark patches, metafemora dark brown, paler at apex. Fore- and mesotibiae pale brown with small, dark brown patches, metatibiae pale at basal part then with small dark brown spots but only on the external margin, tarsi brown. Membrane dark grey, paler at the external margin, venation dark, not well visible in the examined specimen.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (female): N. Vietnam, Cuc Phuong Nat. Park, 21-22. V. 1996, Pacholatko & Dembicky leg. Housed in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna Austria.

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