Fulvius ullrichi, a new species of Cylapinae from the Oriental Region

(Hemiptera, Miridae, Cylapinae)
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ABSTRACT. A new species *Fulvius ullrichi* is described from Malaysia. Dorsal habitus of the new species and the pictures of male genitalia are presented.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Fulvius, Cylapinae, Miridae, Hemiptera, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The genus Fulvius Stal occurs in the tropical and subtropical area all over the world. Most species are known from the Neotropical, Afrotropical and Oriental Regions (Carvalho & Costa, 1994; Schuh, 1995; Gorczyca, 2000, 2002; Sadowska-Woda & Gorczyca, 2003). Genus Fulvius is very diverse and at least two groups of representatives of this genus may be distinguished in the Oriental and Australian Regions, anthocoroides-group and bifenestratus-group (Gorczyca, 2002). The former contains species F. anthocoroides (Reut.), F. dimidiatus Popp., F. nigricornis Popp., F. pallens Gorczyca and probably also F. macgillavryi Popp., F. obscuricornis Popp., F. tagalicus Popp., F. variegatus Popp. and F. pallidus Popp. The latter contains F. bifenestratus Popp., F. bimaculatus Popp., F. subnitens Popp., F. thailandicus Gorczyca and F. constanti Gorczyca.

Among the material received by the junior author from Dr. Wolfgang Ullrich and collected in Malaysia there were two representatives of the genus *Fulvius* belonging to the *anthocoroides*-group. They represent a new species whose description is given below.

TAXONOMY

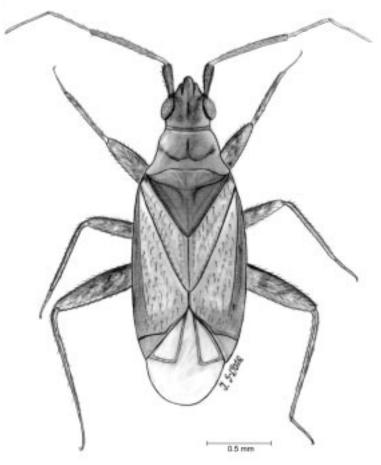
Fulvius ullrichi n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

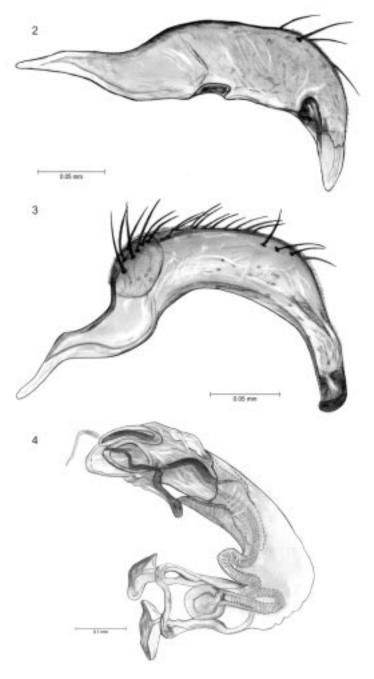
This species is named for Dr. Wolfgang Ullrich who collected the specimens and kindly sent them to us.

DIAGNOSIS

This species is very similar to *Fulvius pallidus* Poppius but can be distinguished by the smaller size of the body, darker head and pronotum and by the large, pale patch on hemelytra as well as by the structure of male genitalia.



1. Fulvius ullrichi new species, holotype dorsal habitus



2-4. Fulvius ullrichi new species, holotype, male genitalia, 2 – right paramere, 3 – left paramere, 4 – aedeagus

DESCRIPTION

Male. Body small, dark brown, length of the body 2.20 mm, width 0.90 mm. Head dark brown covered with pale, thin setae. Length of the head 0.35 mm, width 0.40 mm, diameter of eye 0.10 mm. Antennal tubercle almost contiguous with the margin of eye, the first and second antennal segments dark brown, relatively thick, covered with dense, pale, very short setae. Second segment slightly paler in the apical part. Third and fourth segments paler and thin, covered with pale setae, fourth segment slightly thickened in the apical part. Length of the antennal segments in mm: 0.27: 0.62: 0.35: 0.40. Rostrum brown but hardly visible in the examined specimen.

Pronotum dark brown, covered with dense, short, dark setae. Anterior lobe slightly raised with a thin longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Length of pronotum (including the pronotal collar) 0.32 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.37 mm, lateral margins 0.40 mm, posterior margin 0.95 mm. Mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown.

Hemelytra pale only embolium, cuneus and the distal part of corium dark brown (Fig. 1). Basal par of hemelytra slightly tinged with red, clavus pale, only the area of claval commisure darkened. Membrane grey, venation relatively thick, brown, major cell large, triangular, minor cell invisible in the examined specimens.

Underside of the body dark brown, femora dark brown bearing four trichobothria in the apical part, tibiae and tarsi pale, tarsi thin, short, two-segmented, second segment much longer than first, not divided. Claws with a very distinct subapical tooth. Parameres relatively thin (Figs 2-3), aedeagus with sclerotised spiculi in the apical part (Fig. 4).

Female. Similar to male but slightly bigger. Length of the body 2.65 mm, width 0.95 mm, length of head 0.42 mm, width 0.45 mm, diameter of eye 0.10mm. Length of the antennal segments in mm: 0.22: 0.62: 0.37: 0.40. Rostrum invisible in the examined specimen. Length of pronotum 0.35 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.40 mm, lateral margins 0.40 mm, posterior margin 0.80 mm.

Type material

Holotype (male): 26. XII. 1994, Malays, Pahang Prov., Kuala Lipis; Dr. Wolfgang G. Ullrich; paratype (female) the same data as holotype. Both in the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Dr. Wolfgang Ullrich who kindly put the specimens of Cylapinae at the junior author's disposal.

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