Megymenum sumatranum, a new dinidorid species from Sumatra (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Dinidoridae)

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ABSTRACT. *Megymenum sumatranum* n. sp. (Dinidoridae: Megymeninae) from Sumatra is described, illustrated and compared with other species of the genus.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, *Dinidoridae*, *Megymeninae*, *Megymenum*, new species, Sumatra, Indonesia.

The genus *Megymenum* Guérin, presently includes 20 species distributed in the Oriental and Australian Regions with six recorded from Sumatra (Rolston et al. 1996, Kocorek & Lis 2000). The species described and illustrated in this paper is the seventh *Megymenum*-species recorded from this island.

This paper is based on the material borrowed from the Natural History Museum in London (BMNH).

Megymenum sumatranum n. sp.

(Figs. 1-4, 11-13)

ETYMOLOGY

The name of this new species refers to its type locality.

Diagnosis

The new species is very similar to *M. basale* WALKER and *M. dohrni* J.A. Lis in its body outline and sculpture, but can easily be separated from both these species by the characters presented in the Table.

DESCRIPTION

Body elongate, abdomen clearly broader than pronotum (Fig. 1). Dorsal side of the body brown, membrane light brown.

Head weakly punctured; paraclypei deeply concave and much longer than clypeus (Fig. 2); preocular part swollen; eyes rounded, protruding and pedunculate, light-brown; ocullar index 4.2-4.4; ocelli of the same colour as head, interocellar distance (a distance of ocellus from eye to a distance between ocelli) 1.45-1.55; antennae 4-segmented, 1st segment short, not reaching the apex of head, 2nd very long and broad, 3nd and 4nd segments missing; rostrum light brown, reaching mid-coxae, its 1st segment extending beyond the base of head, bucculae lobed, buccular surface convex and rugose, almost same coloured as head.

Table. Characters separating M. sumatranum from M. basale and M. dohrni.

Characters	M. sumatranum	M. basale	M. dohrni
head colour	brown with metallic tinge	black and mat	black and mat
dorsal head surface	clearly concave	almost flat	almost flat
lateral margins of head	broadened anteriorly (Fig. 2)	almost parallel (Fig. 5)	almost parallel (Fig. 8)
ocular index	4.2-4.4	5.0-5.1	4.3-4.5
interocellar distance	1.45-1.55	1.20-1.25	1.30-1.40
2 nd antennal segment	medially thickened	flat	flat
pronotum	anterior median tuberosity strongly swollen, lateral margins as in Fig. 3	antero-median tuberosity slightly swollen, lateral margins as in Fig. 6	anterior median tuberosity strongly swollen, lateral margins as in Fig. 9
apical projection of lateral margin of sternum	thorn-shaped, long, narrow and apically recurved posterad (Fig. 4)	pyramid-shaped, short, broad and rounded at apex (Fig. 7)	pyramid-shaped, longer, broad and more or less sharpened at apex (Fig. 10)
male genital capsule	ventral margin with small median swollen process (Fig. 11)	ventral margin with distinct incision (Fig. 14)	ventral margin with distinct median swollen process (Fig. 17)
paramere	hypophysis small with a triangle growth (Fig. 12)	hypophysis broad with small incision before apex (Fig. 15)	hypophysis elongate and narrowing toward apex, its central part swollen (Fig. 18)
anterior part of ejaculatory reservoir	strongly coiled (Fig. 13)	coiled (Fig. 16)	straight (Fig. 19)

Pronotum (Fig. 3) with numerous fine ridges, and puncture-like spots; anterior border drawn forward to form a collar-like structure behind base of head, its antero-lateral angles with small sharp spines; antero-lateral pronotal margins projecting forward to form big and sharp processes; antero-median tuberosity large and conspicuous with two small depressions present right behind its posterior border; lateral pronotal margins irregularly rugged with one clearly visible sharply pointed projection at its mid-length, and the second small, sometimes hardly visible, anteriorly to the former; posterior pronotal angles broadly rounded; posterior pronotal margin straight at the base of scutellum.

Meso- and metasternum with a deep median groove; scent gland spout large and conspicuous, evaporatoria wrinkled.

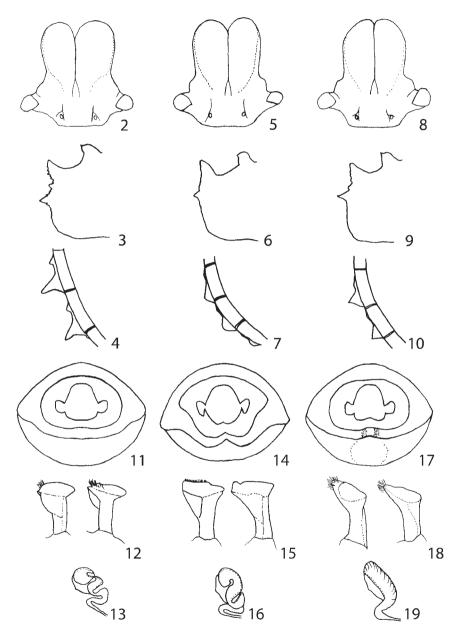
Scutellum with puncture-like spots dispersed over its entire surface; cavity-like depressions present at basal angles.

Corium (Fig. 1) shorter than scutellum, membrane not extending beyond the abdomen, creamy white with brownish irregular patches.

Legs uniformly coloured, under surface of femora with eight small spines (more or less distinct) arranged in two rows, hind tibia of female slightly dilated.



1. Megymenum sumatranum n. sp.- holotype (habitus)



2-4, 11-13. Megymenum sumatranum n. sp.; 5-7, 14-16. Megymenum basale Walker; 8-10, 17-19. Megymenum dohrni J.A. Lis: 2, 5, 8 – head; 3, 6, 9 – lateral margin of pronotum; 4, 7, 10 – lateral margin of sterna, 11, 14, 17 – genital capsule; 12, 15, 18 – paramere (in two views); 13, 16, 19 – anterior part of ejaculatory reservoir

Abdominal sterna of the same colour as remaining parts of the body, sparsely punctured; lateral parts of sterna uncovered by hemelytra; each sternum laterally with large posteriorly recurved apical projection and small median lobe (Fig. 4).

Male genital capsule (Fig. 11) with swollen median process on its ventral rim; paramere with small hypophysis, its general shape as in Fig. 12; anterior part of ejaculatory reservoir strongly coiled (Fig. 13).

Measurements (in mm, males only): total body length 15.3-15.4; abdominal width 8.3-8.8; head length 2.6-2.8; head width 3.0-3.1; inerocellar distance 1.45-1.55; antennal segments: I 0.9-1.0, II 2.6-2.7, III missing, IV missing; pronotal length 3.9-4.4; pronotal width 7.0; scutellum length 3.7-4.1; scutellum width 3.8-3.9.

Type material

Holotype male: N.O Sumatra; Dr. B. Hagen; tusschen Serdang en het Toba-meer; Brit. Mus. 1980; 252. *Megymenum basale* det. PSS Durai, 1978 (BMNH).

Paratype male: N.O. Sumatra; Dr. B. Hagen; Tandjong Morawa, Serdang; Brit. Mus. 1980 252; *Megymenum basale* det. PSS Durai, 1978 (BMNH).

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