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A new species of the genus *Peritropis* UHLER from Papua New Guinea (Hemiptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

JACEK GORCZYCA¹ and DOMINIK CHLOND²

*Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Bankowa 9, 40-007 Katowice, Poland, e-mail:

¹gorczyca@us.edu.pl, ²chlond@us.edu.pl

ABSTRACT. A new remarkable species *Peritropis minor* is described on the basis of a specimen collected on a light trap in Papua New Guinea. A picture of the dorsal habitus of the new species is given.

Key words: *Peritropis*, Fulviini, Cylapinae, Miridae, Hemiptera, Papua New Guinea.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Peritropis* Uhler is one of the largest genera within the subfamily Cylapinae. Most species occur in the Afrotropical and Otriental Regions (SCHUH 1995, GORCZYCA 2000). Only two species are known from Papua New Guinea and adjacent islands – *Peritropis annulicornis* Popp. and *Peritropis punctatus* CARVALHO et LORENZATO (CARVALHO & LORENZATO 1978). Only one species of the genus has been described so far from Australia (GORCZYCA 1997) and three species from the Indo-Pacific islands (CARVALHO 1956). Singular species are also known from the New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands and New Zealand (GORCZYCA & EYLES 1997, GORCZYCA 1998).

Within the mirid material collected at the light trap in Nagada Harbour Mandang Province in Papua New Guinea which the senior author received from Dr. Ian LANSUBURY, an extremely small specimen of the genus *Peritropis* UHLER was found. Unfortunately, within the hundred mirid specimens in the samples we did not find any more representatives of this species. The specimen that we found represents a new species of the genus, and its description is given below.

TAXONOMY

***Peritropis minor* n. sp.**

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male). P. N. G., Madang Prov., Nagada Harbour, 03. 05. 1992, leg. I. Lansbury. Housed in the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland.

DIAGNOSIS

This species can be distinguished from other representatives of the genus by the very small size of the body. From *Peritropis annulicornis* and *P. punctatus* it differs also in having a very short and relatively thick second antennal segment (Fig. 1).



1. *Peritropis minor* n. sp., holotype, dorsal habitus

DESCRIPTION

Male (female unknown). Body very small, pale brown mottled with paler spots and patches, length of the body 1.88 mm, width 0.84 mm. Head pale brown with paler patches and two dark brown spots contiguous with the inner margin of eye. Vertex with a distinct occipitale carina, eyes relatively large, red. Clypeus pale, mandibular and maxillary plates brown. Length of the head 0.38 mm, width 0.44 mm, diameter of eye 0.10 mm. Anteniferous tubercle contiguous with the margin of eye. First antennal segment covered with short, pale setae and with two long, upright setae on the inner part; very thin and pale at base then thickened with large brown patch, pale in the middle. Apex of the segment pale. Second segment short, thick, brown with a few small pale patches and with a pale ring in the middle, covered with dense, short, pale and dark setae. Third and fourth segments thin, short, pale brown, covered with long pale setae. Length of the antennal segments in mm: 0.24: 0.60: 0.26: 0.16. Rostrum pale brown, long almost reaching pygophor, the last segment very thin in the distal part. The length of the individual segments unmeasurable in the examined specimen.

Pronotal collar flat, pale brown, pale in the middle. Pronotum pale brown mottled with pale patches and spots, anterior lobe distinctly raised with a small incision in the middle. Lateral margins slightly elevated. Width of the pronotal collar 0.04 mm, length of pronotum (excluding pronotal collar) 0.28 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.44 mm, lateral margins 0.30 mm, posterior margin 0.76 mm. Mesoscutum relatively large, pale brown with paler area on sides, scutellum dark brown with pale apex.

Hemelytra brown with paler patches, embolium wide, with alternately pale brown pattern. Clavus pale brown with a distinct claval vein, corium pale brown with small pale patches, cuneus pale brown with pale areas, costal fracture slightly marked. Membrane pale grey with pale spots, major cell relatively small, membrane damaged in the examined specimen, so that the minor cell is invisible. Underside of body pale, coxae white, remaining parts of legs broken in the examined specimen.

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