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A new remarkable genus of Fulviini from Samoa (Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

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ABSTRACT. A new genus and species *Samoafulvius antennatus* is described from Samoa. The pictures of the dorsal habitus, tarsi and male genitalia are given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, Fulviini, Samoa Islands, new genus, new species.

INTRODUCTION

Samoa consists of a group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean. Only a few representatives of the family Miridae are known from this area (KNIGHT 1935, SCHUH 1995), including two members of the subfamily Cylapinae. Both species were originally described from Samoa as new (KNIGHT 1935), but later they were synonymised by CARVALHO (1956) with other species widely distributed on Indo-Pacific Islands. One of them, *Fulvius buxtoni* KNIGHT, was synonymised with *Fulvius variegatus* POPP., which is known from New Guinea to Hawaii and other Pacific Island. The other, *Fulvius samoanus* KNIGHT, was synonymised with *Fulvius anthocoroides* (REUT.), which is widespread (has been introduced) in tropical and subtropical areas all over the world (GORCZYCA 2002). No Cylapinae confined to Samoa have so far been reported.

Within the material I borrowed from the Department of Entomology Collection, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, I found thirteen specimens of Cylapinae, collected in Samoa, belonging to the tribe Fulviini. They represent a new genus and species, whose descriptions are given below.

***Samoafulvius* n. gen.**

Type species: *Samoafulvius antennatus* n. sp. (by monotypy).

ETYMOLOGY

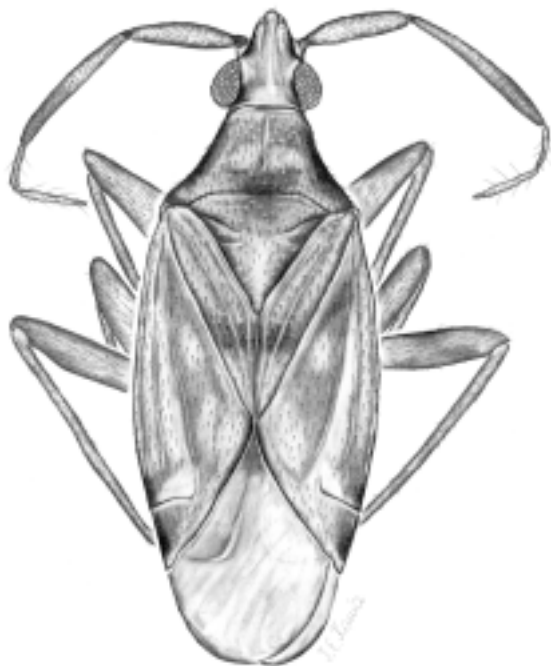
This genus is named after its locus typicus combined with the name of the genus typical of the tribe. Gender masculine.

DIAGNOSIS

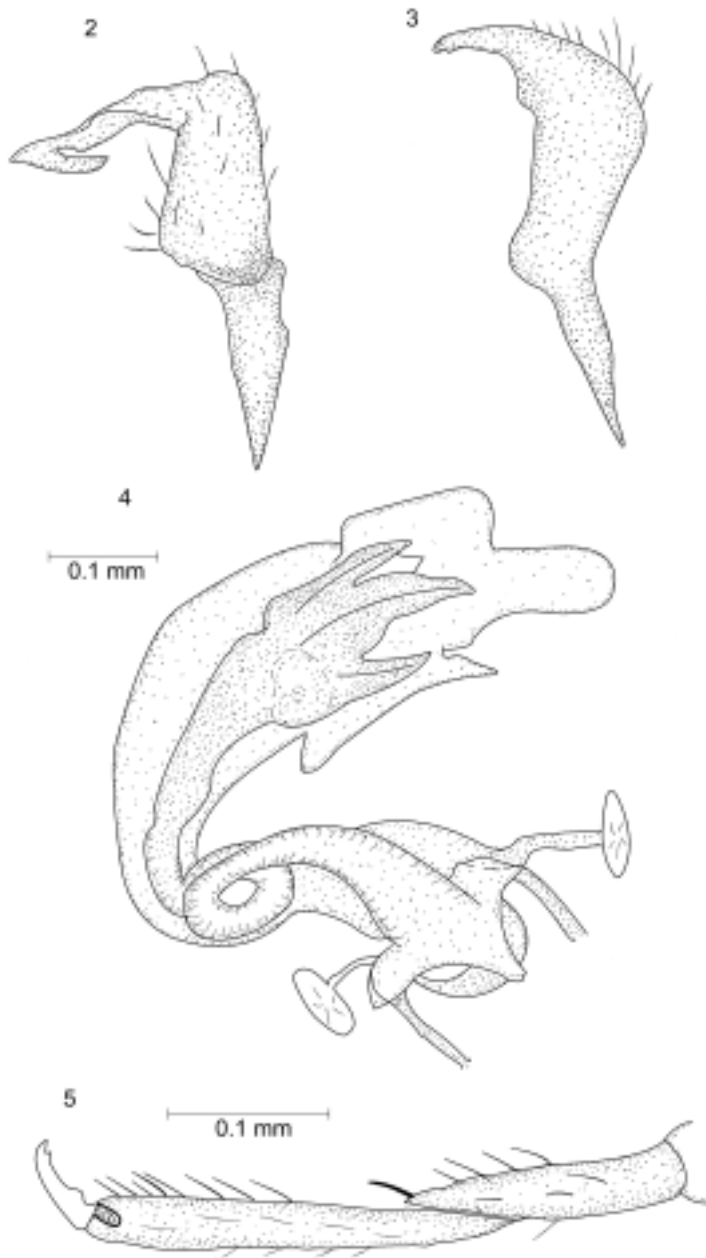
This genus is not similar to any of the known genera of Fulviini, in general characteristics it resembles the genera *Fulvius* STÅL and *Euchilofulvius* POPPIUS but differs from them in thick and long first antennal segment. Similar antennae are observed in the genus *Umboiella* CARVALHO, described from New Guinea (CARVALHO 1981), but this genus differs from *Samoafulvius* in the shape of the body.

DESCRIPTION

Body elongated, smooth, flat, covered with very short, scale-like setae. Head distinctly elongated horizontally, eyes slightly removed from pronotal collar,



1. *Samoafulvius antennatus* n. sp., paratype: dorsal habitus



2-5. *Samoafulvius antennatus* n. sp., paratype: 2 – left paramere; 3 - right paramere; 4 - aedeagus; 5 – tarsi

antennae inserted on large tubercles removed from margin of eyes. First and second segments thick, third and fourth segments very thin. Rostrum very thin, reaching beyond metacoxae.

Pronotal collar flat, relatively narrow. Pronotum narrow, trapeziform, with more or less distinctly raised calli; humeral angles of pronotum and lateral margins elevated; mesoscutum well exposed with oblique carina on sides; scutellum relatively small, flat.

Hemelytra flattened, embolium relatively wide, narrower at base, which may indicate possible stridulatory function; cuneus very small; membrane single-celled (Fig. 1).

Ostiolar peritreme very small, narrow; mesofemora with five trichobothria; metafemora bearing three trichobothria; tarsi very short, two-segmented, second segment not divided, slightly swollen distally; claws with distinct subapical teeth (Fig. 5).

Samoafulvius antennatus n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VI- 70 – 40, 2200; Beating; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (male): Tiavi, Upolu, Samoa, VI – 15 – 40; 2200 feet; Under dead bark; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (male): Fagatogo, Tutuila, Samoa, VIII – 12 – 40; 700«; Beating dead branches; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (male): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VII- 10 – 40; 2200 feet; Beating dead branches; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratypes (two males): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VII-II- 40; 2200 feet; Beating dead branches; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (male): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VI-25 – 40; 2200 feet; Beating; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratypes (two females): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VII- 70 – 10; 2200 feet; Beating dead branching; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (female): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VI- 22 – 40; 2200 feet; Beating dead branching; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (female): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VI-8 – 40, 2200«; Beating; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (female): Afiamalu, Upolu, Samoa, VII-5 – 40; 2200 feet; Beating; EC Zimmerman Collector; paratype (female): Tapatapo, Upolu, Samoa, VI- 24 – 40; 800«; Beating; EC Zimmerman Collector. Holotype and nine paratypes in the Department of Entomology Collection, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, three paratypes in the collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland.

DIAGNOSIS

Only one known representative of the genus.

DESCRIPTION

Male. Body brown, flat, covered with short, silvery, scale-like setae. Length of body 3.80-4.20 mm, width 1.30-1.37 mm. Head brown to dark brown, covered

with short setae. Length of head 0.60-0.62 mm, width 0.57-0.60 mm, diameter of eye 0.15 mm. Rostrum brown. Antennae brown, first segment relatively thick, distinctly thicker than foretibiae, covered with dense, short, dark setae. Third and fourth segments short, thin, covered with long, protruding setae. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.70-0.72: 1.0-1.05: 0.30: 0.50.

Pronotum brown to dark brown, darker on sides, in some specimens tinged with red, usually with two raised cones separated by a longitudinal sulcus. Posterior lobe of pronotum slightly rugosae, posterior margin with an incision (Fig. 1). Length of pronotum 0.57-0.60 mm, anterior margin 0.42-0.44 mm, lateral margins 0.70-0.71 mm, posterior margin 1.12-1.14 mm. Mesoscutum brown to chestnut; scutellum brown to dark brown, with more or less marked longitudinal stripe in the middle.

Hemelytra brown, covered with short, pale, scale-like setae. Clavus brown, paler at apex, claval vein dark brown or tinged with red; embolium brown, partly translucent, brown or reddish in the apical part, orange or red at apex. Corium brown with a few pale, translucent patches in distal part; cuneus brown, sometimes tinged with red. There is a distinct, pale patch above cuneus, contiguous with cuneal fracture. Membrane grey to dark grey; venation poorly visible; cell triangular.

Underside of body pale and dark. Propleuron and mesepisternum chestnut to dark brown, sometimes tinged with red; coxae pale; femora pale at base then pale brown; tibia and tarsi pale to pale brown. Abdomen pale with red patches or pale brown, sometimes tinged with red. Left paramere with a thin, long, process; right paramere relatively large, with a pointed process; aedeagus very small, membranous (Figs 2-4).

Female. Similar to male but more distinctly widened in distal part of body; hemelytra shorter than in males, hardly or not covering the end of abdomen. Length of body 3.72-4.08 mm, width 1.52-1.60 mm. Length of head 0.70-0.73 mm, width 0.62-0.63 mm, diameter of eye 0.15 mm. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.70: 1.0-1.05: 0.27: 0.42. Length of pronotum 0.68 mm, length of anterior margin 0.50-0.52 mm, lateral margins 0.75 mm, posterior margin 1.12-1.14 mm.

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