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Cantacader subtilis n. sp. from Phillippines
(Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Tingidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Cantacader subtilis* n. sp. from Mindanao (Phillippines) is described, illustrated and compared with *Cantacader quinquecostatus* (FIEBER).

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, new species, *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, *Tingidae*, *Cantacaderinae*, Phillippines.

The genus *Cantacader* AMYOT & SERVILE was hitherto represented in the Oriental fauna by nine species (LIS 1997), but only *Cantacader quinquecostatus* (FIEBER) was recorded from Phillippines (DRAKE 1960, DRAKE & RUHOFF 1965a, 1965b). In the course of my studies of the tribe *Cantacaderini* I have found one specimen from Mindanao (Phillippines) that represents a species new to science. Its description is presented below.

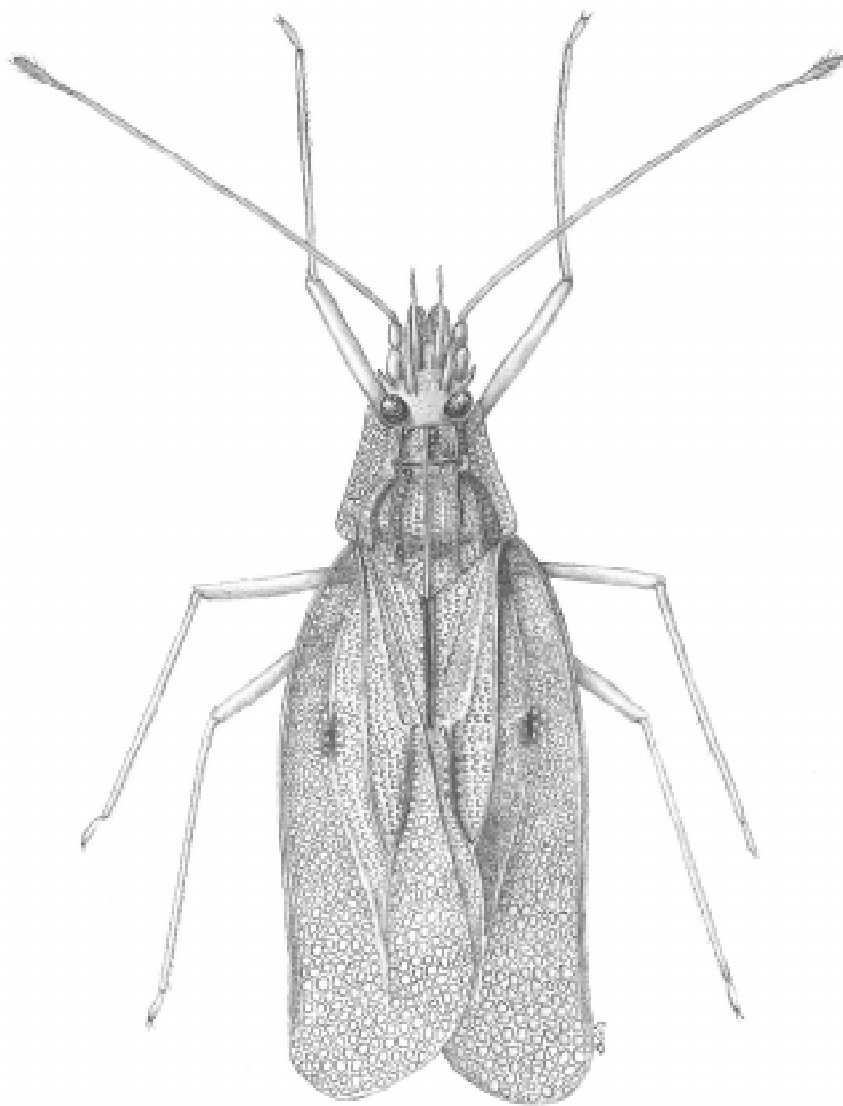
***Cantacader subtilis* n. sp.**

DIAGNOSIS

The new species differs from *Cantacader quinquecostatus* (FIEBER) (as well as from all its Oriental congeners) in its very broad costal area bearing four to five rows of areolae in the middle part (at best three areolae in *C. quinquecostatus*), its very long cephalic spines extending far beyond the apical parts of bucculae (cephalic spines short, not reaching apical part of bucculae in *C. quinquecostatus*), and a characteristic shape of hemelytra (fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION

Macropterous form. Total body length – 5.43 mm, body width (across hemelytra on the level of the apex of clavus) – 1.91 mm, length of pronotum – 1.11 mm, width of pronotum – 1.16 mm, length of hemelytron – 3.63 mm, length of discoidal area – 2.10 mm.



1. *Cantacader subtilis* n. sp.

General colour pale ochreous, with brownish patches on subcostal veins (on the level of the apices of clavi), and with darker both, inner edges of clavi and cubital veins of hemelytra.

Head elongated in its preocular part, finely punctate, with two pairs of very long, sharp, forward-pointing spines; anterior spines extend distinctly beyond the apices of bucculae, while the posterior ones end level with the apices; eyes moderately large, blackish red, frons 1.5 times (male) broader than the width of the eye; bucculae very long, distinctly protrude anteriorly, reach beyond the second antennal segment, and have the apical margin angularly curved; each buccula bearing three to four rows of areolae. Rostrum long, reaching the middle of fourth abdominal sternite. Antenniferous tubercles with laterally prominent, sharpened outgrowths. Antennae long and slender, four-segmented, ochreous, fourth segment darker, pale brown and bearing long hairs; length of segments: 0.21 mm : 0.15 mm : 2.67 mm : 0.29 mm.

Pronotal disc convex, with tiny areolae and five carinae; outer (suprahumeral) carinae lower than lateral, with one row of small areolae, nearly touch lateral carinae behind calli; lateral carinae higher than outer, with one to two rows of areolae, interrupted on calli; the median carina as high as lateral carinae. Paranota horizontal, moderately broad, with three rows of areolae in the anterior half, and with two rows of areolae in the posterior part; paranota forming two angular projections anterolaterally, each with small, tooth-like outgrowths.

Hemelytra long, areolated, with apices rather narrow and slightly elongated posterolaterally. Stenocostal area uniseriate, areolae very small, almost rectangular; costal area wide, bearing four to five rows of areolae in its anterior part, and six to eight rows of areolae in its posterior part; subcostal area narrow, with four to five rows of small areolae in its widest part; discoidal area bearing six rows of areolae in its widest part; sutural area bearing nine rows of areolae in its widest part.

Legs very long, slender, ochreous; tibia with short and stiff hairs in its distal part. Abdominal sternites smooth, glossy, pale ochreous, with two darker irregular bands along the line of muscle attachment scars.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: [Phillippines]: P. I., Misamis Or., Gingoog, 26-27. IV. 1960; H. TORREVILLAS, Collector (in the collection of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA).

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