NEW SPECIES OF ARADIDAE FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND BORNEO

(HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA)1

By Nicholas A. Kormilev²

Abstract: Two new speices of the subfamily Mezirinae are described, as follows: Neuroctenus latus from the Philippines and Usingerida longiceps from Borneo.

Through the kind offices of Dr F. J. Radovsky, Chairman, Department of Entomology, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, I have had the privilege to study an additional, small lot of Aradidae from the Oriental and Australian Regions, for which I am grateful.

Among other species, there were 2 new Mezirinae, as follows: Neuroctenus latus, n. sp. from the Philippines, and Usingerida longiceps, n. sp., from Borneo.

There was also 1 specimen of *Eurycoris piliferus* Usinger & Matsuda, 1959 with the label: N. India, 55 km S of Darjeeling, V.1966, J. & M. Sedlacek. The genus *Eurycoris* Kormilev, 1957 has a few species recorded only from New Guinea and N. Australia; all species are apterous. *E. piliferus* was described from New Guinea, and it is highly improbable that this species would occur in North India. Mr and Mrs Sedlacek have collected many years in New Guinea and it is probable that, during mounting, the specimen was wrongly labelled.

All measurements in this paper were taken with a micromillimeter eyepiece, 25 units = 1 mm. The length of abdomen, for convenience, was taken from the base of the scutellum to the tip of segment IX.

Subfamily CARVENTINAE

Genus EURYCORIS Kormilev, 1957

Eurycoris piliferus Usinger & Matsuda, 1959, Class. Aradidae, p. 187.

1 9, N. INDIA, 55 km S of Darjeeling, V.1966, J. & M. Sedlacek. (mislabelled?).

Subfamily MEZIRINAE

Genus NEUROCTENUS Fieber, 1861

Neuroctenus latus Kormilev, n. sp.

FIG. 1-2

Q. Ovate, slightly widening posteriorly; head and pronotum densely granulate, scutellum transversely subrugose, connexivum finely punctured. Head shorter than its width across eyes (28:30); anterior process long, tapering, slightly produced beyond tip of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles stout, with parallel outer borders. Eyes semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles dentiform, produced as far as outer borders of eyes. Vertex convex, densely granulate. Antennae moderately strong, segments I to III clavate, IV fusiform; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 10.5:10:10.5:12. Labium long, produced behind hind border of head. Pronotum less than 1/2 as long as its maximum width (26:60). Collar fine, sinuate anteriorly; anterolateral angles rounded and slightly receding, neither produced forward, nor laterally, finely rimmed. Lateral notch weak; lateral borders of hind lobe parallel; hind border

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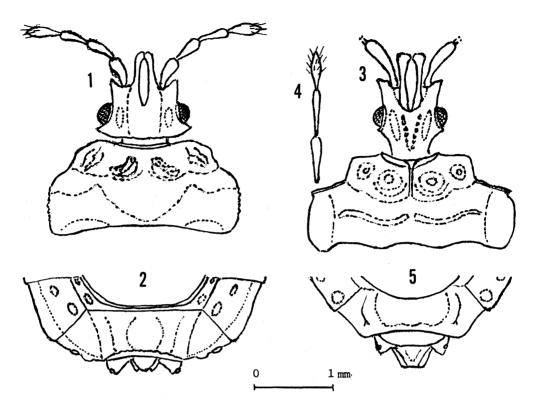


FIG. 1-5. (1-2) Neuroctenus latus, n. sp., \circ . (1) head and pronotum, (2) tip of abdomen from above. (3-5) Usingerida longiceps, n. sp., \circ . (3) head and pronotum, (4) antenna, (5) tip of abdomen from above.

widely, shallowly sinuate. Fore disc with 4 (2+2) low, granulate ridges; hind disc densely granulate. Scutellum shorter than its basal width (25:42); borders carinate; lateral borders slightly sinuate, tip rounded. Disc finely, transversely rugose, median carina more roughly rugose. Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI; basolateral border of corium carinate, straight; apical border twice, weakly sinuate; apical angle blunt, reaching middle of connexivum III. Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (83:76); connexiva II and III fused; PE-angles (postero-exterior) of connexiva III to V slightly protruding, angular; PE-VI rounded; PE-VII with a small, rounded lobe subapically. Spiracles II to VI large, placed remote from border; VII and VIII lateral and visible from above. Paratergites subtriangular, slightly longer than a small, tricuspidate segment IX. Legs finely granulate. Color: piceous; bases of antennal segments and tibiae lighter; labium and tarsi yellow-brown; base of membrane with 2 whitish spots. Total length 6.68 mm; width of pronotum 2.40 mm; width of abdomen 3.04 mm.

Holotype 9 (BISHOP 10,446), PHILIPPINES, Mindanao, Bukidnon, Mt Katanglad, 1480 m, on *Pandanus*, 27–30.X.1959, L. W. Quate.

Neuroctenus latus, n. sp. runs in my key (1971:63) to N. variegatus Matsuda & Usinger, 1957, from Guam, but is larger, antennae relatively longer (1.53 x as long as head, 1.32 x in N. variegatus), antennal segment IV is longer than III and the body is distinctly wider, ratio length: maximum width 2.2:1 (2.5:1 in N. variegatus).

Genus USINGERIDA Kormilev, 1955

Usingerida longiceps Kormilev, n. sp.

FIG. 3-5

Q. Elongate ovate; head, pronotum and scutellum laterally, sparsely granulate; body covered with short, dense, curled, yellow hairs. Head longer than its width across eyes (32:26); anterior process long,

with parallel sides, rounded and incised apically, reaching to 3/5 of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles stout, slightly divaricating, obliquely truncate anteriorly. Eyes semiglobose, protruding. Postocular tubercles rudimentary, adherent to eyes remote, from outer borders of latter. Vertex raised. Antennae thin, more than 2x as long as width of head across eyes (60:26); segments I to III tapering toward base, IV fusiform; relative length of I to IV: 18:15:15:12. Labium barely produced beyond hind border of head; labial groove deep, transversely rugose, closed posteriorly, Pronotum less than 1/2 as long as its maximum width (30:65); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (40:65). Collar sinuate anteriorly, anterior borders laterad of it slightly sinuate; anterolateral angles rounded, lateral borders of fore lobe slightly diverging posteriorly; lateral notch angular; lateral borders of hind lobe rounded, forming a small tooth anteriorly; lateral borders from lateral notch to humeri carinate; hind border trisinuate. Fore lobe with 2 (1+1) high, round tubercles, separated by a thin, deep median sulcus; laterad of round tubercles are 2 (1+1) smaller tubercles. Hind disc with a sinuate, transverse ridge, interrupted in the middle. Scutellum shorter than its basal width (27.5:35); all borders carinate; lateral borders sinuate before apex; tip angularly rounded and slightly notched. Disc with a cross-shaped median ridge, tapering posteriorly. Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI; basolateral border of corium carinate and sinuate externally, apical angle raised and rounded, apical border deeply sinuate interiorly; disc between veins without granulation or punctures. Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (80:73); PE-angles II to VI angular, slightly protruding; PE-VII rounded; exterior borders of connexiva II to VI straight, VII slightly sinuate. Tergum VII raised. Paratergites small, angular, reaching basal 1/3 of posteriorly truncate segment IX. Spiracles II to VII large, remote from border; VIII lateral and visible from above. Legs unarmed; fore tibiae with a small, white, preapical comb. Color: ferrugineous; large, round spots on connexiva II, smaller spots on connexiva III anteriorly, contiguous with spots on connexiva II, connexiva V posteriorly, connexiva VI anteriorly and posteriorly, and connexiva VII anteriorly, all bright yellow. Labium and legs yellow-brown. Total length 6.80 mm; width of pronotum 2.60 mm; width of abdomen 2.92 mm.

Holotype & BISHOP 10,467), BORNEO (SW), Sarawak, Semongok Forest Res., 24 km S of Kuching, 15-20.III.1968, D. E. Hardy.

Usingerida longiceps, n. sp. may be distinguished by the absence of characteristic lobes on the pronotum anterolaterally, and by the long head, with rudimentary postocular tubercles.

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