

## A NEW SPECIES OF *ANISOPS* FROM JAVA (HEMIPTERA: NOTONECTIDAE)

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**Abstract.** *Anisops minuta*, n. sp., is described from a male and a female collected in Java. The species is compared with the 2 other small-sized species in the area, *A. nigrolineata* and *A. paracrinita*. Figures of the fore tibiae and stridulatory combs of the males are provided as an aid in separating the 3 species.

A male and a female from Telaga, Java found in a shipment of unidentified South Pacific *Anisops* from the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu proved to be an unnamed species. Specimens were collected by J. Winkler in 1965; information other than the date is unavailable. Male and female are described and the male diagnostic features are figured.

### *Anisops minuta* Reichart, new species

Fig. 1-3

**Size:** ♂, 4.7 mm long, greatest body width 1.3 mm; ♀, 5.0 mm long, greatest body width 1.3 mm. **Shape:** modified fusiform, short and slender. **Color:** eyes reddish brown tinged with red; pronotum stramineous; scutellum light yellowish orange with 2 clear triangular patches, 1 on each side at basal angles, through which the dark underlying surface of thorax shows; hemelytra clear hyaline, permitting dark reddish brown underlying surface to show through; costal margin of elytra margined by a pale stramineous band about 0.2 mm wide for its entire length; abdomen dark reddish brown with keel and segmental margins of connexivum yellowish brown; legs stramineous.

♂. Viewed from above, head laterally rounded with anterior margin almost straight. Greatest width of head slightly less than pronotal humeral width,  $5\frac{2}{3} \times$  anterior width of vertex and slightly less than  $4 \times$  median head length. Synthlipsis wide, almost  $\frac{1}{2} \times$  anterior width of vertex. Median head length  $\frac{3}{5} \times$  median pronotal length. Humeral width of pronotum  $2\frac{2}{3} \times$  median length of pronotum; pronotal lateral margins straight, divergent, and  $\frac{3}{8} \times$  median length of pronotum; posterior median margin of pronotum only slightly concave. Scutellum scarcely wider than long. Facial tubercle slightly swollen; truncate above labrum. Frons wide and slightly depressed between eyes from facial tubercle to vertex. Labrum barely wider than long with low elevated midline; apex broadly rounded. Rostral prong (Fig. 2) bluntly acuminate and longer than 3rd rostral segment. Stridulatory comb (Fig. 3) with approximately 25 teeth; outer 8-9 irregular in length but markedly longer than those toward inner margin of tibia. Chaetotaxy of right foreleg as shown in Fig. 1.

♀. Viewed from above head laterally rounded with anterior margin fairly straight; greatest head width slightly less than pronotal humeral width;  $5\frac{2}{3} \times$  anterior width of vertex. Synthlipsis  $\frac{1}{2} \times$  anterior width of vertex. Median length of head slightly less than  $\frac{3}{4} \times$  median length of pronotum. Humeral pronotal width  $2\frac{1}{4} \times$  median length; lateral margins straight, divergent, and slightly more than  $\frac{1}{2} \times$  median pronotal length; posterior median margin of pronotum

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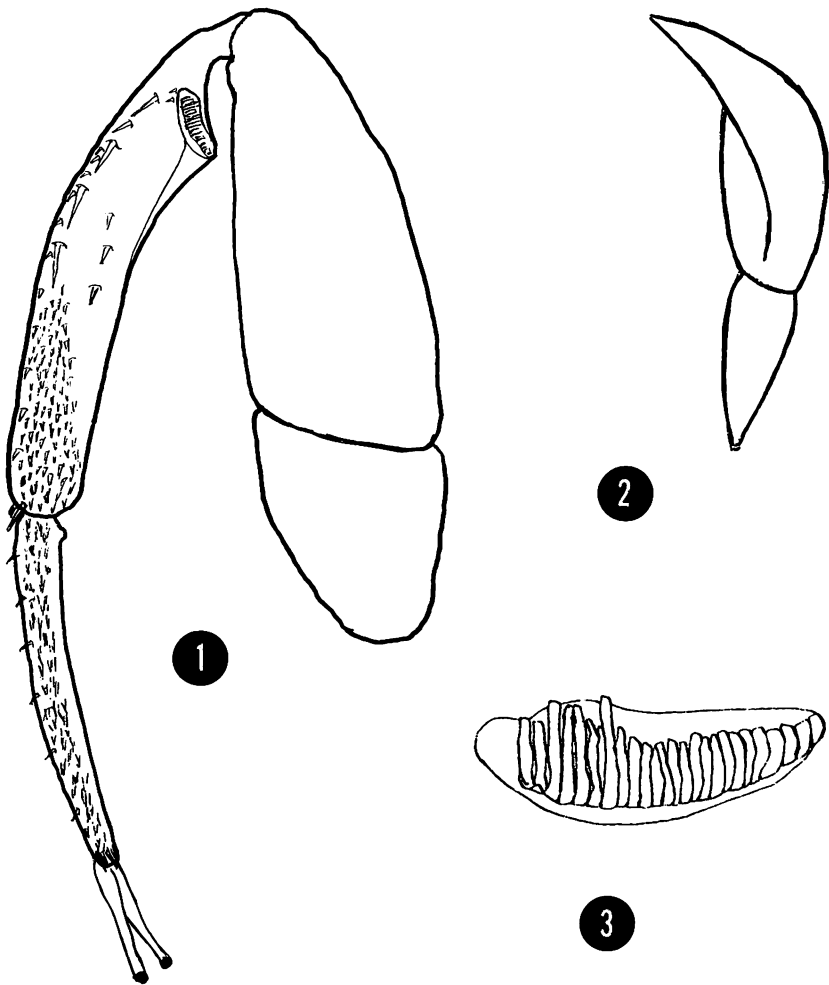


FIG. 1-3. *Anisops minuta*: 1, right foreleg; 2, rostral prong; 3, stridulatory comb.

more concave than that of  $\delta$ . Scutellum slightly wider than long. Facial tubercle flat, broad, and not swollen. Frons wide and not depressed between eyes; beginning about halfway up frons a shallow median depression bordered by low carinae extends almost to synthlipsis. Labrum short; base slightly wider than length; apex bluntly rounded.

*Types.* Holotype  $\delta$ , JAVA: Telago, 27.VI.1965 (J. Winkler) (BPM 13,282). Allotype  $\varphi$ , same data as holotype. Holotype and allotype deposited in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The small size of this species places it within the limits of a relatively small number of *Anisops*. The only 2 species from Java or surrounding territory that are in the size

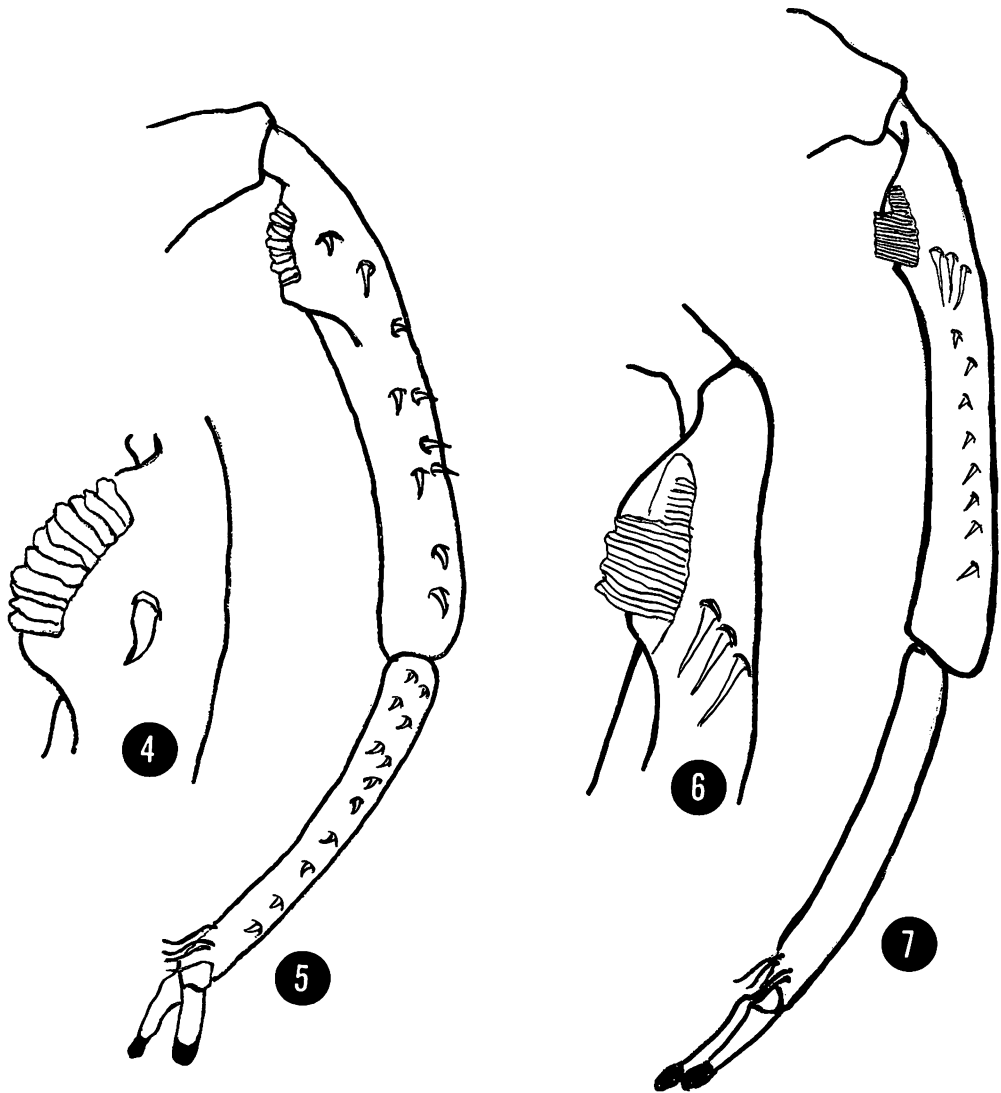


FIG. 4-7. Stridulatory comb and chaetotaxy of left tibia: 4-5, *Anisops paracrinita*; 6-7, *A. nigrolineata*.

range of *A. minuta* are *A. nigrolineata* Lundblad and *A. paracrinita* Brooks. A comparison of the male fore tibiae of the latter 2 with the male fore tibia of *minuta*, particularly the structure of their stridulatory combs and tibial chaetotaxy, will readily separate them.

The most obvious difference found on the tibia is the stridulatory comb. In *paracri-*

*nita* the 10–11 teeth are relatively short and of equal length; of the approximately 22 teeth in the comb of *nigrolineata* the apical 14 are long and slender and at least 2× the length of the basal 8.

Likewise, the depressed frons of *minuta* is not found in either *nigrolineata* or *paracrinita*. Viewed laterally, the frons of *nigrolineata* extends beyond the margin of the eyes from midway on the interocular space to the base of the labrum; in *paracrinita* the frons terminates in a patch of long hairs on the facial tubercle, the outer ones being erect.