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A description of four new species of *Dindymus* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae) from south-eastern Asia

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STEHLÍK J. L. 2013: A description of four new species of *Dindymus* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae) from south-eastern Asia. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **98(1):** 41–51. – Four new species of the speciose genus *Dindymus* Stål, 1861 are described: *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *flavinotum* sp.nov. from Thailand, *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *nigriventris* sp.nov. from Vietnam, *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *rubricus* sp.nov. from Indonesia (East Kalimantan), and *Dindymus* (*Pseudodindymus*) *vinulusoides* sp.nov. from Malaysia (Kalimantan: Sarawak). *Dindymus seminiger* Blöte, 1931 is recorded for the first time from Kalimantan (Malaysia: Sabah).

Key words. Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae, *Dindymus*, new species, Indonesia, Kalimantan, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Oriental Region

Introduction

Until 1965, a total of 36 species belonging to the genus *Dindymus* Stål, 1861 had been described by various authors (FABRICIUS 1794, 1803; BOISDUVAL 1835; HERRICH-SCHAEFFER 1840, 1850; STÅL 1855, 1863; WALKER 1873; LETHIERRY 1885; DISTANT 1888, 1901; BREDDIN 1900; HUSSEY 1929; BLÖTE 1931; SCHMIDT 1932; SCHOUTEDEN 1933). After 1965 the author, partly in co-authorship with Zdeněk Jindra, described an additional 38 species (STEHLÍK 1965, 2005a,b, 2006, 2007, 2009; STEHLÍK & JINDRA 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008). One additional species from China was described by LIU (1981), and four new species are now described here from Thailand, Vietnam, and Sarawak (Malaysia, Kalimantan). The genus *Dindymus* thus currently includes 78 species divided into five subgenera: *Dindymus* s.str., *Anthridindymus* Stehlík, 2006, *Cornidindymus* Stehlík, 2005, *Limadindymus* Stehlík, 2005, and *Pseudodindymus* Stehlík, 2009 (STEHLÍK 2005, 2006, 2009), distributed from southern China and India to Australia, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. A key to the subgenera of *Dindymus* has been provided by STEHLÍK (2009). The number of Pyrrhocoroidea species known from Thailand now increases to 41 (*cf*. STEHLÍK & JINDRA 2003). The Pyrrhocoroidea of Vietnam and Kalimantan have not been previously addressed in comprehensive fashion. In addition, *Dindymus seminiger* Blöte, 1931 is recorded for the first time from Kalimantan (Malaysia: Sabah).

Material and methods

To a large extent, the terminology for body parts follows van Doesburg (1968), but the more specific terms proposed by Schaefer (1977) are employed for the pygophore. Measurements are presented as means, with minimum und maximum values given in parentheses.

When quoting the label data of a holotype, a single slash (/) is used to divide the lines on a single label, and a double slash (//) is used to divide data on different labels The following abbreviations are used: hw (= preceding data handwritten), p (= preceding data printed); authors' remarks appear in square brackets [ ].

The material examined is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH . . . . . Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
ISNB . . . . . Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium;
HNHM . . . . . Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
MMBC . . . . . Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic;
NMPC . . . . . National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
ZJPC . . . . . Zdeněk Jindra private collection, Prague, Czech Republic.

Taxonomy

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *flavinotum* sp.nov. (Figs 1–3)

Type material. Holotype: ♀, 'Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov. / Pa Hon Pok Mt., 1900–2000 m / 20°05′35″ N 99°08′45″ E / L. Dembický leg., 23–30.IV.2009 / TH 1/2009 MZM EXPEDITION' [p white label] // 'Holo- / typus' // [p, red label, black rectangular margin] // 'Dindymus / flavinotum / sp. n. [hw, underlined] J.L. Stehlík det. [p] 2010' [hw, red label, black linear margin] (MMBC).

Description. Female. Coloration (Figs 1–2). Head, base of antennomere 1, entire labial segment I, pronotal collar, lateral pronotal margin, scutellum, clavus, corium, anterior portion of prosternal collar, dorsal portion of posterior pleural flange I, pronotal epipleuron, abdominal tergites and ventrites, red. Pronotal lobe yellow. Antennae (except base of antennomere 1), sternum (except posterior pleural flanges I and II), and legs black. Ventral portions of posterior pleural flange I entirely yellow. Membrane grey, with transversal black spot reaching posterior margin of corium, vaguely bordered, vaguely delimited.

Structure. Body large and wide. Callar lobe strongly gibbose, pronotal lobe rising only slightly towards base, slightly impressed medially, lateral pronotal margins slightly concave medially. Apex of profemora ventrally unarmed.

Female outer genitalia (Fig. 3) very wide, thus the posterior margins of ventrite VII wider still. Inner sides of both valvifers I not touching basally; valvifer I not high, its dorsal margin somewhat concave and slightly inclined inwards. Laterotergite IX large, rounded, widely concave centrally. Laterotergite VIII strongly elongate, reaching valvifer I, valvifer II less apparent. Margins of base of valvifer I, laterotergite IX, and anal tube with pale pilosity.

Puncturation. Pronotal lobe largely impunctate, a few sporadic but deep punctures only laterally. Scutellum impunctate, clavus and corium up to medial cleft with distinct

punctures, even larger punctures on corium rear to medial cleft, to subcosta, corium surface thus uneven.

Measurements (in mm). Holotype (female). Body length 15.34; head: width (including eyes) 2.32, interocular width 1.35; lengths of antennomeres: 1 – 3.24, 2 – 2.27, 3 – 1.78, 4 – 2.89; pronotum: length 2.92, width 4.75; scutellum: length 1.84, width 2.32; corium: length 7.61, width 3.08.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species is easy to distinguish from all the other *Dindymus* spp. by its peculiar colouration pattern – body dorsally vivid red with pronotal lobe yellow and impunctate.

Etymology. The species epithet is composed of the Latin adjective *flavus*, *-a*, *-um* (= yellow) and the Latin noun *notum* (= dorsal part of thorax); a noun in apposition.

Biology. The holotype was collected in primary mountain forest (see Fig. 4) (L. Dembický, pers. comm.).

Distribution. North-western Thailand, Chiang Mai Province.

***Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *nigriventris* sp.nov.** (Figs 6–10)

Type material: H o l o t y p e : ♂, Vietnam: 'Cuc Phuong / Ninh Binh / 3–10. [hw], v.1966 / exp. Gy.Topál' [p, white label] // 'Nr. 311 / singled in forest / near station' [p, white label] // 'HOLO / TYPUS [p, red label with black rectangle] // Dindymus / nigriventris / sp. n [hw, underlined] / det. J.L. Stehlík [p] 2012 [hw, red with black linear margin]' (HNHM). P a r a t y p e s : 7 ♀♀, 'Vietnam, Cuc Phuong , Day Coll. I.G. 31 668, 11–18.viii.2010, J. Constant & P. Limbourg' (ISNB, MMBC); 2 ♀♀, 'Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, Ninh Binh, 3–10.v.1966, exp. Gy. Topál, Nr. 311, singled in forest near station' (HNHM); 1 ♀, ditto, Nr. 248, singled material (HNHM); 1 ♀, ditto, Nr. 349, singled material (MMBC).

Description. Coloration (Figs 6–8). Head, more than basal half of labial segment I, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, pronotal epipleuron, dorsal portion of posterior pleural flange I, lateral margins of zygosternites II–V (very narrowly) and zygosternite VI (somewhat more widely), entire zygosternite VII, and both ventral and dorsal laterotergites, red. Antennae, legs (including coxae and trochanters), apical portion of labial segment I and entire labial segments II–IV, prosternal collar, basisternum I–III, pleura, ventral portion of posterior pleural flange I, entire posterior pleural flange II, large spot covering most of the ventrites II–VI, black. Posterior pleural flange III white. Membrane grey, with two black spots, one small and basal, the other very large and median.

Structure. Body large (see measurements), elongate, slightly oval. Temples behind eyes slightly detached from anterior pronotal margin (unless the head has become secondarily stretched). Lateral pronotal margins wide, raised dorsally, anterior part strongly rounded, only slightly concave medially. Callar and pronotal lobe evenly gibbose. Scutellum (except base) strongly gibbose, apex flat. Costal margin of corium slightly rounded. Teeth on ventral surface of profemoral apices variable, very small to medium-sized, one tooth in male, two teeth in females. Labium reaching *c*. 2/3 of ventrite III.

Pygophore (Fig. 9). Height 1.19 mm, width 1.30 mm. Ventral rim in lateral view protruding posteriorly, slightly concave medially. Lateral rim sharp, with dish-shaped concavity. Both ventral and lateral rim densely pilose. Paramere with only the body developed, standing vertical; processus hamatus absent.

Outer female genitalia (Fig. 10). Valvifer I not high, its inner margins basally parallel, dorsal margin after division impressed inwards for 2/3 of its length. Valvifer II visible, medially furrowed, with ridges along the furrow. Laterotergite IX large. Anal tube large, slightly inclined ventrally.

Puncturation. Distinct on pronotal lobe, clavus and corium, dense, concolorous, interspaces variable.

Measurements (in mm). Male (holotype). Body length 10.75; head: width (including eyes) 1.89, interocular width 1.03; lengths of antennomeres: 1 – 2.54, 2 – 1.67, 3 – 1.51, 4 – 2.24; pronotum: length 1.89, width 2.70; scutellum: length 1.62, width 1.62; corium: length 5.45, width 1.67.

Females (n = 5). Body length 14.98 (14.53–15.44); head: width 2.25 (2.21–2.32), interocular width 1.32 (1.30–1.40); lengths of antennomeres: 1 – 3.36 (1.30–1.40), 2 – 2.16 (2.11–2.21), 3 – 1.85 (1.67–1.94), 4 – 2.79 (2.75–2.81); pronotum: length 2.85 (2.73–2.92), width 4.19 (4.05–4.32); scutellum: length: 1.87 (1.73–2.00), width 2.07 (2.05–2.16); corium: length 7.59 (7.13–8.53), width 2.49 (2.38–2.65).

Differential diagnosis. *Dindymus nigriventris* sp.nov. differs from all other species of *Dindymus* s. str. in sternum almost completely black combined with blackish zygosternites (except zygosternite VII). It is also the only species of the subgenus *Dindymus* s. str. in which the processus hamatus of the paramere is not developed. Such a state has previously been described only in *Dindymus* (*Pseudodindymus*) *limbaticollis* Breddin, 1901 (Stehlík 2009).

Etymology. The species epithet is composed of the Latin adjective *niger*, *-a*, *-um* (= black) and the Latin noun *venter*, *-tris* (= belly); noun in the genitive case standing in apposition.

Biology. The material from HNHM was collected individually in a forest. Specimens from ISBN were collected in tropical evergreen forest (J. Constant, pers. comm.).

Distribution. North-east Vietnam, Ninh Binh Province.

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *rubricus* sp.nov. (Figs 11–13)

Type material. Holotypus: ♀, ‘Indonesia, E Kalimantan / ca. 55 km W of Balikpapan / PT Fajar Suria Swadaya [area] / 01°14.l′S 116°20.0′E, 64 m / J. Hájek, J. Schneider, / & P. Votruba leg., l.xii.2011’ [p, white label] // ‘belt of rainforest along Toyu river / clearing with cut down trees / individual collecting on / vegetation and dead wood’ [p, white label] // ‘Collectio / National Museum / Praha, Czech Republic’ [p, white label] // ‘Holo- / typus’ [p, red label with black rectangle] // ‘Dindymus / rubricus / sp. n. [hw, underlined] / det. J.L. Stehlík [p] 2012’ [hw, red label] (NMPC). Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (2 ♀♀ NMPC, 1 ♀ MMBC, 1 ♀ ZJPC).

Description. Female. Coloration (Figs 11–12). Body dorsally red, including basal half of antennomere 1. Membrane pale grey, with small black spot at the very base and large black circular spot centrally, between apices of corium. Underside of the body: pleural

epipleuron, hypocostal lamina, base of labial segment I (partly), and ventrites (partly) and female outer genitalia, red. Sternum including epicoxal lobes and large basal spot on abdominal venter to a various extent, black. Antennae except basal half of antennomere 1, legs, and labium (except base of first segment) black. Posterior pleural flange III yellow.

Structure. Head ventrally forms a broken arch in its middle (not rounded; see in lateral view); eyes relatively small. Lateral pronotal margins wide, strongly raised dorsally to the level of callar lobe, slightly concave medially. Pronotal lobe strongly raised towards its posterior margin. Scutellum distinctly gibbose. Apex of profemora with two minute denticles (rarely one) on underside. Posterior pleural flange markedly wide.

Outer female genitalia (Fig. 13) high, both sides of valvifer I basally somewhat remote, strongly diverging from near base and directed obliquely nearly as far as laterotergite VIII, its dorsal margin almost straight, in basal half slightly depressed. Laterotergite IX large, markedly wide, with median furrow.

Puncturation. Pronotal lobe largely with distinct punctures but less dense than those on clavus and corium; base of pronotal lobe quite widely impunctate. Scutellum punctured only narrowly at base. Clavus and corium with very dense, minute, concolorous punctures, surface appearing uneven.

Measurements in mm [mean (minimum–maximum)]. Females (n = 5). Body length: 14.55 (13.88–15.23), head: width (including eyes) 2.27 (2.21–2.32), interocular width 1.42 (1.35–1.46); lengths of antennomeres: 1 – 3.02 (2.86–3.24), 2 – 1.79 (1.67–2.00), 3 – 1.76 (1.67–1.89), 4 – 2.72 (2.59–2.92); pronotum: length 2.85 (2.65–3.02), width 4.20 (3.94–4.59); scutellum: length 1.70 (1.67–1.78), width 1.93 (1.73–2.16); corium: length 7.61 (7.07–8.64), width 2.42 (2.32–2.54).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. In Kalimantan, there is only one other species of similar head structure, with its ventral surface forming a broken arch – *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *seminiger* Blöte, 1931. However, *D. seminiger* differs markedly in head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus and base of corium being black. In *Dindymus rubricus* sp.nov. the entire body dorsum is red except for the membrane.

Etymology. The species epithet is the Latin adjective *rubricus*, *-a*, *-um* (= red).

Biology. The type series was collected in a belt of a rain forest along the Toyu river, in a clearing with felled trees; the specimens were running, quickly, on the stems of fallen trees (Fig. 5) (J. Hájek, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Indonesia: East Kalimantan.

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *seminiger* Blöte, 1931

Material examined. MALAYSIA: Sabah: 1 ♀, Nord Kinabalu, 1904, Fr. Buffat leg. (ISNB); 1 ♀, Mt. Kinabalu env., 28.v.1999, M. Snížek leg. (ZJPC); 2 ♀♀, Crocker Range Nat. Park, W of Apin Apin, v.1999, M. Snížek leg. (ZJPC); 1 ♀, Gunung Alab, 10.–15.iv.2010, B. Makovský leg. (ZJPC).

Distribution. Described from Indonesia: Sumatra (Blöte 1931). New record for Kalimantan and Malaysia: Sabah.

***Dindymus* (*Psedodindymus*) *vinulusoides* sp.nov.** (Figs 14–16)

Type material. Holotype: ♀, Malaysia: 'Sarawak / Foot of Mt. Dulit / Junction of Rivers / Tinjar & Lejok [p] / 25 [hw] viii. 1932' [p, white label] // 'on bark of / fallen trees' [p, white label] // 'Oxford Univ. Exp. / B.M. Hobby / A.W. Moore / B.M: 1933-254' [p , white label] // 'Holo- / typus' [p, red label with black rectangle submarginally] // 'Dindymus / vinulusoides / sp.nov. [hw, underlined] / det. J.L. Stehlík [p] 2012 [hw]' [red label, emarginated with black] (BMNH).

Description. Female. Coloration (Figs 14–15). The following parts of the body are black: head, apices of antennomeres 2 and 3 (antennomere 4 lost), pronotum except lateral margins, scutellum, clavus, corium up to claval apex, hypocostal lamina, sternum (except prosternal collar laterally), smaller apical half of posterior pleural flange I, entire posterior pleural flange II, supracoxal lobes I–III, coxae, trochanters, bases of all femora, and a median spot on ventrites II and III that slightly overlaps onto ventrite IV. Entire antennomere 1, antennomeres 2 and 3 (except apices), labial segments II–IV, corium rearwards from claval apex, ventrite IV (except base), entire ventrites V–VII, all femora (except bases), tibiae, and all tarsomeres, red. Membrane of hemelytra pale grey. Lateral margins of pronotum, pronotal epipleuron, more than basal half of posterior pleural flange I, and entire posterior pleural flange III, white. Body dorsally dull, ventrally lustrous.

Structure. Body large (see Measurements), nearly parallel-sided. Pronotum long, callar and pronotal lobe evenly gibbose, lateral margins of pronotum distinctly raised dorsally, slightly sinuate between pronotal and callar lobe. Scutellum convex, slightly transversely wrinkled, apex of scutellum flat. Costal margin of corium somewhat enlarged in posterior half. Profemora apically with two remote teeth on underside. Labium reaching base of ventrite IV.

Outer female genitalia (Fig. 16). Both sides of valvifer I basally parallel, dorsal margin straight after divergence, raised towards laterotergite VIII. Valvifer II fully visible, transversally truncated at apex, not divided medially. Laterotergite IX large, wide. Anal tube slit-like.

Puncturation. Pronotal lobe with regular punctures, not particularly rough, interspaces flat. Punctures on clavus and corium the same as on pronotal lobe. Punctures in posterior half of the corium less prominent.

Measurements (in mm). Female (holotype). Body length 14.09; head: width (including eyes) 2.38, interocular width 1.35; lengths of antennomeres: 1 – 3.46, 2 – 2.27, 3 – 1.89, 4 – missing; pronotum: length 2.65, width 3.73; scutellum: length 1.57, width 1.73; corium: length 6.21, width 1.94.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The described species is similar to *Dindymus* (*Pseudodindymus*) *vinulus* Stål, 1863 distributed in Philippines. *Dindymus vinulus* is a variable species with differently coloured forms on particular islands (Taeuber 1927). Both species could be distinguished according the following characters: In *D. vinulusoides* sp.nov. the callar lobe is evenly convex, pronotum longer, lateral margin of pronotum less insinuated medially, head and pronotum dull, pronotal lobe with less prominent punctures, interspaces flat, punctures on clavus and corium more prominent. In *D. vinulus* (Fig. 17)

the callar lobe is medially depressed and narrowed, pronotum short, lateral margin of pronotum medially more sinuate, head and pronotum lustrous, pronotal lobe with very rough punctures, interspaces uneven, punctures on clavus and corium much finer. *Dindymus vinulusoides* sp.nov. is also larger than *D. vinulus*. For comparison, measurements of one female of *D. vinulus* (Philippines: Minadanao Island: Butuan) with white lateral margins of pronotum are given as following: Body length 12.69; head: width (including eyes) 2.27, interocular width 1.24; length of antennomeres 1 – 2.81, 2 – 1.73, 3 – 1.51, 4 – 2.97; pronotum: length 2.21, width 3.51; scutellum: length 1.73, width 1.67; corium: length 6.21, width 1.94.

Etymology. The specific epithet is composed of the Latin adjective *vinulus* and the suffix *-oides* (meaning similar), in reference to the external similarity between the new species and *D. vinulus*.

Biology. The type specimens were found on the bark of fallen trees.

Distribution. Malaysia: Kilimantan: Sarawak.

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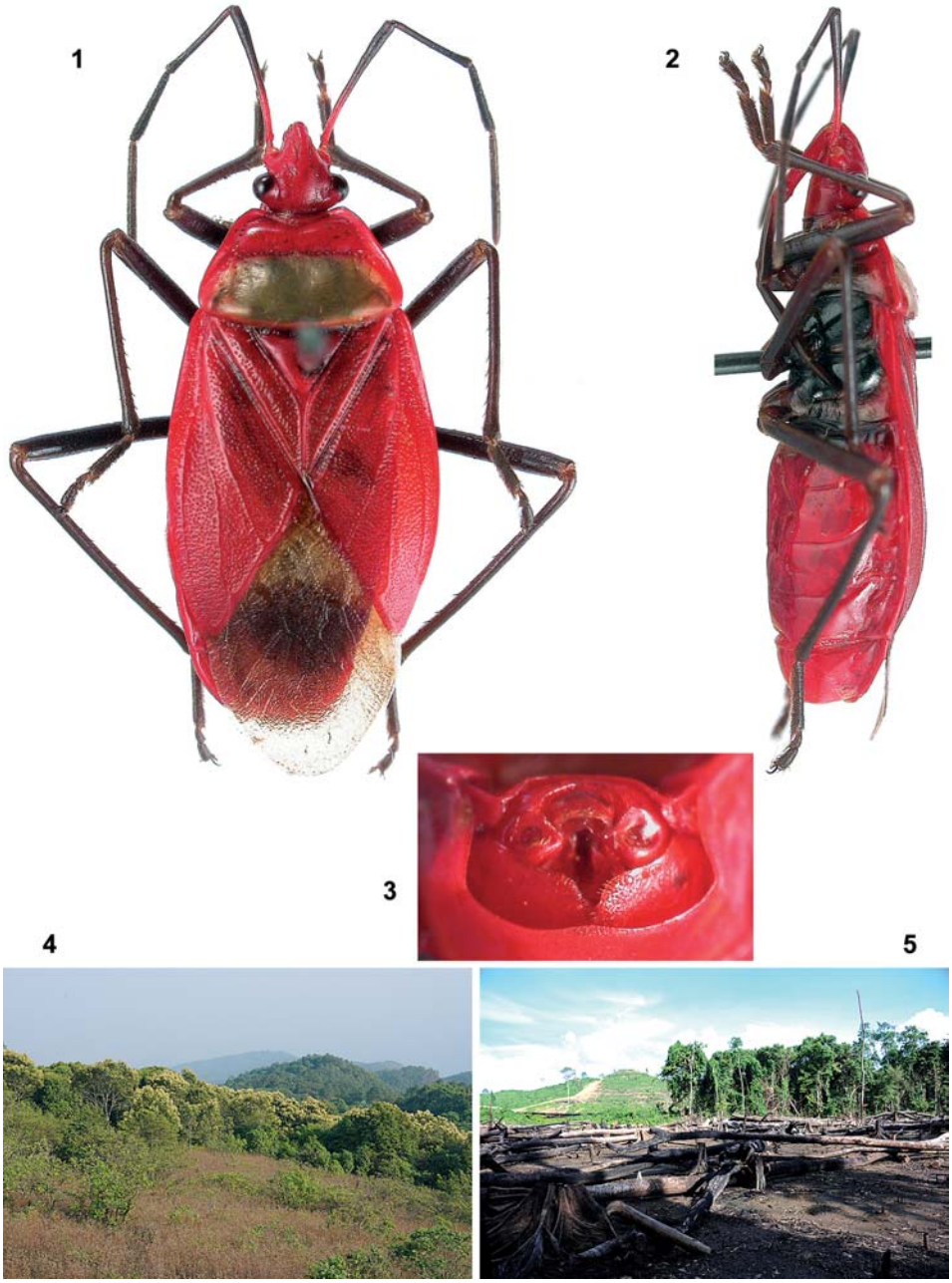
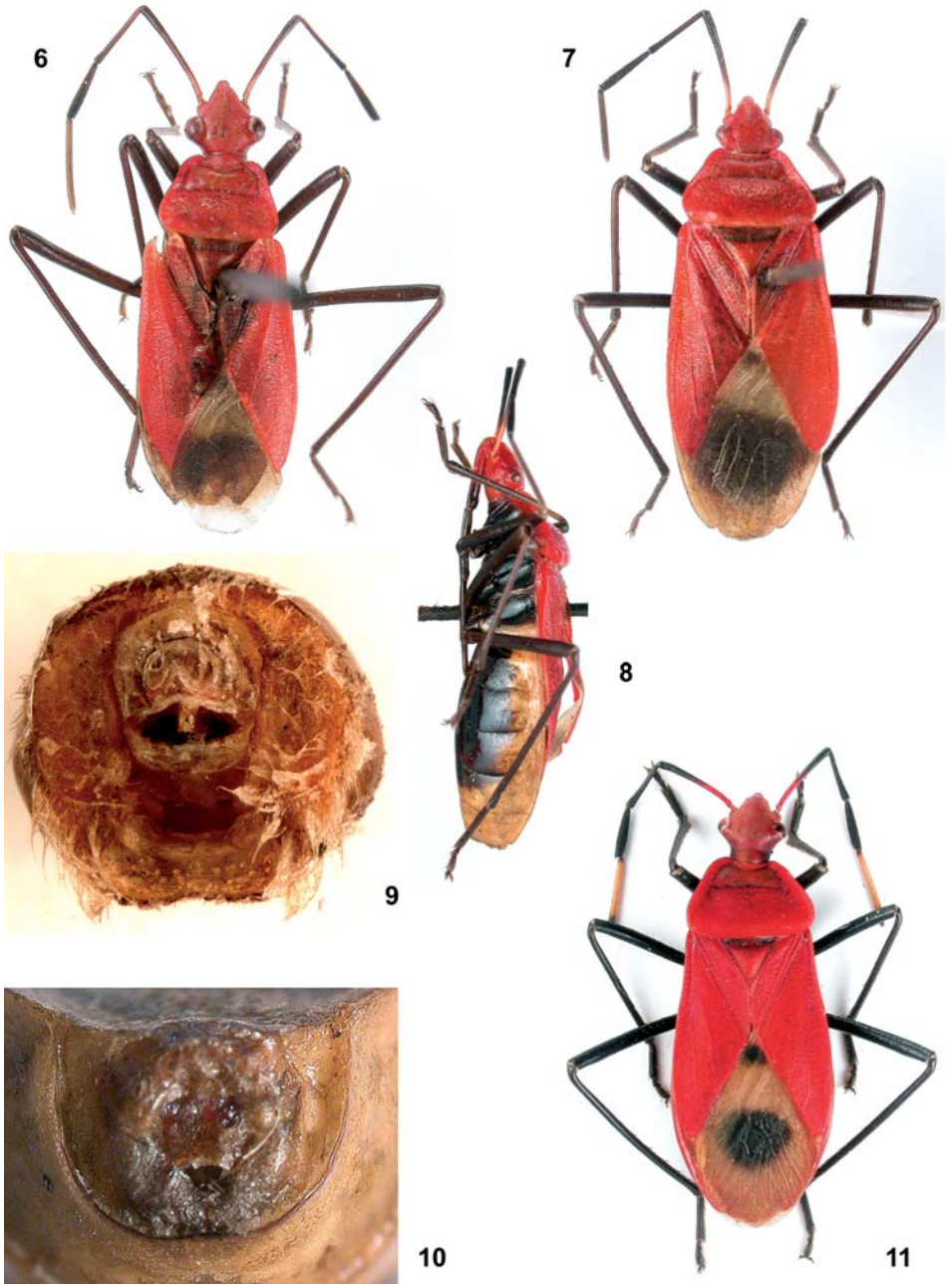
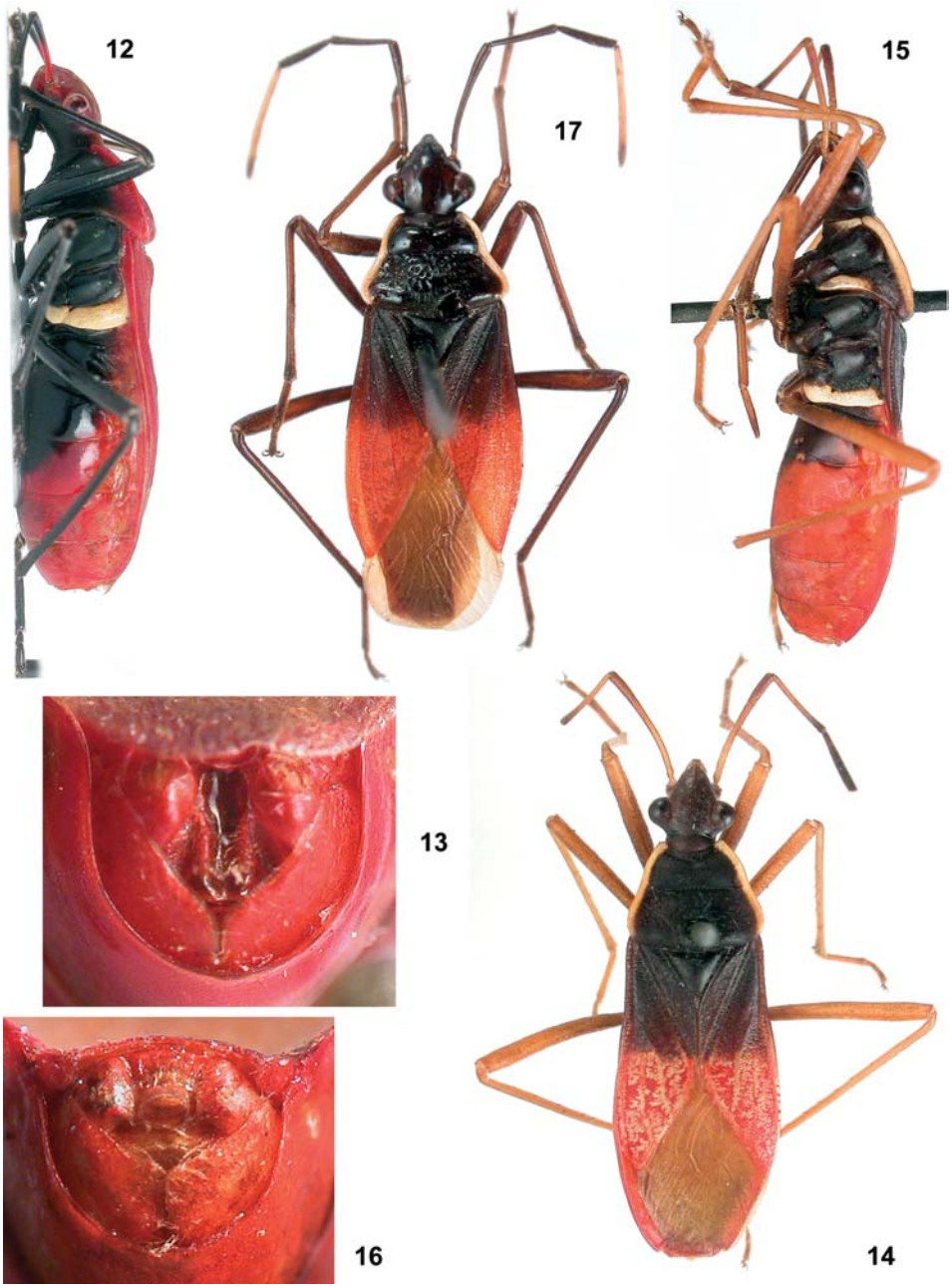


Figs 1–5. 1–3 – *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *flavinotum* sp.nov. (holotype, female): 1 – dorsal view, 2 – lateral view, 3 – female outer genitalia. (Photo: L. Dembický). 4–5 – Habitats: 4 – Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Pa Hon Pok Mt. – type locality of *D.* (*D.*) *flavinotum* sp.nov. (Photo: L. Dembický). 5 – Indonesia, E Kalimantan, PT Fajar Suria Swadaya area – type locality of the *Dindymus* (*D.*) *rubricus* sp.nov. (Photo: J. Hájek).



Figs 6–11. 6–10 – *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *nigriventris* sp.nov.: 6 – male holotype, dorsal view; 7 – female paratype, dorsal view; 8 – female paratype, lateral view; 9 – male holotype, pygohore; 10 – female outer genitalia. 11 – *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *rubricus* sp.nov., female holotype, dorsal view. (Photo: L. Dembický).



Figs 12–17. 12–13 – *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *rubricus* sp.nov., female holotype: 12 – lateral view, 13 – female outer genitalia. 14–16 – *Dindymus* (*Pseudodindymus*) *vinulusoides* sp.nov., female holotype: 14 – dorsal view; 15 – lateral view; 16 – female outer genitalia. 17 – *Dindymus* (*Pseudodindymus*) *vinulus* Stål, 1863 (Philippines: Mindanao: Butuan). (Photo: L. Dembický).