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Two new species of the genus *Sericocoris* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae) from Cameroon

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STEHLÍK J. L. & JINDRA Z. 2010: Two new species of the genus *Sericocoris* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae) from Cameroon. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **95(2):** 19–23. – Two new species, *Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *griseus* sp.nov. and *Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *rubroantennatus* sp.nov., are described from Cameroon (North-West Province).

Keywords. Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae, *Sericocoris*, taxonomy, new species, Cameroon, Afrotropical Region

Introduction

The Afrotropical genus *Sericocoris* Karsch, 1892 was redescribed and revised by STEHLÍK (1965). Subsequently, LINNAVUORI (1988) and STEHLÍK (2008, 2009) described additional taxa within this genus. Recently, a Czech entomological expedition to Cameroon collected some Pyrrhocoridae material, which included two unknown *Sericocoris* species, described in this paper. The genus *Sericocoris* thus currently includes four subgenera and 22 species and subspecies: *Sericocoris* s.str. (2 species), *Sericocoriopsis* Stehlík, 1965 (3 species), *Pseudocenaeus* Stehlík, 1965 (12 species), and *Depressocullus* Stehlík, 2008 (2 species and 3 subspecies).

Materials and methods

To a large extent, I follow the terminology of body parts employed by VAN DOESBURG (1968). The measurements are presented as means with minimum and maximum values in parentheses.

The following abbreviations are used for collections:

MMBC . . . . . Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
PPUA . . . . . Department of Plant Protection, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic
ZJPC . . . . . The Zdeněk Jindra Collection, Prague, Czech Republic

Taxonomy

Sericocoris (*Pseudocenaeus*) *griseus* sp.nov. (Figs 1–2)

Type material. Holotype: ♀, **Cameroon: North-West Province:** Tubah, Big Babanki env., 6°06′57″N 10°16′23″E, 1,160 m a.s.l., iii.2008, R. Sehnal lgt. (PPUA). Paratypes: **North-West Province:** Tubah, Big Babanki env., 6°06′57″N 10°16′23″E, 1,160 m a.s.l., iii.2008, 1 ♀, R. Sehnal lgt. (ZJPC); Big Babanki village env., 6°06.698′N 10°15.938′E, 1,200 m a.s.l., 5.–13.iii.2008, 1 ♀, P. Votruba lgt. (MMBC).

Description. Coloration. Most of the body, both dorsally and ventrally, beige. The following body parts are black: antennomeres 1–3 completely, antennomere 4 apically, margins and pattern on the disc of the callar lobe, scutellum at base, clavus narrowly at base, pleura I–III, tarsomeres 2–3 of all the legs, and outer female genitalia from base of anal tube to base of valvifer I. Callar lobe emarginated by black impressions and punctures, medially divided by two adjacent black crescents, these crescents continuing along the posterior margin of callar lobe, reaching its posterolateral corners (in one of the three females this colour pattern is less developed).

Structure. Body large and wide. Lateral margin of pronotum markedly arcuate, also the costal margin of corium somewhat convex. Profemora with 4–5 small denticles ventrally.

Outer female genitalia (Fig. 2). Both right and left part of valvifer I overlapping in basal part, one side slightly receding towards outer margin of ventrite VII, then strongly incised, the incision ending with sharp tip. Sharp tips of both valvifers I approached one another. Dorsal margin of valvifer I sinuate, slightly concave near to the tip, then slightly convex towards ventrite VII. Laterotergite IX large, high, with wide median horizontal furrow. Structure of valvifer II less apparent.

Pilosity. Body glabrous, only antennomeres 1–3 covered with black, semi-erect hairs.

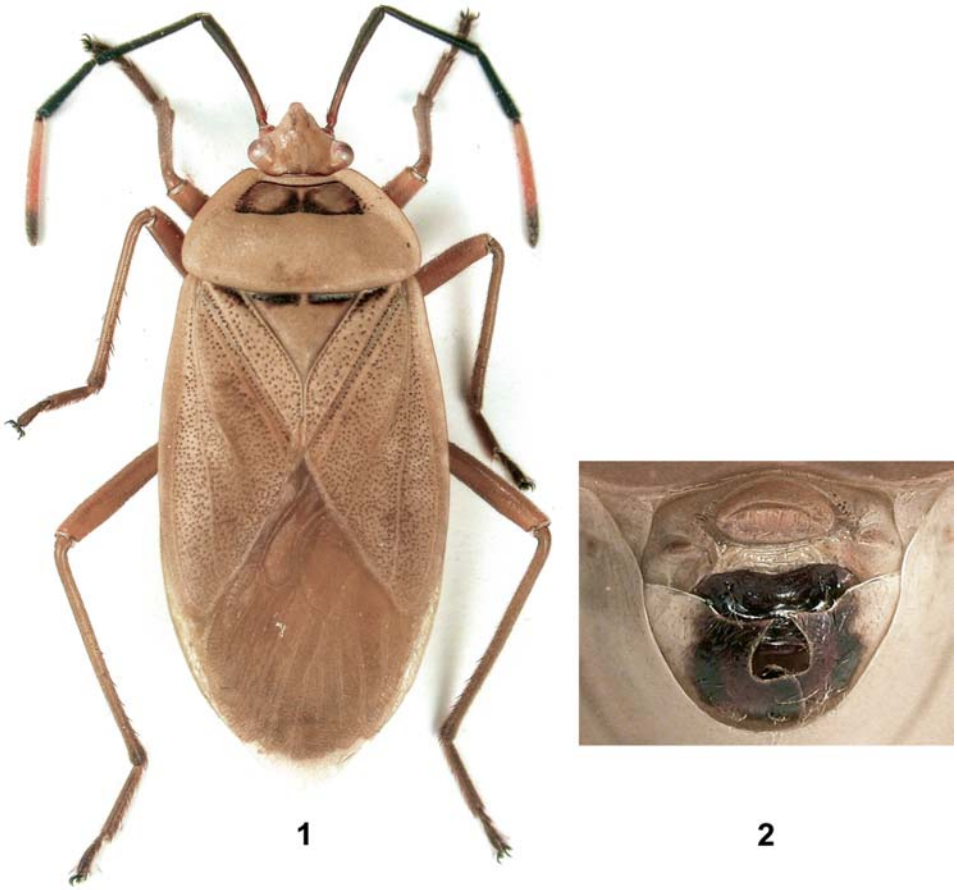
Sculpture. Lateral and posterior margins of callar lobe with black punctures. Pronotal lobe without punctures, except in one female with a row of remote black punctures parallel with and slightly behind posterior margin of callar lobe.

Measurements (mm). Females (n = 3). Body length 15.11 (14.85–15.42); head: width (including eyes) 2.25 (2.21–2.32), interocular width 1.41 (1.40–1.43); length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.72 (2.65–2.75), 2 – 2.54 (no span), 3 – 1.70 (1.62–1.81), 4 – 2.88 (2.81–3.02); pronotum: length 2.89 (2.86–2.92), width 4.95 (4.86–5.02); scutellum: length 1.96 (1.89–2.05), width 2.45 (2.43–2.48); corium: length 7.60 (7.24–7.88), width 3.11 (3.02–3.19).

Differential diagnosis. *Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *griseus* sp.nov. differs from all *Pseudocenaeus* species described to date in greater size and width than in other species and its nearly unicolorous beige coloration, as well as antennomeres 1–3 rather densely covered with black, semi-erect hairs.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *griseus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning grey, in reference to its yellowish-grey coloration.

Distribution. Cameroon (North-West Province).



Figs 1–2. *Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *griseus* sp.nov., ♀, paratype: 1 – habitus, 2 – outer female genitalia.

***Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *rubroantennatus* sp.nov.** (Figs 3–4)

Type material. Holotype: ♀, **Cameroon: North-West Province:** Big Babanki village env., 6°06.698′N 10°15.938′E, 1,200 m a.s.l., 5.–13.iii.2008, 1 ♀, P. Votruba lgt. (PPUA).

Description. Coloration. Body dorsally bright red, only the membrane pale grey. Antennae reddish, antennomere 3 apically darkened, apical half of antennomere 4 black. Lower surface of body, labium, prosternal collar, prosternal epipleuron, posterior pleural flanges I–III, epicoxal lobes I–III, smaller part ventrally on pleura I–III, femora, tibiae and tarsomeres 1 of all legs, red. Scutellum at base, larger parts of pleura I–III, tarsomeres





Figs 3–4. *Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *rubroantennatus* sp.nov., ♀, holotype: 3 – habitus, 4 – outer female genitalia.

2–3, valvifer II and spot on dorsal margin of valvifer I, black. Abdominal tergites and ventrites unicolorous, white-yellowish. Pronotum and scutellum markedly lustrous, clavus and corium matt.

Structure. Lateral margin of pronotum and costal margin of corium slightly convex. Profemora ventrally with two remote denticles in apical part.

Outer female genitalia (Fig. 4). Valvifer I large, its right part basally overlapping the left, upper margin of valvifer I arcuate, dorsolaterally nearly horizontal, internally both parts slightly concave above the point of their divergence. Laterotergite VIII roof-shaped,

clasping the obliquely situated laterotergite IX, which is divided by median horizontal furrow into two parts.

Pilosity. Body glabrous, only apex of antennomeres 2 and 3 covered with black, semi-erect hairs.

Sculpture. Pronotum with concolorous, inconspicuous punctures delimiting the callar lobe; scutellum unpunctured, transversally wrinkled; clavus and corium with fine regular black punctures; costal margin of corium without punctures.

Measurements (mm). Female (holotype). Body length 13.66; head: width (including eyes) 2.05, interocular width 1.13; lengths of antennomeres: 1 – 2.11, 2 – 1.94, 3 – 1.30, 4 – 2.32; pronotum: length 2.59, width 4.32; scutellum: length 1.73, width 2.05; corium: length 6.70, width 2.59.

Differential diagnosis. *Sericocoris* (*Pseudocenaeus*) *rubroantennatus* sp.nov. differs markedly from all described *Sericocoris* species in its red antennae.

Etymology. The species epithet is composed of the Latin adjective *ruber*, *-a*, *-um* (= red), and the Latin adjective *antennatus*, *-a*, *-um* (= having prominent antennae).

Distribution. Cameroon (North-West Province).

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