

Two new species and new records of Pyrrhocoroidea from Laos (Heteroptera)

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STEHLÍK J. L. 2007: Two new species and new records of Pyrrhocoroidea from Laos (Heteroptera). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) 92: 131–136. – *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *fasciatus* sp.nov. and *Euscopus elongatus* sp.nov. from Laos are described. A further four species are recorded for the first time from Laos.

Key words. Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoroidea, Largidae, Pyrrhocoridae, Laos, new species, new records

Introduction

STEHLÍK (2005) published a comprehensive study on the Largidae and Pyrrhocoridae of Laos. In this study he reported 34 species from this country. In the present contribution two undescribed species and four species new for Laos fauna are reported, by which the number of species known from this country is increased to 40.

Material and Methods

The following abbreviations for the collections are used:

MMBC Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
ZJPC Z. Jindra private collection, Prague, Czech Republic
ZSM Zoologisches Staatssammlung, München, Germany

Taxonomy

Euscopus elongatus sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype: ♀, Laos-N, Louang Phrabang prov., Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 20°33–4'N, 102°14'E, ±1200 m, 24.iv.–16.v.1999, Vít Kubáň leg. (MMBC).

Paratype: ♀, Laos N., Phongsaly prov., Phonsaly env., 21°41–2'N, 102°06–8'E, ±1200 m, 28.v.–20.vi.2003, P. Pacholátko leg. (MMBC).

Description. Coloration. Head, antennal segments I–III, IV only at base and in apical third, labium, callar lobe, proximal part pronotal lobe, scutellum except apex, almost half of clavus and adjacent part of base of corium up to median cleft, large round spot in the middle of corium and small elongate spot on distal margin of corium in front of its apex, sternum, base of membrane and thrichobothria areas (distinctly), substantial part of ventrites and punctures, black. Spot on base of corium small, only dark, not fully black

and with fuzzy borders. Black coloration on membrane base reaches in a bow to the corial apex and is in contact with black spot on apex of corium. Membrane grey, apart from base. Annulus on antennal segment IV white. Pronotal collum (occasionally), lateral margin of pronotum, very broad zone on basal part of pronotal lobe (particularly medially), pronotal epipleuron, hypocostal lamina, dorsal and ventral laterotergites, ventrites medially (VI and VII almost entirely), red. Distal part of clavus grave yellowish, corium orange.

Structure. Body large, elongate, sides almost parallel. Pronotum markedly broadened towards base. Lateral margin of pronotum slightly sinuate at level of median furrow. Basal margin of pronotum convex. Costal margin conspicuously sinuate at base, then convex. Profemora in distal half with two or three large denticles and sometimes with further smaller ones (variable and sometimes different between the two sides). Trichobothria areas large, only on ventrite VII very small. Indentation on distal margin of zygosternite VII in females (due to development of genitalia) shallow (not high) and markedly directed towards the sides.

Puncturation. Regular puncturation on pronotal lobe (except caudal margin), on mesoscutum, on distal two-thirds on mesoscutellum, clavus and corium (costal margin only very narrowly lacking punctures). Punctures enclosing callar lobe of same size as punctures on pronotal lobe.

Pilosity. Entire body covered in silvery pubescence. Pubescence dorsally rather thin, ventrally on sternum distinct but irregular, thus abdomen of silvery appearance ventrally, only laterally at sulci on base of zygosternites narrow band without pubescence.

Female genitalia. Both parts of valvifer I touch only medially, its upper margins rounded, bent towards the rear. Valvifer II of rooflike (vertical) shape, wedged in where both sides of valvifer I diverge. Laterotergite VIII triangular, laterotergite IX large, both sides rooflike, clasping narrow anal tube.

Measurements (in mm, given as means followed by ranges). Body length 10.37 (10.04); Head: width (including eyes) 1.85 (1.84), interocular width 1.05 (1.03); antennal segments: I 2.43 (2.32), II 1.30 (1.30), III 0.94 (0.92), IV 1.32 (1.35); pronotum: length 2.16 (2.05), width 3.46 (3.27); scutellum: length 1.40 (1.40), width; 1.78 (1.78); corium: length 5.70 (5.35), width 2.05 (1.92).

Derivatio nominis. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective *elongatus*, -a, -um, meaning prolonged.

Differential diagnosis. *Euscopus elongatus* sp.nov. differs from *E. parvimacula* Stehlík, 2005, which also has a membrane that is grey except at the base, by its larger body, wider pronotum, shape of body with almost parallel sides (in *E. parvimacula* distinctly broadened at the level of the claval apex), black antennal segments I–III (pale reddish-brown in the compared species), a much bigger black spot on the corium, larger and more conspicuous trichobothria areas, a dense silvery pubescence on the zygosternites, the shape of the distal margin of zygosternite VII, and other factors. Differentiated from other species with a red or orange corium by its grey, rather than black, membrane.

***Dindymus (Dindymus) fasciatus* sp.nov.**

Type material. Holotype: ♀, Laos N, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 21°41–2'N, 102°06–8'E, ±1500 m, 28.v.–20.vi.2003, P. Pacholátko leg. (MMBC).

Paratype: ♀, ditto, 6.–17.v.2004, P. Pacholátko leg. (MMBC).

Description. Coloration. Head, base of antennal segment I, labial segment I except apex, pronotum, pronotal epipleuron, scutellum, clavus, corium and dorsal margin of pleura I, bright red. Antennae (except base of segment I), labium at apex, legs, pleura I–III (except dorsal margin of pleuron I), ventral part of posterior pleural flange I, posterior pleural flanges II and III (proximal half), wide bands on bases of ventrites III–VI, only narrow band on VII, and major part of epicoxal lobes, black. Distal margin of posterior pleural flange I, distal half of posterior flange II and III, epicoxal lobe II with narrow medial stripe, ventrites (except stripes), and female genitalia, creamy white. Membrane light grey. Distinctly black rounded spot on base of membrane, in distal half of membrane large, rounded spot, less distinctly black.

Structure. Body of medium size, markedly broadened at level of claval apex. Head relatively small, eyes remote from pronotum, head rather conspicuously protruding in front of eyes. Eye tempus large, lower margin almost straight and set apart from frons by marked furrow. Antennal segments I and III only slightly thicker apically. Pronotum proximally rather narrow, anterior margin of pronotum distinctly sinuate, callar lobe slightly convex, pronotal lobe convex, laterally not depressed. Lateral margin on sides of callar lobe of same width, becoming distinctly narrower on sides of pronotal lobe, anterior angles of pronotal lobe not protruding. Lateral margin distinctly sinuate laterally. Mesoscutum hollowed, mesoscutellum convex, particularly proximally. Media and radius in front of distal margin visibly bent. Also subcosta along entire length somewhat bent, bow-like. Distal margin of ventrite VII nearly square (not regularly arched).

Female genitalia. Valvifer I small, low, both sides parallel at valvifer base but diverging before disunion. Dorsal rim distort. Valvifer I bent in middle, this part wrinkled. Laterotergite VII roof-like, laterotergite IX large, reaching up to valvifer I. With its longitudinal furrow almost horizontal and nearly reaching below level of anal tube. Anal tube short. Valvifer II large, flat, reaching up to the separation of valvifer I and with few, indistinct depressions.

Measurements (in mm, given as means followed by ranges). Females (holotype first, paratype in parentheses). Body length 13.77 (13.00); head width (including eyes) 2.13 (2.08), interocular width 1.30 (1.24); antennal segments: I 3.16 (2.89), II 2.00 (1.69), III 1.78 (1.62), IV 2.59 (2.27); pronotum: length 2.55 (2.51), width 3.90 (3.75); scutellum: length 1.73 (1.48), width 1.89 (1.48); corium: length 7.29 (5.99), width 2.59 (2.32).

Derivatio nominis. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective *fasciatus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning striped.

Differential diagnosis. There is only one species of the genus *Dindymus* Stål, 1861 on the Indian subcontinent with the ventral side of abdomen not red but yellowish, that is *D. sanguineus* (Fabricius, 1794). This species differs from the new species in its more

parallel body, a larger head, apically more thickened antennal segments I and III, a broader anterior part of pronotum, a much more convex callar lobe, and a pronotal lobe that is lowered laterally in front of the lateral margin. The lateral margin is more elevated dorsally, its anterior angles more protruding anteriorly, in contrast to the new species widest in the anterior angles and on the proximal margin of the pronotal lobe. Media and cubitus are not bent in front of the distal margin. The black stripes on the ventrites are irregular, there is usually only a thin stripe laterally on the base of ventrite IV. Ventrites V and VI are medially blackish, with inconspicuous borders, broadening on the ventrites' bases up to the ventral laterotergites (in *D. fasciatus* sp. nov. with regular broad stripes on the ventrite base; basic colour of ventrites whitish). In *D. sanguineus* the valvifer I is larger, hardly bent at all within.

Faunology

LARGIDAE

Iphita coimbatorensis (Distant, 1919)

Material examined. Kammouan prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 18°07' N, 104°29' E, 24.–29.iv.2001, 200 m, Vít Kubáň leg., 2 ♀ (MMBC).

Distribution. India, Thailand. New species for Laos.

Physopelta indra Kirkaldy et Edwards 1902

Material examined. Kamphaeng Nakhon Viang Chan prov., Viangchan [= Vientiane] env., iii–vi.1963, 1 ♀ (ZSM).

Distribution. India (Kerala State). New species for Laos.

PYRRHOCORIDAE

Antilochus maximus Breddin, 1900

Material examined. Kammouan prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 18°07' N, 104°29' E, 20.–25.v.2004, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg. 1 ♀ (specimen compared with holotype) (ZJPC).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra), Philippines (Palawan, Mindanao). New for Laos and entire continental Asia.

Dindymus (Dindymus) dembickyi Stehlík, 2006

Material examined. Houaphan prov., Ban Saluei env., 30 km S of Xam Neua, Phou Pan Mt., 1500 m, 6.–17.v.2004, P. Kresl & Kantner leg., 1 ♀ (ZJPC).

Distribution. India, Myanmar. New species for Laos.

Pyrrhocoroidea from Laos

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Reference

STEHLÍK J. L. 2005: Largidae and Pyrrhocoridae of Laos (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). *Folia Heyrovskyana* **12(4)**[2004]: 141–159.

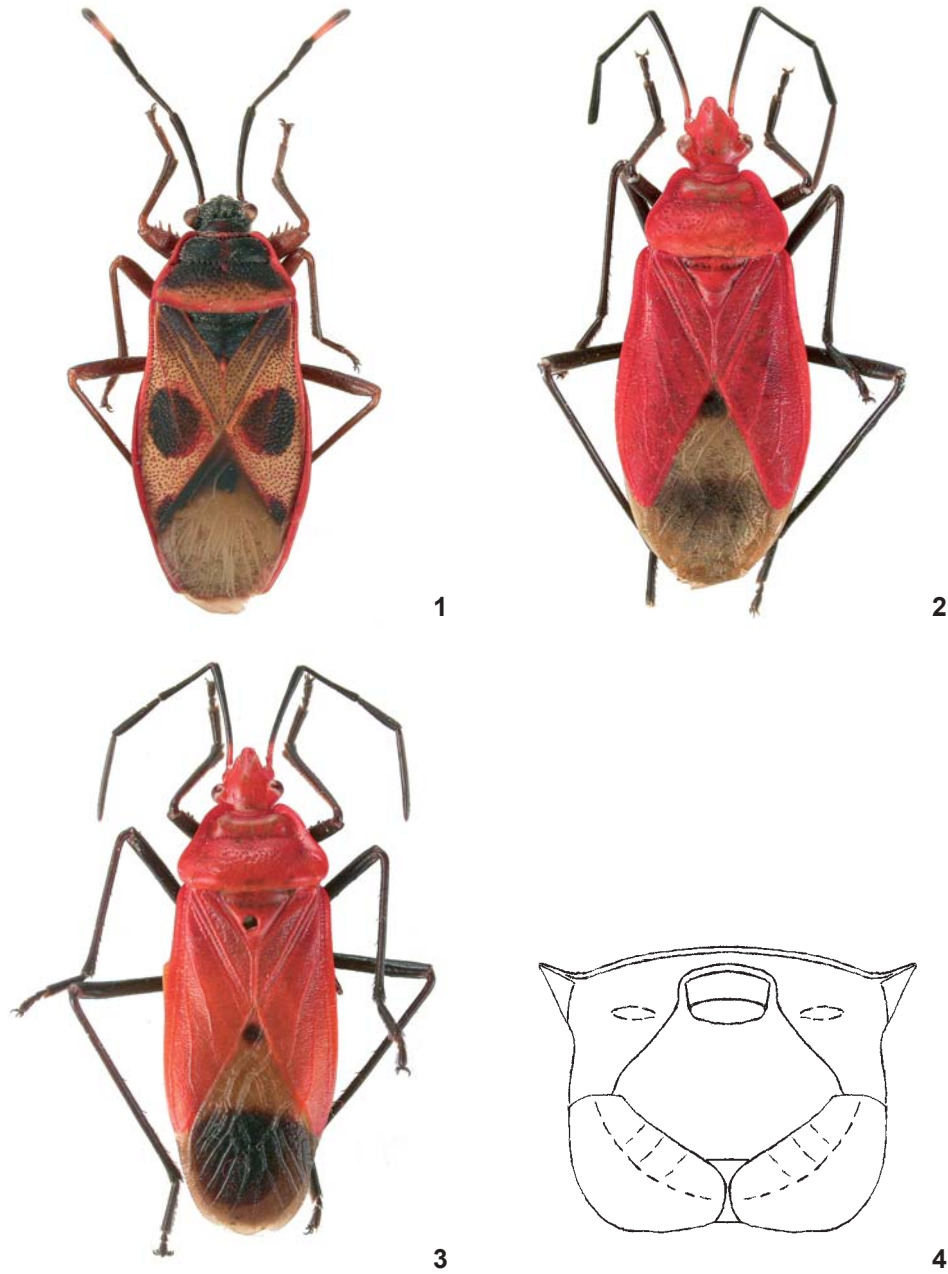


Fig. 1–4. 1 – *Euscopus elongatus* sp.nov.: holotype, female; 2 – *Dindymus (Dindymus) fasciatus* sp.nov., holotype female; 3 – *Dindymus (Dindymus) sanguineus* (Fabricius); 4 – *Dindymus (Dindymus) fasciatus* sp.nov.: outer female genitalia.