

New subtribes and a new genus of Podopini (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae: Podopinae)

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Abstract. The tribe Podopini is divided into three subtribes: Kayesiina subtrib. nov., Podopina, and Scotinopharina subtrib. nov., differing in the length and shape of jugae, presence or absence of a tooth on the anterior part of bucculae and transverse carinae on pronotum, structure of pygophore, parandria, aedeagus, and female genitalia. *Scotinophara dentata* Distant, 1902, is transferred to a new genus, *Stysiellus* gen. nov., which differs from Scotinopharina in having large pyramidal lateral parandria, characteristic of Podopina, and some other characters. *Stysiellus* gen. nov. is distributed in India and Nepal (new record).

Key words. Heteroptera, Pentatomidae, Podopinae, Podopini, Kayesiina, Podopina, Scotinopharina, *Stysiellus*, taxonomy, new subtribes, new genus, Nepal

Introduction

This paper presents partial results of my extensive work on the phylogeny and classification of the subfamily Podopinae which will be published soon. The main objective of this paper is the description of a new podopine genus. Its placement in the classification and differences from other genera require the erection of subtribes within the Podopini. With great pleasure, I dedicate this paper to an outstanding entomologist, Professor Pavel Štys, for his extensive contributions to the classification of the Heteroptera.

Material and methods

The work is based on extensive material in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, ZIN), and material from the American Museum of Natural History (New York), Museum of Natural History (London), National Museum (Prague, NMPC), and the collection of D. A. Rider (Fargo, USA). The aedeagi were studied in a completely inflated state with the use of the method of hydraulic inflating of aedeagus and subsequent drying (GAPON 2001). The terminology of aedeagal parts follows KONSTANTINOV & GAPON (2005).