

***Latidrymus*, a new genus of Drymini from the Oriental Region (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae)**

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Abstract. *Latidrymus* gen. nov. (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae: Rhyparochrominae: Drymini) is described, with four new species included: *L. puskasi* sp. nov. (type species) from India, Thailand and Laos, *L. elevatus* sp. nov. and *L. flavus* sp. nov. from Laos, and *L. zetteli* sp. nov. from northeastern India. A key to the species and a distribution map are provided.

Key words. Heteroptera, Rhyparochromidae, Drymini, new genus, new species, taxonomy, Oriental Region

Introduction

The superfamily Lygaeoidea, predominantly contains ground-dwelling species feeding on seeds, and is a rather neglected group of Hemiptera due to their small body size. About half of the described species of Lygaeoidea belong to Rhyparochromidae. The vast majority of these tiny to middle-sized species (between 1.3 mm of *Lilliputocoris* Slater & Woodward, 1979 and 17 mm of *Dieuches* Dohrn, 1860) are phytophagous and are distributed all over the world except some minor islands and territories devoid of vegetation. Some are good flyers and have broad distributions, but many species are flightless. The family is divided to 15 tribes (SLATER & WOODWARD 1982), ranging from monotypic to very species-rich. The third most diverse tribe is the Drymini, currently comprising 292 valid species in 57 genera, distributed worldwide except of South America and the majority of the Pacific islands, and with rather similar diversity in the Palaearctic, Afrotropical and Oriental Regions (KONDOROSY 2013).

The world fauna of Rhyparochromidae is relatively well studied, but some tropical areas, most importantly the Oriental Region, have remained unsatisfyingly investigated. Drymini is one of the poorly studied tribes. Important contributions on the Oriental fauna include SCUDDER (1978), SLATER (1979), ZHENG (1979), and ZHENG & ZOU (1981). Recent studies include those by NEIMOROVETS (2002), KONDOROSY (2006, 2008), KONDOROSY & FÁBICS (2015) and SCUDDER (2016). The global diversity of this tribe has never been revised, and contains

several undescribed genera and many undescribed species.

This paper provides the description of a new genus and four included new species of Drymini from the Oriental Region.

Material and methods

Examination of the specimens was carried out using a stereoscopic microscope (Olympus SZ 11). Genitalia were dissected after boiling in KOH solution and stained with Chlorazol Black E. Drawings of genitalia were made partly using a camera lucida, partly based on photographs. Measurements were taken using a micrometer eyepiece. The lengths of head and pronotum were measured not dorsally but in their maximum length. The specimens were photographed with a Nikon D60 digital camera with 60mm/2.8 G ED AF-S Micro Nikkor objective with Meike extension tubes and Entangle 0.7.0 software and I used MicroFusion 0.7.4a for photostacking.

The terminology follows ZRZAVÝ (1990), KMENT et al. (2016) and TSAI & RÉDEI (2017).

For the preparation of the distribution map I used the software Google Earth (version 7.1.8.3036).

This study is based on specimens deposited in the following institutions:

HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
MMBC	Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic;
NHMW	Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria;
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
TLMF	Tirolese Regional Museum (Ferdinandeam), Innsbruck, Austria.

Taxonomy

Latidrymus gen. nov.

(Figs 1–13)

Type species. *Latidrymus puskasi* sp. nov., here designated.

Description. *Body* small, about 2.8–3.5 mm long, general facies rather broadly oval, weakly convex dorsally. *Integument and vestiture* dull, subshining; head, pronotum, scutellum, and fore wings deeply and rather coarsely punctate, midline of pronotum posteriad to collar, at transversal impression, and at base of posterior lobe as well as Y- or T-shaped median ridge on scutellum impunctate. Dorsum only with very short, inconspicuous pilosity.

Head short with relatively large, laterally protruding eyes. Antenna short, basi- and distiflagellum strongly thickened, spindle-shaped. Bucculae laterally concealing labium, reaching about middle level of eyes. Labium attaining between meso- and metasternum.

Thorax. Pronotum subtrapezoid, with anterior and posterior lobes subequal in length, separated by a strong transverse impression, with a distinctly delimited anterior collar; anterior lobe at transverse impression nearly parallel, rounded at anterior angles; posterior lobe strongly expanded posteriad of transverse impression; lateral margin evenly broadly laminate, terminating abruptly posteriorly, deeply concave at level of transverse impression; posterior margin nearly straight, with a broadly rounded expansion at the base of hemelytra.

Scutellum with distinct, elevated, T-shaped (or slightly Y-shaped) median ridge. Clavus narrow, with three regular rows of punctures; margin of basal portion of corium straight, moderately narrowed in its apical two-thirds therefore connexivum exposed; apical margin of corium straight; endocorium with two regular rows of punctures close to clavus, a third row along apical margin, with some additional punctures laterally. Mesocorium densely punctate, exocorium smooth. Sternum sparsely covered with coarse punctures, mesosternum medially impunctate, on both sides shiny, with extremely fine punctures. Metathoracic scent gland ostiole short, peritreme small, evaporatorium reaching about middle of metapleuron. Fore femur slightly incrassate, with a moderately large tooth and with two series of minute teeth ventrally; all tibiae straight.

Abdominal venter almost impunctate (with very fine punctures only), with dense white pubescence covering extremely finely wrinkled surface. Posterior half of last tergite strongly transversely wrinkled, in male posteriorly bending downward, cup-like. Lateral portions of suture between sterna IV and V curving anteriad, not reaching lateral margin of abdomen; position of trichobothria and spiracles as characteristic in Drymini.

Differential diagnosis. *Latidrymus* gen. nov. can easily be distinguished from other genera of Drymini by the peculiar, broadly explanate and laminate lateral margin of the pronotum, which is only little narrower on the anterior pronotal lobe than width of eyes, and its anterior-most portion is almost perpendicular to the midline of the body, whilst its posterior portion is abruptly, truncately terminated at the humeral angles. Such modification of the lateral margin of pronotum is unique in Drymini.

Drymus Fieber, 1860, which is characterized by a Holarctic distribution with a few species reaching India, is somewhat similar to the new genus, but members of *Drymus* have a much more narrowly carinate margin of the pronotum, longer and more slender antenna, nearly fully punctate corium, and lack a scutellar ridge (e.g. PÉRICART 1999).

Members of *Appolonius* Distant, 1901, restricted to tropical areas of the Eastern Hemisphere, have similarly short and thick antenna and projecting eyes, but, among other differences,

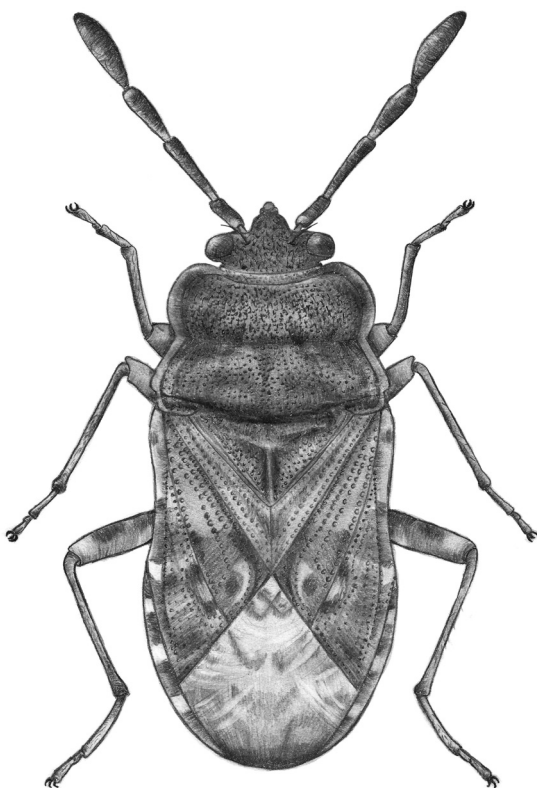
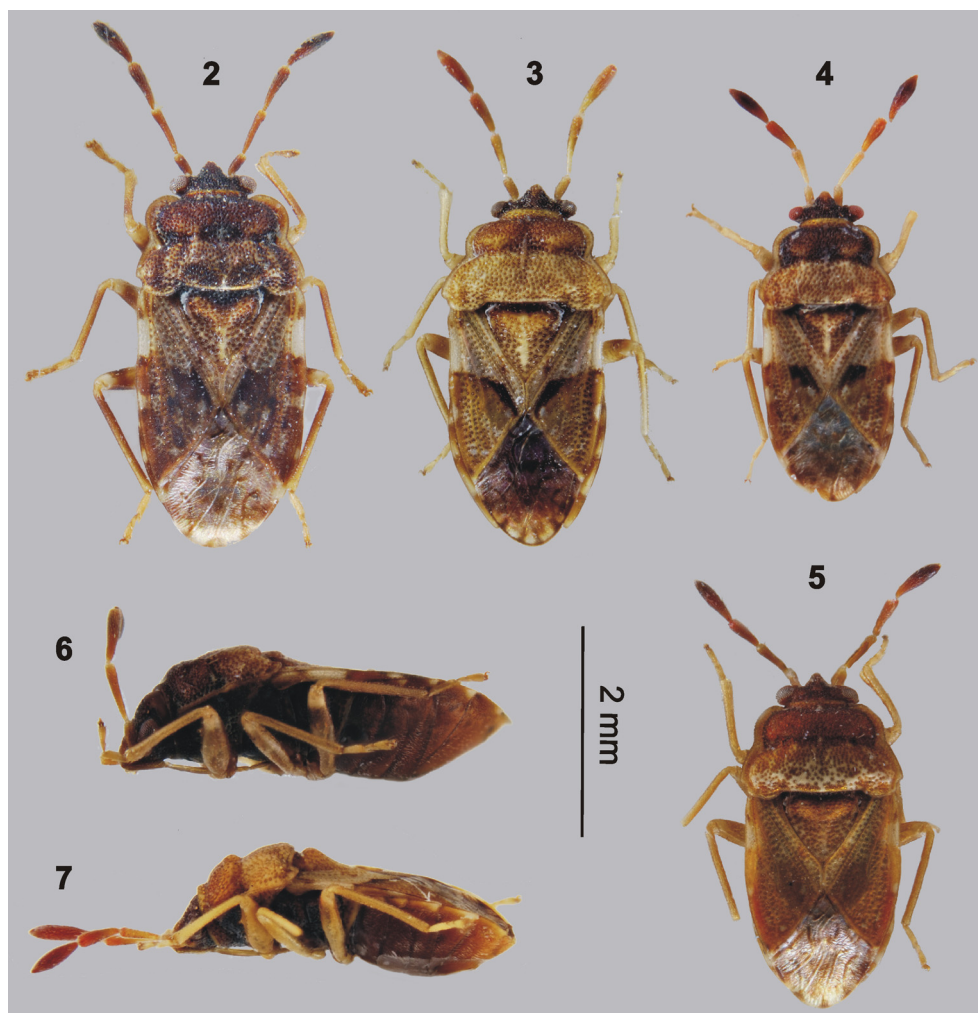


Fig. 1. *Latidrymus pusksi* sp. nov. (Orig. Katinka Varga).



Figs 2–7. Habitus of *Latidrymus* species. 2–5 – dorsal view: 2 – *L. puskasi* sp. nov., 3 – *L. elevatus* sp. nov., 4 – *L. zetteli* sp. nov., 5 – *L. flavus* sp. nov. 6–7 – lateral view: 6 – *L. puskasi* sp. nov., 7 – *L. elevatus* sp. nov. (Photos: P. Kóbor).

they have a very broad and vertical head, and the explanate lateral margin of the pronotum distinctly broadens at the transversal impression (CHOPRA & SINGAL 1982).

Scolopostethus Fieber, 1860 is a morphologically diverse genus distributed in the Old World, but some of the currently included species are clearly not congeneric with the type species (KONDOROSY 2013). Some of these are similar to the new genus, but they always have longer antenna and head, the lateral carina on the pronotum is not evenly broad, they lack a T-shaped carina on the scutellum (sometimes a Y-shaped carina is present), and their fore femur is not strongly incrassate, etc. (PÉRICART 1999). The same features distinguish the new genus also

from *Eremocoris* Fieber, 1860 (Old World, mostly Palaearctic), *Faelicianus* Distant, 1901 (Philippines and Sulawesi) and *Grossander* Slater, 1976 (Australian and Oriental Regions), which are also more or less similar to *Latidrymus* in general appearance (e.g. BERGROTH 1918, KONDOROSY & FÁBICS 2015, PÉRICART 1999).

Austrodrymus Gross, 1965 (South and Western Australia) somewhat resembles the new genus too, but it lacks pronotal collar, and the posterior pronotal margin is not laminate (GROSS 1965).

The Afrotropical genus *Testudodrymus* Slater, 1993 has very short scape with a tooth-like lateral projection, the lateral and basal margins of the pronotum are straight, it lacks scutellar carina, and has unarmed fore femora (SLATER 1993).

Etymology. The generic name is derived from the Latin adjective *latus*, meaning broad, referring the 'dumpy' shape of the species, and the name of *Drymus*, the type genus of Drymini. The gender is masculine.

Diversity and distribution. The new genus is widely distributed in continental South and Southeast Asia (Fig. 16) from India (Meghalaya, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu) and southeastern China (Fujian) to Sumatra. It contains four species described below and probably also some undescribed.

Latidrymus puskasi sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 2, 6, 8–10)

Type locality. India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1150 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya; 1999 / 3 km E Tura; 1150m; / 25°30' N 90°14' E; 18.IV. / Dembický & Pacholátko leg.' (NHMW). PARATYPES: **INDIA: MEGHALAYA:** 1 ♂, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya State / W Garo Hills, Tura / 5–7. V. 1996, 600–800 m / GPS N 25°30.7' E 90°13.9' (WGSB4) / leg. E. Jendek & O. Sausa' (NHMW); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya State / W Garo Hills, Nokrek NP / 9–17. V. 1996, 950–1250 m / GPS N 25°29.6' E 90°19.5' (WGSB4) / leg. E. Jendek & O. Sausa' (NHMW); 7 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya; 1999 / 3 km E Tura; 1150m; / 25°30' N 90°14' E; 18.IV. / Dembický & Pacholátko leg.' (NHMW); 1 ♀, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya; 1999 / 3 km E Tura; 1150m; / 25°30' N 90°14' E; 4.V. / Dembický & Pacholátko leg.' (NHMW); 1 ♂, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya; 1999 / 9 km NW of Jowai; 1400m; / 25°30' N 92°10' E; 12.IV. / Dembický & Pacholátko leg. (NHMW)'. **TAMIL NADU:** 1 ♀, 'S INDIA: Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris / 15 km SE of Kotagiri; 900m / Kunchappanai, 11°22' N 76°56' E; 7–22.V.2000 / Pacholátko leg.' (MMBC). **WEST BENGAL:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 'INDIA, W. Bengal, / Darjeeling, below / North Point, 1000 m / leg. Gy. Topál // No. 335 / beaten material / 17. IV. 1967 (HNHM)'. **LAOS:** 1 ♀, 'LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov. / 20°12–13.5' N, 103°59.5–104°01' E, / Ban Saluei → Phou Pane Mt., / 1340–1870 m, 22.iv. – 15.v. 2008, / Vít. Kubán & Lao coll. leg. // Primary mountain forest, / individual collecting. / Laos 2008 Expedition / National Museum Prague, / Czech Republic' (NMPC); 1 ♀, 'LAOS, Champassak Prov. / Dong Hua Xao NBCA, / 2 km S of Ban Nong Luang, / bank of Touay-Guai stream, / 15°4' N, 106°13' E, / 800 m, swept, No. 23. / 1–5. IV. 1998 / leg. O. Merkl & G. Csorba' (HNHM). **THAILAND:** 1 ♀, 'NW THAILAND, Chiang Dao / Ban San Pakia, 5.–10. V. / 2004, 1200m, Sv. Bílý leg. // d 13/04 // COLLECTIO / NATIONAL MUSEUM / Praha, Czech Republic' (NMPC).

Description. *Colour.* Head fuscous, anteclypeus and antenna brown, distiflagellum (and sometimes basiflagellum) fuscous; pronotum brown, posterior lobe and margin more or less paler; scutellum brown, posterior half paler; clavus except a small obscure spot, anterior half of corium, several spots on apical half of corium stramineous, rest of corium brown; membrane pale, with few dark streaks on veins, without dark margin; thoracic sternum fuscous, hind lobe of metasternum paler; legs stramineous, with subapical brown ring on femora and whitish femuro-tibial articulation; abdomen brown (basally darker), posterior 1/4 of connexival segments dorsally and ventrally stramineous, anterior part brown.

Structure. Body short, densely punctate except margins of pronotum and corium, midline of scutellum, endocorium laterad of both rows of punctures, and connexivum (Figs 1, 2). Body dull, abdomen slightly shiny, membrane shiny, with very minute, inconspicuous setae, pilosity of abdomen slightly longer, scutellum and hemelytra glabrous.

Antenna short, reaching only about middle of pronotum, scape extending beyond apex of head by one third of its length. Apex of labium not reaching mesocoxae, apex of segment I not reaching base of head.

Pronotum without elevations anteriorad of transversal impression (Fig. 6), explanate lateral margin wider than diameter of scape; anterior lobe slightly broader at middle than at transversal furrow; posterior lobe unevenly punctate, punctures anteriorad of scutellum partly adjacent or confluent.

Elevation of scutellum Y-shaped, well-developed (transverse part fully punctate), longitudinal ridge on anterior part elevated. Mesosternum transversely wrinkled at middle. Metacoxae almost touching each other, erected much closer than mesocoxae.

Abdomen almost dull, with very dense fine pubescence. Male genitalia: phallus as in Figs 8–9, paramere as in Fig. 10. Phallus is different from any type known so far in Drymini. The endophallic reservoir is most similar to *Drymus* species (PÉRICART 1999) but among others the penisfilum is very different. Paramere is rather short and wide, with nearly sickle-shaped sensory arm and apophysis.

Measurements (in mm). Holotype (paratypes, $n = 7$), length of labium only of holotype. Body length 3.52 (3.17–3.78); head: length 0.52 (0.48–0.56), width 0.75 (0.72–0.83), interocular width 0.46 (0.42–0.49); pronotum: length 0.98 (0.89–1.05), width at base 1.5 (1.40–1.62); scutellum: length 0.72 (0.67–0.79), width 0.75 (0.68–0.84); claval commissure length 0.28 (0.23–0.32); length of antennal segments: scape 0.25 (0.22–0.28), pedicel 0.42 (0.41–0.49), basiflagellum 0.41 (0.39–0.43), distiflagellum 0.52 (0.48–0.53); length of labial segments: I 0.38, II 0.40, III 0.25, IV 0.20.

Differential diagnosis. *Latidrymus puskasi* sp. nov. is apparently the most generalized species in the genus. It lacks the elevations on the anterior lobe of the pronotum (Fig. 6) (contrasting with *L. elevatus* sp. nov. having a conspicuous and *L. zetteli* sp. nov. having minute elevations), lacks the pale midline on scutellum (which is present in the other aforementioned species), the median carina on pronotum (can be found in *L. elevatus*) also absent in *L. puskasi* sp. nov. *Latidrymus flavus* sp. nov. has impunctate areas on the posterior pronotal lobe and nearly unicolorous hemelytra (contrasting to *L. puskasi* sp. nov.).

Etymology. The new species is named after Attila Puskás, a Hungarian entomologist living in Sepsiszentgyörgy (= Sf. Gheorghe) in Transylvania, Romania, who inspired the author to study entomology, honouring his long and excellent work in popularizing entomology, on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

Collection circumstances. At Dong Hua Xao (Laos) it was collected in a limestone broadleaved forest with clearings and stream banks (O. Merkl, pers. comm.; Fig. 15). The locality at Ban San Pakia (Thailand) is a low mountain ridge with a village at the top with remnants of primary forest (*Castanopsis*, *Pinus*) brightened by grazing and felling (two years later all trees were cut) (S. Bílý, pers. comm.). At Phou Pane Mt. (Laos) the insects were collected mostly by light or intercept traps at margins or inside humid primary forest (V. Kubáň, pers. comm.).

Distribution. India (Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal), Thailand, Laos (Fig. 16).

Latidrymus elevatus sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 7)

Type locality. Laos, Luang Prabang province, 5 km W of Ban Song Cha, 20°34'30"N 102°12'30"E, 1075 m a.s.l. (V. Kubáň, pers. comm.).

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'LAOS-N, 24. IV.–16. V. 1999 / Louang Phrabang prov., / 20°33–4' N 102°14' E / Ban Song Cha (5 km W), / ± 1200 m, Vít Kubáň leg // Vít Kubáň expedition / „Laos 1999” / Moravian Museum Brno / Czech Republic' (MMBC). PARATYPES: **LAOS: LUANG NAMTHA PROVINCE:** 1 ♀, 'LAOS north, 13–24. V. 1997 / 15 km NW Louang Namtha / N 21°07.5, E 101°21.0 / alt. 750±100 m / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.' (NHMW). **LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE:** 1 ♀, 'LAOS-N, 24. IV.–16. V. 1999 / Louang Phrabang prov., / 20°33–4' N 102°14' E / Ban Song Cha (5 km W), / ± 1200 m, Vít Kubáň leg // Vít Kubáň expedition / „Laos 1999” / Moravian Museum Brno / Czech Republic' (MMBC).

Description. *Colour.* Head fuscous except brown anteclypeus, antenna reddish brown, anterior half of pedicel stramineous; pronotum stramineous, anterior pronotal disk mostly brown; scutellum stramineous; clavus except a small spot, anterior half of corium and some obscure spots on apical half of corium whitish, posterior half mostly brown, endocorium posteriorly between inner rows of punctures black (sometimes white and brown areas also obscurely bordered with black); membrane translucent, margin with most parts of veins brown to black; sternum fuscous; legs except preapical brown ring of femora stramineous; abdomen brown, posterior half of connexival segments dorsally and ventrally pale.

Structure. Similar to *L. puskasi* sp. nov. (Fig. 3) but labium reaching end of mid coxae, segment I attaining base of head. Anterior lobe of pronotum provided with a pair of strong elevations close to transverse impression. Pronotum with slightly elevated impunctate midline between collar and middle part of posterior lobe. Lateral margin of pronotum narrower than diameter of scape. Posterior half of pronotum evenly punctate, punctures separated from each other.

Scutellum with a nearly T-shaped elevated carina with impunctate area on transverse part, midline only slightly elevated, impunctate. Mesosternum with very fine punctures, medially provided with stronger punctures, submedially transversely wrinkled. Metacoxae almost as far apart as mesocoxae.

Measurements (in mm). Holotype (paratypes, n = 2), length of labium documented only in holotype. Total body length 3.28 (3.14–3.32); head: length 0.55 (0.52–0.56), width 0.80 (0.75–0.80), interocular space 0.50 (0.45–0.51); pronotum: length 0.98 (0.94–0.98), width at base 1.55 (1.46–1.58); scutellum: length 0.68 (0.65–0.70), width 0.76 (0.72–0.78); claval commissure length 0.28 (0.25–0.28); length of antennal segments: scape 0.25 (0.25–0.27), pedicel 0.47 (0.45–0.48), basiflagellum 0.40 (0.38–0.41), distiflagellum 0.50 (0.48–0.52); length of labial segments: I 0.38, II 0.42, III 0.22, IV 0.22.

Differential diagnosis. *Latidrymus elevatus* sp. nov. differs from the remaining species of *Latidrymus* as well as all other known Drymini by having a pair of strong elevations on anterior pronotal lobe (Fig. 7). The coloration, especially the continuously dark posterior margin of the membrane, is also diagnostic.

Etymology. The name of the new species is the Latin adjective *elevatus* (-a, -um) meaning elevated or emergent, referring to the pair of conspicuous pronotal elevations.

Collection circumstances. The specimens from Luang Prabang were collected in the remnants of a primary forest, in small wet ravins along brooks (V. Kubáň, pers. comm.). The habitat at Louang Namtha is illustrated on Fig. 13.

Distribution. Northern Laos (Luang Namtha and Luang Prabang provinces) (Fig. 16).

Latidrymus zetteli sp. nov.

(Figs 4, 11)

Type locality. India, Meghalaya State, W Garo Hills, Balphakram National Park, 25°11'N 90°51'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NE INDIA: Meghalaya State / W Garo Hills, Balphakram NP / 22.–27. V. 1996, 250–550 m / GPS N 25°11' E 90°51' (WGSB4) / leg. E. Jendek & O. Sausa' (NHMW).

Description. *Colour.* Head fuscous, anteclypeus, mandibular plates, labium excluding tip, scape and pedicel stramineous, basiflagellum and basal part of distiflagellum reddish brown, apical part dark brown; pronotum stramineous with slightly darker punctures, anterior pronotal disk dark brown except margins and collar (Fig. 4); scutellum brown except stramineous midline; clavus whitish except a small basal spot; anterior half of corium and some obscure spots on apical half of corium whitish, posterior half mostly brown, endocorium posteriorly between inner rows of punctures black (extending laterally in anterior part); membrane translucent with some small brown spot on disk and three larger spots on hind margin; sternum fuscous with brown margins and stramineous metepisternum; legs stramineous, preapical rings of femora obscure; abdomen brown, posterior half of connexivum dorsally and ventrally pale.

Structure. Similar to *L. elevatus* sp. nov. but elevations close to transverse impression on anterior pronotal lobe weaker. Labium reaching apex of mid coxae, segment I reaching base of head. Pronotal lateral margin posteriorly continued to basal margin without a strong incision. Posterior half of pronotum more densely punctate, punctures partly touching each other. Median carina of pronotum indistinct. Scutellum with nearly T-shaped carina. Mesosternum with extremely fine punctures, medially with strong punctures, submedially transversely wrinkled. Paramere similar to that of *L. puskasi* sp. nov, albeit with a more slender sensory lobe (Fig. 11).

Measurements (in mm). Holotype. Total body length 2.84; head: length 0.42, width 0.68, interocular space 0.42; pronotum: length 0.86, width at base 1.22; scutellum: length 0.52, width 0.56; claval commissure length 0.20; length of antennal segments: scape 0.22, pedicel 0.36, basiflagellum 0.36, distiflagellum 0.48; length of labial segments: I 0.28, II 0.26, III 0.21, IV 0.16.

Differential diagnosis. In some characters *Latidrymus zetteli* sp. nov. is transitional between *L. puskasi* sp. nov. and *L. elevatus* sp. nov., but differs from both species in the small body and the coloration of the antenna, corium and membrane. It is the only species in the genus in which the dark spot of the endocorium extends beyond the two inner rows of punctures. The pale midline of scutellum is present only in *L. elevatus* sp. nov. and *L. zetteli* sp. nov., but only *L. elevatus* has a continuous dark margin on the membrane and the coloration of the anterior lobe of the pronotum of *L. elevatus* sp. nov. is much paler than the head (it is similarly dark brown to the head in *L. zetteli* sp. nov.).

Etymology. The new species is named in honour of Herbert Zettel, prominent specialist on Oriental Gerromorpha and Nepomorpha, curator of Hemiptera at the NHMW, who made my studies in NHMW possible and helped me with loans of specimens during the last two decades.

Collection circumstances. The habitat at the type locality, Balphakram National Park, is illustrated on Fig. 14.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya) (Fig. 16).

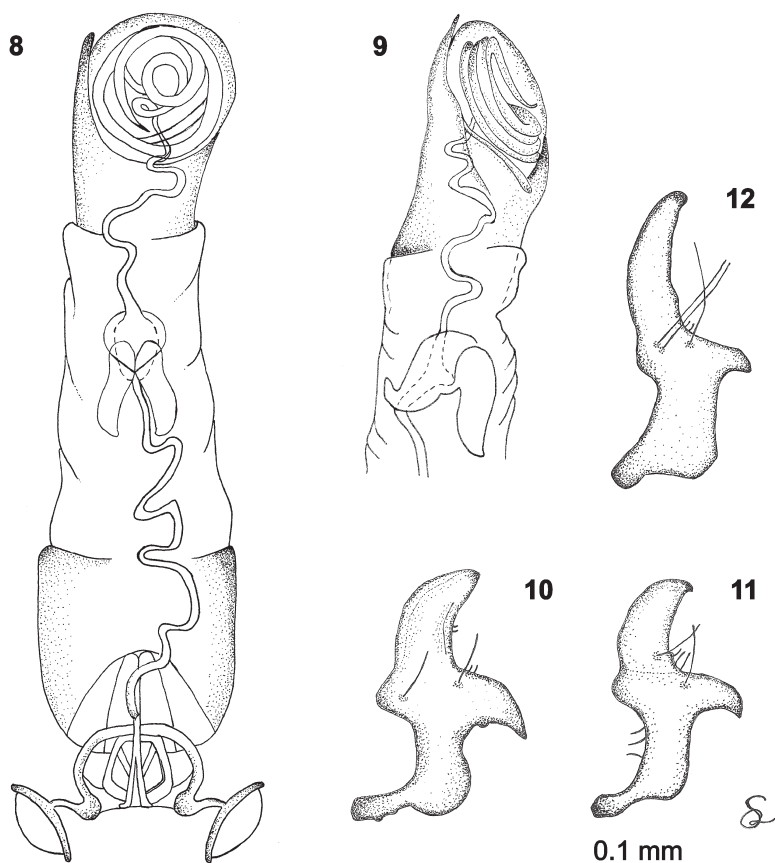
Latidrymus flavus sp. nov.

(Figs 5, 12)

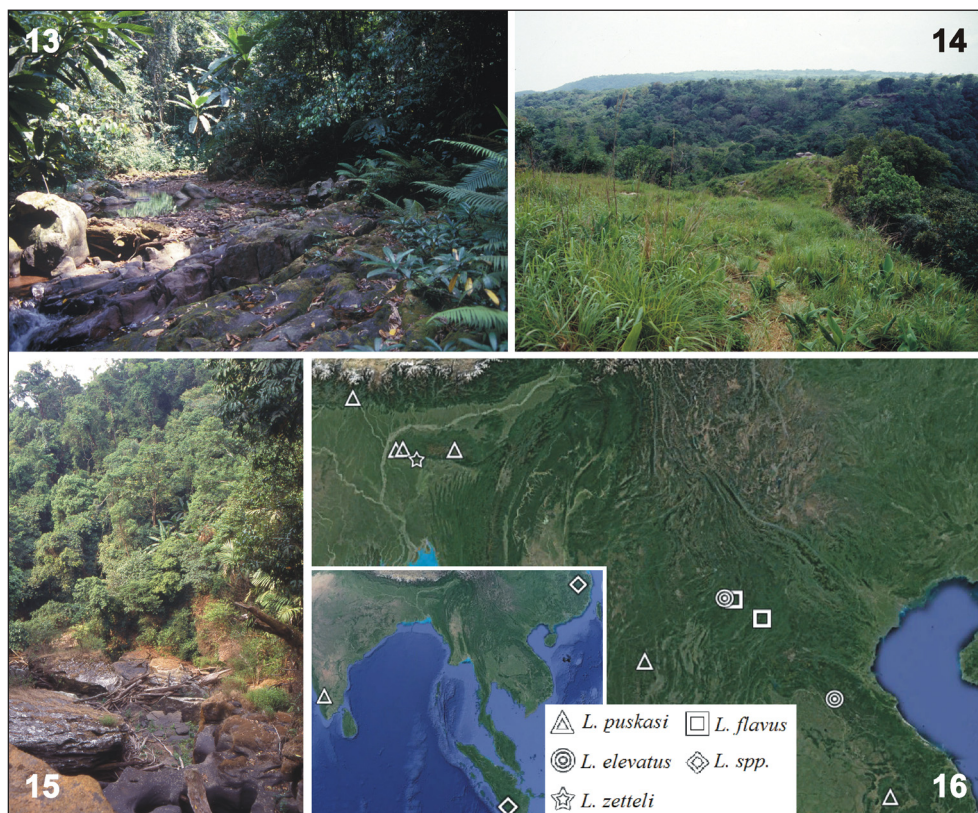
Type locality. Laos, Luang Namtha province, Namtha → Muang Sing, 21°09'25"N 101°19'12"E, 880 m a.s.l. (V. Kubáň, pers. comm.).

Type material. HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, 'LAOS, Louang Namtha pr., / 21°09' N 101°19' E, / Namtha → Muang Sing, / 5-31. V. 1997, 900–1200 m, / Vít Kubáň leg. // Vít Kubáň expedition / „Laos 1997” / Moravian Museum Brno / Czech Republic (MMBC). PARATYPE: **LAOS: KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE:** 1 ♂, 'LAOS, 24.-29. IV. 2001 / 18°07' N 104°29' E / Khammouan pr. / Ban Khoun Ngeun / ca. 200m V. Kubáň lgt.' [exactly 18°08'45"N 104°27'20"E, 180 m a.s.l., V. Kubáň, pers. comm.] (MMBC).

Description. *Colour.* Nearly unicolorous reddish brown, head, anterior disk of pronotum and sternum (except metepisternum) slightly darker than the rest of body, distiflagellum fuscous;



Figs 8–12. Male genitalia of *Latidrymus* species. 8–9 – aedeagus of *L. puskasi* sp. nov. (8 – dorsal view, 9 – dorsolateral view). 10–12 – parameres: 10 – *L. puskasi* sp. nov., 11 – *L. zetteli* sp. nov., 12 – *L. flavus* sp. nov. (Orig. 8–9 – Katinka Varga, 10–12 – Szilvia Kovács).



Figs. 13–16. Habitats of *Latidrymus* species: 13 – Laos, Louang Namtha, type locality of *L. flavus* sp. nov. and locality of *L. elevatus* sp. nov. (Photo: E. Jendek); 14 – India, Meghalaya, Balphakram National Park, type locality of *L. zetteli* (Photo: E. Jendek); 15 – Vietnam, Dong Hua Xao, type locality of *L. puskasi* sp. nov. (Photo: G. Csorba). 16 – Distribution map of the genus *Latidrymus* sp. nov.

basal part of posterior half of pronotum between the punctures whitish; basal part of scutellum brown; clavus and anterior part of corium indistinctly paler than the rest, second 2/5 of costal margin and three tiny, indistinct spots on apical half of corium pale; membrane translucent, small spots (streaks on veins and triangular spots on margin at end of veins) fuscous; legs stramineous; abdomen reddish brown, posterior third of connexival segments dorsally and ventrally pale.

Structure as in *L. puskasi* sp. nov. but anterior half of pronotum widest at transversal furrow (slightly narrower in medial portion of anterior pronotal lobe) (Fig. 5). No elevations on anterior half of pronotum; pronotal midline insignificant; basal quarter of pronotum sparsely punctate with large impunctate areas; lateral margin finely serrate. Mesosternum with very fine punctures only, medially not transversely wrinkled.

Labium reaching end of mid coxae, segment I reaching base of head. Abdomen very finely and rather sparsely punctate, not wrinkled, shiny. Paramere slender with short sensory lobe (Fig. 12).

Measurements (in mm). Holotype (paratype), length of labium provided only for holotype. Body length 2.95 (2.82); head: length 0.45 (0.42), width 0.72 (0.70), interocular space 0.42 (0.42); pronotum: length 0.85 (0.82), width at base 1.42 (1.39); scutellum: length 0.65 (0.62), width 0.72 (0.70); claval commissure length 0.22 (0.24); length of antennal segments: scape 0.22 (0.22), pedicel 0.38 (0.38), basiflagellum 0.40 (0.38), distiflagellum 0.51 (0.50); length of labial segments: I 0.35, II 0.46, III 0.22, IV 0.26.

Differential diagnosis. *Latidrymus flavus* sp. nov. is the only species in the genus which has a rather unicolorous corium (without dark spot and basal half of it not paler than apical half). This is also the only species of the genus characterised by large impunctate areas on basal part of pronotum and where the pronotum is continuously tapering anteriorly. The fine serration of the lateral margin of the anterior lobe of pronotum is the strongest in this species. It is different from *L. elevatus* sp. nov. and *L. zetteli* sp. nov. in lacking elevations on anterior half of pronotum and in insignificant pronotal midline.

Etymology. The name of the new species is the Latin adjective *flavus* (-a, -um), meaning yellow, referring to the coloration of its body.

Collection circumstances. The specimens from Luang Namtha were collected in remnants of a primary forest, in small wet ravines along brooks (Fig. 13). Specimens from Ban Khoun Ngeun were collected in remnants of a (probably primary) lowland forest, near a large river (V. Kubán, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Northern and central Laos (Luang Namtha and Khammouane Provinces, respectively) (Fig. 13).

Latidrymus sp. 1

Material examined. INDONESIA: SUMATRA: 1 ♀, 'INDONESIEN: W-Sumatra / Bengkulu Pr., Bukit Kaba NP / 3°29' S, 102°36' E, / 1000–1500 m, 30.I. –3.II. / 2000, leg. D. Hauck' (NHMW).

Comment. There is a female from Sumatra (Fig. 16) deposited in NHMW which is rather similar to *L. puskasi* sp. nov. but larger than the known specimens (4.2 mm) and its colouration is paler. It could merely represent an intraspecific variety of *L. puskasi* sp. nov. but it more likely belongs to another species-group taxon, which cannot be determined in the absence of additional material.

Latidrymus sp. 2

Material examined. CHINA: FUJIAN: 'CHINA, N Fujian, 1–4. VI. / FENGSHUI GUAN / 27.9N 117.85E, ~ 1700m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2004 // COLLECTION / ERNST HEISS / Innsbruck, Austria' (TLMF).

Comment. There is another specimen, a male from China (Fig. 16) which is rather similar to the types of *L. elevatus* sp. nov. However, it is of darker colouration and its pronotum is of slightly different shape. Currently it is not possible to make a decision about its identity, therefore it is not included in the type material of *L. elevatus* sp. nov.

Key to the species of the genus *Latidrymus* gen. nov.

- 1 Anterior lobe of pronotum with a pair of strong elevations at transverse impression (Fig. 6) and with impunctate midline continuing to posterior lobe. Posterior margin of membrane narrowly dark. *L. elevatus* sp. nov.
- Anterior lobe of pronotum without strong elevations (Fig. 7) or impunctate midline. Posterior margin of membrane with separate dark spots. 2
- 2 Anterior lobe of pronotum with weak elevation, contrastingly darker than posterior lobe of pronotum, wider at middle than at transversal furrow. Scape and pedicel pale yellow. Midline of scutellum pale, elevation of scutellum nearly T-shaped. *L. zetteli* sp. nov.
- Pronotum without any elevation. Anterior lobe of pronotum not contrastingly darker than posterior one. Scape and pedicel slightly or not paler than other segments. Scutellum without paler midline or only in posterior half, elevation of scutellum Y-shaped. 3
- 3 Anterior lobe of pronotum wider at middle than at transversal furrow. Posterior pronotal lobe yellow similarly to pronotal carina, darker than anterior half of corium. Hemelytra distinctly bicoloured, brown and white. *L. puskasi* sp. nov.
- Anterior lobe of pronotum widest at transversal furrow. Posterior pronotal lobe conspicuously whitish between brown punctures, much paler than other parts of pronotum or corium. Hemelytra nearly uniformly gold-coloured. *L. flavus* sp. nov.

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