

NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS DUNDOCORIS HOBERLANDT
(HETEROPTERA-ARADIDAE) WITH THE KEY TO THE
SPECIES

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Dundocoris Hoberlandt 1949 has been erected as a monotypic genus for the species *Dundocoris vilhenai* Hoberlandt from Portuguese West Africa. This genus, with regard to recent studies carried by R. L. Usinger and R. Matsuda is related to the genera *Notoplocaptera* Usinger and Matsuda and *Apteraradus* Drake of the subfamily Carventinae Usinger. In 1956 a second species, *Dundocoris basilewskyi* Hoberlandt, from Belgian Congo was described. Recently I have received from Dr. E. Mc C. Callan, Rhodes University in Grahamstown, a further specimen from South Africa, labeled by Dr. L. Usinger as "*Dundocoris* n. sp. near *vilhenai* Hoberl." which is another species (*D. callani*, n. sp.) of this genus. Finally in the collections of the National Museum in Praha, is a fourth heretofore undescribed species (*D. latebrosus*, n. sp.), also from South Africa. The first three species form a group of closely allied species, the last species is easily distinguished from the others. Genus *Dundocoris* Hoberlandt on the basis of the known species, is distributed in Central Africa (Belgian Congo and Angola) and in South Africa (Pondoland and Cape Province).

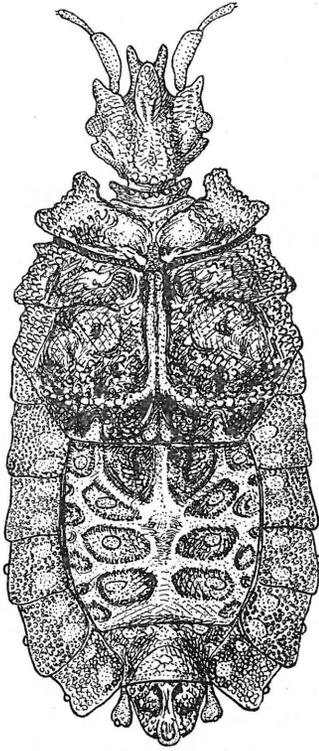
I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Dr. E. Mc C. Callan and Dr. R. L. Usinger for the privilege of describing the species from Cape Province.

***Dundocoris latebrosus*, n. sp.**

(Fig. 1)

Length 5.43 mm., maximum width (across abdomen) 2.17 mm. Head: length 1.1 mm., width across eyes 0.87 mm., interocular space 0.68 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.42 mm.; II, 0.27 mm.; third and fourth segments missing.

General shape of the body oval, 2.5 times as long as broad, in the posterior direction slightly widened. Head 1.3 times as long as broad across the eyes, vertex 7.2 times as broad as width of one eye. Clypeus horizontally and vertically strongly expanded, genae and antenniferous tubercles long and narrow, finger-like strongly divergent. Eyes small, rounded and sessile,



1: *Dundocoris latebrosus*,
n. sp. Male holotype.

greyish. Postocular spine finger-like, narrow, removed from the posterior margin of eye and not reaching the level of the exterior margin of eyes. Postocular part of the head long and margins gradually sinuately narrowed. Disc of the head longitudinally grooved, antenniferous tubercles transverse and apices of clypeus and genæ tuberculate. First antennal segment exceeding the apex of head by more than a third, strongly widened and sinuate outward, second antennal segment subclavate, slightly sinuate. Relative lengths of antennal segments I:II::11:7 (third and fourth segment missing). Rostral groove closed, rostrum very small.

Pronotum hollowed out in the middle, lateral areas suberect, 3.5 times as broad as long in the middle. Anterior margin of the pronotum with broad strongly-separated collar, anterior pronotal angles strongly prominent behind the level of the anterior margin of the collar as well as to the sides, apically obliquely truncate and deeply separated from the anterior pronotal collar. Lateral margins of the pronotum strongly sinuate and posterior pronotal angles narrowly flattened and distinctly protruding laterally. Pronotum in the middle with a longitudinal deep furrow anteriorly passing up to the impression of pronotal collar. Lower part of the pronotum with shining areas, lateral parts including the actual

margin with dense acute tubercles, posterior margin of the pronotum and pronotal collar with a row of regular tubercles. Meso- and metanotum fusing together through the median longitudinal carine, only laterally distinctly separated by a transverse impression. Central area of meso- and metanotum smooth with elevated and depressed areolas, lateral areas with small tubercles arranged in longitudinal rows, lateral angles of meso- and metanotum expanded. Sternum smooth with pattern of furrows and impressions. Legs slender and short, coxæ globular, trochanters fusing with femora, tibiae slightly sinuate; femora and tibiae with small dark tubercles. Metapleural scent glands opening typically as in *Carventinae*. Abdomen in a posterior direction widened, tergum lower than the connexivum. First and second tergite fusing together and clearly separated from metanotum and third tergite. Tergites 3rd—6th fused, disc of the tergum with a longitudinal carine, which is more elevated on the 4th and 5th tergites; respective tergites delimited with transverse and longitudinal carines leaving impressed areas of different shapes. Connexivum broad, plain, ex-

teriors margins of 2nd—5th connexival plates straight, posterior angles protruding, margins of 6th—7th segment sinuate, surface of the connexivum with distinct tubercles, inner part of each connexival plate with two rounded smooth areas. 7th tergite in the middle globularly arched as high as the 9th segment. Venter flat, more or less smooth, respective ventrites laterally with paired impressed areas formed by ribs. Spiracles 3rd—4th ventrally, spiracles 5th—7th marginally. Lateral lobes of 8th abdominal segment long and narrow, apically widened and obliquely truncated, 8th spiracle terminally.

9th male abdominal segment high, nearly as broad as long, in apical direction conically narrowed, surface tuberculate, basally on each side with shallow oval impression, terminal part with a deep ear-shaped pit.

General colour reddish brown, when incrustation removed, strongly shining. The incrustation pale yellowish brown and covering the whole surface of body and extremities with all their morphological characters.

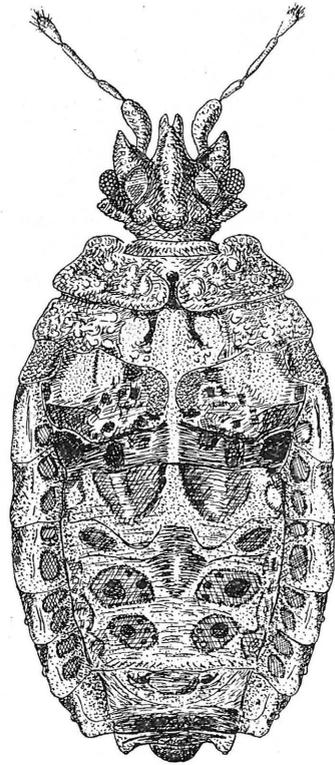
Holotype: male—South Africa, Pondoland, collected Bachmann. In the collection of the National Museum, Praha.

***Dundocoris callani*, n. sp.**

(Fig. 2)

Length 4.03 mm., maximum width (across abdomen) 1.9 mm. Head: length 0.76 mm., width across the eyes 0.83 mm., interocular space 0.57 mm. Antennæ: length of segment I, 0.34 mm.; II, 0.23 mm., III, 0.34 mm.; IV, 0.27 mm.

General shape of body broadly oval, twice as long as broad. Head 1.1 times as broad as long across the eyes, interocular space 4.3 times as broad as width of one eye, clypeus extending, genæ narrow, finger-like, apically rounded. Antenniferous tubercles distinctly prominent, obtuse, divergent; eyes small, rounded, sessile. Postocular tubercles triangular, obtuse, reaching the level of the exterior margin of eyes. Postocular portion of the head suddenly and shortly narrowed. Disc of head most strongly tuberculate, oval transverse area on each side between inner margin of eye and disc smooth. Antennæ slender, first antennal segment exceeding by more than one third the apex of head, strongly widened (broadest in the middle) and sinuate outwards, second antennal segment stout, subclavate, slightly sinuate, third segment towards the apex moderately widened, basally stalk-like



2: *Dundocoris callani*, n. sp. Female holotype.

narrowed, fourth segment pear-shaped and in apical half with long erect bristles. Relative length of antennal segments I:II:III:IV::9:6:9:7. Rostral groove deep, closed.

Pronotum plain, very short, 3.2 times as broad as long, anterior margin with a broad well-separated collar, anterior pronotal angles anteriorly and laterally prominent, exceeding the level of anterior pronotal margin, lateral margins slightly sinuate and posterior angles slightly protruding laterally; pronotal surface laterally with flattened tubercles, in the middle with a longitudinal deep furrow anteriorly terminated by a small transverse callosity-like elevation. Pronotum well separated from mesonotum. Meso- and metanotum in the middle fusing through a broad common longitudinal elevation, only laterally separated, each by a furrow. Central common longitudinal elevation with a narrow shallow furrow, inner surface with a smooth, more or less elevated area, lateral portion with small irregular tubercles. Lateral margins of meso- and metanotum straight. Metanotum and first tergite fully fused. Sternum slightly arched, with fine tubercles. Metapleural scent glands openings typically as in Carventinæ. Legs very slender and short, coxæ globular, trochanters fused with femora, tibiæ slightly bent. Legs with short subadpressed pubescence. Abdomen oval, lateral margins of connexivum slightly rounded. First and second tergite fusing, separated from metanotum and third tergite, in the middle with longitudinal furrow, laterally with an impressed area and longitudinal rib. Tergites 3rd—6th fusing, disc of tergum with a longitudinal shallow elevation and respective tergites delimited by transverse and longitudinal ribs leaving on each side transverse oval areas. Connexivum broad, suberect, exterior half of respective connexival plates with small plain tubercles, inner half with two oval areas. Exterior margins of respective connexival plates more or less straight. 7th tergite separated, anterior half with two oval areas, posterior part with transverse furrow, posterior margin straight. 8th abdominal segment with transversally truncate lateral lobes reaching to the middle of the length of 9th abdominal segment. Venter with short adpressed pubescence, each ventrite with a pair of rounded pits laterally and with a pair of small plain tubercles. Spiracles 3rd—4th ventrally, spiracles 5th—7th marginally, the 8th subterminally.

General colour greyish brown, disc of head darkened, exterior margins of respective connexival plates anteriorly more or less darkened, top of 4th and 5th tergites and posterior half of 7th tergite blackish. Pale greyish incrustation covering here and there the main morphological characters.

Holotype: female—South Africa, Cape Province, Bathurst, 10th of May 1956 P. Graham coll. Ex litter in indigenous coastal bush. In the Collection of the Department of Entomology, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

Key to the species of the genus *Dundocoris* Hoberlandt

1. Head 1.3 times as long as broad, postocular portion of the head long and lateral margins sinuately gradually narrowed. Genæ and antenniferous tubercles long, finger-like divergent. Lateral angles of pronotum, chiefly the anterior one distinctly protruding. Notum in the middle distinctly hollowed out and lateral parts erect. Abdomen in posterior direction slightly widened . . . *Dundocoris latebrosus*, n. sp.

- Head 1.1 times as broad as long, postocular portion of head relatively short and lateral margins suddenly and shortly narrowed. Genae and antenniferous tubercles short, obtuse. Lateral angles of pronotum slightly or not protruding. Notum plain or slightly arched. Abdomen oval 2
2. Lateral angles of the pronotum slightly protruding laterally. Interocular space 4.3 times as broad as the width of one eye *Dundocoris callani*, n. sp.
- Lateral angles of the pronotum not at all protruding laterally, merging with the general outline of the body, when protruding so in anterior direction only. Interocular space 5.5—6.8 times as broad as the width of one eye 3
3. Third antennal segment 1.3 times as long as the second. Anterior angles of the pronotum broadly rounded not extending anteriorly. Notum and tergum regularly arched without any striking elevation. Posterolateral angles of respective connexival plates not projecting *Dundocoris vilhenai* Hoberlandt
- Third antennal segment 1.6 times as long as the second. Anterior angles of the pronotum narrowly rounded and extending anteriorly over the level of anterior margin of pronotal collar. Metanotum near the posterior margin on each side with transversally oval elevation and tergum at the level of 5th tergite with a high tubercle. Posterolateral angles of the last three connexival plates slightly projecting *Dundocoris basilewskyi* Hoberlandt

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