

NEW GENUS OF APTEROUS ARADIDAE (HETEROPTERA) FROM SOUTH CAMEROONS

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In spite of the fact that the most recent basic work by R. L. Usinger and R. Matsuda, Classification of the Aradidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera), 1959 expanded substantially the knowledge of the family Aradidae, the number of wingless genera in Africa, in comparison with other regions, remains very small still. To the four previously known genera *Dundocoris* Hoberlandt 1949, *Euchelonocoris* Hoberlandt 1948, *Mancinia* Usinger and Matsuda 1959 (micropterous) and *Malkinia* Usinger and Matsuda 1959 (brachypter) can be added a further genus, which I am describing here.

Genus *Stirpsocoris*, n. gen.

Apterous. Body very robust, general shape broadly oval in the posterior direction slightly widened. Head comparatively short, wider than long. Clypeus, antenniferous and postocular tubercles strongly reduced. Genae small, in front of clypeus convergent. Lateral margins of the head in the posterior direction as far as to the postocular tubercles slightly divergent. Eyes large, deeply inserted in the margin of head. Postocular portion of the head suddenly and strongly narrowed, so forming a long neck. Antennae very stout and relatively short, 1.84 times as long as the width of head across eyes. Rostral atrium with only a longitudinal slit-like opening in front. Rostrum not exceeding limits of rostral groove, rostral groove oval apically close. Pro-, meso- and metanotum partially fused. Anterior margin of pronotum with evanescent collar. Mesonotum very short with well-defined round distinct scutellum, metanotum laterally slightly extending beyond apical margin of scutellum. Pro-, meso- and metasternum very distinct from each other because of transverse groove. Pronotal pleuron well elevated, visible on each either side of lateral margin. Metathoracic scent gland visible, ending at the upper margin of pleuron. Scent gland canal not arched. Trochantera separated from femora. Claws without arolia. Legs very stout.

Second tergite completely separated from metanotum and the third tergite. Tergum strongly and regularly arched, second to sixth tergite completely fused. Disc of the tergum in the middle with a longitudinal flattened elevation, lateral parts of the tergum from third to fifth tergite with a longitudinal elevation covered with long subadpressed hairs. Connexivum very

narrow, connexival plates more or less swollen, chiefly in anterior part, only first two plates fused. 7th tergite short, collar-shaped, lower than the disc of tergum and of the 9th male segment. 8th abdominal segment very reduced, lateral lobes very small. All spiracles ventral, remote from the abdominal margin.

Type species: *Stirpsocoris usingeri*, n. sp.

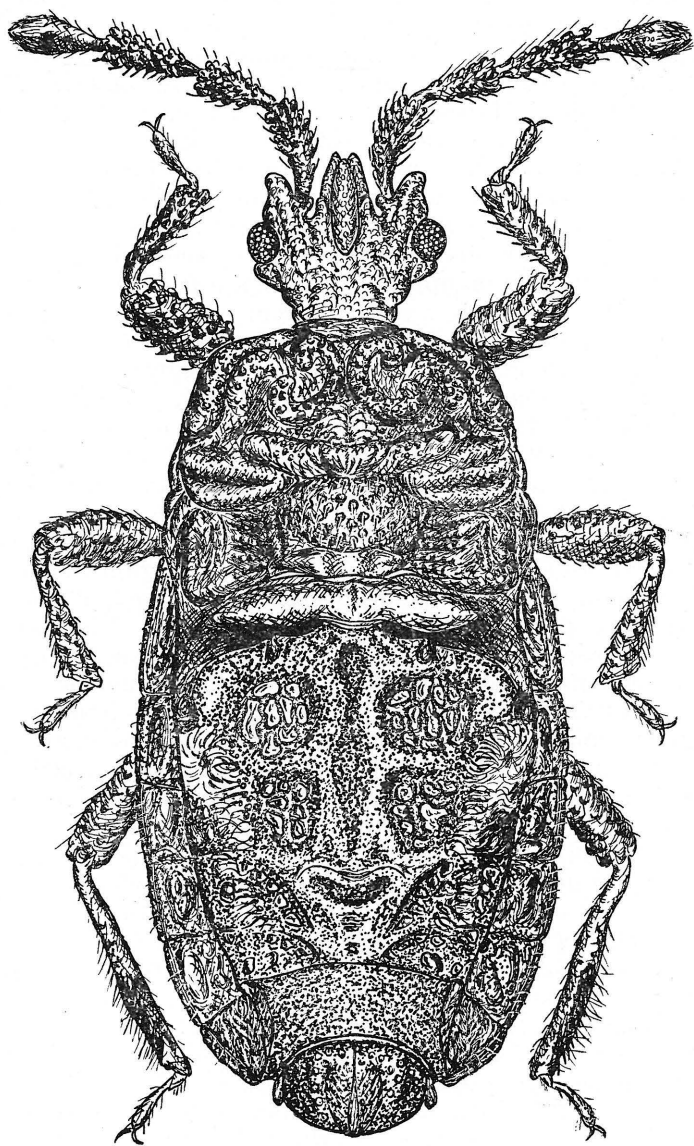
New genus is allied to *Euchelonocoris* Hoberlandt with some resemblances to *Tananarivea* Drake. Differs from *Euchelonocoris* in stouter general shape, in shorter and broader head, in shorter and stouter antennae, in well-defined distinct scutellum, in longitudinal split-like opening in front of rostral atrium, in unarched scent gland canals and in different position of spiracles.

Stirpsocoris usingeri, n. sp.

Male. Length 9.5–9.12 mm., maximum width (across abdomen) 3.69 mm. Head: length 1.7 mm., width 1.9 mm., interocular space 1.25 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.95 mm.; II, 0.76 mm.; III, 0.91 mm.; IV, 0.87 mm.

Apterous. Body very robust, general shape broadly oval, in the posterior direction slightly widened. Head short, 1.1 times wider than long, interocular space 3.9 times as broad as the width of one eye. Clypeus and antennal tubercles very reduced, short and stout, antenniferous tubercles slightly divergent, inner margin on base with large tubercle, apically broad and obtuse, genae small, in front of clypeus convergent. Lateral margins of the head in the posterior direction as far as to the posterior margin slightly divergent. Eyes large, longitudinally oval, deeply inserted in the margin of head. Postocular tubercles not developed, postocular portion of the head suddenly and strongly narrowed, so forming a long neck. Head above nearly plain, clypeus distinctly arched and basally terminated, with a deep pit near the base of antennae. Surface of head with sparse irregularly arranged small tubercles. Antennae very stout and relatively short, 1.84 times as long as the width of head across eyes. First antennal segment stoutest, $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length projecting beyond the apex of head, in the apical direction strongly club-like widened and strongly curved outwards; second and third segment similarly widened, but straight, fourth segment pear-shaped. Antennae with large, more or less regular tubercles and long suberected stout bristles. Relative lengths of antennal segment I: II: III: IV:: 25: 20: 24: 23. Rostrum not exceeding limits of rostral groove, rostral groove oval, apically close.

Pro-, meso- and metanotum partially fused. Pronotum globularly arched, anterior margin with evanescent collar, anterolateral angles of pronotum obtuse, broadly rounded, upper surface glabrous, in the middle with very deep longitudinal furrow, lateral lobes on disc with circular impressions. Mesonotum very short, smooth, transversally callosity-like elevated, with well-defined round distinct scutellum, which is widely elevated at middle and depressed along margins, in anterior portion tuberculate. Metanotum laterally slightly extending beyond apical margin of scutellum, transversally rastrate. Surface of notum with irregularly scattered subadpressed long bristles, chiefly on the elevated disc of pronotum and scutellum. Pro-



Stirpsocoris usingeri n. sp. — male, holotype

meso- and metasternum very distinct from each other because of transverse grooves. Prothoracic pleuron well-elevated, visible on each either side of lateral margin. Sternum glabrous. Metathoracic scent glands visible, ending at the upper margin of pleuron, scent gland canals not arched. Metathoracic acetabular cleft distinct. Trochanters separated from femora which are very strong, in apical direction club-like widened, slightly curved, anterior and middle tibiæ straight, basally thin and in apical direction strongly broadened, posterior tibiæ very strongly sinuate. Tarsi long and narrow, claws without arolia. Surface and femora with small tubercles and stout sparse suberect bristles, tibiæ with numerous tubercles and bristles chiefly in apical part, posterior tibiæ in addition on upper ridge with a tuft of very long dense hairs.

Second tergite completely separated from metanotum and third tergite, disc transversally callosity-like elevated, smooth, posteriorly and laterally separated by a very deep impression. Tergum strongly and regularly arched, second to sixth tergite completely fused. Disc of the tergum in the middle with a longitudinal flattened elevation, on the second tergite with a small rounded pit, and on 5th tergite with a transverse pit, anteriorly sharply emarginated. Lateral parts of tergum from 3rd to 5th tergite with a longitudinal tuberculate elevation covered with long subadpressed hairs. Interspaces with irregular patterns of small areas. 7th tergite short, collar-shaped, regularly arched, lower than the rest of tergum and than the 9th abdominal segment. Connexivum very narrow, connexival plates swollen, chiefly in anterior part, only first two plates fused. Exterior margin of connexivum only slightly rounded, that of 3rd to 4th plates nearly straight, distinctly emarginated and with small tubercles. Anterior inner part of respective connexival plates with kidney-shaped deep impression, seventh connexival plate longitudinally grooved. Venter strongly arched, smooth. Spiracular area rugulose. 8th abdominal segment very reduced, lateral lobes very short and narrow and very close to 9th abdominal segment. All spiracles placed ventrally, and remote from the abdominal margin.

9th male abdominal segment twice as broad as long, globular, posterior area rather turned down. Terminal portion with a beak-shaped downwards pointed and apically obtuse tubercle, encircled by a distinct impression. Surface of the segment with small plain tubercles.

General colour pitchy black, eyes pale brown, rostrum and tarsi pale reddish brown, hairs and bristles brownish yellow.

Female. Length 9.31—9.5 mm., width 4.3 mm.

General shape and colour similar to that of male, but more broadly oval.

Holotype: male — S. Cameroons, Bipindi, March 1897, G. Zenker coll. Allotype: female — same data as holotype. In the collections of Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin. Paratypes: male and female — same data as holotype and allotype. In the collection of Národní museum, Praha.

REFERENCES

- Hoberlandt, L., 1951: First apterous Aradidæ from Africa (Hemiptera). *Acta entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragæ* (1948), 26, 354: 1—7, figs. 1—17.
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