

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PARAMYIOMMA* CARVALHO
(HETEROPTERA-MIRIDAE) FROM SOUTH AFRICA
WITH KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES

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Through the kindness of Mr. N. C. E. Miller, London, I received in the year 1957 some specimens of *Paramyiomma* with permission to describe them. My sincere thanks are due to Mr. N. C. E. Miller for permitting me to study this material of new *Paramyiomma*. I am naming it *Paramyiomma milleri*, n. sp.

The genus *Paramyiomma* was described by José C. M. Carvalho in 1951 for two species, one from India, *Paramyiomma lansburyi* Carvalho, being the type of the genus, and the second from S. Africa, *P. hemialba* Carvalho. At that time, independently of José C. M. Carvalho, I too had been preparing the description of some *Paramyiomma* from Angola, which later (1952) I had published as *Paramyiomma dundoensis* Hoberlandt and *P. affinis* Hoberlandt. The new species I am describing here is closely allied to *Paramyiomma hemialba* Carvalho and *P. affinis* Hoberlandt.

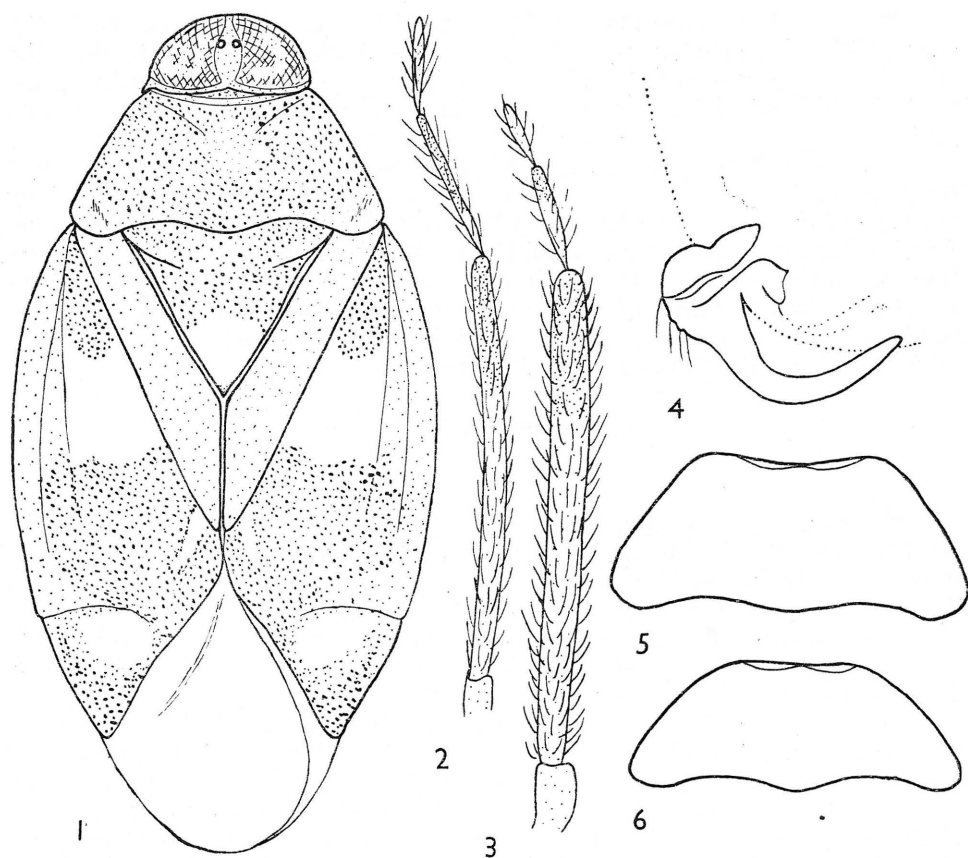
Paramyiomma milleri, n. sp.

(Fig. 1—6)

Female. 4.1—4.4 mm., width 1.28—1.35 mm. Head: length 0.21 mm., width across eyes 0.55 mm., vertex 0.12 mm. Antennæ, length of segment I, 0.09 mm.; II, 0.7 mm.; III, 0.24 mm.; IV, 0.18 mm. Pronotum: length 0.4 mm., width 1.04 mm. Scutellum: length 0.52 mm., width 0.7 mm.

General shape of the body broadly oval (fig. 1). Head vertical, short, 2.5 times as wide as long, vertex 0.6 time as broad as the width of one eye. Eyes in frons touching nearly each other. Frons and clypeus with sparse short hairs. Ocelli touching the inner margin of eyes. Antennæ (fig. 2) slender and long. First antennal segment inserted in a pocket near lower margin of eye, cylindrical not visible from above, second segment in the apical direction slightly and regularly widened and slightly bent outward, third and fourth segment thin and linear. Antennæ with rather long adpressed pubescence. Relative length of antennal segment: I:II:III:IV :: 3:23:8:6. Rostrum reaching up to the 5th ventrite, relative lengths of rostral segments I:II:III:IV :: 12:12:11:12.

Pronotum (fig. 5) trapezoid, 2.6 times broader than long, disc of pronotum only slightly arched, anteriorly near the anterior margin transversally callosity-like elevated; lateral margins broadly flattened, nearly straight, in an anterior direction strongly narrowed, anterior margin straight, narrowly bordered, posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin moderately bisinuate. Pronotal surface with the exception of anterior elevation with regular deep disparate puncturation. Pronotum with long dense semi-recumbent hairs. Scutellum triangular, 1.3 times as broad as long, margins straight, apex acute, mesoscutum slightly arched. Surface of the scutellum with the exception of whitish apex wrinkled and punctured, with hairs. Propleura punctured, meso- and metapleura rather smooth. Legs slender and long, posterior femora rather swollen, saltatorial. Legs with short pubescence. Hemelytra projecting considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen, lateral margins regularly rounded, embolium rather broad and elevated. Clavus



Paramyiomma milleri n. sp. — 1: general shape of female, 2: antenna of female. 3: antenna of male, 4: left clasper, 5: pronotum. *Paramyiomma hemialba* Carvalho — 6. pronotum.

and corium strongly and regularly punctate; clavus, corium and cuneus with dense long semi-recumbent hairs. Membrane apically broadly rounded, longitudinally finely wrinkled, membranal cell small. Abdomen smooth, with long semi-recumbent hairs.

General colour greyish brown to fuscous or blackish with whitish shining markings. Vertex of the head and behind the eyes pale brown, underside of head below the lower margin of eyes blackish. Eyes brownish, dark marbled, ocelli reddish. Rostrum brownish, apical joint darkened. Antennæ brownish, second segment apically darkened, third basally slightly paler. Pronotum in anterior portion rather yellowish brown, posterior part more or less greyish brown, disc of the pronotum on either side with fuscous spot, which are more or less completely fused together and leaving only a narrow pale stripe in the middle and on anterior elevation. Scutellum fuscous, often with brownish mesoscutum and middle longitudinal narrow stripe, apical third invariably whitish, sharply delimited. Sternum fuscous or blackish, posterior part of pleurites more or less paler, ostiolar peritreme in the top half whitish. Apical part of anterior as well as middle and basal third of posterior femora whitish; remaining parts of femora brown, apices paler. Anterior and posterior tibiæ pale brown, middle one fuscous, apically pale brown. Tarsi fuscous. Corium of hemelytra greyish brown or with more or less infuscated areas on base and in posterior half, clavus and cuneus infuscated apically, basal interior angle of cuneus with transversally oval whitish spot. Membrane pale greyish, hyaline, near the apex of cuneus paler. Abdomen reddish or fuscous pale on disc, ovipositor brownish. Pubescence of the body pale.

Male. Length 2.66—2.82 mm., maximum width 1.24—1.26 mm.

Colour and shape generally similar to that of female. Second antennal segment (fig. 3) of male along the whole length distinctly more thickened, sinuated and with longer semi-recumbent hairs than in female. Relative lengths of antennal segments I:II:III:IV :: 4:36:6:4. Lateral margins of pronotum more strongly narrowed in the anterior direction. Male genital claspers assymetrical, left clasper large sickle-shaped (fig. 4).

Holotype: female—South Africa, Pretoria, 10th January 1957 E. C. G. Bedford coll. Ac Pl. 665 (S.I.E. Coll. 15,500). Allotype: male—same data as holotype. Paratypes: 22 females and 1 male—same data as holotype and allotype. In the collection of British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London; some paratypes in the collections of Národní Museum, Praha, too.

Key to the African species of the genus *Paramyiomma* Carvalho.

1. Eyes extremely large, contiguous in front for almost their entire height, their surface being composed of some irregularly located plates, which make the surface of eyes appear as if tuberculate. Pronotum and hemelytra unicoloured pale. Second antennal segment of male with dense, long, erected hairs which are considerably longer than the diameter of the segment . . . *Paramyiomma dundoensis* Hoberlandt
- Eyes contiguous in front only in inner top arch, regularly globular, surface smooth. Second antennal segment of male with short dense semi-recumbent hairs. Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra with fuscous markings 2

2. Pronotum, corium and clavus more or less smooth, impunctate with short semi-recumbent setæ. Pronotum 3,1 times broader than long, lateral margins slightly rounded (fig. 6). Corium white, apex of clavus narrowly infusate *Paramyiomma hemialba* Carvalho
- Pronotum, scutellum and some parts of hemelytra punctate with short semi-recumbent setæ or longer hairs. Pronotum 2,6—2,8 times broader than long, lateral margins straight (fig. 5). Hemelytra testaceous with infuscated parts 3
3. Pronotum, scutellum and clavus plainly punctate, surface with short semi-recumbent setæ. Pronotum 2,8 times broader than long. Base of cuneus testaceous *Paramyiomma affinis* Hoberlandt
- Pronotum, scutellum, clavus and whole corium strongly punctate, surface with long semi-recumbent hairs. Pronotum 2,6 times broader than long. Base of cuneus whitish *Paramyiomma milleri*, n. sp.

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