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A new species of Bothriomirini from Sulawesi (Hemiptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

Новый вид трибы Bothriomirini с Сулавеси (Hemiptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

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KEY WORDS. Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, Bothriomirini, *Dashymenia*, new species, Indonesia, Sulawesi.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА. Heteroptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, Bothriomirini, *Dashymenia*, новый вид, Индонезия, Сулавеси.

ABSTRACT. A new species *Dashymenia kerzhneri* **sp.n.** is described on the basis of specimens collected in the Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park in Sulawesi, Indonesia. The dorsal habitus of the species, the pictures of tarsi and male genitalia are given.

РЕЗЮМЕ. На основе материала, собранного в Национальном Парке Богани Нани Вартабоне на острове Сулавеси (Индонезия), описан новый вид *Dashymenia kerzhneri* **sp.n**. Приведены рисунки внешнего вида, лапок и гениталий самца.

Introduction

The genus *Dashymenia* Poppius belongs to a small monophyletic tribe Bothriomirini, which is currently placed within the mirid subfamily Cylapinae [Gorczyca, 2000]. This genus has been established by Poppius [1910] for the singular species *Dashymenia convexicollis*. A new genus and a new species were described on the basis of one male specimen collected on the island Penang in Malaysia. In the following year Poppius [1911] transferred to the genus *Dashymenia* two species described by Distant: *Capsus croesus* and *Capsus remus* [Distant, 1904]. The last species of the genus, *Dashymenia macgillavryi,* was described on the basis of a single female collected on the island of Java [Poppius, 1914] and no new information on this genus has been published since. All species belonging to this group are known only from the holotype and locus typicus. No other data on their occurrence and distribution have been published and no other specimen except holotypes has ever been found.

Among the material borrowed by the senior author from the Natural History Museum in London we found fifteen specimens belonging to the genus *Dashymenia*. They represent a new species of the genus, whose description is given below.

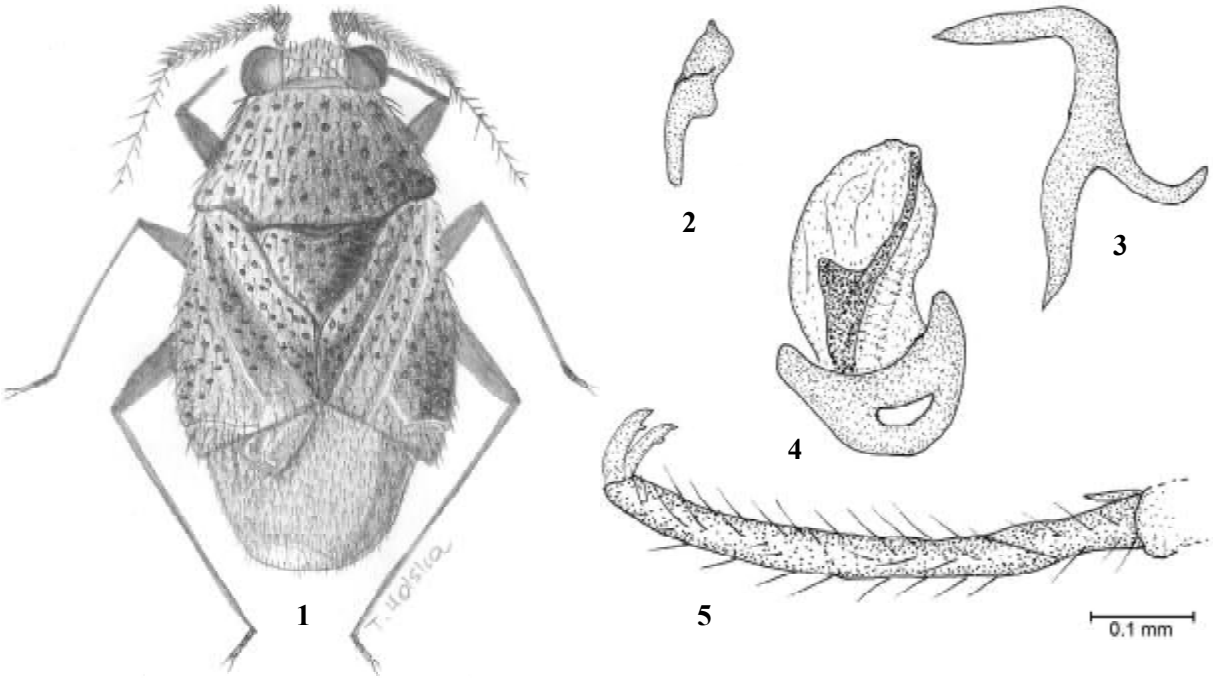
Systematic part

Dashymenia kerzhneri Gorczyca & Wolski **sp.n.**
Figs 1–5.

MATERIAL. **Holotype** ♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, Indonesia: Sulawesi: Utara, Dumoga Bone N. P., 10–17.VII.1985. **Paratypes**: Indonesia: Sulawesi: 1♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, 31 Trap Days, Utara, Dumoga Bone N. P., 9–16.V.1985; 2♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, Utara, Dumoga Bone N. P., 7–14.VIII.1985; 2♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, Utara, Dumoga Bone N. P., 14–21.VIII.1985; 2♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, Utara, Dumoga Bone N. P., 21–28.VIII.1985; 1♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P., 27.XI–4.XII.1985; 1♂: malaise trap, Toraut. B-C, 1n forest, Utara, Dumoga Bone N. P., 30.X–6.XI.1985; 3♂: malaise trap, Danau Mooat, 1300 m, 52 M.T. Days. Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P., V.1985; 1♂: malaise trap, up tree, "Edwards" 680 m, Taraut. J.H. Martin, 26.IV–7.VI.1985; 1♂: malaise trap, up tree, '?440', Utara, Dumoga Bona N.P., 15.V–29.VI.1985; 1♀: flight interception, trap 3, plot A, Utara, Dumoga Bona N.P., 2–9.X.1985.

Holotype and eleven paratypes housed in the Natural History Museum in London, three paratypes in the collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland.

DESCRIPTION. **Male**. Body brown, shining, punctured, covered with dense, dark setae. Length of the body 3.23–3.38 mm, width 1.60–1.80 mm. Head unicoloured, dark red, covered with dark, protruding setae, vertex with a thin occipital carina and with two small tubercles almost contiguous with the inner margin of eye. Frons dark, wrinkled, ended by a transverse swelling which separates frons from clypeus, clypeus dark red, short, distinct, with inclined basis, genae brown or red, smooth, reddish. Eyes relatively large, contiguous with the anterior margin of pronotum. Length of head 0.40–0.45 mm, width of head 0.83–0.91 mm, diameter of eye 0.21–0.24 mm. First antennal segment dark brown, sometimes tinged with red, short, distinctly thickened towards apex (apex is more than twice as wide as base), covered with dark, thick setae. Second antennal segment thick, flattened, covered with dark, thick, semierect setae and short, pale, fine setae, dark brown, tinged



Figs 1–5. *Dashymenia kerzhneri* Gorczyca & Wolski **sp.n.**: 1 — habitus, dorsal view; 2 — right paramere; 3 — left paramere; 4 — aedeagus; 5 — metatarsi; 1 — holotype; 2–5 — paratype.

Рис. 1–5. *Dashymenia kerzhneri* **sp.n.**, 1 — внешний вид, сверху; 2 — правый парамер; 3 — левый парамер; 4 — эдеагус; 5 — задняя лапка.; 1 — голотип; 2–5 — паратип.

with red, paler in the apical part. Third and fourth antennal segments very thin, brown, covered with long, dark, protruding setae, third antennal segment slightly tapering towards apex. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.21–0.23: 0.74–0.81: 0.31–0.39: 0.46–0.50. Rostrum brown, tinged with red, reaching middle coxae, first segment thick. Length of rostral segments in mm: 0.33–0.39: 0.33–0.39: 0.17–0.19: 0.24–0.29.

Pronotum broad, convex, dark brown, deeply punctured (Fig. 1), covered with dark, long setae, anterior lobe of pronotum indistinct. Length of pronotum 0.81–0.87 mm, the anterior margin of pronotum 0.70–0.77 mm, lateral margins 0.69–0.75 mm, posterior margin 1.41–1.44 mm. Humeral angles with a small incision. Mesoscutum invisible, covered by pronotum, scutellum dark brown, convex, also distinctly punctured, covered with thick, dark setae.

Hemelytra unicoloured, dark brown, covered with dark, dense setae, corium and clavus deeply punctured, narrow embolium and broad cuneus almost smooth. Membrane gray to dark gray, covered with short, dark, very dense setae, venation distinct, major cell triangular.

Underside of the body chestnut to dark brown, abdomen covered with dark, dense setae. Ostiolar peritreme with a distinct knob, propleuron dark brown, with dense punctation, episternum and epimeron dark brown, smooth, covered with dark, long, protruding setae. Coxae, trochanters and femora chestnut to dark brown, unicoloured, tibiae brown or chestnut, pale at the distal part, tarsi pale. Mesofemora bearing six and metafemora four trichobothria, tarsi two-segmented, first segment short, second segment long, divided (Fig. 5), claws with a distinct subapical tooth. Male genitalia similar to these in the genus *Bothriomiris* Kirkaldy. Aedeagus membranous with singular spiculum, left paramere with a thin sensory lobe upturned, right paramere very small, similar to that of *Bothriomiris sulawesicus* [Gorczyca, 2005] (Figs 2–4).

Female. Only one, seriously damaged and unmeasurable female was found, generally very similar to the examined male specimens but paler, with underside of the body and the first and second antennal segments red.

DIAGNOSIS. This species can be distinguished from the other representatives of the genus by smaller size and coloration of the body. Differs from *D. remus* Dist. and *D. croesus* Dist. in very thick first and second antennal segments.

BIOLOGY. Unknown, collected in a malaise trap.

DISTRIBUTION. Indonesia, Sulawesi, Utara: Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is for our friend and eminent heteropterologist Professor Izya Kerzhner (Zoological Institute RAS, St.-Petersburg, Russia).

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