

On a curious new species of Dipsocoridae from Sulawesi (Hemiptera)

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Abstract

The author describes *Trichotonannus sulawesicus* n. sp., from Sulawesi, Indonesia. Illustrations of habitus and morphological aspects are given.
Key-words : New species Dipsocoridae Sulawesi

Resumo

O autor descreve *Trichotonannus sulawesicus* n. sp., de Sulawesi, Indonesia. Figuras de corpo inteiro e aspectos morfológicos acham-se incluídos.

Palavras-chave : Nova espécie de Dipsocoridae de Sulawesi, figuras.

Introduction

Wygodzinsky (1947 : 118) published a paper : "Sur le *Trichotonannus setulosus* Reuter, avec une théorie sur l'origine des harpagones des Hétéroptères males (Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Cryptostemmatidae)", based on a specimen collected in a termite nest (*Protermes minutus* Grassé), from Reserve of Bank Ivory Coast, Occidental Africa. In spite of very similar characteristics with the Sulawesi species it shows differences in claws, genitalia and morphological characters of the sternites and paratergites. The seta in the middle of eye is omnited, but all indications are that it is present.

Later on (1951 : 259) the same author published another paper : Descripción de géneros y especies nuevos de la familia "Cryptostemmatidae" (Hemiptera) with description of *Trichotonannus makilingensis* Wygodzinsky, from Luzon, Philippines. This species with macropterous, submacropterous and brachypterous specimens, show also clear differences of morphology with the Sulawesi specimens, fact which has motivated the present paper.

Illustrations in the text were made by Luiz Antonio Alves Costa and Lilia Maria Gomide da Silva under the author's supervision.

Trichotonannus sulawesicus n. sp.

Characterized by the morphology and appendages of abdomen in male specimens.

Male : Length 3.2 mm, width 1.4 mm. *Head* : Length 0.2 mm, length 0.6 mm, vertex 0.40 mm. *Antenna* : segment I, length 0.1 mm ; II, 0.4 mm ; III, 0.4 mm ; IV, 0.3 mm. *Pronotum* : Length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. *Cuneus* : Length from cuneal fracture to apex in a straight line 1.0 mm, width at base 0.30 mm (holotype).

General coloration black to dark-brown uniform, legs slightly paler (rostrum and segments III and IV of antenna also).

Head semi-horizontal, frons separated from clypeus by a depression, vertex marginated posteriorly, with long setae (each side of eyes), ocelli present, anterior portion of head with erect setae, eyes situated contiguous to pronotum, beset with a long, median erect setae and smaller hairs below and behind, epipharynx small, gena normal, gula pilose, antenna inserted near inferior margin of eye, segment I shorter than clypeal length, segment II about four times longer as I, segments III and IV very slender, covered by long and fine hairs, rostrum reaching the base of mesosternum, two basal segments short and thick (Figs. 1, 2).

Pronotum rectangular, calli obsolete, collar present, sunken, lateral margins of disc explanate, carinate, covered by long and erect setae, humeral angles rounded, hind margin slightly convex, mesoscutum largely exposed, scutellum small, plane.

Hemelytra with wide and explanate embolia, covered by dense pubescence, cuneal suture obsolete, cuneus rounded external and internally, reaching apex of membrane which is provided with four cells separated by silvery hairs (on incident light). Morphology of pronotum and hemelytra may be seen on Fig. 3.

Due to difficulty to explain clearly the morphology of abdomen and appendages, as well as of male genitalia, figures as presented as follows : abdomen of male, upper view Fig. 4 (representing only segments I to VI) ; Fig. 5 for segment VII ; Fig. 6 for segment VIII and a sketch of posterior structure, shown in figure 7 ; Figs. 8 and 9 abdominal segments from lateral and dorsal views ; Fig. 10 segment IX or pygophore.

For male genitalia were prepared the following figures : Fig. 11 for penis (terminal portion of vesica broken) ;

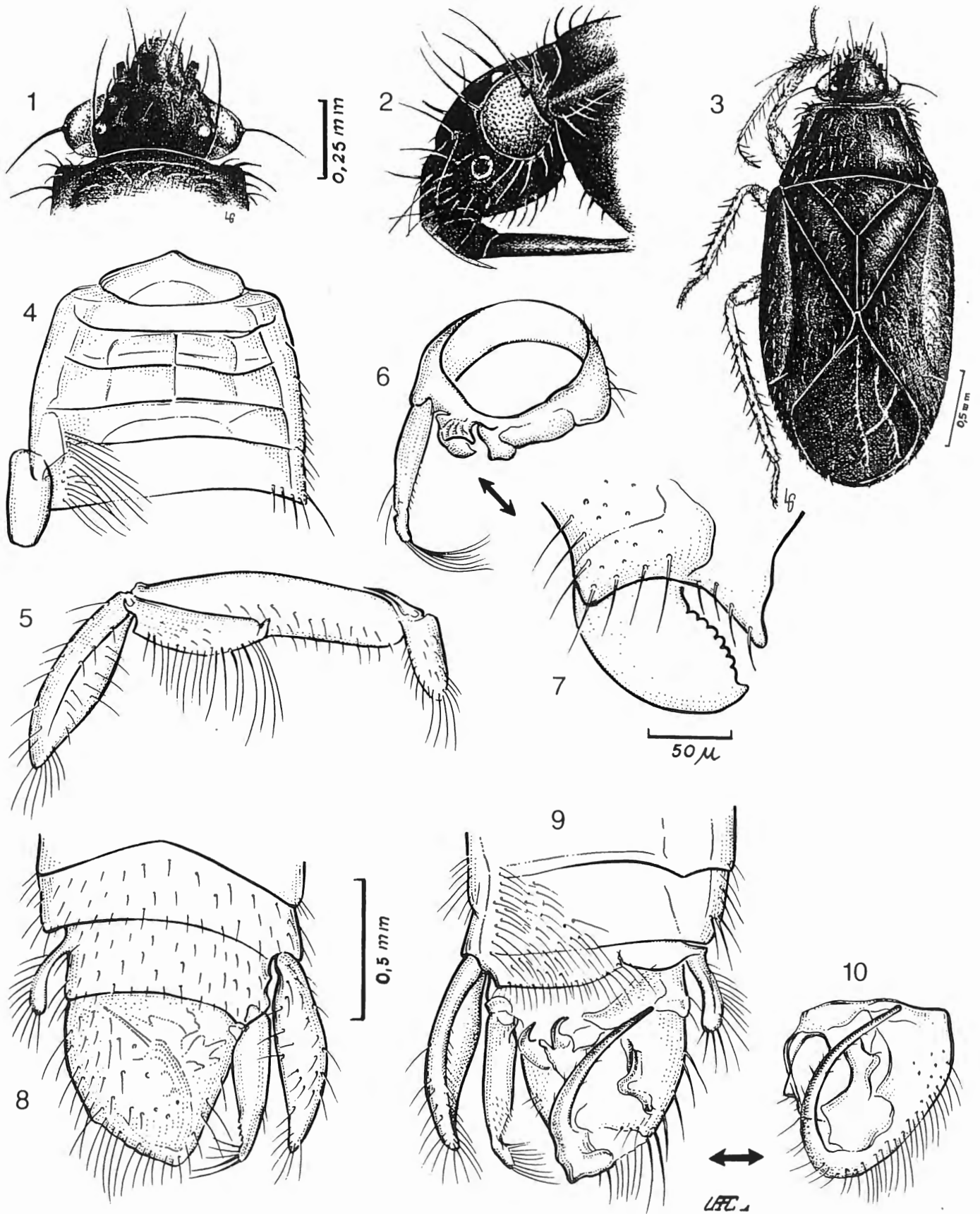


Fig. 12 left paramaere ; Fig. 13 right paramere. Two figures for the claws are also given : Fig. 14 and 15. These figures permit comparison with *makilingensis* Wygodzinsky.

Female : similar to male on upper general aspect and coloration.

Holotype : Male, SULAWESI, Utara, Dumonga Bone National Park, Hogg's Back subcamp, 600 m, 15.XI.1985, Station 005, Project Wallace, leg. R. Bosmans & J. Van Stalle, Lg n.a. 26.977, in the collection of the "Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles, Belgique". *Paratypes* : two males and two females, same data as type, in the collection above and author's collection.

The species differs from *Trichotonannus makilingensis* Wygodzinsky and *Trichotonannus setulosus* Reuter by the morphology of abdominal segments of male, as well as, by the morphology of the genitalia.

The specific name is given in allusion to Sulawesi where the specimens were collected.

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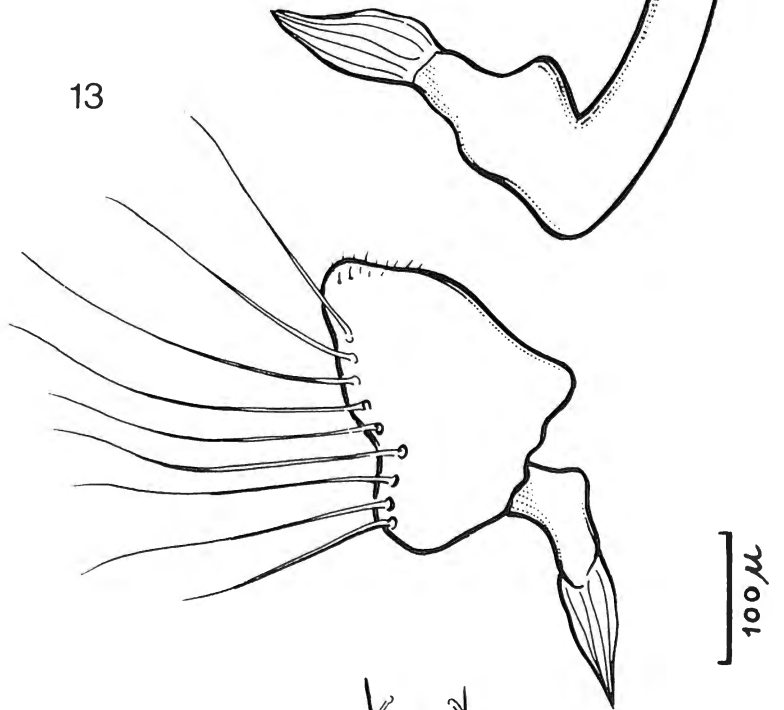


11

12

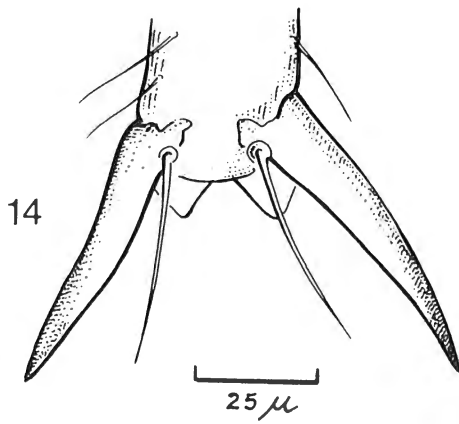
50 μ

13



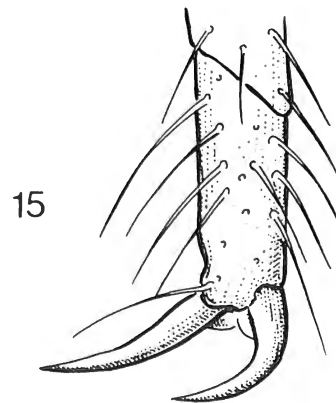
100 μ

UFC.



14

25 μ



15