

A new species of *Chondrolophus*
and a key to the species
(Insecta: Hemiptera: Reduviidae)

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Introduction

Examination of undetermined specimens from the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale (MRAC) at Tervuren, Belgium, showed the presence of a hitherto undescribed species of *Chondrolophus*. This harpactorine genus is autoctonous to Madagascar. It is close to *Vesulus* STÅL and *Callanocoris* VILLIERS. The species in this genus can be distinguished by the sparsely granulose head and anterior lobe of the pronotum, first two rostral segments subequal in length, the small number of small spines ventrally near the apex of the pro- and mesofemur, and the elongate head. A key is provided to the five species the genus now includes.

The types are deposited in the collection of the MRAC. The measurements are given in mm. For the females ranges of dimensions are given.

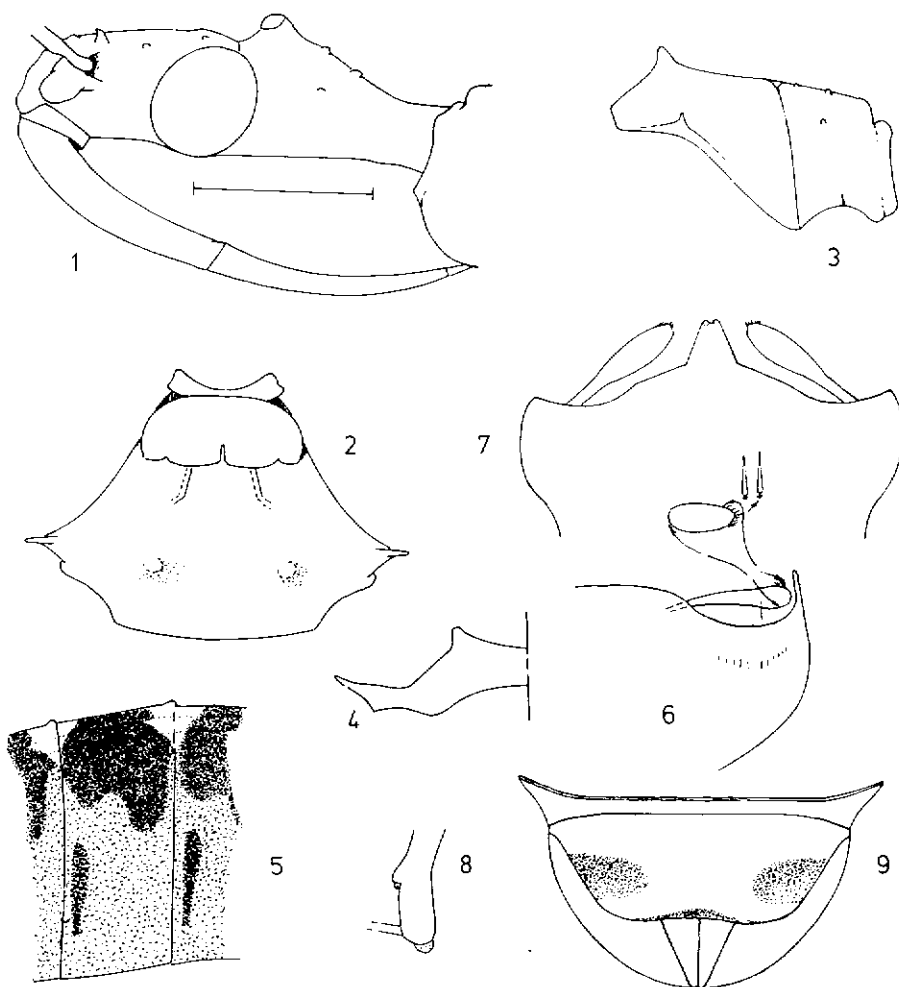
Description

Chondrolophus transversus MALDONADO, n. sp.

Male:

Head and scutellum black. Rostrum, first antennal segment, and legs blackish red. Pronotum black; extensive patches of flattened scale-like greyish pilosity on posterior lobe contiguous to anterior lobe, across the collar, and laterally on all pleurae. Second to fifth connexival segments black, each with base and apex shortly ivory-white, the black extending down to about one-third the distance to the median line, sterna anteriorly with a black band that slightly tapers towards the median line; remainder of each sternum deep red-

dish (fig. 5); first and sixth sterna without black areas, each with the connexival margin yellowish; genital capsule sordid yellow. Thoracic sterna black. Hemelytra - basal angle to apex of scutellum blackish, pterostigma brown, remaining parts yellow-fuscous and translucent; hemelytra at rest, due to the dark color of the last abdominal terga give the clear impression of dark wings with a transverse yellow-fuscous band from the apex of the scutellum to the base of the membrane. The trivial name of the species refers to this band.



Chondrolophus transversus, n. sp. - male: 1. head, lateral view; 2. pronotum, dorsal view; 3. pronotum, lateral view; 4. pronotum, caudal view; 5. abdominal sterna, lateral view; 6. hypopygium and details of parameres, lateral view; 7. hypopygium, caudal view; 8. apex of protibia; - female: 9. genital segments, caudal view.

Head (fig. 1) - with scarce granulations dorsally on both lobes; length 2.65, width across eyes 1.3, anterior lobe to transverse suture 1.35, posterior lobe from transverse suture to base of head 1.3, interocular space 0.5, length of eye 0.6, distance from anterior margin of eye to apex of antennophore 0.4, from apex of antennophore to apex of head 0.5, postantennal spine small, curved apicad, ocelli apart at twice an ocellar diameter. Length of rostral segments: I, 1.20; II, 1.16; III, 0.35; segments relatively slender, reaching to front of prosternum. Length of antennal segments: I, 3.6, glabrous, others missing. Pronotum (figs. 2-3) - anterior lobe: with few granulations and very shallow sulci; length including collar 0.75, greatest width 1.46, median sulcus on posterior half and reaching posterior lobe; posterior lobe: smooth, paramedial carinae discernible only at base, length 1.7, width across humeral angles (basad of spine) 2.9, width to apex of humeral spines 3.5; humeral spines relatively long, sharp, slightly upturned (fig. 4); discal spines conical (figs 3-4); posterior margin as in figures 2 and 4. Scutellum horizontal, apical spine short, thick, with round apex. Profemur with two and one short spines on apical two fifths, mesofemur with two apical spines, metafemur unspined; apex of protibia with a short spur (fig. 8). Connexival segments with posterior angles very slightly projected (fig. 5); abdominal sterna finely transversely striate. Hemelytra surpassing apex of abdomen, quadrate cell twice as long as wide. Body and appendages glabrous. length to apex of wings 12.6. Genital segments as in figures 6 and 7; parameres club-shaped, apical anterior surface with a dense patch of vertical, stiff, sharp spines.

Females:

Coloration and shape as in male. Head - length 2.6-2.8, width across eyes 1.25-1.3, interocular space 0.65-0.7, anterior lobe to transverse sulcus 1.3-1.5, posterior lobe from sulcus to base of head 1.2-1.35, distance from anterior margin of eye to apex of antennophore 0.4-0.5, from apex of antennophore to apex of head 0.4-0.45. Postantennal spine short, curved apicad; few granules above on both lobes. Length of first antennal segment 3.2-3.4; others missing in all paratypes. Pronotum - anterior lobe: length including collar 0.75-0.8, greatest width 1.6-1.7, median sulcus as in male, with scattered granules; posterior lobe - smooth, paramedial carinae as in male; length 1.9-2.0, width across humeral angles 3.1-3.3, width to apex of humeral spines 3.8-3.95; humeral spines as in male. Scutellum with apical spine relatively shorter than in male. Connexival margins and spines on femora as in male. Hemelytra as in male, one paratype has the transverse band tinted with orange-yellow. Length to apex of wings 13.0-13.9 mm. Genital segments as in figure 9.

Holotype: Male, Madagascar, Tananariven W. LAMBERTON, SCHOUTEDEN, collector, MRAC.
Paratypes: Four females, same collecting data. All in MRAC.

Both sexes can be distinguished from the other four species in the genus by means of the following key:

Key to the species of *Chondrolophus*

1. Posterior lobe with a pair of discal spines.....2
- Posterior lobe without discal spines.....3

2. Posterior connexival angles with short spines; two transverse black bands on each abdominal sterna; humeral angles projected into a short truncate spine; length - male 11.0, females 12.5 mm.....*C. mucescens* BERGROTH, 1895
Posterior connexival angles very slightly produced, unspined; one basal transverse black band on each abdominal sterna; humeral angle long spined; length - male 12.6, females 13.0-13.9 mm.....*C. transversus* n. sp.
3. Shorter, under 11.5 mm in length. Head and anterior lobe of pronotum reddish; posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish with a large discal transverse blackish band that does not reach humeral angles; scutellum yellowish; humeral angles slightly projected, obtuse.....*C. comptus* BERGROTH, 1897
Longer, over 13.5 mm in length.....4
4. Light band across hemelytra straight, short, only covering apical part of quadrate cell of corium; membrane fuscous; head brownish, antennal segments black; humeral angles shortly projected into a blunt spine.....*C. tersus* BERGROTH, 1895
Light band across hemelytra arcuate, long, covering quadrate cell of corium; legs, head, first antennal segment except apically yellow, other antennal segments brownish; humeral angle with a long spine.....*C. arciferus* VILLIERS, 1960

The specimen of *C. mucescens* in the collection at Tervuren has small spines on apical angles of connexival segments. This character is not mentioned in BERGROTH's description. The specimen was identified by SCHOUTEDEN. The key was prepared from details in the original descriptions.

Acknowledgments

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Tabanocella paulyi n. sp. (Diptera: Tabanidae) du Gabon

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Résumé

Description de *Tabanocella paulyi* n. sp. (Diptera: Tabanidae, Chrysopsinae, Rhinomyzini) du Gabon. La coloration très particulière du mésonotum et de l'abdomen la différencie nettement des autres espèces afrotropicales connues du genre *Tabanocella* BIGOT, 1856.

Summary

Tabanocella paulyi sp. n. (Diptera, Tabanidae, Chrysopsinae, Rhinomyzini) is described from Gabon. The characteristic colour pattern of mesonotum and abdomen differentiates it from all other afrotropical *Tabanocella* BIGOT, 1856 species.

Introduction

Il y a 26 espèces de *Tabanocella* connues de la région afrotropicale. Nous ajoutons ici une espèce nouvelle qui a été récoltée par M. Alain PAULY, à la fin de la petite saison sèche, dans une forêt d'altitude dans le Massif Chaillu situé dans le sud du Gabon.

Description *Tabanocella paulyi* n. sp.

Holotype ♀ :

Tête: yeux nus. Bande frontale nettement convergente vers le haut, index 3:1, 3 ocelles jaune clair sur un tubercule bombé noir brillant, callosité en forme de triangle isocèle avec la pointe moins large que le tubercule ocellaire dont elle est étroitement séparée et avec la base très large atteignant le bord des yeux. La moitié inférieure de cette callosité frontale est jaunâtre le long des bords oculaires. Subcallus jaunâtre légèrement bombé avec une petite fossette médiane plus ou moins brillante. Face jaune brillant, zone para-