

# A new species of lacebug from Afghanistan, *Tingis (Neolasiotropis) heissi* nov.sp. (Heteroptera, Tingidae)<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract:** *Tingis (Neolasiotropis) heissi* nov.sp. from Afghanistan is described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Afghanistan, Heteroptera, new species, Tingidae.

## Introduction

In this paper, *Tingis (Neolasiotropis) heissi* nov.sp. is described as the thirteenth known Palaearctic species of *Tingis (Neolasiotropis)* WAGNER.

### *Tingis heissi* nov.sp. (Fig. 1)

Holotype ♂: Afghanistan, environments of Kabul, mountain steppe, alt. 2000 m, 18 VII 1966 (E. Sugonjaev leg.). Paratypes 1♂, 2♀♀: same locality, 18-21 VII 1966 (E. Sugonjaev leg.). Holotype and paratypes deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

Description: Imago (Fig. 1). Small, shorter than 3 mm. Body rather extended, 2.5-2.73 times as long as wide, dorsally dirty yellow. Pronotum and hemelytra including their carinae and lateral margins with light, erect, not very long setae, curved in their apical half. These hairs not longer than antennal segment I. Head brown, with light, erect, rather short setae, curved in their apices, setae of head being shorter than setae of pronotum and hemelytra. Head with five light spines, three short frontal spines and unpaired frontal spine being rudimental or practically not visible; paired frontal spines with converging apices. Occipital spines longer than frontal ones, pressed to head, reaching by their apices the middle of eyes. Antennae rather thin, yellowish brown, segment IV blackish brown, segment III lighter than others; segments I-III with

light, erect, very fine, curved, long setae, these longer than diameter of antennal segment III; segment IV with fine, curved and short, straight setae. Ratio of length of antennal segment III to that of antennal segment IV 1.55-1.67, to width of head 0.94-0.97. Apices of bucculae not quite closed.

Pronotum 1.27-1.47 times as long as broad. Anterior pronotal edge concave. Hood (vesicula) low, its upper edge straight or slightly concave (in lateral view). Pronotal disc convex, with three longitudinal low carinae without areolae or with their hardly visible traces (in lateral view). Lateral pronotal margins almost straight and insignificant concave in anterior half. Paranota very narrow, reflexed vertically, with one row of narrow, small areolae, which are visible only in profile. Apex of pronotal posterior process slightly rounded.

Macropterous form. Hemelytra and metathoracic wings considerably overlapping apex of abdomen. Hemelytra almost flat, 1.78-1.87 times longer than their combined width; their lateral margins rather poorly convex. Areolae of costal area extended in length, rectangular or oval, areolae of other parts of hemelytra pentagonal, rectangular, rhombic and circular. Costal area narrow, uniseriate. Subcostal area biseriate. Discoidal area with 4-5 rows of areolae in the widest part. Sutural area with 6 rows

<sup>1</sup> This paper is dedicated to the famous researcher of recent and fossil Heteroptera and my senior colleague Dr. Ernst Heiss on the occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.



**Fig. 1:** *Tingis (Neolasiotropis) heissi* nov.sp. ♂ dorsal. Scale bar = 1 mm.

of areolae or in addition 7<sup>th</sup> row with 1-2 areolae in widest part.

Body ventrally brown, with rather dense, depressed and semierected, more or less curved setae. Legs brown, apices of tarsi blackish, femora and tibiae with light, erect, more or less curved setae.

Measurements (in mm). Length: body 2.50-2.62, pronotum 1.02-1.30, head 0.21-0.23. Width: body 0.96-1.05, pronotum 0.87-0.95, head 0.44-0.46. Length of antennal segments (I-IV): 0.13-0.14, 0.11-0.13, 0.42-0.43, 0.26-0.27.

Etymology: I am very glad to dedicate this species to the famous heteropterologist Ernst Heiss.

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to *T. ottomana* PÉRICART & ÖNDER (1982), described from Turkey (Anatoly) and re-described by PÉRICART (1983) and recorded also from Iran and Afghanistan (GOLUB 1994; PÉRICART & GOLUB 1996). The main characters to distinguish these two species are given in the following key. In addition: costal area of hemelytra of *T. ottomana* at base and at widest part (in anteapical sinus) often with several areolae in 2<sup>nd</sup> row.

1(2) Larger: body length ♂♂ 2.75-2.88 mm, ♀♀ 3.02-3.05 mm, body width ♂♂ 1.22-1.25 mm, ♀♀ 1.40-1.45 mm. Body dorsally broadly oval (especially ♀♀), with rather strong convex lateral margins of hemelytra (in dorsal view), 2.04-2.33 times as long as broad. Hemelytra 1.48-1.53 times longer than their combined width. Pilosity on dorsal surface rather dense and very long: setae on pronotal margins approximately 1.5 times as long as length of antennal segment I. Length of antennal segment III 0.33-0.39 mm, its ratio to width of head 0.64-0.79, the last equal 0.48-0.53 mm . . . . .

. . . . .*Tingis (Neolasiotropis) ottomana*  
PÉRICART & ÖNDER

2(1) Smaller: body length ♂♂ 2.50-2.62 mm, ♀♀ 2.85 mm, body width 0.96-1.05 mm. Body rather strong oblong with poorly convex lateral margins, 2.50-2.73 times as long as broad. Hemelytra in 1.78-1.87 times longer than their combined width. Pilosity on dorsal surface rather

rare and not very long: setae on pronotal margins not longer than length of antennal segment I. Length of antennal segment III 0.43-0.44 mm, its ratio to width of head 0.94-0.97, the last narrower: 0.44-0.46 mm . . . . .

. . . *Tingis (Neolasiotropis) heissi* nov.sp.

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## Zusammenfassung

*Tingis (Neolasiotropis) heissi* nov.sp. aus Afghanistan wird beschrieben und abgebildet.

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