

Two New Genera of Reduviidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera) from Madagascar

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(With 12 figures)

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In a small collection of Reduviidae of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, collected in Madagascar, one new genus was present. This has been described and figured in the present paper.

At about the same time this collection was received, another new and allied genus from Madagascar came to my notice. It is considered appropriate to include the description and figure of it here.

Neophysoderes gen. nov.

Size small. Basal segment of antennae extending beyond apex of head; segments 3 and 4 constricted basally; segments 2 and 3 tuberculate. Head shorter than pronotum; antennal tubercles situated halfway between eyes and apex of head, feebly prominent. Ante- and postocular sub-equal in length, the latter globose with a moderately long neck; ocelli small, not elevated, widely separated; eyes prominent, shorter than height of head. Basal segment of rostrum short, thick; segment 2 straight, becoming narrower towards apex. Pronotum about as wide as long; anterior lobe shorter than posterior lobe; collar almost straight; lateral angles not produced; postero-lateral angles of posterior lobe produced. Scutellum damaged; produced apically. Hemelytra with the veins prominent and tuberculate; apex of corium elevated; membrane produced posteriorly to more than half the length of corium; vein *1A* with a short branch parallel to claval suture. External apical angle of connexival segments produced; spiracles on segments 2–5 adjacent to suture between abdomen and connexivum; spiracles on segments 6 and 7 situated on external margin of connexivum. Anterior and median femora incrassate; all femora with spines on lower surface. Head, thorax, abdomen ventrally tuberculate; mesosternum elevated medially.

Type species: *N. typica* sp. n.

Neophysoderes typica spec. nov. (Fig. 1–6)

Colour. Piceous. Segments 3 and 4 of antennae, rostrum, brown. Tibiae almost entirely testaceous. Metathoracic wings infumate; venation piceous.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae moderately thick with sparse very short setae; segments 2 and 3 with setae arising from tubercles; segment 4

with short and longer setae. Vertex smooth except laterally. Ocellar interspace somewhat wider than distance between an ocellus and an eye. Eyes about two-thirds as long as height of head, sub-reniform. Median depression on anterior lobe of pronotum concurrent with depression on posterior lobe; transverse sulcus with four deep foveoles; lateral angles of posterior lobe rounded, somewhat elevated; postero-lateral area deeply depressed. Disc of scutellum transversely depressed basally. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; tubercles on veins, head, thorax and femora low, rounded and with a short curved seta; tibiae with parallel rows of longer, straight setae. Abdomen ventro-laterally rugose; tubercles somewhat larger than those on rest of body. Spines on anterior and median femora moderately long; spines on posterior femora very short.

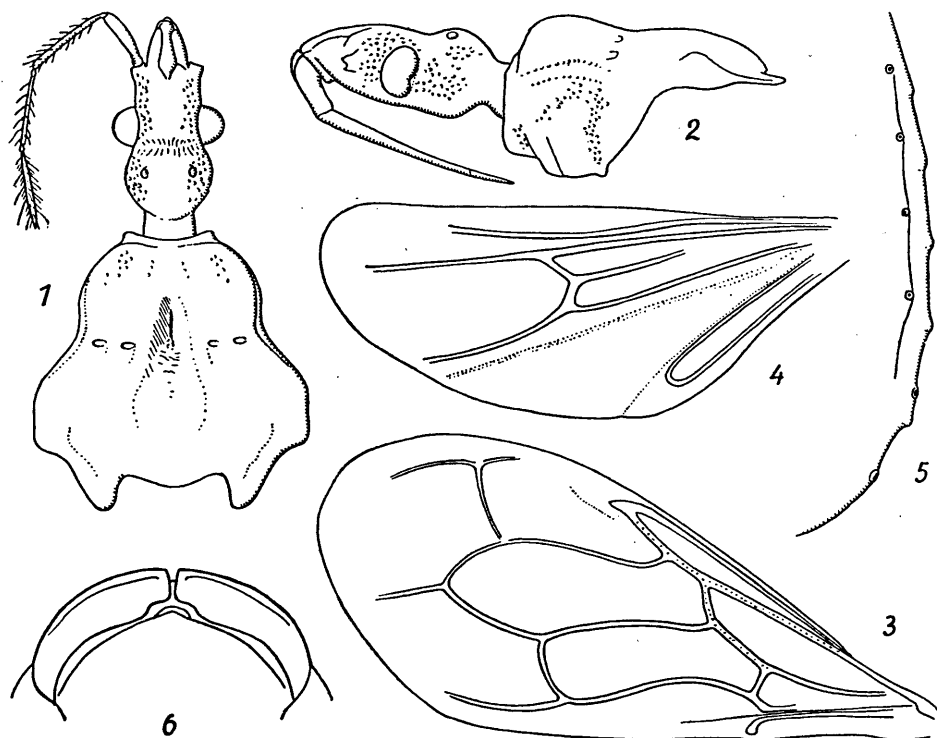


Fig. 1—6. *Neophysoderes typica* gen. nov., spec. nov.

Fig. 1. Head and pronotum, dorsal view. — Fig. 2. Head and pronotum, lateral view. — Fig. 3. Hemelytron. — Fig. 4. Metathoracic wing. — Fig. 5. Connexivum. — Fig. 6. Pygophore, dorsal view.

Total length: 7,00 mm; hemelytra: 5,30 mm; greatest pronotal width: 2,30 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Madagascar, Sikora, 1896.

Allied to *Physoderes* (Westwood), 1844 J. P. ent. Soc. Lond., p. 115. In *Physoderes* the basal segment of the antennae does not extend beyond the

apex of the head and the segments are thick, both lobes of the pronotum are transverse, the anterior lobe being longer than the posterior lobe, the anterior lateral angles of which are acutely produced.

With regard to the legs, the anterior and median femora and all tibiae are strongly spinose and tuberculate, the posterior femora being more strongly tuberculate than those of *Neophysoderes*. The venation of the corium differs in that the veins are neither prominent nor tuberculate, vein *Cu* is obsolescent and *IA* is extended to the middle of the claval suture. The apex of the corium is not elevated. Ventrally the abdomen is not tuberculate and the spiracles are arranged normally. The setae are mostly spatulate and the tubercles on the body moderately high.

The type of the new genus is in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien.

Physoderoides gen. nov.

Size small. Head, body and legs tuberculate and setose. Basal segment of antennae extending beyond apex of head. Apical segment of rostrum shorter than basal segment; segment 2 straight, much longer than segments 1 and 3 together. Head thick; juga produced; gular region flat, laterally carinate; postocular more or less transverse. Ocelli widely separated. Pronotum with anterior lateral and postero-lateral margin produced; transverse sulcus wide and deep; anterior lobe medially posteriorly, posterior lobe medially anteriorly deeply and widely depressed, the depressions concurrent. Prosternum laterally produced; stridulatory furrow very deep; mesosternum with a median longitudinal carina. Abdomen intersegmentally ventrally carinulate. Apex of scutellum produced. Anterior and median femora with spines on lower surface; anterior trochanters with a spine; tarsi with two segments.

Hemelytra with *Cu* well-defined; *IA* with a very short branch where divided by claval suture; *Cu* + *IA* forming an angle at base of internal cell; membrane large; vein *M* in metathoracic wing very feeble; *Sc* apparently coalescing with *R* near middle.

Type species: *Ph. browni* sp. n.

Physoderoides browni spec. nov. (Fig. 7–12)

Colour. Antennae, rostrum and legs testaceous. Head and thorax piceous; humeral angles of pronotum testaceous. Abdomen testaceous; connexival segments 3–7 with a piceous spot basally; midventrally with a wide longitudinal stripe and an interrupted lateral stripe dark brown.

Structure. Segment 2 of antennae cylindrical, moderately thick; segments 3 and 4 more slender, the latter fusiform. Eyes small, moderately prominent, about one-third as long as height of head. Ocelli moderately large; interspace sub-equal in width to distance between an ocellus and an eye. Both lobes of pronotum transverse; lateral sulci on posterior lobe wide, moderately deep and with transverse carinulae; anterior lobe with a deep, short sulcus basally. Scutellar spine short, rounded apically, feebly dorso-ventrally compressed;

disc of scutellum feebly depressed. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Setae short, curved, spatulate. Abdomen dorsally (except apical two-thirds of segment 7, transversely rugose) and ventro-laterally vermiculately rugose. Spine on anterior trochanters very short.

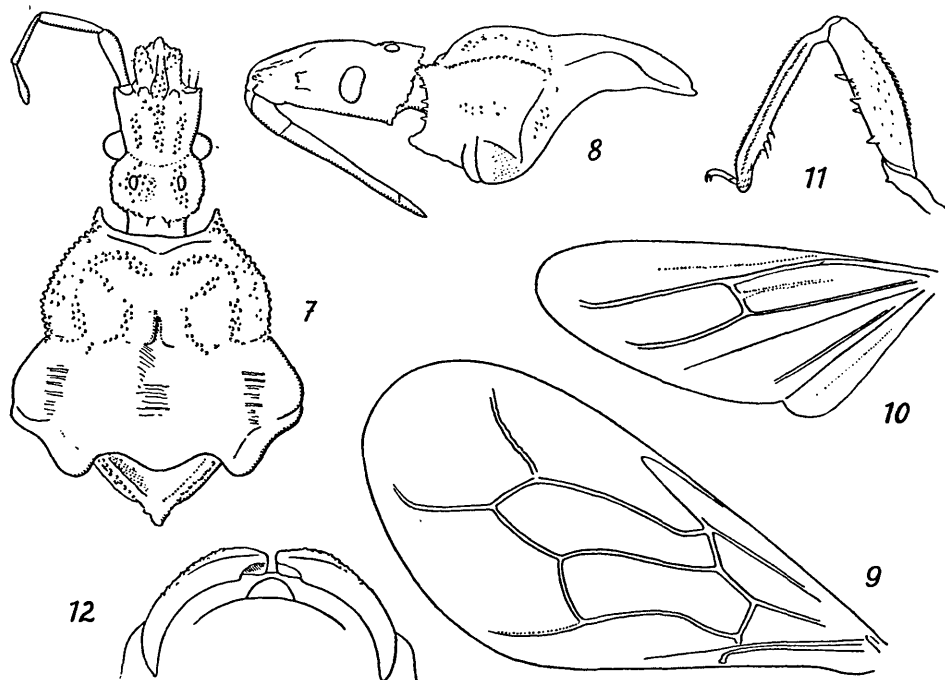


Fig. 7—12. *Physoderoides browni* gen. nov., spec. nov.

Fig. 7. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. — Fig. 8. Head and pronotum, lateral view. — Fig. 9. Hemelytron. — Fig. 10. Metathoracic wing. — Fig. 11. Anterior leg. (except coxa). — Fig. 12. Apex of pygophore, dorsal view.

Total length: 7,50 mm; hemelytra: 4,50 mm; greatest pronotal width: 2,50 mm.

1, ♂ (holotype), Madagascar, Ambolikepiky, II. 1952. E. S. Brown.

Resembles *Physoderes* (Westwood) (1844 J. P. ent. Soc. Lond., p. 115) in general habitus but differs in the basal segment of the antennae extending beyond the apex of the head, the thick head, the ante and postocular of which are more or less transverse, in the shorter apical rostral segment, the flat and carinate gular region, the relatively large ocelli, produced prosternum, carinate mesosternum, carinulate inter-segmental areas of the abdomen ventrally, the scutellar spine rounded and not spatulate, in the venation of the hemelytra, spined trochanters and the 2-segmented tarsi.

With regard to the venation of the hemelytra the principal differences are the relatively longer membrane, the well-defined veins of the corium. The vein *IA* has a very short branch at the point of division by the claval suture and *CU + IA* from an angle at the base of the internal cell. The division of *IA* is nearer the apex of the claval suture.

The type is in the British Museum (Natural History) London.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien](#)

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