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A representative of the genus *Deraeocoris* in Baltic amber (Heteroptera, Miridae)

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(With 5 textfigures)

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Zusammenfassung

Es erfolgt die Neubeschreibung einer neuen Art der Gattung *Deraeocoris* (Heteroptera, Miridae) aus baltischem Bernstein: *Deraeocoris balticus* sp. n.

Abstract

The authors describe a new species of the genus *Deraeocoris* (Heteroptera, Miridae) which was found in the collection of amber inclusions of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna.

***Deraeocoris balticus* sp. n.**

(Figs. 1-5)

Description: Ground colour of the body blackish brown. Eyes brown, vertex with brownish yellow spots at the inner margins of eyes. Antennae dark brown with the middle part of antennal segment II slightly brighter. Scutellum and pronotum along the posterior margin brownish yellow. Wings dark brown with a slightly brighter exocorium and the inner part of cuneus. Wing membranes dark grey with brown veins. Terminal fragments of coxae and femora and the middle part of coxae III brownish yellow. Otherwise, the legs dark brown. Ostrioral peritreme red.

Body oblong oval. Head slightly leaned, broader than the anterior margin of pronotum. Vertex flat, smooth and shiny; frons alike. Clypeus somewhat protuberant, with the base lying at the same plane as the centre of eyes; the eye diameter as long as vertex width; eyes protuberant, touching pronotum, in lateral view reaching beyond gulae, lateral eye margins with a slight reniform incision. Collum well discernible from above, as wide as collar. Jugum well-developed, triangular, small. Baccula well-developed, high. Antennae set somewhat higher than the inner lower corners of eyes, not touching eye margins. Antennal segment I distinctly

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extending beyond the anterior margin of head, cylindrical. Other segments also cylindrical in outline. First two antennal segments covered with uniform, slightly erect, bright hairs which are shorter than the segment diameter. On antennal segments III and IV two types of hairs are located: the hairs which are very short and decumbent and others which are long, longer than the segment diameter, and semi-decumbent. Rostrum reaching coxae III with rostral segment I distinctly stouter than others, arising from the posterior margin of gulae.

Pronotum densely spotted, shiny, covered with very short, bright and decumbent hairs. Apical ring distinct, somewhat broader in the middle part. Calli distinct, in apical part fused; below, pronotum depressed slightly with anterior and lateral margins straight and posterior ones convex; posterolateral angles rounded.

Mesonotum distinct but short. Scutellum spotted, $1,3\times$ as broad as its length, pointed.

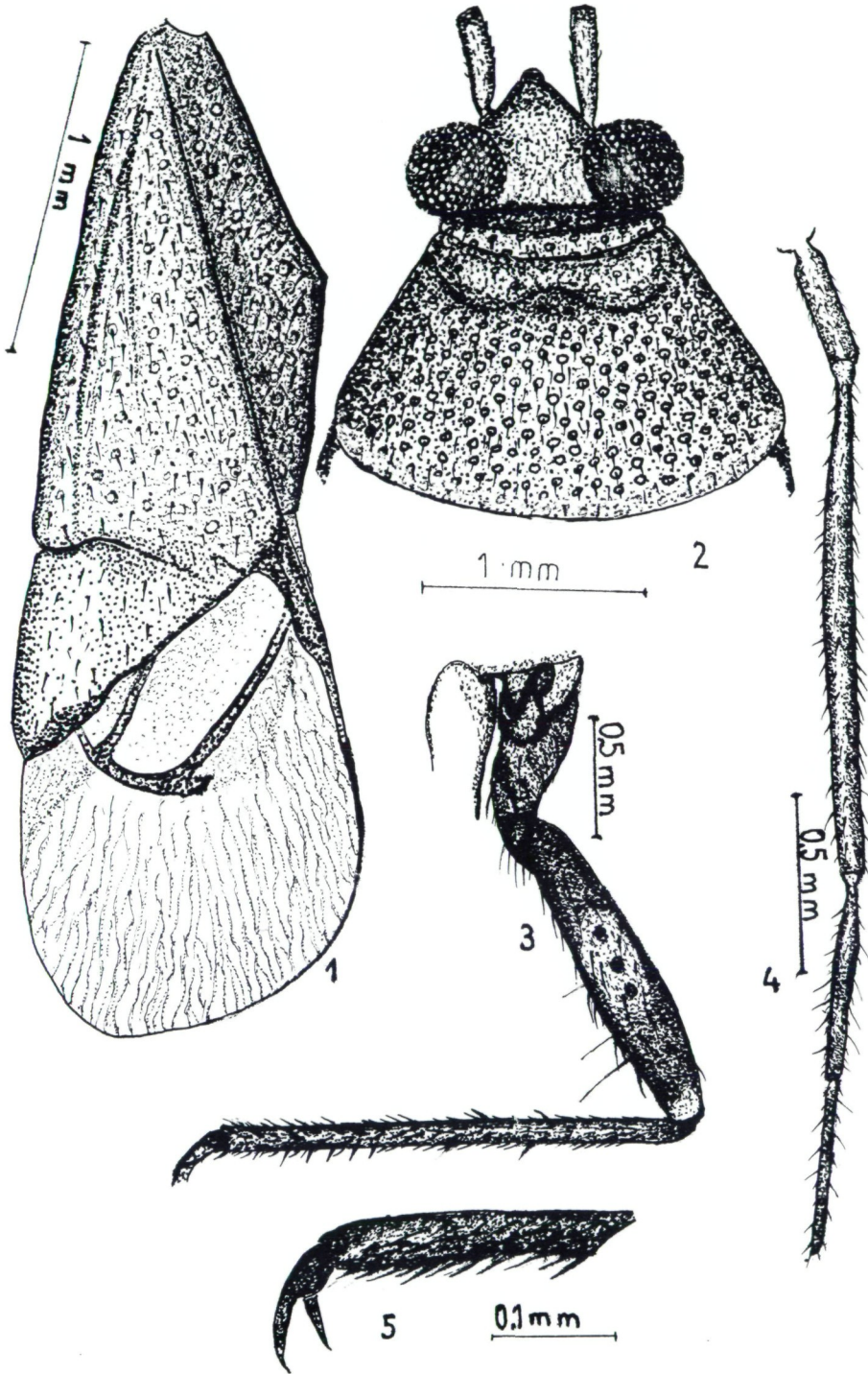
Hemelytra with a distinct embolium and a clear-cut cuneal fracture separating cuneus which is longer than broad. Hemelytra (except clavus) less densely spotted and less shiny than pronotum. Hairs on clavus and hemelytra decumbent, longer and more densely set than those on pronotum. Claval vein very weak. Membrane longitudinally wrinkled, with the inner margin somewhat thickened. Veins form two closed cells.

Legs long, femora II and III slightly thickened. Tarsi 3-segmented, terminating in claws which are narrow in apical part and basally thickened though not transformed into teeth. Parempodia bristle-like. No pulvilli. Legs covered with bright hairs which are especially dense on distal fragments of tibia and first two segments of tarsi. Inner sides of tibiae provided with light brown spines. The body underside with short, bright, and slightly erect hairs.

Metric data (in mm): body length – 5.7; width (at the clavus termination) – 2.5; head width – 1.2; head length – 0.5; vertex width – 0.38; eye width – 0.38; eye height – 0.53; the length and the width of antennal segments: I – 0.45, 0.08; II – 1.4, 0.07; III – 0.5, 0.05; IV – 0.4, 0.05; apical width of pronotum – 0.98; distal width of pronotum – 2.0; pronotum length – 1.2; collar width – 0.08; scutellum width at base – 0.85; scutellum length – 0.63; the length of claval commissure – 0.87; the length and the width of cuneus – 0.9; the length and the width of rostral segments: I – 0.5; 0.1; II – 0.5, 0.06; II – 0.6, 0.06; IV – 0.5, 0.05; the length and the width of legs I elements: coxa – 0.5, 0.25; femur – 1.1, 0.16; tibia – 1.05, 0.07; tarsal length – 0.45; legs II: coxa – 0.3, 0.25; femur – 1.1, 0.18; tibia – 1.0, 0.10; tarsal length – 0.5; legs III: coxa 0.55, 0.3; femur – 1.6, 0.25; tibia – 2.1, 0.1; tarsal length – 0.57 (segment I – 0.12, II – 0.18, III – 0.27).

Holotype: 1 ♂, Baltic amber, Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, No. 1990/1380.

Remarks: The new species should be included into the genus *Deraeocoris* KIRSCHBAUM (*Deraeocorinae*, *Deraeocorini*) on the following attributes: no pulvilli, the occurrence of parallel, bristle-like parempodia, head vertical (shorter than pronotum), hemelytra and scutellum opaque spotted, calli flat, no carinae on the sides of pronotum, two closed cells on forewing membrane, antennae linear, eyes



Figs. 1-5: *Deraeocoris balticus* sp. n.

1 - forewing, 2 - head and pronotum, 3 - leg III, 4 - antenna, 5 - tarsal segment III.

lying close to the anterior margin of the distinctly spotted pronotum, frons smooth, clypeus not reaching beyond the apical part of the antennal segment I, rostrum extending to femora III with the first segment reaching the head base and tarsal segment I slightly longer than tarsal segment II.

No report on the representatives of the genus *Deraeocoris* KIRSCH, has been presented so far in the literature on the species in Baltic amber (CARVALHO 1954, 1966; CARVALHO & POPOV 1984; GERMAR & BERENDT 1856; JORDAN 1944).

In the monograph on the North American *Deraeocoris* (KNIGHT, 1920) the species are divided into 7 groups in relation to the structure of claw, spotted scutellum, the presence or the absence of tibial spines etc. According to these criteria *D. balticus* should belong to the group characterized by a claw without a tooth and a spotted scutellum. Although both characters agree well with the description, the habitus of the new species diverges significantly from that of other representatives of the group.

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