

A new species of Cylapinae from the Solomon Islands (Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)*

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Abstract

A new species of Cylapinae is described from the Tutuila Island (American Samoa). The key to the species of the genus *Samoafulvius* GORCZYCA is presented. The pictures of the lateral view of the head and pronotum both known species of the genus are given.

Key words: *Samoafulvius*, new species, Solomon Islands, Cylapinae, Heteroptera.

Kurzfassung

Eine neue Cylapinae-Art von den Salomon-Inseln (Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

Eine neue Art der Cylapinae wird von der Insel Tutuila (Amerikanisch-Samoa) beschrieben. Ein Schlüssel für die Arten der Gattung *Samoafulvius* GORCZYCA und Abbildungen von Kopf und Pronotum ihrer beiden Arten werden gegeben.

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Introduction

The volcanic Samoa Island is an archipelago forming part of Polynesia in the central region of South Pacific. Prior to this study, only three representatives of the subfamily Cylapinae have been known from this area. Two of them represent the genus *Fulvius* and were originally described as a new from Samoa (KNIGHT 1935) and synonymized by CARVALHO (1956) with *F. anthocoroides* (REUTER) and *F. variegatus* POPPIUS (GORCZYCA 2006). The third species also described as new from the Samoa Islands represents a new genus *Samoafulvius* GORCZYCA, 2004. The new genus has flattened body covered with dense, closely placed scale-like setae, head elongated horizontally, long and thick first antennal segment, thin and long labium, small cuneus, single-celled membrane and two segmented tarsi with a distinct subapical tooth on the claws.

Among the material collected on Tutuila Island (American Samoa) I found representatives of the

genus *Samoafulvius* which proved to be a new species. In the present paper I give a description of the new species and provide a key to the known species of the genus.

Taxonomy

Samoafulvius riegeri sp. nov. (figs 1-2)

Samoafulvius antennatus GORCZYCA, 2004: 28 [in part, only the specimen from the Tutuila Island].

Type material

Holotype (♂): Fagatogo, Tutuila, Samoa, VIII – 12 – 40; 700; Beating dead branches; E. C. ZIMMERMAN leg. Paratype (♀): Pago – Matafao Trail; Tutuila I., Samoa, VIII – 17 – 40; 1300; Beating Shrubbery; E. C. ZIMMERMAN leg. – Both preserved in the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland.

Diagnosis

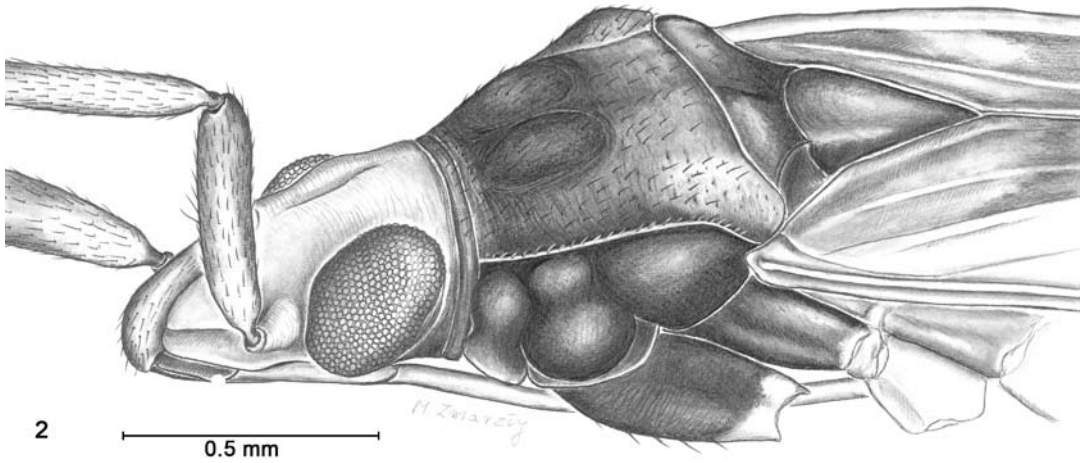
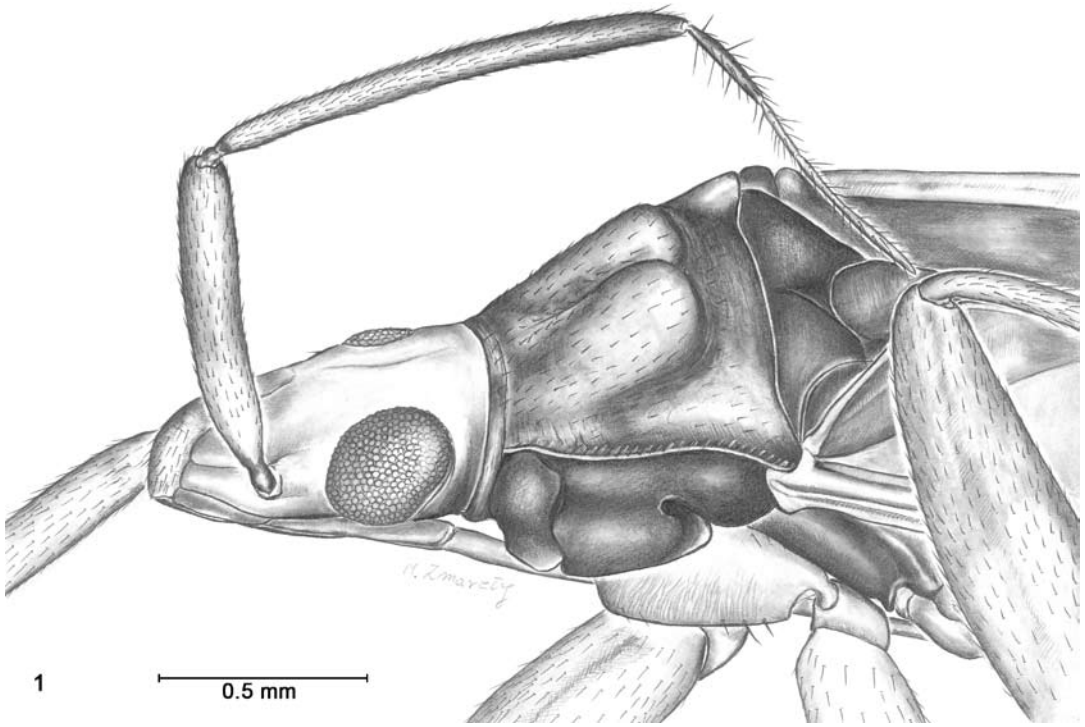
This species is similar to *Samoafulvius antennatus* GORCZYCA but can be easily distinguished by the flattened pronotum without raised calli and the much shorter first antennal segment (figs 1-2).

Etymology: This species is named in honour of CHRISTIAN RIEGER, an outstanding heteropterist.

Description male

Body elongate, brown, covered with short, pale, closely placed scale-like setae. Length of the body 3.92 mm, width 1.28 mm. Head elongate, brown, length of head 0.62 mm, width 0.58 mm, diameter of eye 0.16 mm. First antennal segment brown, slightly tinged with red in apical part, covered with short, dense, dark setae. Second segment paler, darkened in the apical part, covered with dense, short, pale setae. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.64 : 1.04 (third and fourth segments broken in the specimens examined). Labium brown, slender reaching beyond metacoxae. Length of the individual segments in mm: 0.56 : 0.64 : 0.52 : 0.42. Pronotum dark brown, slightly tinged with red, humeral angles slightly elevated and paler. Anterior lobe of pronotum

* Dr. CHRISTIAN RIEGER, honouring his 70th birthday.



Figs 1-2. Head and pronotum in lateral view. – (1) *Samoafulvius antennatus* Gorczyca, paratype (♂). – (2) *Samoafulvius riegeri* sp. nov., holotype (♂).

without distinctly raised calli. Mesoscutum dark brown, tinged with red, scutellum brown, paler at apex. Length of pronotum 0.44 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.36 mm, lateral margins 0.56 mm, posterior margin 1.05 mm. Hemelytra brown with pale, partly translucent areas, slightly tinged with red distally. Clavus brown, paler at apex, exocorium with orange patch contiguous with costal fracture. Cuneus small, brown tinged with orange, membrane pale grey, venation pale, indistinct. Propleuron, mesepisternum, mesepimeron and procoxa chestnut, shining, apex of procoxa white. Meso- and metacoxa pale (remaining parts of the legs broken in the specimen examined), ostiolar peritreme pale, tinged with red, abdomen dark brown with red areas, pygophore brown.

Description female

Body elongated oval, uniformly dark brown, covered with short, pale, scale-like setae. Length of the body 3.60 mm, width 1.50 mm. Head elongate, dark brown, length of head 0.65 mm, width 0.62 mm, diameter of eye 0.12 mm. Antennal segments broken in the specimens examined. Labium thin, brown reaching beyond metacoxae, length of the individual segments in mm: 0.60 : 0.67 : 0.55 : 0.42. Pronotum dark brown, the anterior lobe only slightly raised, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown, scutellum with paler longitudinal stripe in the middle. Length of pronotum 0.55 mm, anterior margin 0.50 mm, lateral margins 0.65 mm, posterior margin 1.05 mm. Hemelytra brown, exocorium wide, slightly paler with a small pale patch above the cuneus, cos-

tal fracture very short, cuneus small, uniformly brown. Membrane dark gray, venation indistinct in the specimen examined. Propleuron, mesepisternum, mesepimeron and procoxa chestnut, shining, apex of procoxa pale. Meso- and metacoxae pale, femora, tibiae and tarsi pale brown. Abdomen brown, tinged with orange.

Key to the species of the genus *Samoafulvius* GORCZYCA, 2004

- 1 Pronotum with a distinctly raised calli (fig. 1) *S. antennatus* GORCZYCA, 2004
- Pronotum with only slightly raised calli (fig. 2) *S. riegeri* sp. nov.

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