A new species of lacebug from Yemen, Dictyla heissi nov.sp. (Heteroptera, Tingidae)¹

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Abstract: A new species of Dictyla, Dictyla heissi nov.sp. (Heteroptera, Tingidae), discovered in Yemen, is described and illustrated.

Key words: Dictyla, new species, Tingidae, Yemen.

Dictyla heissi nov.sp. (Figs 1-3)

Description. The following description is based on two or (holotype and paratype, the paratype being teneral). Elongated oval, subglabrous, general colour blackish, with antennae and legs partly whitish yellow; the foliaceous expansions of the body with a partly blackish and partly brownish yellow reticulation, the cells themselves dominantly colourless. Head black on upper side, bearing 5 pale, semierected, thin spines. Bucculae whitish yellow, well developed, with 2-3 series of small cells. Vertex 3.1 times as broad as eye diameter seen from above.

Antennae slender, whitish yellow, only fourth segment, excluding base, black; first and second segments nearly equal in length, short, more or less cylindrical; third segment long and thin, 3.5 times as long as I+II together, 2.15 times as long as fourth; fourth segment spindle-shaped.

Rostrum brown, apex blackish, attaining the hind border of mesosternum.

Pronotum, including its hind process, 1.5 times as long as its width; anterior hook areolate, roof-shaped, not well developed, its apical part seen laterally (Fig. 2) a little curved downwards. Posterior to hook longitudinal median carina relatively high and regular, bearing one series of rectangular areas, up to end of apical process. Marginal

laminae ("paranota") completely reflected on disc, bearing three rows of areolae, and attaining lateral carinae, later only visible on posterior process; these marginal laminae tumid, culminating along internal side of second row of areolae, this forming a longitudinal rib; rib becoming darker, almost black at its median third, this dark area extending to adjacent areolae. Pronotal disc dark, minutely punctured/areolate, visible only on each side between medial carina and internal end of reflected marginal laminae; hind process areolate.

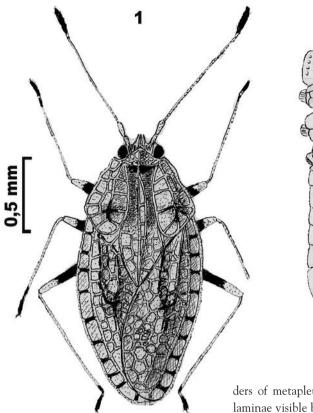
Hemelytra, taken together, 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly surpassing abdomen. Costal laminae slightly upraised, bearing about 10 rectangular cells separated by black veinlets. Subcostal areas bearing two rows of cells on their anterior half and only one row behind, almost vertically raise to R+M vein, meeting point between R+M and Cu high, blackish like cells around it. Discoidal areas relatively narrow, upraised posteriorly, bearing medially 2 rows of areolae. Sutural areas with 4-5 rows of cells across their maximal width.

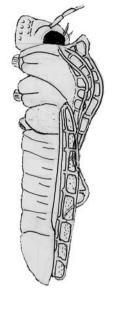
Legs rather thin, femora dark brown medially, with pale basally and apically. Tibiae pale, blackish apically; tarsi black.

Body ventral blackish brown except pronotal collar whitish yellow, coxal cavities (acetabula) light brown, posterior bor-

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¹We are glad to dedicate this species to our friend Ernst Heiss, in appreciation of the important works he has realised on Heteroptera, particularly on Aradidae.





ders of metapleura whitish yellow. Sternal laminae visible but not elevated, rostral furrow a little broader on mesosternum than on prosternum, much broader on metasternum (here 2.3 times broader than long); metasternum only very slightly depressed.

Measurements of holotype (in mm). Length (total from apex of head to apex of hemelytra) 1.85; head 0.2; antennal segments: I: 0.1 II:0.1 III: 0.67 IV: 0.27; pronotum (hind process included) 1.03; hemelytra 1.15; profemora 0.43; mesofemora and metafemora 0.5; protibia and mesotibia 0.58; metatibia 0.68. Width: diatone 0.60; vertex 2.15; pronotum 0.68; hemelytra (together) 0.78.

Length of paratype: 1.70.

Comparative notes: This small *Dictyla* resembles *D. lupata* (DRAKE & POOR 1936) known from India and western Pakistan. In *D. lupata*, the cephalic spines are longer, the pronotum bears laterally one pair of spines directed outwards. Its discoidal areas are broader and bear one slight transverse carina, its sutural areas are broader, and its mesosternal rostral furrow much narrower and deeper. *Dictyla nodipennis* (HORVÁTH 1910) (=*D. zavattarii* (MANCINI 1953)), from East Africa and Abyssinia is larger (3 mm), the cephalic spines are very small, the

central one reduced to a granulation. *Dictyla abyssinica* (DRAKE 1954), from Ethiopia, according to its description and figure, seems to be a completely different species, whose placement in the genus *Dictyla* should be confirmed.

Type material: Holotype and paratype: Yemen, Hadramaout, Wadi Hadramaout, 25-27.IV.1992, leg. Van Harten. Holotype in coll. Linnavuori, paratype in coll. Péricart.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue *Dictyla* Art, *Dictyla heissi* nov.sp. (Heteroptera, Tingidae), entdeckt in Yemen, wird beschrieben und illustriert.

Résumé

Une nouvelle espèce de *Dictyla*, *Dictyla* heissi nov.sp. (Heteroptera, Tingidae), découverte en Yémen, est décrite et figurée.

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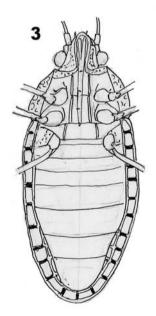


Fig. 1: *Dictyla heissi* nov.sp., habitus of holotype, dorsal view.

Fig. 2: *Dictyla heissi* nov.sp., habitus of holotype, lateral view.

Fig. 3: *Dictyla heissi* nov.sp., habitus of holotype, ventral view.

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