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Armoneurum hoberlandti sp.n. from Congo
(Heteroptera, Aradidae)

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Abstract

The genus *Armoneurum* USINGER & MATSUDA, 1959, was based on a single male of *Armoneurum tuberculatum* USINGER & MATSUDA, 1959. Now a second species is described as *Armoneurum hoberlandti* sp.n., which shows clear differences in size and proportions of the body. Both species are up to now only reported from Congo.

Zusammenfassung

Die Gattung *Armoneurum* USINGER & MATSUDA, 1959, wurde für die Art *Armoneurum tuberculatum* USINGER & MATSUDA, 1959, errichtet, von der bisher nur der Holotypus bekannt ist. Nun liegt eine weitere Art in einem männlichen Exemplar vor, welche als *Armoneurum hoberlandti* sp.n. beschrieben wird. Sie unterscheidet sich von *Armoneurum tuberculatum* USINGER & MATSUDA, 1959, durch größere und breitere Gestalt, ein Pronotum mit dichter Granulierung, kürzeren Wangen und kürzerer Membran. Beide Arten sind bisher nur vom Kongo bekannt geworden.

Holotype male: Congo, Kondue, Kassai, leg. L u j a (coll. H e i s s).

Measurements: Length 13,4 mm, maximum width across tergite III and IV 6,85 mm; Pronotum: length 2,10 mm, width 5,80 mm. Further measurements 25 units are 1 mm.

Body broadly oval with subparallel sides, 1,95 x as long as its maximum width, with very fine, erect pubescence. General coloration dark ferruginous, tarsi lighter.

Head shorter than its maximum width across eyes (53:59), genae surpassing apex of clypeus, its apices subtruncate and expanded laterally, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles large and blunt, laterally flattened and expanded. Eyes small, globose, infraocular carinae with four large rounded tubercles, which are extending behind eyes; postocular tubercles spiniform, directed sideways and distinctly extending beyond lateral margins of eyes. Vertex with a V-shaped row of large rounded tubercles. Antennae thin, relative length of antennal segments I:II:III (IV is missing) as 26:31:26. First segment strongly bent outward beyond middle, second and third cylindrical, thickened anteriorly, apex bearing crown-like tuberculation. Rostrum arising from split-like atrium, rostral groove wide and open posteriorly; rostrum exceeding rostral groove, reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ of prosternum.

Pronotum 2,76 x as broad as long; collar thin, sinuate. Anterolateral angles broadly rounded and produced anteriorly; lateral borders granulate, slightly converging at humeri; hind border extended into two (1+1) obtuse angled lobes, strongly sinuate medially. Fore disc with four (2+2) rounded elevations, the outer ones bearing a few scattered round tubercles, the inner ones with a row of prominent tubercles along inner border and on disc. Interlobal depression deep. Hind disc with dispersed rounded tubercles, forming a longitudinal row at humeri, less dense medially.

Scutellum shorter than its basal width (63:85), all margins carinate, with round tubercles, lateral margin straight, convex near rounded apex. Median ridge extending to $\frac{3}{4}$ of length with a longitudinal row of granules, lateral transversely rugose with dispersed granules.

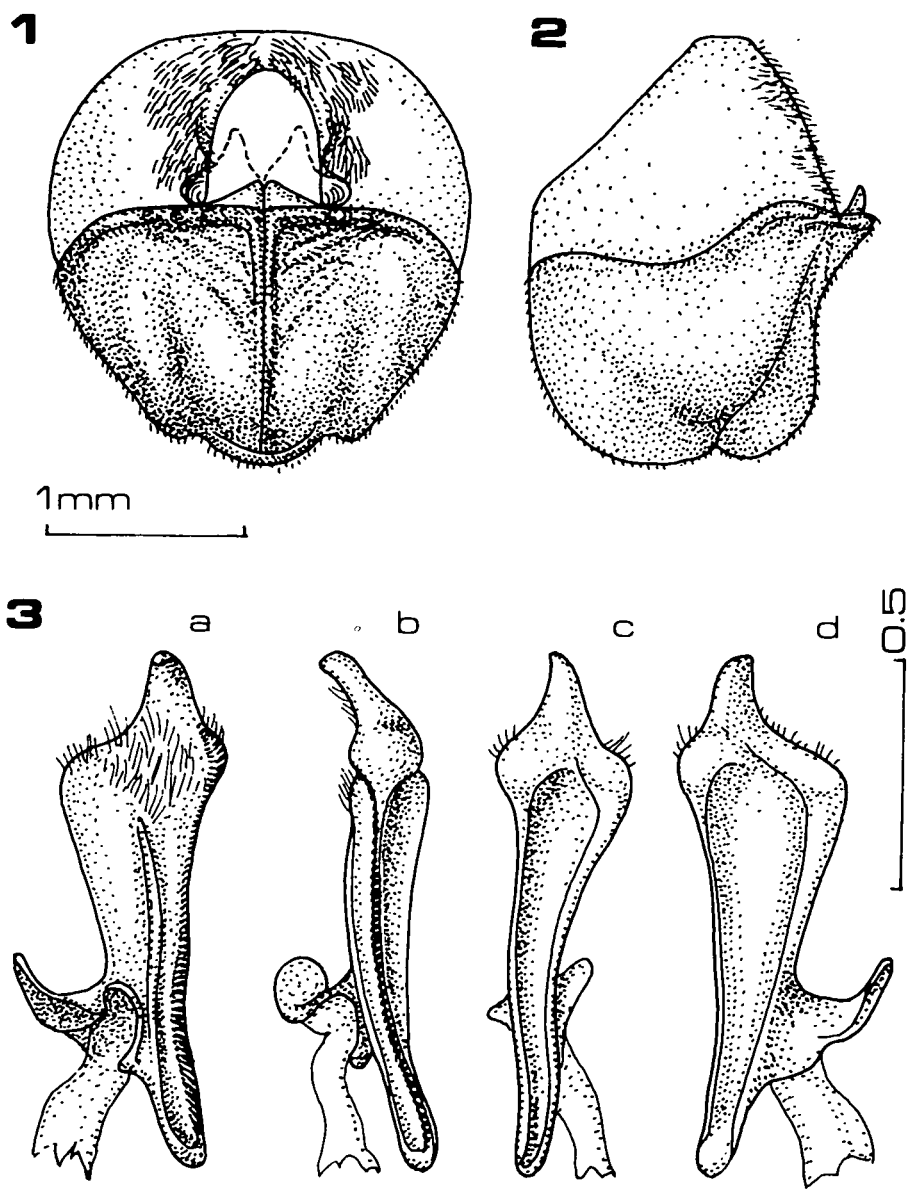


Fig.1-3: *Armoneurum hoberlandti* sp.n., Holotype ♂.
1-genital capsule from above; 2-genital capsule lateral; 3a-d-right paramere in different positions.

Hemelytra reaching to fore border of tergum VII. Basolateral border of corium rounded and granulate; apical border slightly sinuate, apical angle acute, reaching 1/2 of tergum III. Veins on corium coarsely granulate. Membrane with anastomosed veins, bearing small setigerous tubercles.

Abdomen converging anteriorly, parallel at middle and broadly rounded posteriorly. Connexiva large, with longitudinal folds on outer half, posteroexterior angles not protruding, lateral margins smooth. Inner connexival zone with oblique depressions, the inner margin carinate. Tergum VII deeply sinuate, medially raised, with two rows of granules separated by a thin sulcus. Lobes of tergum VIII (paratergites) clavate, subtriangular, with a shallow median depression.

Ventral side faintly convex, without granulation. Prosternum between fore coxae with a medial triangular depression, flanked by a curved carina on each side which is obliterating anteriorly. Lateral hind margin with a cluster of prominent tubercles, which bear small setae. Mesosternum medially with flat depression, mesopleural area with irregular longitudinal folds. Metasternum with flat depression medially, metapleural scent-gland-openings long and slit-like. Sternite II medially with a deep round, III to VII with small, oblique shallow depressions. Spiracles II to VIII ventral, placed far from border.

Genital capsule as long as its maximum width (53:52), dorsal opening small. Anterior part, which is covered by segment VII and not visible, globose with smooth surface, bearing fine setae around dorsal opening. Posterior half visible, with short erect pubescence, medially with a rounded, dorsally depressed longitudinal elevation, which is cleft, with two (1+1) rounded elevations lateral. Anterior margin, delimiting visible part, carinate, with flat rounded granules which are obliterating laterally. Disc transversely rugose. (Figs. 1-2). Parameres slender with a blunt tooth at apex. Inner margin forming a ridge with transverse carination, followed by a smooth, shorter longitudinal carina lateral. Pubescence on inner surface. (Figs. 3a-d).

Legs. Middle and hind femora each with one prominent

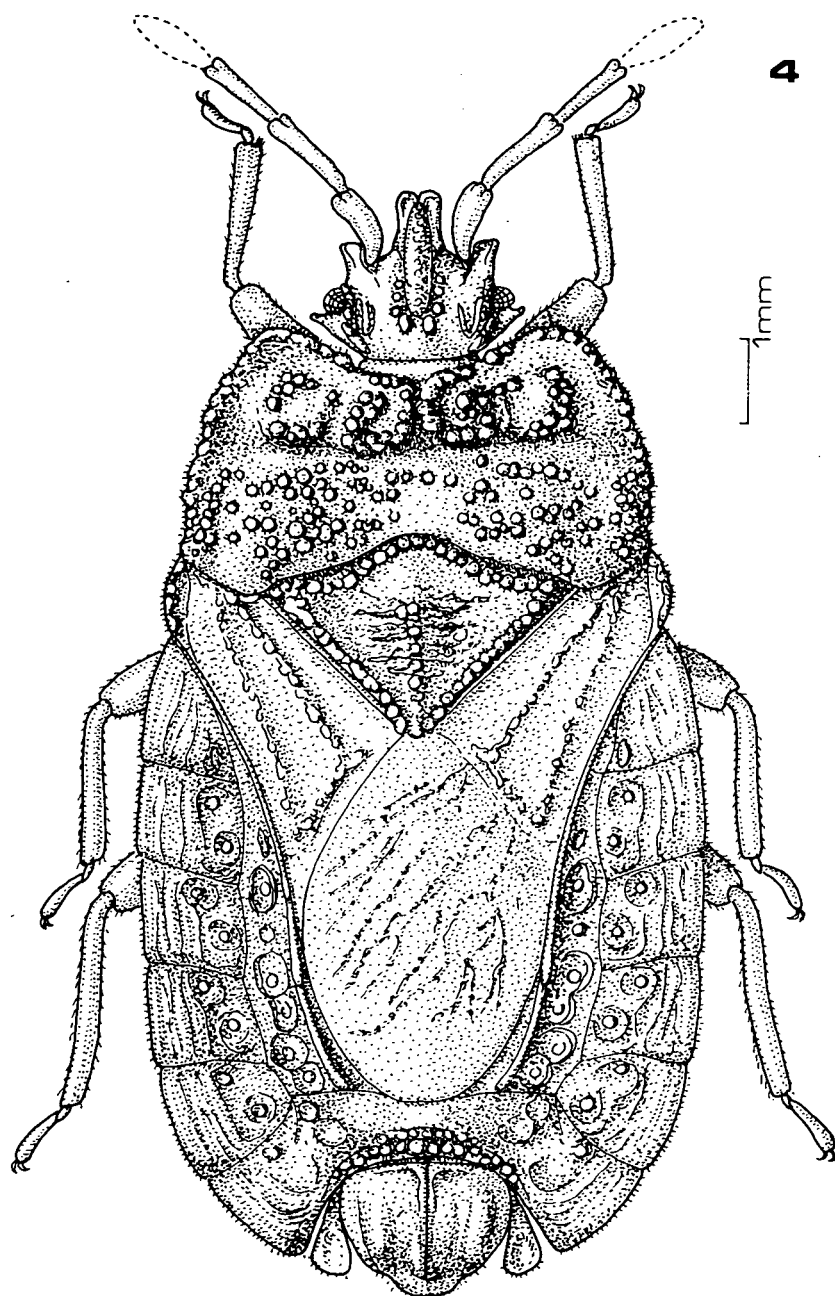


Fig.4: *Armoneurum hoberlandti* sp.n., Holotype ♂.

and a few smaller setigerous spines on posterior inner side, fore femora only granulate. Tibiae constricted at base; fore tibiae with a subapical comb. First segment of tarsi small, the second 3x as long as the first. Claws without parempodia and pulvilli (terminology see C o b b e n, 1968).

Its a pleasure to dedicate this species to my friend Dr. Ludvik H o b e r l a n d t (Prague) for his continuous support of my entomological activities.

Comparative notes:

The genus *Armoneurum* USINGER & MATSUDA, 1959, was based on a single male, described as *A. tuberculatum* US. & MTS., also from Congo. *A. hoberlandti* Sp.n. is the second specimen belonging to this genus and also a new species. It differs by larger size (13,4:9,2 mm); broadly rounded, less parallel body; different ratio length to maximum width (1,95:2,63); broader, rounded not subparallel pronotum, its disc with more dense granulation; genae reaching only 3/4 of antennal segment I, not reaching almost apex; smaller, more obliterating setigerous tubercles along veins of membrane, the latter not reaching middle of tergum VII, but only fore border.

Distribution. The only known specimens are from the tropical rainforest of Congo.

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