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**Revision of Indo-Pacific *Aneurillus* KORMILEV 1968,
I. Description of a new genus and two new species
(Heteroptera, Aradidae, Aneurinae)**

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A b s t r a c t : To date, 14 species were assigned to the genus *Aneurillus* KORMILEV 1968, of which 9 occur in the Indo – Pacific and one in the Palaearctic Region. Examination of type material proved, that the Oriental species *A. borneensis* (KORMILEV 1971); *A. gracilis* (KORMILEV 1972); *A. superbus* (KORMILEV 1967) and the Palaearctic *A. glaberrimus* (KERZHNER 1979) share characters, which separate them clearly from the other species, thus a new genus *Aneurillodes* gen. nov. is erected for them. Two new species from Sumatra and Tahiti are described and a new synonymy is recognized : *A. borneensis* KORM. = *A. gracilis* KORM., syn. nov.

K e y w o r d s : Heteroptera, Aradidae, Aneurinae, *Aneurillus*, new genus, new species, synonymy, Oriental, Palaearctic, Pacific.

Introduction

Aneurillus KORMILEV 1968, was first erected as a subgenus of *Aneurus* CURTIS 1825, with the type species *A. cetratus* BERGROTH 1894, for a group of six species originating from New Guinea (4 spp.) and Sumatra (2 spp.). Later on two more species were described from Borneo by KORMILEV 1971, 1972, so that STYS 1974, listed already eight species.

In their synonymic list of the flat bugs of the world by KORMILEV & FROESCHNER 1987, *Aneurillus* was upgraded to genus rank and 13 species were assigned to it, of which 9 species occur in the Oriental – Australian Region (*A. borneensis* KORMILEV 1971; *A. cetratus* BERGROTH 1894; *A. cheesmanae* KORMILEV 1967; *A. consimilis* KORMILEV 1982; *A. gracilis* KORMILEV 1972; *A. jacobsoni* BLÔTE 1965; *A. longicollis* BLÔTE 1965; *A. papuasicus* KORMILEV 1967; *A. superbus* KORMILEV 1967), 2 in Africa (*A. foliaceus* JACOBS 1986; *A. pumilus* JACOBS 1986), and one each in the Neotropical (*A. doesburgi* KORMILEV 1982) and East-Palaearctic Region (*A. glaberrimus* KERZHNER 1979).

Only one species, *A. zairenus* HEISS 1989, from Africa has been added since, thus to date *Aneurillus* contains 14 species, the Indo-Pacific ones distributed from Bangladesh across the Sunda Islands to New Guinea.

The only key for 6 Oriental species given by KORMILEV 1968, is outdated. JACOBS 1986 keyed the two African species and was the first who studied the male genitalic structures, showing that the parameres of *Aneurillus* are diagnostic for the genus.

Examination of new material from the Indo-Pacific area has revealed, that there are two species groups with basically different genitalic structures involved. One group with "typical" paired, leaf-shaped round parameres as figured by JACOBS 1986, including the type species *A. cetratus*, the other one showing in the place of the parameres a bilobate fused sclerite, unique in Aradidae. In addition, all specimens with paired parameres have spiracles III to V ventral and VI to VIII lateral and visible from above, those with the unpair sclerite III to VI ventral and VII + VIII lateral and visible from above. Considering the general uniformity of body structures within the genus, these consistent differences merit the erection of a new genus.

To clarify their generic reassignment, type specimens of all Oriental taxa described so far were examined. Surprisingly new species belonging to both groups have been discovered, which will be described and figured. This paper deals with the species group with the unpair genitalic sclerite, assigned to the new genus, a forthcoming second contribution will treat the true *Aneurillus*.

Material

Although the descriptions of the treated species are rather detailed, the respective illustrations are mostly inadequate (BLÖTE 1965) or missing (BERGROTH 1894, KORMILEV 1972) and do not allow a correct identification. Therefore holotypes, paratypes or a lectotype of all but one species (*A. gracilis* KORM. 1972, which proved to be a synonym of *A. borneensis* KORM. 1971) were examined and will be figured.

The specimens used for scanning electron micrographs were dried specimens and coated with gold.

Measurements were taken with a micrometer eyepiece 40 units = 1 mm, or are given in millimeters.

Specimens are deposited in the following institutions and private collections:

- BMNHThe Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum of Natural History) London, United Kingdom
- BPBMBernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
- CEHIColl. E. Heiss, Innsbruck, Austria
- MCSNMuseo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genoa, Italy
- MZLUMuseum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
- NHRsNaturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden
- QMBAQueensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia
- RMNHNationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Leiden, The Netherlands
- SECKSnow Entomological Collection, Kansas, USA
- TMNHTianjin Museum of Natural History, Tianjin, P.R. China
- ZMASZoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia

***Aneurillus* KORMILEV 1968**

Aneurillus KORMILEV 1968: 259 (as subgenus of *Aneurus*)

Aneurillus KORMILEV 1971: 10 (*A. borneensis* sp.n.); 1972: 58 (*A. gracilis* sp.n.); STYS 1974: 101 (cat.); KORMILEV 1974: 234 (*A. doesburgi* sp.n., neotrop.); KERZHNER 1979: 57 (*A. glaberrimus* sp.n.); KORMILEV 1982: 4 (*A. consimilis* sp.n.); JACOBS 1986: 27, 28 (diag., 2 sp.n., S.Africa).

Aneurillus KORMILEV & FROESCHNER 1987: 22 (upgraded to genus, cat.).

Aneurillus HEISS 1989a: 334 (lectotype *A. cetratus*); HEISS 1989b: 94 (*A. zairenus* sp.n., Zaire); HEISS 1998: 314 (keyed, fig. abdomen).

Type species: *Aneurus cetratus* BERGROTH 1894, by original designation.

D i a g n o s i s : Small to middle sized, 3.6-6.0 mm, body elongate and slender, flat, its surface smooth and glossy. Distinguished from all Aneurinae genera (except *Aneurillodes* gen. nov.) by a different line of fusion of mediotergites I + II, the presence of supracoxal lobes of fore legs, visible from above, scutellum with basal and sublateral sulci not carinae, an additional triangular sclerite separated from tergite VII by sutures (paratergite VII), which is shared only by *Iralunelus* STYS 1974 and the shape of the parameres (photo 3, 4).

D e s c r i p t i o n

H e a d : Clypeus shorter than antennal segment I; genae short, not visible from above. Antenniferous lobes obtuse or rounded, without projecting spines. Postocular lobes straight or rounded, not exceeding outer margin of eyes. Rostrum shorter than head, rostral groove flat and open posteriorly.

P r o n o t u m : Subtrapezoidal, flat, posterior lobe with subparallel lateral margins, then constricted to smaller anterior lobe. Supracoxal lobes of fore legs visible from above. Collar thin. Disk of anterior lobe with a median longitudinal sulcus which is connected posteriorly with a thin transverse sulcus which ends in pit-like depressions before lateral margin.

S c u t e l l u m : Semicircular with basal and sublateral sulci, surface striate.

A b d o m e n : Corium short, reaching 1/2 of scutellum; clavus small, triangular. Mediotergites (Mtg) I + II fused, fusion line following the deeply concave anterior margin. Tergal plate with large sublateral and median glabrous areas, lateral rugose strip absent. Dorsal external laterotergites (Deltg) II + III fused, the inner part glabrous and forming the contergite. Paratergites VII triangular, capturing the posterior lateral glabrous impression. Venter with a distinct sublateral fold (hem) on sternites III to VII. Spiracles II, VI and VII lateral and visible from above, III-V ventral on sublateral fold, VIII terminal.

L e g s : Short, femora swollen, protibial comb developed, claws with curved pseudopulvilli and setiform parempodia.

M a l e g e n i t a l i c s t r u c t u r e s : Parameres broadly oval, leaf-shaped with erect setae on dorsal surface (photo 4).

Of the 9 Oriental species hitherto placed in *Aneurillus*, the following 6 remain in the genus as redefined above : *A. cetratus* BERGROTH, *A. cheesmanae* KORMILEV, *A. consimilis* KORMILEV, *A. jacobsoni* BLÔTE, *A. longicollis* BLÔTE and *A. papuasicus* KORMILEV. They will be presented in a second paper.

The Oriental species *A. borneensis* KORMILEV, *A. gracilis* KORMILEV, *A. superbus* KORMILEV and the East-Palaearctic *A. glaberrimus* KERZHNER are transferred to a new genus, which is described below.

***Aneurillodes* gen. nov. (Figs. 1-29)**

Type species: *Aneururus* (*Aneurillus*) *glaberrimus* KERZHNER 1979.

D i a g n o s i s : Habitually not different from *Aneurillus*, sharing the same characters distinguishing the latter from all other Aneurinae genera. It differs however from *Aneurillus* by its unique H-shaped sclerite (H - structure, new term) in the place of the parameres and the position of spiracle VI, which is ventral not lateral.

D e s c r i p t i o n : General characters as given for *Aneurillus* except the H - structure and the ventral position of spiracle VI.

E t y m o l o g y : Named for its similarity to *Aneurillus*; masculin.

In addition to the abovementioned 4 species, two more from Sumatra and Tahiti are recognized as new and included here.

Key to species of *Aneurillodes*

- 1 (2) Large species, size about 6 mm; New Guinea, New Ireland *A. superbus* (KORMILEV)
- 2 (1) Smaller species, size 2.8-5.25 mm 3
- 3 (6) Body length 2.8-3.3 mm, epimeral flap not produced laterally and not visible from above (Fig. 5, 14) 4
- 4 (5) Smaller, less than 3 mm, scutellum subtriangular with lateral margins only slightly curved; postocular portion of head straight; tergite VIII in female as large as width of head; male unknown. Sumatra *A. leptosomus* spec. nova
- 5 (4) Larger, 3.2-3.3 mm, scutellum semicircular with lateral margins evenly rounded; postocular portion of head curved; tergite VIII in female wider than width of head; male pygophore elongate, ovate. Tahiti *A. tahitianus* spec. nova
- 6 (3) Body length 4.2-5.25 mm, epimeral flap laterally produced and visible from above (Fig. 1, 10) 7
- 7 (8) Antennae longer, $2.33-2.50 \times$ as long as width of head; scutellum wider, lateral margins strongly rounded; male pygophore small, pear shaped, scarcely produced over Deltg VII (Fig. 28). Borneo, Malacca *A. borneensis* (KORMILEV) = *A. gracilis* (KORMILEV) syn. nov.
- 8 (7) Antennae shorter, about $2.05 \times$ as long as width of head; scutellum with lateral margins evenly curved; male pygophore large, ovate, distinctly produced over Deltg VII (Fig. 28, photo 1). East-Palaearctics *A. glaberrimus* (KERZHNER)

***Aneurillodes glaberrimus* (KERZHNER) comb. nov. (Fig. 1-4, 19-21, photo 1-2)**

Aneururus (*Aneurillus*) *glaberrimus* KERZHNER 1979: 57 (Fig. 192-196); KANYUKOVA 1988: 878 (keyed).

Aneurillus glaberrimus KORMILEV & FROESCHNER 1987: 23 (upgraded, cat.); HEISS 1998: 314 (Fig. 6, 12)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Paratypes 2♂♂, 2♀♀ labelled: "Vulcan Golovina \ Kunashir \ Kerzhner 12. VI. 973" / "Paratypus" / "*Aneururus* (*Aneurillus*) \ *glaberrimus* sp. n. \ Kerzhner det 9 76"; ZMAS, CEHI.

In addition to the excellent original description, only few further structural details are given.

P r o n o t u m : Epimeral flap produced posterolaterally and is visible from above.

A b d o m e n : Spiracle II sublateral, sometimes not visible from above; III-VI ventral, VII lateral and visible from above, VIII terminal and visible from above.

G e n i t a l i c s t r u c t u r e s : Male. Pygophore large, nearly as wide as long (13.5/14) and distinctly produced over Deltg VII; paratergites VII small, triangular, only slightly longer than Deltg VII; H - structure as fig. 4 and photo 1-2.

Female: Tergite VIII larger than width of head (24/23).

M e a s u r e m e n t s : PT male. Length 4.20 mm; head width/length (to neck) 22.5/21; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 7 : 9 : 12 : 18; ratio length of antennae/width of head 2.04; pronotum w/l 46/19; scutellum w/l 28/19; abdomen width across Tg IV/length (without pygophore) 61/90.

Female: Length 4.25 mm; head width/length (to neck) 23/21; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 7 : 9 : 12,5 : 19; ratio length of antennae/width of head 2.06; pronotum w/l 46,5/19; scutellum w/l 29/20; abdomen width across Tg IV/length (without pygophore) 64/92.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Russian Far East: Kurile Islands, Sachalin.

D i s c u s s i o n : *Aneurillodes glaberrimus* is the only species known so far from the Palaearctics. Due to its large size, the relatively short antennae, the projecting and laterally visible epimeral flaps, the shape of the scutellum, the large pygophore and the H - structure it is easily distinguished from all species of the genus known to date.

***Aneurillodes borneensis* (KORMILEV) comb. nov. (Fig. 10-13, 27-29)**

Aneururus (*Aneurillus*) *borneensis* KORMILEV 1971 (1970): 710; STYS 1974: 101 (listed).

Aneurillus borneensis KORMILEV & FROESCHNER 1987: 22 (upgraded, cat.).

Aneururus (*Aneurillus*) *gracilis* KORMILEV 1972: 588 syn nov.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Paratypes 1♂, 3♀♀ labelled: "British N. Borneo \ Tenompok, 1460m \ Jesselton 40 km \ E. 26.-31. I 1959" / "T. C. Maa \ Collector \ Bishop"; CEHI. 3♂♂, 2♀♀ Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range N.P., Hwy A3 km 48, ca 1000m 5 IX 88, A. Smetana; CEHI. 1♀ Malacca, Perak (without date, from old collection), det. Kormilev 1975, fits well to this species; CEHI.

The description of *Aneurillus gracilis* is based on a single female specimen with the data as the type series of *A. borneensis*. The slightly smaller size ranges within the normal variability and as no substantial differences were ascertained, this species is regarded as a synonym to *A. borneensis*.

In addition to the detailed description by KORMILEV, some further structural details can be given:

P r o n o t u m : Epimeral flap produced postero-laterally and is visible from above in front of the parallel humeral angles.

S c u t e l l u m : Large, with strongly convex lateral margins, surface within the basal and sublateral sulci with longitudinal striae.

Genitalic structures: Male: Pygophore small, pyriform (fig. 28), only slightly produced over Deltg VII; H - structure as fig. 13.

Female: Tergite VIII not as wide as width of head (21/26).

Measurements: PT male. Length 4.85 mm; head width/length (to neck) 24.5/25; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 9 : 10 : 14 : 24; ratio length of antennae/width of head 2.33; pronotum w/l 55/23; scutellum w/l 35/22; abdomen width across Tg IV/length (without pygophore) 74/108. Length of males from Crocker Range 4.85-4.90 mm.

PT female: Length 5.25 mm; head width/length (to neck) 26/27; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 10 : 11 : 17 : 27; ratio length of antennae/width of head 2.50; pronotum w/l 60/25; scutellum w/l 38/23; abdomen width across Tg IV/length (without pygophore) 75/116. Range of size 5.20-5.25 mm.

Distribution: Borneo - Sabah; the single old record from peninsular Malaysia needs confirmation.

Discussion: Resembles in size and habitus only *A. glaberrimus*, sharing also the visible epimeral flaps. But it is distinguished from the latter by the much longer antennae, the shape of the scutellum and the small, pyriform pygophore and different H - structure in male.

***Aneurillodes superbis* (KORMILEV) comb. nov. (Fig. 16-18)**

Aneuris superbis KORMILEV 1967: 470 (Fig. 1-2).

Aneuris (Aneurillus) superbis KORMILEV 1968: 259 (keyed, new rec.); STYS 1974: 101 (listed).

Aneurillus superbis KORMILEV & FROESCHNER 1987: 23 (upgraded, cat.).

Material examined: Holotype ♀ labelled: "Papua: Kokoda \ 1200 ft. IX 1933 \ L.E. Cheesman \ B.M. 1954 - 321" / "Holotype" / "*Aneuris \ superbis* \ N. KORMILEV 67"; BMNH.

The description by KORMILEV includes all necessary characters to recognize this species. KORMILEV mentions already, that the "lateral border of propleuron (is) longitudinally depressed from coxae backward". This is the fusion line separating notum and sternum where the lower part (epimeral flap sec. JACOBS 1986) is laterally inflated and in *A. superbis* almost slightly visible from above.

Measurements: Holotype female. Length 6.0 mm; head width/length (to neck) 27/25; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 10 : 13 : 20 : 29; ratio length of antennae/width of head 2.67; pronotum w/l 71/31; scutellum w/l 46/24; abdomen width across Tg IV/length 100/140; width of tergite VIII 29.

Distribution: Only a single female each is known from Papua-New Guinea and New Ireland. The male is still unknown.

Discussion: *A. superbis* is the largest species of the genus and has the relatively longest antennae. Due to the ventral position of spiracle VI it is placed in this genus unless examination of male genital structures will request a different assignment.

***Aneurillodes leptosomus* spec. nova (Fig. 14-15, 25-26)**

Holotype: Female labelled: "Indonesia - Sumatera \ Prov. Aceh - Selatan \ Babahrot 100m \ July 83 Klapperich"; CEHI.

Dia g n o s i s: The smallest species of the genus is habitually related to *A. tahitianus*

spec. nova from Tahiti, from which it is distinguished by the smaller size, the more triangular scutellum, the straight postocular portion of head and the larger tergite VIII in female.

Description: Macropterous; body elongate and slender, flat, surface smooth and glabrous. Colour uniformly yellowish brown.

Head: Slightly wider than long (to neck) (16.5/15); clypeus conical, tapering toward apex, not reaching apex of antennal segment I. Antenniferous lobes small, rounded. Antennae $1.94 \times$ as long as width of head (32/16.5); relative length of antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 5 : 5 : 8 : 14. Vertex flattened with 2 (1+1) ovate smooth, shallow depressions, transversely striate elsewhere. Postocular portion not reaching lateral margins of eyes, nearly straightly converging to constricted neck. Rostrum short, not exceeding posterior margin of eyes. Rostral groove wide and open.

Pronotum: Subtrapezoidal, $2.35 \times$ as wide as long at middle, anterior margin slightly sinuate; posterior margin nearly straight. Lateral margins parallel at humeri, then slightly sinuate and converging anteriorly, anterolateral angles rounded. Supracoxal lobes of fore legs distinctly visible. Disk of fore lobe triangularly depressed along thin collar, which ends in a longitudinal sulcus. Border between anterior and posterior lobe marked by thin transverse sulci.

Scutellum: Subtriangular with basal and sublateral sulci. Lateral margins roundedly constricted basally then nearly straight. Disk with longitudinal striae.

Hemelytra: Corium much shorter than scutellum, with a small triangular clavus. Membrane finely wrinkled, reaching 1/2 of mediotergite VII.

Abdomen: Elongate ovate, lateral margins moderately rounded. Deltg II + III fused, contergite present. Tergal plate glabrous with 2 (1 + 1) submedian rugulose areas. Additional triangular sclerite on tergite VII present. Venter with a sublateral fold on fused sternites II + III to VII, delimiting the ventral hem. Spiracles II and VII lateral and visible from above, III to VI ventral, placed close to sublateral fold; VIII terminal and visible from above.

Legs: Femora swollen, tibiae tapering toward base, protibial comb present; claws with large pseudopulvilli and setiform parempodia.

Genitalic structures: Tergite VIII slender, slightly wider than width of head (17/16.5).

Measurements: Holotype female. Length 2.8 mm; head width/length (to neck) 16.5/15; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 5 : 5 : 8 : 14; ratio length of antennae/width of head 1.94; pronotum w/l 30.5/13; scutellum w/l 18/13; abdomen width across Tg IV/length 38.5/60; width of tergite VIII 17.

Distribution: Sumatra, only known from the type locality.

Etymology: From leptos = greek slender and soma = greek body, referring to its habitus.

Discussion: The smallest species of the genus resembles only *A. tahitianus* spec. nova, which is distinguished by the characters given in the key and in the diagnosis. The ventral position of spiracle VI supports the assignment to this genus.

***Aneurillodes tahitianus* spec. nova (Fig. 5-9, 22-24)**

H o l o t y p e : Male, labelled: "Soc. Isl. Tahiti \ Vainfrufa 900m \ luglio 1987, G. Bruno"; CEHI.

P a r a t y p e s : 3♂♂ 2♀♀ collected with holotype; BPBM, CEHI, QMBA; 3♂♂ 2♀♀ " Society Islands, Tahiti \ Taiarapu above \ Lake Vainfrufa, 25 IX 1977" / "sweeping \ ferns s. l. \ Montgomery \ collector"; SECK, CEHI.

D i a g n o s i s : Smallspecies, closest related to *A. leptosomus* from Sumatra. Distinguished from the latter by the characters given in the key and in the diagnosis of *A. leptosomus*.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Macropterous; body elongate and slender, surface smooth and glabrous. Colour uniformly light brown.

H e a d : Wider than long (17/15). Clypeus conical, shorter than antennal segment I. Antenniferous lobes short, rounded. Antennae $1.94 \times$ as long as width of head (33/17); relative length of antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 6 : 6 : 8 : 13. Vertex striate, with 2 (1 + 1) smooth, flat, round depressions. Postocular portion nearly reaching lateral margins of eyes, margins rounded and converging toward neck. Rostrum as in *A. leptosomus*.

P r o n o t u m : Trapezoidal, $2.43 \times$ as wide as long (34/14); basic structures as in *A. leptosomus*, but humeri less parallel.

S c u t e l l u m : Semicircular, with basal and sublateral sulci; disk longitudinally striate.

H e m e l y t r a : Structure as in *A. leptosomus* but membrane less wrinkled and more shiny.

A b d o m e n : Elongate, lateral margins evenly rounded. Deltg II + III fused, contergite present; tergite VII with additional triangular sclerite. Venter with distinct ventral hem on sternites II + III to VII. Spiracles II + VII lateral and visible from above, III to VI ventral close to sublateral fold, VIII terminal.

L e g s : As in *A. leptosomus*.

G e n i t a l i c s t r u c t u r e s : Male: Pygophore egg-shaped, basal margin carinate, distinctly produced over Deltg VII (fig. 22). Length/width 11/9. Paratergites VIII small, triangular, not producing. H - structure as fig. 9.

F e m a l e : Generally as male, antennae longer, $2.06 \times$ as long as width of head. Tergite VIII slender, larger than width of head (19/17).

M e a s u r e m e n t s : PT male: Length 3.28 mm; head width/length (to neck) 17/15; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 6 : 6 : 8 : 13; ratio length of antennae/width of head 1.94; pronotum w/l 34/14; scutellum w/l 20/14; abdomen width across Tg IV/length (without pygophore) 46/69.

PT female: Length 3.25 mm; head width/length (to neck) 17/16; antennal segments I : II : III : IV = 6 : 6 : 9 : 14; ratio length of antennae/width of head 2.06; pronotum w/l 34/15; scutellum w/l 20/13; abdomen width across Tg IV/length (without pygophore) 44.5/72.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Society Islands, Tahiti.

E t y m o l o g y : Referring to Tahiti where this interesting species has been collected.

D i s c u s s i o n : As already indicated, this species resembles only *A. leptosomus* from Sumatra. Due to the presently still insufficient knowledge of the distribution of the genus, the isolated record from Tahiti (the closest record is of *A. superbus* from New Ireland), does not allow any zoogeographical interpretation.

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Zusammenfassung

Bisher sind insgesamt 14 Arten in die Gattung *Aneurillus* KORMILEV 1968 gestellt worden, von denen 9 in der Indopazifischen und eine in der Palaearktischen Region vorkommen. Eine vergleichende Untersuchung des Typenmaterials hat nun gezeigt, daß die orientalischen Arten *borneensis* (KORMILEV 1971), *gracilis* (KORMILEV 1972), *superbus* (KORMILEV 1967) und die palaearktische Art *glaberrimus* (KERZHNER 1979) gemeinsame Merkmale aufweisen (Genitalstrukturen, Lage der Stigmen), welche sie von allen anderen Arten unterscheiden und dafür die neue Gattung *Aneurillodes* gen. nov. errichtet wird. Zwei weitere, ebenfalls zu dieser neuen Gattung gehörende neue Arten aus Sumatra und Tahiti werden beschrieben und die Synonymie von *borneensis* KORM. = *gracilis* KORM. wird festgestellt.

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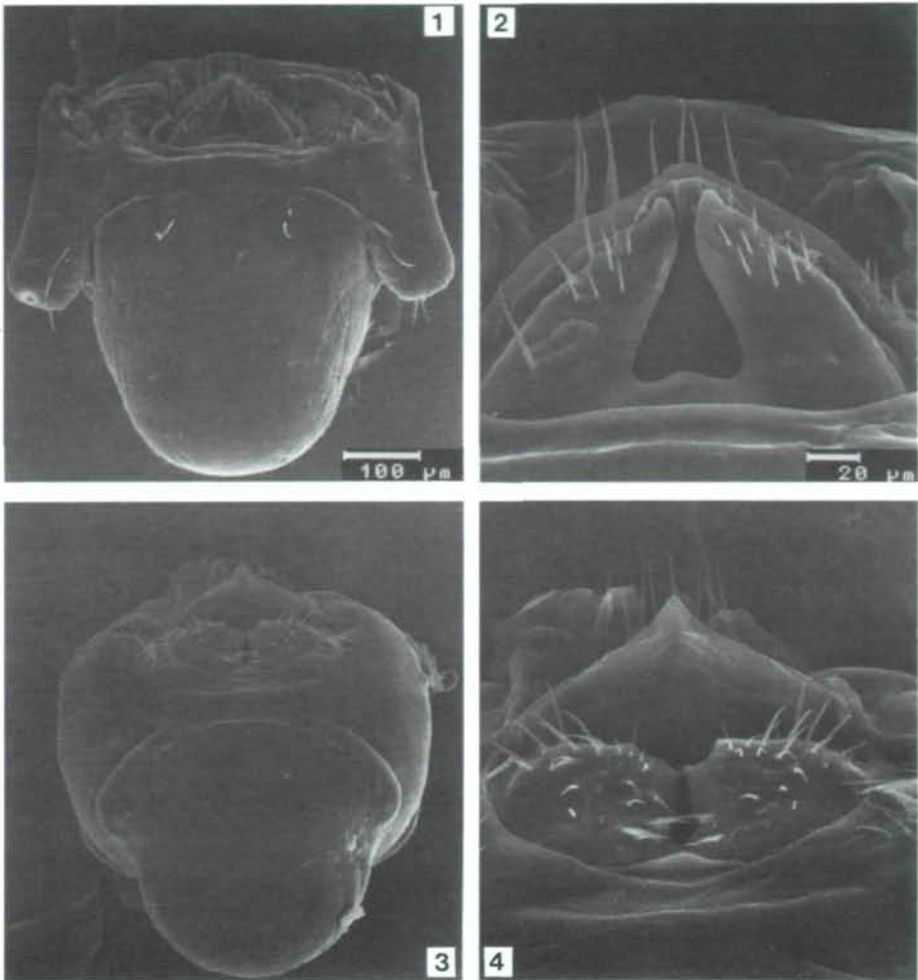


Photo 1-4: Scanning electron micrographs. 1, 2 – *Aneurillodes glaberrimus* (KERZHNER); 3, 4 – *Aneurillus cetratus* (BERGROTH). 1, 3 – ♂ pygophore dorsal; 2, 4 – detail of H - structure and parameres.

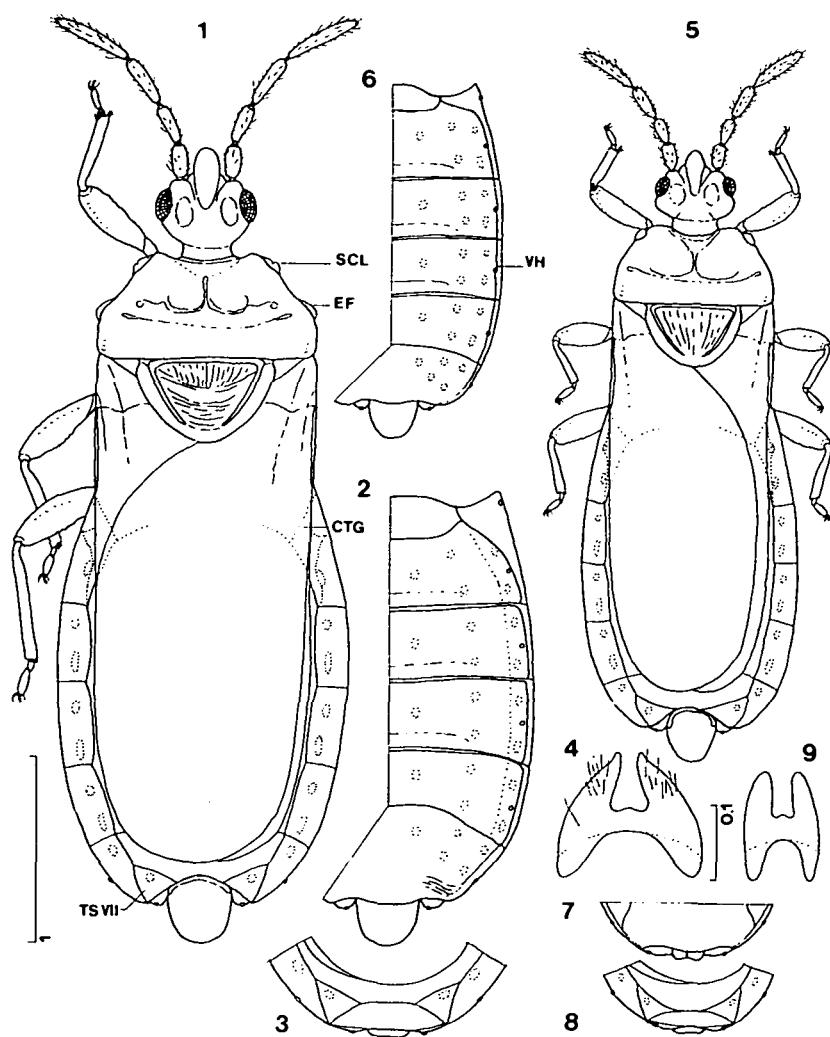


Fig. 1-9: 1-4 – *Aneurillodes glaberrimus*; 5-9 – *Aneurillodes tahitianus* spec. nova. 1 – paratype ♂ dorsal; 2 – ditto ventral; 3 – terminal segments of ♀, dorsal; 4 – H – structure. 5 – holotype ♂ dorsal; 6 – ditto ventral; 7 – terminal segments of ♀, ventral; 8 – ditto dorsal; 9 – H – structure. Abbreviations: CTG - contergite of fused Deltg II + III; EF - epimeral flap; SCL - supracoxal lobe; TS VII - triangular sclerite of tergite VII; VH - ventral hem. Scale in millimeter.

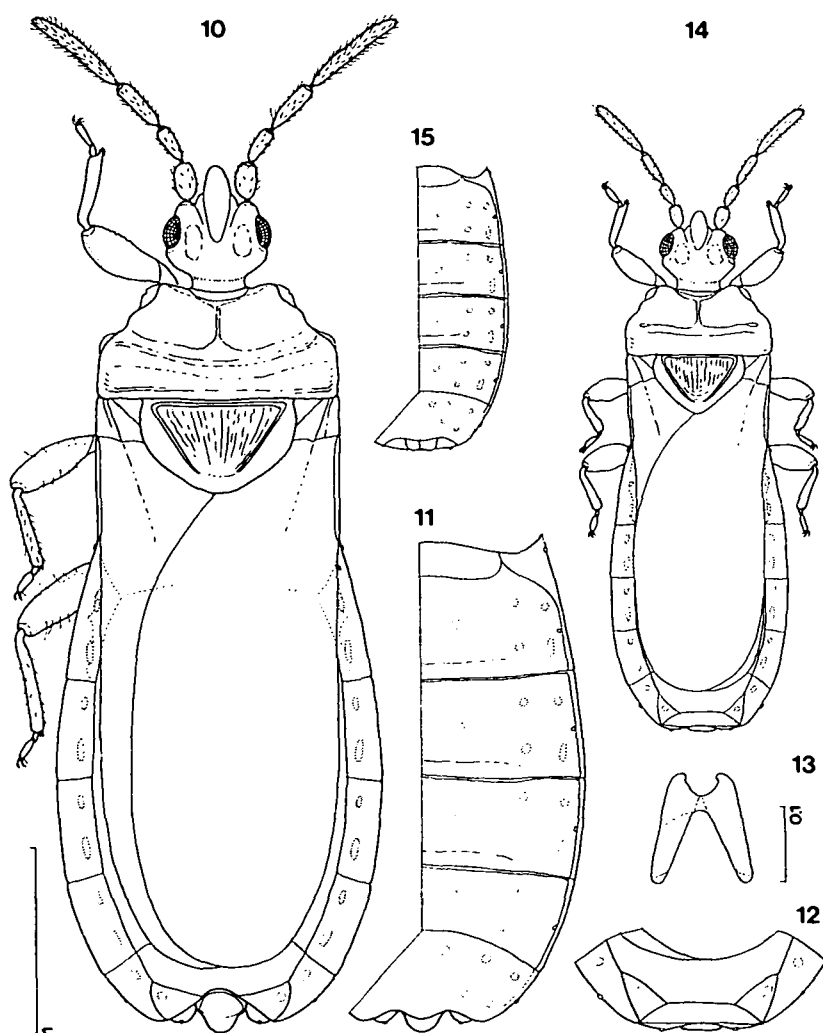


Fig. 10-15: 10-13 – *Aneurillodes borneensis*; 14-15 – *Aneurillodes leptosomus* spec. nova. 10 – paratype ♂ dorsal; 11 – ditto ventral; 12 – terminal segments of ♀, dorsal; 13 – H - structure. 14 – holotype ♀ dorsal; 15 – ditto ventral. Scale in millimeter.

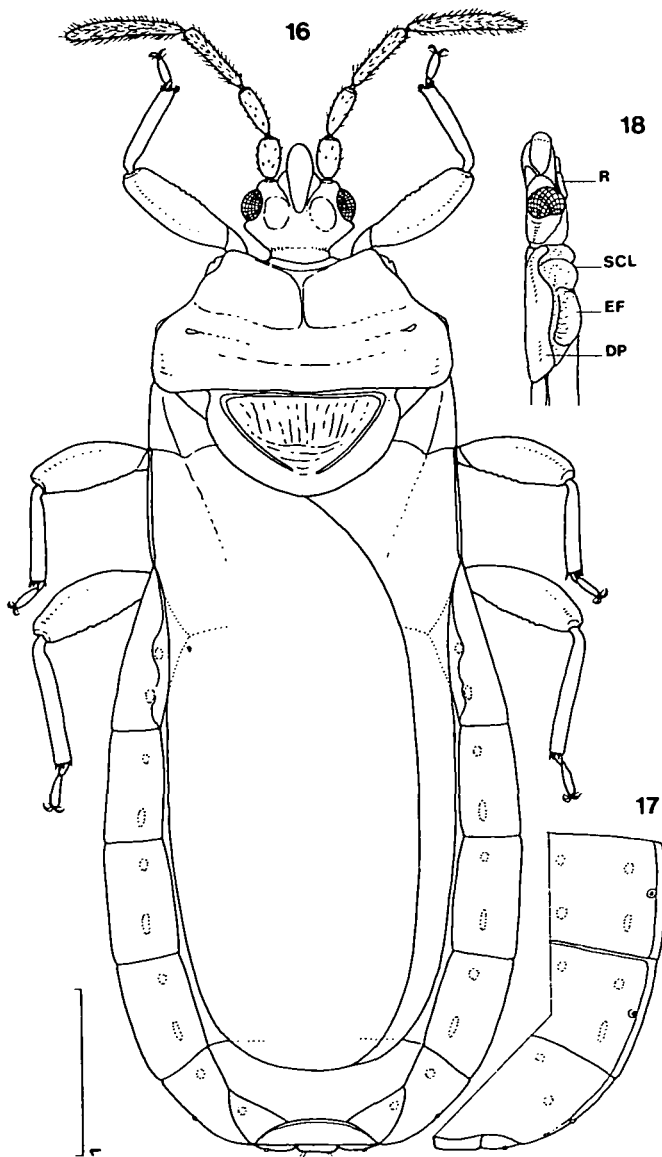


Fig. 16-18: *Aneurillodes superbus*. 16 – holotype ♀ dorsal; 17 – ditto ventral; 18 – ditto, head and pronotum lateral. Abbreviations: DP - dorsal portion of pronotum; EF - epimeral flap; R - rostrum; SCL - supracoxal lobe. Scale in millimeter.

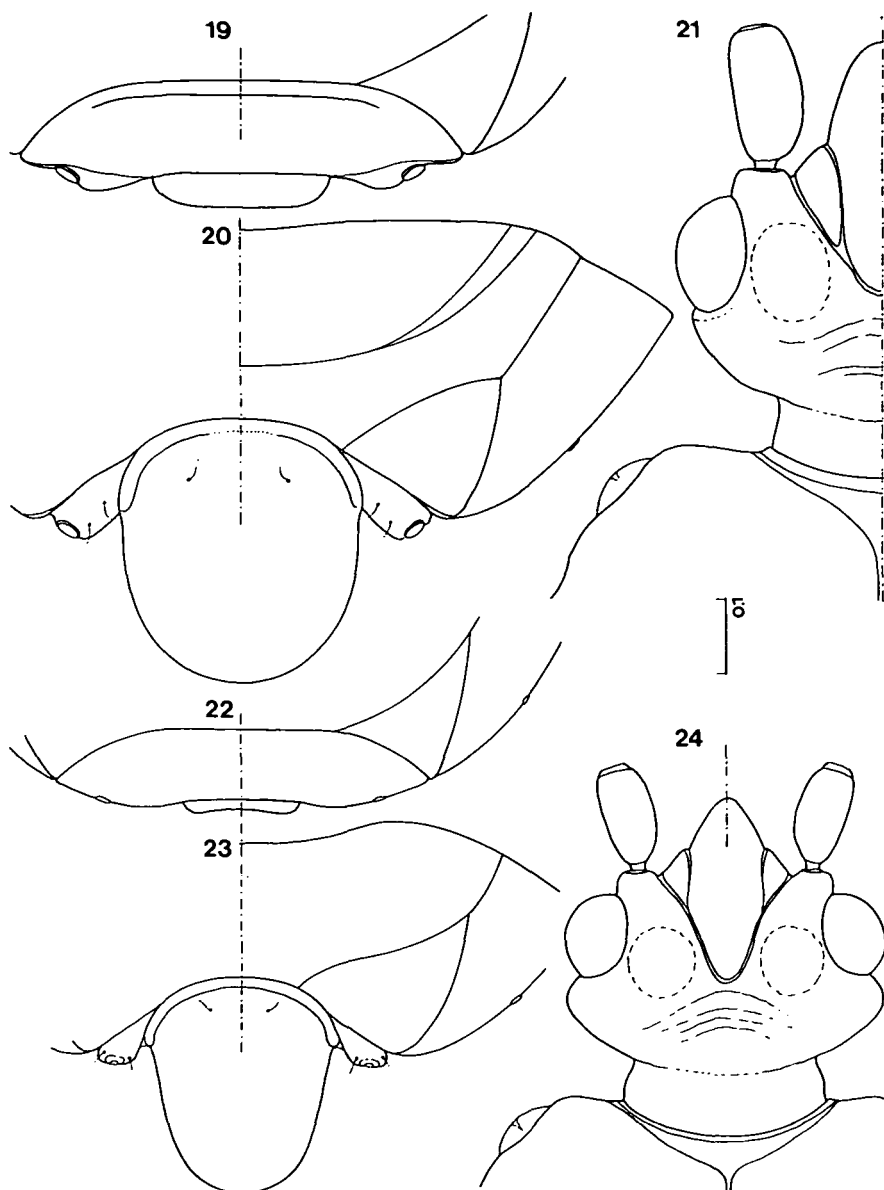


Fig. 19-24: 19-21 – *Aneurillodes glaberrimus*. 22-24 – *Aneurillodes tahitianus* spec. nova. 19, 22 – tergite VIII of ♀, dorsal; 20, 23 – ♂ pygophore and tergite VII, dorsal; 21, 24 – head of ♂. Scale in millimeter.

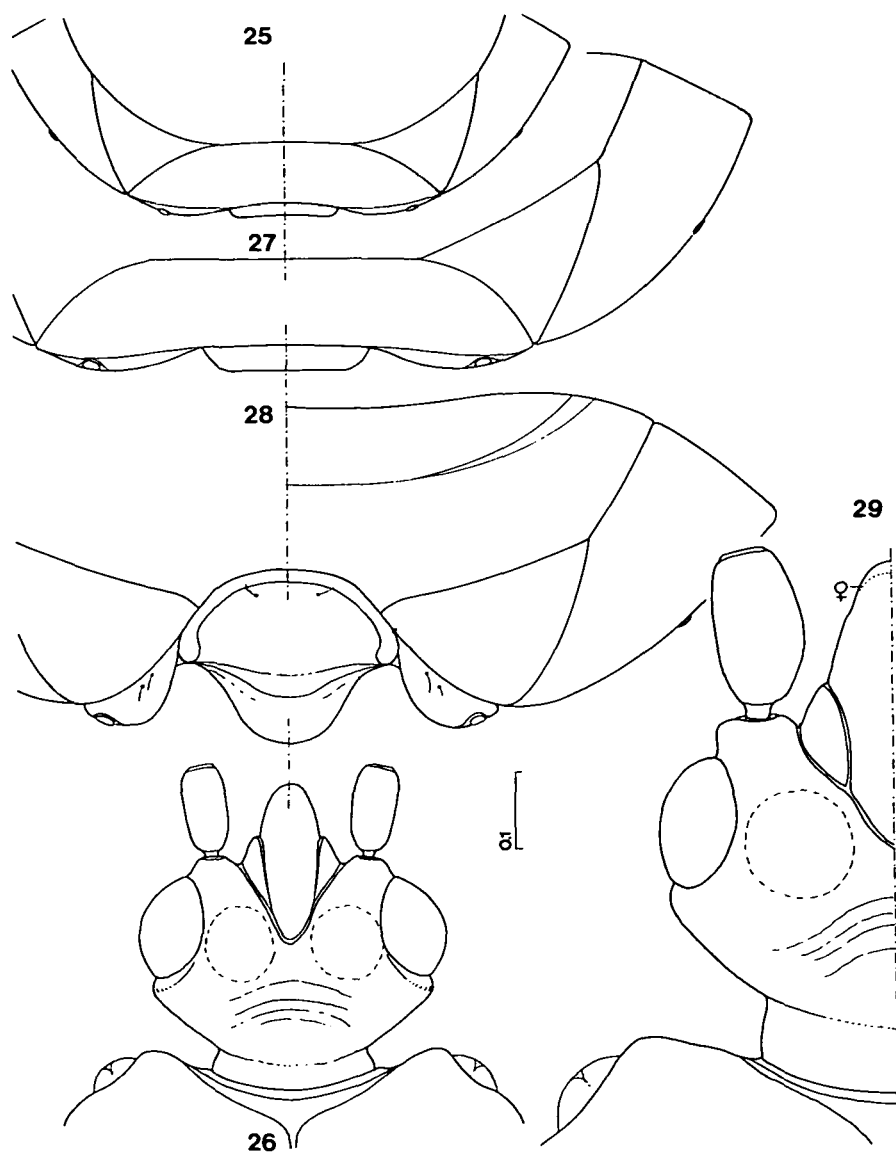
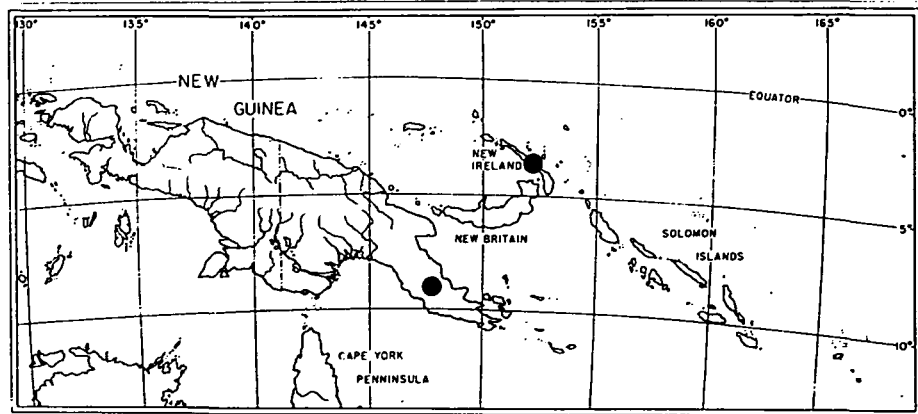
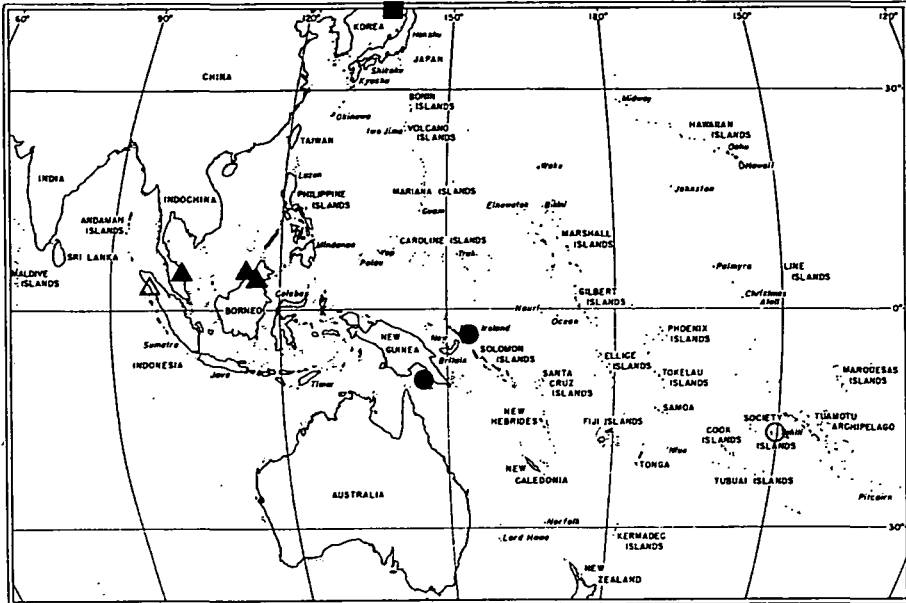


Fig. 25-29: 25-26 – *Aneurillodes leptosomus* spec. nova; 27-29 – *Aneurillodes borneensis*. 25, 27 – tergite VIII of ♀, dorsal; 28 – ♂ pygophore and tergite VII, dorsal; 26, 29 – head. Scale in millimeter.



2

Map 1-2: 1 - Distribution of *Aneurillodes*: ■ *A. glaberrimus* (Kunashir, Sachalin); ▲ *A. borneensis* (Sabah, Malakka); Δ *A. leptosomus* spec. nova (Sumatra); ● *A. superbis* (Papua NG); ○ *A. tahitianus* (Tahiti). 2 - Distribution of *Aneurillodes*: ● *A. superbis* (Papua - New Guinea, New Ireland).

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