

Notes on Aradidae from the Eastern Hemisphere XII (Hemiptera)

On some Mezirinae from Tanganyika.

by Nicolás A. Kormilev

(with 2 illustrations)

By the kind office of Mr. Heinz Freude, of the Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates in Munich, to whom I express my sincere gratitude, I had the opportunity to examine a small lot of Mezirinae from Tanganyika, which was collected by Miss Dr. Lindemann and Mrs. Pavlitzki of the Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates in Munich. In this lot only two species were presented, both happened to be yet unknown.

Mezirinae Oshanin.

Mezirini Usinger.

Mezira A. S., 1843.

1. **Mezira lindemannae** n. sp.

Male. Elongately ovate, slightly widening backwards, rather flat; piceous; the lateral margin of the pronotum anteriorly, the baso-lateral borders of the hemelytra, and the connexivum are reddish-brown; the apical half of the fourth antennal joint and the tarsi are yellow-brown; the body is sparsely covered with dispersed, very short, curled yellow-brown hairs.

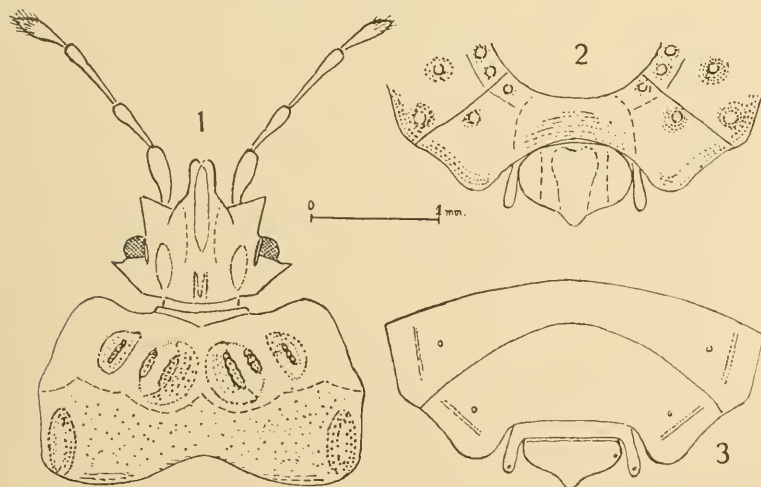
Head slightly less long than wide across the eyes (19:20.5), much less long than wide across the postocular spines (19:25.5); anterior process relatively long, parallel, anteriorly notched, does not reach the apex of the first antennal joint; the antenniferous spines short, apically pointed, exteriorly subparallel, somewhat project beyond the base of the first antennal joint; eyes small, semiglobose; the postocular spines strong, apically pointed and directed outwards, distinctly project beyond the outer border of

the eyes; the postocular borders obliquely truncated and serrated; the infraocular carinae low, inclined outwards; the vertex with an M-shaped figure formed by granulation. Antennae slender, less than twice as long as the head (34:19); the first and the 2d joints clavate, the 3d regularly tapering towards the base, the 4th fusiform; the proportions of the antennal joints (1—4) are: 9:7:11:7. Rostrum short, reaches the base of the rostral groove. (Fig. 1).

Pronotum much less long than wide across the humeri (23:44); collum distinct; the antero-lateral angles somewhat expanded and rounded, slightly projecting forwards; the lateral borders somewhat convex, rounded at the base, convergent in a straight line anteriorly, lateral notch practically lacking; the hind border deeply cut out in the middle. The fore disk with four (2+2) longitudinal, curved, granulated ridges, the inner ones much higher and wider; the hind disk roughly granulated.

Scutellum less long than wide at the base (20:26); the lateral borders straight; the disk transversely rugose and with a low median carina.

Hemelytra reach to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 7th tergite; the baso-lateral border strongly rounded, elevated and projecting beyond the outer margin of the pronotum; the apical border of the corium slightly convex, the apical angle rounded and reaching to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the 3d (the 2d visible) connexivum.



Mezira lindemannae n. sp., ♂: Fig. 1, The head and pronotum; Fig. 2, the apex of the abdomen, seen from above; Fig. 3, the same seen from below.

Abdomen longer than wide (58:53); the length measured from the tip of the scutellum to the tip of the pygophore (hypopygium); the outer borders of the 2d to 4th connexiva straight, those of the 5th to 7th slightly sinuated anteriorly; the postero-exterior angles of the latter rounded and slightly protruding; the postero-exterior angles of the 7th do not reach the tip of the pygophore; the lobes of the 8th small, clavate, reaching to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pygophore; the latter is cordate. All spiracles (from the 2d to 8th) ventral, placed far from the lateral margin. (Fig. 2 and 3).

Male. Total length 7.3 mm.; width of the pronotum 2.7 mm.; width of the abdomen 3.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tanganyika, Usambara Hills, Sakarani, 1500 m. leg. Lindemann & Pavlitzki, XI. 12, 1952; deposited in the collections of the Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates in Munich.

The new species is somewhat allied to *M. affinis* Schouteden, 1919, differing from it by the anterior process slightly longer, antennae more slender, the lateral borders of the pronotum not sinuated, etc.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Miss Dr. Christa Lindemann.

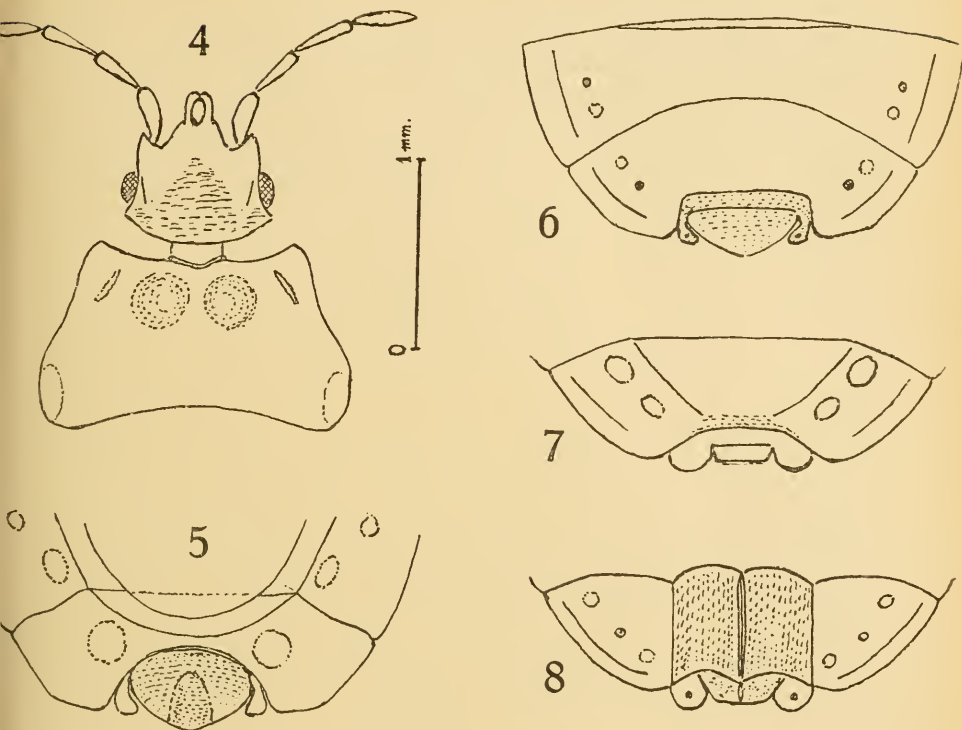
Neuroctenus Fieber, 1861.

2. Neuroctenus pavlitzkiae n. sp.

Male. Elongately ovate, flat, distinctly widening till the 5th abdominal segment, then tapering in a curved line, the apex of the abdomen rounded; ferrugineous, partly darker; membrane shiny, black, basally with two yellowish spots.

Head almost as long as wide across the eyes (♂- 13.5:14 ♀- 15:15.5); anterior process parallel, anteriorly scarcely notched, reaches almost to the tip of the first antennal joint; antenniferous spines short, apically pointed, somewhat divergent; eyes moderate in size, protruding; postocular tubercles short, conical, reach to the outer border of the eyes; vertex transversely rugose; antennae long and slender, almost twice as long as the head (25:13.5); the proportions of the antennal joints (1-4) are: ♂- 6:5.5:6.5:7 ♀- 6.5:6:7:7.5; rostrum short, does not reach the hind border of the rostral groove. (Fig. 4).

Pronotum much less long than wide (♂- 13:29.5 ♀- 14:34); collum tiny, sinuated; the antero-lateral angles slightly projecting



Neuroctenus pavlitzkiae n. sp., ♂, Fig. 4, The head and pronotum; Fig. 5, the apex of the abdomen, seen from above; Fig. 6, the same, seen from below; ♀, Fig. 7, the apex of the abdomen, seen from above; Fig. 8, the same, seen from below.

forwards, angularly rounded; lateral borders basally parallel, anteriorly convergent and sinuated; hind border widely and roundly cut out; the fore disk with two (1+1) round and low elevations, and exteriorly to them with two (1+1) slender, curved, longitudinal carinae; the hind disk flat and finely rugose.

Scutellum less long than wide (♂- 15:20 ♀- 17:23); with the exception of the base transversely rugose, and with a low median carina on the apical half.

Hemelytra slightly project beyond (♂) or reach (♀) the fore border of the 7th tergite; corium reaches to the middle of the 2d connexivum (the first visible); its apical border is only once, widely, cut out, its apical angle rectangular.

Abdomen longer than wide (♂- 57:43 ♀- 66:49), ovate; its lateral borders distinctly rounded; the connexiva with a longi-

tudinal carina along the outer border in female, which is lacking in the males; the lobes of the 8th segment are small in the male, almost reaching the tip of the pygophore; in the female semi-circular and projecting beyond the tip of the 9th; the pygophore is wider than long, and angularly rounded posteriorly; the 9th segment of the female is truncate posteriorly; spiracles all ventral, placed far from the lateral border.

Total length ♂ - 6.1 mm. ♀ - 7.0 mm.; width of the pronotum ♂ - 1.8 mm. ♀ - 2.1 mm.; width of the abdomen ♂ - 2.7 mm. ♀ - 3.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tanganyika, Usambara Hills, Sakarani, 1500m. leg. Lindemann & Pavlitzki., XI. 5, 1952; deposited in the collections of the Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates in Munich.

Allotype: ♀, collected with the holotype; in the same collection.

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, collected with the holotype and allotype; in the same collection and the collection of the author.

The new species is allied to *N. caffer* (Stål), 1855, but differs from it by the antennae more slender, the postocular spines more obtuse, almost rounded, corium shorter, reaching only to the middle of the 2d (the first visible) connexivum, the pygophore more transverse, etc.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Mrs. N. Pavlitzki of the Zoologische Staatssammlung Munich.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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