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Symphylax horvathi sp. n. from Borneo

(Heteroptera, Colobathristidae)

With 5 figures

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Praha

The genus *Symphylax* HORVÁTH, 1904 is the second largest Oriental genus of Colobathristidae, and it has recently been subjected to two revisional studies (GHAURI 1968; ŠTYS 1977). They have shown, among others, that the one originally included species *Symphylax picticollis* HORVÁTH, 1904 actually represents a complex of species, mostly differing by genital characters only The range of *Symphylax* is Indo-Malayan (Malayan Peninsula, Greater Sunda Islands) and each species probably has a very limited range. Some species have been reported also to occur beyond their typical major territories, but in all cases where the respective material could have been studied the specific or subspecific differences were revealed (ŠTYS 1977). When finishing my revision I left two published cases of extralimital occurrence unscrutinized because of lack of material. One of them, the occurrence of *Symphylax picticollis* (terra typica Sumatra) on Borneo (HORVÁTH 1904) is now disproved by examination of the original specimen kindly lent to me by Prof. Dr. G. Morge (Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Eberswalde, GDR). As I have presumed, it is not conspecific with *S. picticollis* and belongs to a new species described below. Terminology and the methods of description and illustration follow those explained in my earlier paper (ŠTYS 1977).

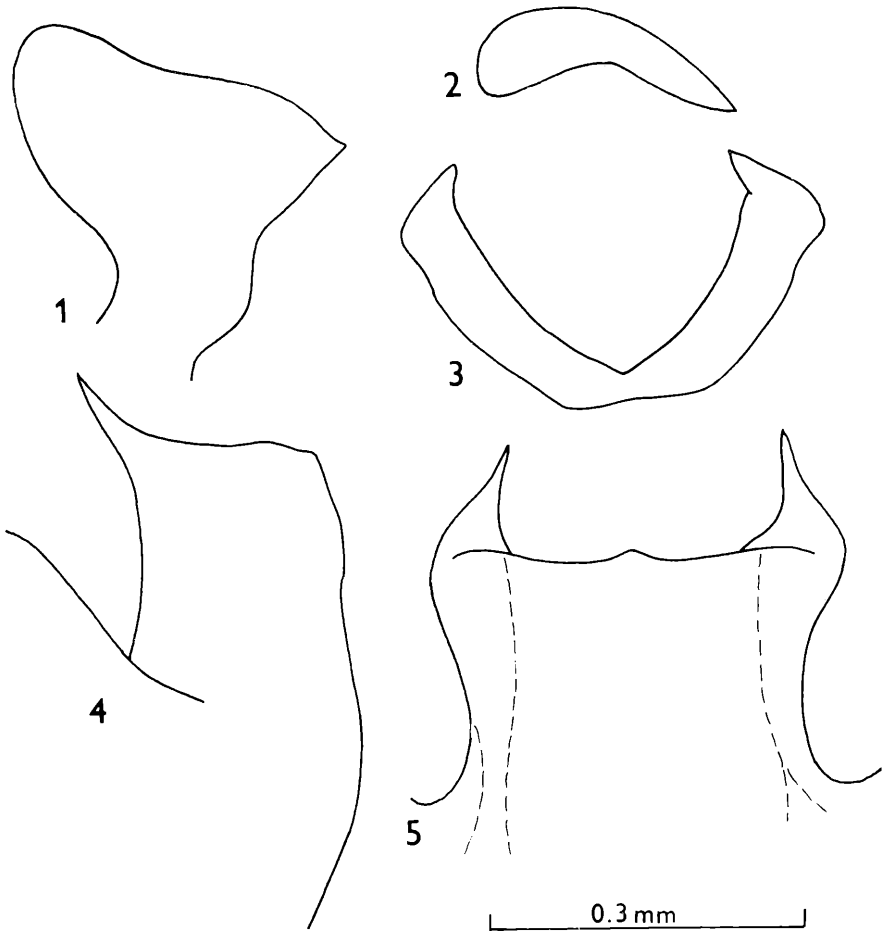
Symphylax horvathi sp. n.

Symphylax picticollis HORVÁTH, 1904, partim (specimen from Borneo) 143.

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, S. E. Borneo (locality unknown), coll. BREDDIN in Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Abteilung Taxonomie der Insekten, Eberswalde, German Democratic Republic Provided with BREDDIN's identification label "*Symphylax picticollis* HORV" probably one of the syntypes of *S. picticollis*, though without HORVÁTH's type label.

Distribution Borneo.

Somatic characters. Vertex pale except for a black-brown, linear, transverse, postocellar stripe. Ratio length of 2nd: 3rd antennal segment ♂ 0.90. Labium long, reaching the middles of metacoxae. Proportions of pronotum: ratio transhumeral width: width of callar region ♂ 1.04; ratio median length of posterior lobe median length of callar



Figs. 1–5. *Symphylax horvathi* sp. n., ♂ holotype.
1 Left paramere in lateral view – 2: Right paramere in dorsal view – 3–5: Hypandrium in dorsal (3), lateral (4) and posterior (5) views. All figures to the same scale; pilosity omitted.

region & collum ♂ 1.65; ratio total median length: transhumeral width ♂ 1.10. Posterior lobe of pronotum pale, ochraceous, with a pair of isolated brown humeral spots. Scutellar spine slightly oblique, almost straight, distal half slightly infuscate, the extreme apex black. Length ♂ 8.4 mm.

Paramere (Figs. 1, 2) medium-sized, shape as illustrated, concavity of its upper edge more pronounced in the natural position than as illustrated; upper edge in dorsal view (Fig. 2) simple, the outer surface strongly convex, the inner one concave, no structures of the inner face visible in dorsal view

Hypandrium (Figs. 3–5) as illustrated; its posterolateral angle in lateral view subangular.

Female unknown.

Comparative notes.

Somatically, *Symphylax horvathi* belongs to the *picticollis*-group of species (ŠTYS 1977) which differs from *S. walshi* KORMILEV 1953 by second antennal segment shorter than third and from *S. confluens* HORVÁTH, 1904 by lack of extensive dark patterns on the vertex and posterior lobe of pronotum. Somatic characters are insufficient for reliable identification of species of the *picticollis*-group; however, *S. horvathi* is distinguished by its long labium from *S. handschini* KORMILEV, 1953 and *S. curvispina* HORVÁTH, 1912.

Male genitalia of *Symphylax horvathi* are characterized by only one striking and unique character – strongly bulging bases of hypandrial spines in posterior view (Fig. 5); however, the combination of other characters is also exclusive. The posterodorsal angle of hypandrium (lateral view) in *S. horvathi* is subangular, appearing either angular or rounded with the slightest change in the angle of observation; the species then does not fit the construction of my key (ŠTYS 1977) where the state of this character, clear-cut in other species, is used as a major criterion.

In the group of species with an angular posterodorsal angle of hypandrium *Symphylax horvathi* differs from *S. ghaurii* ŠTYS, 1977 by much shorter hypandrial spines, a well defined outline of hypandrium in dorsal view and less developed anterior lobe of paramere; from *S. musiphthora* GHAURI, 1968 chiefly by a broad, truncately V-shaped dorsal outline of hypandrium with lobe-like extremes (instead of narrow, simply arcuate outline), and from *S. wallacei* GHAURI, 1968 mainly by the dorsal margin of hypandrium (in lateral view) posteriorly simple, not gibbose. The two latter Bornean species are most similar to *S. horvathi;* various points of resemblance and further differences are easily revealed by examination of GHAURI's (1968) illustrations.

In the group of species with a rounded posterodorsal angle of hypandrium *Symphylax horvathi* differs from *S. walshi* KORMILEV, 1953 by the upper edge of the paramere not raised in the middle, a much broader dorsal outline of hypandrium and longer hypandrial spines; from *S. handschini* KORMILEV, 1953 by a quite different (not simply arcuate) dorsal outline of hypandrium; from the rest of the species by the upper edge of the paramere distinctly concave in the middle and other characters (e. g. hypandrial spine better differentiated in lateral view than in *S. curvispina* HORVÁTH, 1912; longer hypandrial spine than in *S. picticollis* HORVÁTH, 1904; dorsal outline of hypandrium broader than in *S. confluens confluens* HORVÁTH, 1904, and differently shaped; inner surface of paramere concave rather than convex as in *S. confluens borneensis* ŠTYS, 1977). The genitalia of all the above species exhibit many other minor discriminative characters which can be easily seen in illustrations provided by ŠTYS (1977)

References

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