REICHENBACHIA

Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden

Band 28 Ausgegeben: 30. November 1990 Nr. 4

A new species of *Paraberytus* ŠTUSÁK, 1965 from Congo

(Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera: Berytidae)

With 10 Figures

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Abstract. *Paraberytus baloghi* sp. n. is described and figured from the Republic of Congo. Distinguishing characters in which it differs from the three hitherto known species of *Paraberytus* are given. Also distinguishing of the genus *Paraberytus* from related genera of Berytinae is discussed.

The genus *Paraberytus* belonging to the subfamily Berytinae was described by ŠTUSÁK (1965) for Afrotropical species which were not possible to be assigned to any of the genera of Berytinae known before. The main distinguishing characters of the genus from the related genera can be evident from the following notes.

Paraberytus ŠT. differs from *Berytinus* KIRK. in presence of the perithreme with ostiolar canal, in much longer antennae and rostrum and in a lot of other characters. It differs from New Zealandian *Bezu* ŠT. (described by ŠTUSÁK, 1989b) and Holoarctic *Neides* LATR. in much longer antennae, pestle-shaped abruptly dilated clavae of femora (not gradually club-shaped), unpunctured tergites and in other characters. *Paraberytus* represents a genus related to Palaearctic *Apoplymus* FIEB., Oriental *Berytoplymus* ŠT. (described by ŠTUSÁK, 1989a) and especially to Oriental *Hubertiella* KIRK. It can be, however, distinguished from *Apoplymus* by unpunctured tergites, by a robust, forwardly directed frontal process and in having female genital segments very small. It differs from *Berytoplymus* in absence of spines on basitibial tubercles, in having different gonapophyses which do not reach beyond apex of abdomen, etc. *Paraberytus* seems to be most related to *Hubertiella* from which it differs in having a robust, forwardly directed frontal process, in having fine puncturation on clavus and corium (which are not areolated in difference from *Hubertiella).* Scutellum is always armed with a rather long spine in *Paraberytus.*

Three Afrotropical species of the genus have been hitherto known, namely *P. mirabilis* ŠT., 1965, *P. similis* ŠT., 1965 and *P. parvinotum* ŠT., 1976. Distinguishing notes, distribution and a key to the three species were given by ŠTUSÁK (1976). Fourth species of *Paraberytus* ascertained in unidentified materials of the Hungarian National Museum of Natural History, is described as new below.

Acknowledgement

The author is very indebted to Dr. T. Vásárhelyi (Hung. Mus. Nat. Hist.) for loan of unidentified specimens of Berytidae for study.

Paraberytus baloghi sp. n.

Derivation of name The new species is dedicated to Academician J. Balogh, the well known Hungarian zoologist who collected this interesting species.

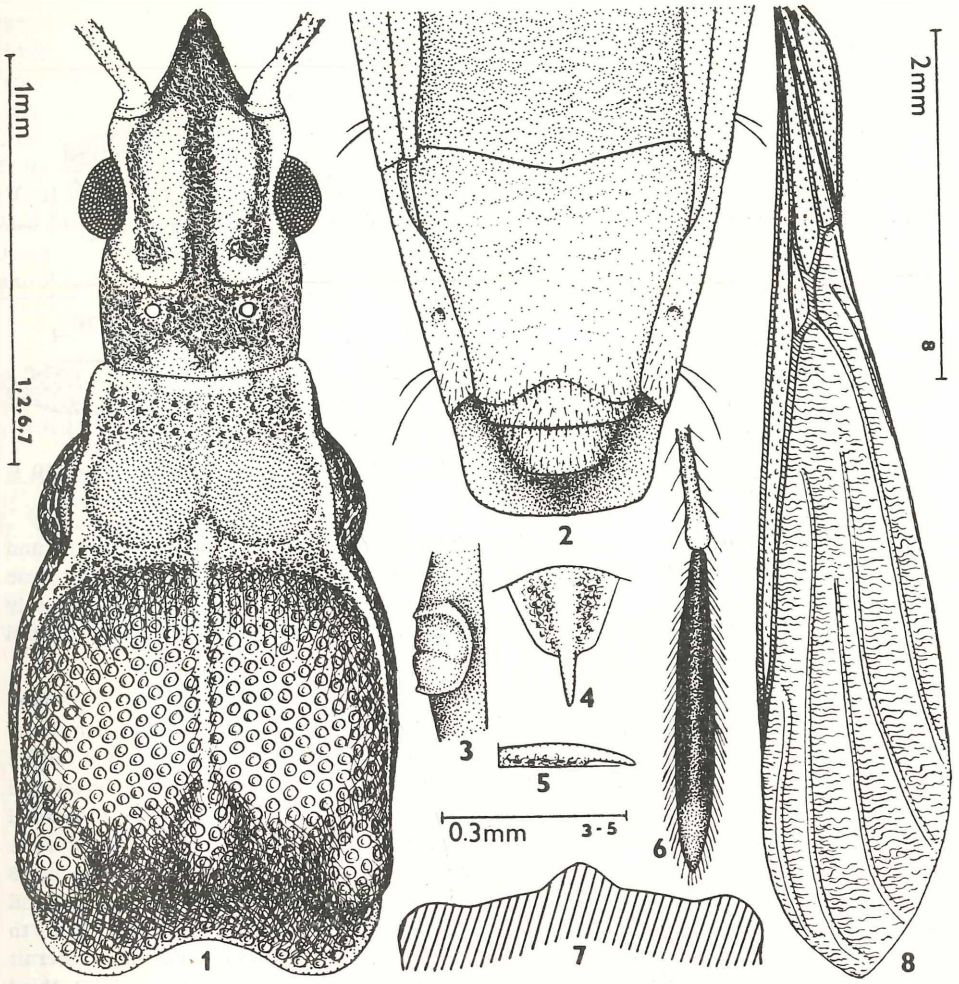
Macropterous form, body 7.3 times longer than its maximal width (in female). General colour rusty ochreous. Head with forwardly directed, robust frontal process which does

not quite reach level of anterior margin of anteclypeus. Head 1.7 times longer than wide. Deep anteocellary sulcus divides head dorsally into an anterior and posterior lobes, anterior of which occupies about $^3/_4$ and posterior lobe $^1/_4$ of total head length, i. e. posterior lobe of head is relatively short. Postocular portion of head, however, only a little shorter than anteoculary portion, so that middle of eyes is approximately situated in half the head length. Eyes relatively large and considerably convex, synthlipsis about three times wider than dorsal width of eye. Ocelli large, a little nearer to pronotum than to posterior margin of eye, distance between them being equal to distance between ocellus and posterior margin of eye (measured from margins of ocelli). Dorsal side of head only moderately convex in lateral view. Bucculae rather large, coarsely punctured, not reaching anterior margin of anteclypeus. Very fine hairs growing out on some portions of head and forming dense and whitish tomentum covering head as follows. Whole frontal process is covered as well as median stripe running from the process almost up to anterior margin of pronotum, two longitudinal stripes running dorsolaterally along inner margins of callous supra-ocular carinae, considerable portion of posterior head lobe and lateral portions of head, and also two longitudinal stripes running on lateroventral portions of head. Head with several coarse punctures, especially on its lateral portions, the punctures being, however, covered by the tomentum. Antenniferous tubercles rather small, yellowish and callously smooth, longitudinal supra-ocular carinae running out of them and continuing along inner margins of eyes dorsally up to anteocellary sulcus.

Antennae 1.4 times longer than body (in female), first segment moderately longer than half the body but shorter than second and third segments together. Second segment almost $^1/_3$ shorter than third (1.6 times), fourth narrowly spindle-like, 2.8 times shorter than second and 4.5 times shorter than third. Antennae rusty ochreous, apices and bases of first to third segments lightest. Apical clava of first segment almost as wide as fourth segment and only moderately darkened (except its extreme tip). Apices of second and third segments moderately widened. Antennae with very fine whitish hairs which are very short on first, second and basal half of third segment, and longer in apical portion of third and on fourth segment (here very dense). Fourth segment piceous with its apical $^1/_5$ light rusty ochreous (Fig. 6). Rostrum light, only its extreme apex piceous reaching between middle and posterior coxae (i. e. level of perithreme). First labial segment reaching level of ocelli, second almost end of supracoxal lobes I (Fig. 9). Relation of labial segments: I II III IV = 17 15 11 17 = 0.72 mm : 0.64 mm : 0.47 mm 0.72 mm. Ventral portion of head darkest (dark brown) and transversely wrinkled.

Pronotum 1.5 times longer than its maximal width and 1.4 times longer than head. Anterior pronotal margin moderately concave. Anterior border with transversely convex hem medially which is approximately as wide as distance between ocelli. Anterolateral angles moderately forwardly prominent (beginning of lateral pronotal carinae). Posterior pronotal margin deeply concave. Pronotal disc moderately convex. Anterior lobe of pronotum almost flat, with large, circle-shaped callosities, portion between anterior margin of pronotum and callosities coarsely punctured. Posterior pronotal lobe more convex and areolated. Pronotum moderately and gradually widening in posterior direction but suddenly more widened at the beginning of posterior pronotal lobe. Lateral pronotal carinae well distinct already from anterolateral angles but median carina starting only from posterior margin of callosities and continuing up to median elevation of posterior lobe. Humeral elevations low and rounded, median elevation highest (Fig. 7). Scutellum a little wider than long, with median longitudinal callosity running into spine-like process posteriorly. The spine lying horizontally and therefore not visible in lateral view (Figs. 4, 5). The spine is a little longer than half the length of scutellum. Scutellum with coarse punctures and covered with whitish tomentum.

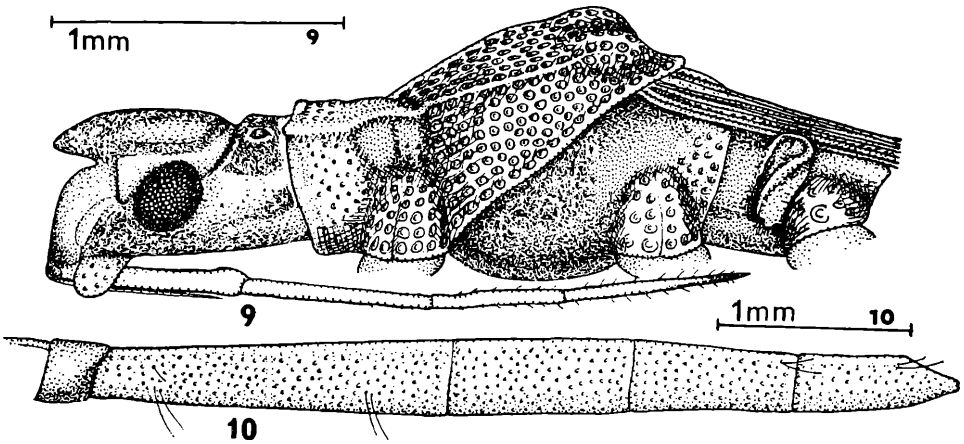
Hemelytra light ochreous, only moderately longer than abdomen (in female). Clavus as



Figs. 1–8: *Paraberytus baloghi* sp. n., female. 1 – head and pronotum, dorsal view; 2 – apex of abdomen, dorsal view; 3 – apex of left perithreme, dorsal view; 4 – scutellum, dorsal view; 5 – scutellum, lateral view; 6 – fourth antennal segment; 7 – outline of pronotum, posterior view; 8 – left hemelytron.

well as corium shallowly and inexpressively punctured among veins, membrane transversely wrinkled. Apex of prolonged portion of corium darkened and almost reaching posterior margin of VIth tergite. Veins of hemelytron as in Fig. 8. Also veins Pcu and A distinct on membrane. Portions of some veins and spots on membrane dark brown.

All supracoxal lobes light and areolated, also light band near posterior margins of meso- and metathorax laterally. Remaining portions of meso- and metathorax dark brown (blending to rusty brown) including perithreme which reaches about level of hemelytron (Figs. 9, 3). Mesothorax with several punctures and large light tomentum laterally. Ventral portion of prothorax almost flat (very moderately concave) with light tomentum medially, ventral portion of mesothorax with wide and very deep, piceous rostral canal which is transversely wrinkled and continues over whole ventral portion of metathorax and whole zygosternum II. Margins of rostral canal hemmed with stripes of whitish tomentum along its whole length.



Figs. 9, 10: *Paraberytus baloghi* sp. n., female. 9 – head and thorax, lateral view; 10 – abdomen, lateral view.

Legs light ochreous including coxae and trochanters, femora and tibiae with tiny and convex dark brown points from which very short, tiny light hairs grow out. Apical clavae of femora abruptly widened and pestle-shaped (not club-shaped) and only moderately darkened (except their extreme tips). Bases of tibiae light, apices of tibiae and of tarsi darkened.

Abdomen dark rusty brown, very coarsely and rather densely punctured ventrally, short and light adjacent hairs growing out from the punctures. Dorsal surface of abdomen, however, smooth and without punctures, only very finely transversely wrinkled. Second tergite well divided from third, tergites 3+4+5+6 totally fused in female and 6th only divided from 7th (following tergites obviously divided). Unpaired rudiments of dorsal abdominal gland apertures marked between the fused tergites 3 and 4, and 4 and 5. Only sternits 3+4 fused in female, remaining sternits well divided by sulci. Female genital segments 8 and 9 very small, visible only dorsally as they lay on 7th sternit which is prolonged and totally covers the segments from ventral side, while 7th tergite (much shorter than 7th sternit) covers only basal portion of 8th segment (Fig. 2). Long trichobothriae on 3rd sternit (two near each other and third shorter more laterodorsally) and on 4th sternit (2+2, third not ascertained). Also per two long trichobothriae on 6th and 7th sternits laterodorsally near posterolateral margins (Fig. 10). Posterior portion of tergite 7 and tergites 8 and 9 with well marked, rather long hairs in female.

Measurements in mm: Length of body 7.49, maximal width of body (hemelytra) 1.03, length of head 0.90 (from anteclypeus), (head length from apex of frontal process 0.77), width of head 0.53, distance between eyes 0.32, length of antenna 10.79 (I II III IV = 4.80 2.02 3.25 0.72), length of pronotum 1.28, width of pronotum 0.85, length of hemelytron 5.36, width of hemelytron 1.02. Lengths of leg segments – femur tibia tarsus: anterior leg – 3.06 3.66 : 0.60; middle leg – 3.40 : 4.02 : 0.60; posterior legs – missing in the holotype.

Holotype ♀: Congo-Brazzaville, Kindamba, Méya near Adam cave, 5. xi. 1963, No. 109, Soil Zoological Expedition, leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi (specimen beaten from trees). – Holotype deposited in collections of the Hungarian National Museum of Natural History, Budapest.

Distinguishing notes *P. baloghi* sp. n. considerably differs from *P. parvinotum* e. g. in its larger pronotum which is much longer than head, head is not twice longer than wide, anterior frontal process does not reach beyond level of anteclypeus, eyes are much

larger, antennae longer etc. in the new species. It is more similar to *P. mirabilis* and *P. similis* in these characters as well as in its general appearence. The new species also differs from the all three species especially in its scutellar spine which is situated quite horizontally so that it is almost invisible in lateral view, while the scutellar spine is upwardly erected (45°) in *P. parvinotum*, *P. mirabilis*, and *P. similis*. It can be distinguished from *P. mirabilis* and *P. similis* also by its shorter third antennal segment, relation of segments III II being only 1.6 in the new species but approximately 1.9 in *P. mirabilis* and *P. similis*. Also head is moderately longer, apex of perithreme is somewhat differently shaped and border of the anterior pronotal margin is callous medially in difference from *P. mirabilis* and *P. similis*.

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(Received on 13. XI. 1989)