The mirid genus *Hemiophthalmocoris* Poppius was described on the basis of a single female collected in Kenya (Poppius 1912) and has for a long time been represented only by the type species, *H. lugubris* Poppius. Two new species, *H. longirostris* and *H. caligans*, were subsequently described by Schmitz (1970) on the basis of specimens collected in Central Africa. More recently, eight new species have been described from various parts of Africa by Gorczyca (2000).

The genus belongs to the mirid subfamily Cylapinae Kirkaldy, 1903, tribe Fulviini Uhler, 1886, but has a set of unusual characters. Its claws are not toothed subapically but possess long, sharp spines at their base (fig. 2). The eyes are covered with setae and the cuneus is very long and thin (fig. 1). The majority of above mentioned species of the genus were represented only by female specimens. Males have been described for the first time in two species from Tanzania: *Hemiophthalmocoris micropterus* Gorczyca, 2000 and *H. abbreviatus* Gorczyca, 2000. Unfortunately, since the male specimens were dissected and damaged before their description, no information is currently available on their genitalia.

All species of *Hemiophthalmocoris* were described from Africa and no record of this genus was previously known from other parts of the world.

Among the material deposited in the collection of the Natural History Museum in London, the senior author found four representatives of this genus collected in Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (formerly Dumoga Bone National Park) in Sulawesi, Indonesia. They are known only from female specimens and belong to a new species, which is described below. The female genitalia of the new species are compared with the previously unstudied female genitalia of closely related African congeners.

The discovery represents the first record for the genus outside Africa. The dorsal habitus, female genitalia and tarsi are illustrated. The structure of female genitalia is compared with that of the closely related African congeners. The female genital structures of *H. convexus* Gorczyca, 2000 and *H. caligans* Schmitz, 1970 are illustrated for the first time.

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Key words. – Miridae; Cylapinae; *Hemiophthalmocoris*; new species; female genital structures; Sulawesi.

**TAXONOMY**

*Hemiophthalmocoris* Poppius, 1912


**Diagnosis**

This genus can be distinguished by the relatively
small eyes, contiguous with the pronotal collar and always covered with setae longer than the diameter of an ommatidium; the cylindrical antennal segments; the almost unicolorously darkened body; the broad pronotum with flat or only slightly elevated lateral margins, and, in macropterous forms, the characteristic long, thin cuneus. The claws are not toothed subapically, but have a diagnostic, long sharp spine at the base of their inner surface.

**Hemiophthalmocoris sulawesicus** sp. n. (figs. 1-5)


**Diagnosis**

This species is similar to *H. caligans* Schmitz, 1970, but differs from it in the relatively narrow pronotal collar and the structure of the female genitalia.

**Description**

Female (male unknown). Body elongate oval, dark brown, mat, slightly pruinose, bearing dense, short setae. Length of the body 3.60-3.75 mm, width 1.35-1.36 mm. Head dark, pruinose, eyes covered with dense, upright setae. Length of head in dorsal view 0.60 mm, width 0.72 mm, diameter of eye 0.18 mm. Antennae brown, inserted on tubercles contiguous with the margin of eye. First segment dark brown,
slightly paler at apex, second and third segments slender, brown, covered with dense setae. Length of antennal segments: 0.36: 0.76-0.80: 0.72-0.74: 0.72 (mm). Rostrum pale brown, long, exceeding metacoxae, length: 0.70: 0.62: 0.58: 0.44 (mm).

Pronotal collar relatively narrow, brown, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum slightly marked with a short, longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Humeral angles of pronotum rounded. Length of pronotum 0.56 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.60 mm, lateral margins 0.60 mm, posterior margin 1.12 mm. Mesoscutum well exposed, with slightly paler sides.

Hemelytra dark brown, embolium very narrow, cuneus very thin, elongate, membrane dark, mat, veins brown, with one cell. Cell with a small stub.

Underside of body brown; ostiolar peritreme very small; coxae and femora brown; trochanters, tarsi and tibiae slightly paler. Forefemora and foretibiae distinctly enlarged, each with a row of short spines. First
segment of tarsi very short; second segment long, divided in the middle (fig. 3).

Parieto-vaginal rings (fig. 4) larger than those of the African species of the genus, longitudinally orientated; anterior, latero-outer and posterior margins convex, latero-inner margins pointed; dorsal labiate plate thin, bearing a narrow sclerotisation on its lateral and posterior margins (absent in African species); PmAp absent (present in African species); ventral labiate plate invisible; lateral oviduct large and short, partly covering, in dorsal view, an elongate sclerite (PDL).

Posterior wall (fig. 5) practically modified to a thin membrane; laterally and dorsally reinforced by a dorso-lateral plate.

Distribution
Indonesia: North Sulawesi.

DISCUSSION

The long setae of the eyes, and the structure of the pronotum, cuneus and pretarsus of *Hemiophthalmocoris sulawesicus* is similar to those exhibited by the congeners. The new species is superficially similar in size to *H. caligans* Schmitz, 1970 and has many characteristics similar to the other African representatives of the genus. However, the female genital structures of *H. sulawesicus* are significantly different from those of some Afrotropical species.

The parieto-vaginal rings of *H. convexus* Gorczyca, 2000 (fig. 6) are thin, short, narrow, obsolete and transversally orientated; anterior, latero-inner and posterior margins convex; latero-outer margins pointed; dorsal labiate plate thin; PmAp present, narrow; ventral labiate plate obvious; lateral oviductus elongated, apically curved; PDL absent. The posterior wall (fig. 7) of vagina is practically reduced to a thin membrane; the dorso-lateral plate is crescent-shaped, dorsally limited. The parieto-vaginal rings of *H. caligans* Schmitz, 1970 (fig. 8) are similar to those of *H. convexus*, but obliquely orientated; anterior, latero-outer and posterior margins convex, latero-inner margins pointed; dorsal labiate plate thin; PmAp narrow; ventral labiate plate invisible; lateral oviduct elongated, apically curved; PDL absent. The posterior wall (fig. 9) practically reduced to a thin membrane; dorso-lateral plates medially separated.

On the other hand, in *H. sulawesicus* the parieto-vaginal rings are very large and not obliquely orientated. The DLP bears a narrow sclerotisation on its lateral and posterior margins (absent in African species). The PmAp is absent (present in African species). The lateral oviducts are large, not thick and elongated.

In the present level of our knowledge, these differences are considered to be unique to the new species. We refrain to attribute a supraspecific rank to the new taxon because the female genitalic structure of the other *Hemiophthalmocoris* species are insufficiently known. Particularty, it was not possible to analyse the female genital structure of *H. buchaczi* Gorczyca, 2000.

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