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https://doi.org/10.5109/2560

出版情報：ESAKIA. 32, pp.93-96, 1992-03-31. Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University
バージョン：
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ESAKIA, (32): 93-96. March 31, 1992

A New Mirid Bug (Heteroptera: Miridae) from Taiwan*

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Abstract

Paramiridius tigrinus gen. et sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Taiwan. This genus is belonging to the tribe Mirini of the subfamily Mirmae.

The present paper reports a new mirine species from Taiwan, which represent a new genus in the tribe Mirii of the subfamily Mirinae. This mirid is conspicuous in such special features as the sparse and very short hairs on dorsum, strongly carinate lateral margins of the pronotum, distinct pronotal calli, long legs and weak tibial spines, in addition to its peculiarly striated color pattern on dorsum.

We thank Prof. Emer. T. Shirôzu (Kyushu University), Dr. K. Baba (Kurokawa, Niigata Pref.) and Prof. M. Miyatake (Ehime University) for offering us valuable specimens.

Genus *Paramiridius* nov.

Type species: ***Paramiridius tigrinus*** sp. nov.

Body parallel-sided, relatively large in size.

Head short, vertical, eyes small; vertex rather wide; clypeus distinctly depressed at base. Antennae slender; 1st segment long, apparently longer than head width; 2nd segment almost linear, longer than pronotal width.

Pronotum almost impunctate, sloping before calli, with strongly carinate lateral margins, sparsely with short caducous hairs; pronotal disk roundly elevated; calli distinct; collar about as broad as apex of 2nd antennal segment; scutellum tumid. Hemelytra not strongly declivous at cuneal fracture, sparsely with short caducous hairs; corium reflexed and laminate along costal margin; radial vein bifurcate apically; cuneus a little less than three times as long as basal width. Legs long and slender; hind femur somewhat

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 4, No. 43).

flattened, shorter than tip of fore wing; tibial spines weak, 1st segment of hind tarsus shortest, 3rd segment slightly longer than 2nd.

This new genus is characteristic in having the very short and sparse hairs on dorsum, long 1st antennal segment, anteriorly sloping pronotum which is distinctly carinate laterally, and long and slender legs. Although its carinate lateral margins of pronotum are similar to those of *Miridius* and venation of hemelytra to that of *Miris*, *Paramiridius* has the different structure of the head and hairs on dorsum.

Paramiridius tigrinus sp. nov.

Coloration. Dorsal surface yellow, with characteristic several dark stripes on head, pronotum and hemelytra; general coloration paler and stripes rather weaker in female.

Head yellow, with a mesa1 dark brown stripe; vertex and frons darkened along eye inward; jugum dark brown; tylus with a mesal dark stripe, apical 1/3 part wholly darkened. Antennae dark brown; basal part of 1st segment widely yellow in female; basal and median part of 2nd, and base of 3rd segments pale. Rostrum yellow, shining; apical half of 4th segment dark.

Pronotum yellow, with three pairs of symmetrical dark stripes; calli partly and irregularly darkened; mesoscutum fuscous; scutellum yellow, thoracic side entirely yellow. Hemelytra yellow, with dark brown stripes along claval, cubital and radial veins; cuneus immaculate; membrane dark grayish brown, with yellowish veins. Legs yellow; femur with apical two dark bands; base and apex of tibia darkened; tarsus entirely dark brown.

Venter of abdomen yellow.

Structure. Head sparsely with very short silky hairs; vertex a little less than half as wide as head in male (23: 50), just half in female; tylus slightly raised. Relative lengths of 1st to 4th antennal segments as 1.08: 2.40: 1.60: 0.50 in male, 1.28: 3.13: ?: ? in female. Rostrum short, reaching middle coxae.

Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra relatively shagreened. Relative lengths of hind femur: tibia: tarsus as 2.70: 4.00: 0.68 in male, 3.33: 4.53: 0.75 in female; proportion of 1st to 3rd segments of hind tarsus as 19: 31: 34 in male, 22: 30: 35 in female.

Parameres rather broad, uniformly with hairs; right paramere (Fig. 2 A) almost straight, with elongate hypophysis; left paramere (B) crescently curved, with basal tuberculate process, apical part of hypophysis tapered, claw-like. Vesica (C) with a long and thick spicule and spinose lobe-sclerite laterally; gonopore situated on rather apical position, with distinct rim; ejaculatory duct expanded apically, guitar-shaped; apex of theca with a small, folded process.

Measurements: [Male] Body length 6.7 mm, head width 1.0 mm, pronotal width 2.0 mm and width across hemelytra 2.2 mm —— [Female] 7.8 mm, 1.1 mm, 2.3 mm and 2.5 mm, respectively.

Holotype: Male (Kyushu Univ., No. 2882), Tattaka, C. Taiwan, 10. vi. 1965, T. Shirôzu.

Paratypes: 3 males & 2 females, Lishan-Tienhsiang (E-W. Highway), Taiwan, 22. v. 1969, S. Hisamatsu (Ehime University); 1 male, Mt. Wu Kon Shan, near Liu-Kuei, S. Taiwan, 3. vi. 1989, K. Baba.

This new species is easily recognized by the striated yellow coloration. Also somewhat resembling certain species of *Adelphocoris* or *Creontiades*, it is easily distinguished by the structure of the head and pronotum.

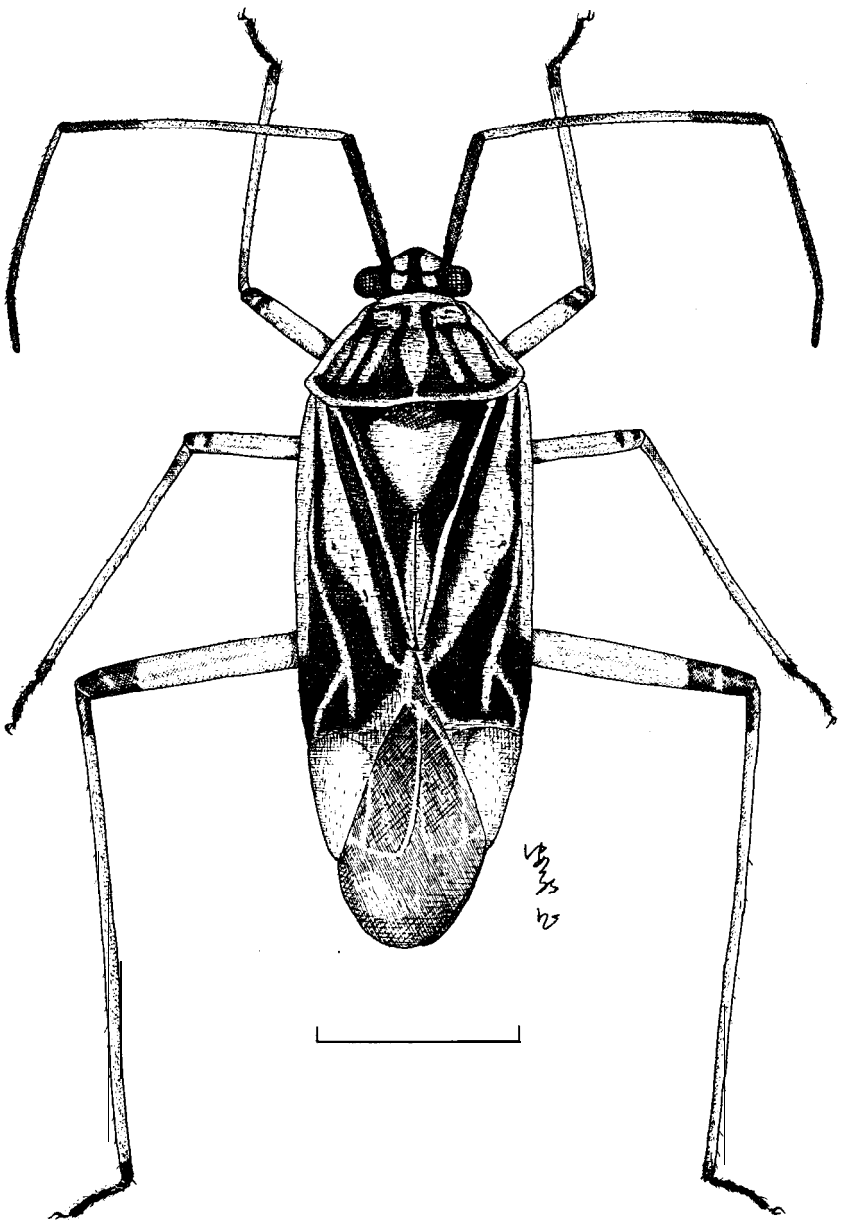

Fig. 1. *Paramiridius tigrinus* gen. et sp. nov., male. Scale: 2 mm.

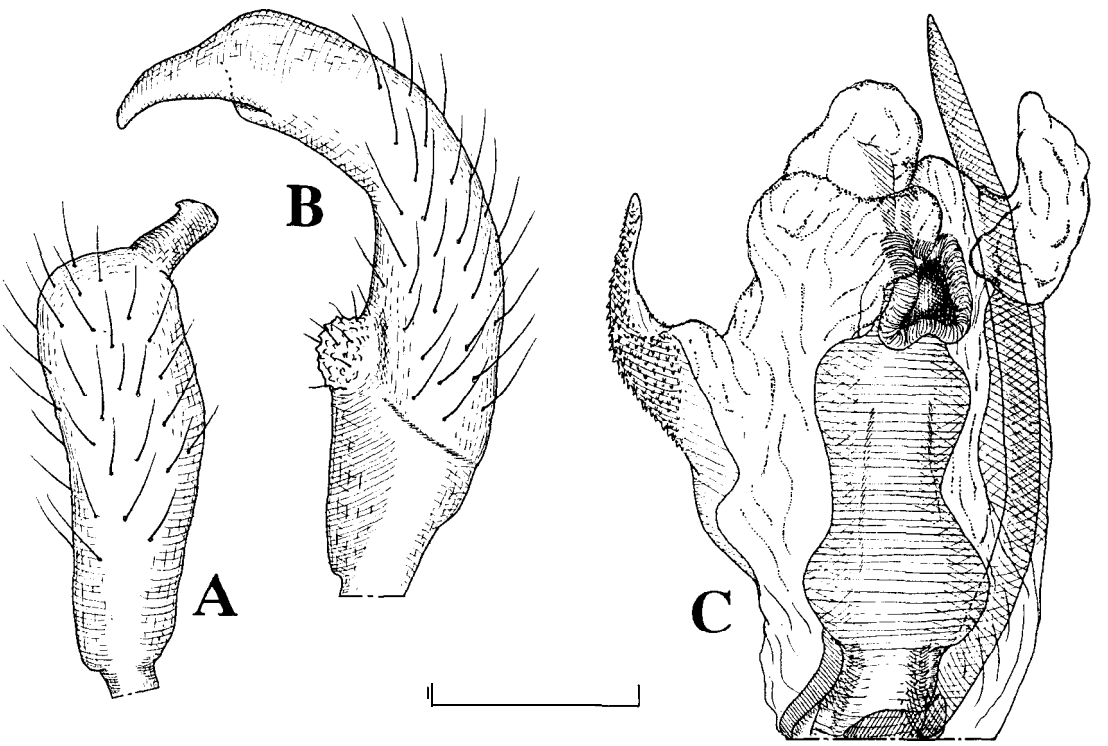

Fig. 2. Male genitalia of ***Paramiridius tigrinus.*** *-A.* Right paramere; B, left paramere; C, vesica. **Scale:** 0.2 mm.

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