

**A new species of the genus *Dashymenia* POPPIUS from Indonesia
(Hemiptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)**

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ABSTRACT. A new species *Dashymenia kotejai* is described on the basis of specimens collected in Brunei. The pictures of the dorsal habitus and male genitalia are given.

KEY WORDS: Hemiptera, Miridae, Cylapinae, *Dashymenia*, new species, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

The small genus *Dashymenia* has been established by POPPIUS (1910) for a single species *D. convexicollis*. Only five species of this genus are known so far from the Oriental Region: *Dashymenia convexicollis* POPP. from Malaysia, *D. croesus* (DIST.) and *D. remus* (DIST.) from Burma, *D. macgillavryi* POPP. from Java and *D. kerzhneri* GORCZYCA & WOLSKI from Sulawesi (SCHUH 1995; GORCZYCA & WOLSKI 2006). All of them (excluding *D. kerzhneri*) are known only as holotypes.

Among the material borrowed by the junior author from the Natural History Museum in London, we found three specimens belonging to the genus *Dashymenia* and representing a new species, whose description is given below.

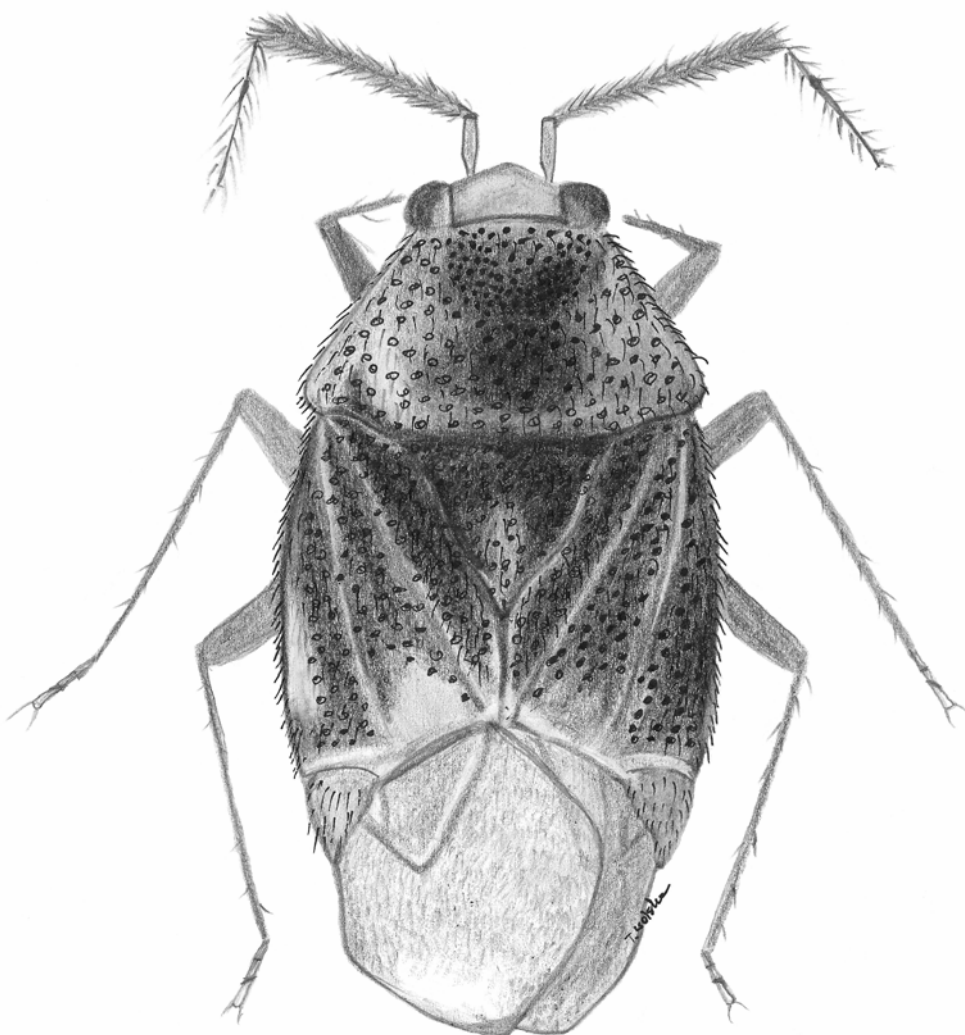
Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Dr. MICK D. WEBB (Natural History Museum, London, England) for the loan of specimens. We also thank KRYSZYNA WARCHAŁ for her help and improvements of the language.

TAXONOMY

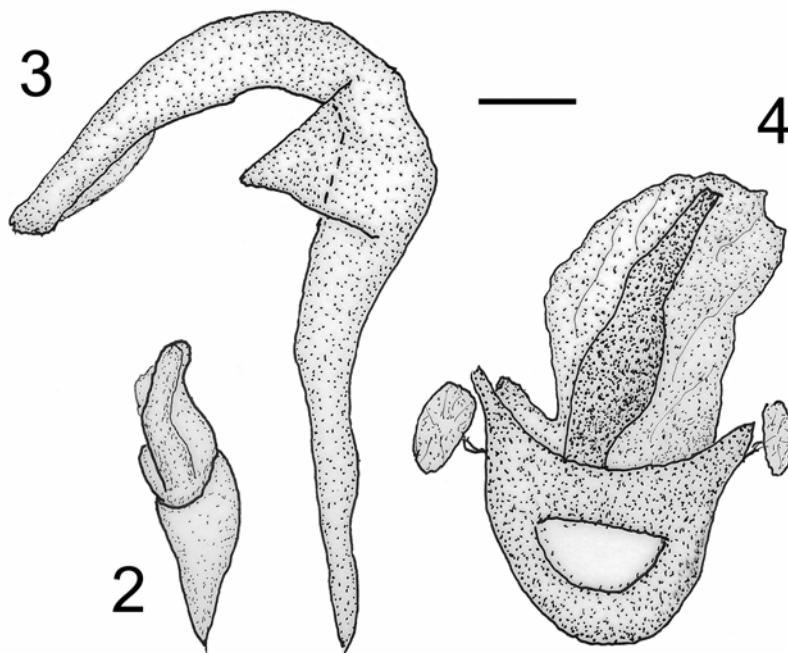
Genus *Dashymenia* POPPIUS, 1910**Type species:** *Dashymenia convexicollis* POPPIUS, 1910***Dashymenia kotejai* sp. n.**

(Figs 1–4)

**Fig. 1.** *Dashymenia kotejai* sp. nov., holotype, dorsal habitus

Type material

Holotype (male): Plot A M.T. (raised) 20–27 /iii/ 85 [handwritten]; Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P. March 1985; paratype (male) the same data as holotype; paratype (male): Toraut. In forest, 31 Trap days; Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P. 9–16 May 1985; Malaise trap. Holotype and one paratype housed in Natural History Museum, London, England. One paratype in the Department of Zoology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland.



Figs 2–4. *Dashymenia kotejai* sp. n., holotype, 2 - right paramere, 3 - left paramere, 4 - aedeagus. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Etymology

This species is named in honour of the late Professor JAN KOTEJA, eminent specialist on coccids and palaeoentomology.

Diagnosis

This species can be distinguished from all other representatives of the genus by pale body and male genitalia (Figs 2–4).

Description

Male (female unknown). Body oval (Fig. 1), pale, brown-yellowish, distinctly punctured, covered with dense setae; length of the body 3.50–3.70 mm, width 2.0–2.10 mm. Head yellow, covered with long, dark, protruding setae; vertex flat with a distinct occipital carina; clypeus, maxillary and mandibular plates yellow; eyes red, contiguous with the anterior margin of pronotum; length of head 0.81–0.85 mm, width 0.99–1.01 mm, diameter of eye 0.24 mm. Antennae pale, yellow inserted on tubercles contiguous with the margin of eye; first segment short, covered with dark, thick setae; second antennal segment covered with dark, thick, semi-erect setae and short, pale, fine setae; third antennal segment very thin, slightly tapering towards the apex, covered with long, dark, protruding setae; fourth segment is broken in the specimens examined. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.30–0.32: 1.10: 0.27. Rostrum pale, yellow, reaching the apex of mesocoxae. Length of rostral segments in mm: 0.36–0.37: 0.40–0.43: 0.17–0.19: 0.22–0.24.

Pronotum convex, yellow, with a broad, brown stripe along its length, shining, covered with semi-erect, dense setae, anterior lobe indistinct. Length of pronotum 1.0–1.10 mm, length of the anterior margin 0.94–0.96 mm, posterior margin 1.74–1.80 mm. Scutellum brown, with almost erect, dense setae.

Hemelytra brown, shining, covered with dense, reclining, dark setae, exocorium and cuneus orange, membrane rounded, dark grey, covered with short, dense, dark setae.

Body yellow ventrally, propleuron yellow, punctured like pronotum, covered with yellow setae; episternum, epimeron and metasternum dark brown, shining, without punctuation, covered with moderately long, dense, protruding setae; ostiolar peritreme pale, yellow, with an indistinct knob. Legs yellow, short, tibiae with dark setae. Tarsi two-segmented, the second segment divided, claws toothed subapically.

Parameres small, sensory lobe on the left paramere shorter but thicker than in *Dashymenia kerzhneri* aedeagus membranous with a singular spiculum (Figs 2–4).

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Received: May 8, 2006

Accepted: June 9, 2006

