

Cimicomanes kerzhneri sp.n., a new apterous Mezirinae
from Madagascar (Heteroptera: Aradidae)

Cimicomanes kerzhneri sp.n., — новый бескрылый вид Mezirinae
с Мадагаскара (Heteroptera: Aradidae)

E. Heiss
Э. Хайс

Tiroler Landesmuseum, Josef-Schraffl-Strasse 2a, A6020 Innsbruck, Austria. E-mail: aradus@aon.at
Тирольский краевой музей, Йозеф-Шраффль 2а, А6020 Инсбрук, Австрия.

KEY WORDS: Heteroptera, Aradidae, Mezirinae, *Cimicomanes*, new species, apterous, Madagascar.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Heteroptera, Aradidae, Mezirinae, *Cimicomanes*, бескрылый, Мадагаскар, новый вид.

ABSTRACT: The genus *Cimicomanes* Kiritshenko, 1959 contains to date four species, all of them endemic to Madagascar. In addition *C. kerzhneri* sp. n. is described and figured.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Род *Cimicomanes* Kiritshenko, 1959 к настоящему моменту включал четыре эндемичных для Мадагаскара вида. В работе описан и изображён ещё один вид этого рода — *C. kerzhneri* sp. n.

Introduction

The flat bug fauna of Madagascar is rich of endemic genera and species, which are mostly apterous and have therefore a very limited range of distribution. Among them the genus *Cimicomanes* is represented by four species: *usingeri* Kiritshenko, 1959; *alter* Kiritshenko, 1959; *hoberlandti* Heiss, 1997 and *inermis* Heiss, 1997. The study of recent material of Aradidae from the rainforests of north-eastern Madagascar proved to contain a new taxon, which is described below.

The material examined is deposited in the following collections: CEHI — Collection E. Heiss (Innsbruck, Austria), ZMAS — Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, (St.-Petersburg, Russia)

Systematic part

Cimicomanes kerzhneri Heiss, sp. n.
Figs 1–6.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Madagascar, Mananara Vazezy Nat. Res., 4.XII.2000 (R. Adreeva-Dolina) (CEHI), 5♂ 4♀ paratypes from the same locality (CEHI, ZMAS); a single ♂ from the island of Nosy Boraha (St. Marie), 14.X.2000 (E. Heiss & F. Perner) (CEHI) shows no differences to the specimens from the adjacent mainland type locality and is included as paratype.

DESCRIPTION. **Apterous male.** Colour dark brown to black. Surface of body and appendages mat with short erect pilosity, which is longer on head, antennae and lateral mar-

gins of thorax, abdomen and legs. Disk of scutellum smooth and glabrous.

Head. Distinctly longer than width across eyes (diatone); genae strongly projecting anteriorly, contiguous in front of clypeus, then bifurcate with acute apices. Antenniferous spines long and curved laterally, their apices acute, antennae long and slender, about 1.6 × as long as the diatone. Eyes small, globular. Postocular spines diverging posteriorly, not exceeding outer margin of eyes; postocular portion of head strongly converging towards collar. Rostral atrium short, rostral groove with carinate lateral margins, open posteriorly; rostrum as long as rostral groove.

Pronotum. Collar not well defined, slightly sinuate anteriorly. Anterolateral expansions wide and curved laterally; humeral angles somewhat raised but without lateral expansion. Disk with a median longitudinal sulcus, laterad with a round elevation on each side which is delimited posteriorly by an ovate smooth depression, surface rugose elsewhere; posterior margin slightly sinuate at middle.

Scutellum. Large, semicircular; lateral margins carinate and rugose thickest at anterolateral angles, disk smooth and shiny.

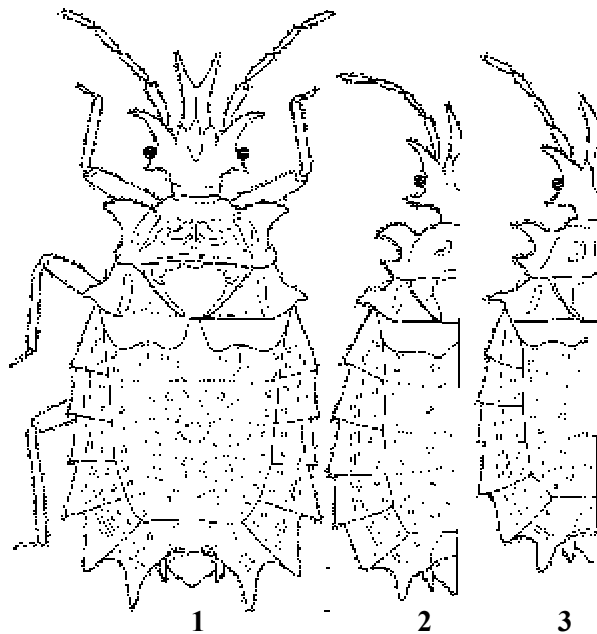
Mesonotum. Visible as sclerites laterad of scutellum, with a longitudinal ridge, the outer lateral margins with a triangular apically acute expansion.

Metanotum. Fused to first abdominal segments at middle, posterior margin bisinuate.

Sternum. Prosternum with a triangular median elevation. Meso- and metasternum fused, smooth and depressed at middle, pleura rugose. Mesopleural scent gland canal slightly arched, carinate laterally, its terminal end visible from above.

Abdomen. Tergal plate flat, consisting of fused mediotergites I–VI; medially slightly elevated at base and around dorsal scent gland openings. Apodemal impressions barely marked, arranged in a 2:2:1 pattern. Connexivum flat, surface longitudinally rugose sublaterally, posterexterior angles of dltg II–VII increasingly projecting. Paratergites VIII about as long as the posteriorly constricted pygophore. Venter smooth with a distinct median glabrous tubercle on sternite VII. Spiracles II–VII ventral, remote from lateral margins, VIII terminal and visible from above.

Legs. Long and slender, pilose, trochanters distinct, claws with long curved pulvilli and setiform parempodia.



Figs 1-3. *Cicicomanes* spp.: 1 — *C. kerzhneri* sp.n., holotype; 2 — *C. usingeri* Kir.; 3 — *C. alter* Kir.; 1 — dorsal view; 2-3 — left half, dorsal view. Scale bar — 1 mm.

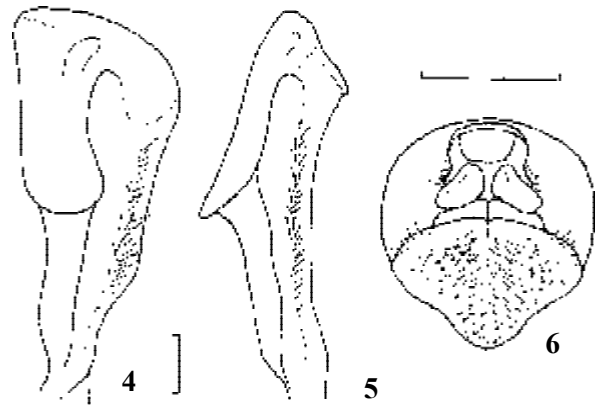
Рис. 1-3. *Cicicomanes* spp.: 1 — *C. kerzhneri* sp.n., ГОЛОТИП; 2 — *C. usingeri* Kir.; 3 — *C. alter* Kir.; 1 — сверху; 2-3 — левая половина, сверху. Масштабная линейка — 1 мм.

Genitalic structures. Pygopore subglobular, narrowing posteriorly (Fig. 6); parameres with pilosity on inner excavated face (Figs 4-5).

Female. Generally as male but of larger size. Paratergites VIII short, spine-like, bearing spiracles VIII laterally; tergite IX+X distinctly visible with long finger-like projections posterolaterally which exceed paratergites VIII.

Measurements. Holotype ♂: Length 13.9 mm; Head length / width across eyes 1.8 / 1.3 mm; pronotum l/w 0.8 / 2.3 mm; scutellum l/w 0.7 / 1.4; mesonotum width 2.75 mm; metanotum l/w 0.4 / 2.35 mm, antennal segments I:II:III:IV = 0.65 : 0.47 : 0.5 : 0.45 mm; ratio antennae / diatone 1.6. Variation of length of paratypes ♂: 14.0-14.2 mm, ♀: 14.2-14.4 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Largest species of the genus known so far, resembling *C. usingeri* and *C. alter* sharing the lateral expansions on pro- and mesonotum. However it is easily distinguished from both species by the much shorter postocular spine, which is not exceeding the outer margin of eyes, the lack of a posterolateral expansion on pronotum and the



Figs 4-6. *Cicicomanes kerzhneri* sp.n.: 4-5 — left paramere; 6 — pygophore; 1, 6 — dorsal view; 5 — lateral view. Scale bars for Figs 4-5 — 0.1 mm, for Fig. 6 — 1mm.

Рис. 4-6. *Cicicomanes kerzhneri* sp.n.: 4-5 — левый парамер, вид с дорсальной стороны и сбоку; 6 — пигофор, вид с дорсальной стороны. Масштабные линейки для Рис. 4-5 — 0,1 мм, для Рис. 6 — 1 мм.

distinctly projecting posterolateral angles of dorsal laterotergites (dltg) V-VII (Figs 1-3).

DISTRIBUTION. The specimens were collected in the rainforest of the Mananara Varezy Natural Reserve along the NE-coast of Madagascar. A ♂ paratype from the island of Nosy Boraha, situated opposite the type locality and separated only by a small channel, was found under a log in the very reduced remnants of a formerly larger rainforest area. As the other species of the genus, it is expected to be endemic to that area.

ETYMOLOGY. This interesting species is dedicated to Dr. Izya Kerzhner, a long time friend, highly estimated for his generosity and outstanding knowledge of all aspects of heteropterology in occasion of his 70th birthday.

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