

Contributions to the Hemipterous fauna of Senegal

RAUNO LINNAVUORI

LINNAVUORI, R. 1983. Contributions to the Hemipterous fauna of Senegal. — Ann. Ent. Fenn. 49: 23—26.

The present article is based on specimens of Hemiptera from Senegal, kindly sent for identification by Mrs. Dominique Gillon, of Dakar, Senegal. The following new taxa are described: *Laemocoris fetensis* sp. n. and *Dominiquella vitellina* gen. et sp. n. (Heteroptera, Miridae).

R. Linnavuori, SF-21220 Somersoja, Finland.

Index words: Hemiptera, Miridae, taxonomy, new species, new genus, *Laemocoris fetensis* sp. n., *Dominiquella vitellina* gen. n. & sp. n.

Laemocoris fetensis sp. n. (Het. Miridae, Hallodapinae)

Length ♂ f. macr. 4.2 mm, ♀ f. brach. 3.5 mm.

♂. Fairly shiny. Blackish. Eyes brown. Antennae dark brown, 1st joint yellow-brown. Pattern of elytra as in *L. reuteri* (Jak.) (illustrated in LINNAVUORI 1964: 324, Fig. 12) but darker: general color dark brown or dark reddish brown, base of corium with a triangular white spot extending onto clavus, apex of corium with a squarish white spot containing a small red dash just at apex of costal margin, inner apical angle of corium with a small round white spot, mesocorium tinged with reddish brown apically; cuneus dark purplish brown; membrane dark brown with a small hyaline spot in basal lateral angle. Coxae and bases of femora yellow-brown, rest of femora dark brown; other parts of legs yellowish brown, tibiae slightly darkened basally.

♀. Blackish. Eyes dark brown. Antennae dark yellowish brown, 1st joint pale. Pattern of elytra as in *L. reuteri*: base of corium with a white triangular spot, bordered with blackish brown; clavus dark reddish brown; apical part of corium pale orangish with a faint whitish transverse apical fascia, apical margin and costal margin between the white spots dark fuscous. Abdomen shiny. Legs as in ♂.

♂. f. macr. Gracile. Hair covering long-

ish, erect, yellowish. Head $0.68 \times$ as broad as pronotum, strongly and densely shagreened, frons with transverse lateral furrows, base of vertex depressed, basal margin upturned; ocular index about 1.4. Antennae fairly incrassate, proportions between joints 17:79:53:?, 2nd joint about $1.93 \times$ as long as diatone, $1.16 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to base of venter. Pronotum (Fig. 1a—b) densely and strongly shagreened, rugose, lateral margins slightly insinuated, disk moderately convex. Apical hump of scutellum rather sharp. Legs long and gracile; tibial spines delicate, short and pale. Genitalia as in Figs. 1e—g and 2a—c.

♀. f. brach. Narrowly pear-shaped, broadening caudad. Hair covering long, erect, pale. Head broader than basal width of pronotum (45:42), microsculpturing fainter than in ♂, vertex with a median basal depression, basal margin upturned; ocular index 2.0. Antennae fairly gracile, proportions between joints 17:78:60:40, 2nd joint 1.72 — $1.78 \times$ as long as diatone, $1.9 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to base of venter. Pronotum cylindrical, lateral margins strongly insinuated, microsculpturing fainter than in ♂; disk strongly globose at middle, concavely sloping both apicad and basad. Apical hump of scutellum sharp, nearly vertical. Elytra leaving the three last tergites visible, slightly broadening apicad, roundedly truncate apically. Legs as in ♂.