Contributions to the Hemipterous fauna of Senegal

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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).

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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 × 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 × as long as diatone, 1.16 × 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 × as long as diatone, 1.9 × 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 ♂.

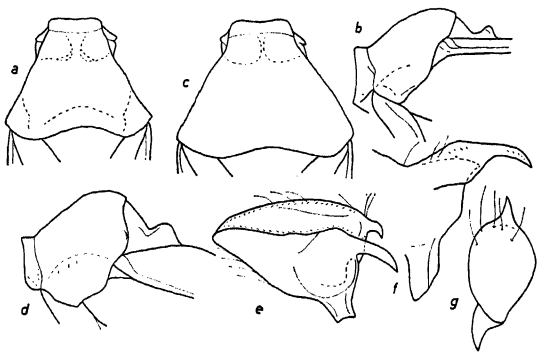

Fig. 1. *Laemocoris* sp. n.: a pronotum (♂); b same and scutellum (♂) in profile; e left stylus; f hypophysis of same; g right stylus. — *L. nomadicus* Lv.: c pronotum (♂); d same and scutellum (♂) in profile.

Fig. 2. *Laemocoris fetensis* sp. n.: a vesica; b apex of same; c theca. — *L. nomadicus* Lv.: d apex of vesica. — *Ellenia viridula* Lv.: e claws. — *E. scutellaris* Lv.: f left stylus. — *Dominiquella vitellina* gen. et sp. n.: g claw; h prosternal xyphus. — *Paramixia femoralis* (Pop.): i claw.

Material studied: Senegal: Fété-Olé, Ferlo, 1 ♂, type and 5 paratypes, 21.IX 1971, 3 paratypes, 20. IX 1971 and 1 paratype, 23.IX 1971, D. Gillon. Type and paratypes in my collection, paratypes also in coll. Gillon.

The male of *L. reuteri* (Jak.) (Eremian, redescribed by LINNAVUORI 1964) is considerably paler, reddish brown, and has a pale transverse band across the membrane. The antennae are much more gracile and the eyes smaller, ocular index 1.78. The female is also paler, reddish brown. The eyes are smaller, ocular index 2.25, and the antennae shorter (2nd joint only 1.6 × as long as basal width of pronotum). Of the Ethiopian species of the genus, described by me in 1975 (p. 76), *L. nomadicus* Lv. is closely related to *L. fetensis*. In the male (♀ unknown) the head and pronotum are less strongly microsculptured and distinctly shiny. The pronotum (Fig. 1c—d) is broader and in profile more convex. The scutellar hump is blunter. The subapical lobe of the vesica (Fig. 2d) is narrow and triangular. The other African species (*L. beja* Lv. Sudan, *L. angusticollis* Lv. Sudan and *L. pygmaeus* Lv. Somalia) are much smaller.

A new genus and species of the *Paramixia* (= *Cephalocapsus complex* (Het., Miridae, Phylinae)

The *Paramixia* group is recognized by the unique structure of the claw (Fig. 2e): the arolia are well developed and not hair-like, as they usually are within Phylinae. But the male genitalia are of the common Phylinae type and so indicate that the group belongs to that subfamily and not to Orthotylinae, with which it has often been confused. The range of the group is primarily Ethiopian. Two genera, *Chinacapsus* Wgn. and *Lindbergocapsus* Wgn., are known from the Macaronesian Islands and two, *Ellenia* Rt. and *Paramixia* Rt., have an intertropical distribution.

Key to the genera

1 (8) Tibial spines black 2
2 (3) Hypophysis of left stylus (Fig. 2f) very long, horn-shaped, sensory lobe small. Vesica short and broad, shallowly curved, provided with a falcate apical appendage. Elytra hyaline, often with ± sparse dark spotting. Upper surface with double hair covering, with long dark semidecumbent hairs and adpressed pale pubescence. Pseudarolia Fig. 2e) small. Range: Intertropical .... *Ellenia* Rt. (*Marshalliella* Pop., *Melanotrichiella* Pop.)
3 (2) Left stylus of the common Phyline type. Vesica different. Elytra not hyaline (the genus *Stibaromma*, unknown to me) 4

4 (5) Elytra green; membrane smoky brown with whitish pattern, veins green. Vesica simple, very long and slender, strongly curved, apical part nearly circular in lateral aspect. Upper surface with double hair covering. Range: East Africa .. *Stibaromma* Odh.

5 (4) Elytra and veins of membrane not green. Vesica different 6

6 (7) Vesica slender, strongly curved, S-shaped, with two long falcate apical appendages. Pseudarolia distinct. Range: Madeira .... *Chinacapsus* Wgn.

7 (6) Vesica relatively robust, shallowly curved, C-shaped, ending in a membranous, apically dentate lobe, with one or two short falcate apical processes. Pseudarolia distinct. Range: the Canary Islands, Morocco .. *Lindbergocapsus* Wgn

8 (1) Tibial spines pale 9

9 (12) Tibiae immaculate. Upper surface with simple hair covering .. 10

10 (11) Uniformly pale yellowish species. Tylus (Fig. 3b) in profile strongly protruding, basal margin of vertex not raised. Lateral margins of pronotum (Fig. 3a) insinuated, calli small and fairly distinct. Vesica rather short and robust, dorsal surface dentate, gonopore near apex. Range: Senegal .... *Dominiquella* gen. n.

11 (10) Color not pale yellow. Tylus (Fig. 4g) in profile only narrowly visible, basal margin of vertex distinctly raised. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly curved, calli largish and rather poorly delimited. Vesica long and slender or at any rate ending in a thin flagellate apical part, gonopore far from apex. Range: intertropical .. .... *Paramixia* Rt. (= *Cephalocapsus* Pop., *Orthotylellus* Kn., *Troitskiella* Pop.)

12 (9) Tibiae (Fig. 4f) with distinct black spots. Upper surface with double hair covering, with longish semidecumbent pale hair and adpressed silvery pubescence 13

13 (14) Color black. Head broad, strongly declivous, tylus in profile only narrowly visible, base of vertex sharply marginate. Pseudarolia absent. Range: mountain regions of East Africa .... *Paramixia* Rt. subgen. *Schroederiella* Pop.

14 (13) Color pale yellowish with reddish irroration. Head (Fig. 4c-d) very narrow, strongly prolonged, tylus in profile prominent, base of vertex marginate only laterally. Pseudarolia visible (Fig. 4e). Range: Sudan ..... *Nubaia* Lv. (recently described in LINNAVUORI 1975: 90—91).

Dominiquella gen. n.

Small yellow species. Legs immaculate, tibial spines pale.

Body elongately ovate, robust, 2.6 (♀) — 2.8 (♂) × as long as broad at base of pronotum. Hair covering of upper surface dense, semidecumbent, yellow. Head (Fig.

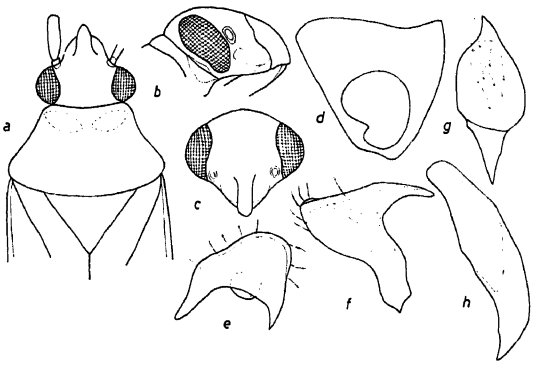

Fig. 3. *Dominiquella vitellina* gen. et sp. n.: a head and pronotum; b head, lateral view; c same, apical view, d pygophore; e left stylus from above; f same from side; g right stylus; h theca.

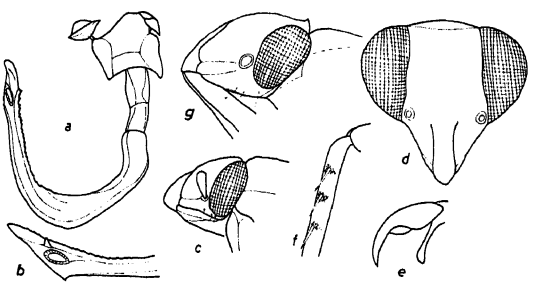

Fig. 4. *Dominiquella vitellina* gen. et sp. n.: a vesica; b apex of same. — *Nubaia longiceps* Lv.: c head from side; d same, apical view; e claw; f spinulation of hind tibia. — *Paramixia suturalis* Rt.: g head from side.

3a—c) 0.60—0.67 × as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view a little broader than high, in profile prolonged, longer than high, tylus prominent; vertex and frons moderately convex, evenly sloping apicad, base of vertex smooth; eyes rather small, much narrower than vertex. Antennae arising near lower part of eyes, rather short and incrassate in ♂, somewhat slenderer in ♀, hair covering short and pale, 2nd joint slightly broadening apicad, shorter than basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum a little more than twice as broad as long at middle, lateral margins slightly insinuated, basal margin curved, disk fairly convex, calli small and fairly distinct. Elytra extending well beyond abdomen. Prosternal xyphus (Fig. 2h) marginate. Legs fairly short and gracile; proportions between joints of hind tarsi 6:9:10. Claws (Fig. 2g) gracile, pseudarolia very reduced, arolia well developed, slightly expanding apicad, parallel.

Male genitalia: Pygophore simple. Styli of the common Phylinae type. Theca simple. Vesica short, arcuate, simple, gonopore near apex.

Type: *D. vitellina* Lv.

The new genus is dedicated to Mrs. Dominique Gillon, of Dakar, who has often sent me interesting material of Heteroptera from West Africa.

D. vitellina sp. n.

Length 2.75 mm. Subopaque. Yellow. Eyes reddish brown. Antennae yellowish, apical joints slightly embrowned, base of 2nd joint whitish. Disk of pronotum in ♂ with a slight golden tinge. Scutellum in ♂ a little embrowned. Elytra yellow-brown, mesocorium slightly embrowned apically, costal margin and apical margin of corium whitish; membrane pale brownish, veins concolorous. Legs yellow-brown, tibiae whitish.

Body 2.8 (♂) or 2.6 (♀) × as long as broad at base of pronotum. Head 0.60—0.67 × as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view broader than high (36:32 in ♂, 37:34 in ♀); ocular index 1.6—2.0 in ♂, 2.37—2.62 in ♀. Proportions between antennal joints 15:50:31:25 (♂) or 12:42:31:22 (♀), 2nd joint 1.4 (♂) or 1.13—1.2 (♀) × as long as diatone, 0.93 (♂) or 0.7 (♀) × as long as basal width of pronotum. Other characters as above.

Male genitalia in Figs. 3d—h and 4a—b.

Material studied: Senegal: Fété-Olé, Ferlo, 1 ♂, type 21.IX 1971, 16 paratypes, 19—21.IX 1971, D. Gillon. Type and paratypes in my collection, paratypes also in coll. Gillon.

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