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A new species of the genus *Peritropis* UHLER, 1891 from Australia
(*Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae*)

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ABSTRACT. *Peritropis kotejai* n. sp. is described and figured. It is the first record of the genus *Peritropis* UHLER from Australia.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, *Peritropis*, *Fulviini*, *Cylapinae*, new species, Australia.

INTRODUCTION

Although the genus *Peritropis* Uhler is known from Papua New Guinea (CARVALHO & LORENZATO 1978), New Zealand (GORCZYCA & EYLES in press) and New Caledonia (GORCZYCA in press), so far there have been no records of this genus from Australia. There are only a few representatives of *Cylapinae* (SCHUH 1995), mostly belonging to *Fulviini*, known from Australia and most of the genera are known only from this continent.

During my stay in Hungary I looked through the heteropteran collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest and I found two male representatives of the genus *Peritropis* collected in the south eastern part of Australia (New South Wales). They represent a new species, description of which is given below.

Peritropis kotejai n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

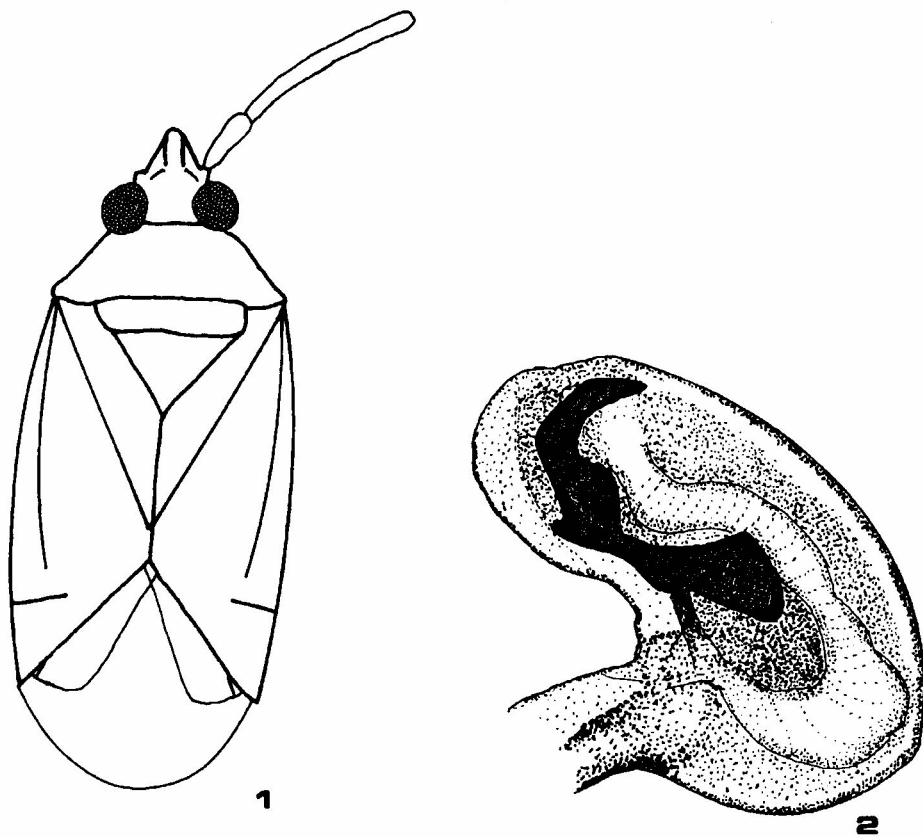
This species is named in honour of Professor Jan KOTEJA.

DIAGNOSIS

The new species is similar to *Peritropis annulicornis* POPP. and *P. punctatus* CARVALHO et LORENZATO but differs from them in membrane without spots, almost parallel margins of the hemelytra (fig. 1) as well as the coloration of antennae and the shape of the sclerotized spiculum of aedeagus (fig. 2).

DESCRIPTION

Male. Small, body elongated, reddish and reddish brown, sprinkled with very small, pale spots and patches, lateral margins of corium almost parallel. Length 3 mm., width 1.25 mm. Head triangular, elongated, reddish, vertex pale with a large, rectangular, dark red patch; frons pale with a reddish pattern. Eyes red to dark red, relatively small in top view. Width of the head 0.54 mm, length 0.52 mm, diameter of



1-2. *Peritropis kotejai* n. sp.: 1 - dorsal view, 2 - aedeagus

eye 0.16 mm., height in lateral view 0.50 mm. In side view, eyes large, occupying almost whole lateral portions of head, reaching gula below. Rostrum thin, long, reaching genital segment. Antennae inserted on antennifer tubercles contiguous with the margin of eyes. First segment distinctly thickened towards apex, brown, pale at base and apex, covered sparingly with short setae. Second segment uniformly brown, slightly paler at apical part, slightly thickened towards apex, covered with dense, short setae. Third segment distinctly thinner than the second, brownish, covered with dark setae longer than the segment diameter. Fourth segment mutilated. Length of antennal segments in mm.: 0.32: 0.88: 0.48 (broken at apex?).

Pronotum reddish sprinkled with small pale patches. Lateral margins and humeral angles elevated. Calli separated by longitudinal sulcus, behind calli pronotum forming a triangular depression. Posterior margin weakly concave, length of pronotum 0.32 mm, length of anterior margin 0.52 mm., posterior margin 1 mm., lateral margins 0.4 mm. Mesoscutum well exposed, reddish dark with irregular pale patches, scutellum dark, slightly paler in the mid of its basis.

Hemelytra pale brown, tinged with red, covered with dense, short, fine, shining setae, sprinkled with pale spots. Hemelytra paler than pronotum, only embolium and cuneus darker. Clavus and corium brown with paler spots, embolium narrow, pale at base then reddish with pale patches, in the distal part dark red with small pale spots and pale apex. Cuneus dark brown, pale at apex and base, at base slightly tinged with red. Length of cuneus 0.4 mm., width 0.32 mm. Membrane grey, bicellulated but secondary cell very small, indistinct; venation somewhat paler than the membrane.

Underside of body reddish, ostiolar peritreme very small, coxae white the rest of legs mutilated.

Genitalia. One of the examined specimens had its genital capsule crushed and only aedeagus could be examined (fig. 2), the other one had been sunk in glue which I was not able to dissolve, so I did not examine the parameres.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: Australia NSW, Kosciusko NP; No. 80, 11. I. 1981, Hangaj VOJNITS; paratype male: Australia NSW, Round Hill; No. 80, 11. I. 1981, Hangaj VOJNITS. Holotype and paratype in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary.

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