

*Fulvius flaveolus*, a new species of *Cylapinae* from Ghana  
(*Heteroptera: Miridae*)

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ABSTRACT. A new species of the genus *Fulvius* STAL is described from Ghana. Figures of parameres and aedeagus of the new species are provided.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, *Fulvius*, *Cylapinae*, *Miridae*, *Heteroptera*, Ghana.

*Fulvius* STAL is the most speciose genus within the subfamily *Cylapinae*. So far, 41 recent species have been described (SCHUH 1995) mostly from Neotropical and Oriental Regions. Only six species are known from Ethiopian Region. One of them, *Fulvius brevicornis* REUT., is a cosmopolitan species occurring in tropical and subtropical regions throughout the world, three are known only from the Seychelles and Madagascar and another, *Fulvius unicolor* POPP. described from Togo, was recorded also from Papua New Guinea and adjacent islands (CARVALHO & LORENZATO 1978). One member of the genus, *Fulvius major* SCHMITZ, occurs only in Africa and is widely distributed in the western and central parts of the African continent (GORCZYCA in prep.).

During the examinations of the heteropteran collections in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium, I found several representatives of the genus from Ghana, easily distinguished from other specimens by their unusual coloration. They represent a new species, the description of which is given below.

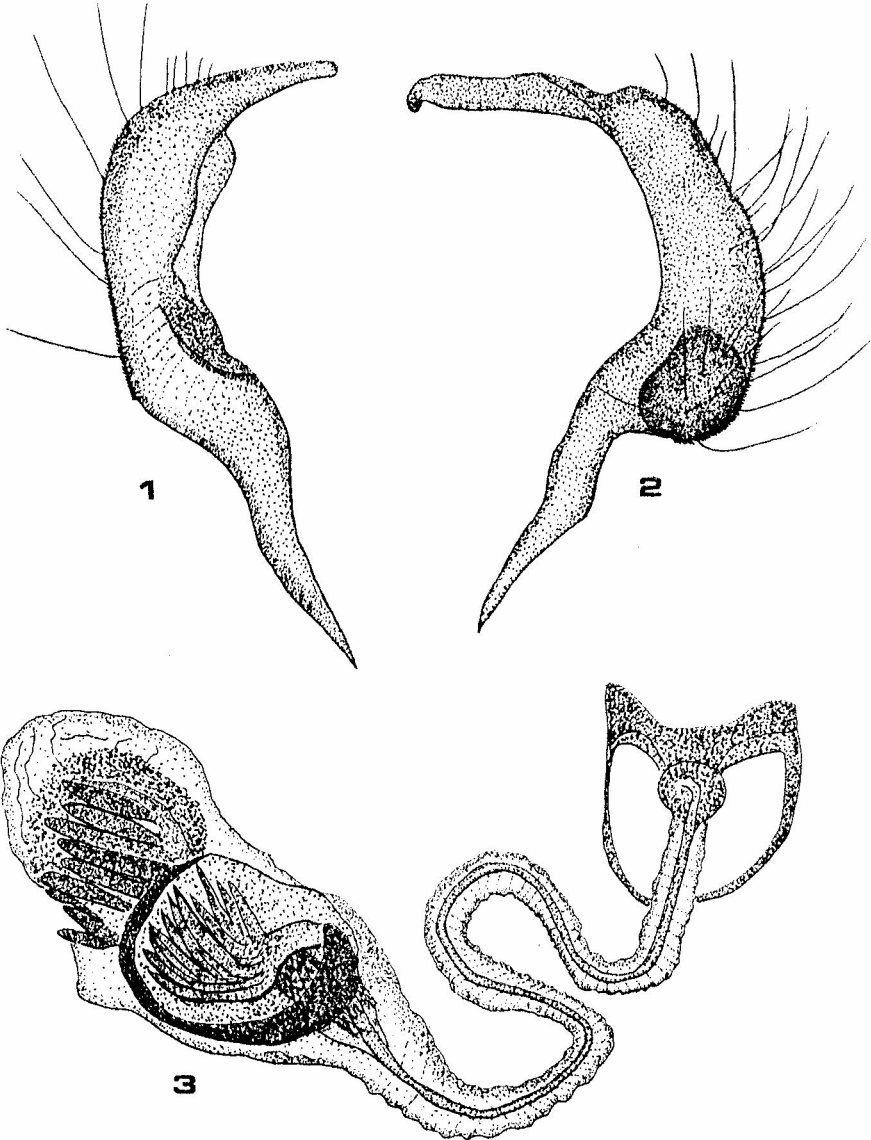
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*Fulvius flaveolus* n. sp.

## ETYMOLOGY

Named after its coloration.

1-3 *Fulvius flaveolus* n. sp.: 1 - right paramere; 2 - left paramere; 3 - aedeagus

## DIAGNOSIS

Among the other representatives of the genus it can be easily distinguished by intense yellow, partly orange coloration of the body as well as the structure of parameres and aedeagus.

## DESCRIPTION

Male. Body small, elongated, pale yellow to almost orange, covered with dense, short, dark and pale setae. Length of the body 3.1-3.15 mm, width 1 mm. Head yellowish, covered with pale setae, slightly tinged with red or orange, shining, elongated; eyes large, granulated, removed from a thin pronotal collar, vertex with a weak depression in the middle. There are distinct dark stripes on the head beginning from the inner margin of eye and reaching the apex of the clypeus, forming a characteristic V-shaped patch. Maxillary plates and the sides of clypeus dark. Antennae inserted on antennal tubercles, contiguous with the margin of eyes. Length of head 0.6 mm, width 0.56 mm, height 0.32 mm, diameter of eye 0.15 mm. First antennal segment dark brown, slightly thickened towards apex, covered with dense, short setae. Second segment also slightly thickened towards apex, dark brown to almost black in two thirds, then pale, covered with pale setae. Third and fourth segments dark, thin, very short, covered with long setae much longer than their diameter. Length of antennal segments in mm: 0.32: 0.8: 0.28: 0.55. Rostrum long, reaching pygophor, pale brown or yellowish, only the last segment darkened.

Pronotum trapeziform, yellow to orange, covered with short, dark setae, anterior margin in the form of a flattened collar, posterior margin with a deep, subquadrate excavation in the middle; calli almost fused, strongly prominent, occupying most of the anterior two-thirds of pronotum, with a short longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Length of pronotum 0.65 mm, anterior margin 0.68, posterior margin 1.3 mm, lateral margins 0.8 mm. Mesoscutum and scutellum entirely yellow to orange, covered with dark, short setae, mesoscutum broadly exposed, scutellum flat.

Hemelytra elongated, almost parallel, covered with short dark setae, there are also pale setae in their distal part. Clavus and the basal part of hemelytra yellow, slightly paler than the distal part. Embolium narrow, distinctly broadening and darkened distally; apex of hemelytra darkened, reddish or brownish with a distinct, white, shining patch, contiguous with a cuneal fracture. Cuneus brownish or reddish, covered with short, dark setae, almost as wide as long. Membrane pale or greyish, bicellulated, venation pale, weakly marked.

Underside of body yellowish, legs yellow to orange covered with pale, short setae, tibiae and tarsi paler than femora. Protibiae thickened distally, profemora and procoxae enlarged. Metafemora bearing 4 long trichobotria in their distal part. Tarsi long, thin, two-segmented, second segment distinctly longer than the first; claws slender with a long, well visible subapical tooth.

Parameres curved with apical processus, covered with dense, long setae and microscopic spines (fig. 1-2), aedeagus elongated, apically with very characteristic, sclerotized, circular structure and sclerotized appendages (fig. 3).

Female similar to male, a slightly bigger, length of body 3.4 mm, width 1.1 mm, rostrum reaching seventh abdominal segment. In all the examined female specimens the membrane was darker than in males.

#### TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: Tafo, Ghana, 2. IX. 67; paratype male: Beneath loose bark [handwritten]; Tafo, Ghana, 11 IX. 65; paratype male: UV Trap; Tafo, Ghana, 20. I. 66; paratype male: UV Trap; Tafo, Ghana, 26. X. 65; paratype male: U.V. trap; Tafo, Ghana, 21. X. 67 [?]; paratype female: Under bark of fallen tree [handwritten]; Tafo, Ghana, 6. VII. 67; paratype female: U. V. trap; Tafo Ghana, 16. VII. 67; paratype female: Begoro, Ghana, zange, 23 IX 66 [handwritten]. Holotype and six paratypes in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium, one paratype (male) in authors collection.

#### REFERENCES

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