

A new species of *Metatropiphorus* from Vietnam (Heteroptera: Nabidae)

I.M. Kerzhner

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Metatropiphorus emiliae sp. n. is described from North Vietnam. It is the first record of a recent representative of the genus from the Old World. Association of *Metatropiphorus* with conifers, particularly pines, is assumed.

I.M. Kerzhner, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Metatropiphorus emiliae sp. n.

Holotype. ♂, **Vietnam**, Tam Dao, 700 m, forest, from planted pines, 14.XI.1990 (E. Nartshuk), Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

Description. Head (except very narrow median strip on frons and narrow areas before eyes), pattern on fore lobe of pronotum, wide median stripe and posterior corners of its hind lobe, rostrum, antennae, legs, median part of mesothoracic sternum, and ventral side of abdomen strongly shining; remaining parts dull or moderately shining. Head, pronotum, scutellum, coriaceous part of hemelytra, and legs covered with rather long, nearly upright, pale hairs. Hind lobe of pronotum and coriaceous part of hemelytra with small shallow wrinkles and pits, without distinct punctures.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, black. Eyes large, with large facets. Width of vertex between eyes equals to 0.4 of eye width. Ocelli large, placed on separate elevations, separated by a distance subequal to two diameters of ocellus. Rostrum brown with segment 2 yellow, extending to fore coxae. Antennae yellowish brown to black; segment 1 thickened in apical 2/5, 1.5 times as long as head, 2 about 1.3 times as long as 1.

Pronotum 1.1 times as wide as long, brown with fore lobe black. Scutellum dull, black. Hemelytra strongly surpassing apex of abdomen, moderately shining, blackish brown, lateral margin of corium narrowly yellow. Legs and ventral side of abdomen dark brown.

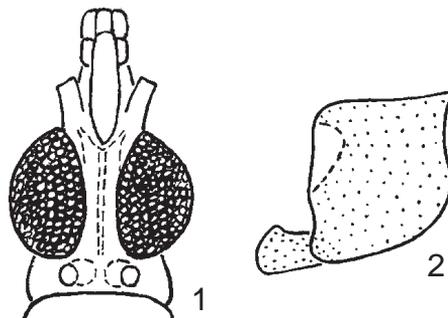
Paramere as in Fig. 2.

Measurements (mm). Length: body 6.7, head 0.75, antennal segments (I-III; IV missing) 1.10, 1.45, 1.25, pronotum 1.05, fore femur 1.8; width: body 1.2, head 0.57, vertex 0.10, pronotum 1.17.

Etymology. The species is named after its collector, Emilia P. Nartshuk.

Comparison. The new species has all diagnostic characters of *Metatropiphorus* (thickened apical part of antennal segment 1, absence of fossa spongiosa, non-branching and not forming cells veins of membrane, etc.) and is very similar to other species of this genus in appearance. *M. belfragii* Reuter and *M. drakei* Harris differ from the new species in the subcontacting ocelli situated on a single elevation. *M. alvarengai* Kerzhner has most of the head, including the area between the ocelli, dull and pronotum without median shining stripe. *M. succini* Jordan is distinguished by the much longer antennal segment 1.

Discussion. *Metatropiphorus* was hitherto known from three recent American species (*M. belfragii* Reuter from the eastern USA, *M. drakei* Harris from the West Indies and *M. alvarengai* Kerzhner from South America) and one fossil species from the Baltic amber (*M. succini* Jordan). *M. emiliae* sp. n. is the first recent species from the Old World. Recent species of *Metatropiphorus* are rare in collections and mostly collected at light. Harris (1928) stated that *M. belfragii*



Figs 1-2. *Metatropiphorus emiliae* sp. n. **1**, head and antennal segment 1; **2**, paramere.

ragii lives on trees and shrubs; no further information on the habitat of *Metatropiphorus* was published. The record of *M. emiliae* from pines and labels of some *M. belfragii* specimens from the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM) stating collecting from conifers allow assumption that all species of the genus are associated with conifer trees, particularly with pines. The record of the genus from Baltic amber (resin of pines) is in good agreement with the above assumption. In addition to the holotype of *M. succini*, one more specimen of this or closely related species from Baltic amber has been found, it was shown to me by Yu. Popov. There is no evidence that *Metatropiphorus* was collected from deciduous trees. In the extensive material collected from canopy of deciduous trees

in Ecuador by T. Erwin (material examined in USNM), *Praecarthasis* and *Carthasis* were represented by numerous specimens, but no *Metatropiphorus* was collected.

Acknowledgements

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References

Harris, H.M. 1928. A monographic study of the hemipterous family Nabidae as it occurs in North America. *Entomol. Amer.*, **9**(1/2): 1-97.

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