

Five new species of the genus *Dindymus* (Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae)

Jaroslav L. STEHLÍK¹⁾ & Zdeněk JINDRA²⁾

¹⁾ Moravian Museum, Department of Entomology, Hviezdoslavova 29a, CZ-627 00 Brno – Slatina, Czech Republic

²⁾ Czech University of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, CZ-165 21 Praha – Suchbátka, Czech Republic;
e-mail: Jindra@af.czu.cz

Abstract. The following five new species of the genus *Dindymus* Stål, 1861 (Pyrrhocoridae) are described: *D. bifurcatus* sp. nov. from India, *D. chinensis* sp. nov. from China, *D. constanti* sp. nov. from Sabah (Malaysia), *D. wynigeriae* sp. nov. from the Flores Island (Indonesia), and *D. talaudensis* sp. nov. from the Talaud Islands (Indonesia).

Key words. Taxonomy, new species, Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae, *Dindymus*, Oriental region, Palaearctic region, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia

Introduction

The genus *Dindymus* Stål, 1861, is the most speciose genus of the family Pyrrhocoridae in the Austro-Oriental region (HUSSEY 1929, BLÖTE 1931, KERZHNER 2001). Up to now 53 species have been described. However, due to the high number of islands and local endemism in this genus, this number will most likely increase substantially. In this paper we describe another five *Dindymus* species new to science.

Material and methods

We follow to a large extent the terminology of body parts used by VAN DOESBURG (1968), but for the genital capsule we use more specific terms proposed by SCHAEFER (1977).

The following codens of the collections are used:

- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain;
- HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
- ISNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium;
- MMBC Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic;
- NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland;
- PPUA Czech University of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Praha, Czech Republic;
- ZJPC Zdeněk Jindra collection, Praha, Czech Republic.

Taxonomy

Dindymus (Dindymus) bifurcatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'South India, Kerala State, Cardamon Hills, Kallar Valley, 15 km from Munnar, 76°58'E, 10°02'N, 29.-31.V.1994, Z. Kejval & D. Boukal leg.' (PPUA). PARATYPES: 'South India, Kerala State, Ponmundi Hill, 30 km NE of Trivandrum, 1.300-1.500 m, 77°06'E, 8°46'N, 28.-30.VI.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.', 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (ZJPC); 'NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 500-600 m, 2.-5.V.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.', 1 ♀ (ZJPC); 'Inde mer., Trichanopoly, Jos. Bubreuil' [= Tiruchchirappalli, Tamil Nadu State], 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (HNHM); 'India or., Shembagamur' [= Sambalpur, Orissa State], 1 ♀ (HNHM); 'S. India, Manshola, Tinevelly Distr.' [= Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu State], 3800', 4.X.1938, B.M. – C.M. Exped. to South India', 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH); 'Travancore Tea Co.', no further data [Travancore = Kerala State], 1 ♀; 'N. Borneo, Sabah [Malaysia], Sandokan Distr., Rumidi, R. Labuk, 16.-30.IX.1973, C. Pruet', 1 ♀ (BMNH).

Description. Body mainly red with black ventral parts of head, labium, antennae, legs, mesoscutum (in most cases), sternum (including epicoxal lobes), small round spot on membrane base (could be missing), and spot on base of venter of variable size and indistinct outline, black. Pronotal epipleuron and upper part of posterior pleural flange I red. Membrane grey. Posterior pleural flanges I-III yellowish, this coloration usually restricted only to narrow band on hind margin on posterior flange III and sometimes completely missing (more dominant). Yellow coloration of flanges more pronounced in males than in females.

Body large, wide. Tempus distinctly rounded, almost touching lateral margin of pronotum. Head in front of eyes conspicuously elongate, ventral part of head slightly rounded. Antennomere III spindle-shaped, conspicuously widening basally, somewhat narrowing apically. Labium reaching almost hind margin of ventrite III and sometimes onto ventrite IV. Pronotum wide, hind margin distinctly rounded, lateral margin usually strongly bow-shaped (particularly in females), anterior edges not protruding, rounded, pronotal margins only feebly turned upwards, little separated from pronotal lobe.

Pronotum and scutellum without punctures (one specimen with indistinct punctures laterally on pronotal lobe). Clavus and corium with concolorous and very fine (shallow) punctures.

Genital capsule (Fig. 3). Ventral rim medially unusually horizontally extended with long oval indentation, apices of both parts somewhat concurrent, their outer margins and ventral parts rounded, separated parts of dorsal rim infoldings strongly deepened. Lateral rim on interface with ventral rim somewhat elevated and laterally with deepened depression.

Female genitalia. Valvifer I evenly diverging from its base. Laterotergite IX high. Anal tube narrow, small.

Measurements (mm), given as mean (minimum-maximum). Males. Body length 12.66 (11.93-13.01). Head: width (including eyes) 1.86 (1.73-2.00), interocular width 1.15 (1.05-1.24). Antenna: antennomere I 2.50 (2.43-2.67), antennomere II 1.72 (1.67-1.78), antennomere III 1.80 (1.67-1.94), antennomere IV 2.3 5 (2.32 -2.38). Pronotum: length 2.19 (2.11-2.27), width 3.79 (3 62-4.00). Scutellum: length 1.48 (1.46-1.51), width 1.75 (1.73-1.89). Corium: length 6.33 (6.21-6.48), width 2.33 (2.21-2.48).

Females. Body length 14.92 (14.15-15.44). Head: width (including eyes) 2.22 (2.11-2.36), interocular width 1.37 (1.35-1.40). Antenna: antennomere I 2.97 (2.75-3 .24), antennomere II

2.01 (1.89-2.16), antennomere III 2.05 (1.94-2.21), antennomere IV 2.68 (2.59-2.86). Pronotum: length 2.82 (2.75-3.08), width 4.71 (4.37-5.43). Scutellum: length 1.75 (1.63-1.89), width 2.16 (1.89-2.48). Corium: length 7.83 (7.29-8.80), width 2.78 (2.65-3.13).

Variability. One specimen from Kerala State (Fig. 1) has distinctly different coloration. The entire antennomere I and the basal half of antennomere II are red, as are the distal parts of the femora and whole tibiae (except apices). The membrane is black except base. Transitional states approaching this coloration can be found, e.g., antennomere I red, particularly often on its base, also the apices of the fore femora or the entire legs sometimes reddish brown instead of black. It is noteworthy that *D. lanius* Stål, 1863, and *D. grandis* Stehlík, 2005, also show a similar variability in colour.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from similar species (of light red colour) on the Indian subcontinent, namely from *D. sanguineus* (Fabricius, 1794) and *D. multidentatus* Stehlík, 2005, by its larger size, wider body, non-concave lateral margins of the pronotum, and by its black epicoxal lobes. In *D. bifurcatus* sp. nov., the yellow coloration of the posterior pleural flanges is very much reduced (either completely absent or only present as a narrow, indistinct band on the hind margin). In *D. sanguineus* from China the posterior pleural flanges I and II and the epicoxal lobes I and II are black or partially black but the ventrites are yellow (not red) with irregular black transverse stripes. In contrast to all other species compared, *D. bifurcatus* sp. nov. has entirely black segment I of the labium (not red with black apex) and a completely different genital capsule. Strongly elongate and deeply incised apex of the capsule is only found in *D. mundus* Stål, 1863, from the Philippines. However, this species has, besides other characters, a black pronotum and scutellum, the red corium is darker on its base, the basal half of the last antennal segment and the epicoxal lobes are whitish (as well as the posterior pleural flanges I-III), and antennomeres I and II are red (except apices).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *bifurcatus* (= bifurcate), emphasizing the bifurcate shape of male genital capsule.

Distribution. South, south-eastern and north-eastern India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Meghalaya) and Malaysia (North Kalimantan: Sabah).

Dindymus (Dindymus) chinensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China, Hubei Prov., S of Muyuping env., 31° 45'N, 110° 4' E, 1.100 m, 16.VI.2002, J. Turna lgt.' (PPUA). PARATYPES: 'China, Shaanxi Prov., Qinling Mts., Xunyangba env., 1.200m, 20.V.-10.VI.2000', 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ (ZJPC); 'China, Hubei Prov., S of Muyuping env., 31°45' N, 110°04' E, 1.100 m, VI.2002, J. Turna lgt.', 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (ZJPC); 'China, W Hubei, S of Muyuping env., 31°49'N, 110°04'E, 1.300 m, 18.V.2004, V. Ryjáček lgt.', 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (ZJPC); 'China, Fukien [= Fujian Prov.], Kuatun, 18.IX.46 (Tschung sen)', 1 ♀ (MMBC).

Description. Dorsum red to dark red, membrane grey with rounded black spot of considerable size. Ventral surface of head, antennae (except base of antennomere I), legs, pleura (except upper part of pleuron I), basisternum, segments II-IV of labium, and transverse spot on base of abdominal segment III black. Prosternal collar, segment I of labium, upper half (approximately) of pleuron I, pronotal epipleuron, longitudinal protrusion of pleura II and III, and hypocostal lamina red. Posterior pleural flanges I-III and epicoxal lobes creamy white. Ventrites and genitalia orange or light red.

Body rather large and wide, particularly wide at level of apex of clavus. Eye sockets pronounced, very convex. Eye socket, together with well-developed tempus, bent upwards. Eye tempus touching lateral margin of pronotum. Head in front of eyes conspicuously protruding, venter of head slightly rounded in lateral view. Lateral margin of pronotum rather wide, slightly sinuate in middle. Anterior corner sometimes with weak protrusion of obtuse angle on outer margin. Callar lobe and pronotal lobe elevated. Scutellum very convex except base.

Puncturation on pronotal collar sporadic, irregular, sometimes missing. Pronotal lobe with mainly pronounced, scattered black punctures, broad zone along basal margin without punctures. Scutellum with dense black punctures on base. Clavus and corium with dense and in most cases concolorous puncturation.

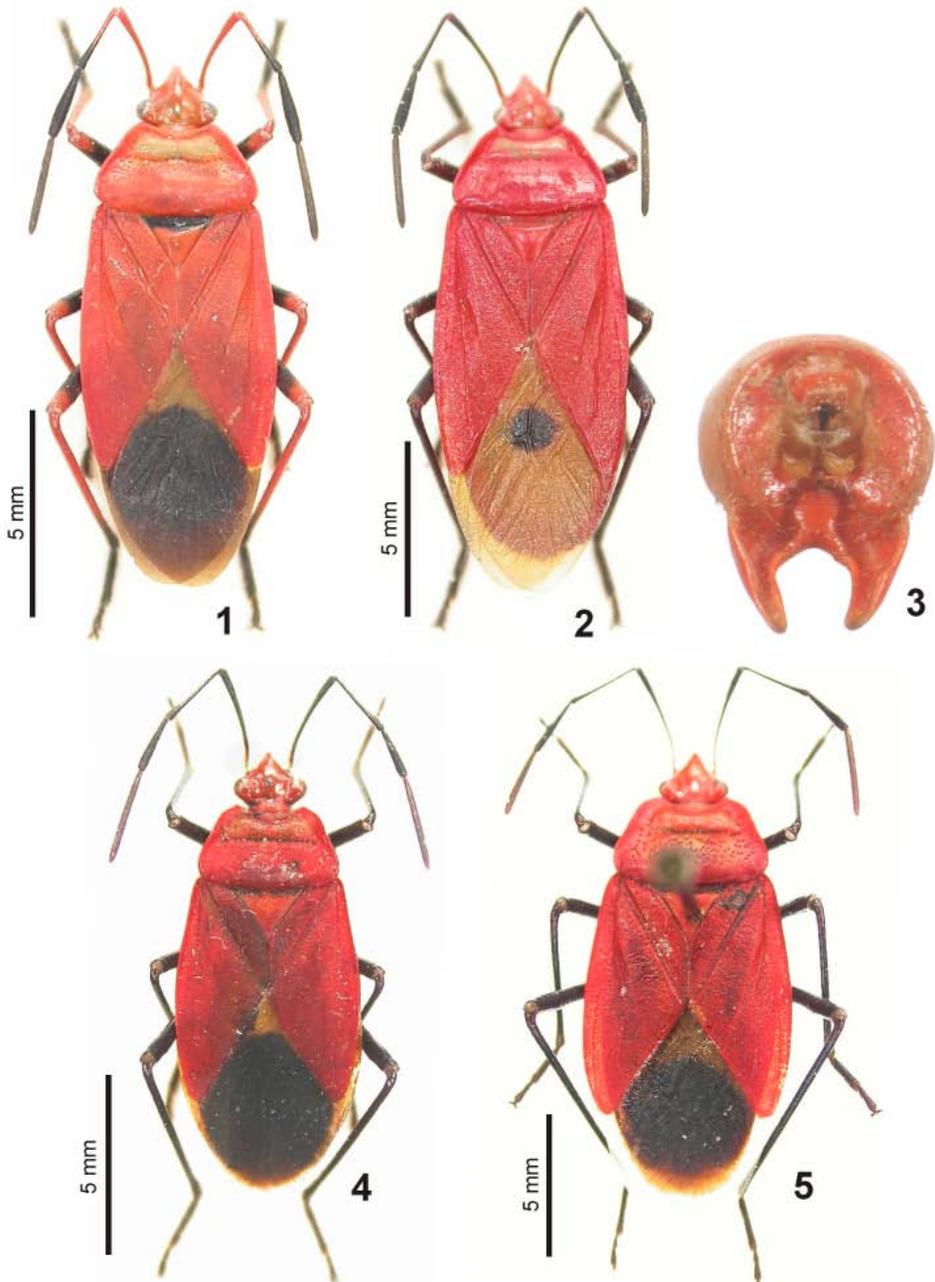
Genital capsule rather small. Ventral rim medially extending upwards, on its apex with bow-shaped indentation. Protruding part only slightly inclined into genital chamber and lateromedially with large, rounded indentation. Ventral wall under ventral rim distinctly concave. Lateral rim with almost sharp edge; lateral rim infolding only slightly inclined and evenly, slightly concave. Paramere narrow basally, its body with rather abrupt and somewhat leaf-shaped widening on its outer side, then gradually narrowing. Apical part very slender, tip small, bent inward.

Female genitalia. Both sides (outer margins) of valvifer I parallel and then bow-shaped towards laterotergite IX. Valvifer I substantially exceeding ventrite VII in lateral view. Valvifer II medially (vertically) deeply depressed. Laterotergite IX of little height.

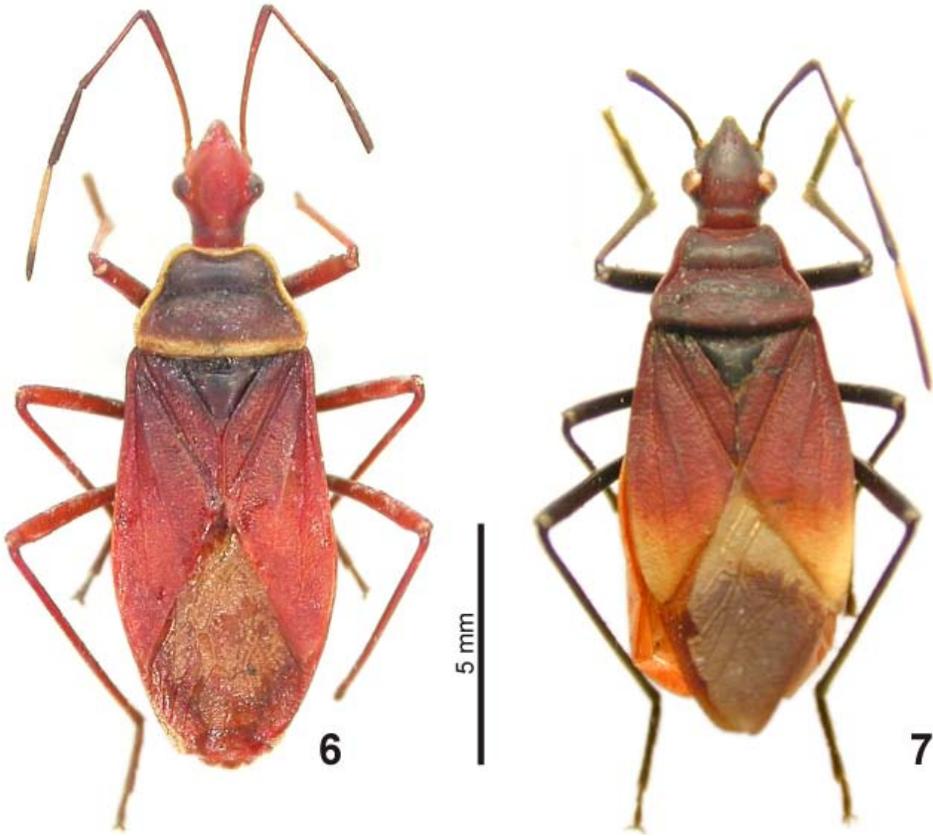
Measurements (mm), given as means followed by ranges in parentheses. Males. Body length: 12.11 (11.77-12.31). Head: width (including eyes) 2.07 (2.01-2.11), interocular width 1.20 (1.19-1.24). Antenna: antennomere I 2.62 (2.59-2.65), antennomere II 1.93 (1.89-2.00), antennomere III 1.59 (1.54-1.62), antennomere IV 2.59 (2.43-2.69). Pronotum: length 2.15 (2.11-2.16), width 3.81 (3.54-4.00). Scutellum 1.46 (1.40-1.51), width 1.88 (1.70-2.11). Corium: length 5.94, width 2.50 (2.43-2.59).

Females. Body length: 13.90 (12.85-14.71). Head: width (including eyes): 2.27 (2.16-2.35), interocular width 1.33 (1.24-1.40). Antenna: antennomere I 2.95 (2.75-3.11), antennomere II 2.05 (1.89-2.21), antennomere III 1.79 (1.67-1.84), antennomere IV 2.77 (2.69-2.86). Pronotum: length 2.62 (2.59-2.70), width 4.49 (4.21-4.62). Scutellum 1.67 (1.57-1.84), width 2.15 (2.11-2.21). Corium: length 7.30 (6.86-7.56), width 2.91 (2.75-3.02).

Differential diagnosis. This species is closely related to *Dindymus lanius* (Fig. 5). *Dyndimus lanius* differs from the new species by lacking the distinctly creamy white posterior pleural flanges and epicoxal lobes and by having only the posterior margins of the posterior pleural flanges of lighter colour (yellowish or reddish) and the epicoxal lobes black. *Dindymus lanius* is also much larger, its vertex, lateral margins of the pronotum and costal margin of the corium are substantially wider, and the puncturation on the clavus and corium is more pronounced. Its genital capsule is larger (diameter maximally 2.05 mm; in *D. chinensis* sp. nov. only 1.57 mm) and the medial protrusion of the ventral rim is narrower apically, only very weakly split, somewhat longer, and inclined into the genital chamber. *Dindymus thyoneus* Kirkaldy & Edwards, 1902, was synonymized with *D. lanius* by DISTANT (1903). Because of the close relationship of the new species with *D. lanius*, this synonymization has been checked by comparing the type of *D. thyoneus* and was found justified. Based on the material available to



Figs. 1-5. 1-3 – *Dindymus bifurcatus* sp. nov. 1 – paratype, male, colour variation; 2 – paratype female; 3 – genital capsule, dorsal view. 4 – *D. chinensis* sp. nov., holotype male. 5 – *D. lanius* Stål, 1863, male.



Figs. 6-7. 6 – *Dindymus constanti* sp. nov., holotype, female. 7 – *D. wynigerae* sp. nov., holotype, female.

us it seems that *D. lanius* is limited to the Oriental region whereas *D. chinensis* sp. nov. occurs in subtropical parts of China.

For comparison the measurements (in mm, as means with ranges in parentheses) for *D. lanius* are given: Males. Body length: 15.54 (16.04-15.67). Head: width (including eyes) 2.41 (2.40-2.43), interocular width 1.35 (1.32-1.40). Antenna: antennomere I 3.30 (3.29-3.35), antennomere II 2.43 (2.38-2.48), antennomere III 1.93 (1.89-2.00), antennomere IV 2.98 (2.81-3.08). Pronotum: length 2.85 (2.75-2.94), width 5.08 (4.89-5.32). Scutellum 1.94 (1.78-2.05), width 2.34 (2.11-2.48). Corium: length 7.57 (7.34-7.83), width 3.24 (2.97-3.43). Females. Body length: 17.62 (16.90-18.09). Head: width (including eyes) 2.62 (2.51-2.70), interocular width 1.62 (1.59-1.65). Antenna: antennomere I 3.99 (3.89-4.13), antennomere II 2.75 (2.70-2.81), antennomere III 2.28 (2.05-2.81), antennomere IV 3.13 (3.02-3.29). Pronotum: length 3.37 (3.13-3.64), width 5.87 (5.45-6.05). Scutellum 2.25 (2.16-2.32), width 2.75 (2.65-2.92). Corium: length 8.92 (8.75-9.34), width 3.68 (3.51-3.78).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *chinensis* (= Chinese).

Distribution. Central and East China (Provinces Hubei, Shaanxi, and Fujian).

***Dindymus (Dindymus) constanti* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 6)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'Borneo, Kina balu' [= Malaysia: Sabah Mts.], no further data (ISNB).

Description. Female. Head dorsally and ventrally, antennomeres I and II (except thicker part at apex), segment I of labium, femora, tibiae, ventrites and female genitalia red. Clavus and corium more distinctly red than the parts listed above. Membrane throughout light grey. Apex of antennomere II, entire antennomere III and ca apical 0.25 of antennomere IV black; rest of antennomere IV whitish. Labial segments II-IV and tarsi reddish black. Callar and pronotal lobe, pleura and basisterna black. Pronotal lobe on base somewhat lighter than callar lobe. Pronotal collar, lateral margins and posterior margin of pronotal lobe, prosternal collar, pronotal epipleuron and posterior pleural flange including epicoxal lobes I-III yellowish. Scutellum black, touched with red distally.

Head narrow, rather long both before and behind eyes. Venter of head in lateral view very slightly convex. Eyes slightly convex, eye tempus little pronounced. Visible part of vertex large, thicker than anterior part of head but with indistinct outline. Antennae and legs slender. Antennomeres I-III only slightly thicker apically, segment III only slightly thicker than segment II, widening only slightly. Labial segments rather slender, labium reaching only to base of ventrite III. Pronotum anteriorly narrow; lateral margins very thin, along entire length almost of same width, their anterior angles rounded, in anterior and posterior part pronouncedly convex, conspicuously sinuate around midlength. Callar and pronotal lobes evenly elevated. Posterior pronotal flange III rather narrow. Fore femora in distal part with two widely spaced small teeth.

Pronotal lobe with even and rather shallow puncturation, becoming gradually weaker towards base. Clavus and corium with dense, fine and even puncturation on entire surface.

Female genitalia. Valvifer I not large, its opposite sides evenly diverging almost from base. Laterotergite VIII more markedly separated, laterotergite IX large and very prolonged towards ventral side, valvifer II fused, strongly protruding towards ventral side, medially with furrow, its sides in middle slightly concave, widening at apex.

Measurements (mm). Body length: 13.45. Head: width (including eyes) 1.97, interocular width 0.27; length of head including visible part of vertex 2.81. Antenna: antennomere I 3.08, antennomere II 2.11, antennomere III 1.65, antennomere IV 2.48. Pronotum: collar length 0.27, callar lobe length 0.70, pronotal lobe length 1.57, total length 2.54, width 3.67. Scutellum: length 1.67, width 1.89. Corium: length 6.80, width 2.32.

Differential diagnosis. *Dindymus variabilis* Stål, 1870, from the Island of Mindanao, Philippines, differs from the new species by the very shiny head and pronotum, the distinctly black pronotum not skirted along all its edges by a yellowish white margin, the black legs, the longer antennae and legs, and the black membrane (except base and apex). *Dindymus semingeri* Blöte, 1931, differs from the new species by its much wider head and pronotal base, its head and legs being black instead of reddish, and the pronotum entirely black without pale margin, which applies also to the clavus and corium up to the claval apex. In females the posterior pleural flanges I and II are black instead of yellowish. From *D. rubiginosus* (Fabricius, 1787) and *D. bifurcatus* sp. nov., the new species differs, besides other characters, by the red pronotum without pale margin.

Etymology. We have named this new, very ornamental species in honour of Jérôme Constant of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, who has kindly lent us specimens deposited at his institution.

Distribution. Malaysia (Kalimantan: Sabah).

Dindymus (?) *talauensis* sp. nov.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'Talaud Islands', no further data (HNHM).

Description. Female. Head, callar lobe, pronotal lobe except posterior margin, lateral margin of pronotum skirting callar lobe, scutellum, pleura and basisterna I-III black. Very short apical part of antennomere I, base of labial segment I, upper part of posterior pleural flange I, and pronotal epipleuron blackish (not entirely black). Antennomere I (remaining segments missing), labium (except base of segment I), clavus, corium and legs pale red. Clavus basally somewhat darkened. Pronotal collar, interrupted band on hind margin of pronotum, ventral surface of prosternal collar, more than half of ventral side of posterior pleural flange I, upper half of posterior pleural flange II, entire posterior pleural flange III and all epicoxal lobes light yellowish. Yellowish band on hind margin of pronotum medially with broader interruption, reaching posterior angles of pronotum, where it turns laterally and dwindles towards the callar lobe. Membrane grey.

Body rather small and slender (compared to related species). Head rather small, narrow, eyes slightly convex. Frons in lateral view pronouncedly convex anterior to eyes, depressed towards clypeus. Fore femur in apical part with two denticles. Head, entire pronotum including yellow band on base of pronotum (except pronotal collar), and sternum shiny.

Pronotal lobe with very dense and coarse puncturation (except the yellow band) stretching to area where the yellow band is broadly interrupted.

Punctures on clavus and corium small and concolorous except more conspicuous punctures on both sides along claval suture and subcosta.

Measurements (mm). Body length 10.58. Head: width (including eyes) 1.89, interocular width 1.03. Antenna: antennomere I 2.32 (antennomeres II-IV lost). Pronotum: length 1.94, width 3.02. Scutellum: length 1.30; width 1.51. Corium: length 5.13; width 1.84.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Dindymus albicornis* (Fabricius, 1803) and *D. daiacus* Breddin, 1901. Both are markedly different from the new species in having antennomere I, labium, clavus (except the apex) and almost the entire basal half of corium black or almost black. In addition, *D. daiacus* has black bases of the legs and its distal part of the corium is pale yellow instead of red. It also has a shiny yellowish band on the base of the pronotal lobe, but this is not interrupted medially and terminates distant from the posterior angles of the pronotum. *Dindymus albicornis* has two large, usually dull yellow spots on the pronotal base. Both of these species are bigger, have a wider head and pronotal base, more convex eyes, in lateral view the frons is almost flat in front of the eyes and evenly inclined towards the clypeus, and the punctures on the clavus and corium are more conspicuous. *Dindymus daiacus* has an even wider vertex (1.35 mm) and base of pronotum (3.46 mm).

The new species is closest to *D. albicornis* and therefore the measurements of this species are given for comparison (in mm, as means with ranges in parentheses): Females. Body length 12.26 (11.93-12.47). Head: width (including eyes) 2.24 (2.13-2.31), interocular width 1.19

(1.13-1.24). Antenna: antennomere I 2.53 (2.46-2.59), antennomere II 1.61 (1.46-1.75), antennomere III 1.48 (1.40-1.57), antennomere IV 2.54 (2.32-2.70). Pronotum: length 2.29 (2.21-2.38), width 3.24 (3.13-3.29). Scutellum: length 1.43 (1.35-1.51), width 1.64 (1.57-1.73). Corium: length 5.71 (5.51-5.94), width 2.00 (1.94-2.05).

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the name of the Talaud Islands.

Distribution. Indonesia, Talaud Islands, situated halfway between Halmahera (Moluccas) and Mindanao (Philippines).

Comments. The subgeneric position of this species remains unresolved (see also STEHLÍK 2005).

***Dindymus (Dindymus) wynigerae* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'Indonesien, Flores [Insel], Moni, 800-1200 m, 24.III.1984, E. M. Braunwalder' (NHMB).

Description. Female. Head, antennae (except basal third of antennomere IV), labium, callar lobe, scutellum, legs including coxae, sternum including epicoxal lobes, large ventral spot (with clear outline) on base of abdomen, narrowing and reaching towards ventrite VII, black. Pronotal lobe dark brown. Clavus and base of corium dark brown, becoming gradually lighter with a wine-red touch to light yellow at level of median vein on membrane, base up to apex of corium light grey, distal part of membrane black. Ventrites including genitalia yellow to orange. Basal third of last antennomere whitish.

Head anterior and posterior of eyes protruding, in frontal view markedly and evenly elevated above eyes, in lateral view somewhat rounded ventrally. Eyes only little convex, tempus protruding towards vertex, which is rather large and separated from frons by rounded furrow. Pronotum narrow both basally and anterolaterally (here more narrow than head including eyes). Lateral margins of pronotum thinner, markedly bent upwards, anterior angles not protruding to front, distinctly sinuate around midlength, well rounded in front of base. Base of costal margin not very wide, body almost pear-shaped, widest behind claval apex. Fore femur with one great, outer denticle and one smaller, inner denticle.

Puncturation on pronotal lobe and mesoscutum on entire surface very dense and conspicuous, clavus and corium except apex colourless and dwindling.

Female genitalia. Both sides of valvifer I touching only slightly at base, its upper margin running in parallel with distal margin of ventrite VII (more or less bordering it), and feebly depressed; laterotergite IX large and high (reaching up to short valvifer I) with large depression and from both sides covering valvifer II. Tergite VIII and anal tube markedly overlapping ventrite VII in lateral view.

Measurements (mm). Holotype female. Body length 12.80. Head: width (including eyes) 2.02, interocular width 1.24. Antenna: antennomere I 3.24, antennomere II 2.21, antennomere III 2.00, antennomere IV 2.75. Pronotum: length 2.16, width 3.40. Scutellum: length 1.46, width 1.73. Corium: length 5.78, width 2.32.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *D. nigellus* Distant, 1888, and *D. longicollis* Blöte, 1931, from the Oriental region in the shape of its head, i.e., the head long and narrow, eyes a little convex and rather far from the pronotum; as well as in its pronotum,

which is narrow both proximally and distally, the callar lobe being without any medial protuberances. The new species can be easily recognized, as the corium is entirely pale (whitish or yellowish) in the two above-mentioned species whereas in the new one it is dark brown except a wider apical band of lighter colour.

Etymology. We name the species in honour of Denise Wyniger, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (now in Natur-Museum, Luzern), who lent us the material of Pyrrhocoridae for study.

Distribution. Indonesia (Flores Island).

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank D. Burckhardt, D. Wyniger (both Basel), J. Constant (Brussels), T. Vászárhelyi (Budapest), and M. D. Webb (London) for the loan of specimens. Mick D. Webb and C. W. Schaefer (Storrs, Connecticut) have kindly reviewed the English. We also thank W. Rabitsch (Vienna) for comparing specimens with the type of *Dindymus lanius* at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, T. J. Henry (Washington) for lending the type of *Dindymus thyoneus*, J. Kabíček (Prague) for taking the photographs, and P. Stehlík (Brno) for technical assistance. The work was supported by grant MSM 6046070901 of the Ministry of Education, Czech Republic.

References

- BLÖTE H. C. 1931: VIII. Catalogue of the Pyrrhocoridae in s'Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie. *Zoologische Mededelingen* **14** (1931/1932): 97-136.
- DISTANT W. L. 1903: Rhynchota. – Vol. II(1) (Heteroptera). In: BLANFORD W. T. (ed.): *The fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma*. Taylor and Francis, London, 242 pp.
- DOESBURG P. H. VAN jr. 1968: A revision of New World species of *Dysdercus* Guérin Méneville (Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae). *Zoologische Verhandelingen* **97**: 1-215.
- HUSSEY R. 1929: Fasc. III. Pyrrhocoridae. In: HORVÁTH G. & PARSHLEY H. M.: General Catalogue of the Hemiptera. Smith College, Northampton, 144 pp.
- KERZHNER I. M. 2001: Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea Amyot et Serville, 1843. Pp. 248-258. In: AUKEMA B. & RIEGER Ch. (eds.): *Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palaearctic Region. Vol. 4. Pentatomomorpha I*. The Netherlands Entomological Society, Amsterdam, xiv + 346 pp.
- SCHAEFER C. W. 1977: Genital capsule of the trichophoran male (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Geocorisae). *International Journal of Insect Morphology and Embryology* **6**: 277-301.
- STEHLÍK J. L. 2005: Largidae and Pyrrhocoridae collected by Alexander Riedel in Irian Jaya (New Guinea) from 1990 up to 1996 (Heteroptera). *Linzer Biologische Beiträge* **37**: 1719-1736.