



Two new genera of Aradidae from Malaysia and Vietnam (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Aradidae)

E. HEISS

Research Entomologist, Tiroler Landesmuseum, Josef Schraffl Strasse 2a, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria. E-mail: aradus@aon.at

Abstract

In this paper the apterous Carventinae genus *Parataiwanaptera* n. gen with the species *Parataiwanaptera laevigata* n. sp. from Vietnam is described and figured. It is most closely related to the monotypic genus *Taiwanaptera* Heiss & Nagashima 2008 from Taiwan and Japan, showing however distinct morphological differences. The second new genus, in the Mezirinae, *Schuhaptera* n. gen with the species *Schuhaptera penangensis* n. sp from Penang Island, Malaysia, is brachypterous and shows no close relationship to other Mezirinae genera described so far from the Oriental region.

Key words: Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Aradidae, Carventinae, Mezirinae, new genus, new species, apterous, brachypterous, Malaysia, Vietnam

Introduction

Collecting activities of European coleopterists in recent years in countries of the Oriental Region produced as by-catches also interesting flat bugs which are now available for study. Among them are two new genera in the Aradidae subfamilies Carventinae (*Parataiwanaptera* n. gen. from Vietnam) and Mezirinae (*Schuhaptera* n. gen. from Penang, Malaysia). Although about 25 genera of Carventinae (Kormilev & Froeschner 1987, Heiss 2010a) and about 45 genera of Mezirinae (Kormilev & Froeschner 1987, Heiss 1989, 1993, 2010b) are described from the Oriental Region, the true flat bug fauna is still insufficiently known and many new taxa can be expected.

Material and methods

The material upon this study is based was collected by sifting soil litter of primary forests. This method is particularly successful when searching apterous, micropterous, or brachypterous specimens of Aradidae with very limited distribution range feeding on fungi of decaying litter. Although only females are now available, their body structures—after cleaning them from the usual waxy incrustation and attached dirt—are considerably different from those described in other genera and are therefore considered as new genera and species.

Examination of specimens was done through a WILD M7 binocular microscope, the digital photos were taken with a Panasonic Lumix DMC FX07 compact camera through the WILD M7 ocular lenses. The specimens are preserved in the author's collection (CEHI).

Abbreviations used: deltg = dorsal external laterotergites (connexivum), mtg = mediotergites.

Measurements were taken with a micrometer eyepiece, 20 units = 1 mm.