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## New data on the genus *Tamolia* Horváth, 1900 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Tessaratomidae), with description of a new species

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The first specific locality data within New Guinea is provided for *Tamolia ramifera* (Walker, 1868). The male genitalia of this species is described for the first time. *Tamolia ancalagon* n. sp. is described from Karimui, New Guinea.

Tessaratomidae is a small family of Pentatomoidea, currently comprising 240 species, classified in 54 genera (Henry, 2009). Tessaratomids are phytophages, and are recognized by their usually larger size as compared to other pentatomoids, the produced and enlarged wedgelike metasternum, and the exposed second abdominal spiracle (Schuh & Slater, 1995). A world catalog for this family was published by Rolston *et al.* (1993).

*Tamolia* Horváth, 1900 is a very little known monospecific genus of Tessaratomidae, currently classified in the subfamily Oncomerinae (Sinclair, 2000). The only species classified in this genus, *Tamolia ramifera* (Walker, 1868), is known only from New Guinea with no specific locality. The purpose of this contribution is to provide new collection data for *T. ramifera* as well as to describe a new species of *Tamolia*.

### Materials and Methods

For description format and morphology, we follow Carvajal *et al.* (2015). Photos were taken directly with a high resolution camera. Collections cited in the text are: BPBM (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA) and DARC (David A. Rider Collection, Fargo, ND, USA). All measurements are in millimeters.

### Results

#### *Tamolia* Horváth, 1900

Type species: *Lynamorpha ramifera* Walker, 1868, by monotypy.

=*Tamolia horvathi* Bergroth, 1908 (unnecessary new name for *T. ramifera*).

#### Diagnosis

Body shape oval. Head small, triangular with transversal strigae. Paraclypei contiguous, with concave external margins. Pronotum hexagonal with a cleft under humeral angles and a dark carina on the anterolateral margins. Scutellum isosceles triangle shaped, longer than wider, with rounded apex. Corium surrounded by a yellowish band, with dendriform markings variable in color. Evaporatoria rugose, unpunctated; ostiole elongated; ostiolar peritreme short, fleshy. Connexiva exposed, prominent, with dentate or serrate margins. Abdominal spine long and wide reaching or surpassing the procoxae. Spiracles black in a callous which is concolorous with the ventral abdomen. Posterior margins of the pygophore with concave with “V” or “U” shaped invaginations.