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Malagasotingis ursulae gen. et sp. nov. (Hemiptera: Tingidae: Tinginae: Litadeini) from Madagascar, with new tribal assignment of the Oriental genus *Tanytingis* Drake, 1939

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Abstract

Malagasotingis ursulae **gen. et sp. nov.** from Madagascar is described, illustrated and compared with its relatives. Moreover, the Oriental genus *Tanytingis* (Drake, 1939) is transferred to the tribe Litadeini on the basis of the tarsal structure of its species, and the Froeschner's (2001) key to genera of the tribe is modified to include all its presently known taxa.

Key words: Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Tingidae, Litadeini, Malagasotingis, Tanytingis, taxonomy, new genus, new species, new tribal assignment, Madagascar, Oriental Region

Introduction

The fauna of the lace bugs (Tingidae) on Madagascar is relatively well known. The Duarte Rodrigues's monograph (1992) and the Catalogue of the Ethiopian Tingidae (Göllner-Scheiding 2004a, 2004b) are excellent and very useful basis for further studies on Madagascan lace bugs. Up to now, the Madagascan fauna of Tingidae contains about 90 species, but new taxa are still discovered and described (B. Lis 1998, 2006a). During my studies on the material from the Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, I found a specimen representing a new genus and species. After an analysis of the tarsal structure of the new taxon, I decided to place it in the tribe Litadeini.

Taxonomy

Malagasotingis n. gen.

Type species: *Malagasotingis ursulae* sp. nov.

Diagnosis: The new genus can be recognized by the presence of five cephalic spines; relatively short pronotum; narrow, uniseriate paranota; greatly expanded and very broad costal area of hemelytron; and the elevated, tumidly swollen discoidal area. A short pronotum with a triangular process incompletely developed is present in several genera of Tinginae, for instance in *Therontingis* Duarte Rodrigues, 2002 and *Tanytingis* Drake, 1939; but the new genus differs from both by a tumidly swollen discoidal area and the presence of five cephalic spines (there are two spines, namely only the frontals in *Therotingis;* and four spines – the frontals and occipitals in *Tanytingis*); moreover, the reduced clavi differentiates *Malagasotingis* from the former, and the absence of the strongly costate margin of costal area differs it from the latter. The new genus resembles also two other genera, i.e., *Aristobyrsa* Drake and Poor, 1937 and *Cephalidiosus* Guilbert, 1998, by its very

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