First record of *Megacydnus secundus* J. A. Lis, 2002, a representative of Afrotropical endemic burrower bug genus from Uganda, and an annotated checklist of Ugandan Cydnidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera)

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The Cydnidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pentatomoida) is a true bug family with almost 700 species distributed worldwide (Lis 1996, 1999, 2006). These bugs usually dig in the ground (e.g., sand, soil, litter) and, therefore, are commonly known as the burrower bugs or burrowing bugs. Digging in the ground is possible because of several morphological adaptations, including well-developed tibial combs (Lis and Schaefer 2005), coxal combs (Lis 2010), and strong hair-like and peg-like setae on the head margins in larval and adult stages (Lis and Pluot-Sigwalt 2002) (see: Fig. 1A).

The genus *Megacydnus* was described for a new species *M. signatus* from Nigeria (Linnavuori 1993). Almost ten years later the second species of this genus, *M. secundus* from the Democratic Republic of Congo, was described (Lis 2002).

The genus is best characterized by the unique cephalic structure, i.e., narrow amygdaliform eyes situated far from the lateral head margins (Fig. 1B); the eyes in all other Afrotropical genera of the family Cydnidae are protruding and clearly surpass the lateral head margins. Both known species of the genus were keyed by Lis (2002); however, the male genitalia of *M. secundus* have never been described or illustrated; therefore, the photographs of its genital capsule (Fig. 1C-E), aedeagus (Fig. 1G), and paramere (Fig. 1F) are provided.

**Material.** During studies on the Cydnidae material from the Zoological Museum, Humboldt University (Berlin, Germany), a male specimen of *M. secundus* collected in Uganda was found (Fig. 1A).

The specimen was collected in the Kibale Forest National Park in Western Uganda (detailed data: Kabarole, Kibale Forest National Park, Kanyawara MUBFS; 0°33’N 30°21’E, 1200–1400m, VIII 1997, leg. Chr. Hauser) (first country record).

The Kibale Forest National Park, comprising mainly moist evergreen forest, is located close to the Democratic Republic of Congo border. The new locality expands the distribution range of this species about 160 km to the south.

**Check list of the Ugandan burrower bugs.** Our knowledge of the burrower bug species’ diversity in Uganda is very scarce. So far, only ten species representing five genera (all belonging to the tribe Geotomini of the subfamily Cydninae) have been originally recorded from Uganda (Distant 1909; Jeannel 1913; Linnavuori 1993; Lis 1999, 2000). The record presented in this note increases the number of Cydnidae genera reported from Uganda to six, with a total of 11 species.

Cydnidae: Cydninae: tribe Geotomini
1. *Endotylus brevicornis* Horváth, 1919
2. *Fromundus glaber* (Signoret, 1858)
3. *Geocnethus nitidus* (Signoret 1883)
4. *G. pallipennis* (Dallas, 1851)
5. *G. proximus* (Signoret 1882)
7. *Macroscytus brunneus* (Fabricius 1803)
8. *M. reflexus* Signoret, 1883
9. *Megacydnus secundus* J. A. Lis, 2002—first record
10. *Paraethus capicola* (Westwood 1837)
11. *P. saprinoides* (Gerstaecker 1873)

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References


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