



***Pseudodindymus*, a new subgenus of *Dindymus* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae) from the Oriental Region**

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Abstract

Pseudodindymus **subgen. nov.**, a new subgenus of *Dindymus* Stål, 1861, currently including nine species, is described and compared with the four extant subgenera of the genus. *Dindymus* (*Pseudodindymus*) *sandakan* **sp. nov.** from Malaysia: Sabah is described, and *D. (P.) pulcher* Stål, 1863 from Philippines, previously synonymized with *D. (P.) albicornis* (Fabricius, 1803), is resurrected as valid species. A review of the *Pseudodindymus* species and their distribution is given.

Key words: Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae, *Dindymus*, *Pseudodindymus*, new subgenus, new species, distribution, Oriental Region, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines

Introduction

Dindymus Stål, 1861 is a species-rich genus including 77 described species distributed in the Oriental and Australian Region (Hussey 1929; Blöte 1931, 1933, 1938; Schmidt 1932; Schouteden 1933; Stehlík 1965a, 2005a,b, 2006, 2007, this paper; Stehlík & Jindra 2006, 2007, 2008; Liu 1981). The Afrotropical species previously included in *Dindymus* were transferred by Stehlík (1965b) to another genera, namely *Neodindymus* Stehlík, 1965. Recently, Stehlík (2005b, 2006) divided *Dindymus* into four subgenera. The nominotypical subgenus is widely distributed in Oriental and Australian Region; the subgenera *Cornidindymus* Stehlík, 2005b and *Limadindymus* Stehlík, 2005b occur in New Guinea only, and *Anthridindymus* Stehlík, 2006 is distributed predominantly on the Solomon Islands and less frequently, in the New Guinea mainland and its southern adjacent islands (Stehlík 2005b, 2006). The newly described subgenus, *Pseudodindymus* **subgen. nov.**, currently includes nine species distributed in the Oriental Region only. *Pseudodindymus* **subgen. nov.** differs from the remaining subgenera especially in the structure of the male genitalia (parameres and phallus). In this paper, a description of the new subgenus and key to the known subgenera of *Dindymus* are given, followed by a review of the members of the new subgenus, including the description of a new species.

Material and methods

In a large extent, we follow the terminology of body parts by van Doesburg (1968), but for the genital capsule we use more specific terms as proposed by Schaefer (1977)

The following codens of the collections are used:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
EHIA	Ernst Heiss Private Collection, Innsbruck, Austria;
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;