



***Dampierella* and *Goodeniaphila*: two new genera and three new species of Halticini from Australia, with a species key to the Halticini of Australia (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Orthotylinae)**

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Abstract

Two new genera of Halticini (Heteroptera: Miridae) from Australia, *Dampierella* and *Goodeniaphila*, are described, and include the new species *Dampierella schwartzi*, *Goodeniaphila cassis*, and *G. schuhi*. Habitus photos, scanning electron micrographs and illustrations of salient characters, including the male and female genitalia, distribution maps, and host plant data are included. Additionally, a key to the Australian Halticini is given.

Key words: Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Miridae, Orthotylinae, Taxonomy, Australia

Introduction

The Halticini are a tribe of plant bugs of the mirid subfamily Orthotylinae. With a few exceptions, halticines are mostly black, possess jumping hind limbs, and have an elongate head with the height of the genae generally equal to or greater than the height of the eye. Additionally, most species exhibit some degree of wing reduction in one or both sexes. All species are thought to be phytophagous.

While the tribe is distributed globally, most species are restricted to the Palearctic region, with the majority found in the Mediterranean, eastern Europe, and northern Asia. The Halticini are poorly represented in Australia. Until recently, the tribe has been represented in Australia by only two genera: *Halticus* (*H. chrysolepis* and *H. minutus*) and *Coridromius* (incorrectly identified as *C. variegatus*). The former genus is believed to have been introduced to Australia (Cassis and Gross 2002), while the *Coridromius* fauna of Australia is now known to include five species, three of which are endemic (*C. chenopoderis*, *C. pilbarensis*, and *C. monotocopsis*) (Tatarnic and Cassis 2008).

Herein I describe two new genera of Halticini from Australia, represented by three species. This research is part of the National Science Foundation's Planetary Biodiversity Inventory on plant bugs (PBI: <http://research.amnh.org/pbi>).

Materials and methods

All specimens examined have been labeled with PBI "unique specimen identifiers" (USI's). All PBI USI codes begin with the project code "AMNH_PBI", followed by an eight-digit number unique to each specimen (e.g., the type specimen of *Dampierella schwartzi* is coded as AMNH_PBI 00030304). All collecting information, including georeference and host plant data, is presented herein. These data can also be accessed through the PBI website at <http://research.amnh.org/pbi>.