



***Cephalidiosus guilberti* (Hemiptera: Tingidae: Tinginae: Litadeini)—a new species of a New Caledonian endemic genus, with remarks on its previously described species**

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The New Caledonian endemic genus *Cephalidiosus* Guilbert, 1999, can be recognized among the genera of the tribe Litadeini by its greatly expanded, multiseriate costal area; the presence of 4-5 cephalic spines; first antennal segment 3-4 times as long as the second one; a simple uninflated collar; and narrow, at best uniseriate, paranota (Froeschner 2001).

The genus was originally described (under the preoccupied name *Stenotrachelus* Guilbert, 1998) in the tribe Tingini, but subsequently, Froeschner (2001) transferred it to the Litadeini on the basis of the structure of the second tarsal segment. Up to now, five species of this genus are known (Guilbert 1998, 2002), i.e., *Cephalidiosus megapharsus* (Guilbert, 1998); *C. mesopharsus* (Guilbert, 1998); *C. longispini* Guilbert, 2002; *C. sineoroe* Guilbert, 2002; and *C. thy* Guilbert, 2002.

During my studies on the material from New Caledonia (collected in 2004 by Dr. M. Wanat of Wrocław University, Poland) I have found a specimen representing a new species of *Cephalidiosus*; its description is presented below.

***Cephalidiosus guilberti* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1–2)

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to *C. sineoroe* Guilb. in having four short cephalic spines and narrow paranota; however, *C. guilberti* has a short dorsomedial cephalic tubercle (it is absent in *C. sineoroe*), and its paranota are composed of one row of areolae opposite calli and around posterolateral angles of pronotum (paranota in *C. sineoroe* are almost lacking, reduced to slight ridges). Moreover, the new species can easily be separated from *C. sineoroe* by its well developed pronotal carinae (the laterals are carinate, the median is composed of one row of areolae); whereas they all are indistinct in *C. sineoroe*.

Description (based on a single male specimen): General body colour ochreous with dark brown V-shaped mark on pronotum. Head dark brown, smooth, distinctly convex between eyes; head armed with four (frontals and occipitals) relatively short, yellowish brown cephalic spines and dark brown, short dorsomedial tubercle. Eyes black, small, frons about 4 times wider than the eye width. Bucculae high, composed of four rows of areolae, dark brown with yellow edges; labium reaching the middle of metasternum; labial sulcus slightly enlarged at metasternum (Fig. 2). Antennae slender, segments 1-2 yellowish, third segment gradually darkening from base to apex, fourth segment dark brown. Paranota very narrow, carinate, but slightly wider opposite calli and around posterolateral angles (where they have a single row of areolae). Collar light yellow, composed of four rows of areolae, collar slightly elevated in the middle, forming a small hood. Pronotal disc convex, punctate, triangular pronotal process areolated. Lateral pronotal carinae low, but distinct; median carina relatively high, composed of one row of areolae, its edge in the middle thickened. Pleurites dark brown to black. Hemelytra elongate (more than twice as long as abdomen), abruptly widened at base, their margins slightly curved downward; most veinlets ochreous, a few brownish. Costal area broad, composed of six rows of areolae in its broadest part, areolae large; subcostal area composed of three rows of areolae across the broadest part; discoidal area composed of four rows of areolae in its broadest part (areolae of subcostal and discoidal areas much smaller than those of costal area). Legs yellowish, tarsi yellowish brown; abdominal sterna yellowish, pygophore light brown.

Measurements (in mm): Total body length 3.30; maximum body width 2.13; pronotal length 0.90; pronotal width 0.75; length of hemelytron 2.50; length of antennal segments 0.60:0.12:1.10:0.46.

Type material: Holotype male: New Caledonia (N), 20°33'S/164°46'E, Mt Panié, 500-1000m, E track. humid forest, 3.02.2004, leg. M. Wanat (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France).