



***Teabooma secunda* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Cydnidae)—a new species of a New Caledonian endemic genus, with a redescription of *T. princeps* Distant**

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Abstract

Teabooma secunda **sp. nov.**, the second species of a New Caledonian endemic genus, is described, illustrated, and compared with *T. princeps* Distant, 1914. Additionally, the latter is redescribed on the basis of its lectotype and seven other specimens.

Key words: Taxonomy, endemic genus, new species, redescription, new records, New Caledonia

Introduction

Teabooma princeps was described as both, a genus and a species new to the science by Distant (1914) from Boréaré in New Caledonia. The genus was redescribed, and the lectotype was designated for its single known species during a revision of the burrower bug genera of the Australian Region (J. A. Lis 1996).

Within the group of burrower bug genera bearing four segmented antennae, this genus is closely allied to *Adrisa* Amyot et Serville, 1843, but can at once be separated from the latter by the absence of ocelli, which are present in all species of *Adrisa*.

Though a type species of the genus, *T. princeps*, was studied in many papers relating to the morphology of the Cydnidae (i.e., meso- and metathoracic wing venations—J. A. Lis and Heyna 2001a, J. A. Lis 2002; metathoracic wing stridulitrum—J. A. Lis and Heyna 2001b; abdominal trichobothria—J. A. Lis and Hohol-Kilinkiewicz 2002a; dorso-abdominal scent glands—J. A. Lis and Hohol-Kilinkiewicz 2002b; tibial combs—J. A. Lis and Schaefer 2005; female spermathecae—Pluot-Sigwalt and J. A. Lis 2008), it has never been formally redescribed. Therefore, the present paper includes its redescription, besides a description of a new species of this endemic genus.

Taxonomy

***Teabooma princeps* Distant**

(Figs 1, 3, 6, 8)

Teabooma princeps Distant, 1914: 373.

Redescription (submacropterous forms only): Body bronze with copper tinge, its dorsal surface alutaceous; head and anterior part of pronotum slightly shiny, and sometimes more blackish in shade than other body parts. Head with two primary setae only, the secondary setae absent; clypeus as long as the paraclypei, without a subapical pair of setae, its surface impunctate, with a few transverse, more or less visible, striae in its apical half; paraclypei densely coarsely punctured; puncturation reaching the lateral clypeal margins (Fig. 3). Ocular