



A review of *Yemmatropis* (Hemiptera: Lygaeoidea: Berytidae), with descriptions of two new species from China

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Abstract

Four species of the genus *Yemmatropis* Hsiao, 1977, from China are treated in this paper, in which *Yemmatropis erectus* Henry, 2002 is newly recorded from China. *Yemmatropis hsiaoi* **sp. nov.** and *Yemmatropis nigrovittatus* **sp. nov.** are described. Photographs of head and pronotum and drawings of openings of male genital capsules and parameres of all four species, and a key to all *Yemmatropis* species, are provided to assist in identification. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

Key words: Hemiptera, Berytidae, *Yemmatropis*, review, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Yemmatropis* was established by Hsiao (1977) as a subgenus in the genus *Metatropis* Fieber, 1859 for *Metatropis dispar* Hsiao, 1974 from China. Štusák (1989) reevaluated *Metatropis* and gave *Yemmatropis* generic status. Henry (1997a) redescribed *Yemmatropis* and considered the synapomorphic woolly or tomentose pubescence on the head and thorax to support its placement in the subfamily Berytinae. Henry (2002) reviewed the genus *Yemmatropis*, redescribed *Y. dispar* (Hsiao, 1974), and described *Y. erectus* Henry, 2002 from Viet Nam. He also provided a key for the two species.

In this paper, the species of the genus *Yemmatropis* from China are reviewed. One species, *Y. erectus* Henry, 2002, is newly recorded from China; two new species, *Y. hsiaoi* **sp. nov.** and *Y. nigrovittatus* **sp. nov.** are reported. Up to now, four species are included in the genus, and all of them were recorded in China. Photographs of head and pronotum and drawings of openings of male genital capsules and parameres of all four species, and a key to species of the genus are provided to assist in identification.

Material and methods

All the examined specimens in this study are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

Photographs were acquired using a Nikon SMZ1000 microscope equipped with a computer-controlled SPOT RT digital camera and related software. The genitalia dissection followed the methods and techniques outlined by Ashlock (1957).