



The type of the enigmatic creeping water bug *Naucoris sumatranus* FIEBER, 1851 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Naucoridae)

HERBERT ZETTEL

Natural History Museum, Entomological Department, Burgring 7, 1010 Vienna, Austria. E-mail: herbert.zettel@nhm-wien.ac.at

In the Malesian faunal region the Naucoridae or creeping water bugs comprise 79 described species, which have been mostly subject to recent reviews and revisions (see checklist and references in Chen *et al.* 2005; and Zettel 2007, Polhemus & Polhemus 2008, Polhemus *et al.* 2008, Sites & Suputa 2008, Sites & Vitheepadit 2011). However, an exception, *Naucoris sumatranus* remained untreated for 160 years, since its short original description by Fieber in 1851. To fill this gap the type specimen in the Natural History Museum Vienna is redescribed and the species identity is discussed.

Naucoris sumatranus Fieber, 1851

(Figs. 1–8)

Naucoris sumatrana Fieber, 1851: 17 (description; type locality: Sumatra), pl. I (figs. E 11, 12).

Naucoris sumatranus: Lundblad 1933: 63 (listed).

Naucoris sumatranus: Chen *et al.* 2005: 419 (listed).

Type material. Lectotype (by present designation; see discussion), macropterous female, Natural History Museum Vienna. Specimen see Figs. 1–3, 6–8; labels see Fig. 4. The female lectotype is pinned and in reasonably good condition. The right forewing (except clavus) was broken off (probably during pinning) and glued to the body; the apical part of its clavus and small marginal parts of the membrane are missing. Antennae and legs are complete, except for the right hind leg which is broken off at the femur. The abdominal venter is dirty and the standing pilosity is only partly visible.

Original description. Fieber's (1851) description is extremely short. It reads: "*Naucoris Sumatrana* mihi Fig. 11. auct. Fig. 12 pes ant.) Lutescens, capite lituris quatuor, thoraceque maculis duabus trapezoidalibus fuscopunctatis. Scutellum nigrum. Hemelytra fusca, subtilissime albo-granulata. Embolium margine lutescente. Dorsum nigrum. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin. Habitat in insula Sumatra. (Mus. Caes. Vindob.)" The figures depict the dorsal habitus and the foreleg (Fig. 5).

Redescription of lectotype. Size: body length 8.06 mm; maximum body width (at embolar margin) 4.94 mm; head width across eyes 2.99 mm; pronotal width 4.20 mm.

Colour (dorsum see Fig. 1; venter see Figs. 2, 3): Head and pronotum yellow, both with areas covered with small brownish dots forming markings: on head with longitudinal stripes at posterior two-thirds, on pronotum with pair of large trapezoidal areas on disk; in addition, pronotum anteriomedially with light brown solid mark. Mesoscutellum black; mesoscutum (its posterior margin visible due to a slightly bent pronotum) with three large black marks separated by yellow areas. Hemelytron light brown, densely beset with small whitish granules; yellow patch on embolium indistinctly limited. Connexiva dorsally and ventrally yellow; tergites blackish. On venter, head and prothorax yellowish brown; remaining parts dark brown. Labrum, rostrum, antennae, and legs yellowish. Subgenital plate pale yellow in distal half.

Structures: Head dorsally shiny, with reticulation; meshes anteriorly large and obliterated; width across eyes 2.2 times head length, synthipsis 0.7 times head width across eyes; head ventrally carinate; head margin at postero-lateral eye margin hardly recognizable. Labrum inserted at anterior margin of head, length 0.65 times width; ventral extension of maxillary plate 0.65 times length of labrum. Rostral cavity circular; rostral segments 3 and 4 of same length at anterior margin, segment 4 posteriorly with two tufts of hairs close to apex, segment 3 ventro-apically bare.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) evenly, but weakly convex, subtrapezoidal, with weakly curved lateral margins, which slightly