



A new species of *Porta* Distant, 1903 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae: Ozophorini)

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Abstract

Porta longirostris sp. nov. (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae: Rhyparochrominae: Ozophorini) from Borneo is described and figured. A supplement is given to the key to the species of the genus.

Key words: ozophorines, new taxon, diagnostic characters, key couplet, Oriental Region, Borneo

Introduction

The tribe Ozophorini of the seed bug family Rhyparochromidae (Hemiptera, Heteroptera) contains 29 genera and 205 valid species and subspecies worldwide. The Oriental Region is moderately rich in species, as 32 species in 10 genera have been described so far. These numbers undoubtedly represent only a small fragment of the real diversity of this tribe in the region, as at least a few as yet undescribed new species of most of the known genera are before us.

The genus *Porta* Distant, 1903 was originally described as monotypic, containing only *P. gracilis* Distant, 1903 from Malaya. The genus and the type species were redescribed and illustrated in detail by Slater and Zheng (1985) when they described two new species of *Porta*, one each from the Philippines and Malaysia (Borneo: Sabah). A further new species is described from Borneo in the present paper.

Material and methods

External and genital structures were studied by stereoscopic microscope (model: Olympus SZ 11). Abbreviations for depositories of specimens: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM); Natural History Museum, Vienna (NHMW); Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis, Leiden (RMNH) formerly National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis); and Zoological Museum, Amsterdam (ZMAN).

Porta Distant, 1903

Diagnosis. The genus *Porta* can be readily identified using the detailed redescription by Slater and Zheng (1985). The discovery of the new species does not make it necessary to complement the generic redescription. The main characters of the genus are the complete suture between abdominal segments 4 and 5; the long, curved humeral spines; the lack of a “neck” (preocular portion of head much longer than postocular portion); and the slender, elongate legs and antennae.