



<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:BB1881F7-8E64-4C1A-BE86-3809B9CDD4E3>

A new species of *Isometopus* Fieber, the first record of Isometopinae (Heteroptera: Miridae) from Thailand

TOMOHIDE YASUNAGA¹, KAZUTAKA YAMADA² & TAKSIN ARTCHAWAKOM³

¹Research Associate, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York; c/o Nameshi 2-33-2, Nagasaki 852-8061, Japan. E-mail: tyasunaga@amnh.org

²Tokushima Prefectural Museum, Bunka-no-Mori Park, Mukôterayama, Hachiman-chô, Tokushima, 770-8070 Japan. E-mail: yamada.kaz@gmail.com

³Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (SERS), Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve, Thailand Institute of Scientific & Technological Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, 1 Moo 9, A. Udom Sab, Wang Nam Khieo, Nakhon Ratchasima 30370, Thailand. E-mail: sakaerat@tistr.or.th

The isometopine plant bug genus *Isometopus* Fieber currently comprises 69 nominal species (Schuh, 1995). The majority of the members are known to occur in the Old World tropics, subtropics and warm temperate zone; 26 species have been reported from the Afrotropical Region, and Asian faunas documented mainly by Lin (2004) [Taiwan], Ren (1991) and Ren & Yang (1988) [China], Yasunaga (2001, 2005) [Japan], and Yasunaga & Duwal (2006) [Nepal]. However, there is no reliable account of the Isometopinae from Thailand, or Indochina.

During our continuing field investigations in Thailand, two specimens of an undescribed species of the genus *Isometopus*, were recently collected by a light trap. We herein describe it as new; the present discovery also represents the first distributional record of the subfamily Isometopinae from Indochina.

All measurements are in millimeters, those of the holotype male first, followed after the / by those of the paratype female. Type specimens were collected at ‘Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve, Ministry of Science and Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces, Thailand (SERS)’ and deposited in Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand (SUT), and Yasunaga collection, Nagasaki, Japan (TYCN). Matrix code labels were attached to all specimens, which uniquely identify each specimen, and are referred to as ‘unique specimen identifiers’ (USIs). The USI codes [e.g., AMNH_PBI 000777] comprise an institution and project code (AMNH_PBI) and a unique number (000777). Please visit the website of the Planetary Biodiversity Inventory (PBI) Project (<http://research.amnh.org/pbi/>), or <http://www.discoverlife.org> for additional information on specimens examined.

We are grateful to Dr A. Eyles (New Zealand) and the corresponding editor Dr M. Malipatil (Australia) for reviewing the manuscript.

Isometopus siamensis Yasunaga & Yamada, n. sp.

(Figs. 1–3)

Diagnosis. Readily recognized by the generally shiny blackish basic coloration, large compound eye, infusate antennal segment I, and form of the parameres. Sexual dimorphism is minor (Fig. 1). The present new species is most closely related to a continental Chinese *I. puberus* Ren, 1991, from which it can be distinguished by the above mentioned characters. *Isometopus siamensis* is at first sight confusable with certain species of the Anthocoridae, e.g. *Wollastoniella parvicuneis* Yasunaga or *W. rotunda* Yasunaga & Miyamoto (see Yamada et al., 2010), but any isometopine always has the closed membrane cell as in other mirid bugs (Fig. 2A).