



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3701.5.5>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:9A578AF6-1A48-4BDE-A785-08110E5061A0>

Additional records of the plant bug genus *Hallodapus* Fieber from Thailand, with proposal of a new synonymy (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Phylinae)

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

Although species of the genus *Hallodapus* Fieber from Thailand were documented in our recent paper (Yasunaga et al., 2013), subsequent sorting of specimens and fieldworks have provided two additional species. These are unequivocally identical to *Hallodapus centrimaculatus* (Poppius) and *H. fasciatus* (Poppius), which have not been recorded from Thailand. Further, *H. fenestratus* Linnavuori, originally described from Japan, is found to be conspecific with *H. centrimaculatus* during the confirmation of the accurate identities of the Thai specimens.

This paper reports the two species new to the Thai fauna, and proposes a new synonymy. Photographic images of live individuals are provided for all treated species; the brachypterous females of *H. centrimaculatus* and *H. albofasciatus* (Motschulsky, 1863) are shown for the first time.

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. Only selected references are cited in the synonymic listings, as comprehensive catalogs are now available (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999; Schuh, 1995; 2002–2013). Detailed diagnostic characters are provided by Schuh (1984) for each species treated below.

We are grateful to the following individuals for providing the invaluable specimens or supporting our field investigations: Assoc. Prof. P. Ampol, Dr. P. Joompot, Ms R. Nana, Mr. M. Takai and Mr. T. Nozaki. Thanks are extended to a corresponding editor, Prof. C. W. Schaefer, for reviewing the manuscript.

Hallodapus centrimaculatus (Poppius, 1909)

(Figs. 1A–B, E–F, 2)

Hallodapus fenestratus Linnavuori, 1961: 165 (n. sp.); Schuh, 1984: 126 (note); Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999: 291 (cat.); Yasunaga, 2001: 153 (diag.). **N. Syn.**

Diagnosis. Easily recognized by the castaneous to fuscous brown dorsum with a yellowish white, heart-shaped macula on the clavi just posterior to the scutellum (Fig. 1A), left paramere with characteristic, median and lateral processes, and a slender, weakly curved endosoma terminating in bifurcate apex (Fig. 2). The brachypterous female has an immaculate, almost entirely darkened dorsum (Fig. 1B).

Distribution. Thailand (Nakhon Ratchasima), China (Hong Kong, Macao), Japan, Korea, Taiwan, India, Indonesia.

Specimens examined. **JAPAN:** Honshu: 4♂4♀ [all females brachypterous], Hyogo Pref., Takasago City, Kitahama Town, Kitawaki, 1 Sep 2002, T. Nozaki (AMNH_PBI 00379657–00379661). **THAILAND:** Nakhon Ratchasima Prov.: 1♂, Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (SERS), 14°30′27″N, 101°55′39″E, 410 m alt., light trap, 15 Sep 2008, T. Yasunaga (00379656).