ON A NEW SPECIES OF APACHYUS SERVILLE (INSECTA : DERMAPTERA) FROM LAOS

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INTRODUCTION

The genus Apachyus Serville, 1831, is known by 11 species (Steinmann, 1989) distributed in Oriental, Ethiopian and Australian Regions. It is characterised by strongly flattened body and the enlargement of ultimate tergite which is termed as anal process or squampygidium occupying bulk of the space between the branches of forceps.

In the Oriental Region four species viz., A. feae Bormans, 1894, A. javanus Verhoeff, 1902, A. chartaceus Haan, 1842, and A. philipinensis Srivastava, 1976 are known.

Besides A. sumatranus Boesman, 1954, known by males, has been treated as synonym of A. javanus Verhoeff, 1902 known on females only by Steinmann (1980) which does not seen convincing. It may be mentioned that Steinmann (1981, p. 141, fig. 19) records A. javanus on a male from Luzon (Philippine) which is referrable to A. sumatranus.

A new species is described here which differs from all the known species by the shape of anal process.

Family : APACHYIDAE
Subfamily : APACHYINAE

Apachyus brindlei sp.n.

(Figs. 1–4)

Male : Body strongly depressed. General colour blackish brown, mouth parts, basal three antennal segments and legs yellowish; wings yellow with external and apical margins blackish brown; sides of abdominal tergites, hind margin of ultimate tergite and anal process bordered with black.

Head longer than broad, smooth, sutures fine but distinct, post-ocular area slightly raised, hind margin emarginate in middle. Eyes slightly shorter than post-ocular length. Antennae 42-segmented (or more since apical segments appear to be broken), 1st segment stout, expanded apically, slightly shorter than the distance between antennal bases; 2nd transverse; 3rd long and slender, almost equal
Figs. 1-4. Apachyus brindlei sp.n., Holotype Male; 1, Dorsal view; 2, Hind portion of body, ventral view; 3, Genitalia; 4, Paramere with distal lobe and apical portion of proparamere—enlarged.
to the combined length of 4th to 6th; 4th and 5th transverse; 6th about as long as broad; 7th slightly longer than broad, remaining gradually increasing in length and thining. Pronotum about as long as broad, anterior margin convex, sides depressed and strongly convex in middle, hind margin truncate, median sulcus distinct. Elytra well developed, shoulder weak, expanded apically, axillary angles rounded off, showing a broad triangular scutellum with a median sulcus. Wings about 2/3 as long as elytra, smooth. Prosternum slightly longer than broad, parallel sided, constricted at the insertion of fore-coxae; afterward greatly expanded, anterior margin convex, hind margin in middle truncate, laterally oblique and straight. Mesosternum transverse, gently expanded posteriorly, hind margin subtrun- date with emargination in middle. Metasternum weakly transverse, gently narrowed beyond the insertion of hind-coxae, posterior margin truncate with faint emargination in middle. Legs typical of the genus. Abdomen slightly narrowed at base, afterwards almost parallel sided, tergite with faint longitudinal striations, ventrally with striations, sides of sternites 7th to 9th with tuberculated ridge, ridge complete on 7th and 8th but on 9th restricted at base only for a short distance, 8th sternite with hind margin emerginate in middle. Penultimate sternite triangular, obtusely produced in middle posteriorly, median sulcus faint, obsolete in basal 1/4. Ultimate tergite longer than broad, sides almost parallel and ventrally provided with a row of small tubercles, disc above medially with a shallow depression, surface rough with numerous small tubercles, more closely placed at base and gradually distantly placed apically. Anal process somewhat broadly rounded, laterally with two or three tubercles, hind margin emarginate in middle, upper surface smooth, slightly depressed medially, ventrally surface striolate laterally, medially feebly sulcate, posterolaterally slightly convex or thickened. Forceps with branches cylindrical and regularly curved in a little over basal 1/3, afterwards, abruptly bent, depressed, inner margin straight, externally curved, apices gently hooked, pointed and crossing. Male genitalia with parameres 3 times longer than broad, external and internal margin straight, apical margin oblique and straight, inner apical angle rounded, external apical angle produced into a short obtuse lobe, distal lobes slightly longer than parameres; virga tubular, short, stout and undulate. Length : body -40.5 mm, forceps -5.0 mm.

Female : Unknown.

Material examined : Holotype Male (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and attached to the pin of the specimen), LAOS : Van Eeva, 16.III.1966, Randon coll.; deposited in B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

Remarks : In having yellow wings the described species comes close to A. feae Bormans, with Brindles' Key (1965, p. 441) but differs by the shape of anal process, in males, which is rounded posteriorly and emarginate in middle and virga comparatively shorter.

It can be separated from A. philippinensis Srivastava, 1976, which is described on female only, by shape of pronotum being about as long as broad and narrowed apically and basally.
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REFERENCES


