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A NEW SPECIES OF *THAUMAMANNIA* FROM SURINAM (HETEROPTERA, TINGIDAE, VIANAIDINAE)

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With 11 text-figures

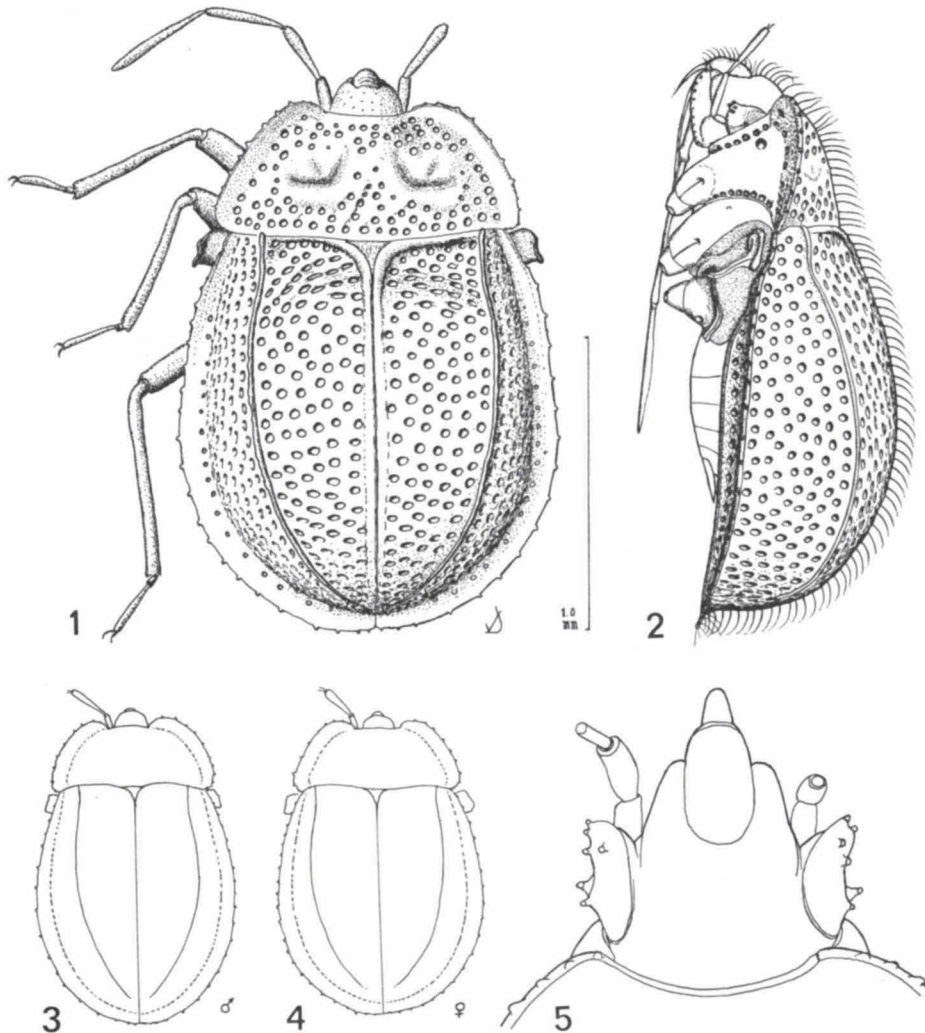
During soil fauna investigations performed in 1959 by Dr. J. van der Drift (see his study, 1963), three specimens were collected of a small coleopteroid heteropteron, representing a new species belonging to the genus *Thaumamannia* Drake & Davis, 1960. Up till now, only one other species in this genus was known, viz., *T. manni*, collected in an ants' nest by Mr. W. H. Mann in Bolivia. The other three known species in the subfamily Vianaidinae¹⁾ belong to the genus *Anommatoris* China, 1945, and are also found with ants (Drake & Ruhoff, 1965). The new species described here is closely related to the Bolivian species, and in all likelihood is also myrmecophilous. It is the first record of a vianaidine tingid for Surinam and for the Guyana's.

The writer's thanks are tendered to Dr. J. van der Drift, who placed the Heteroptera specimens at the writer's disposal, and after whom the new species is named.

***Thaumamannia vanderdrifti* n. sp. (figs. I-II)**

Diagnose. — Small (2 mm), brown, shining, broadly ovate, convex, coleopteroid, brachypterous, dorsally densely and deeply punctate and covered with long, curved hairs. Sides of pronotum and costal area of elytrae extended horizontally (paranota). Closely related to *T. manni* Drake & Davis, 1960, but differing in the following characters: Anterior and lateral parts of pronotum also deeply punctate, posterior corners rounded. Paranota of elytrae narrowed basally. The carina-like vein on elytrae longer, almost reaching elytral commissure near apex of wing. Lateral branch of metasternal scent gland ostiole extending laterally far beyond costal margin of elytrae.

¹⁾ Vianaididae Kormilev, 1955.



Figs. 1-5, *Thaumamannia vanderdrifti* n. sp. 1, ♀ allotype, dorsal view. 2, ♀ allotype, lateral view. 3, 4, habitus sketches of ♂ and ♀ specimens. 5, head of ♂ holotype, dorsal view.

Male (figs. 3, 5-7). — Head convex, tylus strongly convex, protruding, surrounded by a deep sulcus, anteriorly surpassing jugae; bucculae large, prominent, covering base of labrum laterally. Compound eyes degenerate, situated just postero-laterally of antenniferous tubercles, consisting of an unpigmented membranous, laterally collapsed, anteriorly bluntly pointed structure covering base of antenniferous tubercle laterally. Each "eye" bearing apically 4-5 and more distally, 2 prominent, unpigmented "omma-

tidia" (in the female covered partly by the pronotal collar). Antenniferous tubercles slender, pointing almost ventrally. Antennae slender, first segment slightly curved, spindle-shaped, not surpassing apex of tylus, following segments very slender, slightly club-shaped, each gradually longer than foregoing. Clypeus small but distinct. Rostrum long and slender, surpassing abdominal base for about $1/3$ of abdominal length. Labrum lanceolate, its length about half that of first labial segment.

Pronotum broad, trapezoid, slightly convex, set with deep pores; sides broadly extended horizontally (paranota), and somewhat reflexed. Lateral margins finely serrate, anterior margin concave, anterior corners broadly rounded, posterior margin straight, posterior corners narrowly rounded. Central parts and callosal areas flat, mostly smooth, each posteriorly bordered by an undep transverse scar. Scutellum small, triangular, finely roughened but impunctate.

Elytrae (fore wings) together almost semispherically convex, studded with deep punctures, its costal margin extended horizontally, with one row of punctures near its base, outer edge serrate. Each forewing with a vein-like carina running from base of wing obliquely over the middle of the wing and ending not far from apex near elytral commissure. Paranota narrowed towards base of wings, making shoulders less broad than posterior margin of pronotum. Epipleurae of elytrae broad, with one row of deep punctures, gradually narrowing towards apex, internally with a prominent, darkened, irregularly finely serrate edge (hypocostal lamina), gradually narrowed towards apex of wing. Hind wings not developed.

Prosternum plane, about as long as broad between fore coxae; pronotal collar narrow, uninterrupted, margined by a finely punctate groove. Posterior margin of propleurae lined with a row of deep punctures. Meso- and metasternum sublaterally with a longitudinal, anteriorly confluent carina on each side near coxae. Ostiolar sulci of metasternal scent gland smooth, ostiole prominent, strongly extended laterally, essentially surpassing costal margin of wings; a posteriorly running branch of the ramified ostiole just surpassing posterior margin of metapleurae, margins finely milled. Evaporating area surrounding the sulci large, finely roughened, covering whole metapleuron, and adjacent mesopleural- and sternal parts. Epicoxal lobes large, smooth. Fore- and middle legs well developed, subequal; hind legs slightly longer; tarsi two-segmented.

Abdomen with transverse rows of fine adpressed hairs, broadly rounded posteriorly; genital capsule (fig. 6) relatively big, almost as broad as the abdomen itself. Posterior margin with two vertical truncated teeth, and antero-laterally of these, on either side, a blunt tubercle gradually sloping into

the side wall of the genital cavity. Paramere (fig. 7) with a moderately curved, long and slender hook; basal part with several setae.

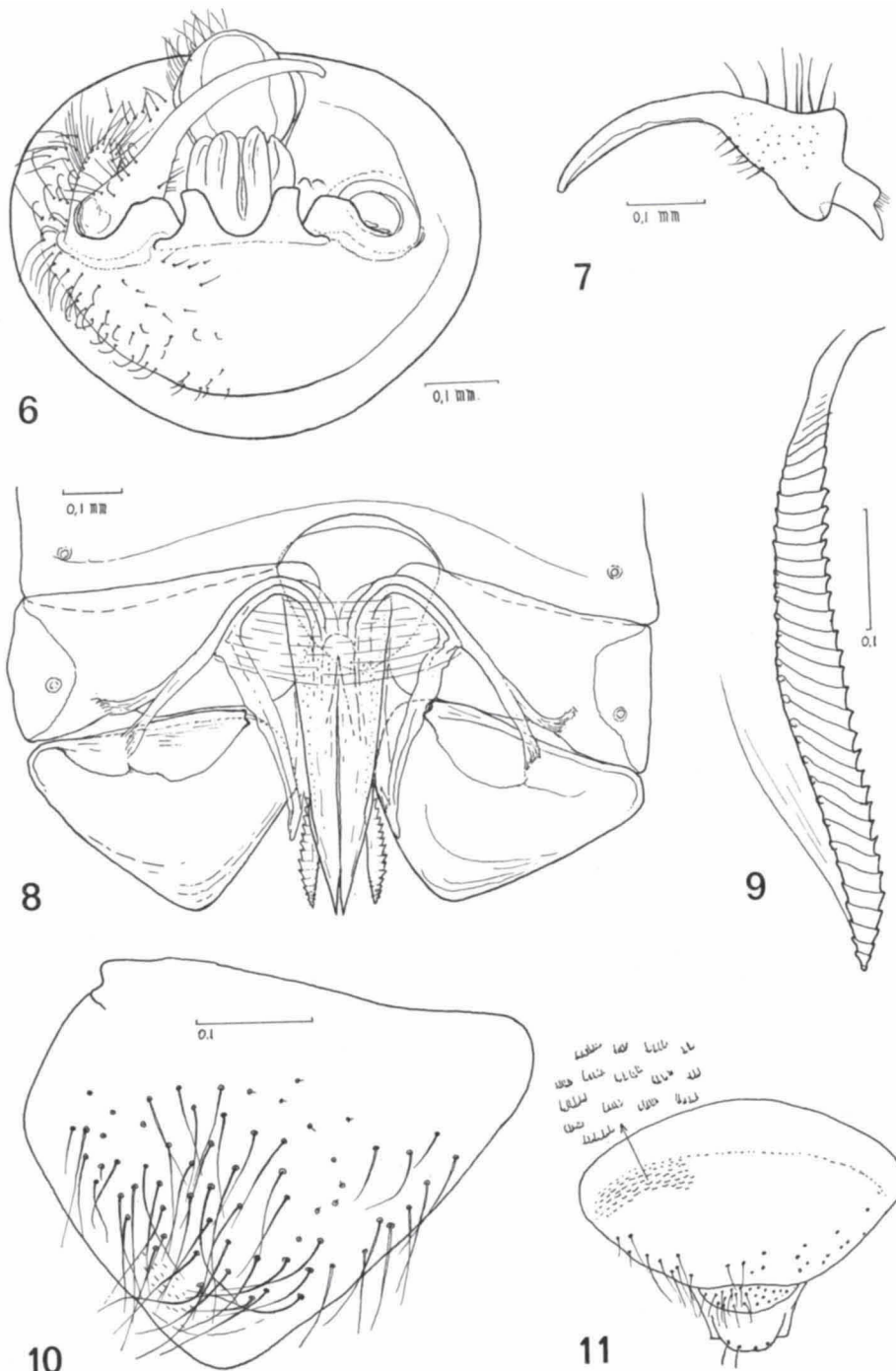
Female (figs. 1, 2, 4, 8-11). — Habitus somewhat broader than in the male, slightly lighter in colour. Pile on upper side less dense. Abdomen rounded posteriorly; tergites narrow, membranous, lucid, bare, posterior angles microscopically roughened except for the eighth tergite which is broadly rounded, brownish, its posterior $2/3$ finely roughened, and its posterior margin finely haired. Ninth tergite small, hairy. Sternites narrow, brownish, posterior margins finely haired. Seventh sternite excavated posteriorly and medially, fitting to anterior part of rounded subgenital plate (eighth sternite). Eighth laterotergites finely roughened posteriorly; ninth laterotergites set with long hairs. First valvulae long and slender, strongly serrate; second valvifer sharp, lanceolate, smoothly edged.

Measurements	♂ holotype	♀ allotype	♀ paratype
total length	2.02	1.94	1.97
length pron. + corium	1.90	1.80	1.83
width pronotum	1.03	1.06	1.05
width corium	1.25	1.31	1.31
antennal segm. I	0.14	0.16	0.16
II	0.25	0.21	0.22
III	0.33	0.31	0.32
IV	0.40	0.38	0.38
labium total length	1.17	1.24	1.30
labial segm. I		0.31	
II		0.29	
III		0.22	
IV		0.42	

Material. — Suriname, Dirkshoop experimental garden, primary forest on sandy ridge, 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (allotype), from "IIIc" soil samples, 29.iv, 6.v, and 13.v.1959 (bulk), 1 ♀ (paratype), from "Illa" soil samples, same dates, J. van der Drift legit, in collection of the Leiden Museum.

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Figs. 6-11, *Thaumamannia vanderdrifti* n. sp. 6, ♂ holotype, genital capsule, caudal view (pile of right side omitted). 7, right paramere. 8-11, ♀ paratype. 8, ovipositor, dorsal view. 9, left 1st gonapophysis, ventral view. 10, left laterotergite IX, ventral view. 11, last tergal segments, dorsal view (pile of right side omitted).