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Revision of the Urostylidae of Taiwan, with Descriptions of Three New Species and One New Record (Hemiptera- Heteroptera: Urostylidae) **【Research report】**

臺灣產異椿科之修訂及新種及新記錄之描述(半翅目：異翅亞目：異椿科) **【研究報告】**

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Abstract

The Urostylidae of Taiwan is revised and three new species, i.e., *Urostylis paratrifidus* Ren & Lin, n. sp., *Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin, n. sp., and *Urolabida triramalis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.; one new record, *Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth; and four new combinations, i.e., *Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa) comb. nov., *Urolabida recurvata* (Maa) comb. nov., *Urolabida sinensis* (Walker) comb. nov. and *Urolabida suppressa* (Maa) comb. nov. from Taiwan are reported. A key to the Taiwanese species of the family Urostylidae and figures of the genitalia and paramere are included.

摘要

本文修訂臺灣產異椿科，描述三新種：副岔嬌異椿 (*Urostylis paratrifidus* Ren & Lin, n. sp.)、臺灣盲異椿 (*Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.) 及枝抱盲異椿 (*Urolabida triramalis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.)、發現一新記錄種：蠟形嬌異椿 (*Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth) 及四新組合 (葉側盲異椿 *Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa) comb. nov.、雙曲盲異椿 *Urolabida recurvata* (Maa) comb. nov.、中國嬌盲異椿 *Urolabida sinensis* (Walker) comb. nov.、顯褐脈盲異椿 *Urolabida suppressa* (Maa) comb. nov.)。並附臺灣產異椿之檢索表及外生殖器圖。

Key words: Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Urostylidae, new species, new combination

關鍵詞: 半翅目、異翅亞目、異椿科、新種、新記錄

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Revision of the Urostylidae of Taiwan, with Descriptions of Three New Species and One New Record (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Urostylidae)

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ABSTRACT

The Urostylidae of Taiwan is revised and three new species, i.e., *Urostylis paratrifidus* Ren & Lin, n. sp., *Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin, n. sp., and *Urolabida tiramalis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.; one new record, *Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth; and four new combinations, i.e., *Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa) comb. nov., *Urolabida recurvata* (Maa) comb. nov., *Urolabida sinensis* (Walker) comb. nov. and *Urolabida suppressa* (Maa) comb. nov. from Taiwan are reported. A key to the Taiwanese species of the family Urostylidae and figures of the genitalia and paramere are included.

Key words: Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Urostylidae, new species, new combination

Introduction

Urostylids are usually elongate, ranging from 3.5 to 14 mm long, with elongate legs and a small head. Antennae are 5-segmented, with the 1st segment much longer than the head; the antenniferous tubercles are broad, strongly exerted, and often appearing annulate; the ocelli are placed very close to one another; and the bucculae are small. The claval commissure is reduced or obsolete; the middle and hind coxae are widely separated; and the tarsi are 3-segmented. Urostylids are distributed in southern and eastern Asia, reaching

northward into the eastern Palearctic and southwestwards into New Guinea. The biology of the urostylids is poorly known. Schaefer and Ashlock (1970) suggested that the insects feed upon plant sap. The Urostylidae is comprised of two subfamilies and approximately six genera and more than 80 species are known (Schuh and Slater, 1995).

Maa (1947) reported six species of urostylids in Taiwan, including *Urostylis lobopleuralis* Maa, *U. suppressa* Maa, *U. recurvata* Maa, *U. chinai* Maa, *U. sinensis* Walker, and *Urochela strandi* Esaki. Ocelli are vestigial or lacking in four of those species, and the status of

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these species needs to be reconsidered. In this paper, the Urostylidae of Taiwan is revised and three new species, one new record, and four new combinations of urostylids from Taiwan are reported. The type series were deposited in the Entomological Section, Department of Zoology, National Museum of Natural Science, and in the Department of Applied Zoology, Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan.

Key to genera and species of Urostylidae from Taiwan

1. Ocelli present (*Urochela* Dallas, *Urostylis* Westwood)----- 2
 Ocelli vestigial or lacking (*Urolabida* Westwood)----- 5
2. First segment of antenna shorter than total length of head and pronotum; vertex with 2 fuscous stripes; median area of corium with fuscous mottling, its costal area clothed with a few sparse, coarse fuscous punctures; ventral process of male genitalia with a pair of long curved spine-like projections (Fig. 1A).-----
 ----- *Urochela strandi* Esaki
 First segment of antenna longer than total length of head and pronotum (*Urostylis* Westwood) ----- 3
3. Apex of male genitalia green; 2 small black spots on anterior area of pronotum, black stripe along submargin of propleuron; ventral process of male genitalia short, its apical margin truncate (Fig. 3B) -----*Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth
 Apex of male genitalia red ----- 4
4. Ventral process of male genitalia tapered at apex (Fig. 1D), lateral margins of basal 1/2 not parallel; anterior 1/2 of paramere narrower than basal 1/2 and less curved -----
 ----- *Urostylis chinai* Maa
 Ventral process of male genitalia trifurcate at apex, central one and lateral margin of basal portion parallel (Fig. 2B); apical part of paramere wider than basal part (Fig. 2A) -----*Urostylis paratrifidus* Ren & Lin, n. sp.
5. Membrane of hemelytron hyaline, veins fuscous, distinct; ventral process divided into 2 lobes (Fig. 5A) (ventromedial process robust and obtuse)-----
 ----- *Urolabida suppressa* (Maa) comb. nov.
 Membrane of hemelytron brownish or with dark stripe-----6
6. Lateral margin of corium black; thorax ventrally with black latero-submarginal stria on each side -----7
 Lateral margin of corium not black; thorax ventrally without black stria on each side -----9
7. Pleurite IX of female abdomen divided into 2 lobes; membrane of hemelytron with fuscous marking (Fig. 3F) -----
 ----- *Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa) comb. nov.
 Pleurite IX of female abdomen not divided into 2 lobes; membrane of hemelytron without fuscous marking -----8
8. Ventral process divided into 2 lobes; apex distinctly narrower than base, each lobe with superolateral process (Fig. 4E)-----
 ----- *Urolabida sinensis* (Walker) comb. nov.
 Ventral process not divided into 2 lobes; apex broader than base (Fig. 5D, E) ----- *Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.
9. Anterior 1/2 of ventral process of male genitalia parallel at lateral margins, its apical margin notably concave (Fig. 4D); exterior lobe of paramere triangular (Fig. 4B) -----
 ----- *Urolabida recurvaata* (Maa) comb. nov.
 Anterior 1/2 of ventral process not paralleled at lateral margins, its apical margin nearly truncated (Fig. 7C); exterior lobe of paramere long, spine-like (Fig. 7A, B) -----
 ----- *Urolabida tiramalis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.

Urochela strandi Esaki, 1937 (Fig. 1A-C)

Urochela strandi Esaki, 1937 Festschr. Strand 1: 492.

Urochela strandi Esaki, 1937: Maa, 1947. Notes D'Entomol. Chinoise 11(3): 128-130.

Body green. Pronotum, scutellum, and corium with brown punctures. Membrane transparent. Pronotum with straight medial area of lateral margin. Femur with brown spot. Corium with brown spot, anterior margin with coarse, sparse, brown punctures, central and terminal margin with black spot. Basal scutellum moderately convex. Ventral abdominal segment, in between spiracles with 2 black spots. Ventral process of male genitalia long, curved, pointed; lateral process developed; terminal 1/2 of paramere moderately twisted, anterior part pointed and truncate.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 12.1, width of abdomen 4.7. Head length 1.0, width 1.7, length of antennal segments: 1.9: 2.5: 1.1: 2: missing. Pronotum length 2, width between anterior angles 1.5, width between lateral angles 4.4; hemelytron length 9.8, beyond abdominal apex 2.2. Posterior femur shorter than tibia (3.5: 4.14).

Materials examined: ♂, NANTOU: Tsuifeng (2300 m), XI-1984, K. S. Lin and K. C. Chou, malaise trap; ♂, Meifeng (2150 m), 12-IX-1990, C. S. Lin, UV light trap.

Distribution: Fujian Prov., China; Taiwan.

Urostylis chinai Maa, 1947 (Fig. 1D-G)

Urostylis chinai Maa, 1947. Notes D'Entomol. Chinoise 11(3): 130-132.

Body green with brown punctures. First antennal segment lateral with a brown stripe. Rostrum short, reaching 1st coxa. Basal tibia brown. Lateral anterior 1/2 of propleurum with pale brown band. Sternum inner spiracular portion with a black spot. Male genitalia red, ventral process triangular, lateral process stout

and short; basal 1/2 of paramere moderately curved and broader than terminal 1/2. Pleurite IX of female genitalia extending over urosternite IX.

Measurements (in mm). Body length 11.0-13.0, width of abdomen 3.8-4.8.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Yunnan Prov., China; Taiwan.

Remark: Fig. 1D-G redrawn from Maa (1947).

Urostylis paratrifidus Ren & Lin, n. sp. (Fig. 2A-E)

Body pale green. Rostrum reaching median area of mesostethium. Pronotum, scutellum, and lateral area of corium with shallow brown punctures. Medial area of lateral margin of pronotum less curved. Apical margin of metathoracic scent gland peritreme not reaching anterior margin of metathoracic pleuron. Apical area of male genitalia red. Two sides of ventral process of genitalia nearly parallel, apical margin with a nub at central area, lateral apices long, spiniform; apices of each conjunctival process with brownish micro-spines.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 9.30, width of abdomen 3.80. Head length 0.90, width 1.40, vertex width 0.90; length of antennal segments: 2.10: 2.40: 0.9: 2.10: missing; length of rostrum 1.80, pronotum length 1.50, width between anterior angles 1.26, width between lateral angles 3.14; length of scutellum 2.10, width of basal part 1.90; hemelytron length 6.30, beyond abdominal apex 0.43. Posterior femur shorter than tibia (3.10: 3.30). Ventral process basal 1/2 width of genitalia 0.74.

Holotype: ♂, NANTOU: Tsuifeng (2300 m), 23-25-VI-1983, K. S. Lin & S.C. Lin. **Paratypes:** ♂, NANTOU: Tungpu (1200 m), 20-22-VI-1980, C. C. Chen. 2 ♂, TAICHUNG: Chiapaotai (750 m),

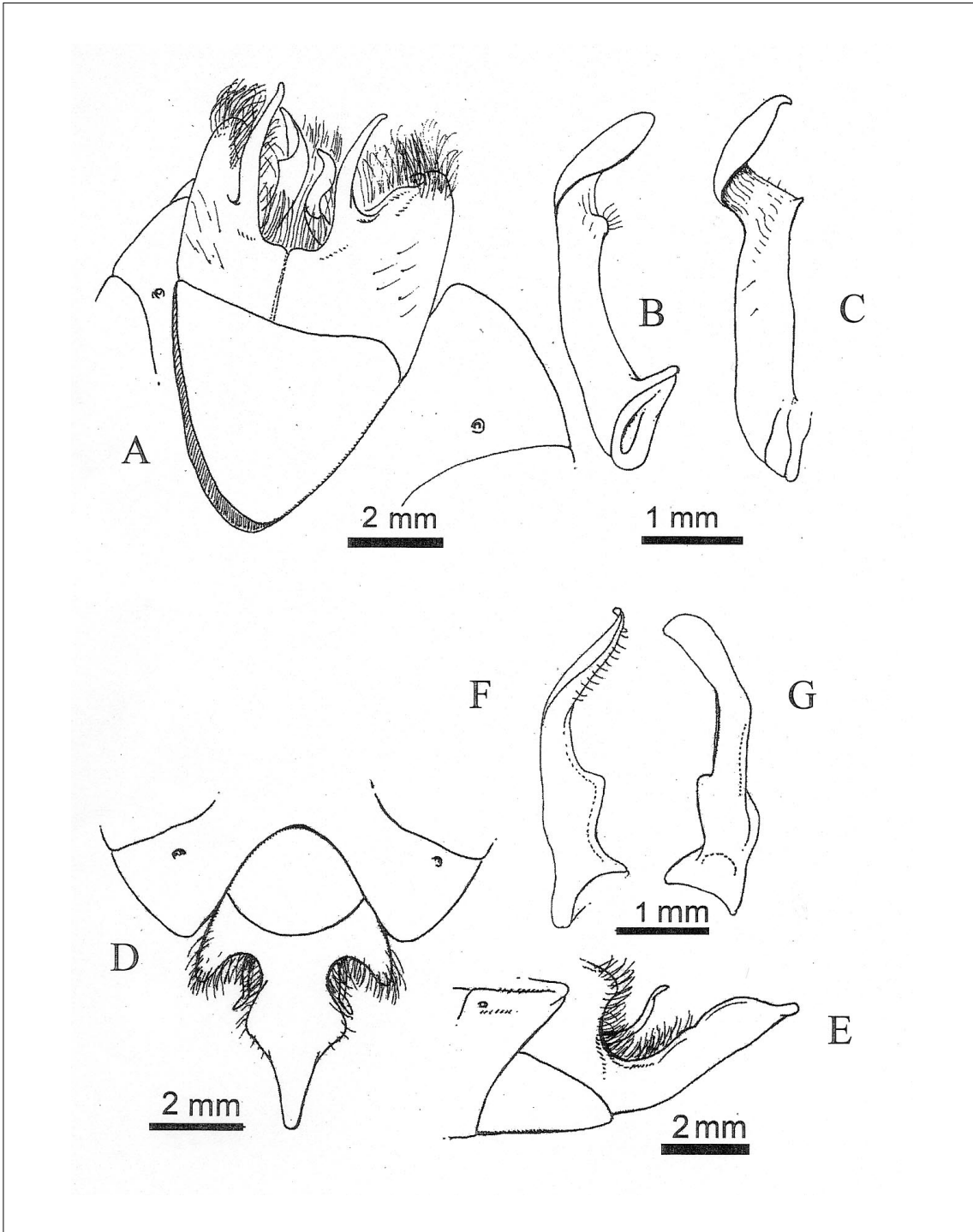


Fig. 1. A-C. *Urochela strandi* Esaki. A. Male genitalia in ventral view; B. Paramere in ventral view; C. Paramere in lateral view. D-G. *Urostylis chinai* Maa; D. Male genitalia in lateral view; E. Paramere in lateral view; F. Paramere in ventral view; G. Paramere in dorsal view.

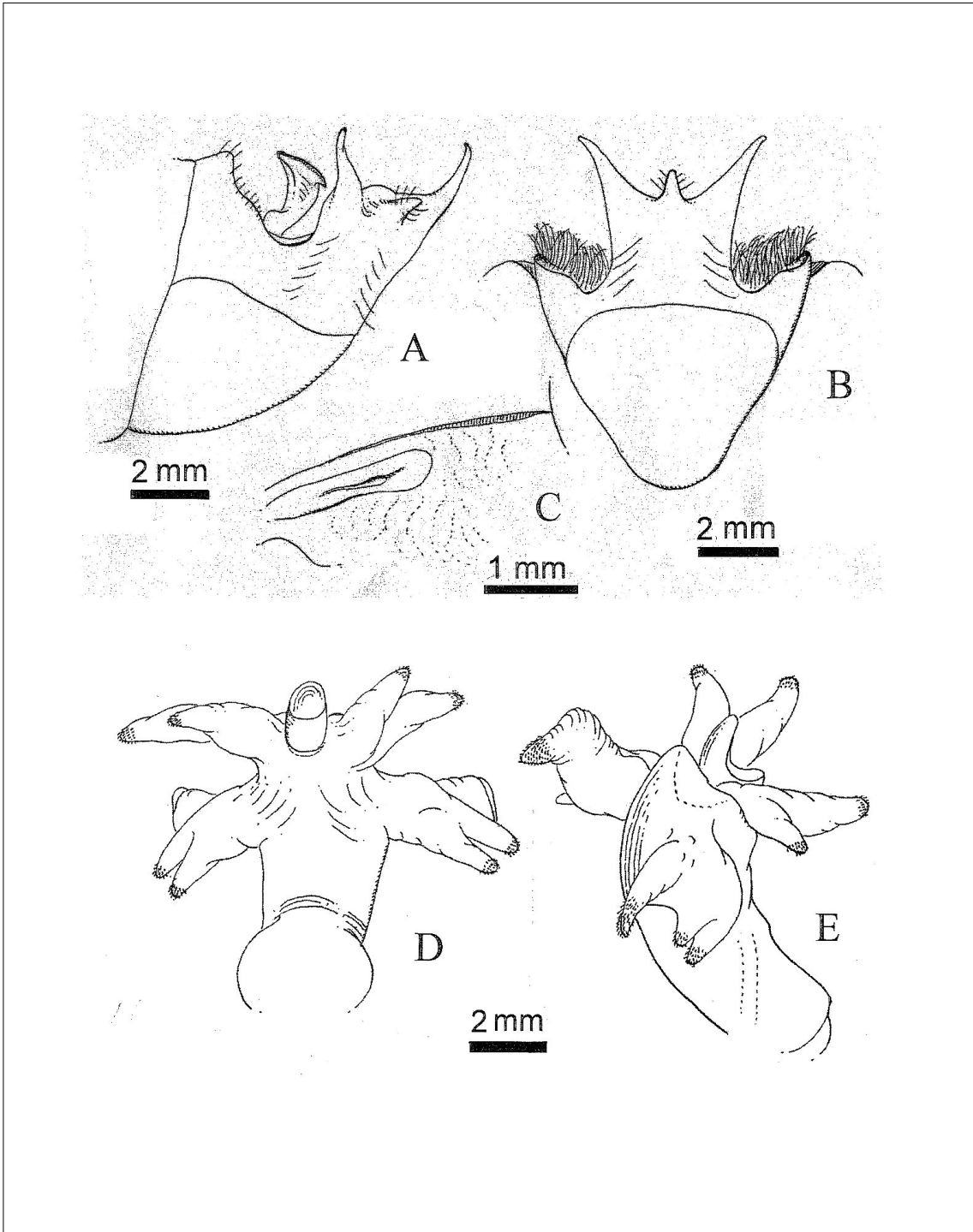


Fig. 2. A-E. *Urostylis paratrifidus* Ren & Lin, n. sp. A. Male genitalia in lateral view, B. Male genitalia in ventral view; C. Metathoracic scent-gland peritreme; D. Inflated aedeagus in ventral view; E. Inflated aedeagus in dorsolateral view.

9-10-XI-1989, UV light (NMNS, Ent. 494-3,3 34).

Remarks: The new species is allied to *Urostylis trifidus* Ren 1986, but can be identified by the lateral margin of the pronotum not being black, by the two sides of the ventral process of the male genitalia being nearly parallel, and the apical margin of the paramere being roundly curved.

Etymology: The species name refers to its alliance with the species *U. trifidus*.

***Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth, 1916** (Fig. 3A-E)

Urostylis blattiformis Bergroth, 1916. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 51:224.

Urostylis blattiformis Bergroth, 1916. Yang, 1939. Bull. Fam. Mem. Inst. Biol. Zool. Set. 9: 38-41.

Body green. Pronotum lateral straight, anterior portion with 2 black spots. Corium terminal margin with 2 brownish bands. Posterolateral of abdomen with black spot. Ventral process of male genitalia short, club-like, terminal margin flat truncate, lateral process short, cone-shaped; paramere with curved central portion, divided into 2 lobes.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 10-23, width of abdomen 4.9-5.4.

Materials examined: ♂, NANTOU: Piluchi 28-VI-1997, M. M. Yang and C. S. Lin, malaise trap (NMNS, Ent. 1447-1606); ♂, Meifeng, 12-X-1990, C. S. Lin, UV light trap (NMNS, Ent. 670-1975)

Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong Prov., China; Japan; Taiwan.

***Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa, 1947) comb. nov.** (Fig. 3F, G)

Urostylis lobopleuralis Maa, 1947. Notes D'Entomol. Chinoise 11(3): 136-137.

Body green. Corium lateral narrow, black, with pale yellow lateral inner

margin. Rostrum reaching median area of mesostethium. Thorax ventral lateral with a black band. Ninth abdominal lateral with 2 lobes. Ventral lateral margin green, without dark band. Antenniferous tubercles black. Membrane terminal margin brownish, basal lateral and terminal mesal portion with brown and fuscous band.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of female 16.5-17.3, width of abdomen 6.7-7.0. Head length 1.6, width 2.3; length of antennal segments: 3.8: 4.9: 1.5: 4.1: missing; length of rostrum 3.2. Pronotum length 3, width between anterior angles 2, width between lateral angles 5.8; hemelytron length 13.8, beyond abdominal apex 1.73.

Materials examined: 1 ♂, YUNLIN: KuKung, Shihpi, 29-X-1992, W. T. Yang, UV light, (NMNS Ent. 1428-384).

Distribution: Taiwan.

***Urolabida recurvata* (Maa, 1947) comb. nov.** (Fig. 4A-D)

Urostylis recurvata Maa, 1947. Notes D'Entomol. Chinoise 11 (3): 136-137.

Body green, with fuscous punctures. Head dorsal mesal portion with 2 brownish stripes. First antennal segment green, 2nd and 3rd dark brown, basal 1/3 of 4th dark yellow, the rest fuscous, basal 1/2 of 5th dark yellow, terminal 1/2 pale brown. Rostrum tip black. Membrane pale brown, vein pale yellow. Basal tibia fuscous.

Anterior margin of metathoracic scent gland peritreme long, extending over posterior margin of metathoracic pleuron. Ventral process of male genitalia well-developed, orange-red, anterior 1/2 with parallel lateral sides, terminal margin centrally concave, basal lateral with both sides concave, lateral process long cone-shaped, bright red. Paramere posterior 1/2 stout, anterior 1/2 with 2 lobes.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 14.9, width of abdomen

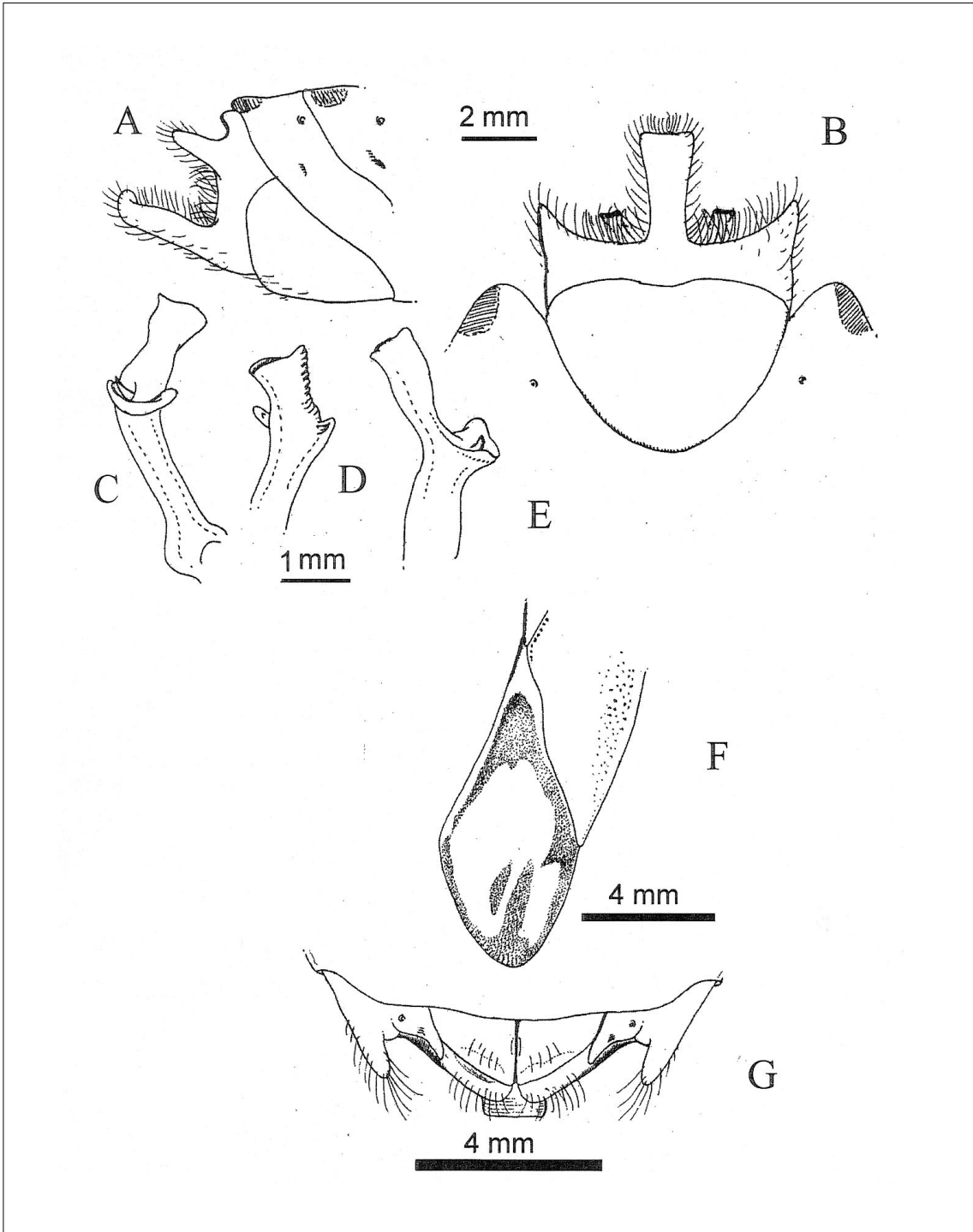


Fig. 3. A-E. *Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth. A. Male genitalia in lateral view; B. Male genitalia in ventral view; C. Paramere in ventral view; D. Paramere in lateral view; E. Paramere in dorsolateral view; F-G. *Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa). F. Posterior part of hemelytron; G. Female genitalia in ventral view.

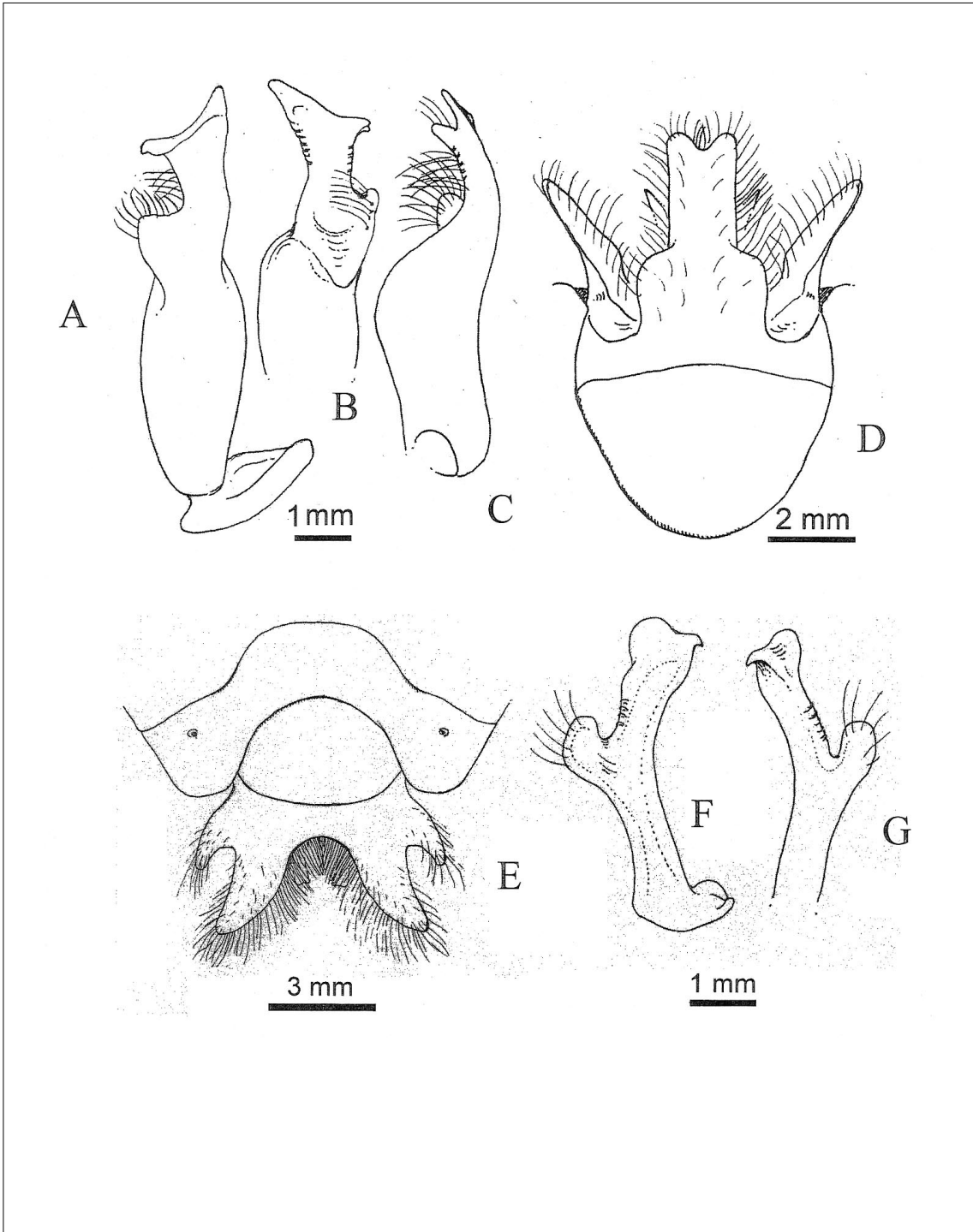


Fig. 4. A-D. *Urolabida recurvata* (Maa). A. Paramere in ventral view; B Paramere in dorsolateral view; C. Paramere in lateral view; D. Male genitalia in ventral view. E-G. *Urolabida sinensis* (Walker). E. Male genitalia in ventral view; F. Paramere in ventral view; G. Paramere in lateral view.

5.8. Head length 1.1, width 2, vertex width 1.2; length of antennal segments: 3.4: 3.3: 1.8: 3: 2.5. Pronotum length 2.6, width between anterior angles 1.8, width between lateral angles 5.3; length of scutellum 4, width of basal part 3; hemelytron length 11.8, beyond abdominal apex 1.7. Posterior femur shorter than tibia (4.8: 5.3), tarsal length 2.1. Ventral process of male genitalia length 2.2, basal lateral breadth 1.2, near central breadth 1.3, terminal breadth 0.8, lateral process length 1.1.

Material examined: 1 ♂, TAI-TUNG: Yenping, 31-VII-1992, S. C. Shian and W. T. Yang, UV light.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Urolabida sinensis (Walker, 1867) **comb. nov.** (Fig. 4E-G)

Urostylis sinensis Walker, 1867. Cat. Heminop. 1: 411-415.

Urostylis sinensis Walker, 1867: Maa 1947. Notes D'Entomol. Chinoise 11(3): 136-137.

Body green with brownish punctures. Eyes red. Antenna with 1st and 2nd segments green, 3rd and 4th terminal 1/2, and 5th terminal 1/2 brownish. Corium lateral margin and clavus posterior margin black, membrane transparent with brown band. Thoracic pleurite lateral margin with black band. Scutellum posterior with sparse punctures. Corium inner margin without punctures, outer margin with sparse punctures. Pronotum lateral angle with black punctures. Male genitalia with developed ventral process divided into 2 lobes; broad, knife-shaped in ventral view, terminal portion narrower than basal; lateral process shorter than ventral process, divided into 2 lobes, superolateral one stout, thorn-shaped, inferolateral one triangular. Paramere of male terminal divided into 2 lobes, inner lobe larger than outer lobe, terminal 1/2 brown,

shiny. Aedeagus short, posterior 1/2 curved, with pair of dorsolateral conjunctival processes, long horn-shaped membranous sac; ventral lateral terminal conjunctival process well-developed, fork-shaped, membranous; ventral lateral basal conjunctival process long, narrow, brownish sclerotized; dorsal lateral basal conjunctival process small, membranous.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 14-14.2, width of abdomen 5.3-5.4. Head length 1.3, width 2.04, vertex width 1.3; length of antennal segments: 3.5: 3.9: 1.5: 3.7: 2.9; length of rostrum 2.8, reaching anterior area of mesostethium. Pronotum length 2.3, width between anterior angles 1.6, width between lateral angles 4.8; length of scutellum 3.7, width of basal part 2.8; hemelytron length 11.2, beyond abdominal apex 1.6, corium length 8.6, membrane length 2.7.

Materials examined: 1 ♂, NAN-TOU: Meifeng, 11-IX-2002, C. S. Lin, sweep net; 1 ♂, TAIPEI: Wulai, 13-15-XII-1995, C. S. Lin and W. T. Yang, UV light.

Distribution: Jiangsu Prov., China; Taiwan; Korea; Nepal; India.

Urolabida suppressa (Maa, 1947) **comb. nov.** (Fig. 5A-C)

Urostylis suppressa Maa, 1947, Notes D'Entomol. Chinoise 11(3): 136-137.

Body green, with brownish punctures. Basal tibia brown. Posterior scutellum and terminal corium with sparse punctures. Pronotum lateral margin straight, with micro-teeth, callus indistinct. Membrane transparent, with 7 brownish veins. Paramere terminal brownish. Ventral process of male genitalia with 2 lobes, dorsally curved; ventral process dorsal basal with ventromedial process, covered with shiny hairs; lateral process short, triangular.

Measurements (in mm). Body

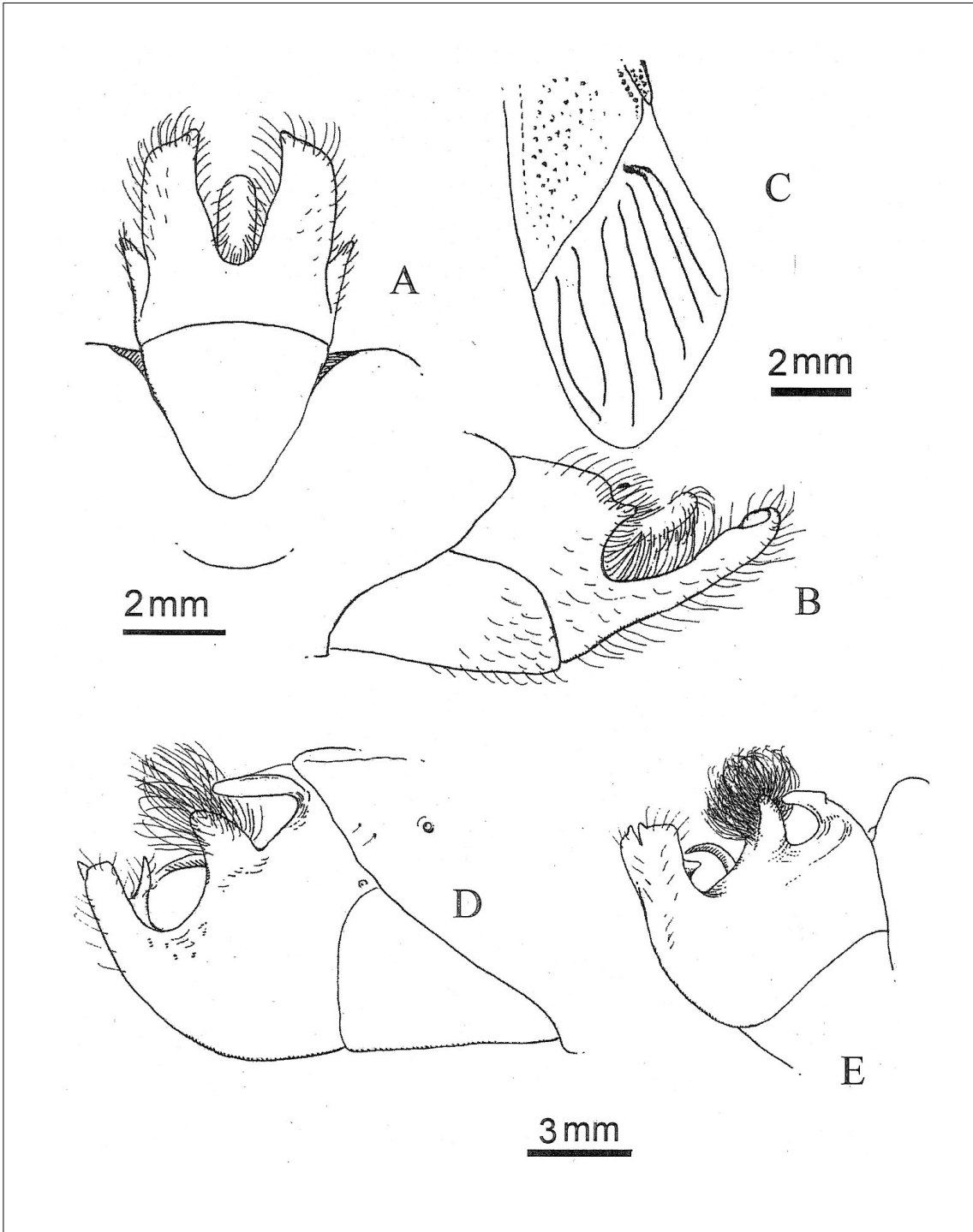


Fig. 5. A-C. *Urolabida suppressa* (Maa). A. Male genitalia in ventral view; B. Male genitalia in lateral view; C. Apical part of hemelytron. D-E. *Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin n. sp. D. Male genitalia in lateral view; E. Apical region of male genitalia.

length of male 13.5, width of abdomen 5.6. Head length 1.3, width 1.9, vertex width 1.2; length of antennal segments: 3.4: 3.6: 1.6: missing: missing; length of rostrum 2.5, reaching anterior area of mesostethium. Pronotum length 2.3, width between anterior angles 1.7, width between lateral angles 4.9; length of scutellum 3.1, width of basal part 2.9; hemelytron length 10.7, beyond abdominal apex 1.0.

Material examined: 1 ♂, NANTOU: Jenai Yunlon Chiao, 29-30-VII-1997, C. S. Lin and W. T. Yang, UV light. 1 ♂ 1 ♀, KAOHSIUNG: Taoyuan, Tengchih, 19-21-XI-2002, W. T. Yang, mercury light.

Distribution: Taiwan.

***Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.**
(Fig. 5D, E, 6A-E)

Body green. Pronotum, scutellum, and exterior area of corium with prominent punctures. Inner area of corium without punctures. Lateral margin of pronotum straight. Membrane of hemelytron transparent, with fuscous stripes.

Male genitalia with ventral process divided into 2 parts (upper part of ventral process and lower part of ventral process), lower part of medial process length 0.70, width 0.50, central apical margin with an incision, lateral process divided into two parts (superolateral process and inferolateral process), superolateral process flake-like from dorsal view, apical margin with dense long piliferous lobes. Inferolateral process horn-shaped, from dorsal view, and thumb-shaped from lateral view, apical margin with dense, long piliferous lobe. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, apex of ventrolateral distal conjunctival process with prominent micro-spines. Genital styles symmetrical in size and in shape, sclerotized with anterior lobe long, narrow, curved, and basal lobe broad

and straight.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 12, width of abdomen 4.40. Head length 1.0, width 1.70, and vertex width 1.10. Length of antennal segments: 3.40: 3.40: 1.80: 3.20: 3.20. Rostrum length 2.30. Length of pronotum 2.20, lateral margin nearly straight, width between anterior angles 1.50, width between lateral angles 4.10. Length of scutellum 3.10, basal width 2.34. Hemelytron length 9.60, beyond apex of abdomen 1.60. Posterior femur shorter than tibia (3.90: 4.30).

Holotype: ♂, NANTOU: Meifeng (2130 m), 27-29-V-1986, C. S. Lin (NMNS, Ent. 67-190). Paratypes: ♀, KAOHSIUNG: Taoyuan, Tengchih, 6-7-VII-2000, M. L. Chan, sweep net (NMNS, Ent. 3442-672), ♀, 21-24-XI-1995, C. S. Lin and M. L. Chan, mercury light (NMNS, Ent. 2237-1266); ♀, Taoyuan, Hotzuhu, 9-XI-1991, L. S. Hsu, sweep net (NMNS, Ent. 1673-954); 9 ♂ 4 ♀, TAICHUNG: Chiapaotai (750 m), 9-10-XI-1989, C. S. Lin, UV light trap (NMNS, Ent. 464-26, NMNS, Ent. 494-36), 1 ♂, 6-XII-1991, Y. C. Shiau, mercury light (NMNS, Ent. 1370-162); ♀, YUNLIN: Kukung Shihpi, 29-X-1992, W. T. Yang, UV light. ♀, NANTOU: Wushe, 30-IX-1992, C. S. Lin, UV light, ♀, Jenai, Peitungyenshan, 23-25-IX-1998, W. T. Yang, UV light (NMNS, Ent. 2985-29).

Remarks: This new species is similar to *Urolabida nigromarginalis* (Reuter), but can be separated by the male genitalia.

Etymology: Named for the type locality, Taiwan.

***Urolabida triramalis* Ren & Lin n. sp.**
(Fig. 7A-E).

Body green fuscous punctures on pronotum, scutellum and exterior area of corium, posterior area of scutellum with sparse punctures. Male genitalia red, with large ventral process, length 2.0 mm, basal 1/2 wider than apical 1/2 (1.3:0.8),

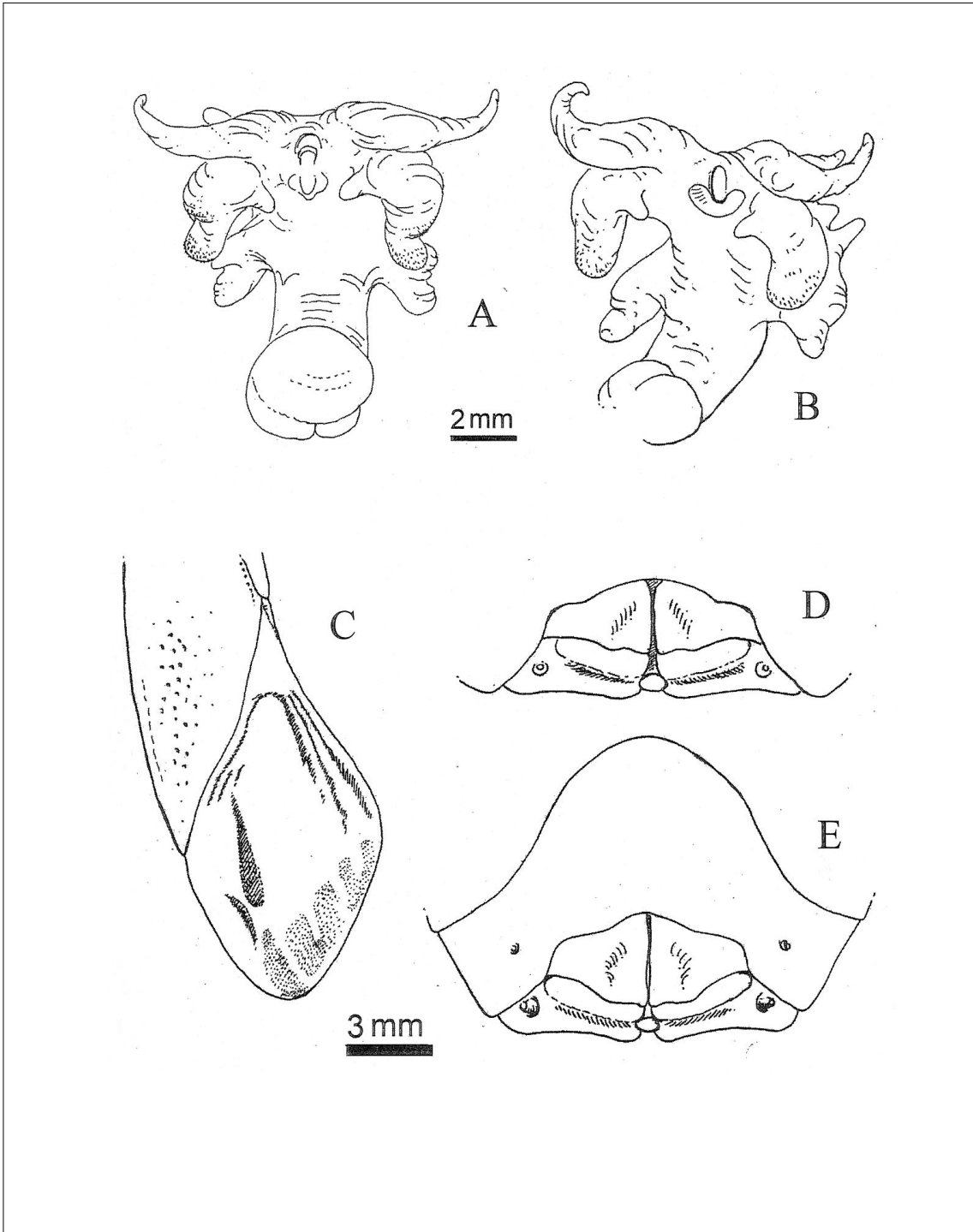


Fig. 6. A-E. *Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin n. sp. A. Inflated aedeagus in ventral view; B. Inflated aedeagus in ventrolateral view; C. Apical part of hemelytron; D. Female genitalia in ventral view; E. Female genitalia in posteroventral view.

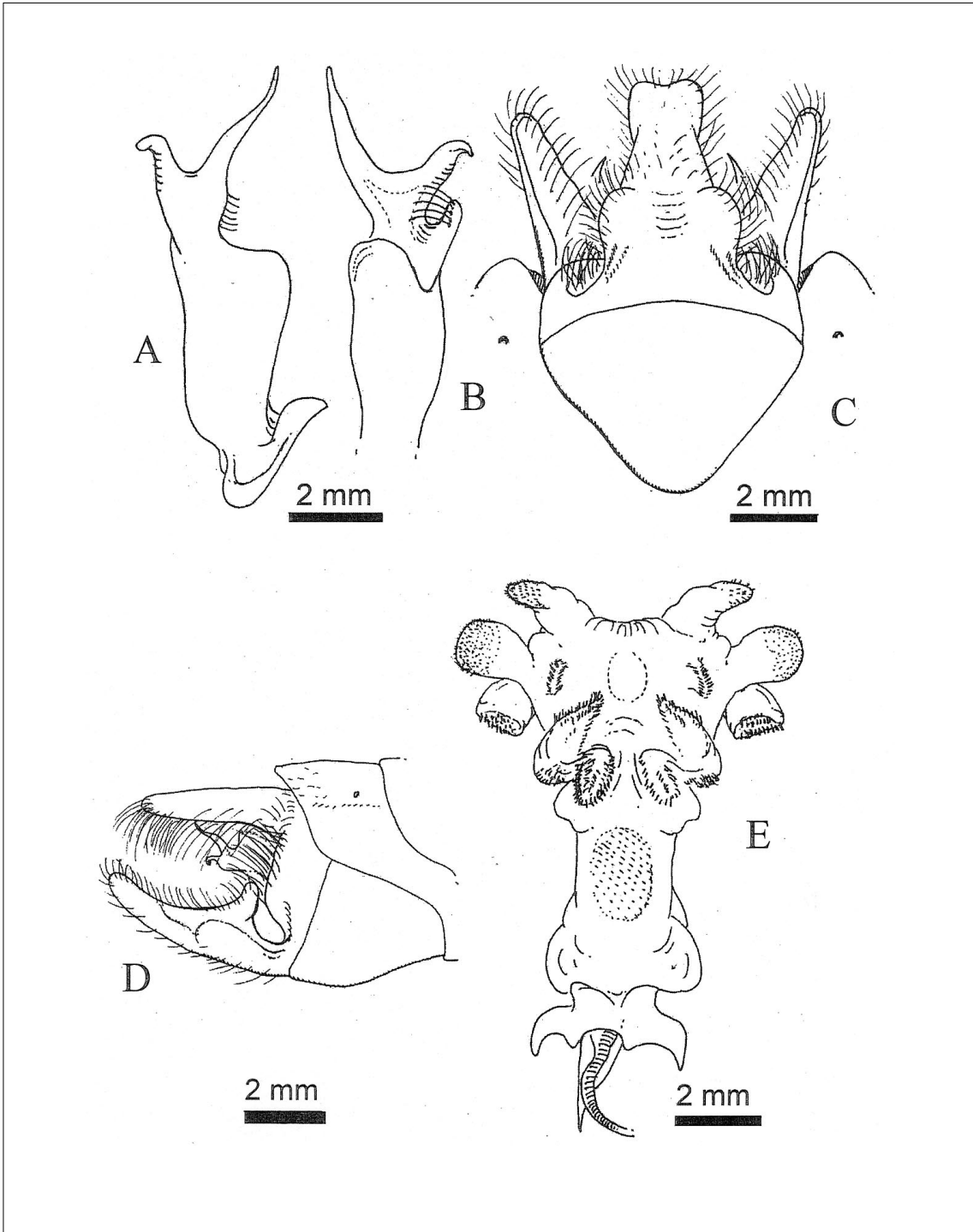


Fig. 7. A-E. *Urolabida tiramalis* Ren & Lin n. sp. A. Paramere in dorsal view; B. Paramere in ventral view; C. Male genitalia in ventral view; D. Male genitalia in lateral view; E. Inflated aedeagus in dorsal view.

lateral margins less curved at apical 1/2, apical margin nearly truncated; ventral median process situated dorsal of ventral process, apex curved backward; lateral process long cone-shaped, length 1.2 mm. Paramere robust, irregularly shaped, with 3 branches near apex. Median part of phallosoma distinctly curved with brown sclerotized area of dorsal, ventrolateral conjunctival processes are a pair of broad processes with microtrichia at the apical 1/2 position, other apical parts of conjunctival processes with notable small dense long fuscous spines and sparse short brownish spines.

Measurements (in mm). Body length of male 14.3, width of abdomen 5.7. Head length 1.1, width 1.8, vertex width 1.2. Length of antennal segments: 2.10: 2.40: 0.9: 2.10: missing. Rostrum length 2.3, reaching median area of mesosternum. Pronotum length 2.7, width between lateral angles 1.8; width between lateral angles 5.3; length of scutellum 3.9, basal width 3.0; hemelytron length 11.9, beyond abdominal apex 1.4.

Holotype: ♂, KAOHSIUNG: Taoyuan, Tengchih 21-24-XI-1995, C. S. Lin and M. L. Chan, UV light. Paratypes: 4 ♂, 19-21-XI-2002, W. T. Yang, mercury light.

Remarks: The new species is allied to *Urolabida recurvata* (Maa) in appearance, color and outline of the male genitalia, but the lateral margins of the ventral process are slightly curved at the median area, the apical margin is nearly truncated, and the apical part of the paramere is prominently different.

Etymology: The species name refers

to the three branches of the apical part of the paramere.

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臺灣產異椿科之修訂及新種及新記錄之描述(半翅目：異翅亞目：異椿科)

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摘 要

本文修訂臺灣產異椿科，描述三新種：副盆嬌異椿 (*Urostylis paratrifidus* Ren & Lin, n. sp.)，臺灣盲異椿 (*Urolabida taiwanensis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.) 及枝抱盲異椿 (*Urolabida triramalis* Ren & Lin, n. sp.)，發現一新記錄種：蟻形嬌異椿 (*Urostylis blattiformis* Bergroth)，及四新組合（葉側盲異椿 *Urolabida lobopleuralis* (Maa) comb. nov.，雙曲盲異椿 *Urolabida recurvata* (Maa) comb. nov.，中國嬌盲異椿 *Urolabida sinensis* (Walker) comb. nov.，顯褐脈盲異椿 *Urolabida suppressa* (Maa) comb. nov.)。並附臺灣產異椿之檢索表及外生殖器圖。

關鍵詞：半翅目、異翅亞目、異椿科、新種、新記錄