

New occurrence of a colpurine bug (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Coreinae: Colpurini) from India

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Abstract

Vittorius adspersus Distant, 1902, a Colpurine (tribe) species belonging to the sub family Coreinae under the true bugs' family Coreidae, has been recorded for the first time from India. Diagnostic features, image of dorsal habitus, body parts' drawings and key to allied species are provided for the valediction as a new faunal record for the country.

Keywords: colpurini, coreidae, new record, West Bengal, India

1. Introduction

As most members of the tribe Colpurini having with reduced hemelytra, the genus *Vittorius* Distant, 1902 is being the macropterous form (Brailovsky, 2000) [4]. The genus *Vittorius* Distant is characterised with female seventh abdominal sternum with plicula and fissure (Brailovsky, 2003) [5]. The distribution of this genus is very limited in the world. Only 2 species of the genus *Vittorius* Distant namely, *V. adspersus* Distant, 1902 and *V. Sumatrans* Blöte, 1936 are known throughout the globe till date (CoreoideaSF Team, 2020) [6]. Distant (1902) [7] reported *V. adspersus* from Burma (Myanmar) and Karennee (Fea), whereas Blöte, (1936) [3] reported *V. Sumatrans* from Tandjong Morawa (North Sumatra) and Serdang (Malaysia). In 2020, during survey to the Gorumara National Park, a reserve forest located in the foothill of Eastern Himalaya in the state of West Bengal, India, the species, *V. adspersus* Distant has been collected.

2. Materials and Methods

- Study area:** Within the geographical range of 26°47'12.5" to 26°43'25.6" North and 88°52'4.2" E to 88°47'7.3" East, the Gorumara National Park is being located in the district of Jalpaiguri of the state West Bengal, India.
- Collection methods and Preservation:** The specimens were collected with the help of sweeping of insect net form shrubs. The collected insects were put in the glass vial, containing 70% ethyl alcohol in the field. On returning to the laboratory of Durgapur Government College, the bugs were stretched, air dried and pinned in the insect cabinet for taxonomic study.
- Identification of specimen:** Identification of the species was made on the basis of following literatures - Distant (1902) [7], Bergroth (1918) [2], Blöte (1936) [3] and Brailovsky (2000, 2003) [4, 5].
- Technical supports:** For the studying of insect's taxonomy, capturing image and drawing we have used Zeiss SV 6 Binocular Microscope with necessary aids including Sony Cyber shot camera and drawing tube.

3. Result and Discussions

Systematic Account

Family: Coreidae Leach, 1815

Subfamily: Coreinae Leach, 1815

Tribe: Colpurini Breddin, 1900

Genus: *Vittorius* Distant, 1902

1902. *Vittorius* Distant, Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota, 1: 381

Diagnosis: Head sub quadrate; antennae slender, 2nd segment slightly longer than 3rd; rostrum with 1st segment reaching the margin of head at its base and extending up to or a little beyond the posterior coxae; ocelli very close to eyes than to each other; anterior pronotal angles obtusely but distinctly prominent, humeral angles somewhat rounded, lateral pronotal margins moderately sinuate; membrane with furcated veins, almost reaching apex of abdomen; connexivum freely exposed near middle, abdomen without sulcation.

Type species: *Vittorius adspersus* Distant, 1902.

Key to known species of the genus *Vittorius* Distant, 1902

- Body colour very dark chocolate brown with greyish points; anterior pronotal angle obtuse but distinctly produced; lateral pronotal margins moderately sinuate; connexivum more dilated than in *V. sumatranus* Blöte *adspersus* Distant
 - Body colour brownish ochraceous with brown points; anterior pronotal angle indistinctly produced; lateral pronotal margins straight; connexivum less dilated than in *V. adspersus* Distant *sumatranus* Blöte

Vittorius adspersus Distant, 1902

[Fig. 1 (a-g) & 2]

1902. *Vittorius adspersus* Distant, Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota 1: 381

Type location: Myanmar (Distant, 1902; Bergroth. 1913) [7, 1]

Measurements (in millimeter scale): ♀: Total body length - 11.23; head length - 1.81, head width across the eyes - 1.58; total antennal length - 10.03, antennal segmental length as 1st segment - 1.97, 2nd segment - 3.57, 3rd segment

– 2.83, and 4th segment – 1.66; total length of rostrum – 4.69, rostral segmental length as 1st segment – 1.76, 2nd segment – 1.27, 3rd segment – 0.69, and 4th segment – 0.97; pronotal length – 2.23, pronotal width across humeral angles – 3.15; scutellar length – 1.31, scutellar width at base – 1.38; forewing length – 3.62, forewing width near base of membrane – 1.05, abdominal length – 2.67.

Description: Body ovate and dark chocolate brown; membrane dark brown with furcated veins; 2nd antennal segment slightly longer than 3rd.

Head: Head (Fig. 1a) sub quadrate, dark chocolate brown, thickly covered with small grayish points, with fine hairs, tylus longer than jugum, centrally and medially slightly depressed; antennae (Fig. 1b) dark brown, moderately pilose, 4 segmented, basal segment stoutest and longer than head, 2nd segment slightly longer than 3rd, the 4th segment shortest and with black at base and pale brown at apex; eyes reddish brown, globose and sessile; ocelli brownish transparent, closer to eyes than to each other, ocellar area slightly raised; rostrum 4 segmented, reaching hind coxae, 1st rostral segment extending up to basal margin of head.

Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 1c) dark chocolate brown with small grayish points and hairs, anterior margin slightly concave, anterior pronotal angle obtusely but distinctly produced, lateral margins moderately sinuate, humeral angles rounded, pronotal disc transversely obtusely sulcate before middle; scutellum (Fig. 1d) dark brown with grayish hairs, triangular, apically pointed and its apex ochraceous; forewing (Fig. 1e) – clavus and corium dark chocolate brown with several grayish points and hairs, costal area rather piceous; membrane brownish fuliginous and with apically furcated veins, reaching almost apex of abdomen; sternum dark brownish, metathoracic scent gland ostioles obliquely produced; legs (Fig. 1f) of moderate size, dark brown and pilose; coxae ochraceous; femora with irregular and large ochraceous spots; tibiae with obscure ochraceous annulations, tarsi 3 segmented, basal tarsal segment almost sub equal to 2 apical segments taken together.

Abdomen: Dorsum blackish brown, connexivum with incisural ochraceous spots in both sides above and beneath, basal margin of 4th and 5th abdominal segments ochraceous; venter (Fig. 1g) with a lateral segmental series of black spots on either side.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, Gorumara, 26°46'19.1"N 88°47'40.5"E, 5.iii.2020, coll. S. Dhali.

Distribution: India: West Bengal.

Distribution: Elsewhere: Oriental region (Myanmar).

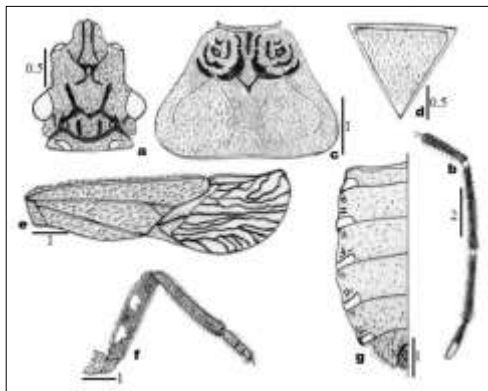


Fig 1(a-g): *Vittorius adpersus* Distant, a. Head, dorsal view; b. Antenna; c. Pronotum; d. Scutellum; e. Forewing; f. Anterior leg; g. Addomen, ventral view.



Fig 2: *Vittorius adpersus* Distant, dorsal habitus

3. Acknowledgements

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