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*Aneurus avenius tagasastei* ENDERLEIN, stit. n., from Teneriffe  
(Hctcroptera, Aradidae)

ABSTRACT

*Aneurus tagasastei* Enderlein fr the Canary Islands (Teneriffe), represents  
a well differentiat insular s of *Aneurus avenius* (four). It is  
redescribed and ed with the nominate subpecies. A key to West  
Palaeartic *Aneurus* es is included.

*Aneurus avenius tagasastei* ENDERLEIN, stat. n., from Teneriffe  
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I have recently reviewed (ŠTYS, 1974) the taxonomy of the West Palaearctic species of *Aneurus* CURTIS, 1825 and have discussed also the species *Aneurus tagasastei* described from Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands. Both the original (ENDERLEIN, 1931) and subsequently reported (LINDBERG, 1953) material of this species are lost, and I could only conclude that on the basis of the original description this taxon seems to be similar to *Aneurus avenius*, perhaps representing only a subspecies. Examination of recently discovered new material from Teneriffe (kindly sent me for study by Dr. Weber from Kiel) which is undoubtedly conspecific with *Aneurus tagasastei* has confirmed the above opinion. In this paper the most important characters of *Aneurus avenius tagasastei* are described, and a key to the West Palaearctic species of the genus is presented. Terminology and methods of measurement are the same as in my previous paper (ŠTYS, 1974).

*Aneurus (Aneurus) avenius tagasastei* ENDERLEIN, 1931, stat. n.

(Figs. 1—5)

*Aneurus tagasastei* ENDERLEIN, 1931: 193—198, figs. 1, 3, 5, 7—9; LINDBERG, 1953: 97; ŠTYS, 1974: 98.

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Canary Is., Teneriffe, La Esperanca, 22. 3. 1972, leg. H. Meybohm et Dr. H. Fülcher; in the collections of H. Weber and P. Štys.

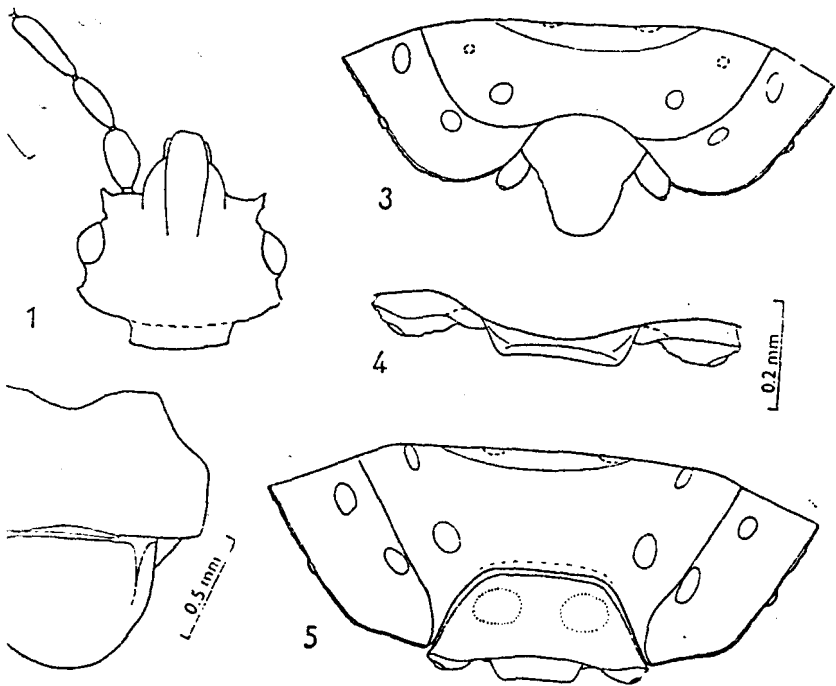
Measurements (♂, ♂-♀). Head: L. 0.57, 0.60—0.65; W across eyes 0.63, 0.65—0.67; min. W vertex 0.44, 0.46—0.46; W across postocular tubercles 0.53, 0.63—0.66. Antennal segment I : II : III : IV, L 0.18 : 0.15 : 0.21 : 0.36, 0.18 : 0.18 : 0.27 : 0.39—0.20 : 0.18 : ? : ?. Pronotum: medial L 0.55, 0.56—0.59; max. W 1.22, 1.30—1.38. Scutellum: L 0.61, 0.64—0.67. Abdomen: L from the apex of scutellum 2.84, 3.10—3.24; max. W 1.98, 2.10—2.31.

Total length: ♂♂ 4.7—4.9 mm, ♀ 5.2 mm (ENDERLEIN, 1931: ♂ 4.2 mm, ♀ 5 mm).

Slightly larger and abdomen more broadly oval than in *A. a. avenius*; also slightly paler.

Head wider than long, with finer sculpture and less distinct rugae than in *A. a. avenius*. Antenniferous tubercles diverging, anterolaterally sharply spinously produced (subrectangular in *A. a. avenius*). Postocular tubercles strongly developed and produced, almost reaching the external margin of eyes, rectangular to acutangular, with markedly diverging sides (much less produced, rounded to subrectangular, with subparallel sides in *A. a. avenius*). Antenna as in *A. a. avenius*, but segment 2 proximally slightly narrower.

Pronotum as in *A. a. avenius*, but its posterior lobe somewhat flatter and with markedly finer and more regular sculpture. Scutellum of basic shape



5. *Aneurus avenius tagasastei*: 1 - Head and antenna, ♂. 2 - Pronotum and scutellum, ♂. 3 - Terminalia, dorsal view. 4, 5 - Female terminalia, ventral (4) and dorsal (5) view. Figs. 1, 3 same scale.

*a. avenius*, but distally more broadly rounded and its lateral sides converge more proximally than in *A. a. avenius*; shapes of scutellum *a. avenius avenius* - *A. avenius tagasastei* - *A. laevis intermedius* - *aevis* form thus a clear sequence. Sublateral scutellar ridges short, dilate, reaching 1/2 - 2/3 length of the scutellum (ridges distally rate in *A. a. avenius*). Membrane of fore-wing very finely and sculptured, weakly shining (regularly but coarsely sculptured and strous in *A. a. avenius*).  
 The dorsal abdominal sulcus 2-3 as in *A. a. avenius*. Apodemal s on dorsal laterotergites more clearly delimited and often more han in *A. a. avenius*. Intertergal strip on the external side with row, but distinct verrucose matt zone (entirely glabrous in *A. a. egment 7* without paratergites and paratergites, each of its latero- th two apodemal impressions. Ventral hem slightly broader than *enius*. Spiracular arrangement as in *A. a. avenius*.  
 Mediotergite 5 simple as in *A. a. avenius*. Tergum and dorsal es 7 as in *A. a. avenius*. Lobes of segment 8 finger-shaped, slightly iced than in *A. a. avenius*. Distal part of pygophore conical, with sides and narrowly rounded apes (cylindrical, parallel-sided, ly rounded apes in *A. a. azenius*).  
 Sulcus between mediotergite 7 and dorsal laterotergite 8 directed dle of the lateral margin of tergum 8 (as in *A. a. avenius*), but its

distal sector fully developed, sharply bent caudo-laterad and parallel with the lateral margin of tergum 8 (distal sector absent in *A. a. avenius*). Tergum 8 posteriorly only slightly sinuate, less transverse than in *A. a. avenius*, with less distinct central but more distinct anterolateral depressions, more prominent posterolateral angles, and more raised anterior and lateral margins; also posterior margin of mediotergite 7 more raised. Ventral laterotergites 8 in dorsal view prominent, almost as long as the subtrapezoidal proctiger, their posterior margin markedly convex (minute, sublinear, posteriorly much less convex in *A. a. avenius*).

Discussion. All the characters of *Aneurus avenius tagasastei* reveal its close relationship to *A. avenius avenius*; the differences are numerous and often clear-cut, but they mostly concern the degree of development of structures involved. It seems significant that most of the differences concern the same complex of characters and the same type of modification as differentiate *Aneurus laevis laevis* from its south-eastern subspecies *A. laevis intermedius*, and that the same modifications occasionally appear in the southern populations of the former subspecies (ŠTYS, 1974). Consequently, it also seems probable that most of the characters of *Aneurus avenius tagasastei* represent only the isolated ends of clines occurring within populations of *Aneurus avenius*, and that the evolution of its several qualitative characters should be ascribed to a long insular isolation of the Tenerife population, for which the African population of *Aneurus avenius avenius* seems to be the most probable origin. Since both taxa are allopatric and the differences between them minor in comparison to those usually existing between sympatric species of the genus, it seems preferable to classify them as subspecies of a single species.

### Key to the West Palaearctic *Aneurus* species

(The insufficiently known *A. mimeuri* VIDAL, 1941 from Morocco is omitted)

- 1 (2) Abdominal tergum 7 with subtriangular paratergites bearing one apodemal impression each and interspaced posteriorly between mediotergite and each of the dorsal laterotergites; the latter with the anterior apodemal impression only. Antennal segment 1 not reaching the apex of anteclypeus. Contergite fused to dorsal laterotergite 3, consequently the intersegmental sulcus 2-3 dorsally complete. (Subgenus *Iratunellus* ŠTYS, 1974).  
 Franco. . . . . *A. gallicus* ŠTYS, 1974.
- 2 (1) Abdominal tergum 7 without subtriangular paratergites; its dorsal laterotergites bearing both anterior and posterior apodemal impressions. Antennal segment 1 reaching or exceeding the apex of anteclypeus. Contergite fused to dorsal laterotergites 2 and 3, consequently the intersegmental sulcus 2-3 interrupted sublaterally on the dorsum. (Subgenus *Aneurus* CURTIS, 1825).
- 3 (6) ♂: mediotergite 5 with a sharp medial tubercle. ♀: hind margin of sternum 7 & 8 with two projecting and dorsally visible lobes; ventral laterotergites 8 small, but about as long or longer than short, transversely spindle-shaped proctiger. Abdominal spiracles 5 and 6 marginal, visible in dorsal view. Sides of scutellum converging almost from the base.
- 4 (5) Shorter, ♂♂ 3.7-4.5 mm, ♀♀ 4.2-5.0 mm. Sculpture of head and pronotum more developed and coarser. Scutellum shorter, its sides distally less rounded. Lateral margins of pronotum usually less insinuate and its mediolateral angles usually less prominent, subangular to rounded. Postocular cephalic tubercles variable, but usually rounded to subrectangular. Europe, Transcaucasia, Turkey. . . . . *A. laevis laevis* (F., 1775)
- 5 (4) Longer, ♂♂ 4.8-4.9 mm, ♀♀ 5.1-5.4 mm. Sculpture of head and pronotum more obliterate, finer and smoother. Scutellum longer, its sides distally more broadly rounded. Lateral margins of pronotum anteriorly strongly insinuate and its mediolateral angles more prominent and more angular. Postocular cephalic tubercles acutangularly produced and strongly prominent. Iran. . . . . *A. laevis intermedius* WAGNER, 1971

- 6 (3) ♂: **mediotergite 5** simple, without tubercle. ♀: hind margin of sternum 7 & 8 simple, without lobes; ventral **laterotergites 8** minute to moderately sized, much shorter to almost as long as the **large**, subtrapezoidal proctiger. Abdominal spiracles 6 and 6 ventral, not visible in dorsal view. Sides of scutellum proximally subparallel.
- 7 (8) Antenniferous tubercles laterally subrectangular. Postocular tubercles less prominent, rounded to subrectangular, with subparallel sides. Sculpture of head, pronotum and membrane coarser and more distinct. Scutellum **proximally** more parallel-sided. Abdominal intertergal strip entirely glabrous. ♂: distal part of pygophore parallel-sided, cylindrical. ♀: distal part of the sulcus between mediotergite 7 and dorsal laterotergites 7 obliterate; ventral laterotergites 8 in dorsal view minute, sublinear, much shorter than proctiger, their posterior margin less convex; tergum 8 more transverse. Europe, Morocco, Turkey, Transcaucasia, Siberia . . . . . *A. avenius avenius* (DUFOUR, 1833)
- 8 (7) Antenniferous tubercles laterally spinously produced. Postocular tubercles strongly produced, rectangular to acutangular. Sculpture of head, pronotum and membrane finer and less conspicuous. Scutellum proximally less parallel-sided. Abdominal intertergal strip on outer side with a narrow verrucose and matt zone. ♂: distal part of pygophore with converging sides, conical. ♀: distal part of the sulcus between mediotergite 7 and dorsal laterotergites 7 present, parallel with the lateral margins of tergum 8; ventral laterotergites 8 in dorsal view lobiform, almost as long as proctiger, their posterior margin markedly convex; tergum 8 less transverse. Canary Islands: Tenerife . . . . .  
 . . . . . *A. avenius tagasastci* ENDERLEIN, 1931, stat. n.

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