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Kamaliana gen. n. for *Mormidella magnanima*

AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN (Hemiptera, Pentatomidae)¹

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Kamaliana gen. n. is erected for *Mormidella magnanima* AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN of the pentatomine Carpororini. *K. magnanima* is redescribed with special reference to the hitherto unknown male.

INTRODUCTION

Mormidella magnanima AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN (1978) of the Carpororini, described from Gilgit and Baluchistan, was separated from *Mormidella pauli* HORVATH, the type-species of *Mormidella* and only other member of the genus, by its body size which is twice that of *M. pauli*. A reexamination of *M. magnanima*, based on additional material from Baluchistan, revealed that it differs from *M. pauli* also in a number of other significant characters: second antennal segment equal to third, spout of the metathoracic scent gland complex knife-like, and spermathecal bulb with two finger-like processes. In *M. pauli* the third antennal segment is shorter than second, the spout of metathoracic scent gland complex is reduced and the spermathecal bulb lacks finger-like processes. These differences are judged to be of generic importance and a new genus is erected to accommodate *magnanima*. A description is provided for the hitherto unknown male of *magnanima*. Measurements are given in mm.

DESCRIPTION

Kamaliana gen. n.

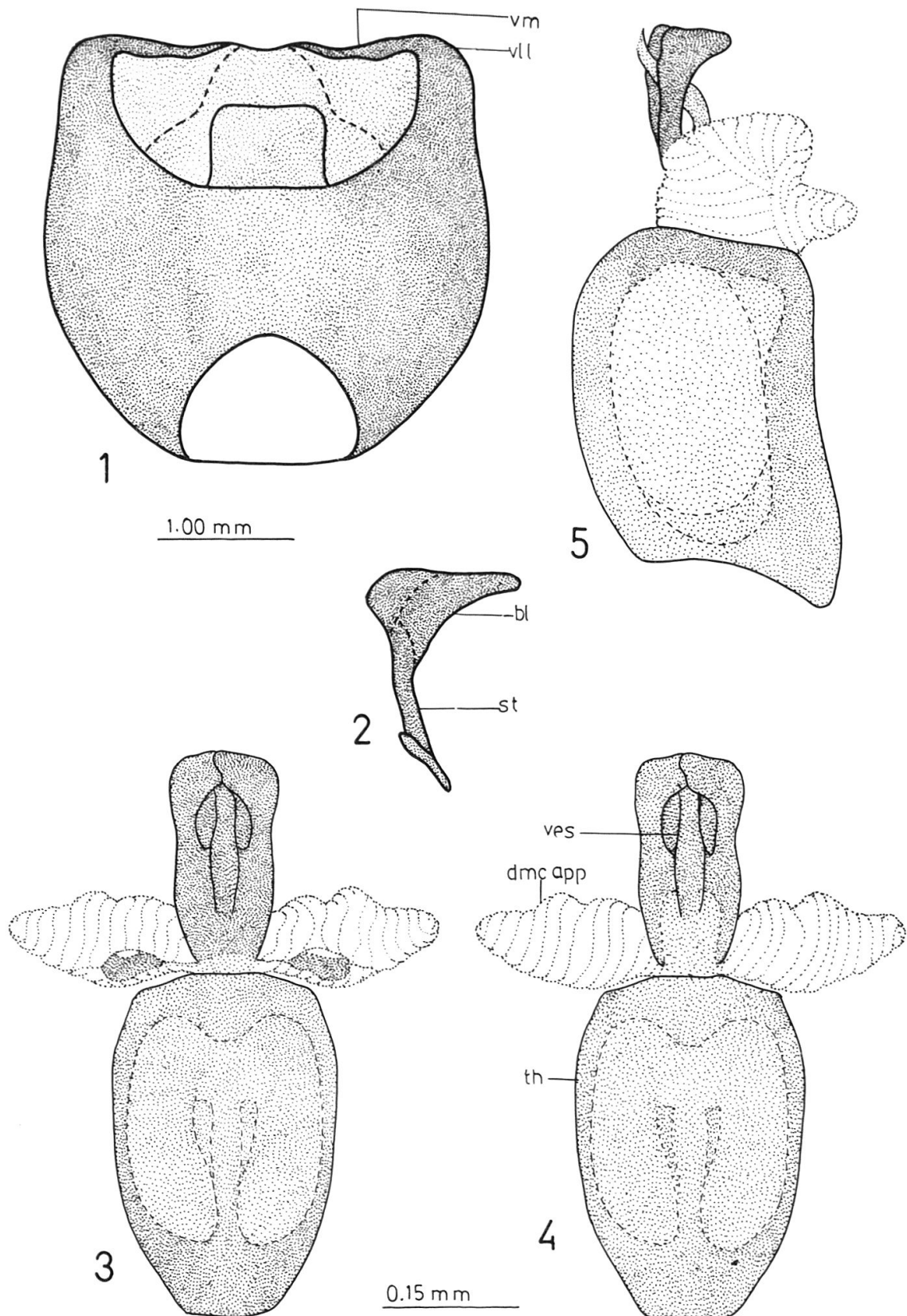
Type-species: *Mormidella magnanima* AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN

Head: Longer than broad and shorter than pronotum, paraclypei almost equal to clypeus; antennae with first segment usually shortest, labium reaching metacoxae with fourth segment shortest.

Thorax: Pronotum distinctly broader than long with humeral angles rounded; scutellum distinctly more than twice as long as head; mesosternum carinated; methathoracic scent gland ostiole large, peritreme elongate, evaporatoria distinct; membrane of hemelytra longer than abdomen.

Abdomen: Longer than broad; abdominal sternum concave; connexiva exposed at repose.

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Figs. 1–5. *Kamaliana magnanima* (AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN). 1. Pygophore, dorsal view; 2. Paramere, inner view; 3. Aedeagus, dorsal view; 4. Aedeagus, ventral view; 5. Aedeagus, lateral view. Abbreviations: bl = blade, dmc app = dorsal membranous conjunctival appendage, st = stem, th = theca, ves = vesica, vll = ventrolateral lobe of pygophore, vm = ventral margin of pygophore.

Male genitalia: Pygophore broader than long; paramere somewhat F-shaped; inflated aedeagus with two pairs of dorsal and ventral conjunctival appendages, penial lobes F-shaped.

Female genitalia: First gonocoxae large; fused 8th paratergites medially concave, 9th paratergites reaching the posterior margin of fused 8th paratergites; spermathecal bulb elongate with finger-like processes.

Kamaliana magnanima (AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN) comb. n.

Mormidella magnanimus (sic!) AHMAD & KAMALUDDIN, 1978: 187; Ahmad 1979: 50; 1980: 136.

Coloration: Body pale with dense black punctures except portion on middle of clypeus, posterior margin of head, median half of vertical line, 2 pairs of spots adjacent to callosities and callosities on pronotum, 3 basal spots fused with basal horizontal line on scutellum light yellow, connexiva with proximal and distal median portions black; eyes red with brownish tinge; ocelli pink, membrane of hemelytra smoky.

Head: Slightly shorter than pronotum, outer margins of paraclypei medially slightly concave, equal to clypeus; antennae with 3rd segments equal to 2nd and slightly shorter than $2\times$ length of basal, length of segments I 0.7, II 1.35, III 1.35, IV 1.6, V 1.2, antennal formula $1 < 5 < 2 = 3 < 4$; labium reaching metacoxae with basal segment slightly shorter than bucculae, 3rd segment distinctly shorter than 2nd and slightly longer than basal, length of segments I 1.1, II 1.7, III 1.2, IV 0.9, labial formula $4 < 1 < 3 < 2$; length anteocular region 1.35; length remainder of head 1.25, width 2.95; interocular distance 1.8; interocellar distance 1.7.

Thorax: Pronotal length distinctly more than $2\frac{1}{2}\times$ width, anterior angles toothed, directed anterolaterad, humeral angles prominent but rounded, anterolateral margins obsoletely serrate, length of pronotum 3.0 (2.9–3.0), width 7.7 (7.5–7.7); scutellum distinctly longer than broad, distinctly more than twice as long as head, with apical lobe distinct, apex rounded, length of scutellum 5.6 (5.2–5.6), width 4.6 (4.2–4.6); mesosternum slightly carinate, metathoracic scent gland ostioles (Fig. 9) large, ovate, peritreme elongated, tapering laterad, apex subacute, evaporatoria distinct; membrane of hemelytra longer than abdomen; distance base scutellum-apex clavus 3.5; apex clavus-apex corium 3.2 (3.0–3.2); apex corium-apex membrane (2.5–2.8); apex scutellum-apex abdomen including membrane 4.0 (4.0–4.1).

Abdomen: Longer than broad; connexiva distinctly exposed at repose; posterior margin of 7th female abdominal venter medially deeply concave, lateral angles rounded. Total length 15.2 (14.8–15.2).

Male genitalia: Pygophore (Fig. 1) broader than long, dorso-posterior margin almost straight, lateral lobes broadly rounded, ventroposterior margin deeply concave; paramere (Fig. 2) F-shaped, blade with a narrow apex, outer margin sinuate, inflated aedeagus (Figs. 3, 4 & 5) with a dorsal membranous conjunctival appendage; a pair of ventral membranous conjunctival appendages apically sclerotized, vesica of moderate length and straight.

Female genitalia: First gonocoxae plate-like, posterior margins sinuate; 8th paratergites fused posteriorly, medially slightly concave, much larger than 1st gonocoxae; 9th paratergites lobe-like, elongate, reaching posterior margin of fused 8th paratergites, spermatheca with median dilation balloon-like, pump region shorter than bulb, latter elongate, proximally dilated with two finger-like

elongate processes, median sclerotized duct distally dilated, proximal spermathecal duct longer than distal spermathecal duct.

Material examined: Holotype ♀: Northern Areas, Gilgit Manor, VII. 1974, *Medicago sativa*, leg. A. A. KHAN (NHMK). Paratype 1 ♀: Baluchistan, Quetta, Hunna, 29.VII.1975, *Malus pumila*, leg. M. A. SIDDIQUI. 13 ♂, 8 ♀ Baluchistan, Quetta, Sariab and Sariab Road, 12.X.1978, 1.IX.1983, leg A. A. KHAN, I. AHMAD. Deposited in Natural History Museum, Department of Zoology-Entomology, University of Karachi (NHMK); Natural History Museum, Basel, Switzerland, and in Ahmad's collection.

RELATIONSHIPS

Kamaliana is close to *Palomena* in having humeral angles of pronotum acute, lateral margins of pronotum sinuate and spermathecal bulb with finger-like processes but differs in two pairs of spots adjacent to callosities and three spots fused with basal horizontal line on scutellum, black patches on evaporatoria of metathoracic scent gland complex and paramere F-shaped.

Members of *Kamaliana*, *Palomena* and *Mormidella* have crenulate lateral margins of the pronotum. This important apomorphic character isolates these in the tribe Carpocorini. The species of *Kamaliana* and *Mormidella* have longer vesica which passes beyond the dorsal membranous conjunctival appendage. This condition is rare in Carpocorini and is, therefore, judged apomorphic. *Kamaliana* appears most advanced because of the pointed apex of peritreme, the presence of several black spots on evaporatoria, and the elongate penial lobes in male aedeagus which are almost F-shaped. These characters are extremely rare and may be apomorphic.

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