

## ON A NEW SPECIES OF *APACHYUS* SERVILLE (INSECTA : DERMAPTERA) FROM LAOS

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### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Apachyus* Serville, 1831, is known by 11 species (Steinmann, 1989) distributed in Oriental, Ethiopian and Australian Regions. It is characterised by strongly flattened body and the enlargement of ultimate tergite which is termed as anal process or squampygidium occupying bulk of the space between the branches of forceps.

In the Oriental Region four species *viz.*, *A. feae* Bormans, 1894, *A. javanus* Verhoeff, 1902, *A. chartaceus* Haan, 1842, and *A. philipinensis* Srivastava, 1976 are known.

Besides *A. sumatranus* Boesman, 1954, known by males, has been treated as synonym of *A. javanus* Verhoeff, 1902 known on females only by Steinmann (1980) which does not seem convincing. It may be mentioned that Steinmann (1981, p. 141, fig. 19) records *A. javanus* on a male from Luzon (Philippine) which is referable to *A. sumatranus*.

A new species is described here which differs from all the known species by the shape of anal process.

Family : APACHYIDAE

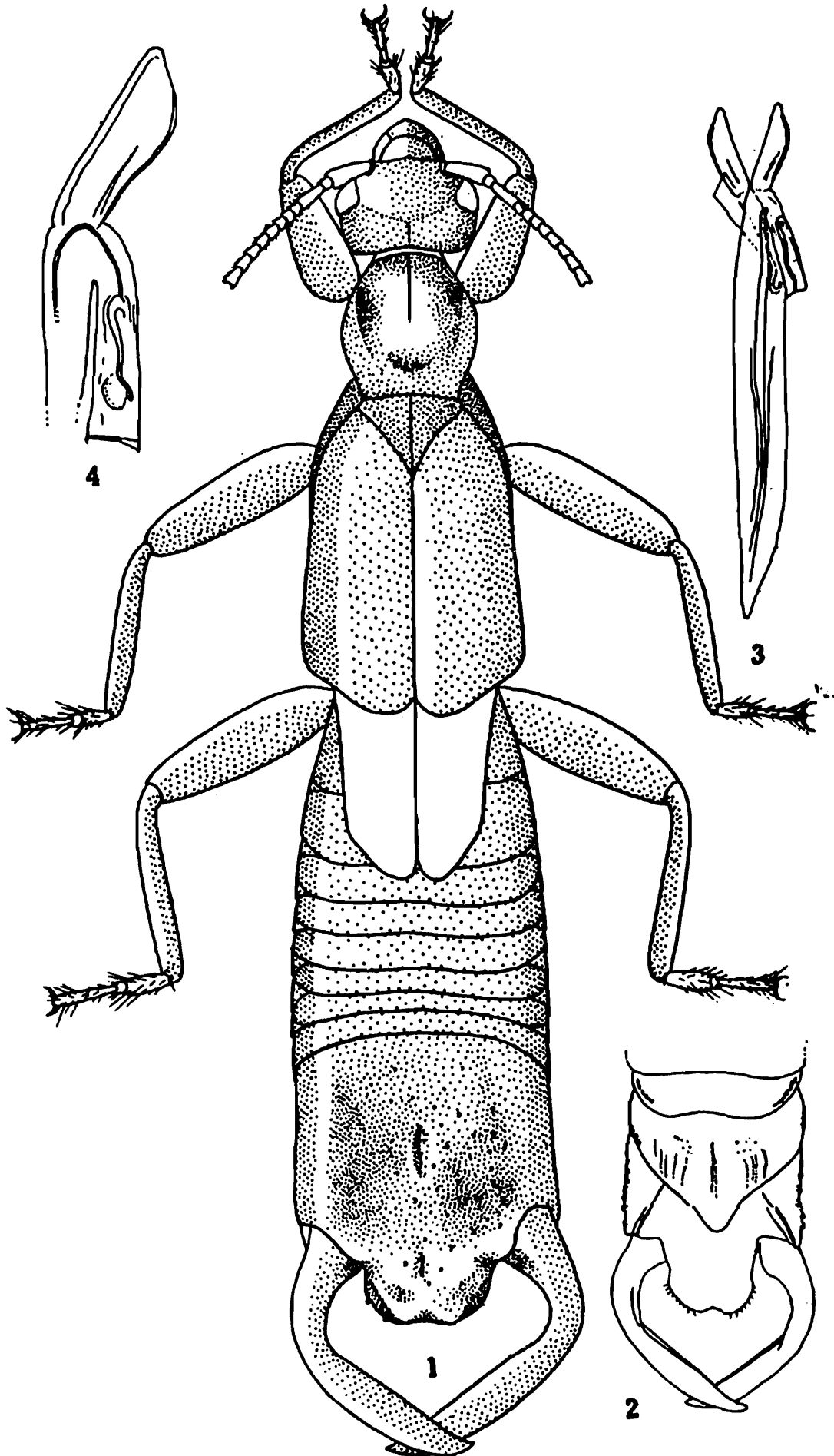
Subfamily : APACHYINAE

*Apachyus brindleyi* sp.n.

(Figs. 1–4)

*Male* : Body strongly depressed. General colour blackish brown, mouth parts, basal three antennal segments and legs yellowish; wings yellow with external and apical margins blackish brown; sides of abdominal tergites, hind margin of ultimate tergite and anal process bordered with black.

Head longer than broad, smooth, sutures fine but distinct, post-ocular area slightly raised, hind margin emarginate in middle. Eyes slightly shorter than post-ocular length. Antennae 42-segmented (or more since apical segments appear to be broken), 1<sup>st</sup> segment stout, expanded apically, slightly shorter than the distance between antennal bases; 2<sup>nd</sup> transverse; 3<sup>rd</sup> long and slender, almost equal



Figs. 1-4. *Apachyus brindlei* sp.n., Holotype Male; 1, Dorsal view; 2, Hind portion of body, ventral view; 3, Genitalia; 4, Paramere with distal lobe and apical portion of proparamere—enlarged.

to the combined length of 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>; 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> transverse; 6<sup>th</sup> about as long as broad; 7<sup>th</sup> slightly longer than broad, remaining gradually increasing in length and thinning. Pronotum about as long as broad, anterior margin convex, sides depressed and strongly convex in middle, hind margin truncate, median sulcus distinct. Elytra well developed, shoulder weak, expanded apically, axillary angles rounded off, showing a broad triangular scutellum with a median sulcus. Wings about 2/3 as long as elytra, smooth. Prosternum slightly longer than broad, parallel sided, constricted at the insertion of fore-coxae; afterward greatly expanded, anterior margin convex, hind margin in middle truncate, laterally oblique and straight. Mesosternum transverse, gently expanded posteriorly, hind margin subrotundate with emargination in middle. Metasternum weakly transverse, gently narrowed beyond the insertion of hind-coxae, posterior margin truncate with faint emargination in middle. Legs typical of the genus. Abdomen slightly narrowed at base, afterwards almost parallel sided, tergite with faint longitudinal striolations, ventrally with striolations, sides of sternites 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> with tuberculated ridge, ridge complete on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> but on 9<sup>th</sup> restricted at base only for a short distance, 8<sup>th</sup> sternite with hind margin emarginate in middle. Penultimate sternite triangular, obtusely produced in middle posteriorly, median sulcus faint, obsolete in basal 1/4. Ultimate tergite longer than broad, sides almost parallel and ventrally provided with a row of small tubercles, disc above medially with a shallow depression, surface rough with numerous small tubercles, more closely placed at base and gradually distantly placed apically. Anal process somewhat broadly rounded, laterally with two or three tubercles, hind margin emarginate in middle, upper surface smooth, slightly depressed medially, ventrally surface striolate laterally, medially feebly sulcate, postero-laterally slightly convex or thickened. Forceps with branches cylindrical and regularly curved in a little over basal 1/3, afterwards, abruptly bent, depressed, inner margin straight, externally curved, apices gently hooked, pointed and crossing. Male genitalia with parameres 3 times longer than broad, external and internal margin straight, apical margin oblique and straight, inner apical angle rounded, external apical angle produced into a short obtuse lobe, distal lobes slightly longer than parameres; virga tubular, short, stout and undulate. Length : body –40.5 mm, forceps –5.0 mm.

*Female* : Unknown.

*Material examined* : Holotype Male (genitalia mounted between two coverslips and attached to the pin of the specimen), LAOS : Van Eeva, 16.III.1966, Randon coll.; deposited in B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

*Remarks* : In having yellow wings the described species comes close to *A. feae* Bormans, with Brindles' Key (1965, p. 441) but differs by the shape of anal process, in males, which is rounded posteriorly and emarginate in middle and virga comparatively shorter.

It can be separated from *A. philippinensis* Srivastava, 1976, which is described on female only, by shape of pronotum being about as long as broad and narrowed apically and basally.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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