NEW DESCRIPTIONS

A NEW SPECIES OF *CRESPHONTES* STAL (HETEROPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE) FROM INDIA[1]

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(*With a text-figure*)

Additional generic characters are proposed for *Cresphontes* Stal; *C. fulvus* sp. nov. fully described and illustrated. A key to Indian species of *Cresphontes* is also provided.

Genus **Cresphontes** Stal

Cresphontes Stal, 1867 : 514.

Type Species: *Rhaphigaster monsoni* Westwood

The distinguishing characters of this genus have been given by Distant (1902). Some additional generic characters are suggested which are as follows : last tergum in female (fig. 1, E) with anterior and posterior margins convex, lateral angles subacute. Female genitalia : external plates (fig. 1, F), first gonocoxae broad and subquadrate, inner margins straight; paratergites 8th triangular, 9th oblong and rounded apically. Male genitalia: pygophore (fig. 1, G) slightly wider than long, clasper (fig. 1, H) almost L-shaped; subgenital plate (fig. 1, I) narrow with anterior margin strongly convex, posterior margin broadly and deeply concave.

The genus is represented by two species from India including a new species. The two species are separated by the following key characters.

Key to indian species of *Cresphontes* Stal

1. Abdominal spine slightly extending beyond middle coxae; head and pronotum with dark puncts, arranged in patches; scutellum with dark shining patch medially, lateral margins and apex densely punctate; corium of hemelytra densely punctate; antennae with third, fourth and fifth segments black; apices of femora with black spots.....*C. monsoni* Westwood
— Abdominal spine never extending beyond middle coxae (fig. 1, D); head and pronotum with reddish brown puncts uniformly and regularly arranged (fig. 1, A); scutellum without dark shining patch medially and sparsely punctate; corium of hemelytra sparsely punctate (fig. 1, C); antennae yellowish brown; apices of femora without black spots .....
.....*C . fulvus* sp. nov.

Cresphontes fulvus sp. nov.

(Fig. 1, A-I)

FEMALE.

Head (fig. 1, A). Reddish brown and thickly punctate, distinctly wider than long; juga as long as tylus, lateral margins slightly sinuate before eyes; eyes brownish, ocelli red, space between ocellus and inner orbital margin about one-fifth the inter-ocellar space. Rostrum yellowish except the apical segments dark; segments I, II, III and IV, 0.46, 0.66, 0.38 and 0.46 mm in length respectively. Antennae yellowish brown; segments I, II, III, IV and V, 0.30, 0.40, 0.48, 0.62 and 0.70 mm in length respectively.

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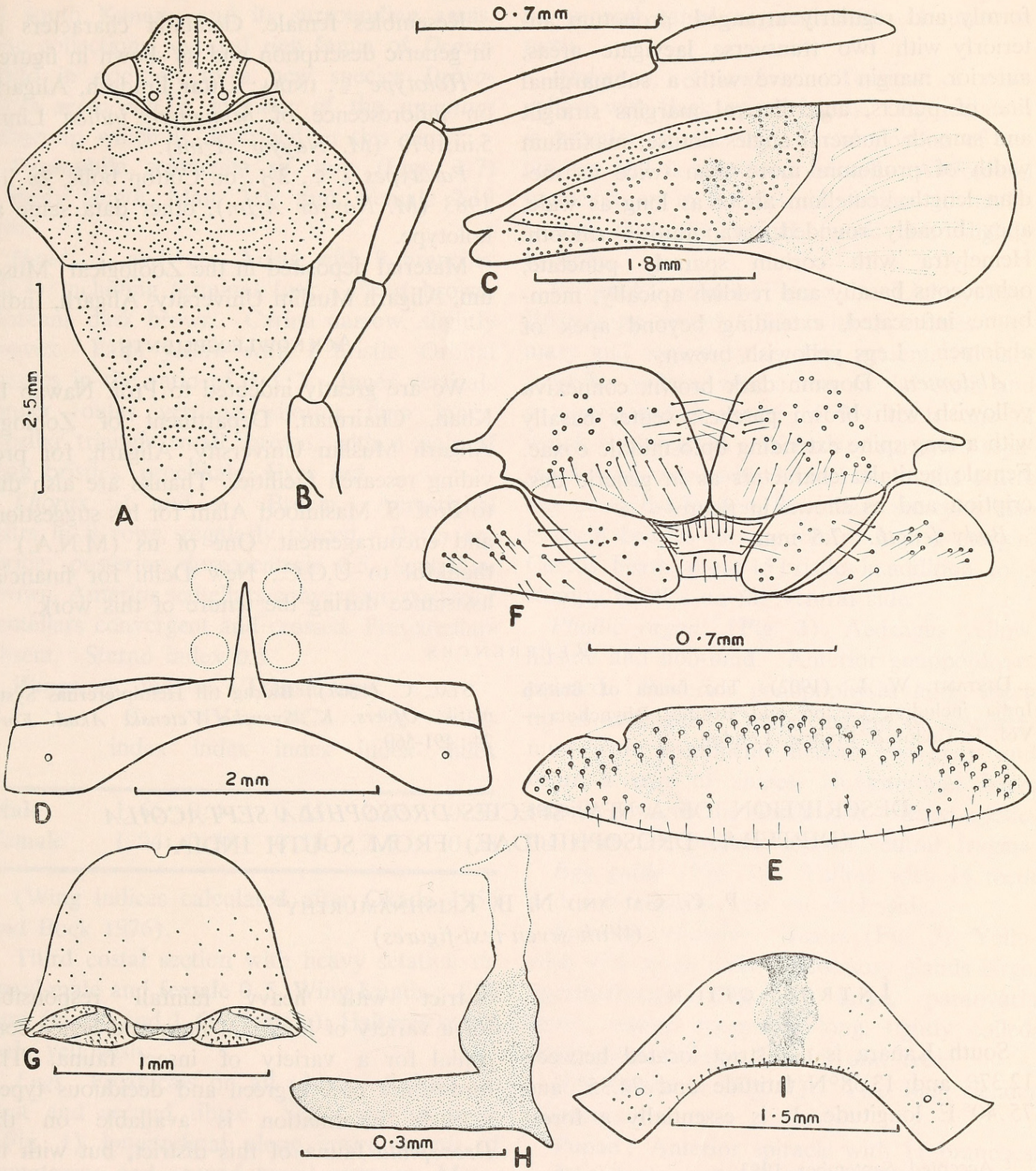

Fig. 1: A-I. *Cresphontes fulvus* sp. nov., ♀, ♂: A. Head and thorax in dorsal view, ♀; B. Antenna, ♀; C. Hemelytra, ♀; D. Abdominal spine, ♀; E. Last abdominal tergum, ♀; F. External genitalia, ♀; G. Pygophore, ♂; H. Clasper, ♂; I. Subgenital plate, ♂.

Thorax. Reddish brown with puncts uniformly and regularly arranged; pronotum anteriorly with two transverse laevigate areas, anterior margin concave with a submarginal line of puncts, anterolateral margins straight and smooth, humeral angles obtuse; maximum width of pronotum more than twice its median length; scutellum about as long as wide, apex broadly rounded; evaporatoria smooth. Hemelytra with corium sparsely punctate, ochraceous basally and reddish apically; membrane infuscated, extending beyond apex of abdomen. Legs yellowish brown.

Abdomen. Dorsum dark brown, connexiva yellowish with brown patches; venter basally with a long spine extending upto middle coxae. Female genitalia characters as in generic description and as shown in figures.

Body length. 7.5 mm.

MALE.

Resembles female. Genitalia characters as in generic description and as shown in figures.

Holotype ♀. INDIA: Uttar Pradesh, Aligarh, on inflorescence of *Mangifera indica* Linn., 5.iii.1979 (*M. Nayyar Azim*).

Paratypes 2 ♀, 2♂, on Cotton bolls, 28.iii.1983 (*M. Nayyar Azim*), other data same as holotype.

Material deposited in the Zoological Museum, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES *DROSOPHILA SEPTACOILA* (DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE) FROM SOUTH INDIA[1]

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(*With seven text-figures*)

INTRODUCTION

South Kanara is a district located between 12.37° and 13.58°N latitude and 74.35° and 75.40° E longitude. It is essentially a forest district with heavy rainfall responsible for a variety of luxuriant flora and hence congenial for a variety of insect fauna. The forests are of evergreen and deciduous types.

Little information is available on the *Drosophila* fauna of this district, but with its congenial environment it may hold several *Drosophila* species which await discovery. This prompted us to undertake

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