

**CORANUS AFRICANA SP. NOV., A NEW
HARPACTORIN (REDUVIIDAE: HEMIPTERA)
FROM EGYPT**

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Abstract

Coranus africana sp. Nov. is described for the first time from Egypt. It was collected from different localities including Kom Oshim, Sharkia, Wadi El-Natrun, Giza and Sinai. Specimens were secured from some economic plants including tomato, clover, cotton, as well as several wild desert plants.

INTRODUCTION

Family reduviidae includes approximately 54 species distributed in all biogeographical regions in Egypt. They have been recorded in various habitats; including cultivated areas, grasses, weeds and other wild plants (Priesner & Alfieri 1953; El-Sebaey 1989, 1994, 1996, 1998).

Specimens of *Coranus africana* sp. Nov. (Harpactroinae, Reduviidae, Hemiptera) and other reduviid species were collected from different localities in Egypt, it secured from economic plants such as tomato, clover, cotton as well as several wild desert plants.

The collected materials were identified through referential collections of Egypt and keys given by several authors (Miller, 1951; Dispons, 1953; Villiers, 1967; Davis 1969; El-Sebaey, 1994). Also, the material had been sent to the British Museum (Natural History), for identification, but it was identified only on the generic level.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples of the subfamily Harpactroinae were collected from Kom Oshim, Sharkia, Wadi El-Natrun, Giza and Sinai. They were secured from wild plants and economic crops.

To examine the taxonomic characters of the specimens, microscopic preparations of hemelytra, fore legs, male and female genitalia were examined (Miller, 1952 & 1955; Wygodzinsky, 1966; Davis, 1966; El-Sebaey, 1994).

Microscopic preparations of legs, male and female genitalia were obtained by soaking the specimens in 5% KOH solution for different periods according to the prepared material and species. After soaking in KOH for a proper time, the specimens were washed thoroughly with distilled water and dehydrated in alcoholic series of ethanol (30, 50, 70, 90 and 96 %). After dehydration, the specimens were cleared by soaking in Zylol for about three minutes and then mounted in Hoyre's medium to be ready for examination. Fore wings were removed from the insects and mounted on Hoyre's medium (El-Sebaey 1994).

RESULTS

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION

Coranus africana sp. nov.

Body elongate, dark brown in colour; covered with a mat of short hairs.

Head brownish, trapezoidal with two sublateral dark stripes. Compound eyes large, black, prominent, surrounded by distinct bristles. Ocelli raised on tubercles. Rostrum dark brown, snout like, cone shaped, tending to be more narrower anteriorly; much longer than head. Antenna light brown, consisting of five cylindrical segments; the third about two times as long as first.

Pronotum brown in colour, bearing a mat of short hairs; anterior lobe with dark margins; nearly trapezoidal, bearing scattered hairs, few pubescent. Posterior lobe dark brown in colour, broad, trapezoidal, with a curved posterior end; covered with dense mat of pubescence bearing two large elevations separated by distinct median groove and bordered by exterior lateral crescent-shaped hill, Fig 1. Scutellum black in colour, triangular, with yellow brownish median elongate projection, Fig 1.

Legs: lower and lateral surface of all legs dark brown, upper surface yellow, interrupted with dark brown bands. Hemelytron dark brown in colour. Leathery part hairy, fan-shaped with narrow long distal end, covered with mat of pubescence; membranous

part with two semi-circular celled, Fig 1.

Abdominal dorsum light brown in female; orange brown in male; first abdominal segment semi-circular, surpassed by second one; first two segments black, with dense pubescence on lateral margins. Abdominal ventrum white with black margin in female, without black margin in male.

Male genital capsule oval, cover capsule concave; median part sclerized; phallus black, T shaped; parameres slightly curved, proximally flat and broad, provided with long hairs, Fig 2.

Female genital capsule sub rectangular; valvula sub triangular with membrane medially; connexium suture dark brown, conspicuous, surrounding valvula; valviferus with hairy margin. Coxites U-shaped. Styloides broad, with dense long hairs, ending with papillae, Fig 3.

One male (holotype), Egypt, Kom Oshim, 30 IV 2000, Iman El-Sebaey (collection of the Ministry of Agriculture).

Three males and three females (paratypes), Egypt, Kom Oshim 30 IV, 2000, Iman El Sebaey (Collection of the Ministry of Agriculture).

This new species apparently allied to *C. aegyptius*. It differs from it in coloration and morphology of male and female genitalia (El-Sebaey 1994).

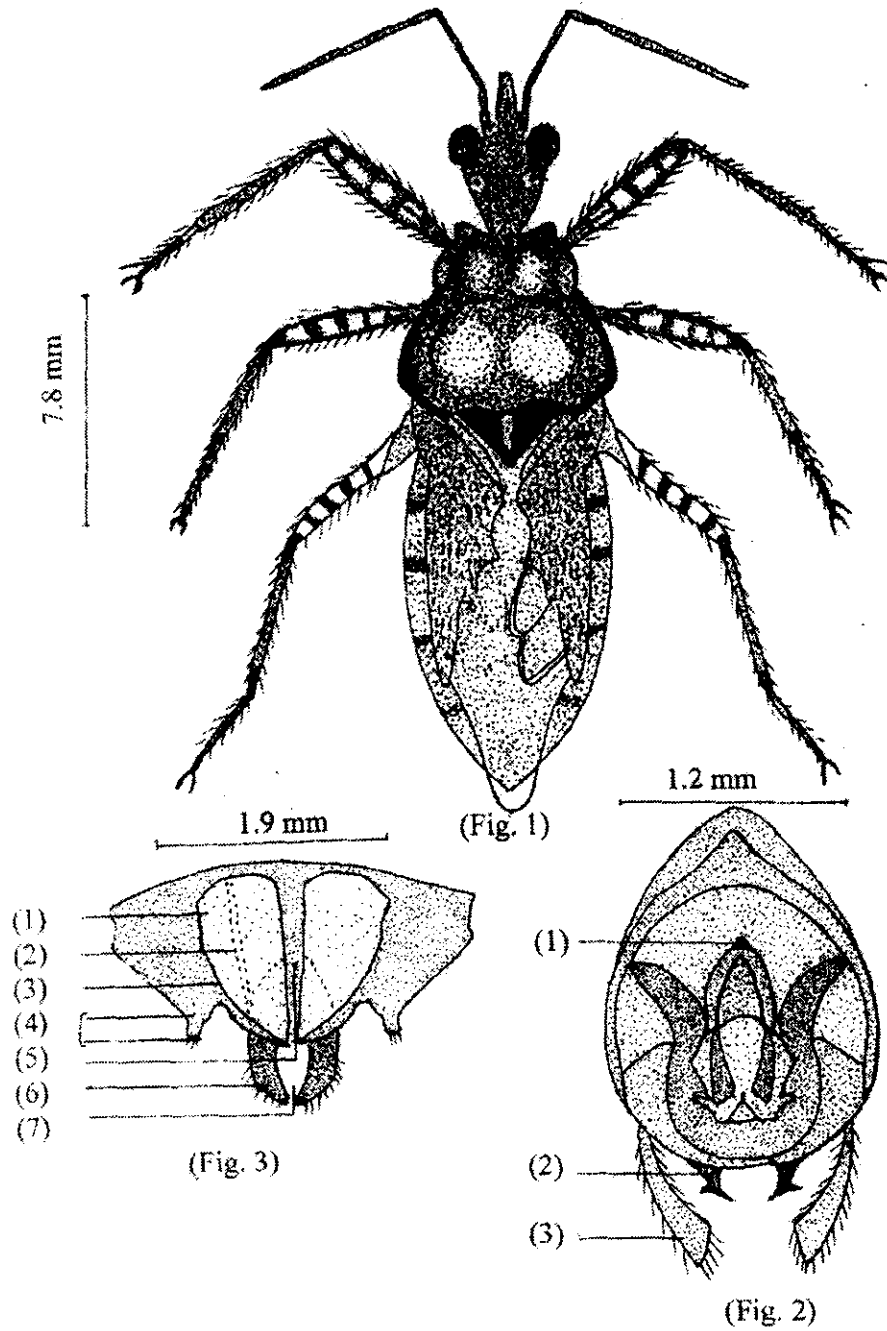
Fig. 1. *Coranus africana*

Fig. 2. (1) Aedegus, (2) Phallus, (3) Parameres

Fig. 3. (1) valvula (T.8), (2) valviferus (T.9), (3) connexium suture, (4) coxite, (5) membrane, (6) styloides, (7) vulva

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**تسجيل نوع جديد من تحت فصيلة هاربكتوريني
(فصيلة ريديوفيدى - رتبة نصفية الأجنحة) من مصر**

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تم تسجيل المفترس *Coranus africana* ووصفه كنوع جديد لأول مرة من مصر، وتم جمعه من مناطق عديدة مثل كوم أو شيم بالفيوم - الشرقية - وادى النطرون - الجيزة - سيناء، وأمكن الحصول على هذا النوع من على العديد من النباتات الاقتصادية مثل الطماطم - البرسيم - القطن، بالإضافة لبعض النباتات الصحراوية. أجريت الدراسات المورفولوجية المستفيضة مدعمة بالرسوم التوضيحية لهذا المفترس.