



Revision of genus *Acrozangis* Breddin (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae: Pentatominae) with description of a new species from India

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Abstract

The genus *Acrozangis* Breddin, 1900 is revised from India, with description of a new species, *Acrozangis dakshinae* sp. nov. from southern India. As the holotype female specimen of the type species of *Acrozangis*, *Acrozangis semiprasina* Breddin, 1900, is destroyed, the male specimen assigned to *A. semiprasina* by Breddin (1900) has been designated as the neotype. Though *Acrozangis* superficially resembles the genera *Cuspicona* or *Glaucias*, the very distinct morphological characters such as the resting of the apex of basal abdominal tubercle on a groove of the posterior apex of sternal carina or in other words the apex of basal abdominal tubercle concealed by the posterior apex of metasternal carina and well developed mesosternal carina, lamellate anteriorly and not surpassing forecoxae make this genus unique. *A. semiprasina* Breddin, 1900 and *C. antica* Vollenhoven, 1868 were found to be subjective synonyms. The species *C. antica* Vollenhoven, 1868 is not congeneric to species of *Cuspicona* Dallas and hence transferred from *Cuspicona* to *Acrozangis* and proposed *A. antica* comb. nov. A lectotype for *Cuspicona antica* Vollenhoven, 1868 is also designated. *A. semiprasina* is proposed as a new synonymy to *A. antica*. The morphological characters support the placement of *A. antica* in the tribe Nezarini rather than in the Rhynchocorini (where *Cuspicona* is placed) are discussed.

Key words: *Cuspicona*, *Glaucias*, Rhynchocorini, Nezarini, *semiprasina*, *antica*

Introduction

The genus *Acrozangis* Breddin, 1900 (Pentatomidae: Nezarini) is at present monotypic with the only included species *Acrozangis semiprasina* Breddin, 1900, described from a single female specimen (Sockeranda, Jan, 1894) by Breddin (1900). Breddin (1900) also assigned a male specimen from Sumatra to *A. semiprasina* and mentioned that "this seems not to differ specifically from *Acrozangis semiprasina*". According to him, the male specimen differs from the female specimen of *A. semiprasina* with respect to its smaller body size (12.75 mm), distinctly punctuate venter, margins of the seventh segment are being laterally reddish-grey, the humeral angles not rose-coloured and the basis of the abdominal venter medially brownish. This genus superficially resembles the genus *Cuspicona* in possessing the meso and metasternal carina (sternal keel); metasternal carina posteriorly with notch holding the apex of basal abdominal tubercle.

Species of *Cuspicona* are indigenous to Asia and Australia (Stål, 1867 and 1876; Walker, 1867). The genus *Cuspicona* was originally described by Dallas (1851) and dealt with 10 species under two categories such as (1) ventral spine short, fitting into a notch in the base of the sternal keel and (2) ventral spine longer, overlying the posterior portion of the sternal keel. Based on armature on the humeral angles of the pronotum, Dallas (1851) again divided the species with short ventral spine into two subcategories such as a group with spinous humeral angles and the other group with humeral angles unarmed. Gross (1975) described and illustrated 25 species of this genus including 15 new species from Australia and adjacent areas. Gross (1976) mentioned nearly all Australian species of *Cuspicona* have the humeral angles of the pronotum distinctly acute or produced into spinous process and if the humeral angles rather obtuse, then the species are marked with bright carmine red or with head elongate and strongly narrowed anteriorly. He described *Cuspicona* along with the descriptions of 10 species from Southern