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The Aradidae of New Zealand (Hemiptera Heteroptera)  
II—The Isoderminae

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*Abstract*

A new species of *Isodermus* is described and additional information of *I. tenuicornis* Usinger and Matsuda and *I. crassicornis* Usinger and Matsuda is presented. The diagnosis of the subfamily has been extended and the interrelations of the five known species of *Isodermus* are discussed.

THE subfamily Isoderminae is represented by the single genus *Isodermus* Erichson found in southern South America, New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia.

Usinger and Matsuda (1959) place the Isoderminae amongst the subfamilies having genae not produced on either side of the clypeus and with glabrous areas on the dorsal surface of the abdomen as follows: two in the connexival area of each segment from 3 to 7, one near these on the abdominal disc and one on either side of the mid-line. Usinger and Matsuda distinguish the Isoderminae from the other subfamilies of this group by the deciduous nature of the hemelytra, which often break off at the level of the apex of the scutellum; and by the position of the rostrum and the way in which it arises. They state that the rostrum is entirely free and exposed at the base, arising at or just below the apex of the head. It has been found necessary to alter the subfamily diagnosis in this respect to recognise the fact that in some Isoderminae the rostrum arises posteriorly to the position described by Usinger and Matsuda and its base may be partially enclosed by small bucculae. It may thus approach the condition seen in the Prosymptestinae.

In Part I of this series (Pendergrast, 1964) abbreviations for the names of institutions housing the specimens examined were listed. I add the following: A.M., Auckland War Memorial Museum.

Subfamily ISODERMINAE Stål, 1873, Enum. Hemipt. 3: 147

The following shortened description is based on that of Usinger and Matsuda (1959) but incorporates additions and alterations which are distinguished by italics.

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