

TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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ZOOLOGY

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VOL. 10

No. 10

JANUARY 22, 1968

The Aradidae of New Zealand (Hemiptera, Heteroptera)  
III—The Aradinae and Calisiinae

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[Received by the Editor, April 17, 1967.]

*Abstract*

*Aradus australis* Erichson is redescribed and the first New Zealand species of *Calisius* is described.

A GENERAL introduction to this series of papers is given in Part I (Pendergrast, 1965a). In Part I and Part II (Pendergrast, 1965b) abbreviations for the names of institutions housing the specimens are listed. I add the following: P.D.D., Plant Diseases Division, D.S.I.R., Auckland; U.Q., Entomology Department, University of Queensland. The help of institutions and persons has been acknowledged in the earlier parts. I also wish to thank Mr G. Monteith of the University of Queensland for the loan of specimens of Australian Aradinae. I am grateful to Miss M. Barclay for help with Figs. 2-5.

Subfamily ARADINAE Amyot and Serville

1843. *Hist. Nat. Ins.*, Hémiptères, 307.

Usinger and Matsuda (1959) place the Aradinae amongst the subfamilies with 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. The base of the rostrum is bordered by well developed bucculae and there are no distinct metapleural scent gland openings. Aradinae can be distinguished from Calisiinae by the size of the scutellum which is very large in the latter subfamily.

The chief features of the Aradinae are:

Clypeus bulbous, juga unrecognisable, genal plates absent. Rostrum with well developed bucculae.

Hemelytra usually complete, the clavus, corium and membrane well differentiated; corial veins usually distinct, R + M submarginal, Cu most prominent, corial disc with ill-defined cross veins forming irregular cells; membrane with several prominent veins enclosing irregular cells; hemelytra sometimes brachypterous or stenopterous.

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*Published by the Royal Society of New Zealand, c/o Victoria University of Wellington, P.O. Box 196, Wellington.*