

## IX. AN UNDESCRIBED WATER-STRIDER FROM BRAZIL.

(Hemiptera-Gerridæ).

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. Since the publication of NOTES ON SOME SOUTH AMERICAN GERRIDÆ (HEMIPTERA) in Vol. XIX, No. 4, 1930, pp. 235-239, of these Annals, the writers have had the privilege of examining two cotypes (males) of *Tenagogonus opacus* (Champion) from the British Museum. A comparison of the specimens recorded in the afore-mentioned paper as *T. opacus* (Champ.) with the cotypes proves them to be quite distinct and to represent an undescribed species. The writers are indebted to Dr. Hugo Kahl for the privilege of restudying the five specimens of the new Gerrid from Brazil.

Genus TENAGOGONUS Stål, 1855.

*Tenagogonus* Stål, Ofv. Vet. Akad. Forh., X, 1853, p. 263, (*nomen nudum*); Stål, *ibid*, XII, 1855, p. 45.

*Limnometra* Mayr, Verz. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XV, 1865, p. 443; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch., II, 1898, p. 150.

***Tenagogonus celocis*, sp. nov.**

*Tenagogonus opacus* Drake and Harris, Ann. Carn. Mus., Vol. XIX, No. 4, 1930, p. 235 (*nec* Champion).

*Winged form.* Very similar to *T. opacus* (Champion) in size, color, and general appearance, but easily distinguishable by the shallower groove on the mesosternum and by the differently formed genital segments and anterior femora in the male. Markings very similar to *opacus*, the ante-coxal pieces of the meso- and metapleura each with larger and more conspicuous silvery pubescent spot. Antennæ exceedingly long and slender; proportions—(♂) 72:50:90:115, (♀) 76:57:80:115. Rostrum reaching the middle of the mesosternum, its tip black. Mesosternum distinctly but shallowly grooved down the middle in the male, in female very broadly and shallowly grooved only to the middle of the mesosternum.

*Male.* Anterior femora strongly curved, distinctly carinate within on the basal third, the carina becoming more strongly raised distally and terminating abruptly to form a conspicuous elevation; tibiæ



straight. Genital segments broader than in *T. opacus*, segment I truncate behind and II more strongly produced as viewed from below.

*Female.* Distinctly larger and stouter than male; anterior femora moderately curved, rather slender, simple. Connexivum terminating in a moderately long, blunt spine. Last venter broadly and strongly produced to form a very wide, rectilinear-like process, the length of which is about one-third of its width.

Length, ♂, ♀, 6.3—8.1 mm.; width, 1.8—2.54 mm.

*Holotype*, ♂, and *allotype*, ♀, Chapada, Brazil, in Carnegie Museum. *Paratypes*, 3 specimens, taken with type—♀ in Carnegie Museum and ♂ and ♀ in collection of the writers. The anterior femora (110) and tibiæ (96) are a little longer in *T. opacus* than in *T. celocis* (femora, 100; tibiæ, 85).



Drake, Carl J. and Harris, Halbert M. 1931. "An undescribed water strider from Brazil (Hemiptera-Gerridae)." *Annals of the Carnegie Museum* 20(2), 267–268.  
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