

A NEW SPECIES OF *KRIZOUSACORIXA* FROM MEXICO
(HETEROPTERA, CORIXIDAE)

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When identifying miscellaneous Mexican Corixidae I found a few specimens of *Krizousacorixa* which did not agree with the descriptions of the previously known species (cf. Hungerford, 1948). This new species is described herein, and compared to the other species of the genus.

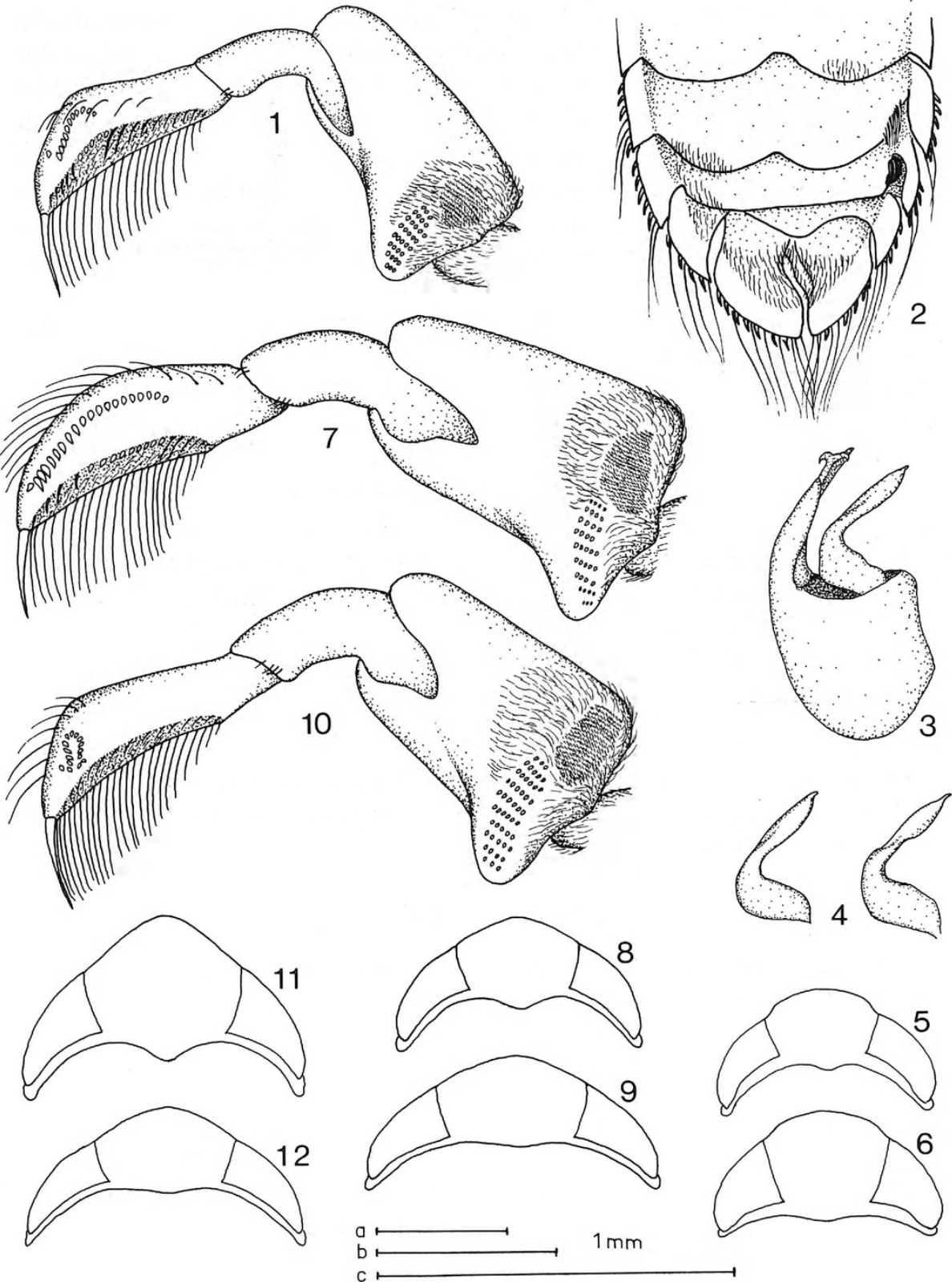
***Krizousacorixa tolteca*, new species**

Size.—Length 4.7–5.6 mm; width of head 1.6–1.75 mm.

Color.—General facies light brown, but dark individuals may exist as in the related species. Head and legs pale yellow, mesosternum and abdominal venter smoky to black in males, smoky to yellow in females. Pronotum crossed by slender, irregular brown lines; in brachypterous individuals their number 10–12 in males, 6–8 in females. Hemelytra marked with numerous irregular and much furcated transverse lines which are, especially in the basal part of clavus, clearly narrower than the pale interspaces. Membrane separated from the corium by a pale line. Embolium smoky to pale.

Structural characteristics (only brachypterous individuals are known).—Head broadly inflated in both sexes (Figs. 5–6). Frontal depression of male broad and shallow. Interocular space about equal to width of an eye; in dorsal view the space behind eyes broad near the inner angles, but narrows laterally (Figs. 5–6). Post-nodal pruinose area of fore wings clearly shorter than middle tibia. Front legs of male as in Fig. 1; femur with 8 rows of pronounced stridulatory pegs on the expanded base, and dorsally to these a round patch of very densely inserted hairs surrounded by an area of longer hairs; pala relatively narrow, broadest beyond the middle. Palar pegs in two rows; the upper row of about 12 pegs rather curved and with the most distal peg out of line; lower row of about 5 pegs located in the middle of the row of lower palmar bristles (Fig. 1). Middle leg femur:tibia:tarsus:claw = 100:43:27:43. Hind leg femur:tibia:tarsus 1:tarsus 2 = 100:94:125:53. Male abdomen dorsally as in Fig. 2; the fifth abdominal tergite with a prestrigilar tuft of hairs; strigil small, with 3 combs. The right paramere as in Figs. 3–4.

Comparative notes.—According to the eight individuals from which the description was drawn, *K. tolteca* is clearly the smallest species of the genus. However, as in *K. femorata* (Guérin-Méneville) and *K. azteca* Jac-



Figs. 1-6. *Krizousacorixa tolteca* n. sp. Fig. 1. Front leg of male. Fig. 2. Dorsal view of male abdomen. Fig. 3. Genital capsule of male. Fig. 4. Variation in shape of the right paramere. Figs. 5-6. Dorsal views of the head, male and female. Figs. 7-9. *K. azteca* Jaczewski. Fig. 7. Front leg of male. Figs. 8-9. Dorsal views of the head, male and female. Figs. 10-12. *K. femorata* (Guérin-Méneville). Fig. 10. Front leg of male. Figs. 11-12. Dorsal views of the head, male and female. Scale lines (1 mm) apply as follows: a = Figs. 5-6, 8-9, and 11-12; b = Fig. 2; c = Figs. 1, 3-4, 7, and 10.

zewski, considerable variation in size of individuals may be possible also in *K. tolteca*. The most reliable character that applies to both sexes and readily separates *K. tolteca* from the other two, is the length of the post-nodal pruinose area: It is clearly shorter than the middle tibia in *K. tolteca*, but about equally long or even longer than the middle tibia in the others. In addition, males of the three species are easily recognized by differences in the arrangement of the palar pegs (Figs. 1, 7 and 10). In preliminary identification the dorsal view of the head may also be useful (Figs. 5–6, 8–9 and 11–12).

Etymology.—The species is named for one of the old local tribes, the Toltecs.

Holotype male.—Mexico, Puebla, Lake Alchichios, 18.XII.1948, H. B. Leech collector. Deposited in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Paratypes.—1 ♂ and 1 ♀, data as the holotype. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ Mexico, Puebla, Alchichica, 16.VIII.1974, leg. H. Brailovsky. 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ Mexico, Alchichica, 7.IX.1977, Harry Brailovsky Col. The paratypes are deposited with the holotype, in Brailovsky collection in Mexico D.F., in N. Nieser collection in Utrecht, and in my collection in the Zoology Department, University of Helsinki.

Acknowledgments

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Literature Cited

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