

A NEW SPECIES OF *HYMENOCORIS* FROM MEXICO (HEMIPTERA: ENICOCEPHALIDAE)¹

Gene Kritsky²

ABSTRACT: A new species of *Hymenocoris* Uhler from Mexico is described and compared with the previously known species *Hymenocoris formicina*.

DESCRIPTORS: Enicocephalidae, Hemiptera, *Hymenocoris*, *Hymenocoris hintoni* n. sp., and *Hymenocoris formicina* Uhler.

Hymenocoris, first described by Uhler in 1892, has been known by a single species occurring in California. Herein is described a second species of *Hymenocoris* collected in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Genus *Hymenocoris* Uhler (1892)

Type-species by original designation.—*Hymenocoris formicina* (1892).

Long and slender enicocephalid, 5.5 – 6.5 mm. (fig. 1).

Head long and slender. Postocular impression deep, posterior lobe with large diverging ocelli. Rostrum long; eyes and ocelli large; and antennae longer than head and pronotum.

Pronotum distinctly divided into three lobes. Dorsal surface smooth with a slight transverse sulcus in intermediate lobe. Posterior margin of posterior lobe straight not emarginate.

Scutellum triangular.

Forelegs slender; tarsus with two claws and four spines, a hook-shaped spine and three curved spines. Apical end of tibia with seven spines grouped close together. Innermost spines small pear-shaped (fig. 2).

Forewing with complete venation (fig. 3).

Male genitalia without distinct parameres, posterior apophysis of pygophore opening below the anus.

Hymenocoris hintoni, new species (fig. 1).

Male length 6.5 mm. Sparsely clothed with long setae. Head, pronotum, scutellum, and thorax dark brown color; rostrum, antennae, abdomen, and legs light brown; wings hyaline; eyes and bases of ocelli red.

Head 1.64 mm long, width across eyes 0.42 mm. Posterior lobe 0.42 mm long and 0.30 mm wide. Posterior lobe with straight anterior margin and transverse impression. Ocelli large and placed on diverging lobes (fig. 4). Length of antennal segments I, 0.26 mm; II, 1.06 mm; III, 0.92 mm; IV, 0.74 mm (fig. 5).

¹ Accepted for publication: January 18, 1978

² Department of Biology, Tri-State University, Angola, IN 46703

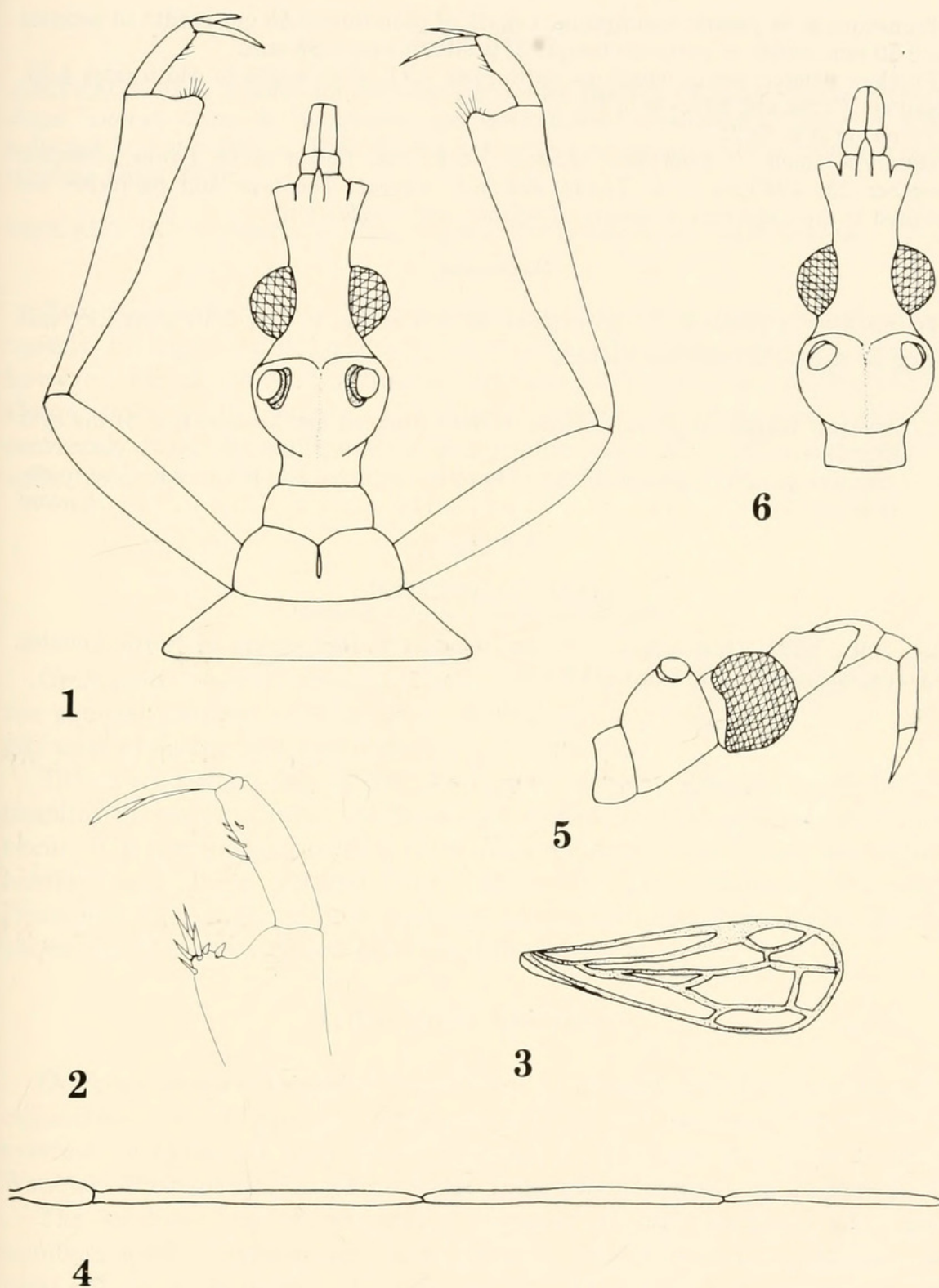


Figure 1. *Hymenocoris hintoni*. 2. *H. hintoni* foreleg spination. 3. *H. hintoni* forewing. 4. lateral view of *H. hintoni* head. 5. *H. hintoni* antenna. 6. *H. formicina* head.

Pronotum as in generic description. Length of pronotum 0.66 mm, width of anterior lobe 0.30 mm, width of posterior margin of posterior lobe 0.98 mm.

Forelegs slender; femur length to width ratio 4.81, tibia length to width ratio 4.38. Spination of tibia and tarsus as in fig. 2.

Forewing as in fig. 3.

Holotype: male, 7 paratypes; Mexico: Vera Cruz, Fortin de las Flores; collected December 23, 1963 by C.A. Toschi and M.J. Tauber. The type and paratypes are deposited in the California Academy of Science insect collection.

Discussion

H. hintoni is close to *H. formicina* shown in fig. 6. The following key will suffice to separate the two species.

1. Anterior margin of posterior lobe of head rounded and arising close to the eyes (fig. 6) *formicina*
Anterior margin of posterior lobe of head not rounded and not arising close to the eyes (fig. 1) *hintoni*

LITERATURE CITED

- Uhler, P.R., 1892. Observations on some remarkable Heteroptera of North America. Trans. Maryland Acad. Sci. 1: 179-184.



Kritsky, G. 1978. "New Species Of Hymenocoris From Mexico (Hemiptera Enicocephalidae)." *Entomological news* 89, 74–76.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/55166>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/57362>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: American Entomological Society

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.