

LITERATURE CITED

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Another Mexican *Ambrysus* (Hemiptera: Naucoridae)

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Ambrysus rotundus species novum

General appearance: a rather large, robust and convex species with the mottled coloration so typical of ambrysi. Lighter anteriorly. Size 12.5-13.0 mm long and 8.0-9.0 mm wide. Color predominantly yellow over head and prothorax, mottled yellow and brown over remainder of dorsum. Venter yellow.

Head: shiny, weakly punctate, relatively flat. Vertex slightly but distinctly protuberant before the eyes, flat in front. Eyes flush with head surface; junction of outer and posterior eye margins weakly angulate. Labrum fairly sharply rounded in front; ratio of length-to-width 15::25 (60%). Head ratios are:

- (1) total length to width (including eyes) 68::103 (66%)
- (2) anterior distance between eyes to posterior distance between eyes 50::62 (81%)
- (3) anterior distance between eyes to inner eye length 50::48 (96%)
- (4) posterior distance between eyes to greatest length of head posterior to this line 62::16 (26%)

Pronotum: smooth, shiny, shallowly punctate. Color light yellow, with thin brown line paralleling posterior edge and forming a broad, whitish border not extending through lateral areas; two accumulations of brown spots laterally on the disc. Lateral edges without pilosity, smooth, curving weakly anteriorly, then strongly to form the smooth postero-lateral "angles"; per cent of curvature (viewed perpendicular to the frontal plane of section of the animal as a whole) about 15% (av. 80::12). Venter light yellow, with whitish pilosity along posterior edge and incrassate femora. Keel ridged anteriorly, then sloping abruptly and flatly posteriorly beneath median union of propleura, the slope smooth except for a suggestion of transverse rugosity; ratio of anterior keel ridge to total keel length (including posterior sloping face) 17::12 (71%). Prosternum free from propleura, and disappearing caudad beneath propleura. Propleura thinly but firmly united along median line just posterior to prosternum. Pronotal ratios are:

- (1) width between anterior angles to width between posterior angles 53::106 (50%)
- (2) median length to greatest width 37::106 (35%)
- (3) distance between anterior and posterior angles on same side to perpendicular distance between anterior angle and baseline of pronotum 105::90 (86%)

Scutellum: yellow along two lateral sides and through middle, brownish elsewhere. Ratio of three sides, anterior and two laterals, 72::52::52.

Hemelytra: background color various shades of black-brown, interspersed with yellow on embolia, major sutures and disk of hemelytra. Shiny, white-shagreened. Embolia well-defined at posterior ends, broad for the genus (length-to-width 90::31 = 35%); emboliar crease weak, apparent only anteriorly; embolia light yellow in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ rds, dark brown in remainder. Hemelytra rather broadly exposing lateral connexival margins posterior to the embolia and not quite attaining abdominal tip. Wings functional, with the usual large "costal" cell.

Venter: the prothoracic venter has been discussed. All connexival segments modestly spinose except Segment I, the angles being acutely prolonged and progressively enlarged posteriorly. All connexival segments except I have minute serration along margins, only visible under high magnification. Female subgenital plate quadrisinuate in tip outline, the outer angles more cephalad (= lower) and dorsad, the median sinuosities caudad and ventrad, so that the subgenital plate is almost half-tubular or markedly convex. Male genital process having an inverted boot-shape, or appearing much like a miniature boomerang (see illustration).

Legs: Prolegs—structure typical for the genus. Color yellow. Femoral incrassation about average, ratio of length to greatest width 84::60 (71%). Tibia average, combined tibia-tarsus, when closed, strongly overlapping adjacent (proximal) end of femur.

Mesolegs—Femoral ratio of length-to-greatest median width 92::16 (17%); length 3.0 mm. Tibia with strong, brown spines and tipped with two transverse rows of spines at distal end, the secondary (proximal) row not complete; tibia wider toward distal end; ratio of length-to-greatest width 76::10 (13%); length 1.8 mm. Tarsus 3-segmented, basal segment small; terminating in two prominent, moderately curved claws.

Metalegs—Femoral ratio of length-to-greatest median width 122::20 (16%); length 4.0 mm. Tibia longer, slimmer and more parallel-sided than mesotibia; ratio of length-to-greatest width 138::9 (7%); terminal transverse spination as in mesotibia; length 4.6 mm. Tarsus larger edition of mesotarsus.

Type locality data: MEXICO—San Luis Potosi (*El Salto*, 19 June 1953), (*Tamazunchalo*, 21 June 1953). Holotypic male, allotypic female and two paratypes in the collection of the author, Reno, Nevada.

“Rotundus,” rotund, referring to the rounded, convex appearance of the species.

Comparative data: the following modification of the key to Mexican ambrysi (La Rivers 1953) can be used to place *A. rotundus*:

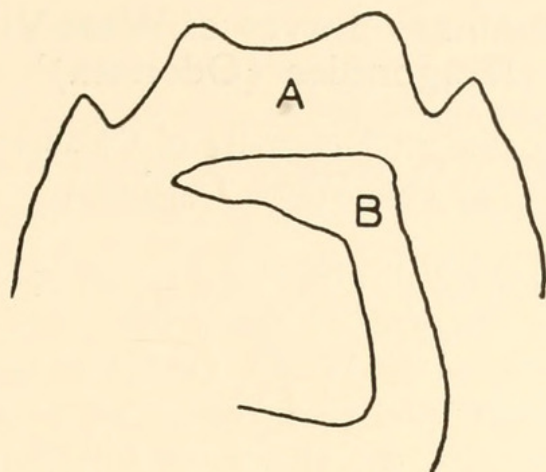


FIG. 1. *Ambrysus rotundus*: (A) Terminal outline of female subgenital plate, allotype. (B) Male genital process, holotype.

- 26 (25). Lateral apical angles of female subgenital plate lower than median angles or sinuosities (i.e., more cephalad in position than the medians)26A
- Lateral apical angles of female subgenital plate approximately even with the median sinuosities....27
- 26A (26). Median sinuosities at tip of female subgenital plate close together, shallow, much closer to each other than to the lateral apical angles. Male genital process somewhat "dog" headed, but smoothly rounded on all sides...**Ambrysus guttatipennis** Stål 1862
- Median sinuosities much farther apart so that they are at least as close to the lateral angle as they are to each other. Male genital process quite angular and boot-shaped, with a sharp heel and toe.....**Ambrysus rotundus**

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