ATRAZONOTUS, A NEW GENUS OF GONIANOTINI FROM NORTH AMERICA
(Hemiptera: Lygaeidae)

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In the present paper we review the status of the taxon first described as *Dorachosa* Distant, and discuss its relationship to the widespread black gonianotine lygaeid that has most frequently been listed in North American literature under the name *Aphanus umbrosus*.

Distant 1893 established the genus *Dorachosa* for *D. illuminatus* n. sp. and a variety *umbrosus* listed as "var. umbrosus (n. sp.)". Typical *illuminatus* was described from Mexico ("Omiltene in Guerrero 8,000 ft., H. H. Smith") and Guatemala Quiche Mts., 8,000 ft., Champion. Of this series the British Museum lacks the Mexican specimen but possesses three males labeled "Quiche Mts. 7,000–9,000 ft. Champion." The British Museum red "type" label is on a pin bearing two specimens on a single card. Of these we here select the left specimen as LECTOTYPE of *illuminatus*.

The type situation relative to "var. umbrosus" is more complex and very important to the nomenclature of the species occurring in the United States. The type series of *umbrosus* consists of eleven specimens as follows: 3 females, 1 male "Quiche Mts., 7,000–9,000 ft., Champion"; 1 female "V. de Chiriqui, 4,000–6,000 ft., Champion"; 1 female "Ostuncalco, 7,500, Champion"; 2 males, 2 females "Presidio, Mexico, Forrer"; 1 male "Boll, Texas, 1875, Distant Coll." Of the eleven specimens those from Quiche, V. de Chiriqui and Ostuncalco are certainly conspecific with *illuminatus* and differ only in possessing dark legs and antennae. The specimens from Boll, Texas, and Presidio, Mexico, however, represent an entirely different species, which has been called "umbrosus" in most subsequent North American literature.

Before attempting to advocate a solution to the problem raised by this type series, it appears desirable to review briefly the nomenclatural and taxonomic history of the taxa involved. (A complete documentation will be found on pages 1418–1420 of the 1964 Slater Catalogue and will not be repeated here.)

*Dorachosa* Distant 1893 was found to be preoccupied and the taxon was renamed *Delochilocoris* by Bergroth 1893, at which time he also treated "umbrosa" as a distinct species, not a variety of *illuminatus*.

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Horvath 1908 synonymized Delochilocoris with Aphanus (of authors nec Laporte) and, except for misidentifications of umbrosus as the Palearctic Microtoma carbonaria (Rossi) and M. atrata (Goeze), the species was generally listed under Aphanus umbrosus until Ashlock 1960 correctly pointed out that Delochilocoris was not congeneric with Aphanus (nor Rhyparochromus: see Slater Catalogue for this confusing synonymy) and in fact represented a distinct genus in the rhyparochromine tribe Gonianotini.

The problem then is to determine the proper procedure to follow relative to “var. umbrosus,” since the type series contains two distinct species. There are, of course, two alternatives. 1) Selecting a specimen from “Quiche” as lectotype of umbrosus would result in the placing of umbrosus in the synonymy of illuminatus, since the variety would have no geographic significance. The populations in the United States would be left without a name and would need description as a new species. 2) Selecting a specimen from Boll, Texas, or Presidio, Mexico, as lectotype of umbrosus would retain the specific name umbrosus for the North American taxon that has generally been so designated. The latter alternative seems to us patently the more desirable, and we hereby select the male specimen from Boll, Texas, as LECTOTYPE of Dorachosa illuminatus var. umbrosus.

Generic concepts in the Western Hemisphere gonianotines are complex and in need of careful analysis; umbrosus, however, appears to us to represent a distinct genus more closely related to Malezonotus than to Delochilocoris. Indeed, the relationship with some species of Malezonotus is very close, the aedeagus of umbrosus being almost identical with the condition found in Malezonotus barberi Ashlock and Malezonotus obrieni Ashlock. The aedeagus of umbrosus differs only in possessing a series of small spines on the dorsal lobes at the base of the vesica (fig. 4). The aedeagus of Delochilocoris illuminatus (Distant) possesses a much simpler vesica: the lateral lobes at the fold near the base are only two-parted and while the “bump-like” lobes are present dorsally on the base of the vesica, the two distally directed spine-bearing lobes are absent (fig. 3). The helicoid process has the usual two turns but the gonoporal process continues on for three and one-half turns instead of two as in umbrosus.

Delochilocoris, as indicated in the following key, can be readily recognized by the reticulate membrane and the formation of the spines on the fore femora (fig. 2). Trapezonotus caliginosus Distant 1882, by our concepts, belongs to Delochilocoris. Despite the obvious affinity to Malezonotus, umbrosus is easily differentiated by the strongly arcuate pronotum, surface texture, and such superficial criteria as completely black body and appendages. We feel that umbrosus merits generic status as described below.
Atrazonotus, new genus  
(Fig. 1)

Head wider than long, finely punctate or rugose, nearly glabrous except for several setae at apex of tylo. Pronotum much wider than long, indistinctly divided into two lobes, not constricted laterally, anterior lobe one half again length of posterior lobe at midline, anterior lobe obscurely punctate, posterior lobe with punctures smaller than those of hemelytra, lateral margin everywhere curved, nowhere straight or constricted, evenly expanded, not widened between lobes, impunctate, concolorous with disk, posterior margin evenly emarginate, not sinuately so. Scutellum about as long as broad, nearly flat, very lightly punctate. Hemelytra with lateral margins rather strongly curved, clavus with three straight rows of punctures plus additional confused punctures between inner two rows, corium with linear rows of punctures near clavus, becoming confused posteriorly, disk with scattered punctures, impunctate adjacent to costal margin. Membrane with veins unbranched and concolorous with dark disk. Metableuron with shining area above dull evaporative area greater in height than height of eye viewed from side. Fore femur with a single row of spines.
consisting of one major and several smaller setigerous spines, in all less than six, fore tibia not at all or but slightly curved. Aedeagus with simple phallotheca and conjunctiva, but with a pair of small lateral lobes distally on conjunctiva; vesica with a pair of lateral three-part lobes basally at the conjunctival fold, dorsally with a pair of bump-like lobes followed by a pair of short, apically directed lobes that bear tiny spines, distad of ventral bend vesica continues as a short tapering tube, then bends dorsally at base of helicoid process, the latter with two complete turns, followed by two complete turns of gonoporal process (fig. 4).

Type-species: *Dorachosa illuminatus umbrosus* Distant 1893
Key to the genera of Gonianotini of America N. of Mexico

1. Expanded lateral margins of pronotum punctate dorsally .................. Emblethis
   Expanded lateral margins of pronotum impunctate .......................... 2

2. Fore femur with spines in two ranks, more than ten spines present, major
   spines interspersed with minute spines ...................................... 3
   Fore femur with spines in a single rank, no more than six spines present,
   major spines not interspersed with minute spines .......................... 4

3. Veins of membrane simple; species sometimes brachypterous ............ Trapezonotus
   Veins of membrane reticulate (fig. 2); species never brachypterous ........ Delochilocoris

4. Lateral margin of pronotum in part straight or constricted; appendages in
   part pale .................................................................................. Malezonotus
   Lateral margin of pronotum arcuate, never straight or constricted; append-
   ages entirely black (fig. 1) .......................................................... Atrazonotus

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to Dr. W. E. China for his kindness in allowing us to study material present in the British Museum (Natural History).

AUTHORSHIP OF THE ICHNEUMONID PARASITE
“NEPIERA BENEVOLA VAR. FUSCIFEMORA”
(HYMENOPTERA)


I consider Nepiera fuscifemora to be a nomen nudum in Graf’s paper and Gahan to be the author, for the following reasons: (1) The only “indication” in Graf’s paper is the figure (fig. 44) which the legend states is benevola. (2) Gahan in his description of fuscifemora (footnote) refers to fig. 44 unequivocally stating that it is benevola, and he gives the complete bibliographic reference. (3) The figure shows the hind femora with the apices and bases dark. This is true of benevola but not of fuscifemora. The latter species has the outer side of the hind femur dark brown or blackish. There is no fuscous basal area on the inner side of the femur unless it extends nearly to the middle or more usually nearly to the apex.

It is my opinion that more specimens of these species may show the two to be conspecific. The slight structural and sculptural differences could be infraspecific.

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