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Contribution to the study of the *Hemiptera*: *Heteroptera* from Mexico. XV. A new genus and species of *Gonianotini* (*Lygaeidae*, *Rhyparochrominae*)

Przyczynek do studiów nad *Hemiptera*: *Heteroptera* Meksyku. XV. Nowy rodzaj i gatunek plemienia *Gonianotini* (*Lygaeidae*, *Rhyparochrominae*)

BY

HARRY BRAILOVSKY

ABSTRACT. The paper contains a description of one new genus and one new species from Mexico. The key to the North American genera of the tribe *Gonianotini* to which it belongs and some discussion are provided.

The subfamily *Rhyparochrominae* distributed in the Nearctic Region is actually a mixture of older endemic elements, Neotropical elements and Palearctic elements. To the last group belongs the tribe *Gonianotini*.

The tribe *Gonianotini* is represented up to date by 17 genera (SLATER, 1964; SLATER, ASHLOCK, 1966) eleven of which are exclusive of the Palearctic Region. *Aphanus* LAPORTE is represented in all the zoogeographical regions except for Australia; although the genera *Emblethis* FIEBER and *Trapezonotus* FIEBER are principally Palearctic but they occur also in the Nearctic Region and thus we consider them the Holarctic elements. *Emblethis* was reported by DISTANT (1882) from high mountains of Guatemala, however.

The remaining three genera are known exclusively from the American Continent. Only *Malezonotus* BARBER is typically Nearctic in distribution. *Atrazonotus* SLATER–ASHLOCK and *Delochilocoris* BERGROTH are distributed in the high mountains of North and Central America.

In the present paper I provide descriptions of one new genus distributed in the high mountains of the Pacific area in Mexico.

The material studied belongs in part to the entomological collection of the Instituto de Biologia de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM) and in part to the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D. C. (USNM).

All measurements are in millimeters.

Claudinerobius gen. nov.

Type species *Claudinerobius slateri* n. sp., monobasic.

Head triangular, wider than long, finely punctate, nearly glabrous except for several setae at apex of tylus; eyes adjacent to antero-lateral angles of pronotum and not stylate; ocellus close to compound eyes; antenniferous tubercles short, robust, from where the antenna four segmented pubescent and provided with large setae; first antennal segment is the shortest, the second segment is the largest and the third and the fourth are subequal; buccula scarcely elevated, trunking itself in front gular portion at the antenniferous tubercles level; rostrum almost reaching base of mesocoxae.

Pronotum wider than long, indistinctly divided into two lobes, without apparent constriction; anterior lobe with small and abundant punctures; posterior lobe densely punctured, large punctures similar to these of hemelytra; anterior border concave, posterior border straight, except for the two lateral emarginations; lateral border simple, slightly expanded. Scutellum about as long as broad, slightly elevated, with small, spaced punctures.

Hemelytra. Clavus with two well defined lineal rows of punctures, and numerous punctures scattered not forming a defined structure; corium with one lineal row of punctures of large size near the clavus; the punctures of the corial disk large and dispersed; costal border straight in anterior half, slightly curved, posteriorly; membrane profusely reticulate.

Leg. Fore femur with spines arranged in two ranks, numerous minute setigerous spines among four large in the inner row, in the outer row numerous minute setigerous spines only present; fore tibia slightly curved.

Abdomen spiracles ventral situated on sternum except the fourth one placed in the dorsal portion.

Male genitalia. Clasper robust, rounded apically; inner margin simple; outer provided with a nodus situated in its lower third.

The generic name is dedicated to my daughter Claudine.

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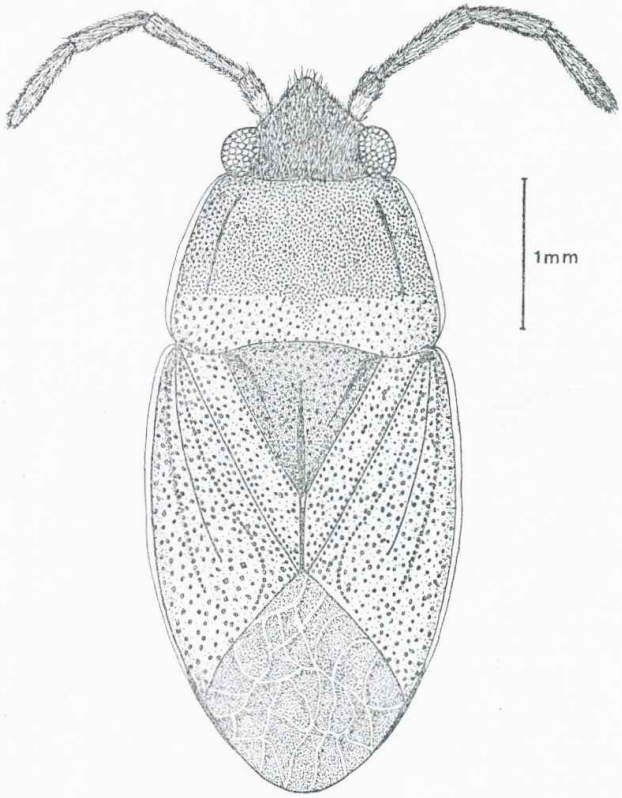

1. *Claudinerobius slateri* gen. n., sp. n., dorsal view

Claudinerobius slateri sp. n.

(fig. 1)

Holotype male. Head black. Total length: 0.62; preocular distance: 0.37; interocular distance: 0.57; antenniferous tubercles wide, black; first antennal segment yellow, except for the apex that is black; second and third segments black, cylindrical; fourth segment black, fusiform. Length of the antennal segments: I — 0.24, II — 0.62, III — 0.49, IV — 0.50.

Torax. Pronotum: total length: 0.95; width through the humeral

angles: 1.78; anterior lobe of pronotal disk black and provided with small punctures; posterior lobe of the pronotal disk yellow, with black punctures, equally large as those of corium; lateral border yellow not punctured. Ventral side black, except for acetabules of three pairs of legs and intersegmental sutures of prosternum and metasternum that are yellow.

Scutellum. Length: 1.04, width: 1.07, black, except the yellow apex.

Hemelytra. Clavus and corium yellow with numerous black punctures; membrane of the hemelytra ambar in color with whitish reticulated venation.

Legs. Segments of the three legs yellow.

Abdomen. Abdominal segments black with a silver pubescence.

Total length of the body 4.5.

Allotype. Female. Head: total length: 0.66; preocular distance: 0.41; interocular distance: 0.62. Length of the antennal segments: I — 0.24; II — 0.62; III — 0.49; IV — 0.52. Pronotum: total length: 1.03; width through the humeral angles: 1.90. Scutellum: length: 1.24, width: 1.28. Legs. Segments of the three legs yellow, except the base of the fore femur which is black. Total length of the body 4.8.

Holotype male: Mexico: Michoacan: Patzcuaro; 19–X–77, collected by Harry BRAILOVSKY. Allotype female, same label. Paratypes: two males and 10 females, labelled as the holotype and also: Mexico: Michoacan: Turundea, 18–X–77, collected by Ernesto BARRERA; Mexico: Michoacan: Carapan, 20–IV–77, collected by A. N. Garcia ALDRETE, at 1970 mt.; Mexico: Guerrero: Cruz de Ocote, 6-II-74, collected by A. N. Garcia ALDRETE; Mexico: Jalisco: Mazamitla, 10–V–63, collected by W. J. GERTSCH and W. IVIE; Mexico: Lar[edo] — Tex[as]. 60108, 27–VIII–59 (21234). The holotype, allotype and 9 paratypes in coll. UNAM, and 3 paratypes in coll. USNM.

The specific name is dedicated to Dr. James A. SLATER.

DISCUSSION

The new genus differs from the remaining North American genera of the tribe *Gonianotini* in having the membrane of the hemelytra profusely reticulate, two single lineal rows of punctures in the clavus. Besides this the coloration is not uniform the body being yellow and black.

Claudinerobius is simultaneously near to *Delochilocoris*. In both the membrane of the hemelytra is reticulate, the segments of the three pairs of legs yellow and the fore femora provided with two rows of spines.

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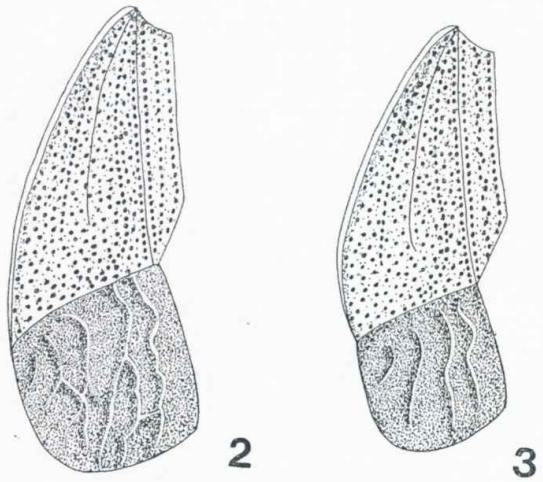
They differ, however, in the reticulation of the membrane of the hemelytra being complete in *Claudinerobius* while in *Delochilocoris* (fig. 2) it is only partial and basically concentrated at the posterior margin. Besides the general colour of the body of *Claudinerobius* is yellow and black while in *Delochilocoris* it is entirely black, finally the clavus of *Claudinerobius* presents only two lineal rows of punctures and the rest of the claval surface is occupied by hazardous dispersed punctures. In *Delochilocoris* the clavus presents three lineal rows of well defined punctures.

It is suggested that this genus has a Nearctic origin, due to its actual distribution in Mexico (Jalisco, Michoacan and Guerrero). It shows a tendency to a distribution in the Mexican slope of the Pacific, as well in some areas in the zones called the Mexican transition. This distribution coincides with the initial plan of a consideration that *Gonianotini* is a Holarctic group.



2. 3. Left hemelytra. 2 — *Delochilocoris illuminatus* (DISTANT), 3 — *Trapezonotus arenarius* (LINNAEUS)

Key to the North American genera of *Gonianotini**

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

* Modified key by SLATER, ASHLOCK (1966).

2. Fore femur with spines in a single rank, no more than six spines present, major spines not interspersed with minute spines . . . 3
—. Fore femur with spines in two ranks, more than ten spines present, major spines interspersed with minute spines 4
3. Lateral margin of pronotum partially straight, or constricted; appendages partially pale . . . . . *Malezonotus* BARBER
—. Lateral margin of pronotum arcuate, never straight or constricted; appendages entirely black . . . . *Atrazonotus* SLATER–ASHLOCK
4. Veins of membrane simple; species sometimes brachypterous . . . . . *Trapezonotus* FIEBER
—. Veins of membrane partially or entirely reticulate; species never brachypterous 5
5. Veins of membrane partially reticulate; clavus with three straight rows of punctures; pronotum, clavus and corium black shining . . . . . *Delochilocoris* BERGROTH
—. Veins of membrane reticulate throughout; clavus with two straight rows of punctures and several scattered punctures; pronotum, clavus and corium bicolorous . . . . . *Claudinerobius* gen. nov.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Richard C. FROESCHNER (United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.) for providing me a part of the material and to Dr. James A. SLATER for the suggestions and comments. I finally extend my gratitude to my wife Jacqueline for having elaborated the pictures and critic of the manuscript.

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