

## A NEW SPECIES OF *LACHESILLA* (INSECTA: PSOCOPTERA) FROM NORTHEAST MEXICO

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### ABSTRACT

A description of *Lachesilla regiomontana* sp. nov. is presented. Measurements, ratios and ctenidial counts for both sexes of this species are included, as well as figures of genitalic and forewing characters. The location of the types is mentioned in the description. *Lachesilla regiomontana* sp. nov. is known to occur only in two localities near Monterrey, N. L., Mexico.

### RESUMEN

Se presenta en este trabajo la descripción de *Lachesilla regiomontana* sp. nov. Se incluyen medidas, proporciones y cuentas de ctenidia para ambos sexos; se incluyen también ilustraciones de caracteres de genitalia y ala anterior. La localización de los tipos se menciona en la descripción. Hasta ahora, *Lachesilla regiomontana* sp. nov., se ha registrado sólo de dos localidades cerca de Monterrey, Nuevo León, México.

The species of *Lachesilla* here described has only been recorded in the vicinities of Monterrey, Nuevo León, México. It belongs in the species group *Corona*; the characteristics of this group have been given elsewhere (García Aldrete, 1972).

To the present time 121 species of *Lachesilla* are known to occur in Mexico; 105 of these, are new to science, and remain to be described. The *Corona* group includes 40 species, only one of which (*L. corona* Chapman, 1930) has been previously described; 26 of the species in the group occur in Mexico. Other species in the group occur in Guatemala (11), Panamá (3), Ecuador (1) and Brasil (1).

*Lachesilla regiomontana* sp. nov.

*Female.* Measurements (Table 1).

*Coloration* (in alcohol). Body tan,

[Cinnamon Brown (Ridgway, 1912)]. Compound eyes black, ocelli clear. Epicranial and epistomal sutures well defined. Maxillary palpi darker than rest of the body. Tergal lobes dark tan, with pale bands along the sutures. Wings hyaline, veins brown. Pterostigma of forewing (Fig. 5), wider posteriorly, its posterior margin strongly pigmented. Abdomen with well defined, dark brown subcuticular rings.

*Morphology.* Subgenital plate (Fig. 1), bearing posteriorly a broad flap; posterior border of the flap slightly concave, anterior border of the flap rounded, decidedly convex. Surface of the plate pilose, bearing mesally four macrosetae. Gonapophyses (Fig. 2), wider at base, tapering to end, blunt tipped. Ninth sternum (Fig. 2), broadly rounded anteriorly, with a concave pigmented area anteriorly; posterior half of ninth sternum with a transverse, elong-

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TABLE 1

MEASUREMENTS (IN MM), RATIOS, AND CTENIDIAL COUNTS OF  
*LACHESILLA REGIOMONTANA*, SP. NOV.

	Forewing length	Length of hind tibia	Length of hind tarsal segment 1	Length of hind tarsal segment 2	Number of ctenidia, hind tarsal segment 1	IO/D <sup>a</sup>	PO <sup>b</sup>
Three specimens:							
♀	1.94	0.846	—	—	—	—	—
♀	2.16	0.870	0.299	0.106	16	2.17	0.58
♂	2.54	0.917	0.319	0.116	17	2.00	0.58

<sup>a</sup> IO/D is the minimum distance between the compound eyes, divided by the antero-posterior diameter of compound eye.

<sup>b</sup> PO is the transverse width of compound eye divided by the antero-posterior diameter of compound eye.

gated pigmented area, next to posterior border. Paraprocts (Fig. 3), articulated to clunium at end proximal to epiproct, surface pilose, sensory fields bearing 10 trichobothria (in two specimens counted). Epiproct (Fig. 4), approximately straight anteriorly, rounded posteriorly; surface of the epiproct bearing a field of setae.

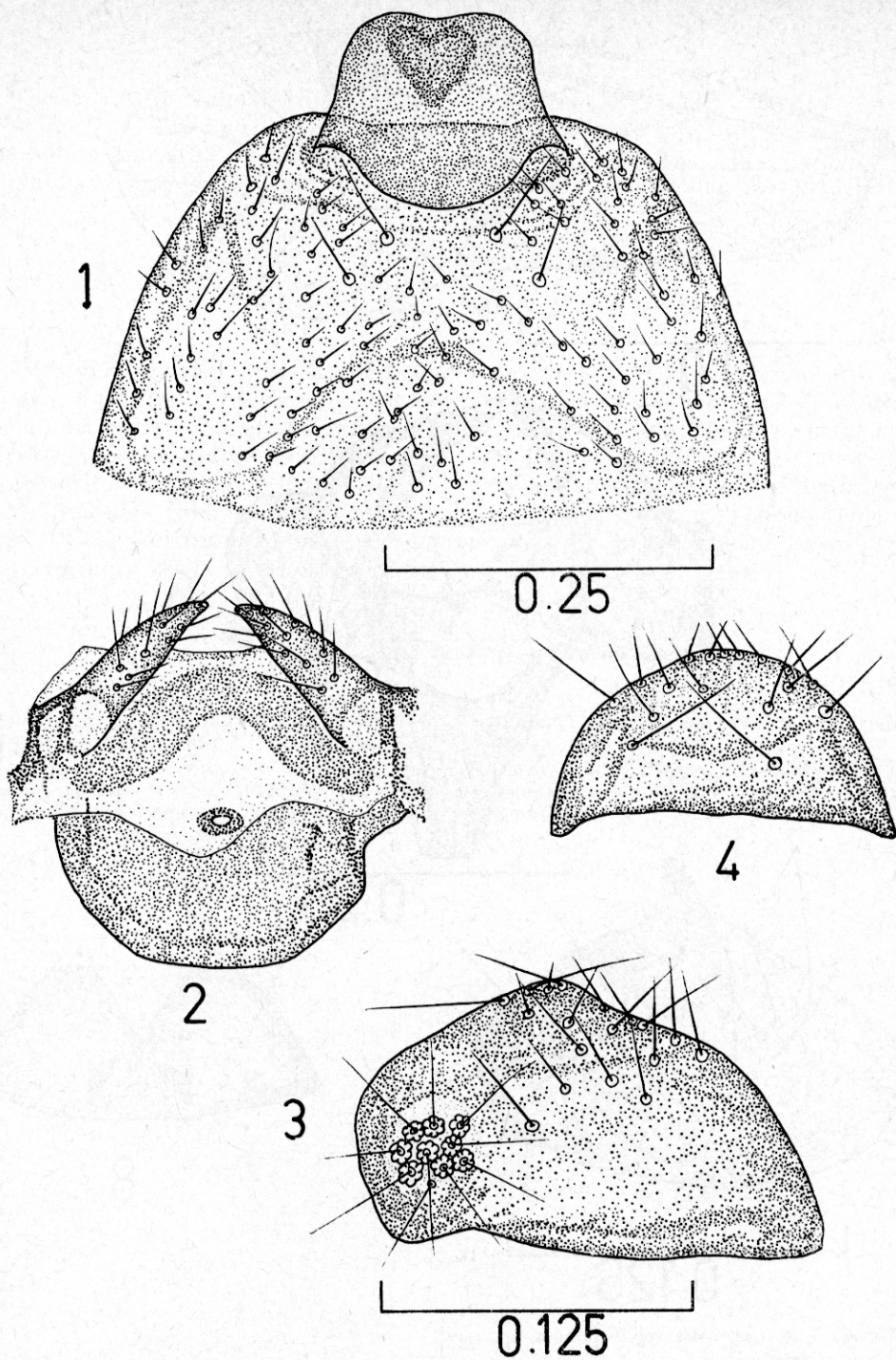
*Male.* Measurements (Table 1).

*Coloration* (in alcohol). Same as the female.

*Morphology.* Hypandrium (Fig. 6), narrow transversely, anterior border approximately straight, posterior border biconcave, slightly pointed in middle; surface of hypandrium setose, bearing two macrosetae next to posterior border, one on each side of midline. Claspers (Fig. 6), fused to hypandrium, each clasper slender, heavily sclerotized, tapering to end, slightly curved, tips pointing inward. Parameres (Fig. 6),

broadly joined basally, to approximately one third of total length; each arm curved, posteriorly directed, stout, tapering to end, tips pointing slightly inward. Paraprocts (Fig. 7), broadly pyramidal in outline, articulated to clunium at end proximal to epiproct; mesally with a stout, curved, strongly sclerotized prong; surface of paraproct setose, sensory field bearing 13 trichobothria (counted on a single specimen). Epiproct (Fig. 8), decidedly bilobed posteriorly, approximately straight anteriorly; each lobe bearing basally a sclerotized, acuminate projection. Surface of epiproct setose.

*Type locality.* Chipinque, near Monterrey, Nuevo León, México (elevation 5,300 feet) Nov. 23, 1963, E. L. Mockford and J. López, collectors. Holotype ♂, allotype ♀. Types will be deposited in the collection of E. L. Mockford, Department of Biological Sciences, Illinois



Figures 1 - 4. *Lachesilla regiomontana*, sp. nov.

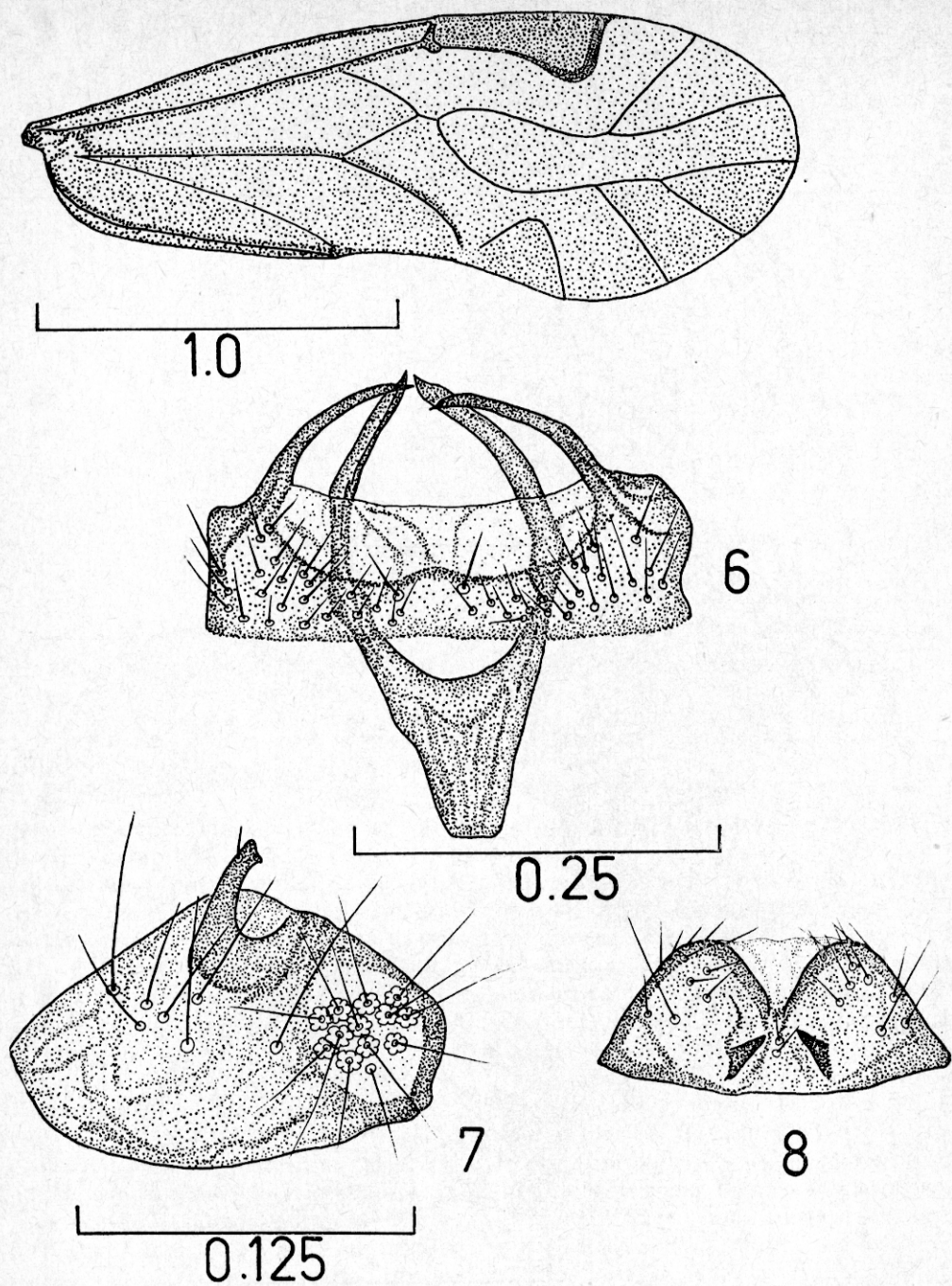
Fig. 1. Subgenital plate, ♀.

Fig. 2. Gonapophyses and ninth sternum, ♀.

Scales in mm. Figure 2 drawn to same scale as Figure 1. Figure 4 drawn to same scale as Figure 3.

Fig. 3. Right paraproct, ♀.

Fig. 4. Epiproct, ♀.



Figures 5 - 8. *Lachesilla regiomontana*, sp. nov.

Fig. 5. Right forewing ♀.

Fig. 6. Parameres, hypandrium and claspers, ♂.

Fig. 7. Left paraproct, ♂.

Fig. 8. Epiproct, ♂.

Scales in mm. Figure 8 to same scale as Figure 7.



State University, Normal, Illinois, USA.  
The material above was borrowed from the collection of E. L. Mockford.

*Habitat.* Foliage of broad leaved trees.

*Records, México. Nuevo León:* 5 miles S of Monterrey, June 6, 1963, H. F. Howden, collector. This specimen belongs to the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

## DISCUSSION

*Lachesilla regiomontana* is presently known only from Monterrey, Nuevo León; in my revision of the genus *Lachesilla* (García Aldrete, 1972), it was temporarily identified as *Lachesilla* sp. C-14; it differs from *L. corona* (Chapman, 1930), and from the other species in the group *Corona* in the shape of the

subgenital plate flap, in the shape of the gonapophyses and in the structure of ninth sternum (female characters); and in the structure of the male claspers and parameres. It has been given the specific name *L. regiomontana* on account of its geographic distribution (vicinities of Monterrey).

## LITERATURE

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