

TWO NEW SPECIES OF OZOPHORA FROM MEXICO (HEMIPTERA: LYGAEIDAE)¹

JAMES A. SLATER*

RESUMEN

En este trabajo se describen de México dos especies del género *Ozophora*. Un dibujo de la región dorsal de una de ellas y de los parámetros y reservorio espermático de ambas especies son incluidos. Las dos especies son ubicadas en su posición relativa en la clave para especies Panameñas dadas por el mismo autor en 1983.

Palabras clave: Hemiptera, Lygaeidae *Ozophora*, Especies nuevas. México.

ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Ozophora* (*O. varquezae* and *O. nana*) are described from México. A dorsal view illustration of *varquezae* and illustrations of the parameres and sperm reservoirs of both species are included. Both species are placed in their position relative to the key to Panamanian species given in Slater (1983).

Key Words: Hemiptera, Lygaeidae, *Ozophora*, New Species, México.

It is a great pleasure to recognize the outstanding achievements in Entomology of Dra. Leonila Vázquez García and to have the privilege of dedicating a new species in recognition of her accomplishments.

The genus *Ozophora* is one of the largest and most complex group of Lygaeidae in the Neotropical Region. The Mexican fauna is a rich one and will unquestionably prove to have a number of additional undescribed species.

Slater (1983) described a number of new species from Panama and included a key to the Panamanian species. The two new species described in the present contribution will key in that paper as indicated following the formal descriptions.

All measurements are in millimeters. Length of head is measured from posterior margin of eye.

Ozophora varquezae new species
(Fig. 1).

Head, anterior pronotal lobe, six broad rays on posterior pronotal lobe and scute-

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* Section of Systematics and Evolutionary Biology. University of Connecticut. Storrs, Connecticut 06268 USA.

llum rich red brown. Anterior pronotoal collar pale reddish brown, posterior pronotal lobe with a median narrow testaceous stripe and two somewhat diffused broader testaceous stripes on either side of midline. *Scutellum* with a pair of testaceous but not white-dashed on elevated "y"-shaped arms, apex white. Hemelytra strongly variegated with pale testaceous to nearly dull white ground color. *Clavus* strongly suffused with brown mesad of cubital vein. *Corium* conventionally marked, with dark brown areas present around pale elliptical spot at inner corial margins, at apex and along margin of *corium* at level of distal end of claval commissure. Membrane nearly uniformly fumose. veins slightly paler, an indication of lighter color apically. Head and thorax below dark red brown to nearly chocolate brown. *Femora* each with an obscure but evident brown band near distal end but all *tibiae* and tarsi pale testaceous. First, second, and all but distal end of third antennal segments pale yellow, third segment with distal end becoming dark reddish brown, fourth segment with a broad basal white *annulus* strongly contrasting with dark brown distal half. Body lacking upstanding hairs on dorsal surface.

Head reaching nearly to middle of first antennal segment, prominently convex across vertex, eyes set somewhat away from antero-lateral pronotal angles. Length head 0.68, width 0.84, interocular space 0.38. Pronotum with deep transverse impression and strongly sinuate lateral margins; humeral angles acutely produced into a tooth and notched behind. Posterior pronotal lobe strongly elevated above anterior, posterior margin slightly sinuate. Length *pronotum* 0.91, width 1.60. Length *scutellum* 0.87, width 0.84. Hemelytra shallowly concave along lateral margins. Length claval commissure 0.76. Midline distance apex clavus-apex corium 1.37; midline distance apex corium-apex membrane 0.91. Metathoracic scent gland auricle conventionally short, not curved posteriorly. Fore femora very slender, armed below with three or four short sharp spines. *Labium* reaching metacoxae. Length labial segments I 0.74, II 0.78, III 0.56, IV 0.38. Antennae elongate, very slender, conventionally terete. Length antennal segments I 0.57, II 1.71, III 1.40, IV 1.52. Total body length 5.64.

Parameres with blade strongly bent, inner projection elongate downcurved, smaller tooth-like projection very broad and dentate (Fig. 2). Sperm reservoir with relatively narrow bulb and elongate tapering wings (Fig. 3).

HOLOTYPE: male MEXICO: Veracruz; Coyame, Lake Catemaco, 1-15.VII.1963, (D. R. Whitehead). In National Museum of Natural History (USNM No. 100057).

PARATYPES: MEXICO: 3 females, same data as holotype. 1 female, same, 7-9.VII.1963, (Blacklight trap), (R. E. Woodruff). 1 female, Chiapas, 29 mi. SW Cintalapa, 7.VII.1971, (at light), (Clark, Murray, Hart, Schaffner). 1 male, Chiapas, 7 mi. S. Ixtapa, 15.VI.1966, (at light), (J. Meyer). 1 female, Sonora Rancho Navaujo (sp?), "Y 108.45 N27.13" 7-12.II.1968, (V. Roth). 1 male, Puebla, 3 km N Xochitlan, 29.XII.1974, (R. Jameson, W. Elliott). HONDURAS: 1 female, Dept. of Atlantida, San Alejo, U.F. Co., 4.VI.1964, (Blacklight trap), (R. E. Woodruff). GUATEMALA: 1 male, Salama, (3000 ft.), 29.VII.1947, (F. Johnson Donor) (C. & P. Vaurie colls.). In Instituto de Biología (UNAM), American Museum of Natural History, National Museum of Natural History (USNM). Texas A. & M., and James A. Slater collections.

This species resembles *Ozophora englemanni* Slater in having acute spined or notched humeral pronotal angles and keys directly to that species at couplet 8 in Slater (1983). Generally *O. varquezae* is a much darker species with conspicuous dark rays on the posterior pronotal lobe and more distinctive dark marking on the *clavus* and *corium*. Pale

specimens of *O. vazquezae* closely resemble *englemanni* in general coloration. In the series before us, however, all specimens of *O. vazquezae* have a pale median stripe down the posterior pronotal lobe whereas the long series of *englemanni* available is uniformly dark mesally. In most specimens of *englemanni* the distal half of the third antennal segment is dark whereas in *vazquezae* generally only the extreme distal portion is darkened. The parameres of the two species are quite different.

It is a distinct pleasure to name this species for Dra. Leonila Vázquez García.

Ozophora nana new species

Body relatively short and stout. Head, anterior pronotal lobe, *scutellum* and ventral and pleural surfaces of body reddish brown. Anterior pronotal collar, lateral margins (obscurely) of anterior pronotal lobe, irregular vittae on posterior pronotal lobe midway between midline and meson, posterior margin, posterior one-half of humeral angles all testaceous. Midline of pronotum with a narrow obscurely pale longitudinal line. Scutellum with two testaceous diagonal vittae, apex white. Hemelytra conventionally variegated but with dark patch along corial margin extensive and extending inward broadly to coalesce with dark area surrounding pale spot near inner angles of *corium*. Apical corial patch broadly covering apical margin of *corium*, the latter nearly completely dark chocolate brown. *Clavus* extensively suffused with dark chocolate. Membrane fumose, veins centrally lighter and membrane itself distinctly lighter area at apex. Legs, *labium*, and first and second antennal segments uniformly pale testaceous. Third antennal segment becoming brown at extreme distal end, fourth segment with a broad proximal white annulus, distal two-thirds dark reddish brown. Dorsal body surface lacking upstanding dorsal hairs. Head conspicuously convex across vertex, *tylus* extending at least to middle of first antennal segment. Length head 0.72 width 0.92, interocular space 0.42. *Pronotum* with transverse impression complete, lateral pronotal margins strongly sinuate, lateral edges prominent almost carinate. Posterior pronotal lobe only slightly elevated above anterior, latter with prominent convex calli. Posterior margin of pronotum very slightly concave. Length pronotum 0.90, width 1.48. Scutellum with conspicuous "y"-shaped elevation depressed basally. Length *scutellum* 0.80, width 0.72. Hemelytra with lateral corial margins very shallowly sinuate. Length claval commissure 0.74. Midline distance apex *clavus*-apex *corium* 1.12; midline distance apex *corium*-apex membrane 0.86. Fore femora very slender, each armed below with three sharp spines. Metathoracic scent gland auricle relatively elongate slightly curving posteriorly. *Labium* extending well between metacoxae. Length labial segments I 0.80, II 0.80, III 0.66, IV 0.38. Antennae conventionally slender, terete. Length antennal segments I 0.46, II 1.34, III 1.14, IV 1.46. Total body length 5.52.

Paramer (Fig. 4) with blade elongate, strongly tapering, inner projection elongate, finger-like, smaller projection short stubby curving downward, basal flange extending strongly toward back of paramere. Sperm reservoir (Fig. 5) with bulb broadly elliptical wings strongly divergent, subtruncate distally.

HOLOTYPE: male MEXICO: 2 mi. NE San Miguel, Cozumel, 3.IV.1960, (J. F. G. Clarke). In National Museum of Natural History (USNM) No. 100058.

PARATYPES: MEXICO: 1 female, same as holotype. 1 male. 1 female, Quintana

Roo, Isla Mujeres, 29.III.1960, (J. F. G. Clarke). 1 female, Cozumel Island, Celerain Pt. Sta, 20, 21.IV.1960, (J. F. G. Clarke). 1 male, Yucatán, Chichén Itzá, 24.V.1956, + 288, (T. H. Hubbell) (J. C. Lutz collection 1961). In National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Instituto de Biología (UNAM) and J. A. Slater collections.

This small species, in addition to the distinctive genitalia, can usually be recognized by the rather extensive dark chocolate brown markings on the hemelytra. In this respect it rather resembles *pallidifemur* Scudder (known only from the Caymans) and its relatives which resemblance is further enhanced by the extensive diffusion of dark color on the posterior pronotal lobe. On one paratype the pale *vittae* on the posterior pronotal lobe are reduced to a pair of spots on either side of the midline immediately behind the transverse impression and breaks up the pale lateral *vittae*.

O. nana will, with difficulty, key to *O. atropicta* Barber at couplet 18a of Slater (1983). It is, however, a much smaller species (mainland specimens of *O. atropicta* exceed 5.5 mm. in length) with distinctive genitalia (Figs. 4 and 5). *O. nana* has a pale elevated streak running through the middle of the anterior pronotal lobe whereas in *O. atropicta* the anterior lobe is always uniformly dark. The posterior pronotal lobe is variable in color in *O. atropicta* but most often is almost completely pale rather than heavily striped as it is in *O. nana*. In *O. nana* the lateral pronotal margins tend to be dull yellow and sometimes infuscated and thus less strongly contrasting with the rest of the anterior pronotal lobe than is the case with *O. atropicta*.

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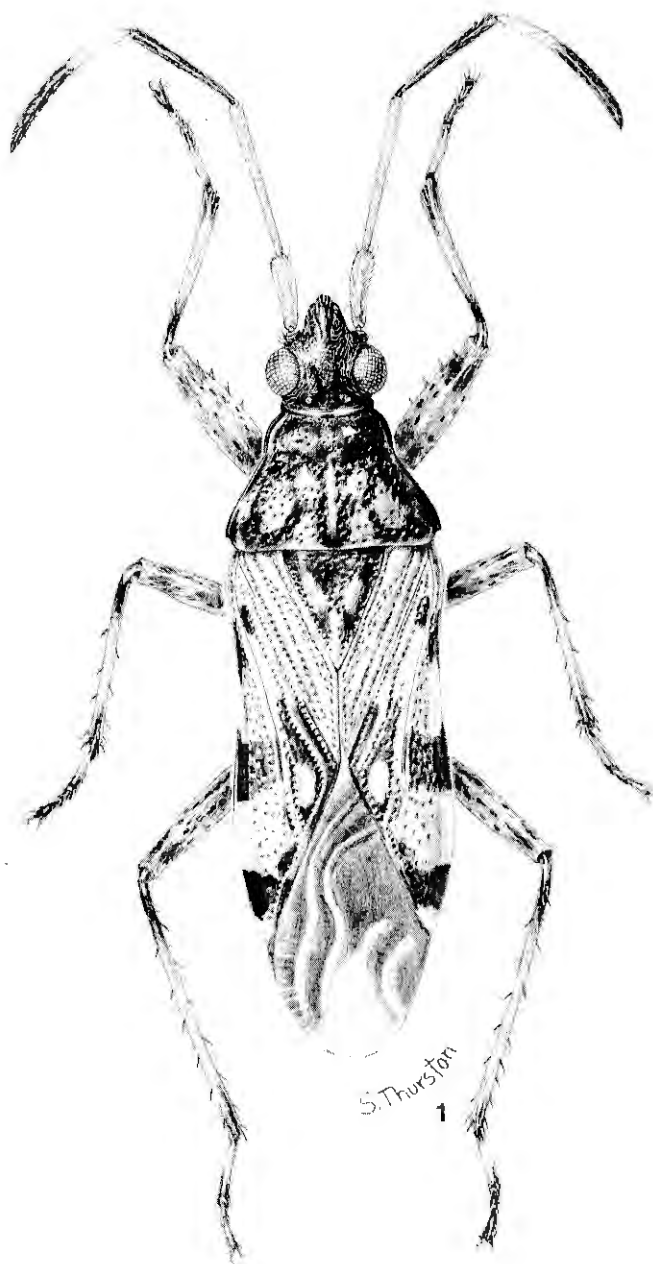


Fig. 1. *Ozophora vazquezae* new species. Dorsal View.

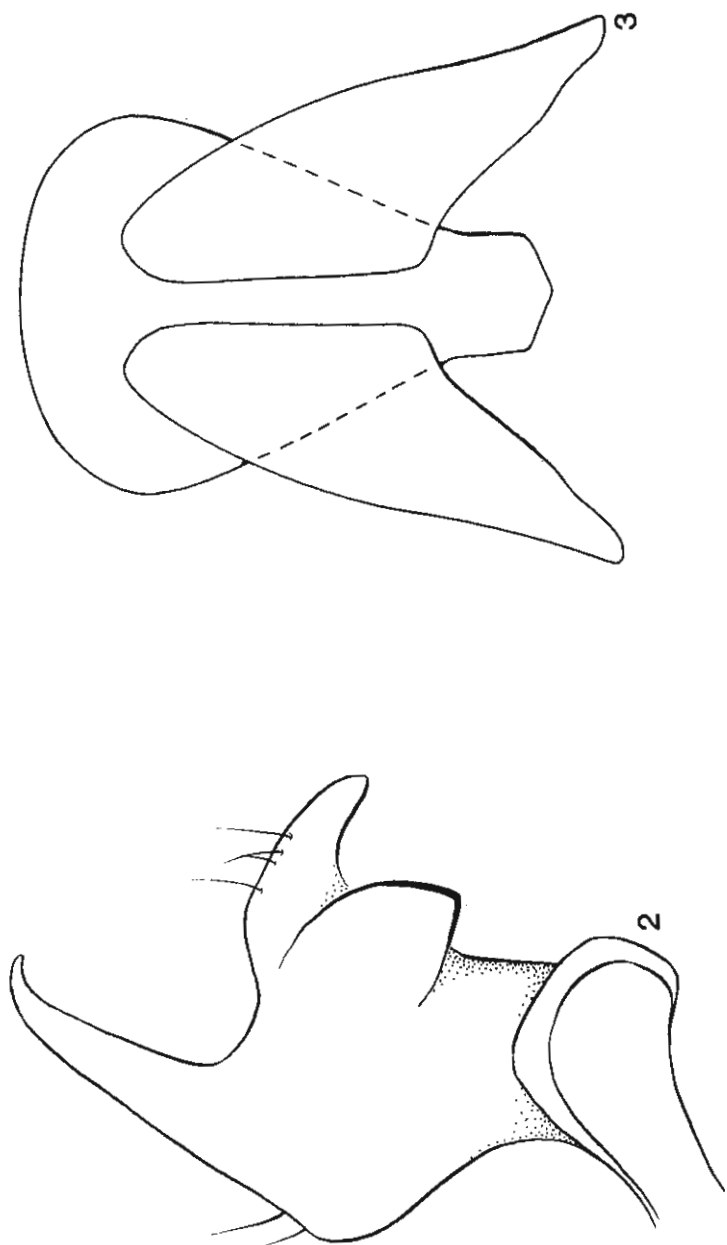


Fig. 2. *Ozophora vazquezae* Paramere. Fig. 3. *Ozophora vazquezae* Sperm Reservoir.

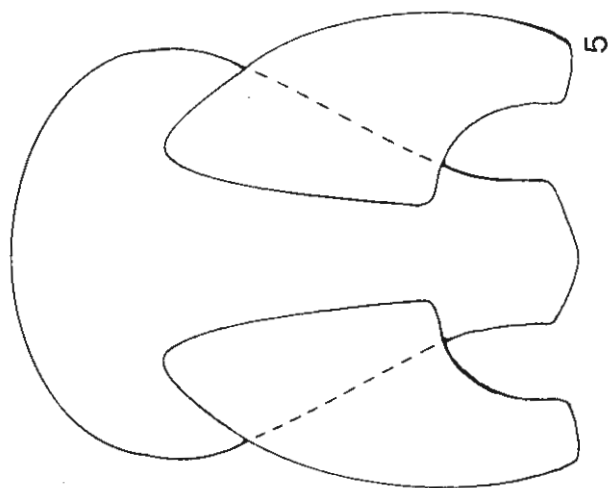
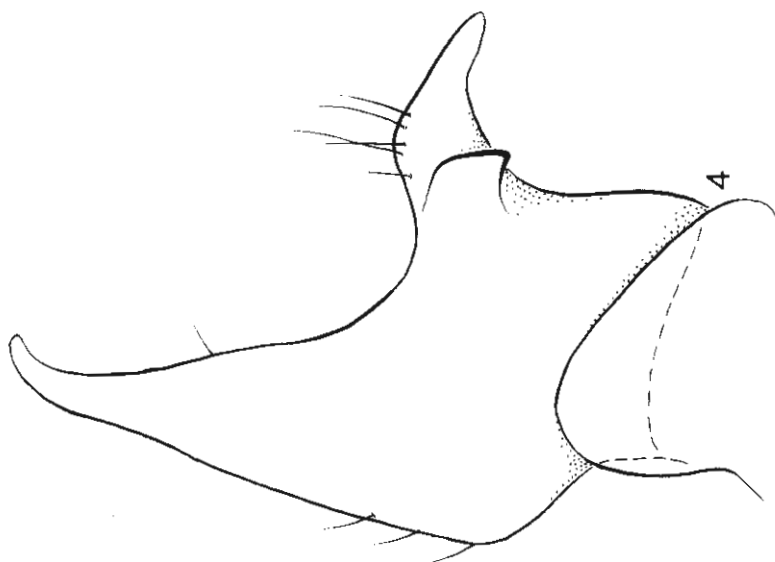


Fig. 4. *Ozophora nana* Paramere. Fig. 5. *Ozophora nana* Sperm Reservoir.