

Description of five new species of *Cnemomis*, with a key to the known species (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Discogastrini)

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Abstract

Five new species of the genus *Cnemomis* Stål, 1859 are described: *C. kondratieffi* from Brazil and French Guyana, *C. lepida* from French Guyana, *C. nigroscutellata* from Brazil, *C. primigena* from Peru, and *C. refulgens* from Venezuela. New distributional records for some previously known species are added. Dorsal view photographs and a key for the 13 known species are included. The male genital capsule of *C. kondratieffi* and *C. lepida* are illustrated.

Key words: Coreidae, Discogastrini, *Cnemomis*, new species, revisional key

Introduction

The genus *Cnemomis* Stål, 1859, widely distributed on the Neotropical Region (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, French Guyana, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela), belongs in the tribe Discogastrini of the family Coreidae, and is characterized by having the body elongate, not flattened, head lacking a high tubercle at anterior angle of eye, space between eye and antenniferous tubercle shorter than one eye diameter, preocellar pit deeply excavated, eyes protuberant, subpedunculate, antenniferous tubercle unarmed, antennae long, slender, collar present, triangular process of pronotum absent, femora unarmed, connexivum exposed, and abdomen not or slightly widened at abdominal segment VII.

Previously, eight species of *Cnemomis* (*C. cognata* Stål, *C. dubia* (Dallas), *C. excavata* Brailovsky & Barrera, *C. fasciata* Brailovsky & Barrera, *C. gracilis* (Dallas), *C. nodulosa* Brailovsky & Barrera, *C. pallens* (Stål), and *C. ticiensis* Brailovsky & Barrera) were known (Brailovsky & Barrera 1986, Packauskas 2010). In this paper five new species collected in Brazil, French Guyana, Peru, and Venezuela are described, increasing to 13 the current number of species known in *Cnemomis*. A key to identify all species in the genus is included.

Material and methods

The following abbreviations are used for the institutions cited: California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, USA (CASC); Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA (CMNH); Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA (FSCA); Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia, Manaus, Brazil (INPA); Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Maracay, Venezuela (IZAV); Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador (PUCE); Texas A & M University, College Station, USA (TAMU); Bohart Museum of Entomology, University of California, Davis, USA (UCDC); Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington D. C., USA (USNM).

- Scutellar disk basally without creamy yellow area 3
- 3. Head green; pronotum shiny green with a continuous, yellow, median longitudinal stripe, extending from anterior to posterior border (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Surinam) (Fig. 9) *C. gracilis* (Dallas)
- Head yellowish to orange; pronotum reddish brown or yellow or orange, with or without yellow or black median longitudinal stripe, contrasting with the surface 4
- 4. Pronotum with a yellow, orange or black, median longitudinal stripe contrasting with the surface 5
- Pronotum without yellow, orange, or black, median longitudinal stripe 6
- 5. Pronotal with central black digitiform spot surrounded anteriorly and laterally with yellow, then darker laterally; head yellow; clavus brown with claval vein and posterior margin yellow (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru) (Fig. 13) *C. cognata* Stål
- Pronotal disk pale orange with a yellow, median longitudinal stripe; head pale castaneous orange with a pale yellowish longitudinal stripe across the middle; clavus shiny red with claval vein and posterior margin yellow (Peru) (Fig. 15) *C. primigena* sp. nov.
- 6. Yellowish transverse fascia on corium always present; posterior half of corium dark reddish with apical angle and apical margin yellow; pronotum pale brown with all marginal areas yellow (Brazil, Ecuador) (Fig. 8) *C. fasciata* Brailovsky & Barrera
- Yellowish transverse fascia on corium absent; posterior half of corium and pronotum with another color combinations 7
- 7. Humeral angles tapering into medium-sized spine, pointing laterally and barely posteriad; pronotal disk yellow with humeral angles and wide rectangular area at posterior lobe dark reddish brown (French Guyana) (Fig. 11) *C. lepida* sp. nov.
- Humeral angles obtuse or barely exposed; pronotal disk without dark reddish brown rectangular area 8
- 8. Antennal segments II and III entirely dark castaneous, or dark reddish brown to black 9
- Antennal segments II and III yellowish or not entirely dark castaneous or dark reddish brown to black 11
- 9. Basal angle of hemelytral membrane yellow, translucent (Brazil, French Guiana) (Fig. 10) *C. kondratieffii* sp. nov.
- Basal angle of hemelytral membrane black 10
- 10. Antennal segments II–III dark reddish brown; humeral angles rounded; total body length longer than 16.00 mm; length of antennal segment I longer than 4.00 mm, and IV longer than 4.50 mm; female genital plates black (Venezuela) *C. refulgens* sp. nov.
- Antennal segments II–III pale castaneous orange; humeral angles subacute; total body length less than 13.00 mm; length of antennal segment I less than 3.00 mm, and IV less than 4.40 mm; male genital capsule yellowish orange (Brazil) (Fig. 7) *C. excavata* Brailovsky & Barrera
- 11. Antennal segments II and III reddish brown with apical joint yellow; connexival segment VII dark brown (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru) (Fig. 13) *C. nodulosa* Brailovsky & Barrera
- Antennal segments II and III yellow with apical joint pale brown or entirely dark to pale castaneous orange; connexival segment VII yellowish orange 12
- 12. Antennal segment IV yellowish with basal joint and distal half brown (Brazil) (Fig. 14) *C. pallens* (Stål)
- Antennal segment IV entirely dark to pale castaneous orange (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela) (Fig. 6) *C. dubia* (Dallas)

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