Zootaxa 3736 (3): 285–290
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3736.3.6
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:129F4230-2F6B-4041-BA39-2EA10D2F8C80

New species of *Narnia* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Coreinae: Anisoscelini) from Mexico and key to the known species of the genus

HARRY BRAILOVSKY[1] & ERNESTO BARRERA[2]
[1]*Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, apdo. postal 70153, México D. F. 04510.*
E-mail: [1]coreidae@ib.unam.mx; [2]ebarr@ib.unam.mx

Abstract

One new species of *Narnia* is described from Mexico, *N. anaticula* **sp. nov.** A key to the species is provided together with dorsal view photograph of each known species of *Narnia*. The genus is divided in two groups according the color of the dorsal abdominal segments.

Key words: Heteroptera, Coreidae, Coreinae, Anisoscelini, *Narnia,* new species, Mexico

Introduction

The genus ***Narnia*** Stål (1862) includes six species, *N. coachellae* Bliven (1956), *N. snowi* van Duzee (1906) and *N. wilsoni* van Duzee (1906) recorded from the United States of North America; and *N. femorata* Stål (1862) cited from the United States of North America, Mexico, and Guatemala, and *N. inornata* Distant (1892) and *N. marquezi* Brailovsky (1975) from the United States of North America and Mexico (Gibson & Holdridge, 1918, Packauskas, 2010). According to the color of the abdominal segments, the genus *Narnia* can be divided into two groups: "*femorata* group" in which the abdominal segments are black with or without yellow lateral margins and include four species: *N. anaticula* (here described), *N. femorata, N. inornata* and *N. marquezi*; and "*snowi* group", in which the abdominal segments are pale orange and include three species: *N. coachellae, N. snowi*, and *N. wilsoni.*

Narnia is closely related to *Leptoglossus* Guérin-Méneville (1831) but is segregated by the following characters: length of eye shorter than postocular length (neck); antennal segment I clearly shorter than length of head; body surface usually densely pilose; and hind tibiae dilations lanceolate, relatively slender, without deep emarginations along outer margins. In *Leptoglossus* the length of eye equal or longer than postocular length (neck); antennal segment I equal or longer than length of head (rarely slightly shorter); body surface not densely pilose; and hind tibiae dilations lanceolate or conspicuously phylliform with one or more deep emarginations, and with outer and inner dilations in each condition widely expanded. Here we describe one new species from Mexico, together with a key to the known species of *Narnia*, as well as drawings of hind legs, and dorsal habitus of the new species, and dorsal view photograhps of each species of *Narnia.*

Material and methods

The following abbreviation are: American Museum of Natural Histsory, New York, USA (AMNH); California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA (CAS); Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural Hisstory, Washington, DC, USA (USNM).

Accepted by C. Schaefer: 24 Oct. 2013; published: 13 Nov. 2013

segments II and III are clothed with long erect setae, much longer than diameter of the segment; the anterior pronotal lobe lacks deep median fovea, as well as yellow marks; the corial veins are unicolorous; and the head dorsally usually with three narrow dark orange stripes.

Key to the known species of *Narnia*

1. Dorsal abdominal segments black with or without lateral margins yellow 2
- Dorsal abdominal segments pale orange 5
2. Anterior lobe of pronotal disk with a racket-shaped median fovea covered by dense shiny silvery pubescence, flanked submedially by two irregular yellowish areas with black spots; corial veins yellowish distally, forming a distinctive "H" pattern; antennal segments II and III clothed with short decumbent setae, shorter than diameter of the segment (Fig. 4) . . . . . *N. anaticula* **sp. nov.**
- Anterior lobe of pronotal disk lacks a median deep fovea as well as yellow marks; corial veins unicolorous; antennal segments II and III clothed with long, erect setae much longer than diameter of the segment 3
3. Yellowish to dirty white transverse fascia on corium always present and irregular (zig-zag) (Fig. 2) . . . . . *N. femorata* Stål
- Yellowish to dirty transverse fascia on corium absent 4
4. Rostrum longer extending at least to posterior margin of abdominal sternite VI or VII; outer dilations of hind tibiae narrowed; male body length shorter than 17.00 mm; female body length shorter than 16.00 mm (Fig. 5) . . . . . *N. marquezi* Brailovsky
- Rostrum shorter, extending to posterior margin of abdominal sternite V; outer dilations of hind tibiae broadly, conspicuously more dilated; male body length longer than 18.00 mm; female body length longer than 16.00 mm (Fig. 3) . . . . . *N. inornata* Distant
5. Antennal segments I to IV and fore and middle legs shiny red brown; antennal segments I to IV shorter and ticker; antennal segment I stout, shorter, scarcely extending beyond apex of tylus; antennal segment IV shorter than 2.30 mm; pronotal disk shiny reddish brown; small species, shorter than 13.00 mm. 6
- Antennal segments I to IV and fore and middle legs yellow; antennal segments I to IV longer, slender; antennal segment I longer, slender, clearly extending beyond apex of tylus; antennal segment IV longer than 2.60 mm; pronotal disk yellow, with collar, calli, humeral areas, and posterior margin dark brown; larger species, 14.00 mm or more in length (Fig. 6) . . . . . *N. snowi* van Duzee
6. Hind tibiae with outer dilations longer, occupying 78-83 % length of tibiae; larger species 12.60 mm; length of antennal segment I longer than 1.61 mm (male), 1.48 mm (female); length of antennal segment IV longer than 2.15 mm (male), 2.25 mm (female) (Fig. 7). . . . . *N. wilsoni* van Duzee
- Hind tibiae with outer dilations shorter, occupying 68-72 % length of tibiae; body shorter, 11.55 mm or less; length of antennal segment I shorter than 0.93 mm (male), 1.30 mm (female); length of antennal segment IV shorter than 1.75 mm (male), 2.00 mm (female) (Fig. 1) . . . . . *N. coachellae* Bliven

Acknowledgements

We should like to extend our appreciation to Randall T. Schuh (AMNH), Norman Penny and Vincent Lee (CAS), Thomas J. Henry (USNM), and Guillermo Nogueira for allowing the opportunity for studing part of this material. Special thank to Carl W. Schaefer for providing valuable comments on the manuscript.

References

Bliven, B.P. (1956) *New Hemiptera from the western states with illustrations of previously described species and new synonymy in the Psyllidae*. Privately published by author, Eureka, Ca., 27 pp.

Brailovsky, H. (1975) Distribución de las especies de *Narnia* Stål (Coreidae-Coreinae-Anisoscelidini). *Revista de la Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural*, 36, 169–176.

Distant, W.L. (1881–1893) Insecta Rhynchota. Hemiptera-Heteroptera. Vol. 1. *Biologia Centrali Americana. London,* 462 pp.

Gibson, E.H. & Holdridge, A. (1918) The genus *Narnia* Stål and a key to the genera of Anisoscelini A. and S. (Coreidae: Heteroptera). *Psyche*, 25, 1–4.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/1918/49640

Packauskas, R. (2010) Catalog of the Coreidae or Leaf-Footed Bugs, of the New World. *Fort Hays Studies, Fourth Series,* 5, 1–270.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1603/ran12001

Stål, C. (1862) Hemiptera mexicana enumeravit speciesque novas descripsit. *Stettin Entomologische Zeitung*, 23 (7–9), 289–325.

Van Duzee, E.P. (1906) New North American Heteroptera. *Entomological News*, 17, 384–391.