

Five new species of Neotropical Coreidae (Insecta: Hemiptera)

With 5 figures

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Abstract Five new species of Coreidae collected in the United States of North America, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Ecuador are described and included in the tribes Nematopodini (3), and Spartocerini (2). Dorsal view illustrations are provided. Each species is compared with the closest one.

Key words Hemiptera, Coreidae, Nematopodini, Spartocerini, *Piezogaster*, *Sephina*, new species, North and Central America, Venezuela, Ecuador.

Introduction

Members of the tribes Nematopodini and Spartocerini are found primarily in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Western Hemisphere (BRAILOVSKY 1987). Five new species are described below, based on specimens recently acquired by the author and are part of the ongoing studies relating to Neotropical Coreidae (BRAILOVSKY & BARRERA 2000).

Tribe Nematopodini

Piezogaster lacrimiferous sp. n. (fig. 1)

Body. Large, broad, stout, with the greatest width across abdominal segments IV–V; body surface rather dull, seldom shiny; surface including antennal segments I to III and legs sparsely clothed with long and erect to suberect bristle-like setae; antennal segment IV with short appressed setae intermixed with few suberect setae; dorsal surface of head, inner face of eye, pronotum, connexival segments, propleura, mesopleura and metapleura densely covered with creamy yellow callosities like tubercles; posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, acetabulae, propleura, and posterior margin of mesopleura and metapleura strongly punctate; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, connexival segments, prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum, great portion of mesopleura and metapleura, and abdominal sterna minutely punctate to impunctate; connexival segments and pleural margin of abdominal sterna abruptly striate.

Male Dorsal coloration. Ground color orange to dark orange, with creamy yellow to dark yellow callosities and with following areas black: punctures, antennal segments I to IV, collar,

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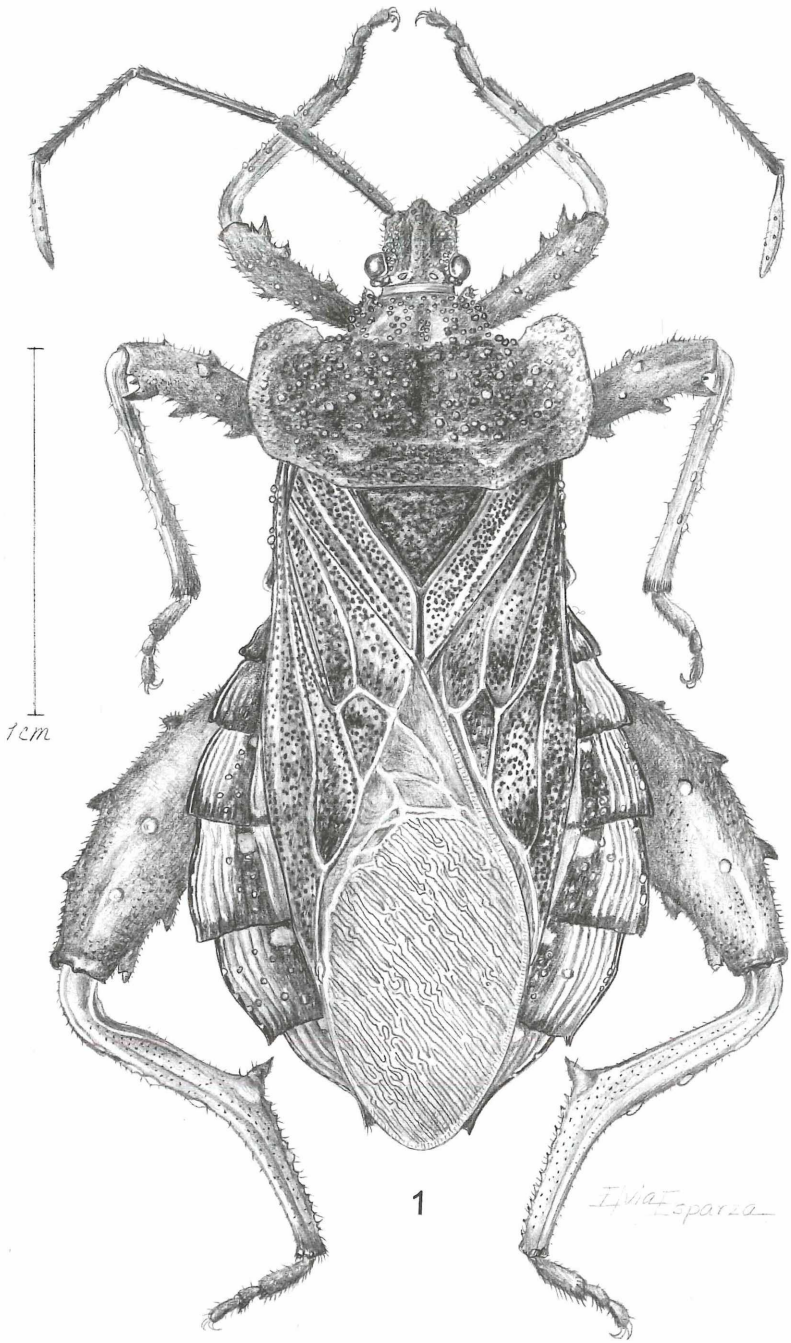


Fig. 1: Dorsal view of *Piezogaster lacrimiferous* sp. n. (male).

posterior lobe of pronotum (except humeral, posterolateral and posterior margins orange), and apex of scutellum; hemelytral membrane dark brown; connexival segments III to VI orange with upper and inner margins black with creamy yellow dots; connexival segment VII orange with upper and inner margins black with creamy yellow dots, and small irregular yellow spot near to the anterior margin; dorsal abdominal segment III black, IV and V with anterior half bright orange and posterior half black, VI bright orange and VII black with anterior margin orange. Ventral coloration. Ground color chestnut orange to chestnut yellow with creamy yellow to dark yellow callosities, and with following areas black: punctures, rostral segments I to IV, a quadrate spot located at middle third of upper margin of metapleura, and posterior border of pleural abdominal sterna III to VI; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme black with outer margin yellow, and posterior lobe black; prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum dark chestnut orange. Legs. Fore and middle legs dark chestnut orange with reddish brown reflections; tubercles creamy yellow; spines black to reddish orange; apical third of tibiae black; tarsi ventrally black and dorsally reddish orange; hind leg with coxae, trochanters and femur chestnut orange; dorsal surface of femur dark chestnut orange with dark reddish reflections, and with the tubercles and spines creamy yellow to black; hind tibia with ventral surface chestnut orange and dorsal surface black to reddish brown with creamy yellow tubercles; hind tarsi ventrally black and dorsally reddish orange.

Structure. Head. Tylus and postocular tubercle densely tuberculate to nodulose; rostrum reaching anterior margin of mesosternum. Thorax. Pronotum. Frontal angles nodulose; anterolateral margins obliquely sinuate, densely tuberculate; humeral angles broadly exposed, quadrate, with each border smooth; posterolateral and posterior border smooth; calli flat. Legs. All femora ventrally armed with distal spines, and dorsal surface remarkably tuberculate. Abdomen. Conspicuously dilated; posterior angle of connexival segments III to VII armed with a large spine. Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge simple, transversally straight.

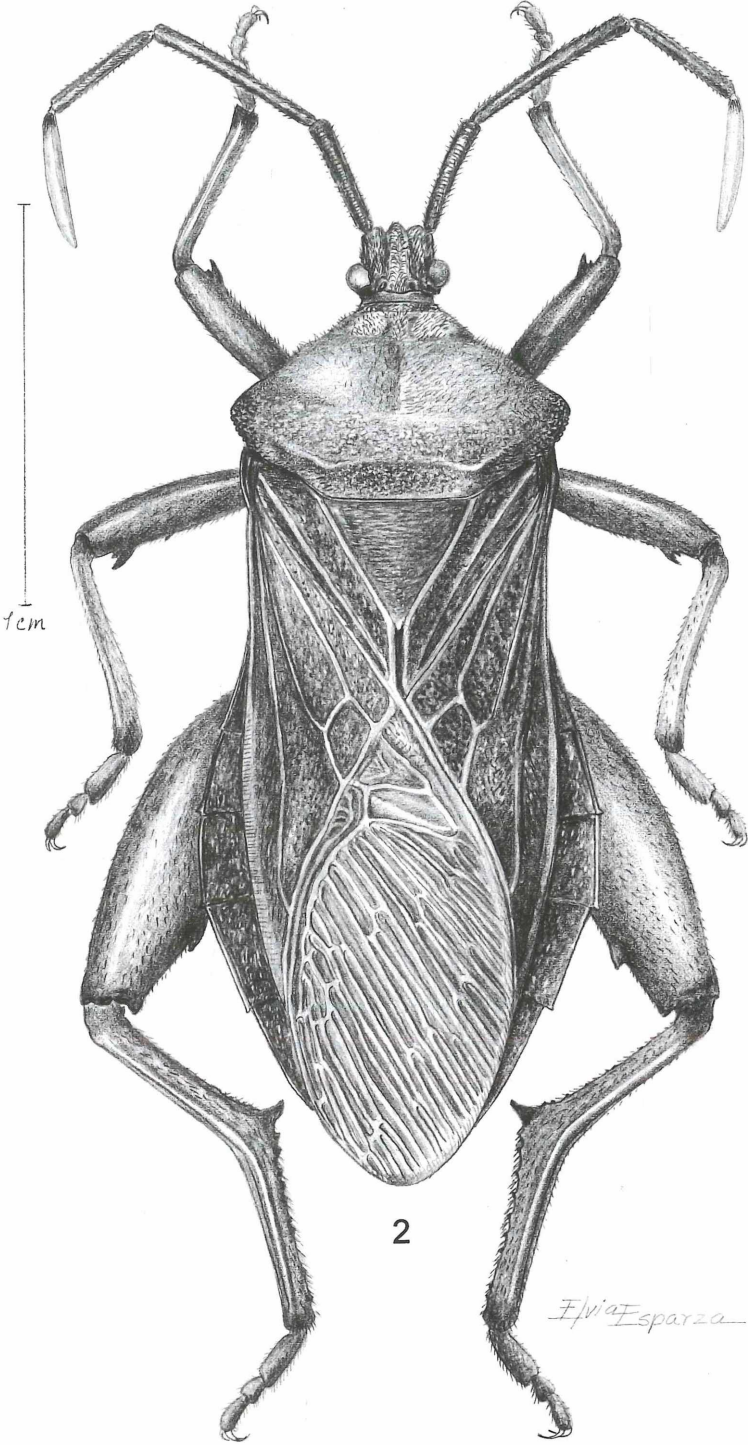
Female Similar to the holotype. Connexival segments VIII and IX black with dark orange reflection close to middle third; dorsal abdominal segment VIII black with anterior margin orange, and IX black; genital plates chestnut orange.

Variation 1) Head dorsally black. 2) Ventral surface including the legs dark chestnut orange to dark chestnut yellow. 3) Dorsal abdominal segments orange with posterior margin of VII black.

Measurements (Male first, then female). Head length: 1.98 mm, 2.44 mm; width across eyes: 2.76 mm, 2.79 mm; interocular space: 1.67 mm, 1.61 mm; interocellar space: 0.80 mm, 0.74 mm; length of antennal segments; I, 3.53 mm, 3.47 mm; II, 3.53 mm, 3.47 mm; III, 2.35 mm, 2.35 mm; IV, 2.72 mm, 2.54 mm. Pronotum: Total length: 5.82 mm, 5.95 mm; width across frontal angles: 2.48 mm, 2.60 mm; width across humeral angles: 9.67 mm, 9.79 mm. Scutellar length: 3.28 mm, 3.10 mm; width: 3.74 mm, 3.78 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 14.50 mm, 15.00 mm. Total body length: 26.45 mm, 27.82 mm.

Holotype ♂: Costa Rica: San Jose, Ciudad Colon ZP. El Rodeo, 950 m, 1997.V.5, G. VEGA and J. SOLANO. Type specimen in Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Heredia, Costa Rica. **Paratypes**. 1 ♀: Costa Rica: Provincia Alajuela, Vista Hermosa, 1991.V.28, L. SUAREZ. In Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 1 ♀: Costa Rica: Provincia Puntarenas, Finca Los Leiton, San Luis de Monteverde, 1200 m, 1991.IX, N. OBANDO. In Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Remarks *Piezogaster lacrimiferous* sp. n. resembles *P. auriculatus* (STAL, 1862) and *P. scitus* BRAILOVSKY & BARRERA, 1984 by having the humeral angles broadly exposed and quadrate. In *P. auriculatus* and *P. scitus* the connexival segment VII have the anterior half pale yellow and posterior half chestnut orange, and the maximum length of humeral angles less than 3.40 mm. In *P. lacrimiferous* the connexival segment VII is orange with upper border and inner margin black



and with small irregular yellow spot near the anterior margin, and the maximum length of humeral angles are longer than 3.70 mm.

Piezogaster lacrimiferous also differs in having the anterior and posterior lobe of pronotal disc densely covered with creamy yellow to dark yellow callosities like-tubercles, absent in *P. scitus*. In *P. auriculatus* only the anterior lobe of pronotal disc is densely covered with black callosities like tubercles.

Distribution Costa Rica.

E t y m o l o g y From the Latin *lacrima*, referring to the tiny drop like tear on the pronotum.

***Piezogaster oblatius* sp. n. (fig. 2)**

Body large, broad, stout, with the greatest width across abdominal segments IV–V; body surface rather dull, seldom shiny; head, antennal segments I to III, pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corium clothed with long erect to suberect bristle-like setae; bristle-like setae of connexival segments, legs, thorax, and abdominal sterna short, appressed, intermixed with few suberect setae; head, anterior lobe of the pronotum, calli, corium, connexival segments, thorax, and abdominal sterna almost impunctate; posterior lobe of the pronotum, scutellum, and clavus minutely punctate; dorsal surface of femora and tibiae smooth, without callosities or tubercles.

Male Dorsal coloration. Ground color reddish black; antennal segments I to III black to reddish brown, and IV bright orange with basal joint black; apex of scutellum dark orange; hemelytral membrane dark ambarine; dorsal abdominal segments black. Ventral coloration. Head and rostral segments dark chestnut orange; prosternum, propleura, mesopleura, metapleura and acetabulae reddish brown with dark orange reflections; mesosternum and metasternum bright dark chestnut orange; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme and neighbouring areas bright orange; fore and middle legs with coxae and trochanters bright chestnut orange, femora reddish brown, tibiae orange with apical half reddish brown, and tarsi with outer surface bright chestnut orange, and inner surface reddish brown; hind leg with coxae reddish brown and the tubercles black, trochanters, femur, tibia, and tarsi bright reddish brown; abdominal sterna dark orange with pleural margin reddish brown; rim of abdominal spiracle yellow; posterior margin of abdominal sterna VII black; genital capsule reddish orange.

Structure. Head. Tylus and postocular tubercle densely tuberculate to nodulose; rostrum reaching anterior margin of mesosternum. Thorax. Pronotum. Frontal angles obtuse; anterolateral margins obliquely straight, smooth; humeral angles exposed, hemispheric, directed laterally, flat, and each border nodulose; posterolateral and posterior margin straight, smooth; calli flat. Legs. All femora ventrally armed with distal spines, and dorsal surface smooth. Abdomen. Relatively dilated; posterior angle of connexival segments IV to VI armed with small spine. Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge simple, transversally straight.

Female Similar to the holotype. Dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX and connexival segments VIII and IX reddish brown; genital plates dark chestnut orange.

Variation 1) Antennal segment IV entirely bright orange. 2) Rostral segments I to IV chestnut orange (apex of IV black). 3) Rostral segments I and II chestnut orange and III and IV reddish brown. 4) Acetabulae bright reddish orange. 5) Abdominal sterna dark or bright chestnut orange.

Measurements (Male first, then female). Head length: 1.98 mm, 2.04 mm; width across eyes: 2.60 mm, 2.54 mm; interocular space: 1.58 mm, 1.55 mm; interocellar space: 0.77 mm, 0.74 mm; length of antennal segments; I, 3.90 mm, 3.41 mm; II, 4.58 mm, 3.84 mm; III, 3.37 mm, 2.79 mm; IV, 3.53 mm, 3.10 mm. Pronotum: Total length: 5.95 mm, 5.58 mm; width across frontal angles: 2.41 mm, 2.29 mm; width across humeral angles: 9.85 mm, 9.42 mm. Scutellar length: 3.65 mm, 3.34 mm; width: 3.84 mm, 3.65 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 10.40 mm, 10.60 mm. Total body length: 26.30 mm, 24.00 mm.

Holotype ♂: México: Oaxaca, 2.7 mi NW El Camarón, 1971.VII.14, CLARK, MURRAY, HART and SCHAFFNER. Type specimen in Texas A & M University, College Station. **Paratypes**. 8 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀: same location as holotype. In Texas A & M University, College Station and Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 1 ♀: México: Puebla, 7.3 mi, SW Izucar de Matamoros, 1976.VIII.1, PEIGLER, GRUETZMACHER, R. and M. MURRAY, and SCHAFFNER. In Texas A & M University, College Station.

Remarks Like *P. spurcus* (STAL, 1862) with the body densely clothed with long erect to suberect bristle-like setae, and humeral angles hemispheric. In *P. spurcus* the connexival segments, and dorsal surface of femora are densely tuberculate, dorsal surface of body ocre yellow with punctures black to reddish brown, anterolateral margins of pronotum denticulate and femora with long erect setae. In *P. oblatius* sp. n. the connexival segments and femora are smooth without tubercles or callosities, with dorsal surface of body reddish black, anterolateral margins of pronotum smooth. and femora with short appressed bristle like-setae.

Etyymology From the Latin words *ob*, intense and *latus*, broad, referring to the body shape.

***Piezogaster orbicularis* sp. n. (fig. 3)**

Body. Medium sized, broad, stout, with the greatest width across abdominal segments V–VI in males and IV–V in females; body surface rather dull, seldom shiny; head, antennal segments I to IV, anterior lobe of the pronotum, and acetabulae densely clothed with long erect to suberect bristle-like setae; posterior lobe of the pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, connexival segments, thorax, and abdominal sterna clothed with short and scattered bristle-like setae; legs bearing numerous black erect bristle-like setae intermixed with long whitish hairs; dorsal surface of head, collar, anterior lobe of the pronotum including the calli, connexival segments, femora, and tibiae densely covered with low cuticular structures like tubercles or callosities; propleura, mesopleura, metapleura and abdominal sterna scattered with low cuticular structures like tubercles or callosities; head, anterior lobe of the pronotum, calli, connexival segments, prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum and abdominal sterna impunctate; posterior lobe of the pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, propleura, posterior margin of mesopleura and metapleura, and acetabulae punctate.

Male Dorsal coloration. Ground color bright chestnut orange, with punctures black to reddish brown, and tubercles and callosities orange yellow; antennal segments I to III reddish brown with yellow spots, and dark orange reflections, and IV black; apex of scutellum dark yellow; hemelytral membrane dark ambarine; dorsal abdominal segments II to VI bright orange, and VII black with lateral margins bright orange; upper margin of connexival segments black with three or four yellow spots. Ventral coloration. Ground color bright chestnut orange with following areas black: apex of rostral segment IV, punctures, and irregular spots on acetabulae; fore and middle legs bright chestnut orange, with apical third of tibiae and tarsi black and the callosities yellow; hind leg bright chestnut orange, with the callosities yellow and inner face and spines of tibia and tarsi black; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme bright chestnut orange; rim of abdominal spiracles black.

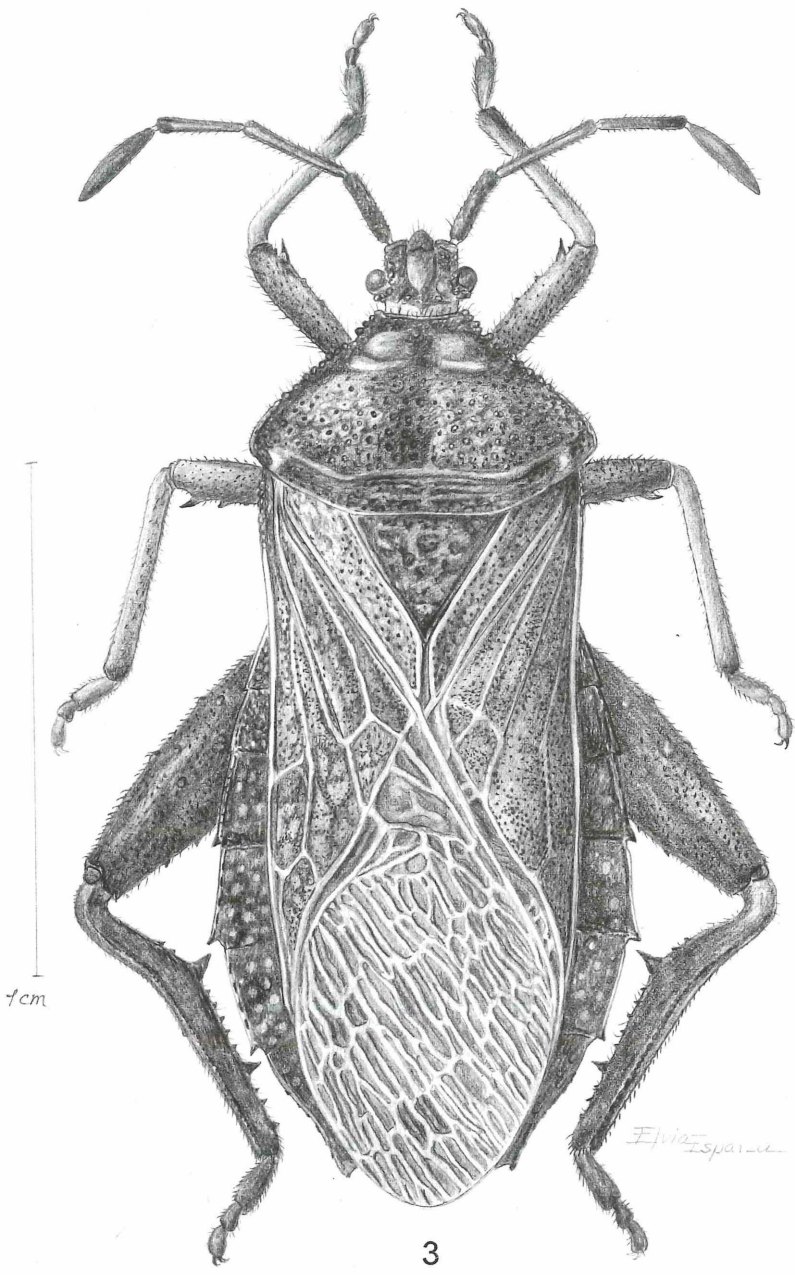


Fig. 3: Dorsal view of *Piezogaster orbicularis* sp. n. (male).

Structure. Head. Tylus and postocular tubercle nodulose; rostrum reaching anterior margin of mesosternum. Thorax. Pronotum. Frontal angles obtuse; anterolateral margins obliquely straight, dentate; humeral angles scarcely exposed, hemispheric, directed laterally, and each border smooth; calli flat; posterolateral and posterior margin straight, smooth. Legs. All femora ventrally armed with distal spines and dorsal surface densely tuberculate. Abdomen. Relatively dilated; posterior angle of connexival segments III to VI with sharp distinct spine. Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge simple, transversally straight.

Female Similar to the holotype. Connexival segments VIII and IX black with anterior and posterior border dirty yellow; dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX black; genital plates chestnut orange with or without reddish reflections.

Variation. 1) Dorsal and ventral ground color bright reddish orange. 2) Apex of scutellum black. 3) Hind femur with inner surface black and outer surface reddish orange to chestnut orange. 4) Dorsal surface of head black with yellow to orange reflections. 5) Rim of abdominal spiracles reddish orange.

Measurements (Male first, then female). Head length: 1.79 mm, 1.86 mm; width across eyes: 2.32 mm, 2.35 mm; interocular space: 1.45 mm, 1.55 mm; interocellar space: 0.68 mm, 0.71 mm; length of antennal segments; I, 1.86 mm, 1.79 mm; II, 2.25 mm, 2.17 mm; III, 1.73 mm, 1.67 mm; IV, 2.35 mm, 2.10 mm. Pronotum: Total length: 4.27 mm, 4.34 mm; width across frontal angles: 2.17 mm, 2.23 mm; width across humeral angles: 7.31 mm, 7.50 mm. Scutellar length: 2.35 mm, 2.60 mm; width: 3.16 mm, 3.34 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 9.20 mm, 8.50 mm. Total body length: 21.00 mm, 19.90 mm.

Holotype ♂: México: Durango, km 35 road Durango-Mazatlan, 1982.X.10, M. GARCIA. Type specimen in Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. **Paratypes** 3 ♀: México: Durango, Santa Lucia, 1979.VIII.4-5, H. BRAILOVSKY, E. MARINO, and E. BARRERA. In Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: México: Michoacan, 4.3 mi E. Morelia, 6500', 1959.VII.9, H. E. EVANS. In Cornell University, Insect Collection, Ithaca, New York. 1 ♂: USA: Arizona, road Canyon-Sta.Cruz Co., 1962.VIII.8, S. L. WOOD, and J. B. KARREN. In Brigham Young University, Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Provo, Utah.

Remarks Closely related to *P. spurcus* (STÅL, 1862) with the body densely clothed with long erect to suberect bristle-like setae, humeral angles hemispheric, anterolateral margins of pronotum denticulate, and connexival segments and dorsal surface of femora and tibiae densely covered with low cuticular structures like callosities or tubercles.

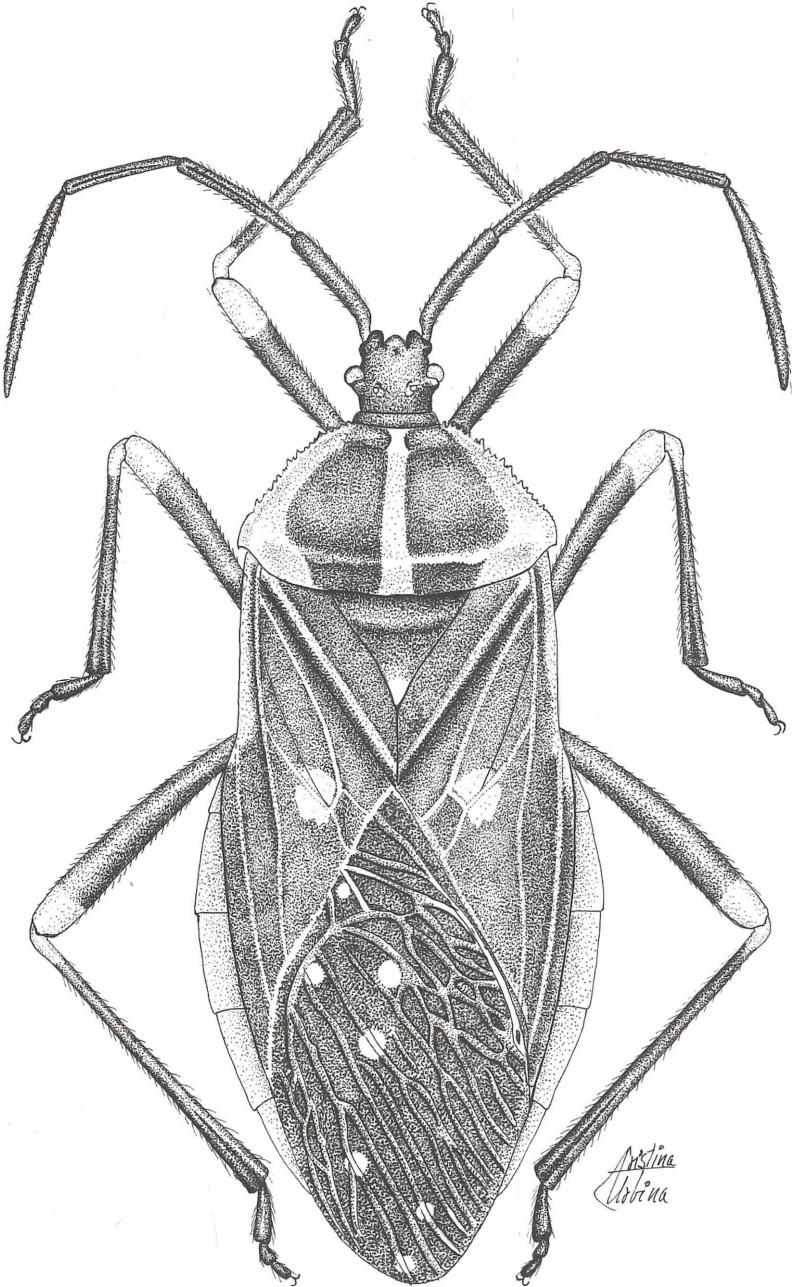
In *P. spurcus* the abdominal segments are black with lateral margin yellow, antennal segments II and III pale yellow to chestnut orange, body sized shorter than 19.00 mm, and maximum width of abdomen less than 9.00 mm. In *P. orbicularis* sp. n., the dorsal abdominal segments I to VI are bright orange, and VII black, antennal segments II and III black with dark orange reflections, body sized longer than 19.70 mm, and maximum width of abdomen longer than 9.10 mm.

Etymology From the Latin *orbis*, circulate, referring to the general shape of the body.

Tribe Spartocerini

Sephina faceta sp. n. (fig. 4)

Body. Moderate sized, robust, ovoid, with the greatest width across abdominal segments IV–V; surface covered with a fine and densely pilosity, compounded by golden and black, generally erect hairs; posterior lobe of pronotal disc, clavus, corium, propleura and acetabulae very faintly punc-



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Fig. 4: Dorsal view of *Sephina faceta* sp. n. (male).

tate; head, anterior lobe of pronotal disc, scutellum, connexival segments, prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum, mesopleura, metapleura, abdominal sterna, male genital capsule, and female genital plates impunctate.

Male Rostrum reaching anterior margin of metasternum. Pronotum. Pronotal disc convex, depressed anteriorly; anterolateral margins emarginate, irregularly dentate; humeral angles prominent, subacute, slightly directed downwards; posterolateral and posterior margins smooth, straight. Legs. Unarmed. Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge simple, straight.

Dorsal coloration. Head black with the space between ocelli and eyes ochre yellow; tylus yellow with basal third black; antennal segments dark reddish brown; pronotum black with anterolateral, posterolateral and posterior margins, humeral angles and narrow longitudinal medial stripe running from calli to posterior margin orange; scutellum with anterior half black, and posterior half reddish orange; clavus black with vein, anal suture, and claval commissure dark orange; corium black with veins dark orange, costal margin dark reddish orange, and endocorium with medium sized yellow discoidal spot; hemelytral membrane black, scattered with irregular yellow discoidal spots; upper margin of connexival segments I–VI bright reddish orange, and inner margin black; connexival segment VII entirely bright reddish orange; dorsal abdominal segments I–V black, and VI–VII bright orange. Ventral coloration. Ground color black; acetabulae dark orange; abdominal sterna with dark orange and dark reddish reflections; pleural abdominal sterna III–VII bright reddish orange; anterior margin of propleura bright reddish orange; posterior margin of prothorax and mesothorax dark orange; rostral segments reddish brown with chestnut orange reflections; legs black with apical third of femora and basal third of tibia yellow; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, rim of abdominal spiracles, and genital capsule black.

Female Similar to the holotype. Connexival segments VIII–IX, and abdominal segments VIII–IX bright orange; gonocoxae chestnut orange with external border orange yellow; paratergite VIII–IX bright orange with basal third chestnut orange.

Variation 1) Rostral segments I–IV black. 2) Posterior margin of pronotal disc black with red spot at middle third. 3) Apical angle of corium black, 4) Posterior border of connexival segments III–VI black. 5) Dorsal abdominal segment VI bright red with anterior margin black. 6) Dorsal abdominal segment VII bright red with two lateral longitudinal stripes black. 7) Posterior border of pleural abdominal sterna III–VII red or black.

Measurements (Male first, then female). Head length: 1.15 mm, 1.17 mm; width across eyes: 1.92 mm, 2.00 mm; interocular space: 1.05 mm, 1.07 mm; interocellar space: 0.50 mm, 0.55 mm; length of antennal segments; I, 2.80 mm, 2.80 mm; II, 2.90 mm, 2.90 mm; III, 2.35 mm, 2.40 mm; IV, 4.40 mm, 4.40 mm. Pronotum: Total length: 3.70 mm, 3.85 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.55 mm, 1.57 mm; width across humeral angles: 6.15 mm, 6.54 mm. Scutellar length: 2.10 mm, 2.35 mm; width: 2.70 mm, 2.95 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 7.25 mm, 8.10 mm. Total body length: 18.14 mm, 18.90 mm.

Holotype ♂: Venezuela: Carabobo, San Esteban, 8 mi SE Puerto Cabello, 100 m, 1978.V.7, without collector. Type specimen in University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. **Paratypes** 1 ♀: Venezuela: Carabobo, San Esteban, 8 mi SE Puerto Cabello, 100 m, 1978.V.7, without collector. In Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 1 ♂: Ecuador: Napo, Reventador, 1989.I, without collector. In Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador.

Remarks Like *S. geniculata* DISTANT, 1881 with humeral angles subacute, slightly directed downwards, pronotal disc without subconical tubercles, hemelytral membrane black with yellow discoidal spots, femora black with apical third yellow and tibia black with basal third yellow. *Sephina faceta* sp. n. can be distinguished by the large size of antennal segment IV longer than

4.30 mm in both sexes, the relatively tiny discoidal yellow spot on endocorium, and by having the pleural abdominal sterna III–VII entirely bright red (eventually with posterior border black). In *S. geniculata* the antennal segment IV in both sexes are shorter than 3.60 mm, and the pleural abdominal sterna III–VII tricolor with pale yellow or reddish orange discoidal spot near to anterior margin, with upper margin reddish, and anterior border and posterior half black.

E t y m o l o g y From the Latin *facetus*, elegant, fine.

Sephina talamancana sp. n. (fig. 5)

Body. Moderated sized, robust, ovoid, with the greatest width across abdominal segments IV–V. Pubescence and punctuation similar to the preceding species. Male. Rostrum reaching anterior margin of metasternum. Pronotum. Pronotal disc convex, depressed anteriorly; anterolateral margins emarginate, obscurely denticulate; humeral angles rounded, not exposed; posterolateral and posterior margin smooth, straight. Legs. Unarmed. Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge simple, straight.

Dorsal coloration. Head black with the space between ocelli and eyes ochre yellow; antennal segments I to III black, and IV dark reddish brown; pronotum pale reddish orange, with collar (except middle third), and two wide longitudinal stripes lateral to middle line black; scutellum pale reddish orange, with basal angles black; clavus black with anal suture and claval commissure reddish orange; corium black with costal margin and apical angle reddish orange, and endocorium with a large yellow discoidal spot; hemelytral membrane black, densely mottled with single or fused irregular yellow discoidal spots; connexival segments reddish orange with posterior third of segments III to VI black; dorsal abdominal segments I to VI black and VII bright orange. **Ventral coloration.** Ground color black; anterior margin of propleura bright reddish orange; acetabulae dark reddish brown with dark orange reflections; pleural abdominal sterna III to VII bright orange, with posterior third of sterna III to VI black; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme and rim of abdominal spiracles black.

F e m a l e Similar to the holotype. Connexival segments VIII–IX, and abdominal segments VIII–IX bright orange; gonocoxae I black; paratergite VIII bright orange; paratergite IX with basal half black and apical half bright orange.

M e a s u r e m e n t s (Male first, then female). Head length: 1.40 mm, 1.37 mm; width across eyes: 2.10 mm, 2.20 mm; interocular space: 1.05 mm, 1.15 mm; interocellar space: 0.60 mm, 0.62 mm; length of antennal segments; I, 3.05 mm, 3.30 mm; II, 3.45 mm, 3.55 mm; III, 2.75 mm, 2.95 mm; IV, 4.45 mm, 4.50 mm. Pronotum: Total length: 3.85 mm, 4.35 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.70 mm, 1.75 mm; width across humeral angles: 5.75 mm, 6.95 mm. Scutellar length: 1.80 mm, 2.25 mm; width: 2.35 mm, 3.05 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 6.80 mm, 7.80 mm. Total body length: 17.35 mm, 19.85 mm.

H o l o t y p e ♂: Costa Rica: Provincia Limon, Hitoy Cerere, 100 m, 1993-X, G. CARBALLO. Type specimen in Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Heredia, Costa Rica. **P a r a t y p e s** 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: Costa Rica: Provincia Limon, Hitoy Cerere, 100 m, 1993-X, G. CARBALLO. In Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Heredia, Costa Rica, and Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 1 ♀: Costa Rica: Provincia Limon, Talamanca, Amubri, 70 m, 1992-VIII-16-31, G. GALLARDO. In Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Heredia, Costa Rica.

R e m a r k s *Sephina talamancana* sp. n. is closely related to *S. geniculata* DISTANT, 1881, having the hemelytral membrane black and densely mottled with irregular yellow discoidal spots, and the pronotal disc convex, without subconical tubercles. In *S. talamancana* sp. n. the humeral

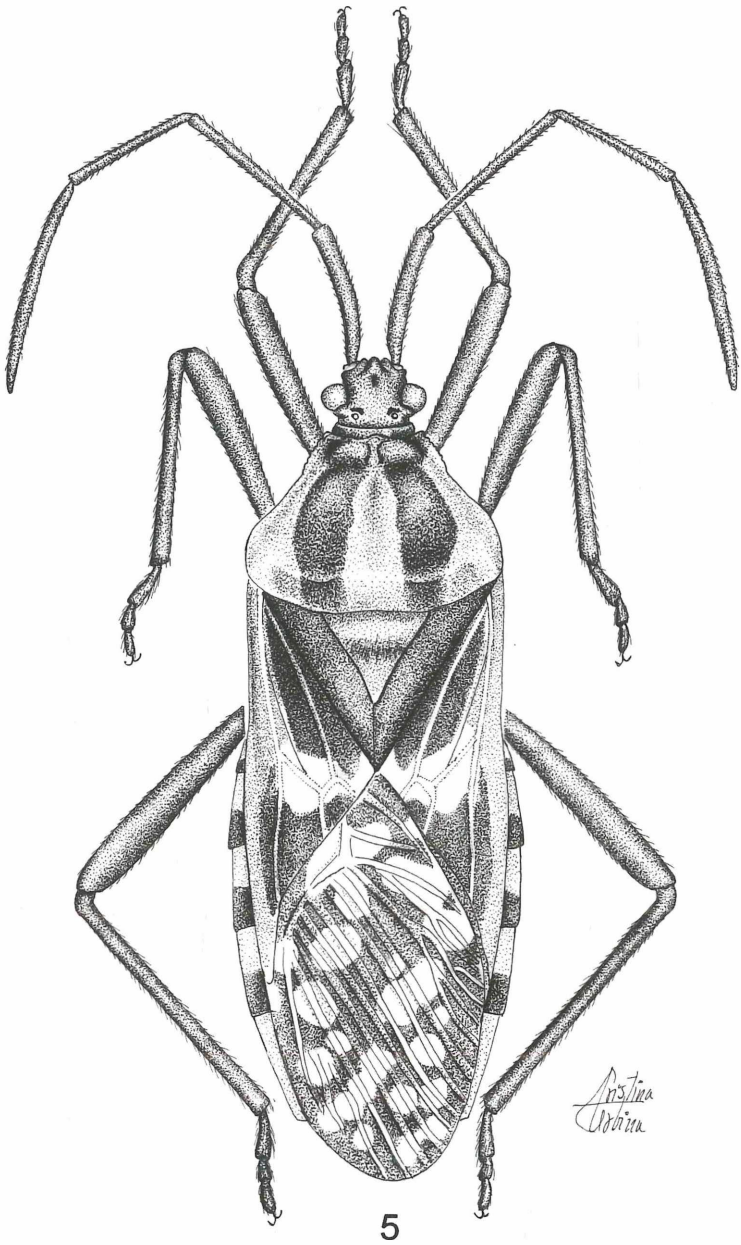


Fig. 5: Dorsal view of *Sephina talamanca* sp. n. (male).

angles of pronotum are rounded, not exposed, femora and tibia entirely black, acetabulae dark reddish brown with dark orange reflections, and total length of antennal segment IV in both sexes longer than 4.30 mm. In *S. geniculata* the humeral angles are prominent, subacute, slightly directed downwards, femora black with apical third yellow, tibia black with basal third yellow, acetabulae dark orange, and total length of antennal segment IV in both sexes shorter than 3.60 mm.

Sephina rogersi DISTANT, 1881, the other known species recorded from Costa Rica, is easily distinguished by the hemelytral membrane entirely black without yellow spots.

Distribution Costa Rica.

Ety m o l o g y Named for the type locality; a noun in apposition.

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