CARVALHOISCA, A NEW GENUS OF ORTHOTYLINI FROM MEXICO (MIRIDAE, HETEROPTERA)

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Abstract. — The orthotyline genus Carvalhoisca and the species C. jacquiniae from the state of Oaxaca and C. michoacanus from the state of Michoacan are described as new. A scanning electron micrograph of the stridulatory device of C. jacquiniae is presented. Illustrations of the male genitalia are provided. It is not obvious to what other genera Carvalhoisca may be related.

Key Words: Heteroptera, Miridae, Orthotylini, Carvalhoisca, new genus, new species

The genus described herein represents another new genus of the rich and diverse orthotyline fauna found in the arid regions of southern Mexico. The two species of this rather unusual genus are found on plants of the genus *Jacquinia* Linnaeus, which is widely distributed through the New World tropics. Measurements are given in mm.

Carvalhoisca n. gen.

Characterized by the small size, minutely granulate surface, wide and sharply declivent head, rather quadrate pronotum, deeply incised cuneal fracture, and the presence of a stridulatory device involving the hemelytron and hind femur.

Body appearing minutely granulate, not shining, vestiture consisting primarily of scattered decumbent hairs. Head sharply declivous, almost as wide as width of pronotum; vertex with posterior margin sharply angulate, frons slightly rounded; clypeus weakly delimited from frons, recurved; jugum, clypeus, lorum, buccula, and gena small relative to size of head; eyes large, touching pronotum; antennal socket contiguous with anteroventral margin of eye, length of antennal segments in ascending order I-IV-III-II, vestiture semidecumbent; rostrum extending beyond hind coxae.

Pronotum flat; calli weakly delimited; collar extremely narrow, clearly delimited; anterior and posterior corners of pronotum angulate; lateral margins angulate, straight; posterior margin convex; mesoscutum covered; scutellum convex; corium curved downward along costal margin; embolium only delimited basally, costal margin with well-developed stridulitrum (Fig. 2); cuneal fracture deeply incised, moderately deflected; femora only slightly incrassate, with three setae or trichobothria longer than diameter of femur, hind femur with plectrum (Fig. 2); tibiae lacking erect spines or setae. Apex of abdomen of male somewhat pointed; parameres small.

Type species: Carvalhoisca jacquiniae n. sp.

We take great pleasure in naming this genus in honor of Dr. J. C. M. Carvalho, Museo Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, whose contributions to our knowledge of the mirid fauna of the neotropics are unexcelled.