

NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXXXII: TWO NEW SPECIES OF "CRASSICORNUS" CARVALHO, 1945 (Hemiptera)¹

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(With 9 text-figures)

In this paper two new species belonging to the genus *Crassicornus* Carvalho, 1945, are described. This genus, so far monotypic, was described by CARVALHO (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, 5 (2):303) in the tribe Dicyphini and posteriorly transferred by the same author (1952) (*An. Acad. Brasil. Cien.*, 24 (1):62) to the Phylini. The new species proceed from Gatun Lake, Panama, thus extending much the geographical range of this very characteristic genus. The most striking differences are to be found on head shape, male genitalia and color.

Crassicornus parvus sp. n.

(Figs. 1, 4-6, 8)

Characterized by its head shape, male genitalia and color.

Male: Length 3.5 mm; width 1.2 mm. *Head*: Length 0.3 mm; width 0.7 mm; vertex 0.33 mm. *Antennae*: Segment I, length 0.7 mm; II, 1.5 mm; III and IV broken. *Pronotum*: Length 0.5 mm; width at base 1.0 mm.

General color pale yellow, with pronotum, head, and first antennal segment red. Head bright dark red except lower portion of frons and jugum, tylus, lorum, gula and buccula which are light yellow. Rostrum also yellow, its extreme apex black. First antennal segment red, second yellow except its apical fourth which are dark red to black. Eyes dark red. Pronotum red except posterior angles which are straw yellow. Mesoscutum and scutellum of same color, the latter however, somewhat lighter. Whole hemelytra translucent, pale yellow. Body underneath and legs yellow. Apex of tarsi and claws light brown.

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Head (fig. 8) with depressed frons and a deep longitudinal and dorsal furrow, dividing the vertex in two noticeably inflated halves. The eyes are removed from the anterior margin of pronotum by a distance equal one fourth the greatest diameter of eyes. Second antennal segment moderately bent (misshapen?), not incrassated apically.

Male genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 6) with basal plate twisted three times like the letter "M" and followed by a vesica ending in a spicular apex. The apical portion is protected by an aedeagal sheath which protrudes from genital

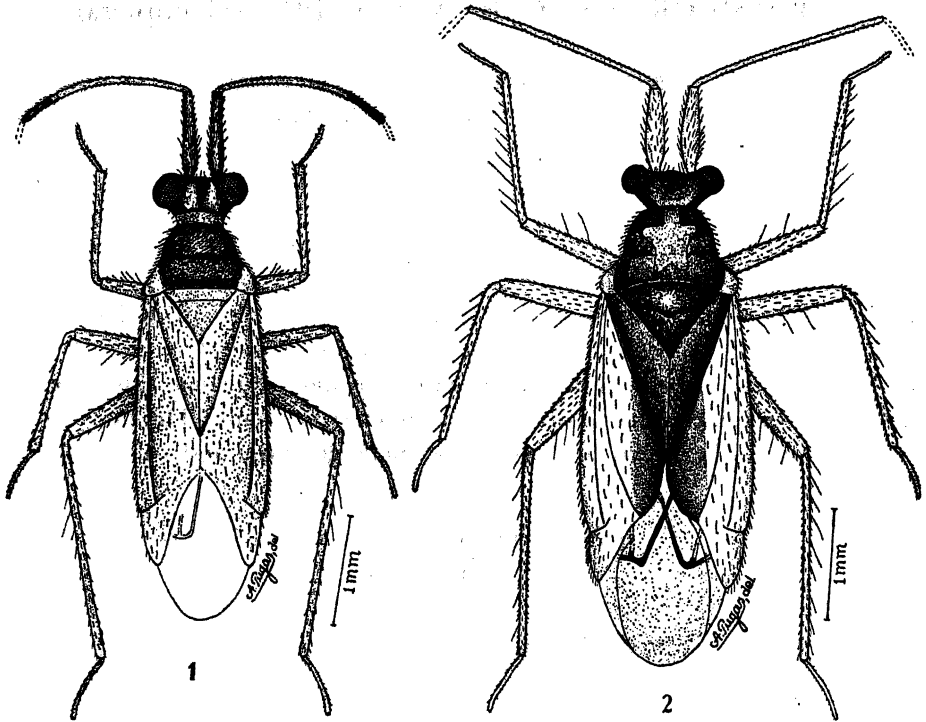


Fig. 1 — *Crassicornus parvus* sp. n., male, holotype; fig. 2: *Crassicornus rubritinctus* sp. n., male holotype.

segment. Right clasper (fig. 5) very small, with strongly inflated basis, whereupon exists some setae; its apex slender, straight and spicular. Left clasper (fig. 4) hook-like, largely bent, with sharp flattened apex and a blunt projection on the larger curvature.

Further morphological characters as stated for genus.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male, Tres Rios Plantation, Gatun Lake, Panama, 1931, T. O. Zschokke, in the J. C. M. Carvalho collection.

This species approaches very much *C. pulcher* Carvalho, 1945 from which it differs by the color of scutellum, absence of light yellow patches on head

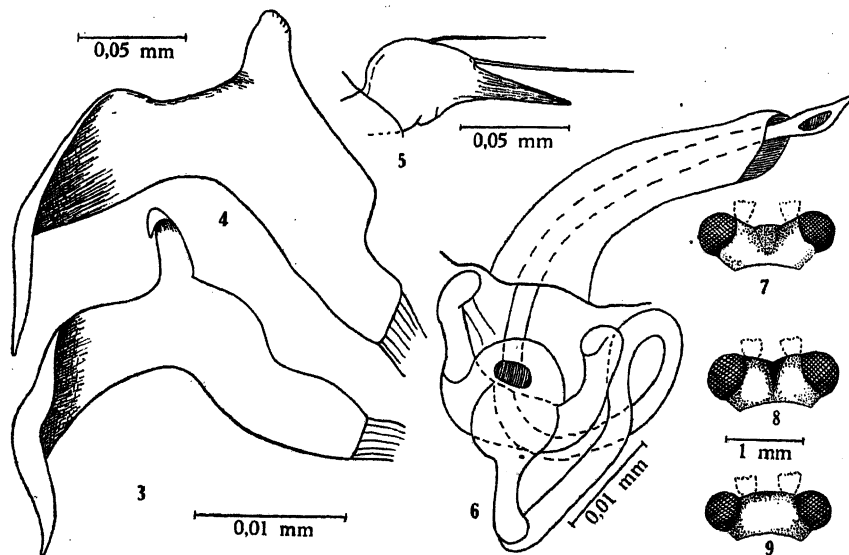
and pronotum, male genitalia and shape of head. The head of this species is less globose than that of *C. pulcher* Carvalho, but not as transverse as that of *G. rubritinctus* sp. n. and is very distinct by the presence of a deep median furrow at vertex.

Crassicornus rubritinctus sp. n.

(Figs. 2, 3, 7)

Characterized by its male genitalia, shape of head and color.

Male: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.3 mm. *Head*: Length 0.3 mm; width 1.0 mm; vertex 0.36 mm. *Antennae*: Segment I, length 0.7 mm; II, 1.5 mm; III and IV broken. *Pronotum*: Length 0.6 mm; width at base 1.0 mm.



Crassicornus rubritinctus sp. n. — Fig. 3: Left clasper; fig. 7: head shape. *Crassicornus parvus* sp. n. — Fig. 4: Left clasper; fig. 5: right clasper; fig. 6: aedeagus; fig. 8: head shape. Fig. 9: *Crassicornus pulcher* Carvalho, 1945, head shape.

General color pale yellow with a light red to pinkish stripe at the length of dorsum. Head yellow, except upper portion of frons and a fascia extending laterally from hind margin of eye to anterior margin of pronotum which are red. Eyes dark red to black. First antennal segment passing from light yellow at base to testaceous at apex. Second segment yellow. Rostrum yellow, its extreme apex endarkened. Pronotum red except posterior angles and a median patch which are yellow. This patch begins at anterior margin of pronotum, expands at level of calli, enclosing them, becomes narrower behind and ends slightly bifurcated at a distance from posterior margin of pronotum equal to the diameter of second antennal segment. Scutellum and exposed part of

mesoscutum red. Clavus red, the extreme base pale yellow. Corium including embolium and cuneus pale yellow, except internal part of corium which in continuation to the color of clavus and scutellum is red. Membrane hyaline, except the cubitus and the most distal part of radius which are red. Abdomen and the whole body underneath, including legs, yellow. The tarsi turn to light brown at apex.

Head (fig. 7) transverse, with depressed frons and vertex largely hollowed out as to give the eyes a somewhat stalked appearance. Eyes removed from anterior margin of pronotum by a distance equal to one fourth of its greatest diameter. Second antennal segment not incrassated towards apex.

Male genitalia rather similar to that of *C. pulcher* Carvalho and *C. parvus* sp. n. concerning aedeagus and right clasper. Left clasper (fig. 3) largely bent, ending in a laminated sharp point and bearing at its larger curvature a long, slender process whose apex is pointed and strongly bent.

Other morphological characters agree with those mentioned for genus.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male, Tres Rios Plantation, Gatun Lake, Panama, 1931, T. O. Zschokke, in the J. C. M. Carvalho collection.

This species is near *C. pulcher* Carvalho and *C. parvus* sp. n. but is readily distinguished by its head shape being more transverse and the vertex depressed, male genitalia and color.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *CRASSICORNUS* CARVALHO

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| 1. Head largely hollowed out at frons and vertex (fig. 7). Hemelytra with clavus, endocorium and veins of membrane red | <i>C. rubritinctus</i> sp. n. |
| — Head inflated, more globose. Hemelytra entirely pale yellow | 2 |
| 2. Vertex with a deep furrow (fig. 8). Scutellum and mesoscutum yellow | <i>C. parvus</i> sp. n. |
| — Vertex without deep furrow (fig. 9). Scutellum and mesoscutum red | <i>C. pulcher</i> Carvalho |