

A New Species of *Dichaetocoris* Knight from the Western United States, with Notes on Other Species (Hemiptera: Miridae)

DAN A. POLHEMUS

Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

Collections made in western Colorado and southeastern Utah over the past several years have turned up many specimens of the poorly known genus *Dichaetocoris*. Among these was a new species, *D. anasazi*, described herein. The material reported here is held in the J. T. Polhemus collection (JTP) unless otherwise noted.

Measurements are given in units, with 40 units = 1 mm, unless otherwise noted.

Dichaetocoris anasazi, NEW SPECIES

Description.—Male: Small, ovate; length 2.87 mm; maximum width 0.91 mm. Coloration yellowish orange, occasionally tinged with green on venter and along anterior angles of pronotum.

Head yellowish orange, eyes black; frons set with erect black setae intermixed with fine recumbent silky pubescence; gula with a patch of pale erect setae; vertex with erect black setae; width of vertex over twice the dorsal width of an eye. Antennae amber brown, clothed with short stiff setae; segment I with three stout setae; antennal proportions I-IV: 8; 27; 25; 9.

Pronotum yellowish orange, smooth, shining, width/length = 36/16; margins set with dark pubescence; calli indistinct; posterior angles rounded. Scutellum amber, smooth, wider than long, width/length = 23/17; mesoscutum broadly exposed.

Hemelytra yellowish orange, semi-translucent, surface faintly rugulose; set with black recumbent setae interspersed with fine, pale, recumbent silky pubescence; margins nearly parallel; cuneus with anterior margin weakly sinuate; wing membrane dusky gréy, veins gold.

Venter light gold, often shaded with green along femora and posterior margin of genital segment; rostrum gold, tip infuscated, length 1.30 mm, reaching well beyond tips of hind coxae. Legs golden brown, covered with short erect setae; tibiae armed with stout brown spines; tips of tarsi infuscated. Abdomen sparsely covered with fine pallid hairs; genital segment with bifurcate tergal process (see Fig. 3); left clasper slender, curving, acuminate; right clasper broadly bifurcate, multispinose, distinctive (see Fig. 4).

Female: Similar to male in structure and pubescence, coloration often lighter; length 3.09 mm; maximum width 1.00 mm.

Material examined.—Holotype, male, and allotype: UTAH, San Juan Co., White Canyon at Soldier's Crossing, approx. 5 miles N of Fry Canyon Store, 1219 m (4000'), V-29-78, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP). Paratypes: 7 ♂, 5 ♀, same data as types, all taken on *Pinus edulis* (Pinyon Pine) (JTP); 15 ♂, 9 ♀, UTAH, San Juan Co., Grand Flat nr. Collins Canyon, VI-1-82, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP);

A New Species of *Dichaetocoris* Knight from the Western United States, with Notes on Other Species (Hemiptera: Miridae)

DAN A. POLHEMUS

Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

Collections made in western Colorado and southeastern Utah over the past several years have turned up many specimens of the poorly known genus *Dichaetocoris*. Among these was a new species, *D. anasazi*, described herein. The material reported here is held in the J. T. Polhemus collection (JTP) unless otherwise noted.

Measurements are given in units, with 40 units = 1 mm, unless otherwise noted.

Dichaetocoris anasazi, NEW SPECIES

Description.—Male: Small, ovate; length 2.87 mm; maximum width 0.91 mm. Coloration yellowish orange, occasionally tinged with green on venter and along anterior angles of pronotum.

Head yellowish orange, eyes black; frons set with erect black setae intermixed with fine recumbent silky pubescence; gula with a patch of pale erect setae; vertex with erect black setae; width of vertex over twice the dorsal width of an eye. Antennae amber brown, clothed with short stiff setae; segment I with three stout setae; antennal proportions I–IV: 8; 27; 25; 9.

Pronotum yellowish orange, smooth, shining, width/length = 36/16; margins set with dark pubescence; calli indistinct; posterior angles rounded. Scutellum amber, smooth, wider than long, width/length = 23/17; mesoscutum broadly exposed.

Hemelytra yellowish orange, semi-translucent, surface faintly rugulose; set with black recumbent setae interspersed with fine, pale, recumbent silky pubescence; margins nearly parallel; cuneus with anterior margin weakly sinuate; wing membrane dusky grey, veins gold.

Venter light gold, often shaded with green along femora and posterior margin of genital segment; rostrum gold, tip infuscated, length 1.30 mm, reaching well beyond tips of hind coxae. Legs golden brown, covered with short erect setae; tibiae armed with stout brown spines; tips of tarsi infuscated. Abdomen sparsely covered with fine pallid hairs; genital segment with bifurcate tergal process (see Fig. 3); left clasper slender, curving, acuminate; right clasper broadly bifurcate, multispinose, distinctive (see Fig. 4).

Female: Similar to male in structure and pubescence, coloration often lighter; length 3.09 mm; maximum width 1.00 mm.

Material examined.—Holotype, male, and allotype: UTAH, San Juan Co., White Canyon at Soldier's Crossing, approx. 5 miles N of Fry Canyon Store, 1219 m (4000'), V-29-78, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP). Paratypes: 7 ♂, 5 ♀, same data as types, all taken on *Pinus edulis* (Pinyon Pine) (JTP); 15 ♂, 9 ♀, UTAH, San Juan Co., Grand Flat nr. Collins Canyon, VI-1-82, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP);

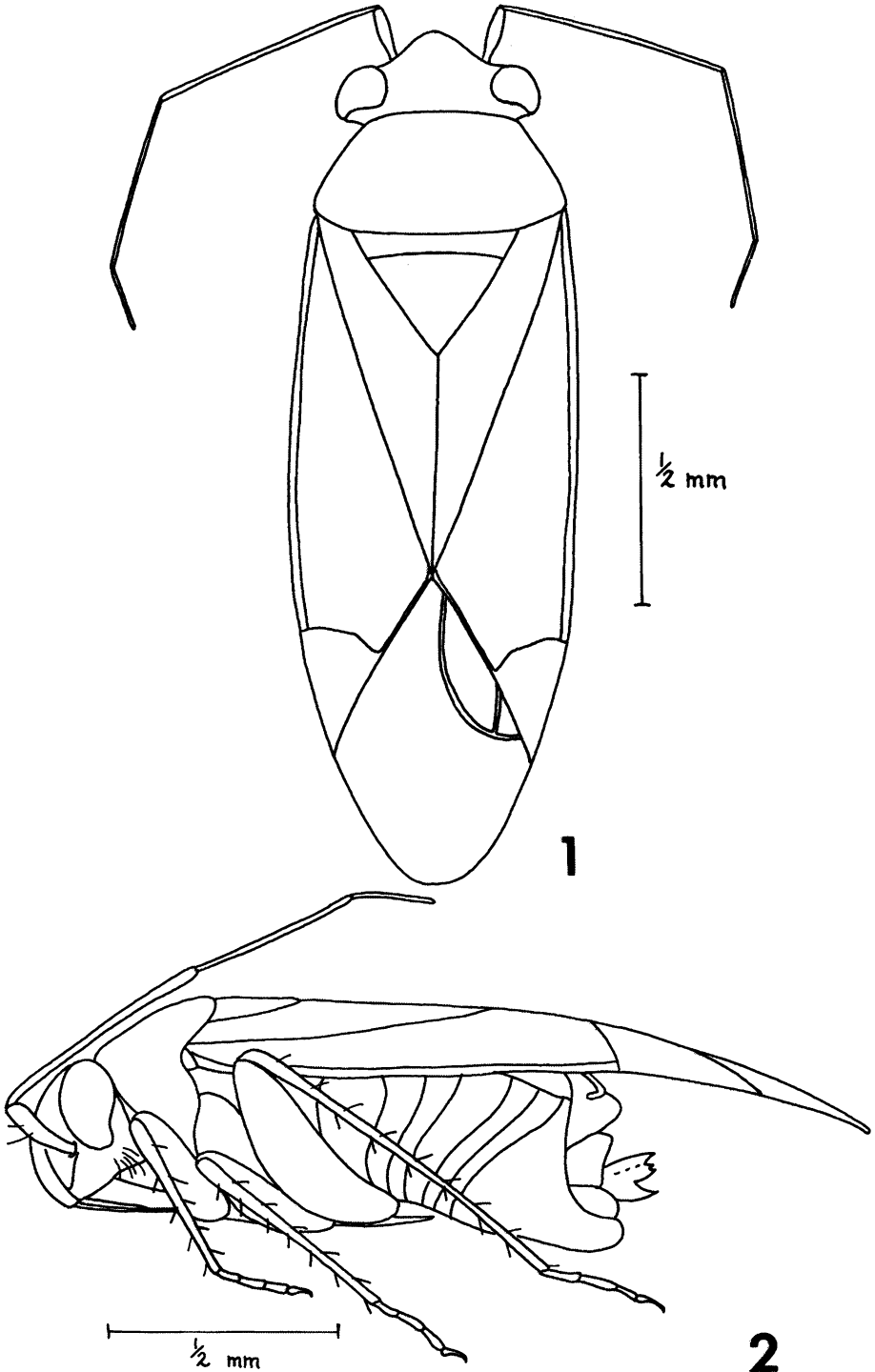
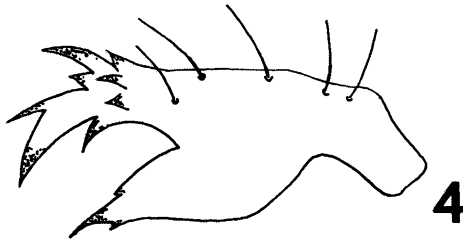
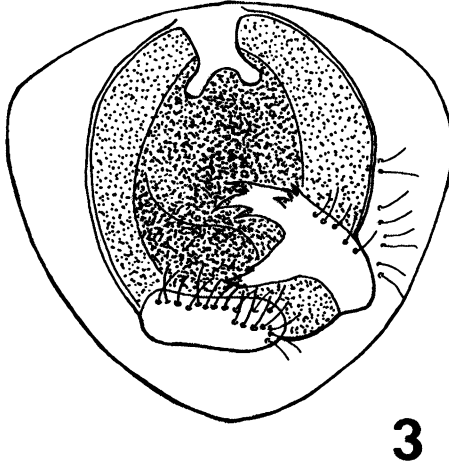


Figure 1. *Dichaetocoris anasazi*, n. sp. Male, dorsal view.

Figure 2. *Dichaetocoris anasazi*, n. sp. Male, lateral view.



Figures 3, 4. *Dichaetocoris anasazi*, n. sp. 3. Male genital segment, posterior view, showing positions of male claspers and bifurcate tergal process. 4. Male right clasper.

1 ♂, COLO., Montrose Co., 10 miles W of Montrose, VII-8-81, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus, on *Pinus edulis* (JTP).

Etymology.—The name *anasazi* is a Navajo word meaning “ancient ones” and refers to the prehistoric cliff dwellers who once inhabited the canyons of the Southwest.

DISCUSSION

Dichaetocoris anasazi, n. sp. runs to couplet 11 in Knight’s (1968) key, where it may be immediately distinguished by the bifurcate tergal process on the male genital segment and by the distinctive male right clasper. The right clasper is

characterized by a deep bifurcation dividing two multispinose processes, and may be easily viewed without dissection (see Figs. 3, 4). The left clasper is similar to those of several other species, notably *D. pinicola* Knight, and is thus not diagnostic. No other known species of *Dichaetocoris* possesses a bifurcate tergal process.

The following records are noted for other species in this genus:

Dichaetocoris utahensis Knight: UTAH, San Juan Co., head of Lake Canyon along the Nokai Dome road, 4200' (1280 m), V-29-78, 1 ♂, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus; Garfield Co., Hog Spring in North Wash, near Hite, 5300' (1615 m), V-30-78, 1 ♂, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP).

Dichaetocoris nevadensis Knight: UTAH, San Juan Co., White Canyon at Soldier's Crossing, approx. 5 miles north of Fry Canyon Store, 4000' (1219 m), V-29-78, 5♂, 1 ♀, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus; Grand Co., 5 miles south of Moab along U.S. 163, 4000' (1219 m), V-27-80, 2 ♂, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP).

These records represent the first instances in which either of these species have been recorded outside the Great Basin. It is likely that these species, and others of the same genus, occur widely in the pinyon-juniper woodlands across southern Utah, but have been generally overlooked due to the remote nature of the country and the fact that these insects mature in late May and early June, well before most collectors visit the region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is indebted to J. T. Polhemus of Englewood, Colorado for helpful comments and advice in the preparation of this paper.

LITERATURE CITED

- Knight, H. H. 1968. Taxonomic review: Miridae of the Nevada Test Site and the Western United States. Brigham Young Sci. Bull., IX(3):1-282.