

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *ATRACOTOMUS* FROM SOUTHERN MEXICO (HETEROPTERA: MIRIDAE: PHYLINAE)

GARY M. STONEDAHL AND MICHAEL D. SCHWARTZ

International Institute of Entomology, % The Natural History Museum,
Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London, SW7 5BD U.K., and
Biological Resources Division, Centre for Land and
Biological Resources Research,
Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

Abstract.—Two new species, *Atractotomus bicolor* and *A. teopisca*, are described from the state of Chiapas in southern Mexico. The male genitalic structures of both species are illustrated, and scanning electron micrographs are provided for the dorsal vestiture, femoral spines and pretarsus of *A. teopisca*. The relationship of these species to other New World members of the genus is discussed.

The genus *Atractotomus* contains 37 species distributed in the Holarctic region from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean, and east to Korea in the Palearctic (6 spp.), and from central Canada to southern Mexico in the Nearctic (31 spp. — see Stonedahl, 1990). Two additional undescribed species of this genus were recently discovered in the holdings of the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa and are here described and compared to other Nearctic species. This brings the total number of species known from Mexico to 21.

Atractotomus teopisca, new species

Figs. 1–6

Diagnosis. This species keys to *A. oaxaca* Stonedahl in Stonedahl (1990), but is distinguished by the narrower scalelike setae (Fig. 1; cf. Stonedahl, 1990:67, fig. 69), restricted on the dorsum to the scutellum and hemelytra, and very sparsely distributed on the lateral and ventral aspects of the body; the anterior half of the pronotum paler than the posterior half; the corium and clavus bordering claval suture, and margins of cuneus narrowly pale; and especially by the elongate posterior process of the left paramere (Fig. 6) and gonopore sclerite of vesica without spines (Fig. 5).

Description. Male. Length from apex of tylus to cuneal fracture 2.19–2.39. *Dorsal aspect:* Dark brown general coloration with limited yellowish brown markings; vestiture with dark, suberect, simple setae and recumbent, silvery white, scalelike setae (Fig. 1), the latter restricted to the scutellum and hemelytra, and most densely distributed either side of the claval suture and on the paracuneus. *Head:* Pale ventrally; tylus, jugum and lorum anterior to antennal fossae shiny fuscous; darker specimens with frons and vertex uniformly brown to dark brown; paler specimens with frons mostly yellowish brown and vertex dark brown; width across eyes 0.76–0.81; width of vertex 0.34–0.36; ratio of vertex width to head width 0.42:1–0.47:1; head weakly produced anterior to antennal fossae, tylus not or only just visible in dorsal view; posterior margin straight, angulate; vertex weakly depressed medially; eyes occupying