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# THREE NEW GENERA AND SIX NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL COREIDAE (HETEROPTERA)

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*Abstract.*—*Meluchamixia olea* (Costa Rica) and *Vivianadema magna* (Peru) are described as new genera and new species and included in the Tribe Nematopodini. *Beutelspacoris sanchezi* (Argentina) is described as a new genus and new species and included in the Tribe Acanthocerini. Three new species *Eubule sandaracine* (Colombia), *Spartocera melas* (Brazil) and *Sephina quintanarooana* (México) belonging to the Tribe Spartocerini are described. Dorsal view illustrations are provided for all new species, as is a key to the genera of Nematopodini.

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Members of the Tribes Acanthocerini, Nematopodini, and Spartocerini are found primarily in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Western Hemisphere. Three new genera and six new species are described below, based on specimens recently acquired by the author and are part of the ongoing studies relating to neotropical Coreidae.

The following abbreviations are used in the text: American Museum of Natural History (AMNH); British Museum of Natural History (BMNH); California Academy of Sciences (CAS); Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (IBUNAM); Instituto Nacional de Pesquizas da Amazonia (INPA).

All measurements are in millimeters.

## **Meluchamixia**, new genus

*Description.* Body large, broad and stout, somewhat depressed. HEAD. Subquadrate, wider than long, declivent, postocular tubercles small, forming smooth curve with eye; antenniferous tubercles wide, not projecting anteriorly and widely separated; tylus projecting anteriorly of antennifers and more elevated than jugum; antennal segment I long, terete and a little stouter than II; II long, slender, terete and a little shorter than I; III the smallest and conspicuously dilated both externally and internally; IV slender, slightly curved, fusiform and longer than I; labium short, just reaching the middle of intermediate coxae and with segment I stouter and reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum. THORAX. *Pronotum.* Very declivent, wider than long, rugose, with indistinct callar region; collar narrow but distinct; anterior margin slightly rounded; frontal angles obtuse, curved and short; anterolateral margins nodulose and obliquely straight; humeral angles produced laterally into broad spine exposed and projected, enlarged and with the apex subacute and slightly inclined backwards; posterolateral margins nodulose and posteriorly smooth; posterior margin smooth, slightly curved and with the posterior angles rounded. *Legs.* All femora with dorsal surface smooth, rounded and ventrally armed at least distally with spines; posterior femora incrassate, with spines at least along ventral surface, increasing in size distally; anterior and intermediate tibiae more or less terete, unarmed and sulcate;

posterior tibiae slightly dilated internally and externally, internal dilation armed with at least five large spines. Mesosternum lacking median longitudinal groove; metathoracic scent gland opening placed relatively laterally. Scutellum wider than long and transversely striate. ABDOMEN. Broad, widest point at segment IV, posterior angles rounded or angulate but not produced into a sharp spine; spiracles relatively transverse, situated nearer anterior than lateral margins.

*Type species. Meluchamixia olea,* new species.

*Etymology.* Named for the similarity of its appearance to *Melucha*; feminine.

*Distribution.* Costa Rica.

*Discussion.* This genus will not run to any known genus in the key to Nematopodini (O'Shea, 1980). The only genera in that key with the posterior tibiae dilated both internally and externally are *Thasus* and *Melucha,* and even in that group the dilations are marked and not slight like this new genus. The only Nematopodini with the calli of the pronotum entire, the anterolateral margins of pronotum markedly nodulose, and the humeral angles produced laterally into a sharp spine as long as the head is the recently described *Thasopsis* O'Shea (1980). In *Thasopsis* antennal segment III and the posterior tibiae are terete and the bucculae are squared or circular. In *Meluchamixia* the antennal segment III is markedly dilated, the posterior tibiae slightly dilated and the bucculae are wide, slightly exposed and are diminished towards the posterior gular region.

In *Thasus* the posterior angles of abdominal segments are armed with long spines and the antennal segment III is markedly dilated and longer than in *Meluchamixia.*

In *Melucha* and *Meluchamixia* the posterior angles of abdominal segments are unarmed or armed with a short spine. Antennal segment III of *Melucha* is longer, terete and sometimes very slightly dilated and the posterior tibiae are unarmed or armed with only one tooth; on *Meluchamixia* the internal dilation of the posterior tibiae is armed with at least five spines and antennal segment III is extremely short and dilated.

**Meluchamixia olea**, new species

Fig. 1

*Diagnosis.* Individuals of relative large size, robust, with the antennal segment III markedly dilated and the posterior tibiae slightly dilated.

*Description.* DORSAL COLORATION. Head pale hazel with the preocellar region yellow and the tubercular ocellus brownish; antennal segments I to IV orange hazel; pronotum olive green, except the posterior border and two wide longitudinal bands that run obliquely from the anterior border to the posterior border which are yellowish ochre; pronotal nodules reddish gray to shiny black; scutellum yellow and with the middle region of the posterior third olive green; clavus and corium olive green with the veins, costal border, apical border and the claval suture yellow ochre or orange hazel; hemelytral membrane hazel amber with the veins slightly obscured; connexival segments orange hazel. VENTRAL COLORATION. Pale orange yellow; labium orange hazel with the apex of segment IV black; coxae and trochanters yellow; anterior femora with the ventral face yellow and orange and dorsally olive green; middle and posterior femora yellow and orange and only the third part of dorsal face olive green; femoral teeth of all legs shining black or unicolorous with the ventral surface; tibiae and tarsi dark orange or dark hazel and with the metatibiae somewhat blackened.

Fig. 1. *Meluchamixia olea.*

*Measurements.* Length head: 1.52; interocellar space: 0.98; width eyes: 2.73; length antennal segments: I, 4.71; II, 3.72; III, 2.81; IV, 6.23. Length pronotum: 6.69; width across frontal angles: 2.95; width across humeral angles: 12.47. Length scutellum 3.72; width: 4.10. Total body length: 24.78.

*Holotype.* Female. COSTA RICA: Provincia Cartago: Turrialba, La Suiza, 28.XII.1977, P. C. Marin. Deposited in IBUNAM.

*Etymology.* From the Latin *olea,* olive, named for its olive green dorsum.

## **Vivianadema**, new genus

*Description.* Body large, broad, stout, somewhat depressed. HEAD: Subquadrate, wider than long, declivent, postocular tubercle small, forming smooth curve with eye; antenniferous tubercles wide, not projecting anteriorly and widely separated; antennal segment I long, terete, a little stouter and longer than II and slightly sulcate; II prismatic, and slightly shorter than III; segment III slightly dilated both externally and internally; labium short, just reaching the middle of intermediate coxae and with segment I stouter and reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum. THORAX. *Pronotum.* Very declivent, wider than long and finely dotted and transversely striate; callar region indistinct and entire; collar narrow but distinct; anterior margin slightly rounded; frontal angles short and not exposed; anterolateral margins markedly nodulose and concave; humeral angles produced laterally into wing-like projections, very broad, elevated and with the apex rounded; posterolateral margins entirely nodulose; posterior margin smooth, slightly curved and with the posterior angles rounded. *Legs.* Anterior and intermediate femora ventrally armed with one row of small internal teeth; posterior femora with the ventral surface carinate and armed with one row of internal, large, and acute spines; dorsal surface of all femora carinate at least distally; all tibiae unarmed, markedly dilated both internally and externally; tarsal segments I and II prismatic; tarsal segment III rounded. Mesosternum lacking median longitudinal groove; metathoracic scent gland opening placed relatively laterally. Scutellum wider than long, transversely striate. ABDOMEN. Broad, widest point at segment IV and V, posterior angles armed with a short spine; spiracles relatively transverse, situated nearer anterior than lateral margins.

*Type species. Vivianadema magna,* new species.

*Etymology.* Named for Viviana Somoza Signoret; feminine.

*Distribution.* Peru.

*Discussion.* This genus is closely related to *Thasus*, agreeing with it in body size (over 30 mm long), the posterior tibiae markedly dilated both internally and externally, and the spines on the posterior angles of the abdominal segments. The two genera are readily separable on a number of features. In *Vivianadema* antennal segment III is longer than II, the posterolateral margins of the pronotum are nodulose, and the humeral angles are developed into huge wing-like processes. In *Thasus,* antennal segment II is longer than III, the posterolateral margins are smooth, and the humeral angles are rounded or well produced laterally, but never disposed upwards to form a wing-like process.

## **Vivianadema magna**, new species

Fig. 2

*Diagnosis.* Individuals of large size, robust, with antennal segment III longer than II, the posterolateral margins of the pronotum nodulose, and the humeral angles developed into huge wing-like processes.

*Description.* COLORATION. Head dorsally, including antennal segments I to III

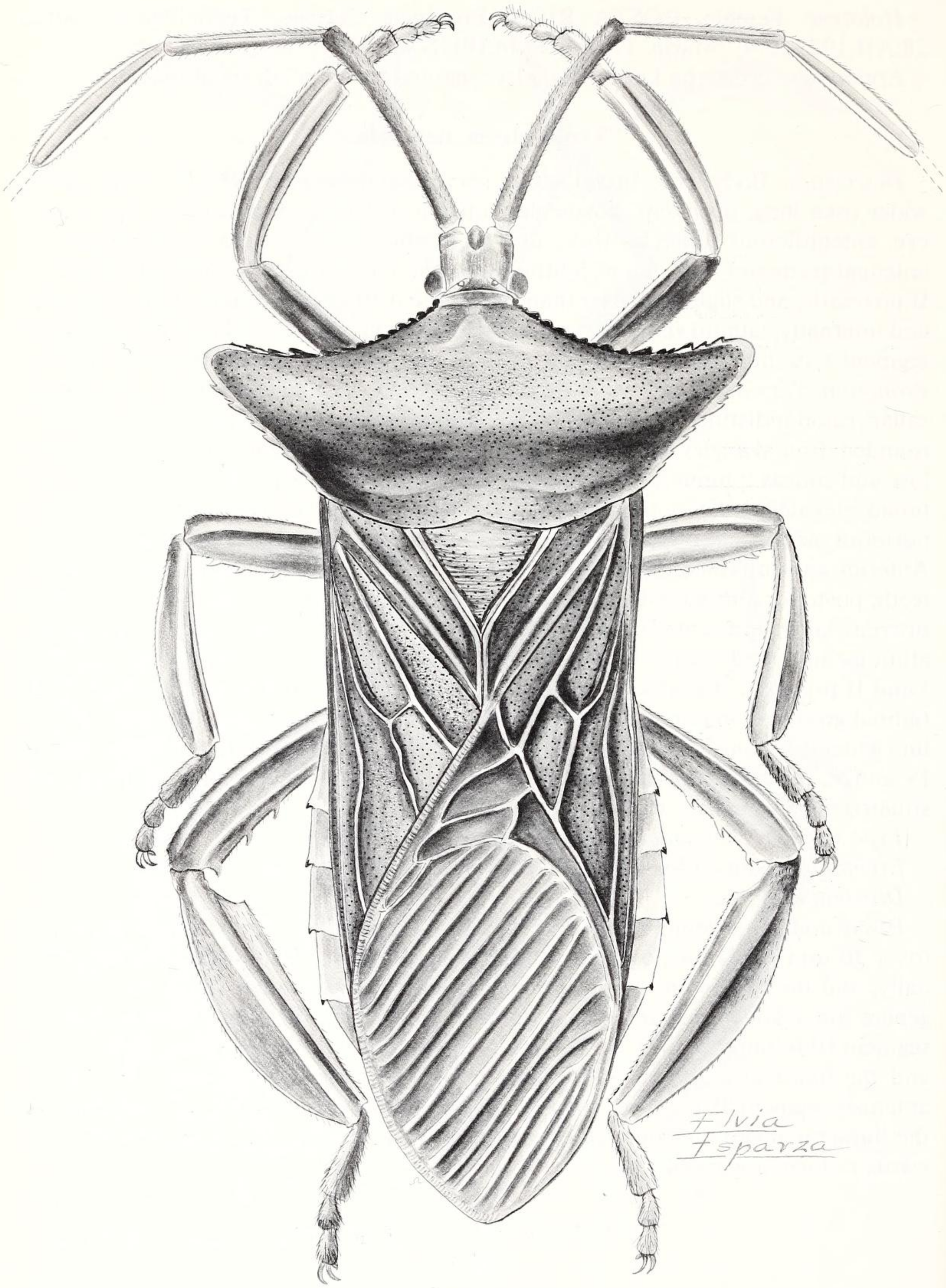



Fig. 2. *Vivianadema magna.*

(IV absent) pale yellow-orange and with a brown transverse band running laterally from eye to antenniferous tubercle; pronotum pale yellow-orange with the posterior margin hazel ochre and with the nodules of the anterolateral margins shining black; scutellum and hemelytra hazel ochre with the corial veins, the apical margin, the claval suture, and the claval vein pale ochre; hemelytral membrane hazel amber; connexival segments yellow-orange, pale, with the posterior angles shining black; abdominal segments III to V with the anterior half ochre and the rest brownish; segment IV pale yellow-orange and with two black posterolateral discoidal spots; segment VII pale yellow-orange and with the posterior border black. Ventrally, including the labium (apex of the IV segment black) and the legs, pale yellow-orange.

*Measurements.* Length head: 2.20; interocellar space: 0.83; width across eyes: 2.73; length antennal segments: I, 6.99; II, 4.56; III, 5.01; IV, absent. Length pronotum: 7.60; width across frontal angles: 2.50; width across humeral angles: 17.25. Length scutellum: 3.72; width: 4.02. Total body length: 30.76.

*Holotype.* Female, PERU: Valle de Chanchamayo, La Merced, 1941, Schunke. Deposited in AMNH.

*Etymology.* Named for its large size; from the Latin word, *magnus.*

KEY TO RELATED GENERA OF NEMATOPODINI (AFTER O'SHEA, 1980)

1. Posterior angles of abdominal segments IV to VII armed with short or long spines .... 2
– Posterior angles of abdominal segments IV to VII unarmed ..... 4
2. Posterior angles of abdomen with long spines; antennal segment III markedly dilated both internally and externally ..... *Thasus* Stål
– Posterior angles of abdomen with short spines; antennal segment III terete or slightly dilated ..... 3
3. Anterior and middle tibiae dilated both internally and externally; posterolateral margins of the pronotum totally nodulose; body length over 30 mm .... *Vivianadema* Brailovsky
– Anterior and middle tibiae terete or prismatic and not dilated; posterolateral margins of the pronotum never totally nodulose; body length less than 30 mm ..... *Melucha* Amyot and Serville (in part)
4. Posterior tibiae markedly dilated both internally and externally; antennal segment III long, terete or slightly dilated; anterolateral margins of the pronotum smooth or with small spines or denticules ..... *Melucha* Amyot and Serville (in part)
– Posterior tibiae terete or slightly dilated both internally and externally; antennal segment III long or short, terete or dilated; anterolateral margins of the pronotum markedly nodulose ..... 5
5. Posterior tibiae slightly dilated and with the internal dilation armed; antennal segment III short and dilated ..... *Meluchamixia* Brailovsky
– Posterior tibiae terete; antennal segment III long and terete ..... *Thasopsis* O'Shea

## **Beutelspacoris**, new genus

*Description.* Body relatively small, robust. HEAD. Quadrate, wider than long, conspicuously declivent, postocular tubercles prominent; eyes small and sessile; antenniferous tubercles large, well separated, projecting distinctly anteriorly of tylus, with distinct large and stout spine on external surface; antennae relatively short, stout and granulated on segment I to III; antennal segment I markedly robust, terete, longer than II and IV; segment II very short, stout, terete, and shorter than IV; segment III the longest, markedly dilated both externally and internally; IV robust, fusiform, and

shorter than I; bucculae short, reaching the middle of gular region; labium short, just reaching the middle of intermediate coxae and with the segment I stouter and reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum. THORAX. *Pronotum.* Slightly declivent, wider than long; callar region distinct; collar narrow; all margins relatively smooth except anterolateral margin with small tubercles; frontal angles well developed into large, acute projections that reach the postocular tubercles; humeral angles rounded; posterolateral margins obliquely straight; posterior margin slightly curved and with the posterior angles rounded; surface densely punctate and transversely striate. *Legs.* All femora at least slightly incrassate; posterior femora more incrassate; all femora with subdistal spines on ventral surface and dorsally smooth; anterior and intermediate tibiae terete, sulcate, and unarmed; posterior tibiae slightly flattened, widest at midpoint, armed with small teeth along internal margin. Mesosternum with deep median sulcus; metathoracic scent gland opening placed relatively laterally; posterior lobe of metapleuron of female lacking process. Scutellum a little wider than long, rugose and transversely striate. ABDOMEN. Relatively broad, widest point at segments IV and V, posterior angles unarmed; connexivum exposed; spiracles closer to anterior than lateral margins; plica on seventh sternite curved.

*Type species. Beutelspacoris sanchezi,* new species.

*Etymology.* Named for Dr. Carlos Beuteslpacher, lepidopterist from IBUNAM, and *coris,* bug; masculine.

*Distribution.* Argentina.

*Beutelspacoris* shows a close relationship to *Thlastocoris* Mayr in many ways; the antenniferous tubercles are armed laterally with a large spine, the body length is greater than 8 mm and less than 20 mm, the humeral angles of the pronotum are rounded, the posterior lobe of metapleuron lacks a process, the connexivum is exposed, and the posterior angles of the abdominal segments are unarmed.

*Beutelspacoris* differs from *Thlastocoris* in the shape of the antennal segments, including segment II which is very small and stout and III which is dilated both internally and externally; the head is quadrate and conspicuously declivent and the median sulcus of the mesosternum is very deep. In *Thlastocoris* antennal segment II is the longest, III is not dilated, the head is subquadrate, and the mesosternum has a shallow longitudinal depression.

## **Beutelspacoris sanchezi**, new species

Fig. 3

*Diagnosis.* Individuals of medium size, relatively slender, with the head quadrate and conspicuously declivent and antennal segment III longer than II.

*Description.* DORSAL COLORATION. Head including antennal segments I and II shining orange; antennal segments III and IV reddish brown; pronotum shining orange and with the following areas black: posterior margin, posterior half of the anterolateral margins, humeral angles, and a small thin longitudinal band running from the middle to the posterior border; scutellum reddish brown; clavus yellow ochre; corium yellow ochre and with the mesial area of the endocorium dark; hemelytral membrane brown amber with the veins and the basal angle somewhat darker; connexivum orange with the punctations reddish and the superior border reddish brown; abdominal segments shining orange and with the genital segments orange and reddish brown. VENTRAL COLORATION. Shining orange and with the fol-

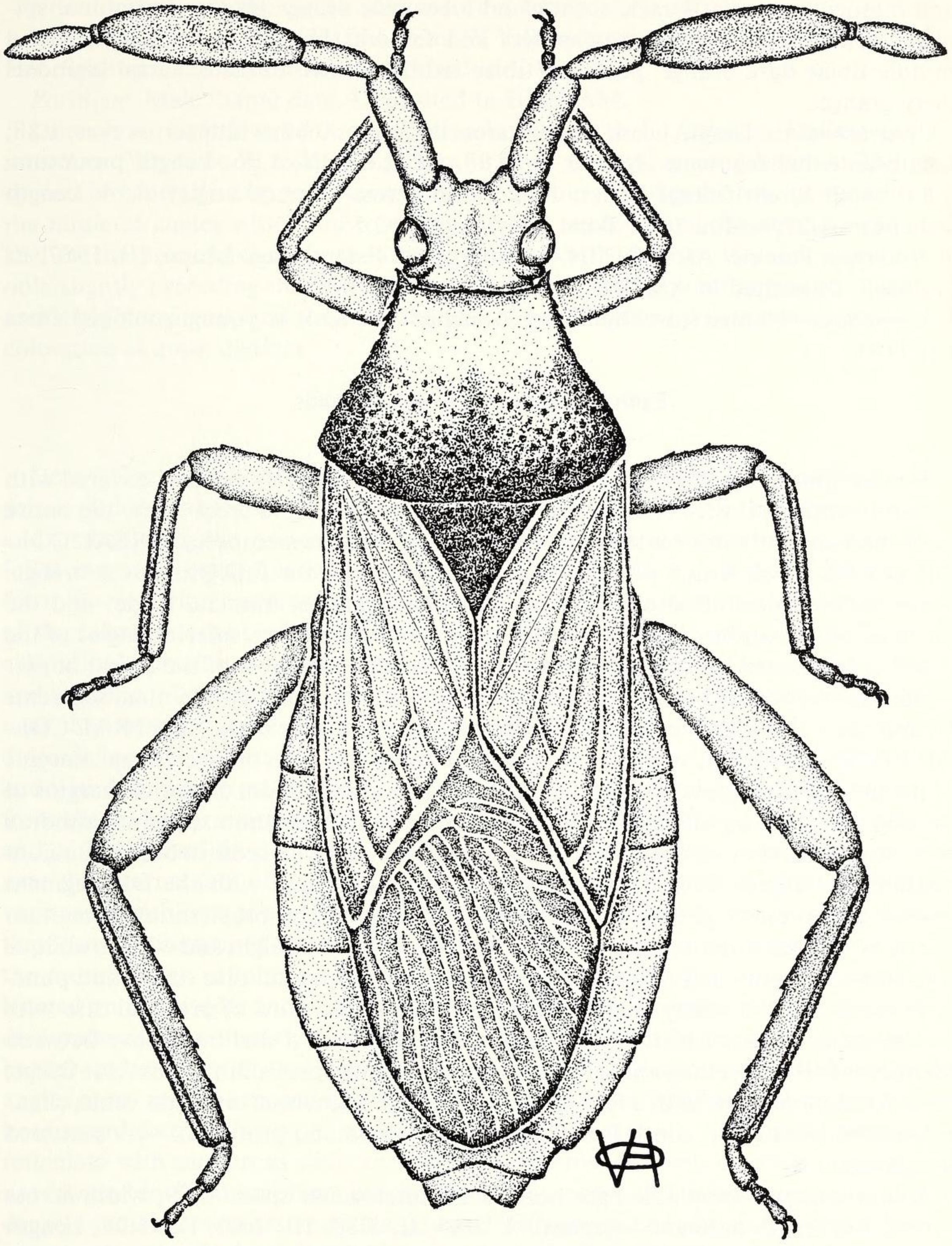


Fig. 3. *Beutelspacoris sanchezi.*

lowing areas black: apex of the labial segment IV, a long portion of the propleura, a longitudinal band that runs across the dorsal margin of the mesopleura and metapleura, a square spot that surrounds the abdominal spiracles III and IV, and two irregular mesosternal spots located laterally of the central line between the procoxae

and mesocoxae; metathoracic scent gland lobes pale orange brown; abdominal spiracles yellow ochre; coxae, trochanters and femora shining orange; anterior and middle tibiae dark orange; posterior tibiae reddish brown to black; tarsal segments dirty orange.

*Measurements.* Length head: 1.36; interocellar space: 0.62, width across eyes: 1.88; length antennal segments: I, 1.70; II, 0.93; III, 2.63; IV, 1.06. Length pronotum: 2.54; width across frontal angles: 1.76; width across humeral angles: 3.74. Length scutellum: 1.27; width: 1.36. Total body length: 12.55.

*Holotype.* Female. ARGENTINA: Santiago del Estero: Lago Muyo, III, 1957, R. Golbach. Deposited in AMNH.

*Etymology.* Named for Dr. Victor Sánchez Cordero, a young zoologist from IBUNAM.

**Eubule sandaracine**, new species
Fig. 4

*Description.* Individuals of medium size, elongate, relatively slender, covered with a dense whitish pilosity of mostly appressed hairs and some erect hairs, the entire body, and specially the ventral surface appearing white tomentose. DORSAL COLORATION. Black with a reddish brown tone and with the following areas orange: space between ocelli and eyes, the anterolateral margins, humeral angles and the posterolateral margins of the pronotum, apex of the scutellum, inferior angles of the claval commissure, anterior half of the costal border and most of the apical border of the corium, connexival segments and the posterior margin of abdominal segments VI and all of abdominal segment VII; hemelytral membrane dark. VENTRAL COLORATION. Dark reddish brown and with the following areas orange: lateral margins of the propleura, posterior margins of prothorax and metathorax, pleural margins of the abdomen and paratergites VIII and IX; prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax with shining black spot; abdominal spiracles surrounded with reddish brown. Labium attaining or slightly exceeding the base of metathorax and with the first segment stouter and projecting beyond the anterior margin of the prosternum; pronotum nearly hexagonal with the anterolateral margins nodulose, straight and with an oblique trajectory; humeral angles rounded and not exposed; pronotal disc striate and punctate, except for the nearly smooth callar region; middle third of pronotal disc with two raised keels on each side of the medial line and with a shallow groove between them; transverse keel thickened; base of scutellum with a protruding transverse fringe; hemelytral membrane with a few scattered cells and numerous bifurcate veins; channels of the scent gland short; legs unarmed; acetabula and prothorax with scattered punctures.

*Measurements.* Female. Length head: 1.20; interocellar space: 0.69; width across eyes: 2.08; length antennal segments: I, 2.85; II, 3.28; III, 2.60; IV, 3.96. Length pronotum: 4.09; width across frontal angles: 1.79; width across humeral angles: 7.18. Length scutellum: 2.41; width: 2.54. Maximum width across abdomen: 9.50. Total body length: 19.88. Male. Length head: 0.98; interocellar space: 0.67; width across eyes: 1.92; length antennal segments: I, 2.79; II, 3.16; III and IV mutilated. Length pronotum: 3.47; width across frontal angles: 1.61; width across humeral angles: 6.13. Length scutellum: 2.17; width: 2.23. Maximum width across abdomen: 7.70. Total body length: 18.70.

*Etymology.* From the Greek *sandaracinos,* orange colored.

*Holotype.* Female. COLOMBIA: 3 mi W Villavicencio, Meta, 920 m, 11.III.1955. E. I. Schlinger and E. S. Ross. Deposited in CAS.

*Paratype.* Male. Same date. Deposited in IBUNAM.

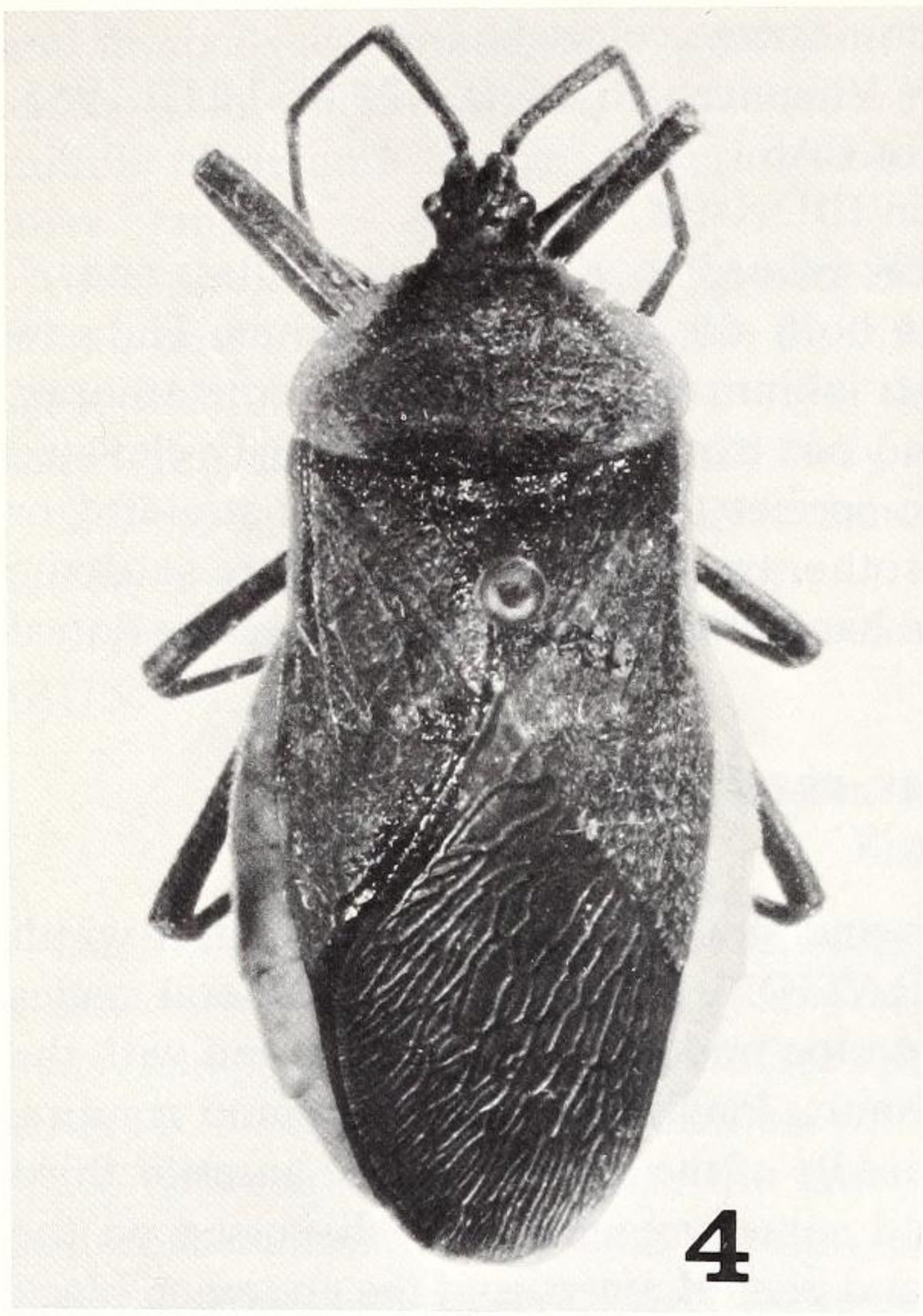
*Discussion. Eubule sandaracine* is closely related to *E. farinosa* (Dallas) and *E. scutellata* (Westwood), resembling them in both size and general habitus. The new species is readily distinguishable by its longer labium reaching the base of metathorax, the humeral angles which are rounded and not exposed and the strongly elevated keel on the pronotal disc. In the other two species the labium is short, attaining or only slightly exceeding the base of the mesothorax, the humeral angles are subacute and slightly exposed, and the pronotal disc has a small keel. Furthermore the dorsal coloration is quite distinct.

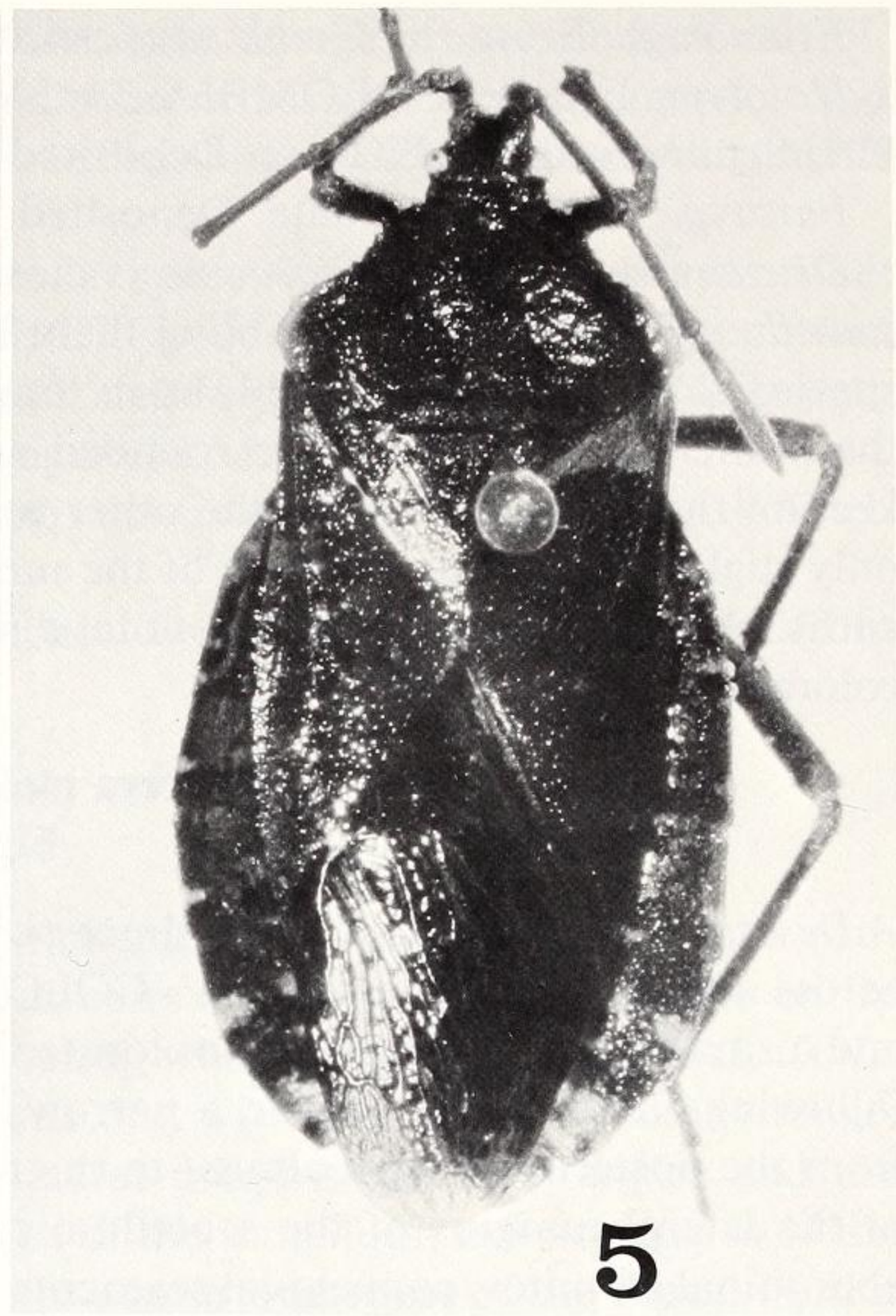
## **Spartocera melas**, new species

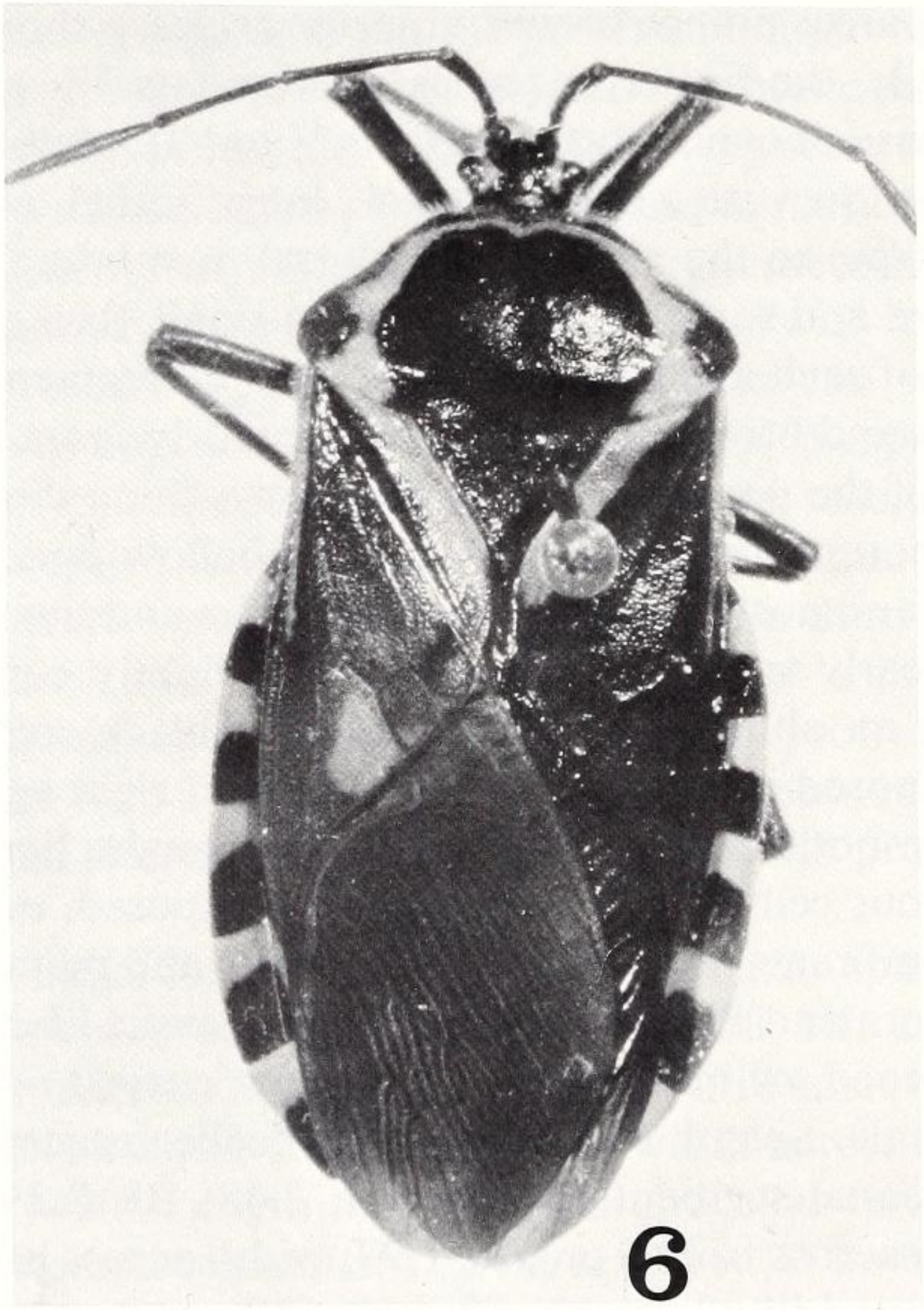
Fig. 5

*Description.* Individuals of medium size and stout body, with the greatest width across abdominal segments IV–V. COLORATION. Black, with the humeral angles and a small, irregular, yellow spot located on the middle of the corium, and with the following areas orange brown: a narrow, short, longitudinal, medial band running from the posterior margin almost to the middle of the pronotum, the anterior third of the lateral margins of the scutellum and some irregular spots dispersed on the abdominal sternites; connexival segments and pleural margins of the abdomen black and with the following areas orange brown: anterior angles, a short longitudinal band near the posterior angle, the posterior angles of segments VI and VII and a small discoidal spot at the base of connexival segments V to VII; abdominal tergites black and with VII orange yellow with a narrow, black, longitudinal, medial band running from the posterior margin to the middle; hemelytral membrane amber, translucent and with the basal third and some cells blackened; a small, dark, orange spot located near the internal face of each abdominal spiracle (genital segments of the female are variegated with orange and brown). Labium conspicuously short, broad and reaching the posterior margin of the procoxae (in the female reaching the anterior margin of the mesothorax); pronotum nearly hexagonal with shallow punctures apparent and located on the middle and posterior portions of the disc; anterior portion of pronotal disc pubescent and nearly smooth; anterior border slightly concave; anterolateral border undulate, with an oblique trajectory and with black erect bristles; humeral angles more or less exposed in dorsal view, squared and right angled; posterolateral border undulate and smooth; posterior border nearly straight; hemelytral membrane reticulate with numerous cells; connexival segments exposed, directed upward and not covered by the membrane; prothorax and the meso- and metathoracic acetabulae densely punctate; femora and tibia covered with short, erect black bristles: antennal segment I stout, thickened, cylindrical, and somewhat curved outwards.

*Measurements.* Female. Length head: 1.14; interocellar space: 0.68; width across eyes: 2.10; length antennal segments: I, 2.32; II, 2.48; III, 2.29; IV, 2.72. Length pronotum: 3.90; width across frontal angles: 1.97; width across humeral angles: 6.95. Length scutellum: 1.98; width: 2.41. Maximum width across abdomen: 9.30. Total body length: 19.00. Male. Length head: 1.17; interocellar space: 0.74; width across eyes: 2.10; length antennal segments: I, 2.35; II, 2.48; III, 2.41; IV, 2.72. Length




Figs. 4–6. 4. *Eubule sandaracine.* 5. *Spartocera melas.* 6. *Sephina quintanarooana.*

pronotum: 3.51; width across frontal angles: 1.84; width across humeral angles: 6.23. Length scutellum: 1.91; width: 2.31. Maximum width across abdomen: 9.30. Total body length: 17.34.

*Etymology.* From the Greek, *melas,* black, indicating the practically all black coloration.

*Holotype.* Male. BRASIL: Para: Brabanga, 26.V.1978, M. F. Torres. Deposited in INPA.

*Paratype.* Female. Same date. Deposited in IBUNAM.

*Discussion.* This is a very distinctive species within the genus *Spartocera*. Not only is the coloration completely different from that found in the other species, but the peculiar expanded, squared, humeral angles and the short, stout labium are unique. Most of the species in the group have light or orange coloration and the labium reaches the middle of the metathorax or the middle or posterior margin of the metathorax.

**Sephina quintanarooana**, new species

Fig. 6

*Description.* Individuals of medium size, robust, with the greatest width across abdominal segments IV–V, the body covered with a fine, dense pilosity composed of black and golden, generally erect hairs. DORSAL COLORATION. Head black, with the space between the ocellus and eyes ochre yellow; antennal segments I–III black with a pilosity comprised of long erect hairs; antennal segment IV reddish brown, slightly paler than I to III and covered by short decumbent hairs; pronotum including the anterolateral margins and the humeral angles black and with the following areas bright orange: the anterior margin including the collar and a relatively narrow arched fringe, running from the raised areas on the anterior third of the disc to the arms of the posterolateral margins; scutellum black with the apex dark orange; clavus bright orange and only the claval commissure and claval margin black; corium black, with the anterior half of the costal margin dark orange with two subdiscoidal spots bright orange, one very large, the other very small and located on the middle third of the apical margin; membrane dark brown and with the basal angle blackened; connexival segments III to VII bicolorous, with the anterior third bright orange and the remaining ⅔ black, segments VIII and IX with the anterior ⅔ orange and the remainder black; abdominal tergites orange, with the middle third of the posterior margin black and segments VII to IX orange, with all of the posterior margin black. VENTRAL COLORATION. Head including the bucculae orange yellow and only a fringe joining the jugum pale brown; labium black with a discontinuous, thin, lateral fringe running along both sides from the medial line of each segment, the basal joint of segment II and the intersegmental area of segments III–IV with an orange brown tint; prothorax orange with only an irregular pleural spot black; mesothorax and metathorax black with the following areas orange: acetabula, the posterior margin of each segment, the upper margin of the metapleura and the mesosternum and metasternum; scent gland orange with the lobes black; legs reddish brown; abdomen black and with the following areas orange: the larger part of the middle third of the anterior margin of sternite abdominal III, a narrow longitudinal fringe that runs along the medial line of the sternites III to VI (the basal third always black), a series of irregular spots on the sides of the medial line and practically all the posterior margin and

middle third of the sternite VII; pleural margin of the abdomen with the posterior third black and the remainder, including the areas surrounding the spiracles, orange; spiracles bordered by black; gonocoxite I black; paratergite VIII orange and with the spiracle and an apical discoidal spot brown; paratergite IX with the basal half black and the rest orange and with the internal face light brown. Labium reaching near the middle of the metathorax and with the segment I stouter and projecting beyond the anterior margin of the prosternum; pronotum nearly hexagonal with punctures apparent and shallow; anterior portion pronotal disc sloping and medially split forming two tubercles that in lateral view are not conspicuously raised; humeral angles rounded and not exposed; posterior border of the metathorax slightly swollen and rounded.

*Measurements.* Length head: 1.29; interocellar space: 0.68; width across eyes: 2.21; length antennal segments: I, 2.43; II, 2.66; III, 2.12; IV, 3.19. Length pronotum: 4.10; width across frontal angles: 2.25; width across humeral angles: 7.60. Length scutellum: 2.43; width: 3.05. Maximum width across abdomen: 9.50. Total body length: 20.03.

*Etymology.* Named for the Mexican State of Quintana Roo.

*Holotype.* Female. MEXICO: Quintana Roo: Felipe Carrillo Puerto. Laguna de Chunyaxche, 4.VII.1985, J. Antonio. Deposited in IBUNAM.

*Discussion.* In a previous paper, Brailovsky and Sanchez (1983) included six Mexican species in the genus *Sephina,* and this new taxon represents the seventh species which is very close to *S. geniculata* from Costa Rica. Both species have a large subdiscoidal yellow or orange spot in the middle third of the apical margin of the corium and a bicolorous connexivum. *Sephina geniculata* has the apex of the femora and the base of the tibia yellow, the anterolateral margins of the pronotum orange red and the hemelytral membrane with yellow discoidal spots which are absent in *S. quintanarooana* in which the femora, tibiae, and anterolateral margins of the pronotum are entirely black.

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