

A REVISION OF THE GENUS *AMBLYOMIA* STÅL  
(HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COREINAE: LEPTOSCELINI)

HARRY BRAILOVSKY

Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Departamento de Zoología, Apdo Postal 70153 México  
04510 D.F. México

ABSTRACT

The genus *Amblyomia* Stål is revised and two new species, *A. foreroi* and *A. promecephops* from Colombia, are described. New host plant and distributional records of *A. bifasciata* Stål are given; habitus illustrations and drawings of male and female genitalia are included as well as a key to the known species. The group feeds on bromeliads.

Key Words: Insecta, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Leptoscelini, *Amblyomia*, Bromeliaceae

RESUMEN

El género *Amblyomia* Stål es revisado y dos nuevas especies, *A. foreroi* y *A. promecephops*, recolectadas en Colombia, son descritas. Plantas hospederas y nuevas localidades para *A. bifasciata* Stål son incluidas; se ofrece una clave para la separación de las especies conocidas, las cuales son ilustradas incluyendo los genitales de ambos sexos. Las preferencias tróficas del grupo están orientadas hacia bromelias.

Palabras clave: Insecta, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Leptoscelini, *Amblyomia*, Bromeliaceae

---

The neotropical genus *Amblyomia* Stål was previously known from a single Mexican species, *A. bifasciata* Stål 1870. In the present paper the genus is redefined to include two new species collected in Colombia. This genus apparently is restricted to feeding on members of the Bromeliaceae, and specimens were collected on the heart of *Ananas comosus* and *Aechmea bracteata*.

All measurements are in millimeters.

*AMBLYOMIA* STÅL

*Amblyomia* Stål 1870: 171.

**Redescription.** Head longer than wide, elongate, pentagonal, non-declivent, and produced forward between bases of antennae; tylus blunt, forming rounded elevated ridge, slightly projecting beyond juga; juga unarmed, thickened; mandibular plate unarmed; antenniferous tubercles unarmed, widely separated, space between them slightly more than two times the width of one tubercle; antennal segment I shorter than head, thicker, slightly curving; segments II and III cylindrical, IV fusiform; segment IV longest, segment I shortest, II longer than III; precellar pit deep, nearly circular; ocelli elevated; eyes hemispherical, prominent; area between eyes convex; postocular tubercle low, almost absent; buccula short, unarmed, not extending beyond antenniferous tubercles; rostrum reaching posterior border of abdominal sternite III;

rostral segment I longest, reaching base of head, segment III shortest, and II longer than IV; neck short. Thorax. Pronotum. Wider than long, trapeziform, gradually declivent; collar wide; anterolateral borders obliquely rounded and entire; frontal and humeral angles rounded, not exposed; posterolateral and posterior borders straight, entire; disc deeply punctate except for smooth callar region. Ventrally smooth, except acetabula, anterior and posterior margin of propleura, posterior margin of mesopleura and metapleura, deeply punctate; prosternum with deep excavation; mesosternum shallowly sulcate; metasternum flat; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme elevated, reniform, posterior lobe small, acute. Legs. Femora ventrally armed with two rows of spines, dorsally with scattered spines or low tubercles; hind femora incrassate, moderately in females, strongly in males; hind tibiae shorter than hind femora, sulcate, triquetrous in cross section, and armed on distal third with short spines on low tubercles, conspicuous in males, hard to see in females. Scutellum. Triangular, flat, wider than long; apex subacute; disc punctate. Hemelytra. Macropterous, extending far beyond apex of last abdominal segment; costal margin emarginate, apical margin weakly sinuate; clavus and corium deeply punctate. Abdomen. Connexival segments higher than margin of hemelytron at rest; posterior angles of connexival segment complete, not extending on a short spine; abdominal spiracle submarginal, close to middle third; sternum smooth, without punctures. Male genitalia. Genital capsule simple; posteroventral margin with a shallow median notch (Fig.1). Parameres. Shaft robust; anterior lobe convex, posterior lobe elongate, slender, and nearly perpendicular to shaft (Fig.2). Female genitalia. Spermatheca. Distal bulb oval; sclerotized duct leading from bulb moderately coiled; proximal duct slightly widened near distal flange; distal duct membranous, narrowed (Fig.3).

This genus is related to *Coribergia* Casini (1984) and *Dalmatomammurius* Brailovsky (1982), but differs in a number of characters: posttylar sulcus absent, antennal segment I much shorter than head, humeral pronotal angles rounded, and hind tibiae slightly expanded. In the other two genera the posttylar sulcus is present, antennal segment I longer, humeral pronotal angles acute to subacute, and hind tibiae cylindrical and sulcate. In *Dalmatomammurius* the antenniferous tubercles are externally lobulate; they are truncated and unarmed in *Amblyomia* Stål and *Coribergia*.

The suprageneric position of these three genera is complex. "Packauskas (personal communication) believes that the genus *Amblyomia* deserves its own tribe. He also believes, based on aedeagal characters and lack of a posttylar sulcus, that its affinities may be closer to members of the tribe Nematopodini or even the subfamily Meropachydinae.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

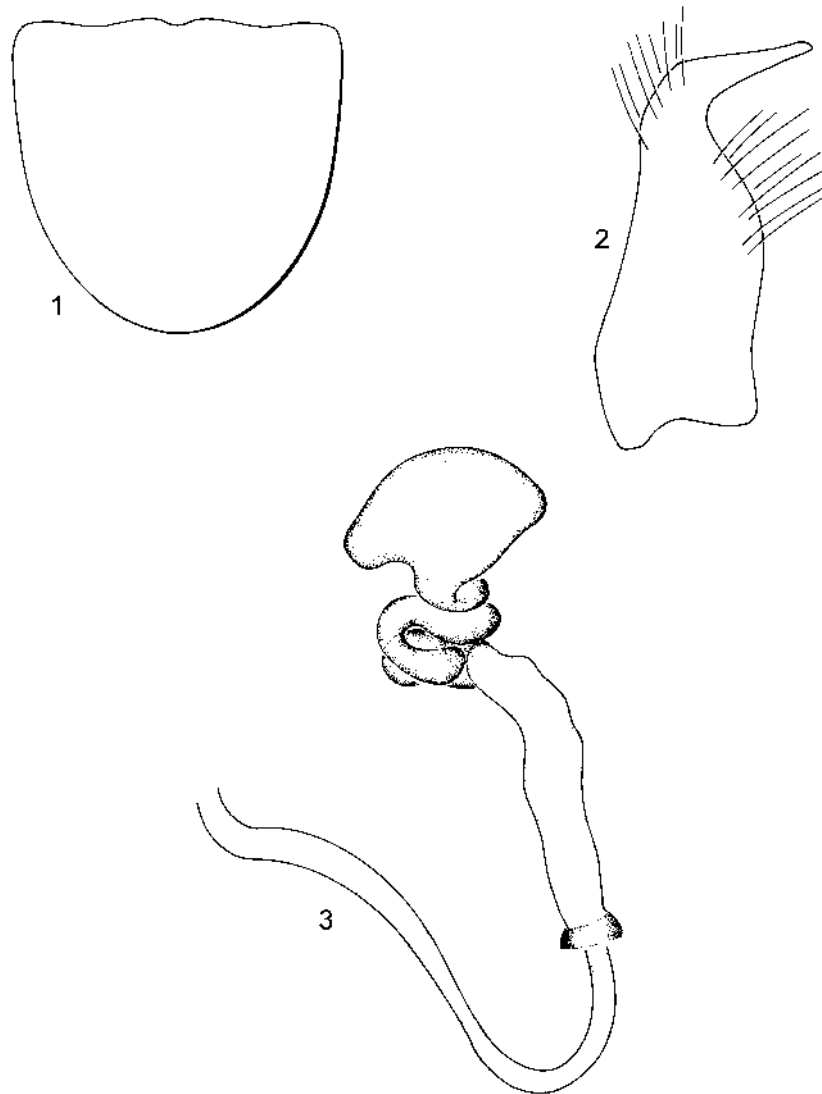
1. Buccula and rostral segment I bright orange . . . . . *promecops* new species
- 1'. Buccula black to reddish brown; rostral segment I black . . . . . 2
2. (1'). Acetabula black; pronotal disc with a wide orange transverse fascia; posterior margin of pronotum black; pronotal collar white to yellow; corium with wide yellow to orange transverse fascia (Fig. 4) . . . . . *bifasciata* Stål
- 2'. Acetabula orange; pronotal disc, including posterior margin yellow; pronotal collar black; corium without orange or yellow transverse fascia . . . . . *foreroi* new species

#### *Amblyomia bifasciata* Stål

Figs. 1-4

*Amblyomia bifasciata* Stål 1870: 172

**Redescription.** Body including antennal segments (apex of IV pale brown to orange), rostral segments, hemelytral membrane, connexival segments, abdominal seg-



Figs. 1-3. *Amblyomia bifasciata* Stål. 1, Caudal view of male genital capsule. 2, Paramere. 3, Spermatheca.

ments, and legs black; head with short orange stripe below eye and external to ocelli; pronotum with white to yellow collar, and posterior portion of pronotal disc with a wide orange transverse fascia; corium with yellow transverse fascia almost straight; posterior margin of abdominal sterna IV to VI without or with orange irregular spots lateral to middle third.

**Measurements.** ♂ first, then ♀. Head length 1.76, 2.04; width across eyes 1.52, 1.80; interocular space 0.84, 1.00; intercellular space 0.52, 0.48; preocellar distance 0.98, 1.14; length antennal segments: I, 1.00, 1.16; II, 1.80, 2.04; III, 1.24, 1.48; IV, 2.76, 3.04. Pronotum. Total length 1.84, 2.44; width across frontal angles 1.20, 1.40; width across humeral angles 3.16, 3.88. Scutellar length 1.28, 1.56; width 1.44, 1.64. Total body length 10.68, 12.97.

**Biology.** Nothing has been known of its biology. Numerous adults and late-instar nymphs were taken on the heart of pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) (Bromeliaceae) in the State of Chiapas (Municipio de Ocosingo, Santo Domingo, México), and a few adults on the heart of *Aechmea bracteata* (Bromeliaceae) in the State of Veracruz (Los Tuxtlas, México).

**Distribution.** This species was originally described from México, without data.

**New Records.** México: 2 ♀, Veracruz, Los Tuxtlas, 22-VII-1968 (Carlos Beutelspacher); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same locality, 22-V-1969 (Carlos Beutelspacher). 1 ♀, Tabasco, Cardenas, 4-VIII-1970 (R. Arias); 1 ♀, Chiapas, Bonampak, 20-V-1980 (Harry Brailovsky); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiapas, Simojovel, 25-XII-1968 (Carlos Beutelspacher); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Chiapas, Rio Santo Domingo, 16-I-1983 (Ernesto Barrera); 10 ♂, 10 ♀, Chiapas, Municipio de Ocosingo, Santo Domingo, 24-26- VIII-1893 (Vicente Hernandez); 1 ♀, Chiapas, Palenque, 25-XII-1990 (M.J. and C.A. Tauber).

It may be distinguished from the new species by possession of a white to yellow collar, the orange transverse fascia crossing the posterior lobe of the pronotum, and by the yellow transverse fascia of the corium.

#### *Amblyomia foreroi* Brailovsky, **New Species**

Fig. 5

**Description.** Head black with short orange stripe below eye and external to ocelli; antennal segments I to III bright red brown, IV black with apex pale orange yellow; pronotum yellow with collar, calli, and anterolateral margins (except humeral angles) black; scutellum, clavus, corium, and hemelytral membrane black, with following areas dull orange: apex of scutellum, irregular stripe on clavus, and two small spots near middle third of corium; connexival segments III to VI dark brown, with posterior margin orange; segment VII dark brown; abdominal segments III to VI orange, VII dark brown. Ventral coloration. Head black, with middle third dark hazel; rostral segments I to IV red brown; thorax black to red brown, with acetabula and posterior margin yellow; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme dark hazel; evaporative area dull black; legs dark hazel; abdominal sterna orange hazel, with posterior margin of sterna IV to VI yellow; genital capsule dark brown.

**Measurements.** Head length 1.88, width across eyes 1.62, interocular space 0.96, intercellular space 0.47, preocular distance 1.12; length of antennal segments: I, 1.36, II, 2.20, III, 1.64, IV, 3.08. Pronotum: Total length 2.32, width across frontal angles 1.40, width across humeral angles 3.64. Scutellar length 1.44, width 1.52. Total body length 12.28.

**Holotype:** ♂ Colombia: Municipio Risaralda Pueblo Rico, Santa Cecilia, II-1992 (F. Fernandez). In Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Santa Fe de Bogota (Instituto de Investigaciones de Recursos Biologicos Alexander von Humboldt).

**Etymology:** Named for Dimitri Forero.

*Amblyomia foreroi* is readily distinguishable because it is the only known species in the genus with the pronotum yellow, except the collar, calli, and anterolateral mar-

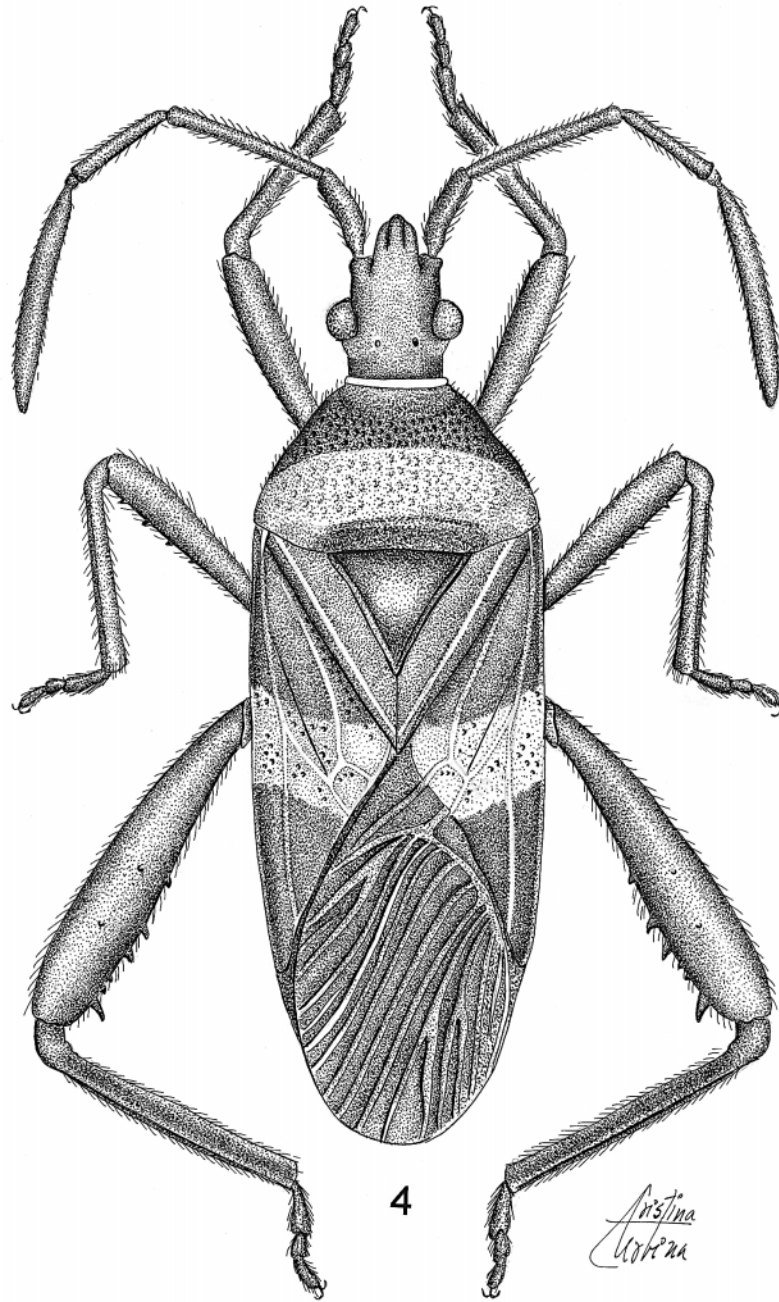


Fig 4. *Amblyomia bifasciata* Stål, dorsal view.

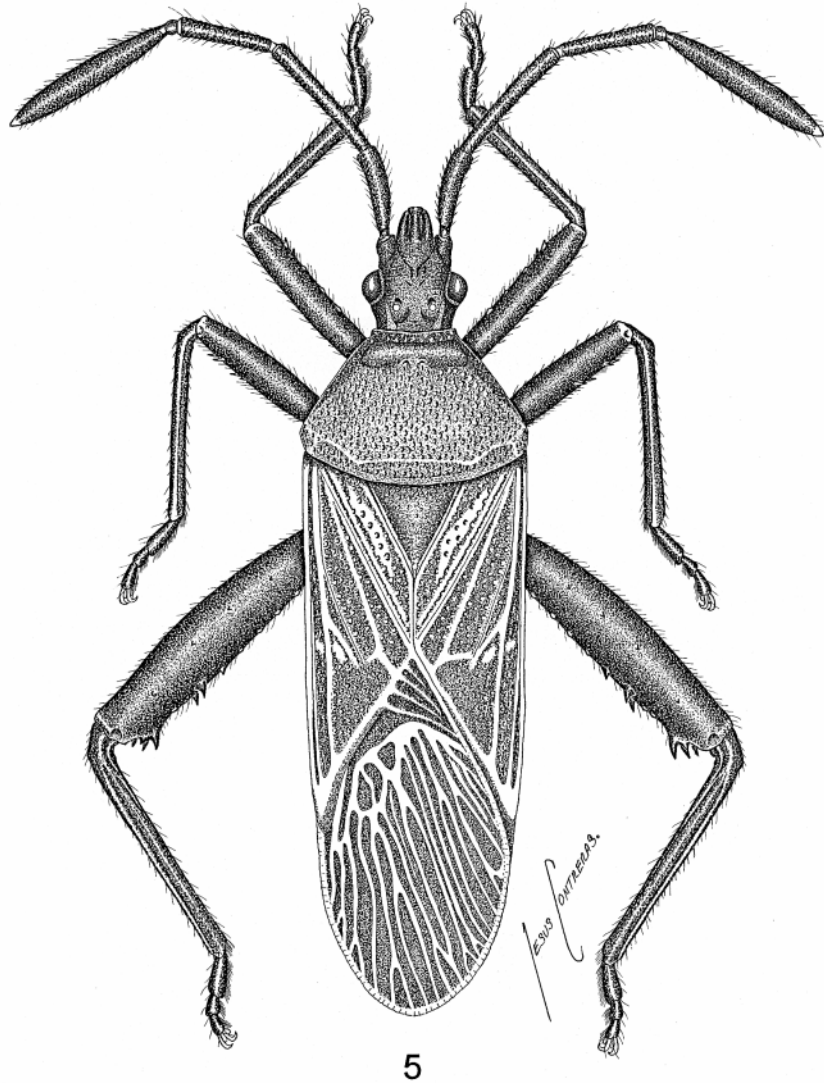


Fig. 5. *Amblyomia foreroi* Brailovsky, New Species, dorsal view.

gins (except humeral angles) black, and corium lacking yellow or orange transverse fascia. *Amblyomia bifasciata* Stål, the most closely related species, has the pronotum black, with the collar white to yellow, and a wide orange transverse fascia over the pronotal disc, and the corium is black with the yellow transverse fascia almost straight.

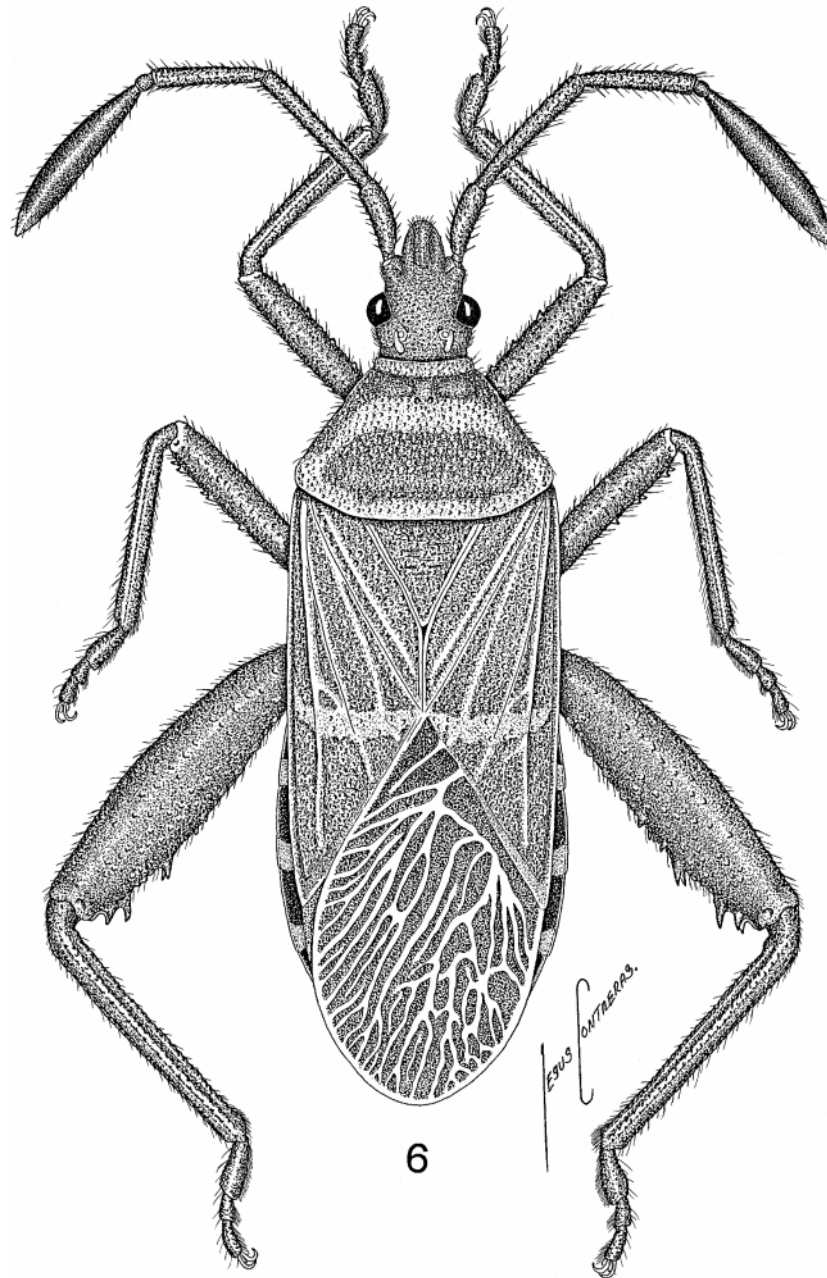


Fig. 6. *Amblyomia promecephops* Brailovsky, New Species, dorsal view.

*Amblyomia promeiceps* Brailovsky, **New Species**

FIG. 6

**Description.** Dorsal coloration. Head black with short orange stripe below eye and external to ocelli; antennal segments I to IV black (apex of IV pale orange); pronotum black with following areas orange: collar, humeral angles, posterior margin and narrow arcuate transverse fascia over pronotal disc; scutellum, clavus, and hemelytral membrane black; corium black with narrow orange transverse fascia near middle third; connexival segments III to VI black with posterior margin orange; segment VII almost entirely black; abdominal segments III to VI pale brown, VII black. Ventral coloration. Head black with buccula orange; rostral segment I bright orange, II hazel with basal joint orange, III hazel with posterior half orange, and IV hazel; thorax including anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme bright to dull black with following areas orange: collar, acetabula, and posterior margin of propleura, mesopleura, and metapleura; legs red brown; coxae pale hazel; abdominal sterna and genital capsule black, with posterior margin of sterna III to VII orange.

**Measurements.** Head length 1.88, width across eyes 1.60, interocular space 0.88, interocellar space 0.46, preocular distance 1.04; length of antennal segments: I, 1.16, II, 2.04, III, 1.52, IV, 2.80. Pronotum: Total length 2.20, width across frontal angles 1.48, width across humeral angles 3.52. Scutellar length 1.44, width 1.52. Total body length 12.15.

Holotype: ♂ Colombia: Rio Negro, Cundina-Maria, 1000m, 10-I-1965 (W. Schmidt). In Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

**Etymology:** From the Greek, *promeces*, elongate, and *ops*, face.

*Amblyomia promeiceps* differs from all other members of the genus in having the buccula and rostral segment I orange, the corium black with a narrow orange transverse fascia, and the pronotum black with following areas orange: collar, humeral angles, posterior margin, and narrow arcuate transverse fascia over pronotal disc. The other two species differ in having the buccula and rostral segment I black, and the pronotum and corium with other color pattern.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank the following colleagues and institutions for the loan of specimens: Wolfgang Naessig (Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany) and Dimitri Forero and Fernando Fernandez (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Santa Fé de Bogota (Instituto de Investigaciones de Recursos Biologicos, Alexander von Humboldt). I express special thanks to Ernesto Barrera (Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Jesus Contreras, and Cristina Urbina for the dorsal view illustrations and genital drawings.

## REFERENCES CITED

- BRAILOVSKY, H. 1982. Hemiptera-Heteroptera de México XXIV. Nuevos registros de la tribu Mictini y descripción de un nuevo género y dos nuevas especies (Coreidae). An. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nal. Autón. México, Ser. Zool. 52 (1981): 277-288.
- CASINI, C. 1984. Descripción de un nuevo género de la Familia Coreidae y algunas consideraciones sobre el género *Mamurius* (Hemiptera). Bol. Soc. Zool. del Uruguay (2da. época) 2: 5-11.
- STÅL, C. 1870. Enumeratio Hemipterorum I. K. Svenska Vetensk-Akad. Handl. 9 (1): 171-172.