THE FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGIST

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Alachua Co.: Pond "C", 3 miles southwest of Gainesville, May 18, 1933, J. Kilby, 1 ♂; Payne's Prairie, September 16, 1947, 1 ♀; Hogtown Sink, March 13, 1947, 1 ♂; sinkhole pond on west end of Payne's Prairie, March 20, 1947, 7 ♀ ♂.

LITERATURE CITED


LEPTOCORIXA FILIFORMIS IN THE UNITED STATES
(HEMIPTERA: COREIDAE)¹

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The long slender greenish bugs of the genus Leptocorixa are very commonly encountered in Florida when sweeping grasses, ferns and shrubbery, especially in thinly wooded areas; often they come to lights. Until now, Leptocorixa tipuloides (DeGeer) has been the only species of this tropicopolitan genus reported from the United States. Its range extends from Florida and Georgia west to Texas, and southward through the Antilles and Central and South America to Bolivia and northern Argentina. It has been recorded from numerous places in Florida by Van Duzee (1909, p. 49), Barber (1914, p. 521), Torrey (1921, p. 61) and Blatchley (1926, p. 260). However, some of the specimens on which these records are based have proved, upon re-examination, not to be tipuloides.

All of the Leptocorixa that I have taken in three years' collecting in Polk County are L. filiformis (Fabr.), and I have found this species confused with L. tipuloides in several collections. During the past summer I was privileged to examine the North American Leptocorixa in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, the U. S. National Museum, and the Entomology and the Biology Departments of the University

¹ Contribution from the Biology Department, Florida Southern College.
of Florida. I wish here to express my thanks to Doctors T. H. Hubbell, R. I. Sailer, A. N. Tissot and H. K. Wallace, respectively, for these privileges.

Above: Last abdominal segment and genital segments of females, ventral aspect. Below: Apex of genital segment of males, ventral aspect.

Tabulation of these materials shows that both species of Leptocorixa occur extensively in Florida, perhaps throughout the entire state. *L. tipuloides* is represented in these collections from the southern tier of countries in Georgia to the tip of peninsular Florida, but though it has been reported as fairly common in Cuba by Barber and Bruner (1947, p. 86) it seems to occur only sparingly in southern Florida. *L. filiformis* is much the more common of the two species in the southern half of the state, but ranges north at least to Clay and Columbia Counties. The U. S. National Museum has *filiformis* also from Morgan City, Louisiana.

*Leptocorixa filiformis* was described from "Americae insulis." Like *tipuloides* it ranges far into South America, and I have
numerous specimens before me from Paraguay. Possibly it is extending its range northward at present. It does not occur in collections made by Dr. Hubbell in northern and western Florida between 1923 and 1946, but a half-dozen specimens were taken in Alachua County in the spring of 1950 by students in the Department of Biology of the University of Florida. The Department of Entomology has a specimen, however, from Lake City in Columbia County which Dr. Tissot tells me was collected prior to 1905, and other specimens in this collection were taken at light at Leesburg and at Lake Alfred in 1930.

Neither tipuloides nor filiformis is of economic importance. In Cuba they both inhabit large grasses, according to Barber and Bruner (1947). Several oriental species of Leptocorixa, however, are serious pests on rice. This is predominantly an old-world tropical genus, with only three species recorded from the Americas, and it is more familiarly known as Leptocorisa Latreille, 1829. Its name was originally published in the French form Leptocorise by Latreille in 1825, and was first validly latinized as Leptocorixa by Berthold in 1827. Therefore Leptocorixa Berthold has two years' priority over Leptocorisa Latreille, as pointed out by Bergroth (1913) and Blöte (1937).

The two species treated here fall in different subgenera as defined by Stål (1873, p. 85) and can easily be separated by the subgeneric characters he gave. Other differences have been pointed out by Stål (1868, p. 66) and Barber (1923, p. 20; 1939, p. 324). These may be summarized as follows:

**L. Tipuloides.**—Male genital segment most obtusely sinuate at the apex, its hind angles obtuse or subrounded next the sinus; sixth ventral segment of female obtusely produced at the middle, not cleft, the dorsal genital segments shorter (subgenus Stenocoris); form more robust; second antennal segment distinctly shorter than the third; femora reddish at the tips; basal cell of membrane infuscated.

**L. Filiformis.**—Male genital segment deeply sinuate, the hind angles acutely prominent; sixth ventral segment of female subtruncate behind and with a short cleft on middle line, dorsal genital segments longer (subgenus Leptocorixa); form more slender; second antennal segment subequal to the third; femora not or most obsolesly reddish toward the tips; basal cell of membrane not infuscated though usually enclosed by fuscous veins.
I do not find any significant difference in length, both species commonly measuring 15 to 16 mm. Both Stål and Barber have stated, however, that *filiformis* is smaller as well as more slender than *tipuloides*. I have seen specimens from the following North American localities: all are in Florida unless otherwise stated.

**LEPTOCORIXA TIPULOIDES (DEGEER).**—Gainesville (Alachua Co.), Miami (Dade Co.) [my coll.], Gainesville; Orlando (Orange Co.), Brooksville (Hernando Co.), Palm Beach (Palm Beach Co.), Paradise Key 2 (Dade Co.); also Thomasville, Ga., Louisiana, Texas [U. S. N. M.]. Liberty, Leon, Madison, Baker, Bradford, Alachua and Orange Counties; also Valdosta, Ga. [U. Mich. Mus.]. Leon, Alachua, Marion and Manatee Counties [U. Fla. Biol. Dept.].

**LEPTOCORIXA FILIFORMIS (FABR.).**—Various localities in Polk County [my coll.], Edgewater (Volusia Co.), Vero Beach (Indian River Co.), Hardee County, Naples (Collier Co.), Venice (Sarasota Co.), Paradise Key (Dade Co.); also Morgan City, Louisiana [U. S. N. M.]. Alachua and Putnam Counties [U. Fla. Biol. Dept.]. Clay, Putnam, Hillsborough, Polk, Highlands, St. Lucie, Broward, Dade, Monroe Counties [U. Mich. Mus.]. Lake City (Columbia Co.), Leesburg (Lake Co.), Lake Alfred (Polk Co.), Bradenton (Manatee Co.) [Dept. Ent., U. Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta.].

**LITERATURE CITED**


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2 Paradise Key is not shown on any recent maps that are at hand. It is not an island, but rather is an inland hammock. Dr. Sailer writes me that H. S. Barber used this place name for material collected in 1919 in what is now Royal Palm Park. Latitude and longitude coordinates, given me by the Board on Geographic Names, place Paradise Key about 17 miles southwest of Homestead, or slightly southwest of Royal Palm Park.


REDSCOVERY OF A BELOSTOMATID NAMED BY THOMAS SAY (HEMIPTERA)

ROLAND F. HUSSEY* and JON L. HERRING†

It seems reasonably certain to the writers that the species we described recently as Abedus (Microabedus) cantralli is the same as the form which was named Belostoma fluminea var. immaculata by Say in 1832. Say's entire account of this "variety" was contained in the following words: "Much smaller [than B. fluminea]; lateral margin of the thorax depressed and slightly reflexed; feet immaculate. Length half an inch. Most probably a distinct species, but I have seen but one specimen." Although R. flumineum is a common and well-known form throughout the northern states, the variety immaculata has remained unknown and has not been reported in the literature from 1832 until now.

Most specimens of A. cantralli are between 13 and 14 mm. in length, but a male measuring 12.4 mm. and a female 12.7 mm. long are among our paratypes, both collected near Gainesville by the junior author. The latter specimen agrees exactly with the size given for immaculata in Say's description. No other North American belostomatid species has been discovered which is as small as this.\* 

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\* The smallest specimens we have seen measure 11.5 and 12.5 mm. respectively. Both were taken by the senior author near Lakeland on December 29, 1950.