A NEW NORTH AMERICAN MOZENA
(HEMIPTERA: COREIDAE)

ROLAND F. HUSSEY
Department of Biology, University of Florida

Several years ago, during a study of certain Coreidae in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, it became evident to me that the original description by Stål (1869) of Mozena nestor and the colored figure of Stål's type given by Distant (1881) could not be reconciled with Texas specimens labeled nestor by J. R. de la Torre-Bueno in 1920 or 1921 and running to that species in his "Synopsis" (1941). These specimens seemed, instead, to represent an undescribed species. Correspondence with Dr. R. I. Sailer revealed that both he and Mr. H. G. Barber had independently recognized this new species in the U. S. National Museum collections. Dr. Sailer has most generously forwarded the specimens from that museum to me for study, and they are included among the paratypes listed below.

Mozena Buenoi, new species

Mozena nestor [nec] Stål, Torre-Bueno, 1941, Ent. Amer. 21(2) : 55.

More robust than M. lunata (Burm.) or M. arizonensis Ruckes; shape of pronotum like that of M. nestor as figured by Distant; smaller than nestor (whose female type measured 26 mm.), with wider abdomen which is virtually as wide as pronotum, and with femoral tubercles white, not black.

Length (♂ holotype) 18.5 mm. Width 8.3 mm. across humeral angles, 6.5 mm. across base of hemelytra, 8.2 mm. across apex of fifth abdominal segment. Color commonly cinnamonaceous; basal part of pronotum at middle, broad lateral margins of scutellum, and basal third or more of exposed connexival segments yellowish; corium more or less widely suffused with yellowish along apical margin. Thoracic pleura with a longitudinal, yellowish or ivory-white, callosus ridge, more or less interrupted, above coxal cavities, turning obliquely upward and backward at middle of metapleura; coxal cavities, posterodorsal corner of metapleura, and lower half of hind margin of propleura more or less ivory white, punctate with reddish brown. Abdominal segments 3 to 6 each side (sometimes segment 7 also) with a conspicuous, yellow or ivory-white, callosity, those of segments 3 and 4 almost longitudinal, but slightly dislocated at the intersegmental suture, that of segment 5 a little more oblique, those of segments 6 and 7 (when present) much more oblique and entirely disconnected from the ones on preceding segments, callosities of segments 3 to 5 (sometimes also that on 6) abruptly widened behind middle of segment.

Antennae reddish cinnamonaceous, basal segment much darker to almost black above, fourth segment usually quite heavily infuscated; lengths of segments 1 to 4 (in hundredths of a millimeter), 270-280:245-260. Pro- notum thickly rugulose-punctate, more strongly transversely rugulose on area before scutellum; lateral margins before the sinus with 10 to 12 small, white tubercles, anterolateral and posterolateral margins of humeral processes narrowly white, crenulate; humeral angles flaring, their anterior margins very lightly convex, tipped with a small, subacute tooth directed out-
ward or slightly backward but never upward. Scutellum transversely rugose, and sparsely, coarsely punctate. Segment 4 of connexivum denticulate, segments 5 and 6 distinctly toothed at outer apical angle.

Hind femora about % as thick as long; thickest somewhat beyond middle; dorsal surface with two rows of small, widely spaced, white tubercles, and with a lateral row of similar tubercles on anterior face; posterovertrally with a stout tooth at the thickest point, followed by two smaller ones, and anterovertrally with two or three smaller, black-tipped teeth on apical third. Hind tibia strongly compressed, distinctly curved upward on apical half; ventral edge with a stout tooth somewhat beyond middle and with two or three smaller teeth and numerous denticles distad of this.

Female very like the male in size, form, and color. Hind femora less swollen and with smaller teeth, the white tubercles less conspicuous; hind tibiae narrower, less strongly curved, and with smaller teeth; anterior half of dorsal margin often black in color.


There is considerable variation in color within the species, the palest individuals presenting rather a grayish tinge above, not unlike that frequently seen in *M. arizonensis*. Some specimens are quite definitely yellow beneath, but even on these the pale callosities of pleura and abdomen stand out strikingly distinct. Total length varies in the specimens seen from 18.1 mm. to 23.5 mm., but most specimens are less than 20 mm. long.

**Literature Cited**

