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A NEW SPECIES OF *CARIBO* ROLSTON
FROM PUERTO RICO (HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Caribo maculatus n. sp. from Puerto Rico is described and figured. A key is provided for the identification of the 3 species of *Caribo* Rolston. New locality records are given for *C. fasciatus* Rolston.

RESUMEN

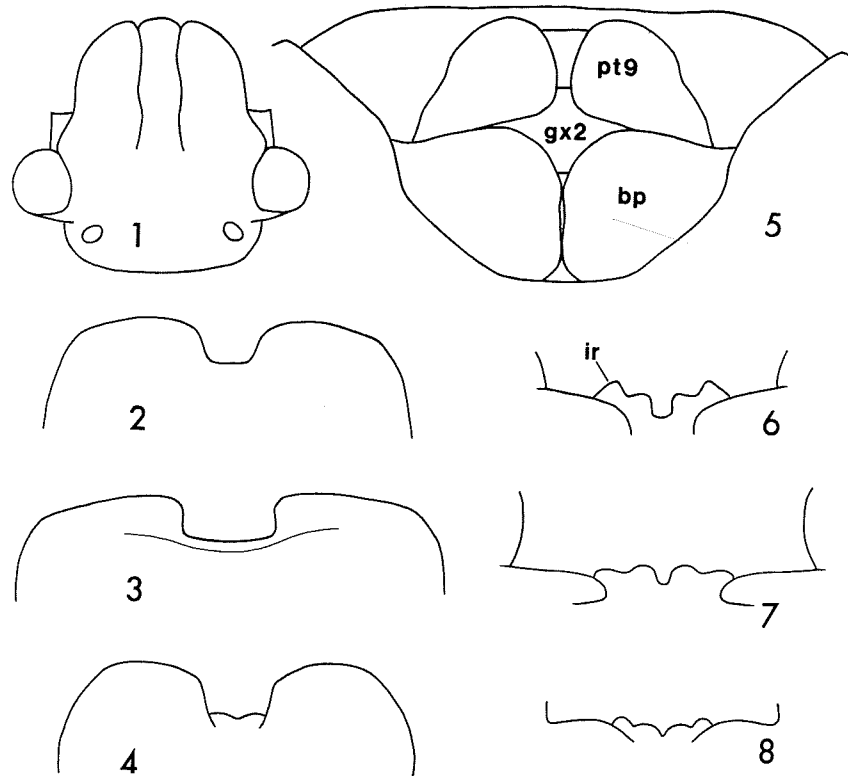
Caribo maculatus es descrita como una nueva especie de Puerto Rico. Se provee una clave para la identificación de las 3 especies de *Caribo* Rolston. Se incluyen registros de nuevas localidades de *C. fasciatus* Rolston.

The genus *Caribo* Rolston, 1984, was described to hold 2 previously unknown species, *C. fasciatus* Rolston and *C. subgibbus* Rolston, and was included in a key separating the New World genera of Pentatomini that occur north of South America and lack a median tubercle or spine at the base of the abdomen (Rolston and McDonald 1984). Here a third species is added to the genus, a key is provided to assist in identification of the species, and new locality records are given for *C. fasciatus*.

In the description of *C. maculatus*, n. sp., the numbers in parentheses are measurements of the holotype. When label data is cited in the text, lower-case letters in parentheses represent separate labels with (a) being closest to the specimen on the pin. Acronyms used in the text are defined in the acknowledgments. All measurements are in millimeters.

Key to the species of *Caribo*

1. Male pygophore with mesial emargination of inferior ridge relatively broad, sides parallel (fig. 6); rostrum at most reaching anterior margin of third (second visible) abdominal sternite (Puerto Rico) *maculatus* n. sp.
- 1'. Male pygophore with mesial emargination of inferior ridge relatively narrow, sides sinuous (figs. 7-8); rostrum reaching to and usually past posterior margin of third (second visible) abdominal sternite 2
- 2(1'). Pronotum with a clearly defined, sparsely punctate transverse band posterior to cicatrices; antennal segments 2-3 lacking fuscous spots (Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands) *fasciatus* Rolston
- 2'. Pronotum without a clearly defined transverse band posterior to cicatrices; antennal segments 2-3 with small pale fuscous spots (Bahama Islands) *subgibbus* Rolston



Figs. 1-8. Fig. 1. Head, dorsal view, *C. maculatus*. Figs. 2-4. Pygophore, ventral view. 2. *C. maculatus*. 3. *C. fasciatus*. 4. *C. subgibbus*. Fig. 5. Genital plates, caudo-ventral view, *C. maculatus*. Figs. 6-8. Pygophore, caudal view. 6. *C. maculatus*. 7. *C. fasciatus*. 8. *C. subgibbus*. Symbols: bp, basal plate; gx2, second gonocoxa; ir, inferior ridge; pt9, ninth paratergite.

Caribo maculatus, new species
(Figs. 1-2, 5-6)

Description. Ground color ivory; punctures black, coalescing in groups on scutellum and hemelytra, giving a mottled appearance. Total length excluding hemelytral membrane 6.0-6.5 (6.0), width across humeri 4.1-4.4 (4.2).

Dorsal surface of head ivory with following areas black: lateral margins of vertex, lateral margins of posterior half of tylus, and band running at angle from mesial margin of each eye to base of head, enclosing each ocellus. Juga and tylus subequal in length; jugal margins subparallel for middle third of distance from eyes to the broadly rounded apex (Fig. 1). Length of head from posterior margins of ocelli to apex 1.4-1.5 (1.4), width across eyes 1.8-1.9 (1.9). Antennae pale, segments 1-3 with small pale fuscous spots, apical 2/3 of segment 5 dark. Length of segments 1-5 about 0.4, 0.7-0.8, 0.6, 0.6-0.7, and 0.8 respectively (0.4, 0.7, 0.6, 0.7, and 0.8).

Pronotal cicatrices mostly black, slightly elevated; anterolateral pronotal margins concave; each humeral angle moderately produced, narrowly rounded, marked with black. Pale transverse band behind cicatrices apparent, but not clearly defined; indistinct mesial longitudinal pale line present. Mesial pronotal length 1.3 (1.3), width 4.1-4.4 (4.2).

Scutellum with the following areas impunctate or sparsely punctate, ivory: spot in each basal angle; basal spot at middle, continuing posteriorly for short distance; and scutellum mesially from elevated portion of base to black apical macule, this fascia sometimes bifurcate basally. Mesial length of scutellum 2.4-2.7 (2.5), basal width 2.4-2.7 (2.5). Hemelytra with pale, sparsely punctate areas alternating with black punctate areas, giving a mottled appearance. Connexiva narrowly exposed, each anterolateral and posterolateral angle black.

Ventral surface of head black anterior to antennifer, remainder with numerous black punctures. Rostrum reaching between metacoxae or to third (second visible) abdominal sternite; length of segments 2-4 about 1.0, 0.6-0.7, and 0.6-0.7 respectively (1.0, 0.6, and 0.7). Mesosternum and metasternum black, matte mesially. Pleura irregularly punctate with black blotches. Each ostiolar ruga reaching about one-half distance from mesial margin of ostiole to lateral margin of metapleuron. Spots on legs numerous, coalescing to form preapical band on each femur and apical band on each tibia. Abdominal venter with numerous black, punctate dots of various sizes. Abdominal sternites 3 and 4 broadly and shallowly sulcate mesially. Anterolateral and posterolateral angles of each abdominal sternite black. Spiracles black.

Posterior margin of male pygophore from ventral view roundly truncate with a mesial U-shaped emargination (Fig. 2); inferior ridge from caudal view with a relatively broad, U-shaped mesial emargination, lateral angles prominent (Fig. 6). Posterior margin of each female basal plate straight to slightly sinuous; gonocoxa 2 broader than long, carinate mesially; surface of paratergite 9 concave, with posterior margin broadly convex (Fig. 5).

Holotype. ♂, labeled (a) "PUERTO RICO: Guanica Forst, Hwy 334 at Ranger Sta. 28-V-86 E. G. Riley & D. A. Rider" (b) "collected at mercury vapor and blacklight". Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratypes. ♂, 2 ♀, labeled as holotype (DAR, LHR, USNM).

Comments. The general mottled coloration, the shorter rostrum, and the distinctive male genitalia will separate this species from other congeners. The inferior ridge has a much broader mesial emargination than in either *C. fasciatus* or *C. subgibbus*. The pair of cavities that open on the lateral pygophoral surface, which have been reported only in this genus (Rolston and McDonald 1984), are also present in *C. maculatus*.

Caribo fasciatus Rolston
(Figs. 3, 7)

Caribo fasciatus Rolston, 1984 (in Rolston and McDonald 1984):82-83, fig. 54.

Caribo fasciatus was described from 1 male specimen from Falmouth, Jamaica, and 1 female specimen from St. John Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. Additional specimens have now been examined from the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Label data from these specimens are provided in the following list: *Dominican Republic:* Barahona Agr. Res. Sta., 5 km NW Barahona, 29-30 April 1978, BLT (♀, LHR); Prov. San Juan, El Capa, 21-V-1985, blacklight trap (♂, JEE). *Jamaica:* Kingston, 30 May 1941 (♂, USNM); Linstead, 5 April 1971, blacklight trap (♀, DAR). *Puerto Rico:* Guanica Forest, Hwy 334 at Ranger Sta. 28 May 1986, mercury vapor and blacklight (6 ♀ ♀, DAR, LHR); Isla Maguey, Parguera, 19 Dec. 1962 (♂, USNM). *U.S. Virgin Islands:* St. Croix Island, June 1937 (♀, USNM).

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