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**SCOTINOPHARA SICULA A. COSTA, A MEDITERRANEAN
SPECIES IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS (HEMIPTERA:
PENTATOMIDAE: PODOPINAE)**

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Abstract.—A Mediterranean species of Podopinae, *Scotinophara sicula* (A. Costa, 1841), apparently has become established on St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Diagnoses are given for this genus and species.

Among pentatomids sent to the senior author by M. A. Ivie were six specimens of *Scotinophara sicula* (A. Costa, 1841) collected April 24, 1980, at light at Golden Grove, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. *Scotinophara* is not endemic in the Western Hemisphere, and heretofore *S. sicula* has been collected only in the Mediterranean region. There is no question as to the provenance of these specimens and apparently none as to their identity. They were compared to specimens from Sicily and Egypt, among which was one determined by Stål, another by Horvath and yet another by Schouteden as *S. sicula*. How this species was introduced into St. Croix is a mystery.

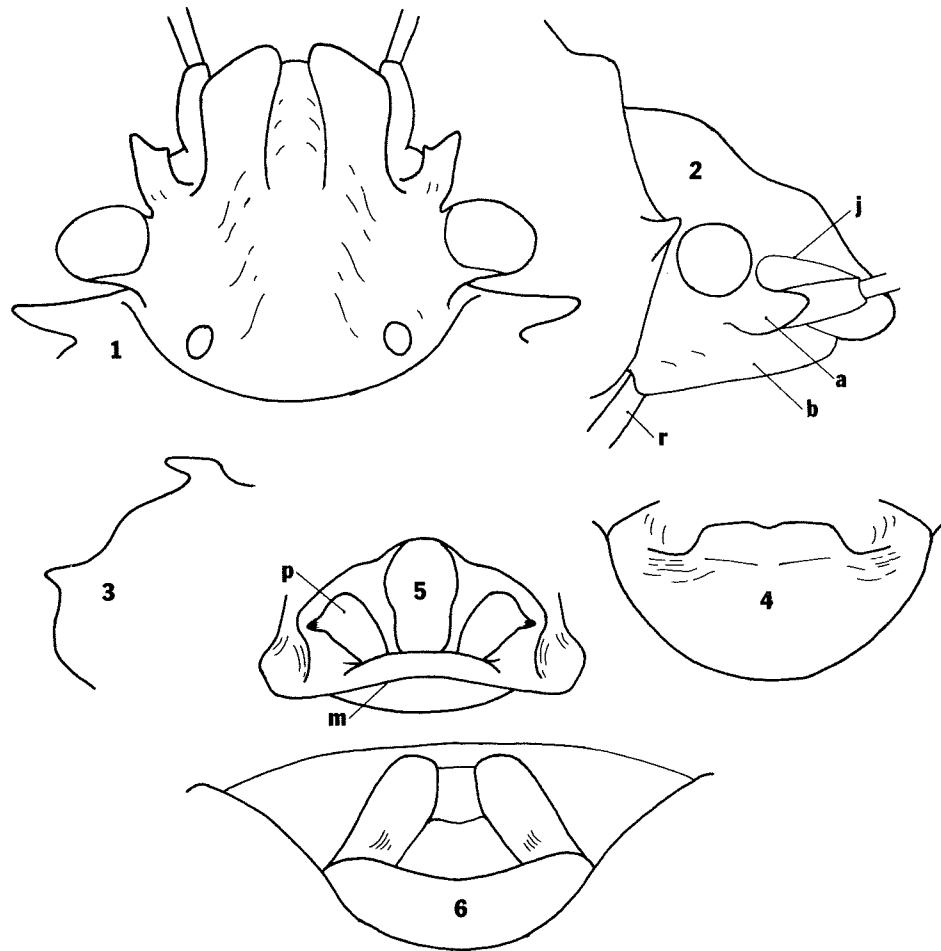
In the key to North American podopine genera by Barber and Sailer (1953), *Scotinophara* runs imperfectly to *Notopodops* Barber and Sailer. The latter genus has a slight, longitudinal, metasternal carina while *Scotinophara* does not. *N. omani* Barber and Sailer, the single representative of *Notopodops*, has the juga broadly contiguous before the tylus; in *S. sicula* the juga are separated by a narrow gap. The following descriptions separate *S. sicula* from other podopines.

In the references cited for *Scotinophara* the genus is described or keyed, or both, and/or there is a key to some species. In the references cited for *S. sicula* the species is described and the geographical origin of specimens noted.

***Scotinophara* Stål, 1867**

Scotinophara Stål, 1867: 502, 503; Stål, 1876: 33-34; Horvath, 1883: 165-166; Atkinson, 1887: 193; Schouteden, 1903: 120; Schouteden, 1905: 29, 30-34; Cachan, 1952: 287; Vidal, 1949: 89; Linnavuori, 1970: 195-199.
Podops: Distant, 1902: 71, 72.

Diagnosis.—Dorsal margin of head in profile sinuous (Fig. 2). Bucculae of even height throughout length, not elevated into tooth anteriorly, abruptly truncate posteriorly. Eyes pedunculate; antecular process absent (Fig. 1). Antennifers



Figs. 1-6. *Scotinophara sicula*. 1, Head and anterior margin of pronotum. 2, Right profile of head and anterior margin of pronotum: antennifer (a); buccula (b); lateral margin of jugum (j); rostrum (r). 3, Lateral margin of pronotum. 4, Pygophore, caudal view. 5, Genital cup: posterior margin (m); paramere (p). 6, Genital plates, caudoventral view.

entirely visible from above; antennae 5-segmented. Anterolateral angles of pronotum spinose; humeri toothed anteriorly (Fig. 3). Tubercle present in each cicatrice; pronotal disk unarmed. Scutellum reaching abdominal apex; frena extending along basal $\frac{1}{4}$. Coxae of each pair separated by less than width of coxae. Thoracic sterna sulcate longitudinally, without median carina. Ostiolar auricle about as long as diameter of tibia at apex. Posterolateral angles of sternites obtuse, little produced.

***Scotinophara sicula* (A. Costa, 1841)**

Podops siculus A. Costa, 1841: 301-302, Pl. 6 fig. 8; Fieber, 1861: 350; Vidal, 1949: 112.

Scotinophara sicula: Horvath, 1883: 166-167, Pl. 2 fig. 10.

Juga reflexed laterally, longer than tylus, leaving quadrate incision at apex of head (Fig. 1). Spine on anterolateral angle of pronotum on each side projecting laterad of eye by about $\frac{1}{2}$ width of eye; humeral tooth projecting laterad beyond basal part of humerus; anterolateral margin between spine and tooth sinuous, most strongly so in male (Fig. 3); pronotal disk transversely sulcate behind anterior margin and behind cicatrices. Rostrum reaching no farther than anterior margin of metacoxae.

Dorsal margin of pygophore sinuous from caudal view, mesially thin and convex (Fig. 4); from dorsal view posterior margin concave, anterior margin mesially emarginate (Fig. 5). Parameres flattened, apically truncate with lateral tooth. Genital plates as in Fig. 6.

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