

# H I L G A R D I A

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## TEXANANUS INCURVATUS

### I. TAXONOMY<sup>1</sup>

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*Texananus incurvatus* was described by Osborn and Lathrop<sup>4</sup> as a species of *Phlepsioides* in 1923. In 1939 and again in 1944, the genital structures of the species were illustrated and its occurrence in Mexico discussed (DeLong, 1939, 1944). The present description is based on specimens collected in Solano County, California. The genital structures on these specimens proved to be identical with those on Mexican specimens.

**Characters.** In form and general appearance, *Texananus incurvatus* resembles *neomexicanus* and a few other species but can easily be distinguished from them by the internal genital structures of the males. The distinguishing characters of this species are shown in figure 1.

This is a rather small species with a bluntly angled vertex and with brown mottling. The length is 5.5 to 7.5 mm.

The vertex (fig. 1, A) is more than one and one half times as wide between the eyes at the base as the median length. It is distinctly produced but bluntly angled.

The vertex, pronotum, and scutellum are cream-colored with a few brownish markings. In well-marked specimens, there are four mottled areas appearing as indefinite spots on the anterior portion just above the margin. Two of these are proximal and are on either side of the apex; a smaller and more indistinct area is just inside of each ocellus. A very small but darker spot is on either side at the base. The pronotum is indefinitely mottled with brown, which is heavier along the anterior margin. The scutellum is cream to yellow, with darker areas in the basal angles. The elytra are pale, almost milky white, with the veins dark brown or black, and with brown pigment lines typical of the marking of the species of this genus. The markings are irregular, leaving paler areas, the most conspicuous of which are the three lobes along the commissural line. The face is rather heavily infuscated, particularly just beneath the margin.

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<sup>4</sup> See "Literature Cited" for citations, referred to in the text by author and date.

The seventh sternite of the female (fig. 1, *B*) is broadly, deeply, concavely rounded almost to the base of the segment. Portions of the preceding segment are visible at either side of the base of the concavity.

The male plates (fig. 1, *D*) are triangular and pointed at the apex. These are exceeded by the pygofer, which extends about half the length of the plates beyond their apices. The styles (fig. 1, *C*) are rather broad, deeply, roundedly excavated near their apices to form long, fingerlike processes which curve from the inner apical margin of the style and are directed outwardly. The aedeagus is rather short and is horseshoe-shaped, with the toe of the

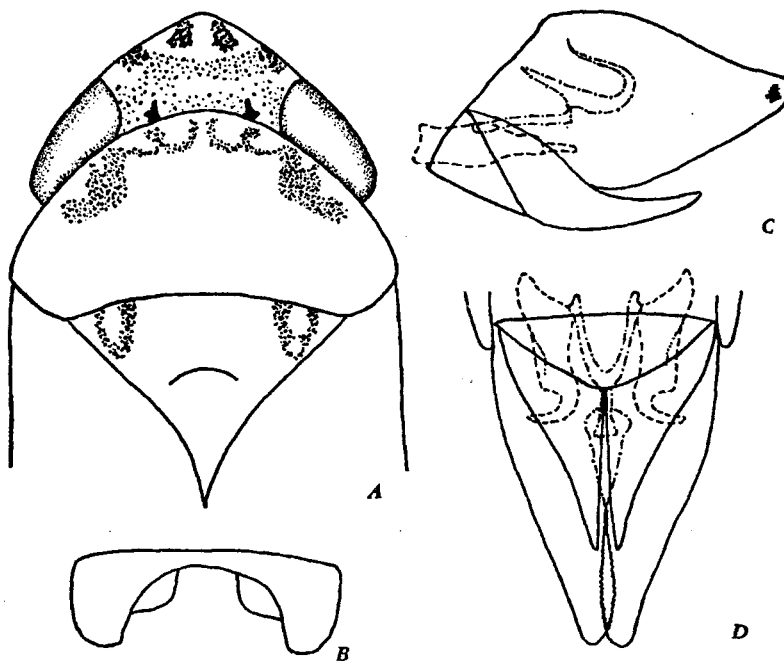


Fig. 1. *Texananus incurvatus*: A, head, pronotum, and scutellum, dorsal view; B, female seventh sternite, ventral view; C, male genital structures, lateral view; D, male genital structures, ventral view.

shoe caudal. The apex is tapered and pointed. The base is thickened at the point of attachment to the connective, then is tapered basally beyond this point.

**Geographic Range.** This species is known to occur in portions of Arizona, California, and the northwestern portion of Mexico. It has already been recorded for the states of Sonora and Jalisco, Mexico.

**Distribution and California Food Plant.** A single female of *Texananus incurvatus* was collected on alkali heath, *Frankenia grandiflora*, on October 11, 1946, on Mare Island, Solano County, by H. H. P. Severin.

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