

Dipsocoridae (Heteroptera) found for the first time in Florida

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Dipsocorid bugs were found in samples collected from suction traps (Allison and Pike 1988) in a citrus nursery near LaBelle, Hendry County, Florida. In all, five specimens were collected: 15-22-X-2001 (1 male), 22-29 X 2001 (1 female), 9-16-XI-2001 (2 females), 16-21-XI-2001 (1 female). This is the first record of the family Dipsocoridae in Florida. Specimens are deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA).

The bugs key to *Cryptostemma* sp. in McAtee and Malloch (1925) and to Dipsocoridae in Štys (1995). The species found in Florida is not *Cryptostemma usingeri* Wygodzinsky or *C. pedunculatum* McAtee and Malloch because both the male and female have a small cell at the base of the undivided discal cell in the forewing (Wygodzinsky 1955). It is closer to *Cryptostemma smithi* McAtee and Malloch than to *Cryptostemma uhleri* McAtee and Malloch because antennal segment I is 3/4 the length of antennal segment II in both sexes. The wing venation appears sexually dimorphic. In the male, the discal and apical cells of the forewing are pedunculate, that is, not separated by a horizontal vein (nor by a longitudinal one). In the female, there is a horizontal vein between the cells.

Other Dipsocoromorpha known from Florida include two species in the family Schizopteridae and one in the family Ceratocombidae (Henry 1988). *Schizoptera bispina* McAtee and Malloch and *Nannocoris arenarius* Blatchley, both in the family Schizopteridae, are reported by Blatchley (1926). *Ceratocombus vagans* McAtee and Malloch, family Ceratocombidae, also was reported from Florida by Blatchley (1926). At least one additional species of Ceratocombidae has been collected in Everglades National Park, and specimens are in the FSCA.

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