

Original paper

## Synopsis of the cockroach family Corydiidae (Blattodea: Corydioidea) in North America, with an identification key to subfamilies and genera, and taxonomic changes

## Sinopsis de la familia de cucarachas Corydiidae (Blattodea: Corydioidea) en Norteamérica, con una clave de identificación para subfamilias y géneros, y cambios taxonómicos

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**ABSTRACT.** A synopsis of the cockroach family Corydiidae in North America (Canada, Mexico and the USA) is made. The diversity of this family in the region comprises 65 species grouped in eight genera and three subfamilies. Through the revision of type material, *Myrmecoblatta hebari* Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013 is transferred to the genus *Paralatinidia* Saussure, 1868; *Latindia mexicana* Saussure, 1868 is retransferred to the genus *Compsodes* Hebard, 1917; and *Homoeogamia brasiliana* (Saussure, 1864) is revealed to be a junior synonym of the Old World species *Polyphaga aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus, 1758). A checklist of the species for the region is presented, and a key to the subfamilies and genera is proposed.



**Key words:** Blattaria; cockroaches; Dictyoptera; Mexico; USA; Corydiinae; Holocompsinae; Latindiinae

**RESUMEN.** Se hace una sinopsis de la familia de cucarachas Corydiidae en Norteamérica (Canadá, México y EE. UU.). La diversidad de esta familia en la región es de 65 especies agrupadas en ocho géneros y tres subfamilias. A través de la revisión de material tipo, *Myrmecoblatta hebari* Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013 es transferida al género *Paralatindia* Saussure, 1868; *Latindia mexicana* Saussure, 1868 es retransferida al género *Compsodes* Hebard, 1917; y *Homoeogamia brasiliana* (Saussure, 1864) se revela como sinonimia de *Polyphaga aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus, 1758), una especie del Viejo Mundo. Se presenta un listado de las especies de la región, y se propone una clave para las subfamilias y géneros.

**Palabras clave:** Blattaria; cucarachas; Dictyoptera; México; EE. UU.; Corydiinae; Holocompsinae; Latindiinae

## INTRODUCTION

The cockroach family Corydiidae Saussure, 1864 (Insecta: Blattodea) is characterized by the presence of an inflated clypeus, which is transversely divided into an anteclypeus and a postclypeus (Fig. 1); the wings, when present, have an anal area with a single fold; finally, there is the presence of two tubercles in the sclerite R<sub>2</sub> of the male genitalia (Grandcolas, 1999; Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013). This family has a worldwide distribution and comprises around 260 species grouped in 44 genera (Beccaloni, 2014; Djernaes, 2018). Particularly, North America is home of 65 species which are grouped into eight genera and three subfamilies (Atkinson *et al.*, 1991; Beccaloni, 2014; Estrada-Álvarez, 2013) (Table 1), none of which are of medical or economic significance.

The subfamily Corydiinae is represented in North America by three genera: *Homoeogamia* Burmeister, 1838; *Arenivaga* Rehn, 1903; and *Eremoblatta* Rehn, 1903. The males of these three genera are macropterous (wings which surpass abdominal apex). The females of *Arenivaga* and *Eremoblatta* are streamlined and apterous (wingless), with a convex thorax and a sharp pronotum, this is an adaptation for a completely fossorial lifestyle, as it helps them “swim” through loose substrate (Bell *et al.*, 2007). Less adapted “swimmers”, but still completely fossorial, are the females of *Homoeogamia*, which have tegmina and wings, yet remain flightless. This subfamily has a Holarctic distribution.

The subfamily Latindiinae includes the smallest members of this family, some less than 5 mm in length. The males of *Myrmecoblatta* Mann, 1914 and *Paralatindia* Saussure, 1868 are brachypterous (reduced tegmina and wings) (Deyrup & Fisk, 1984; Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013; Mann, 1914; Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas, 2020). Males of *Compsodes* Hebard, 1917 and *Latindia* Stål, 1860 are macropterous. The females of *Myrmecoblatta*, *Paralatindia*, and *Compsodes*, are apterous; while those of *Latindia* are macropterous (Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013; Gutiérrez, 2012).

Finally, the subfamily Holocompsinae is represented in the region by the genus *Holocompsa* Burmeister, 1838; in this genus, both sexes are macropterous and capable of flight, and do not show sexual dimorphism, it is easily separated from the rest by the morphology of their tegmina (Qiu *et al.*, 2020).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the making of the key, the works of Choate (2009), Estrada-Álvarez and Guadarrama (2013), Gutiérrez (2012), Hebard (1917a), Helfer (1987), Rehn (1903, 1950), Saussure and Zehntner (1893–1899) and Triplehorn and Johnson (2004) were consulted. The images were obtained from various authors, borrowed from articles (Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas, 2020; Gutiérrez, 2012; Hebard, 1917b; Saussure, 1870), or taken with a SONY  $\alpha$ -6000 camera with a SEL30M35 macro lens. All the images were edited using the software GIMP<sup>®</sup> (Version 2.10).

The type specimens described by Saussure with type locality in Mexico were examined, they are deposited in the collection of the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland (MHNG). Other museum specimens were examined: Colección Entomológica (Entomological Research), Metepec, Estado de Mexico, Mexico (CER); Colección Nacional de Insectos, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico (CNIN); Laboratorio de Ecología y Sistemática de Microartrópodos, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico (LESM); Instituto de Ecología, Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico (IEXA); Zoological Collections in the Museum of Biology of Lund University, Lund, Sweden (MZLU).

The checklist of the North American species of the family Corydiidae (Table 1) includes state records for both Mexico and the USA, and are based mainly in the works of Atkinson *et al.* (1991), Estrada-Álvarez (2013) and Hopkins (2014); other mentions for species of this family in the region were also consulted (Choate, 2009; Deyrup & Fisk, 1984; Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2012; 2013; Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas, 2020; Estrada-Álvarez & Sormani, 2021; Hebard, 1917a; 1917b; 1921; Hollier *et al.*, 2020; Mann, 1914; Núñez-Bazán *et al.*, 2021; Peck & Beninger, 1989; Rehn, 1902; 1903; Saussure, 1864; 1870; Saussure & Zehntner, 1893–1894).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### I. Identification key for the subfamilies and genera of Corydiidae of North America

The following key is aimed to help in the identification process of adult specimens of Corydiidae found in Mexico and the USA to the genus level, it will likely fail if juveniles, or female Latindiinae, are examined instead. This key contemplates the taxonomic changes made below.

- 1 Well-developed tegmina often bearing yellowish-orange spots or bands; the proximal half is sclerotized while the distal half is membranous (Fig. 2) .... **HOLOCOMPSINAE: *Holocompsa***  
 - Tegmina variable in development, if well-developed, they are completely coriaceous and lack said spots or bands ..... **2**
- 2 Large sized species, measuring more than 10 mm in length ..... **CORYDIINAE** ..... **3**  
 - Minute species, measuring less than 10 mm in length ..... **LATINDIINAE** ..... **5**

- 3 Pronotum with impressions due to the absence of setae (Fig. 3); both sexes winged (Fig. 3); total length about 30 mm, or more ..... **Homoeogamia**  
 - Pronotum without said impressions; males macropterous, females apterous; total length 11–20 mm ..... **4**
- 4 Males with subgenital plate with a spinous process on one side (Fig. 4); females with supra-anal plate not visible in dorsal view ..... **Eremoblatta**  
 - Males with subgenital plate without said process; females with supra-anal plate visible in dorsal habitus ..... **Arenivaga**
- 5 Males with diagonal channel in tegmina (Fig. 5) ..... **6**  
 - Males without diagonal channel in tegmina ..... **7**
- 6 Males brachypterous (Fig. 6A) ..... **Paralatindia**  
 - Males macropterous (Fig. 6B) ..... **Compsodes**
- 7 Males brachypterous (Fig. 6C); body about as wide as long (Fig. 6C); associated with ant's nests (myrmecophilous) ..... **Myrmecoblatta**  
 - Males macropterous (Fig. 6D); body clearly longer than wide (Fig. 6D); not myrmecophilous ..... **Latindia**

## II. Comments and taxonomic changes

Revising the type material of *Paralatindia azteca* Saussure, 1868 and *Myrmecoblatta hebari* Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013, we conclude that the latter is erroneously assigned to the genus *Myrmecoblatta*, being more akin with *Paralatindia*, therefore, it is transferred to this genus, generating *Paralatindia hebari* (Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013) **comb. nov.**

Revising the type material of *Latindia mexicana* Saussure, 1868 and *Latindia tolteca* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893, the synonymy proposed by Hebard, 1917 is confirmed. Furthermore, it is concluded that all the specimens referred by Saussure and deposited in the MHNG are males (contrary to Saussure, 1868, 1870; Saussure & Zehntner, 1893); with the collection and revision of new material, including females, it is confirmed that this species belongs to *Compsodes* Hebard, 1917: males and females of small size, less than 10mm, with hirsute integument and sexual dimorphism. Males macropterous. Spination type C<sub>0</sub> *sensu* Roth (2003). With conspicuous diagonal channel in tegminas. Pronotum with medial carina. Supra-anal lamina with membranous window and convergent lateral margins and medial emargination. Sub-genital lamina with the projected space between cerci (species self-morphing); genital phalomere on the left side (sclerite L3). Female apterous. Therefore, *L. mexicana* is retransferred to the genus *Compsodes*, according to Hebard (1917a), generating *Compsodes mexicanus* (Saussure, 1868) (♂♀) **comb. rest.**

Revising the juvenile holotype of *Homoeogamia brasiliana* (Saussure, 1864) (MHNG) (Fig. 7), and comparing it with juveniles of *Homoeogamia mexicana* Burmeister, 1838, it was evident that there is no relation between these two species. When comparing with other juveniles of other Corydiidae of the MHNG, we noted that they were related to *Polyphaga* Brullé, 1835, especially to *Polyphaga aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus, 1758); with which we conclude that *Polyphaga (Homoeogamia) brasiliana* Saussure, 1864 is a **JUNIOR SYNONYM** of *P. aegyptiaca* and that the record for Brazil

is anthropogenic, and hereby omitted. The records of *Homoeogamia* sp. n. Bolivar, 1890:137 (Juv.) [Caracas] and *Homoeogamia* sp. Rehn, 1903: 286 (Juv.) [Buenos Ayres, Argentina] should be considered at the level of family: Corydiidae, this same conclusion was reached by Dr. A. B. Gurney (unpublished data).

### III. Synopsis of the family Corydiidae in North America

A complete checklist of species found in the region is present in Table 1.

Order **BLATTODEA** Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882

Suborder **BLATTARIA** Burmeister, 1829 (*sensu* Klass & Meier, 2006)

[Blattodea ex. Isoptera (Li, 2019)]

Superfamily **CORYDIOIDEA** Saussure, 1864

Family **CORYDIIDAE** Saussure, 1864

Subfamily **CORYDIINAE** Saussure, 1864

#### I. Genus ***Arenivaga* Rehn, 1903**

Figs. 1, 8.

*Homoeogamia* (*Arenivaga*) Rehn, 1903b: 181, 185 [subgen. nov.].

*Arenivaga* Caudell, 1913: 605 [stat. nov. genus].

*Arenivaga* Hopkins, 2014: 17 [revision].

Type species: *Homoeogamia* (*Arenivaga*) *bolliana* Saussure, 1893 [= *Arenivaga bolliana*], by original designation Rehn (1903c: 185)

Brief diagnosis: Corydiinae with sexual dimorphism: macropterous males and apterous females. Both sexes resemble *Eremoblatta*; males differ in lacking a spinous process in one lateral margin of the subgenital plate; females differ in having visible supra-anal plate in dorsal habitus.

Distribution and biogeography: The species of this genus are distributed in the USA and Mexico, continuously from the southwest of the USA to the northern region of Mexico, with presence in the south-central region of Mexico and in an isolated region of Florida, USA. Biogeographically, it is present in three regions of America, it is more predominant in the Nearctic region, but it is also found in the Sierra Madre Oriental and in the Neotropical region.

Bionomy: Fossorial females and nymphs; sandy habitats; feeding on mycorrhizal fungi, desert foliar debris and seeds collected by mammals, with which they often coexist (Hopkins, 2014). Females are more active in summer (Hopkins, 2014); they live primarily in xeric scrubland. Positive phototropism is reported only in males (Hopkins, 2014).

Species reported for North America: 48, see Table 1 (species 1–48).

Notes: Several unidentified species of this genus have been mentioned in the literature (Estrada-Álvarez, 2013), even after the keys of Hopkins (2014) were published (Cueto-Medina *et al.*, 2015).

#### II. Genus ***Eremoblatta* Rehn, 1903**

Figs. 4, 9.

*Homoeogamia* (*Eremoblatta*) Rehn, 1903b: 189 [subgen. nov.].

*Eremoblatta* Caudell, 1913: 605 [stat. nov. genus].

Type species: *Homoeogamia* (*Eremoblatta*) *subdiaphana* (Scudder, 1902) [= *Homoeogamia subdiaphana* Scudder, 1902]; by monotypy (Rehn, 1903: 189).

Brief diagnosis: Corydiinae with sexual dimorphism: macropterous males and apterous females. Both sexes resemble *Arenivaga*; males differ in having a spinous process in one lateral margin of the subgenital plate; females differ in having the supra-anal plate hidden in dorsal habitus.

Distribution and biogeography: The species are distributed in southwestern USA and Mexico. Biogeographically it is clearly a Nearctic genus.

Species reported for North America: Three, see Table 1 (species 49–51).

### III. Genus *Homoeogamia* Burmeister, 1838

Figs. 3, 10.

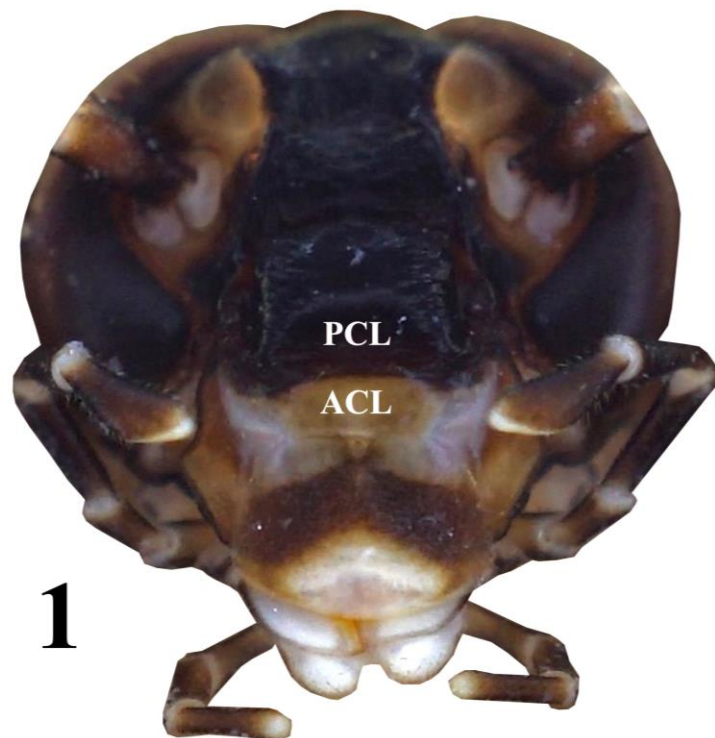
*Heterogamia* (*Homoeogamia*) Burmeister, 1838: 490 [subgen. nov.].

*Homoeogamia* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865: 360 [status nov.].

Type species: *Homoeogamia mexicana* Burmeister, 1838 [= *Heterogamia* (*Homoeogamia*) *mexicana*], by monotypy (Burmeister, 1838: 490).

Brief diagnosis of the genus: Corydiinae with sexual dimorphism, both sexes winged, macropterous males and mesopterous (tegmina and wings reach abdominal apex) females. Females possess a divided subgenital plate.

Distribution and biogeography: Endemic of Mexico, present in 13–16 states (Estrada-Álvarez, 2013; Núñez-Bazán *et al.*, 2021). Present in the Nearctic and Neotropical regions, as well as in the Mexican Transition Zone; most of the records of this species are within the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt; the records from the Nearctic region correspond to the lower part of the Mexican Altiplano; the Neotropical records are within the Gulf of Mexico, the Balsas Basin, and the Mexican Pacific Coast.

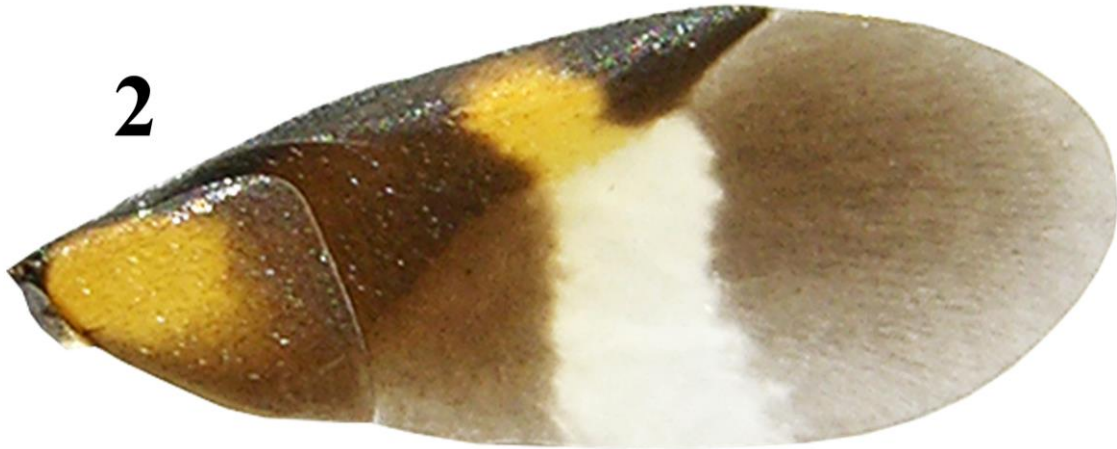


**Figure 1.** *Arenivaga bolliana* male, frontal aspect of the head; ACL = anteclypeus, PCL = postclypeus.



Bionomy: Epigeal species, with cave-dwelling records; the males revised have a layer of soil on the pronotum and legs, suggesting a fossorial lifestyle. They are distributed from temperate forests to mesophyll forests, deciduous forests, and evergreen forests, as well as xerophilous scrubland; it is also present in several urban areas of the country, mostly in temperate climate, but also in hot and dry climates. All of the above shows the great adaptability of this species.

Species reported for North America: One, see Table 1 (species 52).



**Figure 2.** *Holocompsa* cf. *nitidula* female, tegmina; photo by Kenji Nishida.



**Figure 3.** *Homoeogamia mexicana*, male, holotype, edited to show only the pronotum and tegminas; provided by the Biological Museum, Entomology, Lund University (available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/127240649@N08/50378520141/>).

Subfamily **HOLOCOMPSINAE** Rehn, 1951

IV. Genus **Holocompsa** Burmeister, 1838

Figs. 2, 11.

*Corydia* (*Holocompsa*) Burmeister, 1838: 491 [subgen. nov.].

*Holocompsa* Saussure, 1864c: 150 [status nov. genus].

*Holocompsa* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865: 346.

*Holocompsa* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893: 108, (104–105, in key).

*Pseudoholocompsa* (sic) [*Pseudoholocompsa*] Shiraki, 1931: 176 [gen. nov.] [*jun. syn.* Princis, 1963: 93].

*Holocompsa* Princis, 1963: 93 [syn. nov. *Pseudoholocompsa*].

Type species: *Blatta nitidula* Fabricius, 1781 [= *Holocompsa nitidula*], by designation by Burmeister, 1838: 491.

Brief diagnosis of the genus: Both sexes winged, not sexually dimorphic. Easily recognizable by the tegminas which have their proximal half sclerotized while the distal half is membranous.

Distribution and biogeography: Circumtropical. In America, it is present in the USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, Guyana, French Guyana, and Brazil. In Mexico the records come from the Neotropical region.

Bionomy: Cave-dwelling and epigeal records.

Species reported for North America: Five, see Table 1 (species 53–57).

Subfamily **LATINDIINAE** Handlirsch, 1925

V. Genus **Compsodes** Hebard, 1917

Figs. 5, 6B, 12.

*Compsodes* Hebard, 1917a: 208 [gen. nov.].

*Compsodes* Gutiérrez, 2012: 54.

Type species: *Latindia delicatulus* Saussure & Zehntner [= *Compsodes delicatulus*], by original designation (Hebard, 1917a: 209).

Brief diagnosis of genus: Latindiinae with sexual dimorphism, macropterous males and apterous females; arolium vestigial.

Distribution and biogeography: Discontinuous distribution, probably due to lack of collections or due to the size of the species of this genus. Biogeographically they are found in both the Nearctic and the Neotropical region.

Bionomy: *Compsodes mexicanus* (Saussure, 1868) comb. rest. is found in rotten logs.

Species reported for North America: Three, see Table 1 (species 58–60).

VI. Genus **Latindia** Stål, 1858

Fig. 6D.

*Latindia* Stål, 1858: 311 [gen. nov.]

*Zatindia* (sic) Finot, 1897: 211.

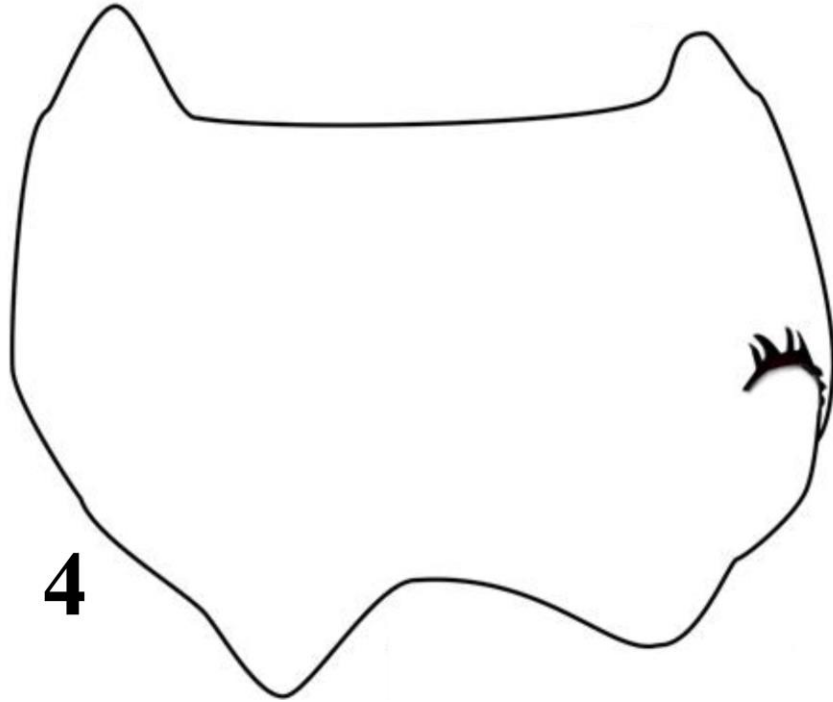
Type species: *Latindia maurella* Stål, 1860, by monotypy.

Brief diagnosis of genus: Latindiinae without sexual dimorphism; males without hyaline window; tarsal claws simple; arolium present or absent.

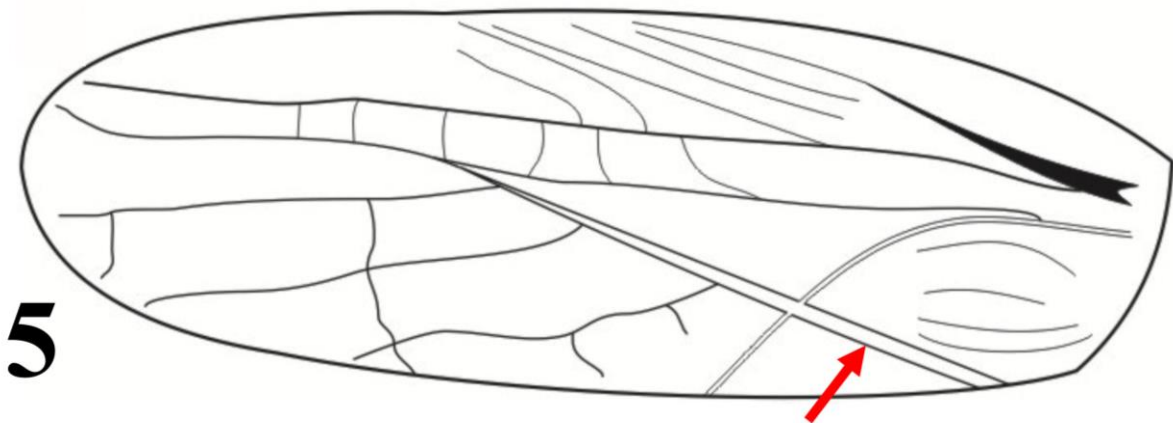


Distribution and biogeography: Mexico to South America.

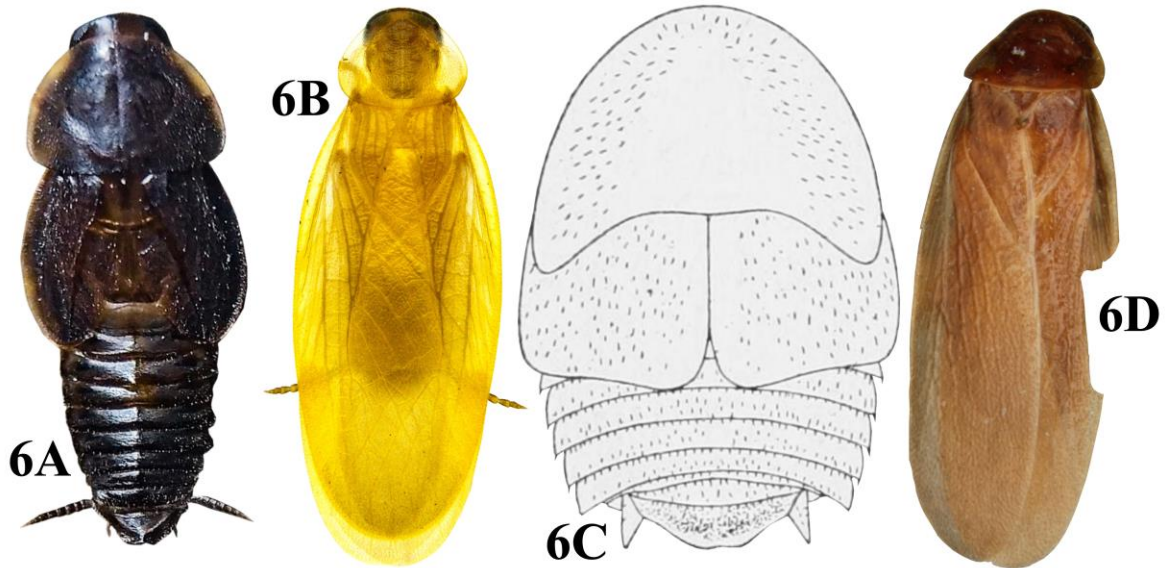
Species reported for North America: One, see Table 1 (species 61).



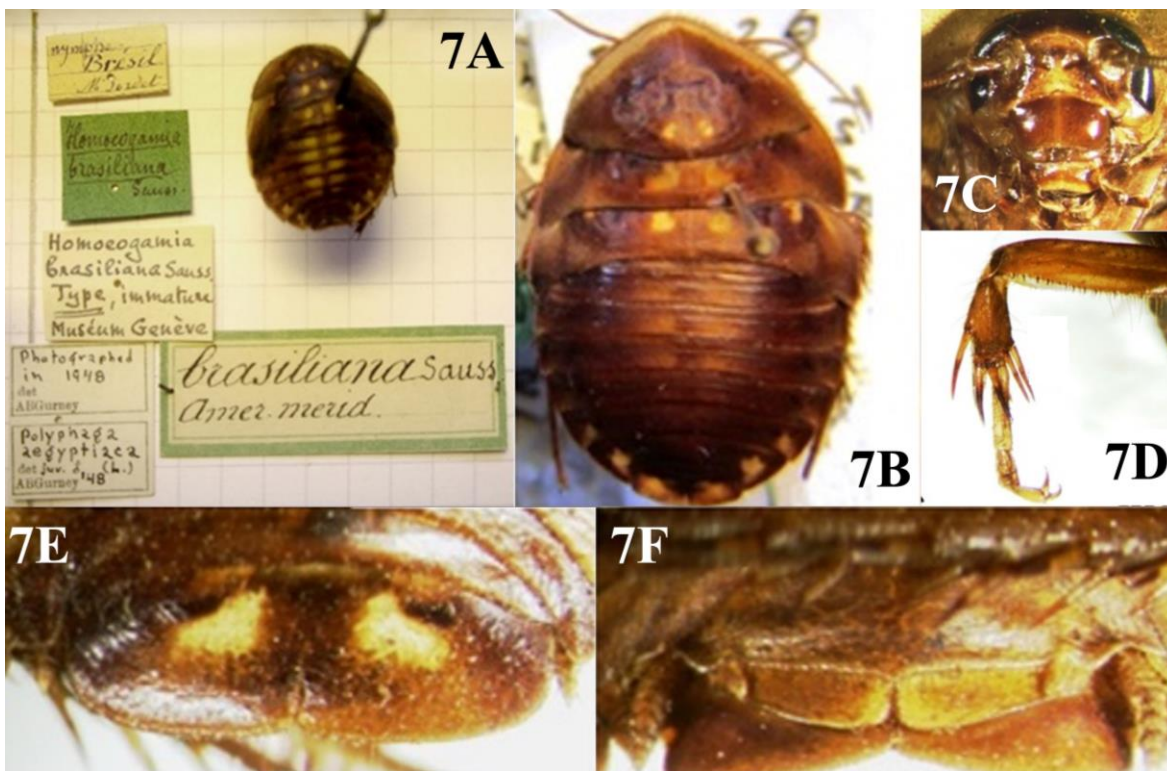
**Figure 4.** *Eremoblatta atticola* male, ventral aspect of the subgenital plate; borrowed from Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas (2020).



**Figure 5.** *Compsodes perezgelaberti* male, tegmina; arrow points to the diagonal channel; borrowed from Gutiérrez (2012).

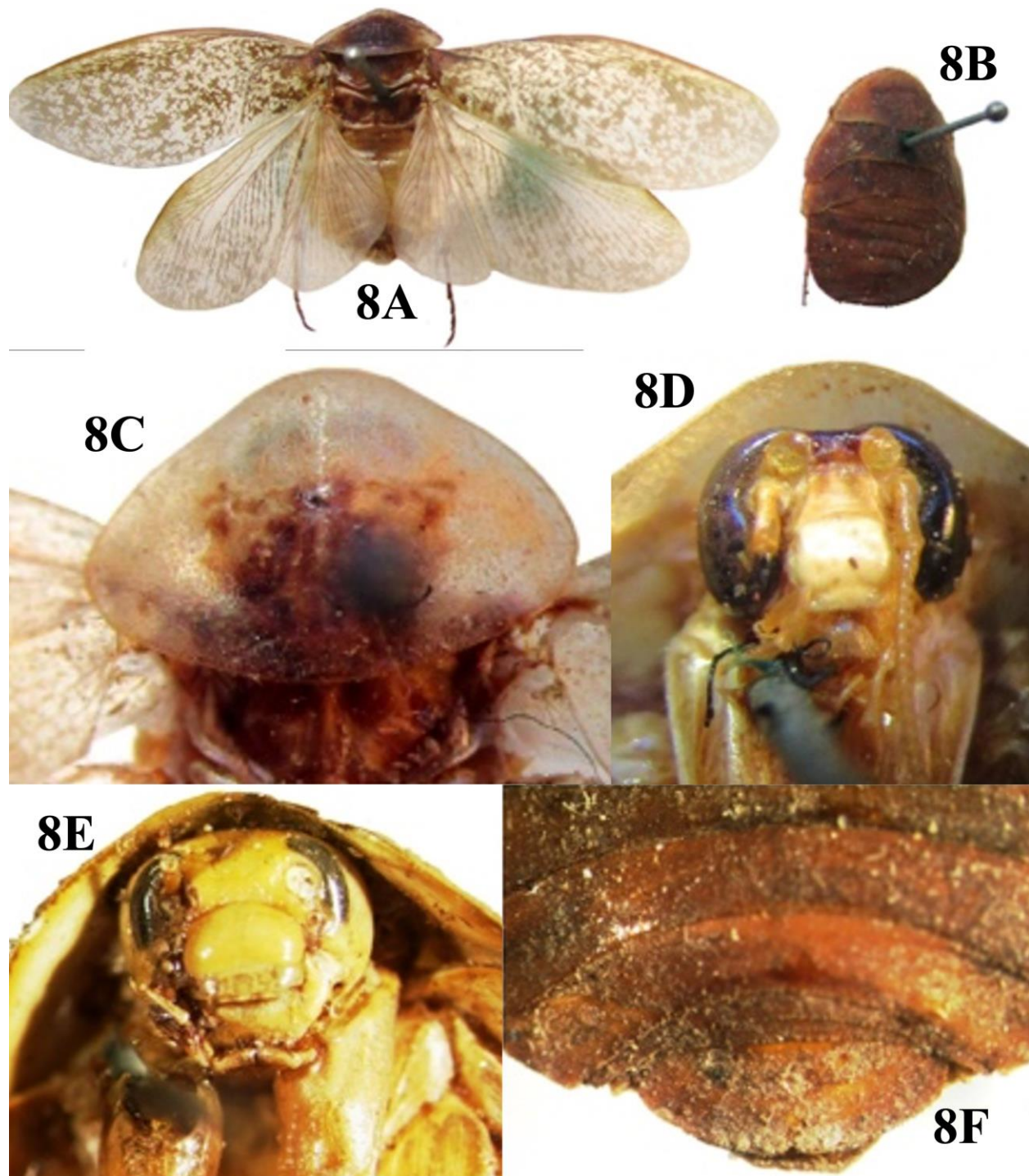


**Figure 6.** Four species of Latindiinae, dorsal aspect. A) *Paralatindia hebardii* comb. nov. male, photo by Omar Sánchez. B) *Compsodes schwarzi* male, photo by Salvador Vitanza. C) *Myrmecoblatta wheeleri* male, borrowed from Deyrup & Fisk (1984). D) *Latindia castanea* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893, unknown sex, holotype (BMNH), photo by the trustees of the Natural History Museum, London.

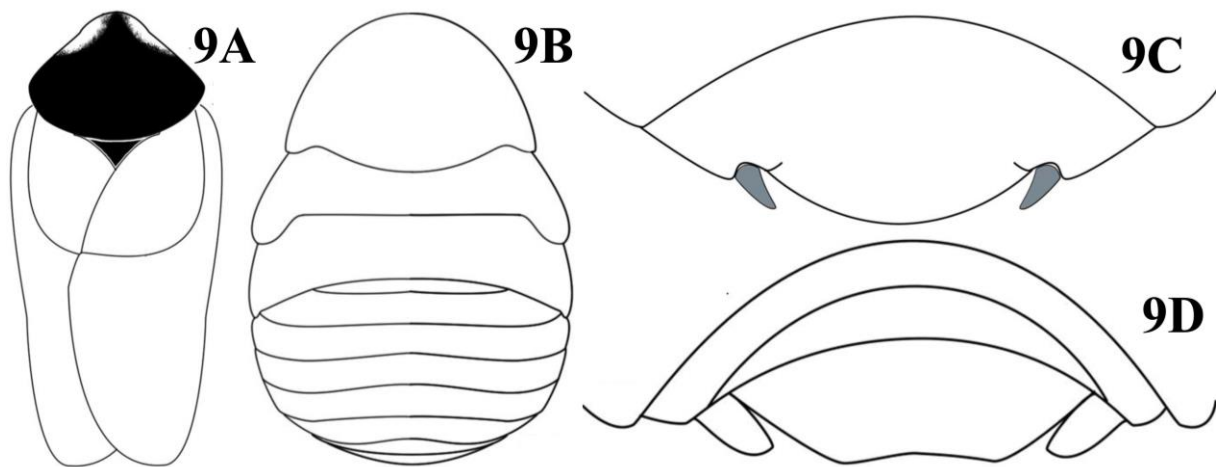


**Figure 7.** Holotype of *Polyphaga (Homoeogamia) brasiliana* Saussure, 1864 jun. syn. *Polyphaga aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus, 1758). A) Dorsal habitus and labels. B) Dorsal habitus. C) Frontal aspect of the head. D) Frontal leg. E) Supra-anal plate. F) Sub-genital plate.

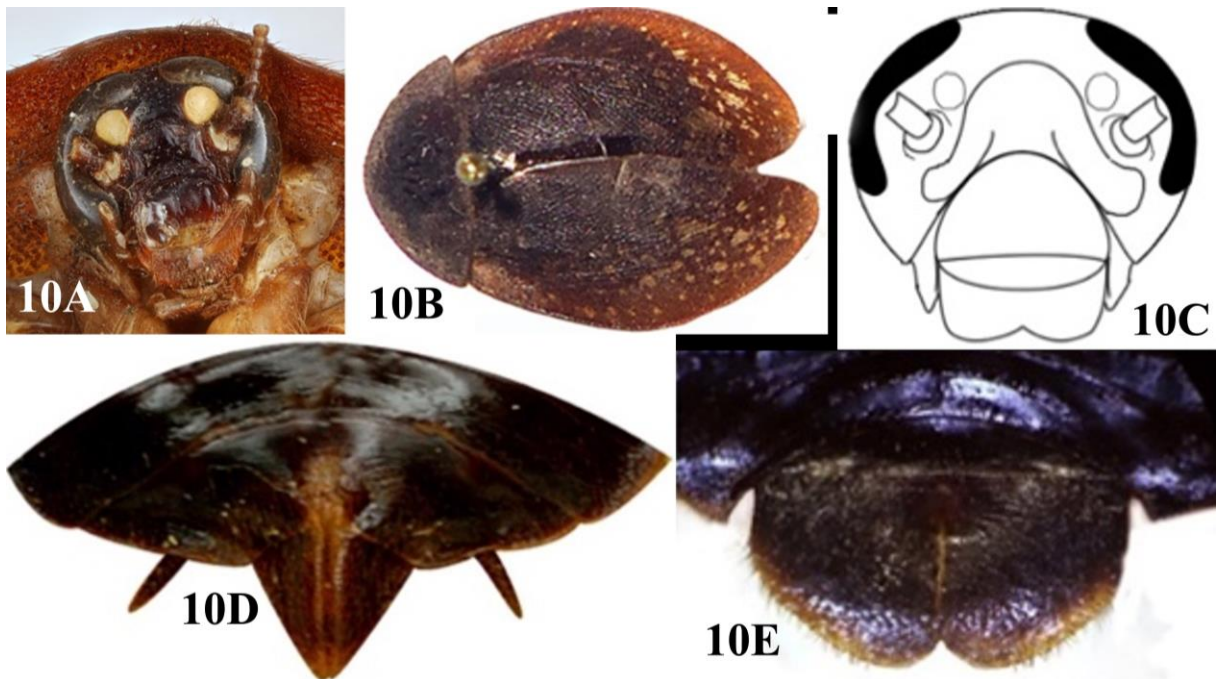




**Figure 8.** Two species of *Arenivaga*. A) *Arenivaga bolliana* male, lectotype (MHNG), dorsal habitus, with wings spread. B) *Arenivaga bolliana* female, paralectotype (MHNG), dorsal habitus. C) *Arenivaga apacha* male, lectotype (MHNG), dorsal aspect of pronotum. D) *Arenivaga apacha* male, lectotype (MHNG), frontal aspect of head. E) *Arenivaga apacha* female, paralectotype (MNHG), frontal aspect of the head. F) *Arenivaga apacha* female, paralectotype (MNHG), supra-anal plate.

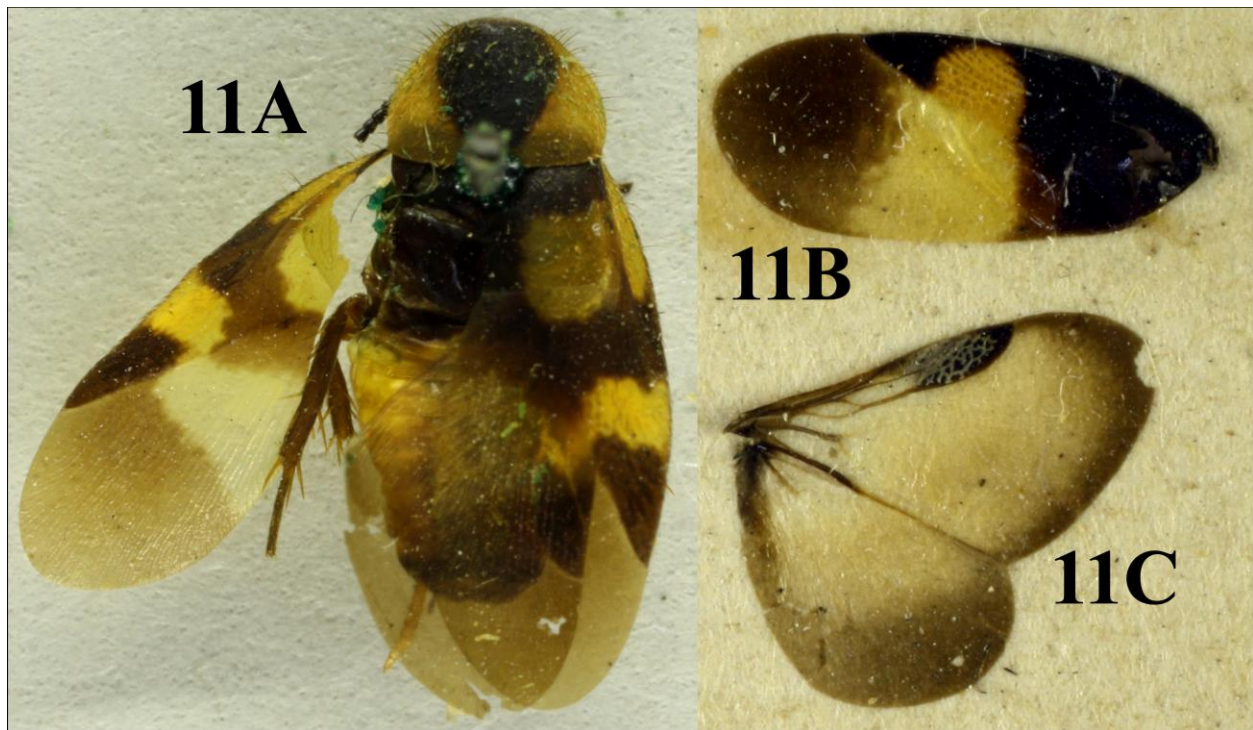


**Figure 9.** *Eremoblatta atticola*, borrowed from Estrada-Rojas & Rojas (2020). A) Male holotype, outline of dorsal habitus. B) Female paratype, outline of dorsal habitus. C) Female paratype, supra-anal plate. D) Female paratype, subgenital plate.

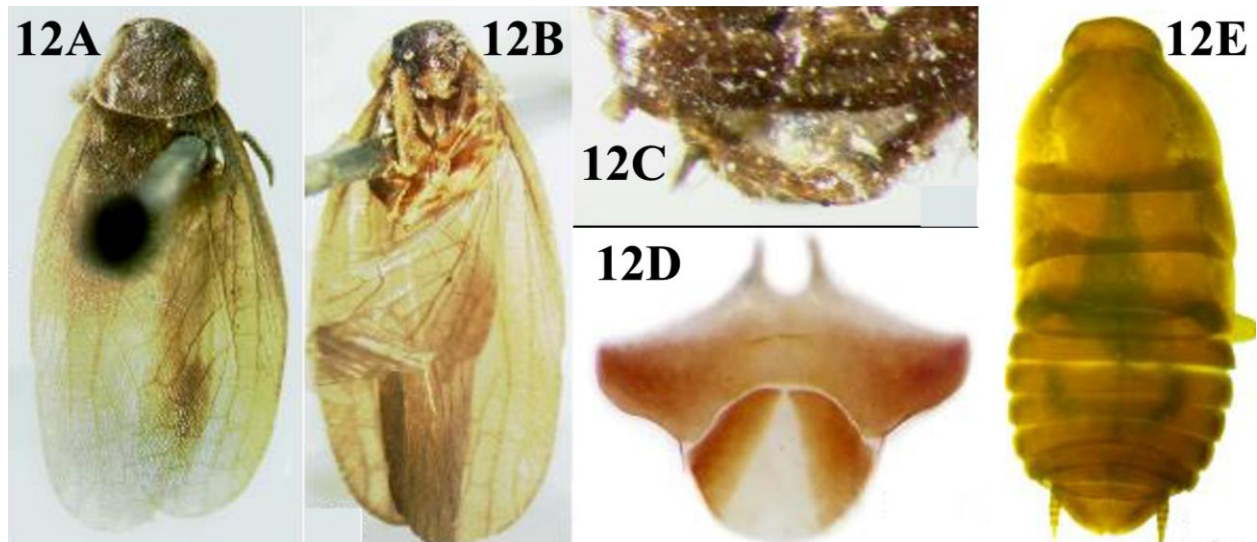


**Figure 10.** *Homoeogamia mexicana* A) Male holotype, edited to show the frontal aspect of the head, provided by the Biological Museum, Entomology, Lund University (available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/127240649@N08/50378699032/in/photostream/>). B) Female from Estado de Mexico, Mexico, dorsal habitus. C) Female from Estado de Mexico, Mexico, outline of the frontal aspect of the head. D) ♀ from Estado de Mexico, Mexico, supra-anal plate. E) Female from Estado de Mexico, Mexico, subgenital plate.





**Figure 11.** Two species of *Holocompsa*. A) *Holocompsa zapoteca* male, holotype (BMNH), dorsal habitus, photo by Edward Baker. B) *Holocompsa tolteca* female, holotype (BMNH), tegmina. C) *Holocompsa tolteca* female, holotype (BMNH), extended wing.



**Figure 12.** *Compsodes mexicanus*. A) Male lectotype (MNHG), dorsal habitus. B) Male lectotype (MNHG), ventral habitus. C) Male lectotype (MNHG), supra-anal plate. D) Female from Estado de Mexico, Mexico, subgenital plate. E) Female from Estado de Mexico, Mexico, dorsal habitus.



**Figure 13.** *Paralatindia azteca*. A) Male lectotype (MHNG), dorsal habitus. B) Male lectotype (MHNG), ventral habitus. C) Male lectotype (MHNG), supra-anal plate. D) Female paralectotype (MHNG), subgenital plate. E) Female paralectotype (MHNG), dorsal habitus.

#### VII. Genus *Myrmecoblatta* Mann, 1914

Fig. 6C.

*Myrmecoblatta* Mann, 1914: 172 [gen. nov.].

Type species: *Myrmecoblatta rehni* Mann, 1914; by monotypy.

Brief diagnosis of the genus: Myrmecophilous (associated with ant's nests) Latindiinae with robust bodies. Sexually dimorphic, males brachypterous, females apterous. Tarsal claws simple and symmetrical, pulvillus and arolium absent. Females with frontal "Y" shaped suture (Mann, 1914; Fisk *et al.*, 1976).

Distribution and biogeography: USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Bionomy: Associated with ant's nests (see Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas, 2020).

Species reported for North America: Two, see Table 1 (species 62–63).

#### Genus VIII. *Paralatindia* Saussure, 1868

Figs. 6A, 13.

*Paralatindia* Saussure, 1868: 100 [gen. nov.].

*Latindia* (*Paralatindia*) Saussure, 1870: 112 [status nov. subgenus].

*Paralatindia* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894: 113.

Type species: *Paralatindia azteca* Saussure, 1868, by monotypy.

Brief diagnosis of the genus: Latindiinae with sexual dimorphism, brachypterous males and apterous females.

Distribution and biogeography: Endemic to Mexico, records in the Trans-Mexican Volcanic belt.

Bionomy: *Paralatindia hebardi* (Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013) comb. nov. were collected in humid places.

Species reported for North America: Two, see Table 1 (species 64–65).



**Table 1.** Checklist of species of the family Corydiidae recorded for North America, including its status (native, endemic or introduced) and state records for both Mexico and the USA, according mainly to Atkinson *et al.* (1991), Estrada-Álvarez (2013) and Hopkins (2014). Dubious records are marked with [?].

**Family CORYDIIDAE Saussure, 1864**

**Subfamily CORYDIINAE Saussure, 1864**

**Genus *Arenivaga* Rehn, 1903**

1. *Arenivaga adamsi* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Sinaloa, Sonora); USA (Arizona)
2. *Arenivaga akanthikos* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Sonora)
3. *Arenivaga alichenas* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California)
4. *Arenivaga apache* (Saussure, 1893). USA (Arizona, New Mexico)
5. *Arenivaga apaeninsula* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California Sur)
6. *Arenivaga aquila* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Guerrero, Morelos)
7. *Arenivaga belli* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah)
8. *Arenivaga bolliana* (Saussure, 1893). Mexico (Durango, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Sonora [?]); USA (Florida [?], Texas)
9. *Arenivaga darwini* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Sonora); USA (Arizona, California)
10. *Arenivaga delicata* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah)
11. *Arenivaga diaphana* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California)
12. *Arenivaga dnopheros* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Puebla)
13. *Arenivaga erratica* Caudell, 1903. Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango); USA (Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah)
14. *Arenivaga estelleae* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California); USA (California)
15. *Arenivaga floridensis* Caudell, 1918. USA (Florida)
16. *Arenivaga florilega* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Hidalgo)
17. *Arenivaga gaiophanes* Hopkins, 2014. USA (California)
18. *Arenivaga galeana* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Nuevo Leon)
19. *Arenivaga genitalis* Caudell, 1918. Mexico (Sonora); USA (Arizona)
20. *Arenivaga grandiscanyonensis* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona)
21. *Arenivaga grata* Hebard, 1920. Mexico (Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Sonora); USA (Arizona)
22. *Arenivaga gumperzae* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Coahuila, Durango, Nuevo Leon); USA (Texas)
23. *Arenivaga gurneyi* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Michoacan)
24. *Arenivaga haringtoni* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona, Nevada)
25. *Arenivaga hebardi* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Sonora)
26. *Arenivaga hopkinsorum* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Sonora); USA (California, Arizona)
27. *Arenivaga hypogaios* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Coahuila, San Luis Potosi); USA (Texas)
28. *Arenivaga impensa* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona)
29. *Arenivaga investigata* Friauf & Edney, 1969. Mexico (Baja California, Sonora); USA (Arizona, California, Nevada)
30. *Arenivaga mckittrickae* Hopkins, 2014. USA (California)
31. *Arenivaga milleri* Hopkins, 2014. USA (California, Nevada)
32. *Arenivaga moctezuma* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Sonora)
33. *Arenivaga mortisvallisensis* Hopkins, 2014. USA (California)
34. *Arenivaga nalepae* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California); USA (Arizona, California, Nevada)

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**Genus *Arenivaga* Rehn, 1903**

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- 35. *Arenivaga nickeli* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California); USA (Arizona [?])
  - 36. *Arenivaga nocturna* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California, Coahuila)
  - 37. *Arenivaga pagana* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona, Nevada, Utah)
  - 38. *Arenivaga paradoxa* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California)
  - 39. *Arenivaga pratchetti* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona, California)
  - 40. *Arenivaga pumila* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California Sur)
  - 41. *Arenivaga rehni* Hebard, 1917. Mexico (Baja California, Baja California Sur); USA (California)
  - 42. *Arenivaga ricei* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Texas)
  - 43. *Arenivaga rothi* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Coahuila); USA (Texas)
  - 44. *Arenivaga sequoia* Hopkins, 2014. USA (California)
  - 45. *Arenivaga tenax* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Chihuahua); USA (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas)
  - 46. *Arenivaga tonkawa* Hebard, 1920. Mexico (Baja California, Coahuila, Sonora, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas); USA (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah)
  - 47. *Arenivaga trypheros* Hopkins, 2014. Mexico (Baja California); USA (Arizona, California)
  - 48. *Arenivaga umbratilis* Hopkins, 2014. USA (Arizona)
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**Genus *Eremoblatta* Rehn, 1903**

- 49. *Eremoblatta atticola* Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas 2020. Mexico (Queretaro)
  - 50. *Eremoblatta hirsuta* Hebard, 1917. Mexico (Baja California Sur)
  - 51. *Eremoblatta subdiaphana* (Scudder, 1902). USA (California, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas)
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**Genus *Homoeogamia* Burmeister, 1838**

- 52. *Homoeogamia mexicana* Burmeister, 1838. Mexico (Ciudad de Mexico, Durango, Estado de Mexico, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosi, Veracruz)
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**Subfamily EUTHYRRHAPHINAE Handlirsch, 1925**

**Genus *Holocompsa* Burmeister, 1838**

- 53. *Holocompsa azteca* Burmeister, 1838. Mexico (Oaxaca, Veracruz); introduced to the USA (Arizona)
  - 54. *Holocompsa nitidula* (Fabricius, 1781). Mexico (Veracruz); introduced to the USA (Florida)
  - 55. *Holocompsa scotaea* Hebard, 1922. Mexico (Sinaloa)
  - 56. *Holocompsa tolteca* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894). Mexico (Veracruz)
  - 57. *Holocompsa zapoteca* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894. Mexico (Yucatan)
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**Subfamily LATINDIINAE Handlirsch, 1925**

**Genus *Compsodes* Hebard, 1917**

- 58. *Compsodes cucullatus* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894). Introduced to the USA (Florida, Texas)
  - 59. *Compsodes mexicanus* (Saussure, 1868) **comb. rest.** Mexico (Baja California Sur, Queretaro, Estado de Mexico, Veracruz)
  - 60. *Compsodes schwarzi* (Caudell, 1903). Mexico (Baja California Sur, Sinaloa); USA (Arizona, Florida, Texas)
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**Genus *Latindia* Stål, 1860**

- 61. *Latindia dohrniana* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894. Mexico (Veracruz)
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**Genus *Myrmecoblatta* Mann, 1914**

- 62. *Myrmecoblatta rehni* Mann, 1914. Mexico (Hidalgo)
  - 63. *Myrmecoblatta wheeleri* Hebard, 1917. USA (Florida)
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**Genus *Paralatindia* Saussure, 1868**64. *Paralatindia azteca* Saussure, 1868. Mexico (Veracruz)65. *Paralatindia hebarði* (Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013) **comb. nov.** Mexico (Ciudad de Mexico, Estado de Mexico)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ***Arenivaga bolliana* Saussure, 1893** [= *Homoeogamia (Arenivaga) bolliana*], 1♂ lectotype, 1♀, 1 juv, paralectotype, Dallas, Texas, USA (MHNG). ***Arenivaga apache* (Saussure, 1893)** [= *Homoeogamia apache*], 1♂ lectotype, 1♂, 1♀ paralectotype, Chihuahua, Mexico, Mr. Corcelle coll. (MHNG). ***Arenivaga aquila* Hopkins, 2014** 1♀ allotype (with ootheca), 2♀♀, 1♀ juv. REBIOSH, El Limon de Cuauchichinola, Morelos, Mexico, pitfall trap, X/2020, Reinier Núñez coll. (CER). n. rec.; 1♀, 3.8 km west of Santa Cruz, Mexico, bait trap, human feces, 27/X/2005, Vaz de Melo, F. coll. (IEXA) n. rec.; 1♂, Km. 10 Cacahuamilpa-Taxco road, Acuitlapan, Guerrero, Mexico 12/VI/2001, H. Brailovsky and E. Barrera cols. (CNIN) n. rec.; 2♂♂, km. 24 Taxco-Iguala road, 3 km. Poniente de Mexcaltepec, Guerrero, Mexico, H. Brailovsky and E. Barrera colls. (CNIN). ***Arenivaga dnopheros* Hopkins, 2014** 1♀, 5 km north of Totoltepec, Puebla, Mexico, bait trap with human feces, 20/XII/2005, Vaz de Melo, F. coll. (IEXA). ***Arenivaga* sp.** (pos. *Arenivaga florilega* Hopkins, 2014) [det. *Eremoblatta* sp. n. *hirsuta* Hebard; det. F. W. Fisk 1983; ID err]; 2♀♀, km. 75.5 in road Toliman-Higuerillas, Queretaro, Mexico (III-C), in detritus of *Atta mexicana*, *Larrea* scrubland, 29/VIII/1982, P. Rojas coll. (CBS). ***Compsodes delicatulus*** (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894) 1♂ holotype, Zapote, Guatemala, G. C. Champion coll. (BMNH-876601), photos revised. ***Compsodes mexicanus* Saussure, 1868** [= *Latindia mexicana* Saussure, 1868], 1♂ lectotype (designated here) (MHNG), revised; 2♂♂ paralectotypes, Moyoapam (sic), Mexique, Sumichrast coll. (MHNG), revised; 2♂♂ (1♀ (sic)) Sintypes. Moyoapam (sic), Mexique, Sumichrast coll. (MHNG). *Latindia tolteca* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893, revised; 1♂ (♀ (sic)) holotype, Moyoap, Mexique, Sumichrast coll. (MHNG), revised; 1♂, Tuxpan, Mich., 19/VII/1962, (CNIN); 4♂♂, Alpizahua, Jalisco, Mexico 14/IX/1950; (CNIN); 1♂, San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, 2100 m, 20/XII/1955, P. B. Rotger coll. (ex. C. Bolívar) (CNIN); 3♂♂, 6♀♀, 2 juv, Metepec, Cerro de los Magueyes, Estado de Mexico, Mexico, 18/IX/2018, J. C. Estrada-Álvarez & Balam Estrada F. colls. (CER); 1♂, rural road in Xalapa Enríquez and El Castillo near La Laguna de Casa Blanca. Cafetal-Cañaverál, Veracruz, Mexico, in the nest of *Camponotus*, under a stone in company of big gastropods, manual collecting, 2002, H. C. G. Sormani coll. (IEXA); 1♂ Xalapa Enríquez, Infonavit Sumidero, Zona Urbana, in the wall of a garden, manual collecting, 1/2008, H. C. G. Sormani coll. (IEXA); 1♂, deviation Higuerillas road to San Juan del Rio-Jalpan, Queretaro, Mexico. (VIII-B), in detritus of *Atta mexicana*, *Larrea* scrubland, 31/V/1983, P. Rojas coll. (CBS) [det. F. W. Fisk, 1983]; 2♂♂, Mexico, deviation Higuerillas road to San Juan del Rio-Jalpan, Queretaro, Mexico. (VIII-A), in detritus of *Atta mexicana*, *Larrea* scrubland, 11/IV/1982, P. Rojas coll. (CBS) [det. F.W. Fisk, 1983]. ***Compsodes schwarzi* (Caudell, 1903)** 6♂♂, Estacion de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico Cuenca 1, Malaise trap; (2♂♂ 7-12/X/1992; 2♂♂ 18-23/VIII/1992; 1♂ 21-26/X/1992; 1♂ 28/XI-03/XII/1991), A. Rodríguez coll. (LESM); 2♂♂ Est. Biol. Chamela?, Jalisco, Mexico, W-4A, fumigation (1♂ 14/V/1993; 1♂ 25/XI/1993), (LESM); 1 juv. Estacion de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, Cuenca 4A, funnel 8, fumigation, 18/VIII/1992, A. Pescador, A. Rodríguez, T. A. Gómez, Chen Yan cols. (LESM); 4♂♂, Alpizahua, Jalisco, 14/IX/1950 (CNIN). ***Eremoblatta atticola* Estrada-Álvarez & Rojas, 2020** 1♂ holotype, 1♂ and 1♀ paratype, km. 75.5 Toliman-Higuerillas, Queretaro, Mexico, 29/VIII/1982, P.

Rojas coll. (IEXA); 1♂ 2♀, paratypes, km. 75.5 Toliman-Higuerillas, Queretaro, Mexico, 27/I/1980, P. Rojas coll. (CER); 1♂ paratype, Cadereyta, Queretaro, Mexico, 14/XI/1991, H. Braylovsky and E. Barrera colls. (CNIN). ***Eremoblatta hirsuta* Hebard, 1917** 1♂ holotype, Sierra El Tasti (Tosti (sic) en Hebard, 1917) [=Cerro El Taste], Baja California, Mexico: oct. 93; Gust. Eisen coll. (ANSP) fototypes Heidi Hopkins, in Beccaloni (2014). ***Eremoblatta subdiaphana* (Scudder, 1902)** 1♂ topotype, Heidi Hopkins, in Beccaloni (2014). ***Holocompsa azteca* (Saussure, 1862)** 1♂ holotype, Moyoapan, Veracruz, Mexico; 2♂♂ 6♀♀ Mexico and Costa Rica (MHNG), revised; 2♀♀ Xalapa Enriquez, Coapexpan, induced grassland, in the hole in the base of a tree, manual collecting, H. C. G. Sormani & V. J. A. Ángeles colls. (IEXA); 1♀ Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico, No. 19 (CNIN); 1♀ km. 84 Carr. Valladolid Rio, Yucatan, Mexico, 30/IV/1982, A. Barrera coll. (CNIN). ***Holocompsa tolteca* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894)** Plan del Rio, Emiliano Zapata, Veracruz, Coconut plantation, under the dead log of a coconut tree, manual collecting, III/2003 H. C. G. Sormani coll. (IEXA); Xalapa Enriquez, Coapexpan, Veracruz induced tree, at the hollow base of a *Liquidambar*, manual collecting, V/2004, H. C. G. Sormani, V. J. A. Ángeles colls. (IEXA). ***Holocompsa zapoteca* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894** 1♂ Tekax, Cueva Actun Chocantes, Yucatan, Mexico, 19/IX/1995, O. García coll. (LESM). ***Homoeogamia azteca* Saussure, 1893** 2♂♂, 3♀♀, 4 juv types, Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico, VII, H. H. Smith coll. (MHNG), revised. ***Homoeogamia mexicana* Burmeister, 1838** 1♂ type *sensu* Princis 1954. Mexico, Doppe(?) (MZLU), photos revised; 1♂ San Vicente, Guerrero, Mexico [10-960-2 ?], Ex. Colección Bolívar (CNIN); 1♂ Ciudad Universitaria, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, 14/XI/2017, G. Salgado coll. (CNIN); 1♂ Santiago de Anaya, Hidalgo, Mexico, Sección Norte, 24/VI/2006, C. Mayorga coll. (CNIN); 3♂♂ Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Ciudad de Mexico, 16/V/2006, C. Mayorga coll. (CNIN); 1♂ Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Ciudad de Mexico, 09/VI/2004, E. Mejorada coll. (CNIN); 1♂ Ciudad Universitaria, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, 14/VIII/2001, C. Mayorga coll. (CNIN); 1♂ Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico (CNIN); 1♂ no data (CNIN); 4♂♂ Coyoacac, Ciudad de Mexico, 05/VI/1940 (CNIN); 1♂ Jardin Botánico, Ciudad Universitaria, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, 07/VI/1984, L. Vázquez coll. (CNIN); 1♂ Tacubaya, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico (CNIN); 1♂ Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico VI/1942 (CNIN); 1♂ Santiago de Anaya, Centro, Seccion Norte, Hidalgo, Mexico (20° 23' 04" N, 98° 57' 53" O); 04/X/2014; C. Mayorga coll. (CNIN); 1♂ Sierra de Guadalupe, Estado de Mexico, Mexico, VIII-XII/2017 (CNIN); 1♂ No data (LESM); 1♀ Metepec, Estado de Mexico, Mexico, 12/VII/2017, J. C. Estrada-Álvarez coll. (CER); 1♀ km. 18 road Donguiño, Hidalgo, Mexico, 04/VI/1999, E. Barrera & H. Braylovsky coll. (CNIN); 1♀ México, 05/IX/2000, A. Castillo coll. (CNIN); 1♀ Actopan, Hidalgo, Mexico, 1936I, C. C. Hoffmann coll. (CNIN); 1♀ Zempoala, Hidalgo, Mexico.; VII/1940, D. Zavaleta coll. (CNIN); 1♀ Alambaro (sic) [=Acámbaro], Guanajuato, Mexico (CNIN). 1♀ Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico, VII/2000, Romano coll. (CNIN). ***Paralatindia azteca* Saussure, 1868** 1♂ lectotype (designed here), 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ 4 juv. paralectotypes, Moyoapam (sic) [Moyo, Moyoap], Mexique, Sumichrast coll. (MHNG), revised; 2♂♂ El Volcancillo-Toxtlaacoaya, pine forest, manual collecting, V/2004; H. C. G. Sormani & V. J. A. Ángeles, colls. (IEXA). ***Paralatindia hebardei* (Estrada-Álvarez & Guadarrama, 2013)** 1♂ Lerma, Estado de Mexico, Mexico 19/XI/2019, Eduardo Serafín coll. (CER); 1♂ Metepec, Barrio de San Mateo, in a house, 21/VII/2018, J. C. Estrada-Álvarez coll. (CER); 1♂ Toluca, Estado de Mexico, Mexico, 23/VII/2018, J. C. Estrada-Álvarez coll. (CER); 1♀ 1♂ juv. 1♀ juv. 5 juv and 1 ootheca, Colonia Morrelos 1ra. Sec. Toluca, Estado de Mexico, Mexico; 30 /IX/2013; Jorge Armando Mata González and Gretta P. Reyes Anzaldo colls. (CER); ***Polyphaga aequalis* Walker, 1870** 1♂, Beccaloni, 2019, BMNH, photos revised. ***Polyphaga (Homoeogamia) brasiliiana* Saussure, 1864** 1 juv, holotype

[nymph], Bresil, M. Sordet coll. (MHNG). ***Polyphaga aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus, 1758)** 16♂♂ 18♀♀ 29 juv (♂♂ and ♀♀) multiple locations (MHNG).

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