



Taxonomy and systematics

Three new species of neotropical Coreidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreinae: Acanthocephalini: Anisoscelini)

Tres especies nuevas de Coreidae neotropicales (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreinae: Acanthocephalini: Anisoscelini)

Harry Brailovsky

Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado postal 70-153, 04510 Ciudad de México, Mexico

Received 1 March 2016; accepted 26 September 2016

Available online 21 February 2017

Abstract

Lucullia guilberti n. sp., from French Guiana is described in the tribe Acanthocephalini, *Leptostellana infusca* n. sp., from Panama, and *Malvanaoides fastosa* n. sp., from Peru in the tribe Anisoscelini. Each species is compared with the related species. Photos in dorsal view, and drawings of male genital capsule are included. Keys to the known species in each genus are given.

© 2017 Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Biología. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Keywords: Heteroptera; Coreidae; *Leptostellana*; *Lucullia*; *Malvanaoides*; New species; French Guiana; Panama; Peru; Keys

Resumen

Se describe *Lucullia guilberti* n. sp., de la Guyana Francesa incluyéndola en la tribu Acanthocephalini y *Leptostellana infusca* n. sp., de Panamá y *Malvanaoides fastosa* n. sp., del Perú en la tribu Anisoscelini. Cada especie es comparada señalando las diferencias con su especie afín. Se incluyen fotografías en vista dorsal y dibujos de la cápsula genital del macho. Se proporcionan las claves para la separación de las especies conocidas de cada género.

© 2017 Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Biología. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Palabras clave: Heteroptera; Coreidae; *Leptostellana*; *Lucullia*; *Malvanaoides*; Especies nuevas; Guyana Francesa; Panamá; Perú; Claves

Introduction

The New World tribe Acanthocephalini is recognized by having the tylus conspicuously projecting beyond jugs as a distinct knob or strongly compressed plate; and jugs strongly deflexed (Packauskas, 1994). The genus *Lucullia* Stål, 1865, previously includes 1 species *Lucullia flavovittata* Stål, 1865, from Brazil, and here the second species from French Guiana is described.

The New World tribe Anisoscelini Amyot and Serville is large and diverse characterized by having the hind tibiae

expanded on both sides; tylus not or only vaguely projecting beyond jugs; head with developed neck; hind femur not strongly incrassate in males; and antenniferous tubercles not occupying most of the anterior head space (Packauskas, 1994). On this contribution the second species of the genus *Leptostellana* Brailovsky, 1997, collected in Panama is described. Previously only *Leptostellana parva* Brailovsky, 1997, described from Costa Rica was known. The genus *Malvanaoides* Brailovsky, 1990, include 5 species: *M. decorata* Brailovsky, 2009, *M. flavolineata* Brailovsky, 1993, *M. galvina* Brailovsky, 2009, *M. intricata* Brailovsky, 1990, and *M. lurida* Brailovsky, 1995, and here 1 new species from Peru is described (Packauskas, 2010).

Keys to all taxa included on each genus are given.

E-mail address: coreidae@ib.unam.mx

Peer Review under the responsibility of Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rmb.2017.01.009>

1870-3453/© 2017 Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Biología. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Materials and methods

The following abbreviations are used for the institution cited here: MNHN – Museum National d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; UNAM – Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

All measurements are given in millimeters.

Descriptions

Leptostellana infuscata n. sp. (Figs. 3, 6).

Diagnosis

Holotype, male. *Dorsal color:* head black; space between ocelli-eye yellowish orange; antennal segments I–III yellowish orange, segment IV yellow; pronotum orange; anterolateral and posterolateral borders, and posterior border dark yellow; scutellum orange with apex yellowish white; clavus and corium dull reddish orange with costal border dark yellow; hemelytral membrane smoky; connexival segments III–VI pale yellow with posterior angle black; connexival segment VII black with anterior margin yellow; dorsal abdominal segments black with posterior border of segments II–VI yellow. *Ventral color:* head shiny yellow with 2 shiny castaneous orange longitudinal stripes lateral to midline; rostral segments yellow (apex of rostral segment IV black); thorax shiny castaneous orange with inner border of each acetabulae yellow; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow with black discoidal spot at middle, and posterior lobe yellow; fore and middle leg yellow; hind leg with coxae, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi yellow, and femur castaneous orange with basal joint yellow and ventral and dorsal spines black to reddish brown; abdominal sterna dark reddish brown with pleural margins yellow; genital capsule dark reddish brown.

Structure. *Head:* wider than long, pentagonal, porrect, produced forward between bases of antennae; tylus blunt, slightly projecting beyond jugae; antenniferous tubercle unarmed; antennal segment I shorter than head, thicker than succeeding segments and slightly curving; segments II and III cylindrical, IV fusiform; antennal segment I the shorter, IV the longest, and II longer than III; rostrum almost reaching posterior margin of metasternum. *Thorax:* pronotum wider than long, trapeziform, gradually declivent; collar wide; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, smooth; humeral angles subacute, not exposed; posterolateral borders sinuate, entire; posterior border straight; triangular process absent; calli elevated, raised area between

calli with 2 tiny tubercles. *Legs:* fore femur ventrally with 2 small subapical spines, and 1 on the external surface; middle femur ventrally with 2 small subapical spines and 3 on the external surface; hind femur incrassate, ventrally armed with 2 rows of long and stout spines, the external row with 8 and the internal row with 5 spines; dorsally armed with 4 rows of short and stout spines; tibiae cylindrical and sulcate; fore and middle tibiae unarmed; hind tibiae armed with 2 rows of short and acute spines running on inner surface from base to apex. *Scutellum:* longer than wide, triangular, flat; apex subacute. *Hemelytra.* Macropterous. *Abdomen:* posterior angle of each connexival segment entire, without spine. *Genital capsule:* posteroventral edge with median notch deep and rounded; lateral margins wide and bifurcate; dorsal prongs absent (Fig. 3).

Measurements (holotype male). Head length 1.90; width across eyes 2.20; interocular space 1.04; interocellar space 0.57; preocular distance 1.12; length of antennal segments: I, 0.53; II, 3.44; III, 1.76; IV, 4.04; pronotal length 2.16; width across humeral angles including the humeral spine 3.32. Scutellar length 1.60; width 1.32. Total body length 12.20.

Female. Unknown.

Taxonomic summary

Material examined. Holotype: male, Panama, Canal Zone, Diablo HTS, 24. VI. 1976, coll. E. G. Riley. Deposited in the collection of the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).

Etymology. From the Latin *infuscus* (dusky, dark or blackish); refers to the dark coloration of abdominal sterna III–VII and male genital capsule.

Distribution. Known from Panama.

Remarks

The only included species, *L. parva* Brailovsky, 1997 (Figs. 4 and 5), recorded from Costa Rica is distinguished by having the hind femora dorsally unarmed, the anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow, and abdominal sterna III–VII shiny orange. In *L. infuscata* n. sp., distributed in Panama, the dorsal surface of hind femora is armed with 4 rows of stout spines, the anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme are black, and abdominal sterna III–VII dark reddish brown with pleural margin yellow. The male genital capsule of both species exhibit differences on the concavity of the posteroventral edge, wider and deep in *L. infuscata* (Fig. 3) and less in *L. parva* (Fig. 4).

Key to known *Leptostellana* species.

1. Hind femora dorsally armed with 4 rows of stout spines; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme black; abdominal sterna III–VII dark reddish brown with pleural margin yellow. *L. infuscata* n. sp. (Panama)
- Hind femora dorsally unarmed; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow; abdominal sterna III–VII shiny orange with upper border of pleural margin yellow. *L. parva* Brailovsky, 1997 (Costa Rica)

Lucullia guilberti n. sp. (Figs. 2, 7).

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8867082>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8867082>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)