

A new genus and species of Emesinae (Heteroptera: Reduviidae) from Suriname

J. Maldonado Capriles † & P.H. van Doesburg

Maldonado Capriles, J. † & P.H. van Doesburg. A new genus and species of Emesinae (Heteroptera: Reduviidae) from Suriname.

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Correspondence: Pieter H. van Doesburg, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Postbus 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.

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A new genus and species belonging to the tribe Emesini of the subfamily Emesinae, is described from Suriname.

Introduction

A small male reduviid specimen from Suriname we found to belong to an undescribed species of the tribe Emesini of the subfamily Emesinae Amyot & Serville, 1834. Following Wygodzinsky's "Key to the Genera of the Emesini" (1966: 220), one gets stuck in paragraph 16 as our specimen has a large scutellar spine, but lacks ocelli. Otherwise the specimen fits in most aspects in *Phasmatorcoris* Breddin, 1904, except for the possession of the mentioned spine and an exceptional extension of the stridulatory furrow forming a sharp posteroventral projection of the prosternum (figs. 2, 3). We therefore propose to place the new species in a new genus: *Belosternella*. The mentioned key could be supplemented as follows:

- 16. Ocelli present *Armstrongocoris* Wygodzinsky, 1949
- Ocelli absent 17
- 17. Pronotum elongate-pedunculate 18
- Pronotum constricted 17a
- 17a. Scutellar spine absent; prosternum of normal shape *Phasmatorcoris* Breddin, 1904
- Scutellar spine present; stridulatory furrow of prosternum strikingly extended postero-ventrally *Belosternella* gen. nov.

Belosternella gen. nov.

Type species: *Belosternella surinamensis* spec. nov.

Body elongate-parallel, fully winged, head elongate-fusiform, the dorsal interocular furrow almost behind the eyes, anterior portion of head only a little longer than posterior part; the latter somewhat inflated. Eyes of moderate size. Underside of head and rostrum unarmed. Antennae inserted about halfway eyes and apex of head, antenniferous tubercles well developed. Pronotum strongly constricted between fore and hind lobe, fore lobe very declivous in lateral view, its longitudinal dorsal furrow

restricted to posterior part, humeri of hind lobe spined. Scutellum and metanotum both spined. Stridulatory furrow of prosternum prolonged postero-ventrally forming a sharp projection. Legs straight, slender. Fore leg with length of the coxa about two-fifths of that of femur, the tibia shorter (five-sixths times) than the femur but relatively longer than in *Phasmatocoris*. Claws of legs (figs. 6, 7, 9) as usual for Emesini, outer claw of fore leg with three very small teeth ventrally, inner claw swollen basally. Venation of fore wing (fig. 8) very much alike to that of *Phasmatocoris* spp., especially that of *P. patquianus* Wygodzinsky, 1966 (Wygodzinsky, 1966: 287, fig. 85c), with a well developed subbasal cell, and the CU branching-off from M+CU at the top of the subbasal cell. Abdomen of normal shape.

Description

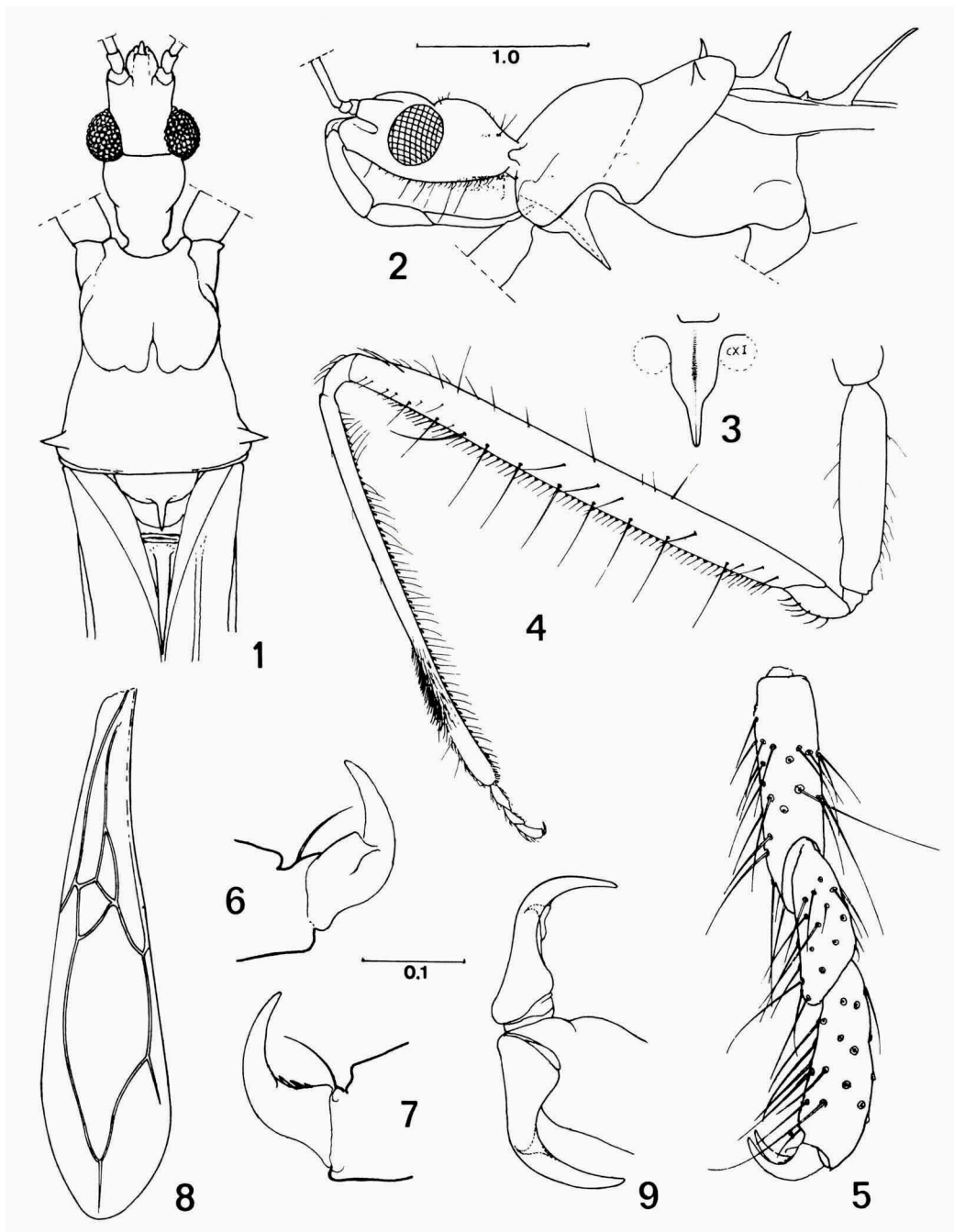
Belosternella surinamensis spec. nov.
(figs 1-13)

Material.— Holotype, ♂ (Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden), "Paramaribo, Surin[ame], 11.xii.1957, P. H. v. Doesburg Jr".

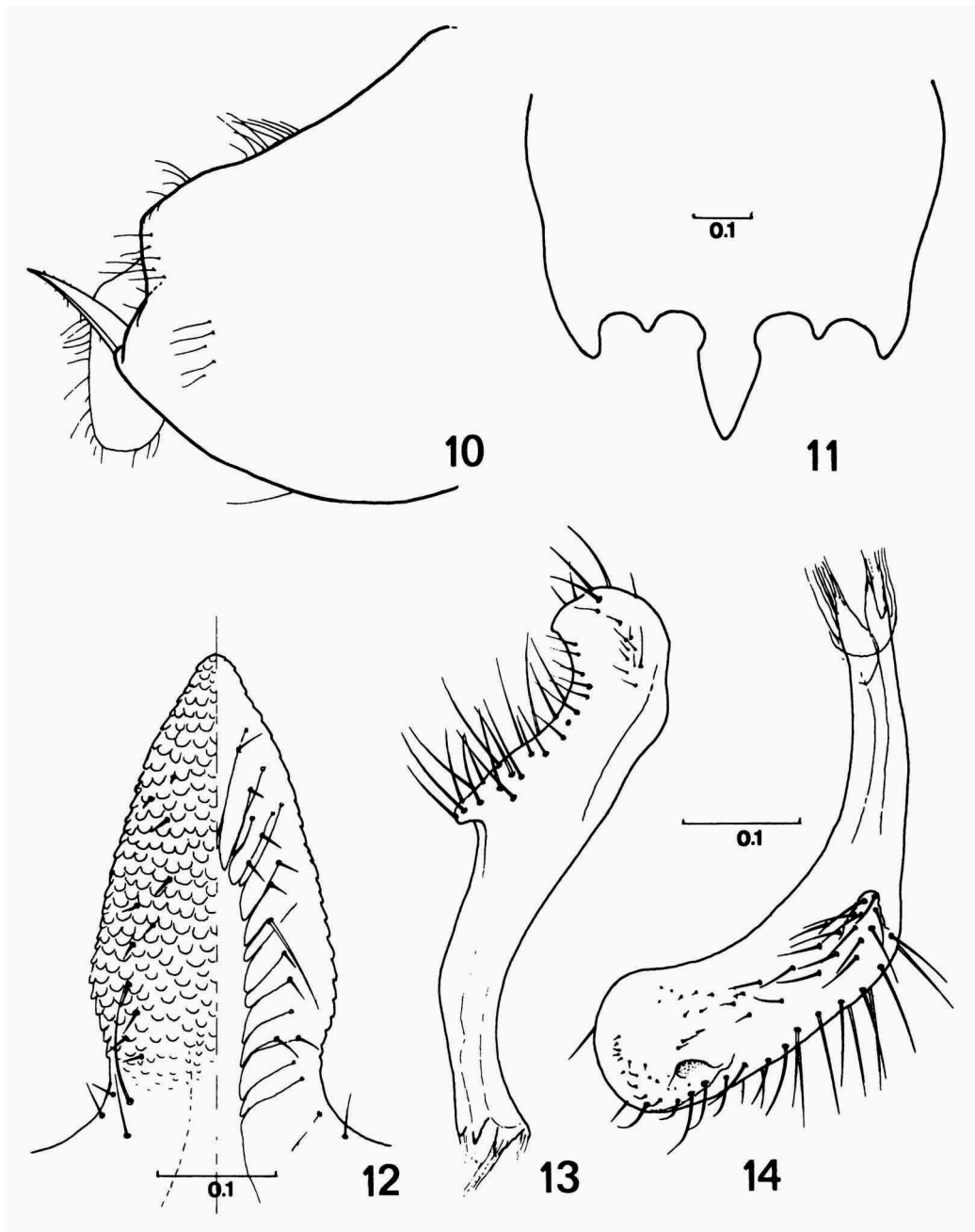
Male, small, slender, brownish, fully alate, total length 7.4 mm, with long, slender appendages.

Head (figs 1, 2).— Anterior lobe of the head slightly longer than posterior, ratio about 5 : 4, with moderately abundant micropilosity and scarce, moderately long and fine, vertical setae. Eyes medium-sized, their distance dorsally a little less than twice their width in dorsal view (0.31 : 0.18), height (0.4) in lateral view not attaining levels of ventral or dorsal surface of head. Antennal segments with inconspicuous short, semi-decumbent pilosity, first segment slightly less than twice as long as second (3.15 : 1.8), last two are missing at both sides. Rostrum unarmed, reaching prosterum, first two segments thicker than third, the latter gently curved, ratio of the segmental lengths is about 5 : 4 : 6.

Thorax (figs 1, 2).— Pronotum longer than wide, smooth, micropilose; anterior lobe longer and narrower than posterior, anterior angles rounded, slightly humped across and with a median, shallow, longitudinal pit dividing the posterior part of the anterior lobe into two lobes; posterior lobe sloping downwards to posterior margin, humeral angles with a relatively long, sharp spine each. Scutellum with a semi-erect spine, metanotum with a longer backwards slanting spine. Prosternum strongly produced antero-ventrally for a distance greater than thickness of procoxa, forming a sharp projection; acetabuli of fore legs visible from above around anterior angles of pronotum. Fore leg (fig. 4): length of tibia about five-sixths of femur; underside of femur with two rows of small stiff spines on small wartlike projections and posterior of it a third row of nine very long thin setae; the antero-ventral row shortened basally. Tibia much more slender than femur, ventrally with a row of short, black conical denticles, and a row of longer, fine setae. Dorsal surface near the end with a tuft of semi-erect setae. Fore tarsus (fig. 5) short, one-sixth of the length of the tibia, composed of three movably articulated segments of normal shape, relative lengths of articles is 13 : 9 : 12; claws (figs 6, 7) of different shape as is usual in Emesini; inner



Figs. 1-9, *Belosternella surinamensis* spec. nov., gen. nov., holotype, ♂. 1, 2, thorax and head, dorsal and lateral view, respectively; 3, prosternal projection in antero-ventral view; 4, left fore leg; 5, tarsus of right fore leg; 6, inner claw; 7, outer claw of right fore tarsus; 8, right fore wing; 9, claws of right hind leg.



Figs. 10-14, *Belosternella surinamensis* spec. nov., gen. nov., holotype, ♂. 10, lateral view of posterior part of male pygophore; 11, postero-ventral view of posterior margin of pygophore; 12, arrowhead-like projection enlarged, showing described details; 13, 14, right paramere in dorsal and lateral view, respectively.

claw (fig. 6) basally enlarged and heavily sclerotized, outer claw (fig. 7) simply curved and with three small ventral denticles. Other legs long and very slender, with claws of normal shape but with a ventral incision about midway (fig. 9). Wings of normal length, just extending to end of abdomen; fore wing (fig. 8) with a well developed subbasal cell, a little larger basal cell, and a very large discal cell. Hind wing not studied.

Abdomen.— Shape normal, parallel, shining, set with short subadpressed hairs, sternites 2-6 with a fine median longitudinal keel, the light brown connexivae of the segments 4-7 each with a dark brown patch in the middle part. Pygophore oval shaped, its posterior margin (figs 10, 11) with a long, flattened, arrowhead-shaped median tooth and a smaller one halfway at each side, separating two rounded excavations at both sides. Median tooth (fig. 12) with a scaly surface and scattered with some small spines at both flat sides, each spine being connected by a duct (innervation?) to the central cavity of the tooth. Parameres club-shaped as in figs. 13 (dorsal view), and 14 (ventral view), curved, with a slender shaft and an irregularly shaped head.

Measurements (in mm).— Total length 7.4; length of head 1.2, width over eyes 0.65; antenna: first segment 0.06, 2nd 3.15; length of rostrum 1.52; total length of pronotum 1.45, medial length 1.3; length of fore wings 5.0; width of abdomen 1.3; fore leg: coxa 1.3, femur 3.2, tibia 2.7, tarsus including claws 0.5; hind leg: femur 4.86, tibia 6.48, tarsus including claws 0.5.

Colour.— General colour light brown but head, pronotum, femora towards apical part and a ring beyond the middle, apical parts of tibiae, and veins of the fore wings brown, sides of pronotum and apical parts of the acetabulae lighter, mesothorax and metathorax dark brown.

Etymology.— The name of the new genus is composed of "belos" (arrow, spear) and "sternon" (breast), alluding to the extended prosternum forming a sharp projection. The specific name refers to the country in which the specimen was collected.

Reference

- Wygodzinsky, P., 1966. A monograph of the Emesinae (Reduviidae, Hemiptera).— Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 133: 1-614, figs 1-181, pls 1-4., tables 1-5.

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