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New records of Peruvian Reduviidae (Heteroptera), with the description of a new species of *Tagalis* Stål 1860 (Saicinae)

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Abstract

New records of Peruvian Reduviidae are given: *Graptocleptes gastricus* (Stål) (Harpactorinae); *Nitornus lobulatus* Stål (Stenopodinae); *Nalata armiventris* Breddin, *Nalata setulosa* Stål, *Microlestria laevis* Champion, and *Zelurus umbrifer* (Reduviinae); *Tagalis inornata inornata* Stål, *T. seminigra* Champion, and the new species *Tagalis femorata* (Saicinae). General habitus and male genitalia are illustrated, and a key to the species of *Tagalis* Stål 1860 is presented. The subfamily Saicinae is recorded from Peru for the first time.

Key words: Peru, Reduviidae, new records, *Tagalis* n.sp, key

Introduction

Until now, 94 species of Reduviidae have been known from Peru (Maldonado Capriles 1990), belonging to the subfamilies Ectrichodiinae (7 sp.), Emesinae (18 sp.), Hammacerinae (1 sp.), Harpactorinae (31 sp.), Peiratine (16 sp.), Reduviinae (15 sp.), and Stenopodinae (6 sp.).

In this contribution new records of the Peruvian reduviid fauna, belonging to the subfamilies Harpactorinae, Reduviidae, Stenopodinae, and Saicinae, are given. The subfamily Saicinae is a small group of reduvids represented in the neotropics by nine genera and 33 species. Up to now no Saicinae has been recorded from Peru. The genus *Tagalis* Stål 1860 is characterized by an elongate body, the absence of ocelli, a small scutellum with a spine at its apex, elongate procoxae, profemora with dorsal and ventral spines, protibiae with three spines, and short tarsi (Stål 1860, Champion 1898). This genus includes two species, *T. seminigra* Champion from Panama, Venezuela, and British Guiana; and *T. inornata* Stål known from Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Grenada, Mexico, and Panama. McAtee & Malloch (1923) separated *T. inornata* Stal into two subspecies as indicated in their key. In the present study a third species of the genus *Tagalis* (Saicinae) is described and illustrated, and a key to the species is given.

Some of the specimens examined and the type material of the new species are deposited in the Entomological Collection of the Museo de La Plata (MLP); others were loaned by the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, U.S.A. (CAS). The measurements are given in millimetres.

Results

Subfamily Harpactorinae

Graptocleptes 1866 Stål

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1866 *Graptocleptes* Stål, 23 (9): 294. Type species: *Hiranetis gastrica* Stål 1860, 2: 76.
1866 *Amaurosphodrus* Stål (nec Stål 1872): 23: 295 [part]. Type of genus: *Hiranetis sanguineiventris* Stål 1862, 23: 448.
(= *Graptocleptes* by Kirkaldy 1909, 41: 388)

This genus includes ten species known from Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, and PERU (**NEW RECORD**).

Graptocleptes gastricus (Stål 1860)

1860 *Hiranetis gastrica* Stål, 2: 76.
1866 *Graptocleptes gastricus*: Stål, 23 (9): 294. [new combination, in key to genera]
1872 *Graptocleptes gastricus*: Stål, 2: 81.
1873 *Myocoris gastrica*: Walker, 8: 130.

Geographic distribution: Brazil, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 1 male, Peru, Cuzco, Pagoreni, II-[20]04, J. Williams col., 11º42’22” S– 72º54’07” W (MLP).

Subfamily Reduviinae

Microlestria Stål

1860 *Nalata* Stål, 2: 79 [in part]
1872 *Microlestria* Stål, 10 (4): 110, 120. Type species: *Nalata fuscicollis* Stål 1860, 2: 80.
1949 *Microlestria*: Wygodzinsky, 1: 56.
1990 *Microlestria*: Maldonado Capriles, 415.
1999 *Microlestria*: Froeschner, 61: 220.
2004 *Microlestria*: Forero, 3: 159.

This genus includes three species known from Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and PERU (**NEW RECORD**).

Microlestria laevis Champion

1899 *Microlestria laevis* Champion, 2: 195.

Geographic distribution: Panama, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).
Material examined: 1 male, Peru, Huánuco, E side Carpish Mts., 2800 m, 40 mi SW Tingo María [9º18’ S– 75º58’59” O], 17-X-1954, E.I. Schlinger & E.S. Ross colls. (CAS).

Nalata Stål

1860 *Nalata* Stål, 2: 79 [in part]. Type species: *Nalata aspera* Stål 1860, 2 (7): 79.
1949 *Nalata*: Wygodzinsky, 1: 56.
1990 *Nalata*: Maldonado Capriles, 416.
1999 *Nalata*: Froeschner, 61: 220.
2004 *Nalata*: Forero, 3: 160.

This genus includes ten species known from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Guiana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and PERU (**NEW RECORD**).

Nalata armiventris Breddin

1903 *Nalata armiventris* Breddin, 18: 108.

Geographic distribution: Bolivia and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 1 male, Peru**,** Huánuco, Monson Valley, Tingo María [9º18' S– 75º58'59" O], 11-XII-1954, Schlinger & Ross colls., Wigodzinsky det. (CAS); 1 male 1 female, same data, 21-X-1954 (CAS).

Nalata setulosa Stål

1862 *Nalata setulosa* Stål, 23: 456.

Geographic distribution: Mexico and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 2 females, Peru, Huanuco, Monson valley, Tingo María [9º18' S– 75º58'59" O], 10-XI-1954 (CAS); 2 females, same data, 27-X-1954 (CAS); 1 male 2 females, same data, 11-XII-1954 (CAS); 1 male 1 female, same data, 26-X-1954, Schlinger & Ross colls. (CAS); 1 male, same data, 21-XI-1954, Schlinger & Ross colls. (CAS); 1 male, same data, 3-XI-1954, Schlinger & Ross colls. (CAS); 1 female, same data, 19-XI-1954, Schlinger & Ross colls. (CAS); 1 female, 43 mi E Tingo María, 1200 m [9º18' S– 75º58'59" O], 19-XI-1954, Schlinger & Ross colls. (CAS); 1 female, Peru, Junín, Colonia Perene, Río Perene, 18 mi NE La Merced [11º3' S– 75º18'59" O], 3-I-1955, Schlinger & Ross colls. (CAS).

Zelurus umbrifer (Walker 1873)

1873 *Spiniger umbrifer* Walker, 7: 153.
1940 *Spiniger (Spiniger) umbrifer*: Costa Lima, 35: 69.
1949 *Zelurus umbrifer*: Wygodzinsky, 1: 62.

Geographic distribution: Brazil, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 1 male, Peru, Ucayali, Kirigueti, II-[20]04, Williams col., luz, 11º42'22" S– 75º54'07" W (MLP).

Subfamily Saicinae (NEW RECORD)

Tagalis Stål 1860

1860 *Tagalis* Stål, 2: 76. Type species: *Tagalis inornata* Stål 1860.
1886 *Saicodes* Uhler, 26. [nomen nudum; = *Tagalis* by McAtee & Malloch 1913, 16: 253.]
2004 *Tagalis*: Forero, 3: 163.

This genus includes two species known from Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Mexico, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

***Tagalis inornata inornata* Stål**

1860 *Tagalis inornata* Stål, 2: 76.
1873 *Saica inornata*: Walker, 8: 128.
1886 *Saicodes annulatus* Uhler: 26 [nomen nudum]
1894 *Saica annulipes* Uhler, 14: 210.
1898 *Tagalis inornata*: Champion, 2: 179. [= *Saica annulipes*]
1923 *Tagalis inornata inornata*: McAtee & Malloch, 16: 253. [= *Saicodes annulatus*]

Geographic distribution: Antilles, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 2 females 1 without abdomen, Peru, Cuzco, Pagoreni, (luz), VII-[20]04, Williams [col.], 72º54'07" W 11º42'22" S (MLP); 1 male Peru, Ucayali, Kirigueti, luz, VII-[20]04, J. Williams [col.], 73º07'08" W 11º38'13" S (MLP).

***Tagalis seminigra* Champion**

1898 *Tagalis seminigra* Champion, 2: 179.

Geographic distribution: Panama, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 1 male 1 female, Peru, Cuzco, Pargoreni, (luz), VII-[20]04, Williams [col.], 72º54'07" W 11º42'22" S (MLP); 4 males, Peru, Ucayali, Kirigueti, luz, VII-[20]04, J. Williams [col.], 73º07'08" W 11º38'13" S (MLP); 2 males Peru, Cusco, San Martín 2, Base PlusPetrol, luz, II-[20]06, J. Williams [col.], 72º46'53" W 11º46'17"S (MLP).

***Tagalis femorata* n. sp.**
(Figs 1–5)

Description: (holotype male). Total length 6.27. General color brown, except base and apex of scapus, pedicellus, and flagellomeres; a wide band on profemora; apex of meso- and metafemora; posterior lobe of pronotum and posterior process of scutellum darker; hemelytra with dark maculae (Fig. 2), veins pale, diffuse dark spots on segments 3–6 laterally.

Head. Length 0.86, width 0.64, antocular region length 0.38, postocular length 0.35. Eyes width 0.22, interocular space 0.14. Posterior region globose with a longitudinal deep furrow and decumbent setae. Anterior margin, genae, and gula with one pair of setiferous tubercles. *Rostrum*: article I: 0.42, article II: 0.32, article III: 0.29. Articles I and II with a pair of setiferous tubercles and decumbent setae. *Antenna*: scapus: 2.00, pedicellus: 1.13, basiflagellomere: 1.00, distiflagellomere: 1.07.

Thorax. *Pronotum*: Anterior pronotal lobe length 0.77, width 0.77; posterior pronotal lobe length 0.51, width 1.02. Lateral processes of collar protruded, rounded. Anterior lobe with two pairs of humps, one pair near anterior margin and one pair near posterior margin; mid- and posterior regions strongly depressed. Posterior lobe sub-trapezoidal, lateral margins rounded, anterior and posterior margins slightly concave, with scattered short erect setae. Posterior process of scutellum with a long erect spine, post-scutellum with a short erect spine, and metanotum with a long erect spine. Propleura with scattered setae, meso- and metapleurae with abundant decumbent setae. Prosternal processes with two pairs of spiniferous tubercles, dorsal ones larger than ventral. *Legs*: procoxae with long setiferous tubercle, pro-trochanters with two setiferous tubercles. Profemora enlarged (Fig. 1) bearing nine setiferous tubercles on inner surface and a row of small spines on ventral surface (first two setiferous tubercles short, the others short and long), with erect and semierect setae more

abundant on ventral surface. Protibiae slightly curved, with four long setiferous tubercles on inner surface intermixed with abundant semierect setae, and a small subapical spine. Tarsi three-segmented. Mid- and posterior legs long and slender, with abundant short decumbent setae and sparse long erect setae. *Hemelytra* (Fig. 2): Length 4.33.

FIGURE 1. *Tagalis femorata* **n. sp.**: lateral view of head and thorax.

Abdomen. Length 3.43. Elongate and slender, with abundant short decumbent setae on ventral region. *Male genitalia*: Pygophore ellipsoidal, posterior process spiniform, elongate (Fig. 3); parameres slender, apical region curved, apex acute (Figs. 4– 5).

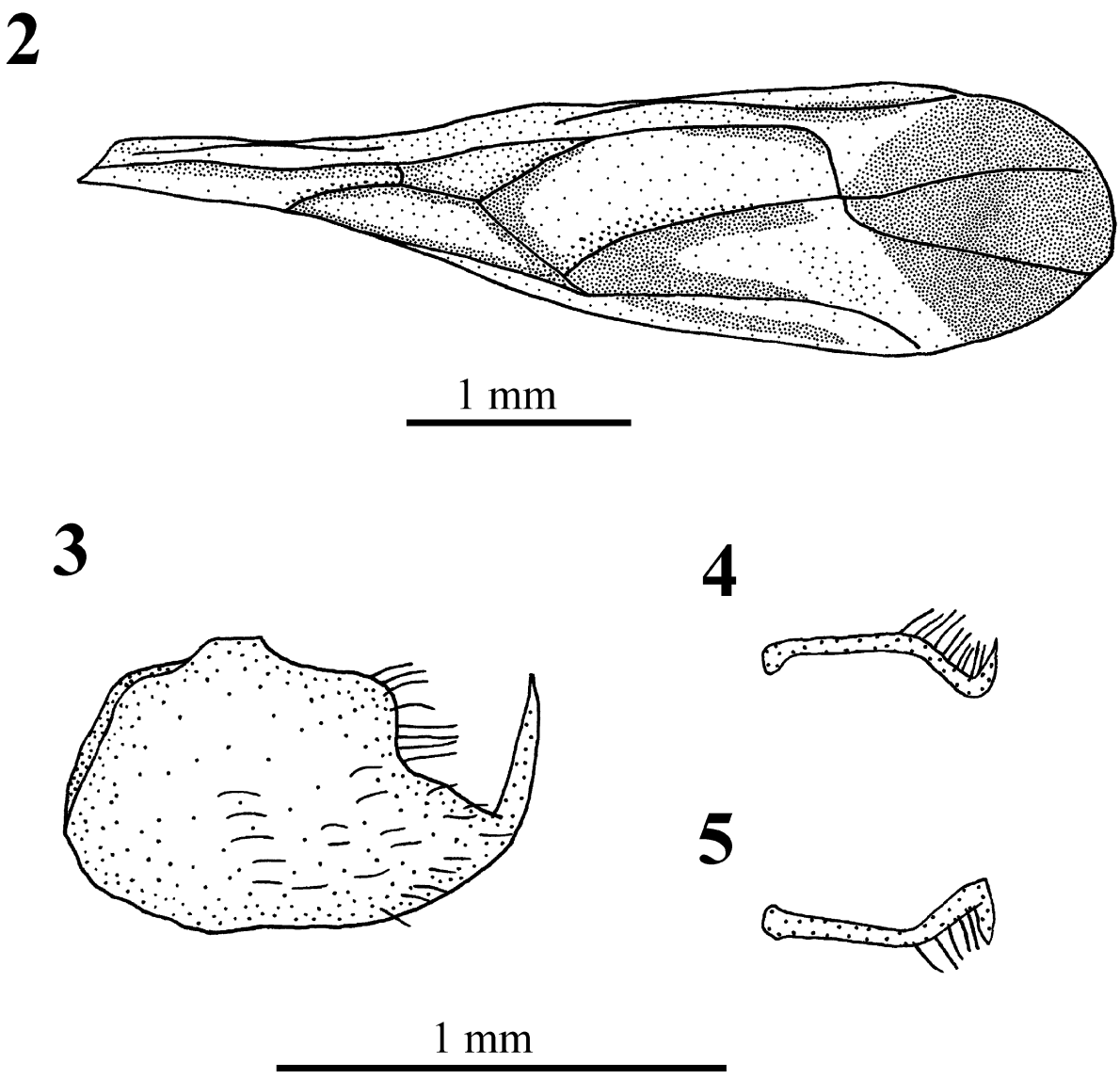
(Paratype female).Total length: 6.67. **Head**. length: 0.86, width: 0.66; antocular space 0.38, postocular space 0.32; width of eye: 0.21; interocular space: 0.16. *Rostrum*: article I: 0.38, article II: 0.32, article III: 0.29. *Antenna*: scapus: 2.20, pedicellus: 1.20, basiflagellomere: 1.27, distiflagellomere: 1.00. **Pronotum**. anterior lobe length: 0.74, width: 0.64; posterior lobe length: 0.64, width: 1.09. *Hemelytra*: length: 4.06. **Abdomen**. Length: 3.40.

Darker than male. With same coloration pattern, except base of profemora, mesopleurae, metasterna, and genital segments darker. Spines of ventral surface of profemora larger. Genital segments absent.

Material examined: holotype male, Peru, Cuzco, Pagoreni, VII-2004, at light, Williams col. (MLP); paratype female, same data (MLP).

Discussion

Among other features, the genus *Tagalis* had been characterized by the presence of three spiniferous tubercles on protibiae. The new species described herein shows an additional one, so the protibiae bears four setiferous tubercles. Despite this, *Tagalis femorata* sp. n. agrees perfectly with the description of the genus.



FIGURES 2–5. *Tagalis femorata*, **n. sp.**: (2) hemelytra; (3–5) male genitalia: (3) Pygophore; (4) right paramere, inner view; (5) right paramere outer view.

Key to the species of *Tagalis*:

1 Profemora incrassate, protibiae with four spines..... *T. femorata* **sp. n.**
- Profemora slender, protibiae with three spines.....2
2 Dark species, scapus blackish with its apex paler, profemora and base of protibiae black..... ..... *T. seminigra* Champion
- Pale species, scapus brown with its apex darker, profemora with a subapical diffuse dark ring and protibiae entirely pale..... *T. inornata* Stål

Subfamily Stenopodinae

***Nitornus* Stål 1859**

1859 *Nitornus* Stål, 16 (8): 383, 385. Type species: *Nitornus lobulatus* Stål 1859.
1994 *Zylobus*: Wygodzinsky & Giacchi, 49(116-117): 7. [in key to New World genera]
2004 *Nitornus*: Forero, 3: 167.

This genus includes six species known from Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru (**NEW RECORD**)

Nitornus lobulatus Stål

1859 *Nitornus lobulatus* Stål, 16 (8): 385.
1873 *Stenopoda lobulata*: Walker, 8: 31.
1987 *Nitornus lobulatus*: Giacchi, 45 (108): 22.
1990 *Nitornus lobulatus*: Maldonado Capriles: 509.
2004 *Nitornus lobulatus*: Forero: 167.

Geographic distribution: Brazil and Peru (**NEW RECORD**).

Material examined: 1 male, Peru, Cuzco, Pagoreni, I-[20]04, J. Williams col., luz, 11º42’22”S– 72º54’7” W (MLP).

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