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***Dendroblatta iani* (Rocha e Silva-Albuquerque, 1964) n. comb. (Ectobiidae, Blattellinae)**

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The species of the family Ectobiidae range from small to large in size, and are found in tropical forests, hidden in leaf litter. This is the largest family among the cockroaches, with about 1,740 described species (Bell et al., 2007). In the Ectobiidae, the subfamilies Pseudophyllodromiinae and Blattellinae are differentiated by the position of the hook-shaped phallomere on the right or the left side, respectively, in dorsal view. The genus *Xestoblatta* Hebard, 1916 was included in the subfamily Blattellinae by Rocha e Silva-Albuquerque (1964), based on a specimen from the State of Pará described as *Xestoblatta iani*. The structures of the genitalia, the morphological characters and the habitus of the specimen, as illustrated, support the transfer of this species from the genus *Xestoblatta* to *Dendroblatta*.

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(Figs. 1–8)

Xestoblatta iani Rocha e Silva-Albuquerque, 1964:11; Princis, 1969:899; Beccaloni, 2013. Blattodea.speciesfile.org (MNRJ)

Geographical distribution. Brazil (Pará).

Material examined. Holotype male, Instituto Agronômico do Norte, Belém, Pará, 7/IV/1963, PS Humphrey col. (IAN. Perchedon net # BI, 1 meter from the ground. Capoeirão about 18 years old.

Comments. After the revision of the species of the genus *Xestoblatta* Hebard, 1916 deposited in the Entomological Collection of the Museu Nacional, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, we examined the exemplar designated by the author as the holotype of *Xestoblatta iani*. Based on the general morphology of the specimen: pronotum (transverse with side rounded, hyaline, transparent) (Fig. 1); spines of the legs (row of four consecutive developed spines followed by 7 smaller spines, plus one pre-apical and two apical spines) (Fig. 2); supra-anal plate (ciliate and prominent among the cerci) (Fig. 3); subgenital plate (ciliate, with two short symmetrical styles and a more heavily sclerotized projection between them) (Fig. 4); type of specialization in the abdomen (two parallel tufts of cilia located medially on the seventh tergite) (Fig. 5); genitalia: left phallomere inverted Y-shaped with tapered arms, and a medial strongly sclerotized structure (Fig. 6); median sclerite with elongated stem having the sclerotized apex, slender apically (Fig. 7); right phallomere elongated, hook-shaped, tapering to the sclerotized apex (Fig. 8); and body medium in size. These characteristics indicate that *X. iani* belongs to the genus *Dendroblatta* Rehn, 1916 and is therefore included among the Pseudophyllodromiinae.

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