



Description of a new species of Orsillini (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Lygaeidae: Orsillinae) from Argentina, with a key to the Argentinean Orsillini

Pablo M. DELLAPÉ^{1,2,3} & Sara I. MONTEMAYOR^{1,2}

¹División Entomología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque s/n, B1900FWA, La Plata, Argentina

²Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)

³Corresponding author. E-mail: pdellape@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar

Abstract

Aborsillus pora, the second species in the genus *Aborsillus*, is described and illustrated, the generic limits are discussed, new records to Argentinean Orsillini are provided, and a key to the Argentinean Orsillini as well as a distributional map for these species is given.

Key words: *Aborsillus pora* n. sp., Orsillinae, *Neortholomus*

Introduction

The tribe Orsillini (Lygaeidae: Orsillinae) is distributed worldwide. Three of its genera are restricted to the New World, *Belonochilus* Uhler, 1871 from the Nearctic Region and *Aborsillus* Barber, 1954 and *Neortholomus* Hamilton, 1983 from the Neotropics. *Aborsillus* was described for only one species, *A. insignis* Barber, 1954 from Brazil (Minas Gerais); and *Neortholomus* was erected by Hamilton to include one species described by him and eight species from the New World previously placed in the genus *Ortholomus* Stål, 1872; three of these species are known from Argentina.

The genus *Aborsillus* can be recognized by the combination of the following characters: head short with antocular length less than twice the length of eye, profemur with spines, and the mesopleuron overlapping the propleuron. Only three genera of Orsillinae, all placed in Orsillini, have the profemur spined: *Orsillus* Dallas, 1852 with three or more spines, *Belonochilus* with a single spine (although sometimes lacking), and *Aborsillus* with one or two spines. Among the American Orsillini the only other genus that has the mesopleuron overlapping the propleuron is *Belonochilus*.

Most of the material studied for the present contribution comes from the Provincial Park Moconá (Parque Provincial Moconá), located in the Departamento San Pedro (Misiones, Argentina), which includes the National Natural Monument of Moconá Falls. This park occupies 999 ha of the *Reserva de la Biósfera Yabotí* and preserves the falls and the surrounding Paranaense forest. In the last two years the authors have performed several field trips and studies concerning the biodiversity of terrestrial true bugs from this area, considered the most diverse of Argentina.

In this contribution the second species in the genus *Aborsillus* is described and illustrated, and the generic limits are discussed and reconsidered. New records for Argentinean Orsillini are also provided, as well as a key to the Argentinean Orsillini and a distributional map for these species. The material examined belongs to the Museo de La Plata, Argentina (MLP). All the measurements are given in millimeters.