Zootaxa 3652 (1): 060–074
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3652.1.2
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:CF406E38-5D33-474C-A87C-37739100FF3F

Berengeria Gil-Santana & Coletto-Silva, a junior synonym of *Ectrichodiella* Fracker & Bruner, with new records and taxonomic notes on Ectrichodiinae from Brazil, and with keys to Ectrichodiinae and Reduviinae genera of the New World (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae)

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Abstract

Berengeria Gil-Santana & Coletto-Silva, 2005 is considered a junior synonym of *Ectrichodiella* Fracker & Bruner, 1924. *Ectrichodiella minima* (Valdés, 1910) and *E. rafaeli* (Gil-Santana & Coletto-Silva, 2005), **new. comb**. are redescribed. Taxonomic notes on *Brontostoma alboannulatum* (Stål, 1860), *B. discus* (Burmeister, 1835), *B. nanus* Carpintero, 1980, *B. rubrovenosum* (Stål, 1860), and *B. trux* (Stål, 1859) are given. *Brontostoma diringshofeni* Gil-Santana & Baena, 2009, *B. nanus*, and *Racelda robusta* Bérenger & Gil-Santana, 2005 are recorded from Brazil for the first time. Keys to Ectrichodiinae and Reduviinae genera of the New World are presented.

Key words: *Brontostoma*, Ectrichodiinae, Neotropical Region, *Racelda robusta*

Introduction

There are approximately 20 genera and more than one hundred described species of Ectrichodiinae in Americas (Maldonado 1990, Carpintero & Maldonado 1996, Bérenger & Gil-Santana 2005, Gil-Santana & Baena 2009). In a recent revision of New World Ectrichodiinae, Dougherty (1995) recognized 19 valid genera, some of them discordant to the 17 accepted by Carpintero & Maldonado (1996). Dougherty (1995) described five new genera: *Cryptonannus* Dougherty, 1995, *Doblepardocoris* Dougherty, 1995, *Schuhella* Dougherty, 1995, *Sinchocoris* Dougherty, 1995, *Wygodzinskyocoris* Dougherty, 1995; and proposed the following synonymies: *Anapothea* Miller, 1956, *Jorgcoris* Carpintero, 1980, and *Parapothea* Carpintero, 1980 as junior synonymies of *Pothea* Amyot & Serville, 1843; *Pseudoracelda* Carpintero, 1980 as junior synonym of *Racelda*, Signoret, 1863; and *Santainezia* Miller, 1956 as junior synonym of *Rhiginia* Stål, 1859. Carpintero & Maldonado (1996) either did not recognize or overlooked all the generic propositions of Dougherty (1995), with the exception of the synonymies regarding *Anapothea* and *Santainezia*, which, in fact, had already been proposed by Wygodzinsky (1959) and Carpintero and Maldonado (1988), respectively. In consequence, the keys for the New World or American genera of Ectrichodiinae presented by Dougherty (1995) and Carpintero & Maldonado (1996), have their usefulness somewhat impaired by the differences in genera considered.

Ectrichodiinae often present the following characters: scutellum finished in two short prongs; antenna with four antennomeres and usually with 7 or 8 apparent segments, resulting from fragmentation of flagellum; forewing membrane with 2 or 3 cells; and *fossula spongiosa* present on the fore and middle tibiae (Schuh & Slater 1995). Most reduviids have four-segmented antenna, as do ectrichodiine nymphs. However, almost all adult ectrichodiines have six, seven or eight antennal segments (Dougherty 1995). Weirauch (2008) considered the subdivided

 Accepted by C. Schaefer: 8 Apr. 2013; published: 15 May 2013