



A new genus and species of ambush bugs from South Africa (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Phymatinae)

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Abstract

Doesburgella **gen. nov.** and its type species *D. dilatata* **sp. nov.** (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Phymatinae: Macrocephalini) are described from South Africa.

Key words: Heteroptera, Reduviidae, Phymatinae, new genus, new species, Afrotropical Region

Introduction

The subfamily of ambush bugs or Phymatinae is a distinctive group of assassin bugs (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae) containing four tribes, about 27 genera and 300 species distributed worldwide (Froeschner & Kormilev 1989). Except for the small tribe Themonocorini the rest of the tribes, i.e. the vast majority of the subfamily, are characterized by the peculiar, subchelate or chelate raptorial fore legs (Weirauch *et al.* 2011).

The phymatine fauna of the Afrotropical Region is relatively poor in taxa and most species are rarely collected, with most genera restricted to South Africa (Kormilev 1987, Froeschner & Kormilev 1989, Doesburg 2004, Doesburg & Jacobs 2011). Two tribes occur in the region: Themonocorini and Macrocephalini. Themonocorini contains a single genus with 5 species; the species were keyed by Doesburg & Jacobs (2011). Macrocephalini is represented by 7 genera and 11 species; they were reviewed and keyed by Doesburg (2004).

The subject of the present paper is the description of an additional genus and species of Macrocephalini from South Africa.

Material and methods

External and genital structures were examined using a Leica MZ125 stereoscopic microscope. All drawings were made using a camera lucida; measurements were taken using a micrometer eyepiece. Morphological terminology follows mainly Schuh & Slater (1995), that of the prothorax Štys & Baňář (2013).

Taxonomy

Doesburgella, **gen. nov.**

Type species by present designation: *Doesburgella dilatata*, **sp. nov.**

Diagnosis. The new genus can be recognized within the tribe Macrocephalini by the following combination of