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A new genus and species of Micropterous Blissidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Lygaeoidea) from Ecuador

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Abstract. The new genus *Barrerablissus* and the new species *B. strigosus* are described from Napo Province, Ecuador. A key to the known genera of the Western Hemisphere Blissidae with apterous or micropterous condition is included. Dorsal and ventral view and digital photographs of head, pronotum, scutellum, metathoracic scent gland auricle and male genital capsule are added.

Key words: New World, Lygaeoid, blissids, *Barrerablissus* gen. nov., *strigosus* sp. nov., relationships

Introduction

The world genera of Blissidae were revised by Slater (1979). Fourteen genera were recognized from the Western Hemisphere and only *Heteroblissus* Barber (1954) and *Praetorblissus* Slater (1966) being micropterous. Since 1979 three new genera were described, *Aulacoblissus* Slater (1986) from Venezuela and *Napoblissus* Brailovsky & Barrera (2012) from Ecuador, both with micropterous condition and *Howdenoblissus* Štys (1991) from Colombia apterous. Recently Cervantes & Brailovsky (2013) described other micropterous species of *Prateroblissus* collected in Mexico.

In this paper, I describe the new genus *Barrerablissus* and the new species *B. strigosus* from Ecuador, based on a single male, and include a key to split the apterous and micropterous genera of Blissidae from the Western Hemisphere.

Material and methods

The following acronyms are used for the institutions cited in this paper:

UKS (The University of Kansas, Biodiversity Institute, USA); UNAM (Colección Entomológica, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México).

Barrerablissus Brailovsky, gen. nov.

Type species: *Barrerablissus strigosus* sp. nov.

Description. Body relatively slender and elongate; dorsal surface completely shining, non-pruinose; ventral surface with head and thorax mostly pruinose; rostral segments, acetabulae, legs, pro-, meso-, and metapleura, apex of metathoracic scent gland auricle, abdominal sterna, and genital capsule shining; dorsally coarsely and deeply punctate. Head non-declivent, nearly prognant, wider than long; tylus almost reaching middle third of antennal segment I; vertex moderately convex; antenniferous tubercle short, truncate; antennal segment I broad, rounded, II and III cylindrical, IV fusiform; antennal segment I the shortest, II the longest, and IV longer than III; ocelli close to eyes; eyes hemispheric, protruding, set on short broad lateral extensions; maxillary plates and genae without modifications; buccula short, apically rounded, not extending beyond base of antennal segment I; labium reaching posterior margin of mesosternum (Fig 3). Thorax. Pronotum shallowly constricted, divided into two lobes by a tiny transverse impression; anterior lobe largest and wider; posterior lobe shorter and narrower; anterolateral margins evenly convex, broadest at level of calli; posterior margin