

**Review of the *Stenoscelidea* complex and key
to the known genera of Stenoscelideini
(Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae)**

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Abstract. The Neotropical genus *Stenoscelidea* Westwood, 1842 (Coreidae: Coreinae: Stenoscelideini) in its current wide concept is revised and divided into two genera: *Stenoscelidea* and *Stenoaurilla* gen. nov. The following eight new combinations (all from *Stenoscelidea*) are proposed: *Stenoaurilla aenescens* (Stål, 1870) comb. nov., *S. glabra* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov., *S. hansonii* (Brailovsky & Barrera, 1997) comb. nov., *S. maya* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov., *S. mimica* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov., *S. pellucida* (Brailovsky & Barrera, 1997) comb. nov., *S. peruviana* (Brailovsky & Barrera, 1997) comb. nov., and *S. proluxa* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov. Three new species are described: *Stenoscelidea guanaya* sp. nov. (Bolivia), *Stenoscelidea saphes* sp. nov. (Peru), and *Stenoscelidea pucalpa* sp. nov. (Peru). *Stenoscelidea histrionica* (Stål, 1859), is considered a synonym of *S. albovaria* Westwood, 1842. A key to the four known genera of Stenoscelideini, and a key to the 15 known species of *Stenoscelidea* (except *Stenoscelidea nigroaenea* Breddin, 1903), are given.

Key words. Heteroptera, Coreidae, Coreinae, Stenoscelideini, *Stenoscelidea* generic complex, new genus, new species, new synonym, Neotropical Region

Introduction

Members of the tribe Stenoscelideini are found in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Western Hemisphere. Prior to this contribution, they were included in three genera: *Nyttum* Spinola, 1837, *Plaxiscelis* Spinola, 1837, and *Stenoscelidea* Westwood, 1842 (DOLLING & CASINI 1988, PACKAUSKAS 2010). In this article a fourth genus will be described.

The genus *Stenoscelidea* has been used as a ‘catch-all taxon’ to which numerous species displaying superficial similarities have been added. Nonetheless, it is possible to recognize

within that assemblage well-defined groups of species whose morphology and coloration justify their recognition as separate genera.

Within the generic complex, some species have the neck transversely black or yellowish, the head dorsally with or without two broad longitudinal black stripes, the pronotal disk and the scutellar disk with or without a yellowish orange to dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe, rostral segment I the longest or segment IV the longest, the callar region almost flat and finely punctate or raised and impunctate, corial veins uniformly yellow or variable, and pro-, meso-, and metapleura densely and deeply punctate or impunctate except the posterior margin with finest punctation. The posteroventral edge of male genital capsule and the parameres are not quite distinct. The combination of characters in an extensive sample of specimens revealed the justification to describe one separate genus related to *Stenoscelidea*.

In this revision three new species from Peru (2) and Bolivia (1) are described and included in the genus *Stenoscelidea*, while *Stenoscelidea histrionica* (Stål, 1859) is considered a junior synonym of *S. albovaria* Westwood, 1842. A key to the four known genera of Stenoscelideini is given as well as a key to the 15 known species of *Stenoscelidea*, excluding *S. nigroaenea* Breddin, 1903 from Bolivia, because the type material could not be located and the original description does not provide sufficient information for its recognition.

Materials and methods

Acronyms used for institutions cited in the paper are:

UNAM Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México D. F.;

USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA.

Results

Tribe Stenoscelideini Schaefer, 1968

Diagnosis. *Head* with postclypeal sulcus single or double (with internal ridge); clypeus raised as a short tubercle above deflexed juga; distance between antenniferous tubercles slightly less than width of one tubercle; antennal segment I longer than maximal length of head; antennal segment IV the longest and never longer than II and III together; rostrum reaching posterior margin of mesosternum or anterior third of metasternum; rostral segment III the shortest.

Thorax. Pronotum slightly declivent, bilobate; callar region slightly raised; collar present; humeral angles obtusely rounded or with a tiny spinous projection; metathoracic scent gland peritreme in form of two separate auricles with distinct bridge between them. Macropterous, hemelytra extending beyond apex of last abdominal segment.

Abdomen. Connexival segments raised above terga; posterior angle unarmed, never spined postero-apically; abdominal spiracles circular (SCHAEFER 1965, 1968; PACKAUSKAS 2006).

Key to the known genera of Stenoscelideini

- 1 Hind tibiae simple, not expanded (Fig. 4); ocellar tubercle flat, not raised; eyes small, hemispheric (Fig. 20); postclypeal depression always with single sulcus (Figs. 20, 26).
..... *Nyttum* Spinola, 1837

- Hind tibiae expanded (Figs. 1–3, 8, 11); ocellar tubercle large, raised; eyes medium-sized, hemispheric (Figs. 17–18, 21); postclypeal depression with single sulcus (Fig. 21) or with slight ridge running through longitudinally, forming two sulci (Figs. 18–19). 2
- 2 Hind tibiae expanded into a long, thin narrow plate covering $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total length of the tibiae (Fig. 3); inner expansion of hind tibiae strongly spined in males of some species; outer expansion of hind tibiae never scalloped; head dorsally slightly convex above eyes; eyes in lateral view below dorsal surface of head (Fig. 25). *Plaxiscelis* Spinola, 1837
- Hind tibiae with foliaceous expansion (Figs. 1, 5); inner expansion of hind tibiae never spined; outer expansion of hind tibiae scalloped; head dorsally flat; eyes in lateral view at same level or above dorsal surface of head. 3
- 3 Head with neck transversely black (Figs. 21–22, 27); pronotal disk and scutellar disk without yellowish orange or dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe (Figs. 30–31); rostral segment IV the longest; callar region raised, impunctate; corial veins not uniformly yellow; pro-, meso-, and metapleura impunctate, except the posterior margin with finest punctuation. *Stenoscelidea* Westwood, 1842
- Head with neck transversely yellow to yellowish orange, except for two broad longitudinal black stripes running lateral to middle line (Figs. 17–18, 23–24); pronotal disk and scutellar disk with yellowish orange to dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe (Figs. 28–29); rostral segment I the longest; callar region almost flat, finely punctate and with few low tubercles; corial veins yellow; pro-, meso-, and metapleura densely and deeply punctate. *Stenoeurilla* gen. nov.

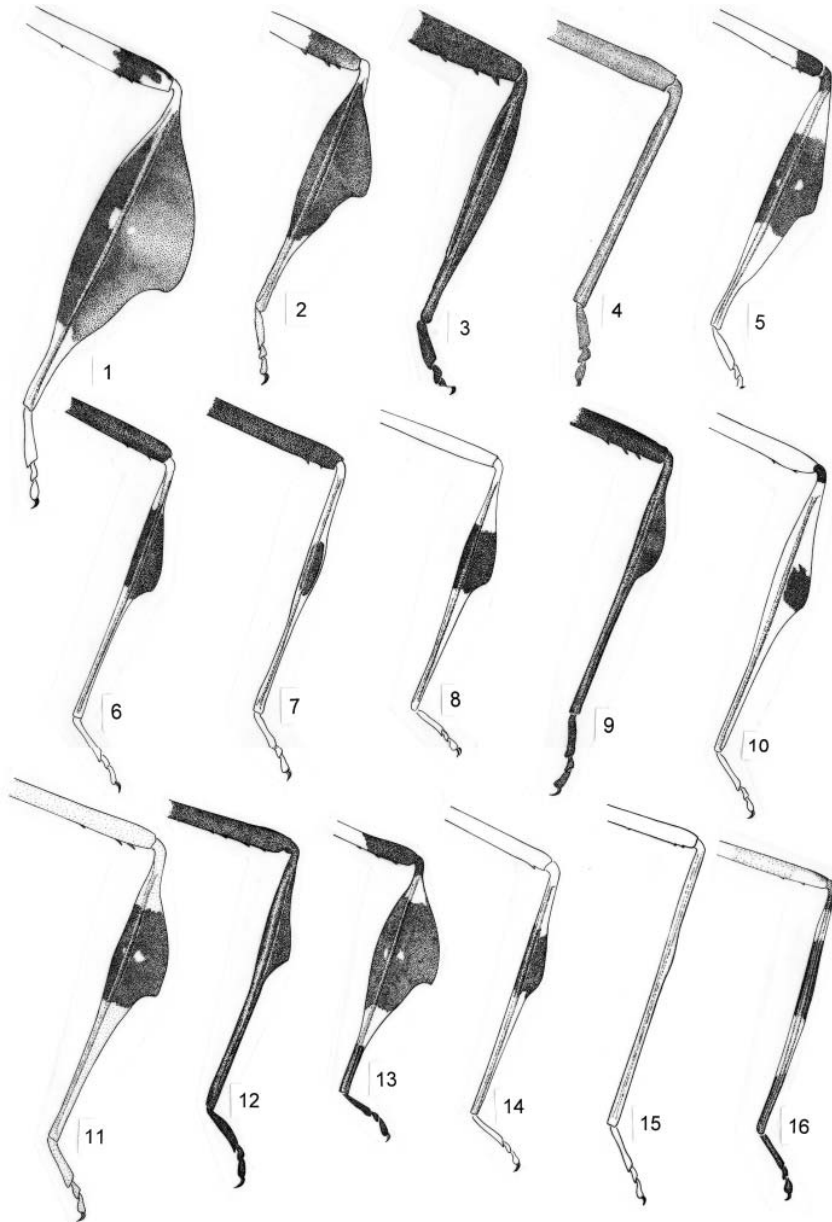
Stenoscelidea Westwood, 1842: 18

Stenoscelidea Westwood, 1842: 18

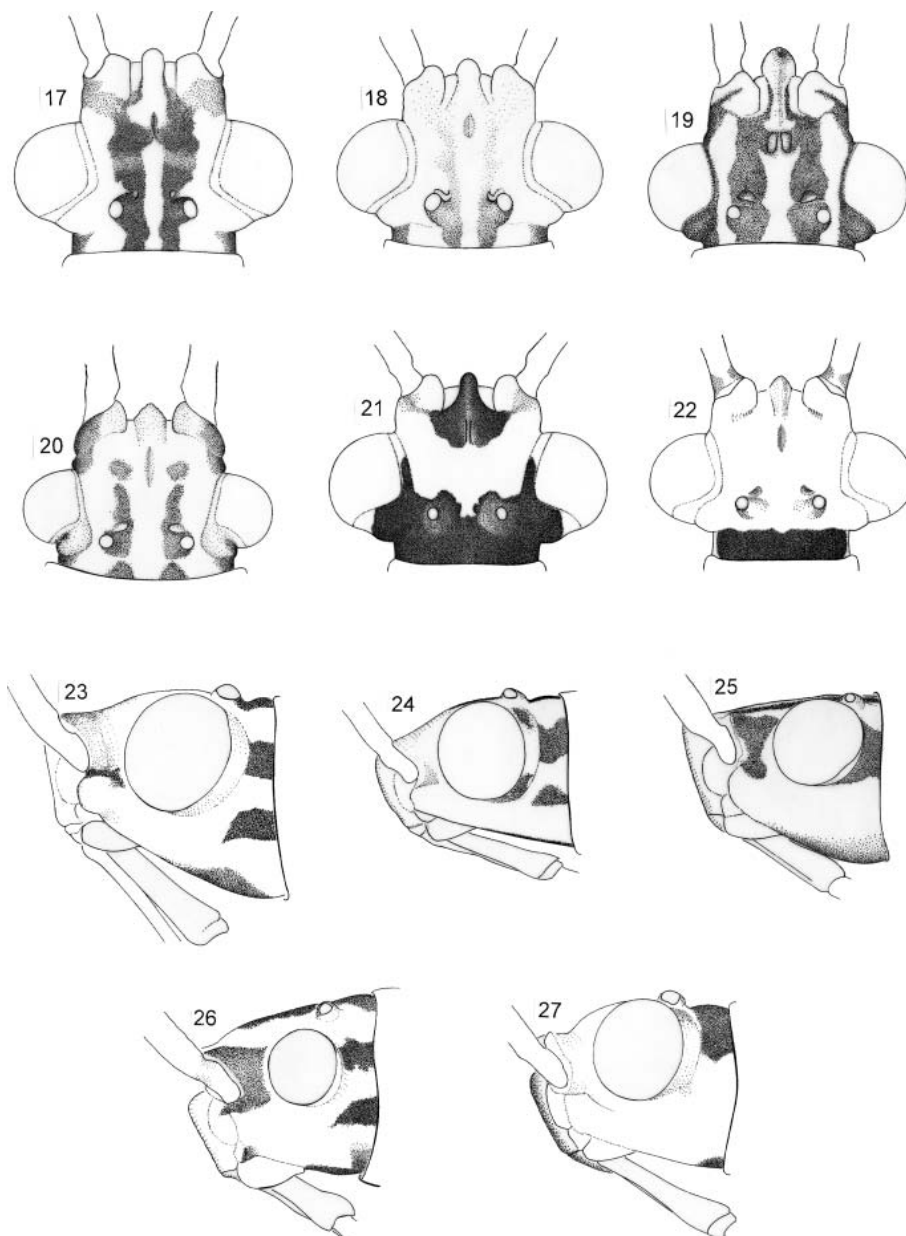
Stenoscelidea: PAKKAUSKAS (2010): 205 (catalogue).

Type species. *Stenoscelidea albovaria* Westwood, 1842: 18 (subsequent designation by KIRKALDY (1903)).

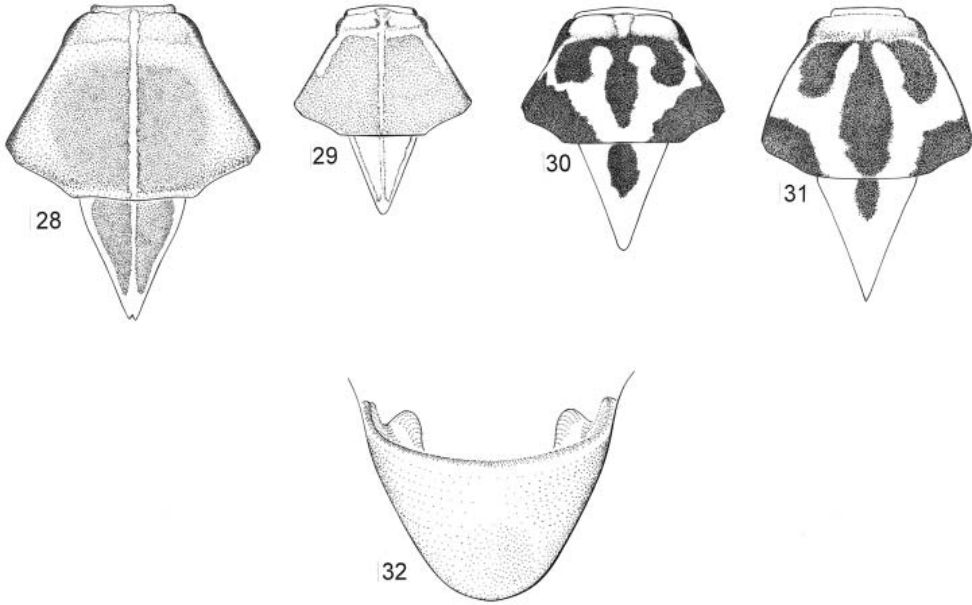
Redescription. *Head* wider than long, quadrate, non-declivent, dorsally flat, parallel-sided in front of eyes; clypeus extending as short tubercle, slightly rounded at tip, wider at apical third, surpassing antenniferous tubercle by about a third, base much lower than antenniferous tubercle; juga not visible from above, apically globose, deflexed below antenniferous tubercle; antenniferous tubercle short, unarmed, nearly parallel, oblique at apex, apex directed inwards; distance between antenniferous tubercle subequal to width of one tubercle; postclypeal sulcus deep, with a slight ridge running through it longitudinally, forming two sulci, or postclypeal sulcus deep, simple, without ridge at middle third; antennae longer than total body length; antennal segment I stouter than segments II to IV, slightly curved outward, longer than maximal length of head; segments II and III cylindrical, moderately slender and IV fusiform, elongate; antennal segment IV the longest, I the shortest, and II longer than III; antennal segment IV not longer than II and III together; ocellar tubercle large, raised; ocelli close to eyes; preocellar pit deep; eyes medium-sized, hemispherical, protuberant; postocular tubercle slightly exposed, nearly indistinct; bucculae nearly semi-circular, short, elevated, unarmed, not projecting beyond middle of eye; rostrum reaching posterior third of mesosternum, or anterior border of metasternum; rostral segment IV the



Figs. 1–16. Hind leg. 1–2 – *Stenoerilla aenescens* (Stål, 1870); 2 – *S. maya* (Brailovsky, 1983); 3 – *Plaxiscelis pagana* (Burmeister, 1835); 4 – *Nyttum punctatum* (Dallas, 1852); 5 – *Stenoscelidea albovaria* Westwood, 1842; 6–7 – *S. blotei* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996; 8 – *S. hilaris* Breddin, 1903; 9 – *S. saphes* sp. nov.; 10 – *S. morona* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996; 11 – *S. t-nigra* (Costa, 1863); 12 – *S. pucalpa* sp. nov.; 13 – *S. roraima* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996; 14–15 – *S. rubra* Montandon, 1895; 16 – *S. tibialis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996.



Figs. 17–27. Head. 17–22 – dorsal view; 23–27 – lateral view. 17, 23 – *Stenoerilla aenescens* (Stål, 1870); 18, 24 – *S. maya* (Brailovsky, 1983); 19, 25 – *Plaxiscelis pagana* (Burmeister, 1835); 20, 26 – *Nyttum punctatum* (Dallas, 1852); 21 – *Stenoscelidea albovaria* Westwood, 1842; 22, 27 – *S. atra* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996.



Figs. 28–32. 28–31 – pronotum and scutellum: 28 – *Stenoerilla aenescens* (Stål, 1870); 29 – *S. maya* (Brailovsky, 1983); 30 – *Stenoscelidea albovaria* Westwood, 1842; 31 – *S. hilaris* Breddin, 1903. 32 – *Stenoscelidea pucalpa* sp. nov., caudal view of male genital capsule.

longest, III the shortest, and I and II subequal; rostral segment I not extending past head or reaching anterior border of prosternum.

Thorax. Pronotum wider than long across humeral angles, trapezoidal, declivent, with distinct collar; frontal angles blunt, convex; anterior, anterolateral, posterolateral and posterior borders smooth, never tuberculate-spinose; humeral angles rounded, obtuse, gently exposed, with or without tiny spine; triangular process absent; anterior lobe impunctate; posterior lobe heavily punctate, not tuberculate; callar region raised, impunctate; prosternum deeply concave; mesosternum slightly sulcate, or difficult to see that sulcus, not forming raised tubercle anteriorly between procoxae; metasternum gently sulcate; metapleural supracoxal spine absent; metathoracic scent gland peritreme with two separate lobes, ostiole directed laterally; anterior lobe auriculate, posterior lobe small, digitiform to acute.

Legs. Femora slender, never incrassate in either sex, ventrally armed with two subapical spines and one row of short and stout spines, dorsally smooth; hind femur in both sexes exceeding apex of last abdominal segment; fore and middle tibiae cylindrical, sulcate, unarmed, their outer surface eventually tiny expanded; hind tibiae with foliaceous expansions, wide in females, more narrow in males; inner expansion smooth, outer expansion scalloped; inner and outer surface of hind tibiae not spined or hind tibiae in either sex narrowly expanded or not expanded (Figs. 5–16).

Scutellum longer than wide or nearly equilateral; triangular, with apex subacute; scutellar disk flat.

Hemelytra. Macropterous, extending beyond apex of abdomen; apical margin of corium slightly sinuate, its apical angle extending beyond middle third of membrane; costal margin emarginate.

Abdomen. Connexival segments raised above terga; posterior angle unarmed, never spined postero-apically; upper border of connexiva with few tubercles along the entire edge; abdominal spiracles circular; abdominal spiracles IV to VI closer to posterior third and spiracles III and VII closer to anterior third of abdomen; abdominal sterna without medial furrow.

Male genitalia. Posteroventral edge of genital capsule gently concave or with short V-shaped concavity or variable through the species; posterolateral angles rounded.

Female genitalia. Abdominal sternite VII with fissure covering the total length of the sternite; plica not visible; gonocoxae I quadrate, inner margin overlapping, upper and outer margins obliquely straight; paratergite VIII large, rectangular to quadrate with visible spiracle; paratergite IX longer than VIII, quadrangular.

Color. Head with neck always transversely black; pronotal disk and scutellar disk without yellowish orange to dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe; corial veins not entirely yellow; body surface never metallic and without bluish or green iridescence.

Integument. Pro-, meso-, and metapleura almost impunctate, except the posterior margin with finest punctuation.

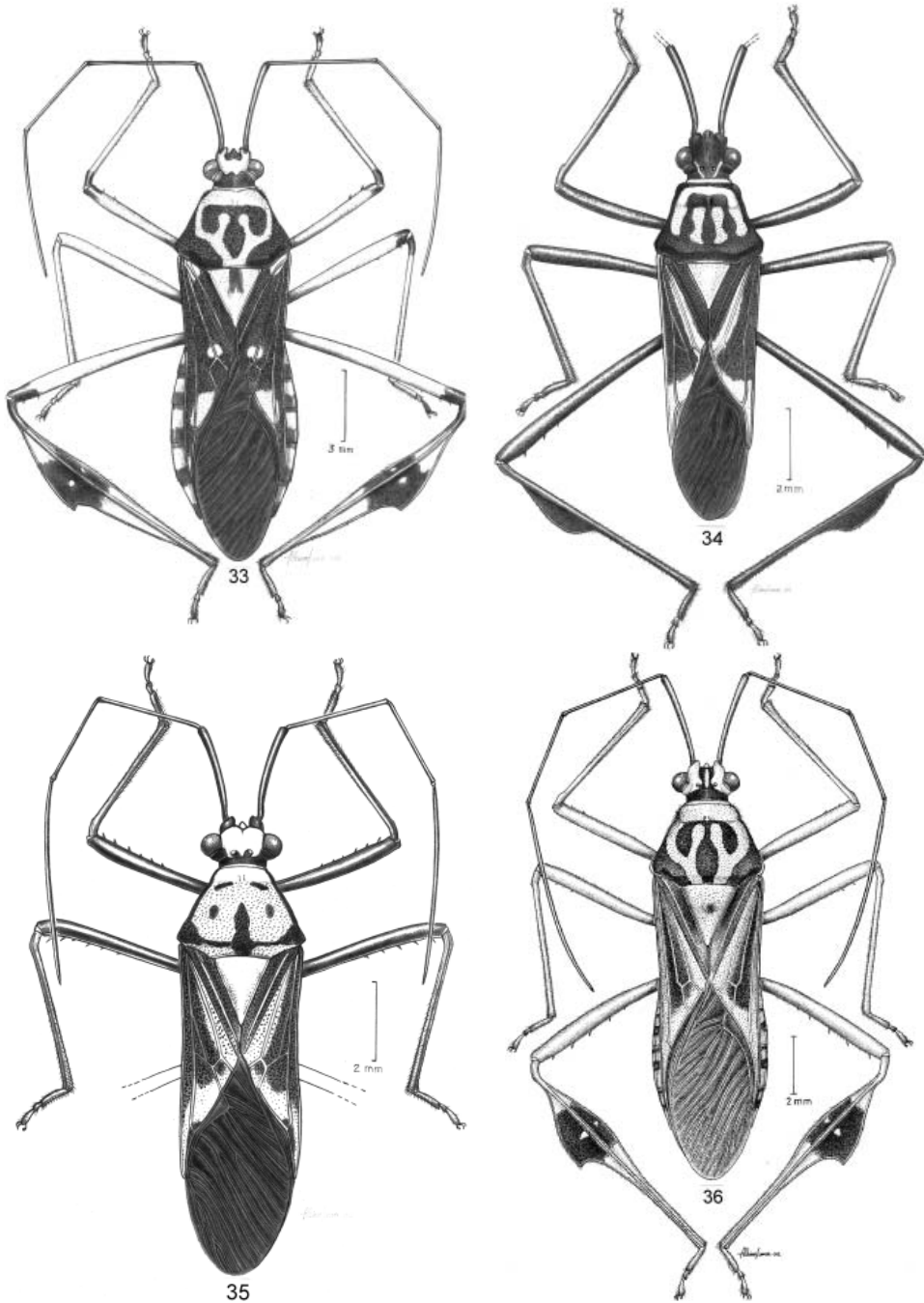
Stenoscelidea pucalpa sp. nov.

(Figs. 12, 32, 34)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Peru: Pucalpa, viii.1991, A. Ugarte P.' (USNM). PARATYPES: PERU: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as for holotype (UNAM, USNM).

Description. Male (holotype). *Dorsal coloration*. Head yellow with antenniferous tubercle, ocellar tubercle, postocular tubercle, and neck black; clypeus (except middle third) shiny castaneous brown; antennal segments I to IV black; pronotum yellow with anterolateral margins, humeral surface, a narrow transverse stripe near posterior margin, four elongate, discoidal spots, two at anterior lobe, and two at posterior lobe, and one longitudinal, wide stripe running from posterior lobe to middle third of pronotal disk black; scutellum yellow; clavus black with claval vein yellow; corium yellow with diffuse black fuscidity, some black punctures and a conspicuous, black, tear-shaped mark from base to middle of endocorium; hemelytral membrane black; connexivum yellow with posterior third black; abdominal tergites black with large, yellow, rectangular mark near middle third.

Ventral coloration. Head yellow with two black discoidal spots, lateral to midline and located near posterior margin and close to pronotal collar; rostral segment I ventrally yellow and apex and dorsal surface black; segments II to IV yellowish orange (apex of IV black); propleura and mesopleura yellow with three black, irregular spots; metapleura yellow with two black spots; pro-, meso-, and metasternum yellow, and laterally black; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme black; coxae shiny orange with basal third dark brown; trochanter shiny orange; femora dorsally black with basal third and ventral surface shiny orange; tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown; abdominal sternites III to VII yellow with anterior border, one discoidal spot lateral to midline, and elongate stripe at middle third of each sternite black; longitudinal elongate stripe fused with anterior transverse black line;



Figs. 33–36. Dorsal views of *Stenoscelidea* species. 33 – *S. albovaria* Westwood, 1842, female; 34 – *S. saphes* sp. nov., male (holotype); 35 – *S. pucalpa* sp. nov., male (holotype); 36 – *S. t-nigra* (Costa, 1863), male.

pleural margins yellow with posterior third black; genital capsule yellow with black spots lateral to midline; abdominal spiracle yellow.

Structure. *Head.* Rostrum reaching posterior border of mesosternum; rostral segment I reaching apex of head; rostral segment II shorter than IV. *Pronotum.* Collar present; frontal angles rounded, not exposed; humeral angles not expanded, with short acute teeth; triangular process absent. *Hemelytra* macropterous, extending beyond apex of last abdominal segment. *Legs.* Femora ventrally armed with a single row of numerous small spine-like teeth; tibiae sulcate, straight, not sinuate, not emarginated (Fig. 12). *Genital capsule.* Posteroventral border straight with short V-shaped concavity medially (Fig. 32).

Measurements (mm). Body length 11.20. Head length including apex of clypeus 1.28; width across eyes 1.84; interocular distance 0.76; interocellar distance 0.35; length of antennal segments: I – 2.60, II – 3.04, III – 2.40, IV – 4.60. Pronotum length 2.08, maximum width across humeral angles 3.20. Scutellar length 1.44, width 1.16.

Female. Habitus and color similar to male holotype. Head ventrally entirely yellow; tylus castaneous brown; prosternum and metasternum yellow with small black discoidal spot lateral to middle line; mesosternum yellow with wide black spot lateral to midline; connexival segments VIII and IX yellow; abdominal tergites VIII and IX black; abdominal sterna III to V yellow with anterior border black; sterna VI and VII yellow with lateral border black and middle third yellow; abdominal sternites III to VII with black discoidal spot lateral to middle line; abdominal spiracle, and genital plates yellow.

Structure. Femora ventrally armed with a single row of two or more small spine-like teeth; tibiae with outer dilation phylliform, without prominent teeth or emarginations; inner dilations straight, sinuate, not expanded.

Measurements (mm). Body length 11.70. Head length including apex of clypeus 1.08; width across eyes 1.96; interocular distance 0.95; interocellar distance 0.37; length of antennal segments: I – 2.52, II – 2.84, III – 2.24, IV – 4.92. Pronotum length 2.40; maximum width across humeral angles 3.16. Scutellar length 1.72; width 1.28

Variation. Posterior margin of pro-, meso- and metapleura with diffuse yellowish white marks.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenoscelidea pucalpa* sp. nov., like *S. saphes* sp. nov., and *S. tibialis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996, has the hemelytral membrane entirely dark brown to black, the antennal segments I to III as well as the fore, middle, and hind tarsus entirely dark reddish brown to black, the anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme black, and the connexival segments III to VII and the pleural margin of abdominal sternites III to VII yellow with the posterior third black.

In *S. pucalpa* sp. nov. the coxae are shiny orange with basal third dark brown, the trochanters shiny orange, the femora dorsally black with basal third and ventral surface shiny orange, the tibiae dark reddish brown and the outer dilation of the female hind tibiae slightly expanded (Fig. 12).

In *S. tibialis* the coxae are yellow with basal third dark brown, the trochanters and femora pale castaneous orange, the fore and middle tibiae pale castaneous orange and hind tibiae reddish brown with basal third and subapical ring pale castaneous orange, and the outer dilation of female hind tibiae is not expanded (Fig. 16).

The head dorsally and the trochanter are black in *S. saphes* sp. nov., and yellow to shiny orange in *S. pucalpa* sp. nov. and *S. tibialis*.

Etymology. Named after the type locality; noun in apposition.

Distribution. Only known from Peru (Pucalpa).

Stenoscelidea saphes sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 34)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Peru: Dept. Cuzco, Sta. Isabel, Valley of River Ccosnipata, 30.xi.1951, F. Woytkowski (USNM).

Description. Male (holotype). *Dorsal coloration.* Head black with short, yellow, longitudinal stripe between ocelli and postocular tubercle; antennal segments I to IV black; clypeus black; juga black with inner margin yellow; pronotum yellow with each margin black; anterior and posterior border yellow; anterior lobe of pronotal disk with transverse black stripe near middle third; posterior lobe with three longitudinal black stripes, lateral ones shorter than median stripe which reaches posterior margin of anterior pronotal lobe; scutellum yellow; clavus black; corium black with posterior half of costal border, claval margin, apical margin, and apical angle yellow; hemelytral membrane black; connexivum yellow with anterior third black; abdominal tergites III to VI black with yellow rectangular mark on middle third, and VII entirely black.

Ventral coloration. Head yellow, with posterior margin and longitudinal stripe on middle third black; rostral segments reddish brown; pro-, meso-, and metapleura yellow with two elongate black spots, one near anterior margin, other on middle third; prosternum and metasternum yellow; mesosternum yellow, lateral margin black; anterior and posterior lobes of metathoracic scent gland peritreme black; legs dark reddish brown; abdominal sternites III to V yellow with anterior margin black except middle third yellow; sternites VI and VII yellow with anterior margin entirely black; pleural margin yellow with anterior third black; abdominal spiracles yellow; genital capsule black with posteroventral margin yellow.

Structure. Head. Rostrum reaching posterior border of mesosternum; rostral segment I almost reaching apex of head; rostral segment II shorter than IV. *Pronotum.* Collar present; frontal angles rounded, not exposed; humeral angles obtuse, not expanded. *Hemelytra.* Macropterous, extending beyond apex of last abdominal segment. *Legs.* Femora ventrally armed with a single row of numerous small spine-like teeth; hind tibiae with outer dilation phylliform, without prominent teeth or emarginations; inner dilation straight, sinuate, not expanded (Fig. 9). *Genital capsule.* Posteroventral border sinuate, without mesial concavity.

Measurements (mm). Body length 13.00. Head length including apex of clypeus 1.36; width across eyes 2.04; interocular distance 1.00; interocellar distance 0.37; length of antennal segments: I – 2.56, II – 2.92, III – 2.48, IV – 5.32. Pronotum length 2.56, maximum width across humeral angles 3.80. Scutellar length 1.92, width 1.60.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species resembles *S. tibialis*, and *S. pucalpa* sp. nov. by having the hemelytral membrane dark brown to black, the antennal segments I to III as well as the

fore, middle, and hind tarsus entirely dark reddish brown to black, and the anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme black.

In *S. saphes* sp. nov., the connexival segments III to VII and the pleural margins of abdominal sternites III to VII are yellow with the anterior third black. In the other two species they are yellow with the posterior third black. The head dorsally and the trochanter are black in *S. saphes* sp. nov., and yellow to shiny orange in *S. pucalpa* sp. nov. and *S. tibialis*.

Etymology. From the Greek 'saphes', meaning distinct, referring to the distinctly delimited color pattern on head and trochanter; adjective.

Distribution. Only known from Peru (Cuzco).

Stenoscelidea guanaya sp. nov.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'Bolivia: La Paz, Guanay, x-xi.1993, L. E. Peña' (USNM).

Description. Female (holotype). *Dorsal coloration.* Head black; posterior third of clypeus and short longitudinal stripe between ocelli and postocular tubercle, and between each ocellus dark yellow; antennal segments I to IV dark reddish brown; pronotum yellow with humeral surface, narrow transverse stripe near posterior margin, two discoidal spots at posterior lobe, lateral to middle line and close to anterior lobe, and wide longitudinal stripe running on middle third of pronotal disk from posterior margin to middle black; collar black with middle third yellow; scutellum yellow; clavus black with claval vein dark yellow; corium yellow with a conspicuous, black, tear-shaped mark from base to middle; hemelytral membrane black; connexival segments III to VII yellow with anterior angle and posterior third black; connexival segments VIII and IX with anterior half dark yellow and posterior half black; abdominal tergites III to VI black with wide, yellow, rectangular spot on middle third, VII black with triangular yellow spot on anterior half, and VIII and IX black.

Ventral coloration. Head yellow; rostral segments I to IV dark brownish orange; prothorax yellow with two black marks, one discoidal, small close to proacetabula, other transversal and located on anterior pleural area; mesothorax yellow with an elongate black stripe; metathorax yellow; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme yellow; coxae dark yellow with dark brown and orange reflections; trochanter dark reddish brown; femora dark reddish brown with posterior third black; tibiae dark reddish brown with anterior joint black; tarsi dark reddish brown (hind legs absent); abdominal sternite III yellow, IV to VII yellow with anterior margin lateral to middle third dark yellow; pleural margin III to IX yellow with anterior angle and posterior third black; gonocoxae I black and laterally yellow; paratergites VIII and IX yellow.

Structure. Head. Rostrum reaching posterior border of mesosternum; rostral segment I almost reaching apex of head; rostral segment II shorter than IV. *Pronotum.* Collar present; frontal angles rounded, not exposed; humeral angles obtuse, not expanded. *Hemelytra.* Macropterous, extending beyond apex of last abdominal segment. *Legs.* Fore femur unarmed; middle femur ventrally armed with one spine close to posterior third; hind femur absent in holotype.

Measurements (mm). Body length 15.38. Head length including apex of clypeus 1.40; width across eyes 2.28; interocular distance 1.02; interocellar distance 0.35; length of antennal

segments: I – 3.08, II – 3.60, III – 3.00, IV – 4.88. Pronotum length 3.12; maximum width across humeral angles 4.42. Scutellar length 2.32; width 1.96.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenoscelidea guanaya* sp. nov., and *S. tibialis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996, share the following conditions: hemelytral membrane dark brown to black, antennal segments I to III black to reddish brown, and fore and middle tarsus entirely dark reddish brown.

In *S. guanaya* sp. nov. the fore and middle femora are dark reddish brown, with posterior third black, fore and middle tibiae dark reddish brown with anterior joint black, rostral segments I to IV dark brownish orange, anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme yellow and apical angle of corium black.

In *S. tibialis* the fore and middle femora are entirely pale orange, the fore and middle tibiae pale orange, rostral segments I to IV yellow (apex of IV black), anterior and posterior lobe of peritreme black, and apical angle of corium yellow.

Etymology. Named after the type locality; noun in apposition.

Distribution. Only known from Bolivia (Guanay).

Stenoscelidea albovaria Westwood, 1842

= *Stenoscelidea histrionica* (Stål, 1859), **syn. nov.**

Comment. The examination of the type (female) of *Stenoscelidea albovaria*, deposited in the Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Great Britain (OXUM), and the type (female) of *Stenoscelidea histrionica*, deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany (ZMHU), allowed us to confirm that both the species are in fact conspecific. Each species was described from Brazil. Considering the precedence between the two names, *S. histrionica* is herein assigned as a junior synonym of *S. albovaria*.

Key to the species of *Stenoscelidea* Westwood, 1842*

- 1 Hemelytral membrane dark brown to black with apical margin white, hyaline.
..... *S. atra* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996
- Hemelytral membrane entirely dark brown to black. 2
- 2 Antennal segments II and III orange to pale castaneous orange. 3
- Antennal segments II and III black to dark reddish brown. 4
- 3 Hind femur reddish brown with basal third dark yellow; head dorsally black with antenniferous tubercle, the space close to eyes, and short, median longitudinal stripe near ocelli dark yellow; jugum with upper margin black and lower margin reddish orange; male genital capsule with a short, median, and conspicuous ‘V’ notch; paratergite VIII black to dark brown. *S. blotei* Brailovsky & Barrea, 1996
- Hind femur orange to pale castaneous orange (Figs. 14–15); head dorsally orange with neck, ocellar tubercle, and two small spots on frontal surface black; jugum orange to reddish orange; male genital capsule with a median, wide open concavity; paratergite VIII yellow. *S. rubra* Montandon, 1895

* *Stenoscelidea nigroaenea* Breddin, 1903, is excluded from the key.

- 4 Antennal segment I orange to pale castaneous orange (Fig. 36). *S. t-nigra* (Costa, 1863)
- Antennal segment I black to dark reddish brown. 5
- 5 Fore, middle, and hind tarsus entirely dark reddish brown to black or entirely orange. 6
- Fore, middle, and hind tarsus orange or yellow with the last segment black to dark reddish brown. 10
- 6 Anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme yellow. *S. guanaya* sp. nov.
- Anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland peritreme black. 7
- 7 Connexival segments III to VII and pleural margin of abdominal sternites III to VII yellow with anterior third black. *S. saphes* sp. nov.
- Connexival segments III to VII and pleural margin of abdominal sternites III to VII yellow with posterior third black. 8
- 8 Fore, middle, and hind tarsus entirely orange; hind tibiae of female with outer dilation conspicuously expanded (Fig. 10); hind tibiae reddish brown with inner and outer dilation black. *S. morona* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996
- Fore, middle, and hind tarsus entirely black to reddish brown; hind tibiae of female with outer dilation not conspicuously expanded (Figs. 12, 16); hind tibiae with another color combination. 9
- 9 Hind tibiae with outer dilation slightly expanded (Fig. 12); coxae shiny orange with basal third dark brown; trochanter shiny orange; femora dorsally black with basal third and ventral surface shiny orange; hind tibiae dark reddish brown. *S. pucalpa* sp. nov.
- Hind tibiae of female with outer dilation not expanded (Fig. 16); coxae yellow with basal third dark brown; trochanter and femora pale castaneous orange; hind tibiae reddish brown with basal third and subapical ring pale castaneous orange. *S. tibialis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996
- 10 Fore and middle femora yellow to orange with apical joint black; clavus black with basal third yellow (Fig. 33). *S. albovaria* Westwood, 1842 (= *S. histrionica* (Stål, 1859), syn. nov.).
- Fore and middle femora entirely orange; clavus entirely black or with the claval vein dark yellow. 11
- 11 Corium black with one yellow triangular spot on the apical margin; apical angle of corium black; anterior lobe of pronotal disk with yellow mark on middle third; pro-, meso-, and metaacetabula reddish brown with lower border yellow; abdominal sternites reddish brown; connexival segments III to VII with anterior half yellow and posterior half black; scutellar disk dark brown with apex yellow. *S. roraima* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1996
- Corium black with costal border, apical margin and apical angle yellowish orange; anterior lobe of pronotal disk yellow with frontal borders black; pro-, meso-, and meta-acetabula yellow; abdominal sternites yellow with four rows of black irregular spots; connexival segments III to VII yellow with posterior third black; scutellar disk yellow. *S. hilaris* Breddin, 1903

Stenoaurilla gen. nov.

Type species. *Stenoscelidea aenescens* Stål, 1870: 154, here designated.

Description. *Head* wider than long, quadrate, non-declivent, dorsally flat, and parallel-sided in front of eyes; clypeus extending as short tubercle, slightly rounded at tip, wider at apical third, surpassing antenniferous tubercle by about a third, base much lower than antenniferous tubercle; juga not visible from above, apically globose, deflexed below antenniferous tubercle; antenniferous tubercle short, unarmed, nearly parallel, oblique at apex, apex inner directed; distance between antenniferous tubercle subequal to width of one tubercle; postclypeal sulcus deep, with slight ridge running through it longitudinally, forming two sulci, or postclypeal sulcus deep, simple, without ridge at middle third; antennae longer than total body length; antennal segment I stouter than segments II to IV, slightly curved outward, longer than maximal length of head; segments II and III cylindrical, moderately slender and IV fusiform, elongate; antennal segment IV the longest, I the shortest, and II longer than III; antennal segment IV not longer than II and III together; ocellar tubercle large, raised; ocelli close to eyes; preocellar pit deep; eyes medium-sized, hemispheric, protuberant; postocular tubercle nearly smooth with contour of eye, nearly indistinct; bucculae nearly semicircular, short, elevated, unarmed, not projecting beyond middle of eye; rostrum reaching posterior third of mesosternum, or anterior border of metasternum; rostral segment I the longest or subequal to II, III the shortest, and II longer or subequal to IV; rostral segment I not extending past head or reaching anterior border of prosternum (Figs. 17–18, 23–24).

Thorax. Pronotum wider than long across humeral angles, trapezoidal, declivent, with distinct collar; frontal angles blunt, convex; anterior, anterolateral, posterolateral and posterior borders smooth, never tuberculate-spinose; humeral angles rounded, obtuse, gently exposed, with or without tiny spine; triangular process absent; anterior lobe impunctate; posterior lobe heavily punctate, not tuberculate; callar region almost flat, scarcely convex, finely punctate, with few low tubercles (sometimes difficult to see) and posteriorly with two deep longitudinal to discoidal sulcus lateral to midline; prosternum deeply concave; mesosternum slightly sulcate, or difficult to see the sulcus, not forming raised tubercle anteriorly between procoxae; metasternum not sulcate; metapleural supracoxal spine absent; metathoracic scent gland opening with two separate lobes, opening directed laterally; anterior lobe auriculiform, posterior lobe small, digitiform to acute (Figs. 28–29).

Legs. Femora slender, never incrassate in either sex, ventrally armed with two subapical spines and one row of short and stout spines, dorsally smooth to finely granulate; hind femur in both sexes exceeding apex of last abdominal segment; fore and middle tibiae, cylindrical, sulcate, unarmed; hind tibiae conspicuously foliaceous, expanded, widely in females, more narrowly in males; inner expansion smooth, outer expansion scalloped; inner and outer face not spined (Figs. 1–2).

Scutellum longer than wide or nearly equilateral; triangular, with apex subacute; scutellar disk flat.

Hemelytra macropterous, extending beyond apex of abdomen; apical margin slightly sinuate; apical angle extending beyond middle third of membrane; costal margin emarginate.

Abdomen. Connexival segments raised above terga; posterior angle unarmed, never spined posteroapically; upper border with few tubercles along the entire edge; abdominal spiracles circular; abdominal spiracles III to VII closer to anterior third; abdominal sterna without medial furrow.

Male genitalia. Posteroventral edge of genital capsule gently concave or with short 'V' concavity or deep U-shaped concavity or variable through the species; posterolateral angles rounded.

Female genitalia. Abdominal sternite VII with fissure covering the total length of the sternite and clearly overlapped; plica not visible; gonocoxae I quadrate, inner margin overlapping or not, upper and outer margins obliquely straight; paratergite VIII large, rectangular to quadrate with visible spiracle; paratergite IX longer than VIII, quadrangular.

Color. Head with neck transversely yellow to yellowish orange, except for two broad longitudinal black stripes, running lateral to midline (Figs. 17–18, 23–24); pronotal disk and scutellar disk with yellowish orange to dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe (Figs. 28–29); corial veins almost entirely yellow; body surface with or without metallic and bluish or green iridescence.

Integument. Pro-, meso-, and metapleura densely and deeply punctate.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenoaurilla* gen. nov., like *Stenoscelidea*, has the metathoracic scent gland peritreme bilobate, antennal segment IV the longest, I the shortest, and II longer than III, hind femur exceeding the apex of the last abdominal segment, hind tibiae expanded, posterior angle of connexival segments unarmed, and abdominal sterna without medial furrow.

Stenoaurilla gen. nov. can be distinguished by having the neck (head) transversely yellow to yellowish orange except for two broad longitudinal black stripes, running lateral to middle line, pronotal disk and scutellar disk with yellowish orange to dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe; rostral segment I the longest or subequal to II, III the shortest, and II longer or subequal to I, callar region almost flat, finely punctate with few low tubercles, preocular distance longer; corial veins yellow; and pro-, meso-, and metapleura densely and deeply punctate.

In *Stenoscelidea* the neck is always transversely black; pronotal disk and scutellar disk without yellowish orange to dark yellow longitudinal medial stripe; rostral segment IV the longest, III the shortest, and I and II subequal; callar region raised, impunctate; preocular distance shorter; corial veins not uniformly yellow; and pro-, meso-, and metapleura impunctate, except the posterior margin with finest punctuation.

Etymology. Named for its similarity to *Stenoscelidea*; gender feminine.

Distribution. Widespread through Mexico and Central America (Guatemala, Costa Rica) except *S. peruvianus* recorded from South America (Peru).

Included species. *Stenoaurilla aenescens* (Stål, 1870) comb. nov., *S. glabra* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov., *S. hansonii* (Brailovsky & Barrera, 1997) comb. nov., *S. maya* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov., *S. mimica* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov., *S. pellucida* (Brailovsky & Barrera, 1997) comb. nov., *S. peruviana* (Brailovsky & Barrera, 1997) comb. nov., and *S. proluxa* (Brailovsky, 1983) comb. nov.

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