

Two new species of *Leptoscelis* from South America (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Leptoscelini)

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Abstract

Leptoscelis ribesi n. sp., from French Guiana, and *Leptoscelis majesticus* n. sp., from Bolivia and Peru, are described; dorsal view habitus are provided.

Key words: Heteroptera, Coreidae, *Leptoscelis* new species, South America.

Resumen

Dos nuevas especies sudamericanas de *Leptoscelis* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Leptoscelini)

Se describen *Leptoscelis ribesi* n. sp., de la Guayana Francesa, y *Leptoscelis majesticus* n. sp., de Bolivia y Perú; se aporta la ilustración de la vista dorsal de ambas especies.

Palabras clave: Heteroptera, Coreidae, nuevas especies de *Leptoscelis*, Sudamérica.

Laburpena

Hego Amerikako bi *Leptoscelis* espezie berri (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Leptoscelini)

Leptoscelis ribesi n. sp., Guyana Frantsesakoa, eta *Leptoscelis majesticus* n. sp., Bolivia eta Perukoa, deskribatzen dira; bi espezieen gainaldeko irudia ere aurkezten da.

Gako-hitzak: Heteroptera, Coreidae, *Leptoscelis* espezie berriak, Hego Amerika.

Introduction

The genus *Leptoscelis* Laporte, 1832 belongs to the tribe Leptoscelini of the family Coreidae, and is characterized by having the hind tibiae simple not expanded, posttular depression with slight longitudinal ridge medially, forming two sulci, meso- and metapleura lacking black discoidal spots, head narrowing behind eyes and ocelli, antennal segment I without an internal ridge, antennal segment IV yellow to reddish orange with basal joint black, and pronotal disk punctate and finely tuberculate.

The genus is widely distributed on the Neotropical Region from Honduras to Argentina and Chile and includes 20 known species; new records have been reported for Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and the

Greater and Lesser Antilles (Packauskas, 2010). In this contribution two new species are described.

Material and methods

The following abbreviations are used for the institutions cited:

CASC	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA.
JEEC	Joe E. Eger collection.
MHNNKM	Museo de Historia Natural «Noel Kempff Mercado», Santa Cruz, Bolivia.
UNAM	Colección Entomológica, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Results

Leptoscelis ribesi n. sp.

(Fig. 1a)

Type material:

HOLOTYPE: ♀, FRENCH GUIANA, Amazon Nature Lodge, 30 km SE Roura, on Kaw Rd., 04°33'570"N-052°12'433"W, 10-13.VI.2005, J.E. Eger (JEEC).

PARATYPE: 1 ♀, FRENCH GUIANA, Amazon Nature Lodge, 30 km SE Roura, on Kaw Rd., 04°33'570"N-052°12'433"W, 2-8.VI.2005, J.E. Eger & M.T. Messenger (UNAM).

Description:

Female. Structure. Head. Elongate, triangular, apically rounded, tiny punctate, flat, non-declivent; antenniferous tubercles unarmed; antennal segment II the longer, IV the shorter, and I longer than III; pre-ocellar sulcus small, nearly circular, deeply excavated; ocellar tubercle raised; postocular tubercle rounded, tuberculate; bucculae raised, extending posteriorly to level of antenniferous tubercle, anteriorly subangulate to rounded and exposed; rostrum reaching anterior border of abdominal sternite IV.

Thorax. Pronotum trapezoidal, finely punctate; collar present; callar region finely punctate, without anterior tubercles lateral to midline; frontal angles not exposed, rounded; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, uniformly dentate; humeral angles broad, produced laterally, apically subacute; posterolateral borders with upper half straight, dentate, and inner half concave, smooth; posterior border straight; triangular process not discernible; mesosternum non-sulcate; metapleura with supracoxal spine absent. *Legs.* All femora with two ventral spines distally, and two rows of spines running along ventral surface; hind femur not incrassate, dorsal surface without spines or tubercles; all tibiae sulcate, simple, unarmed, almost cylindrical. *Scutellum.* Triangular, longer than wide; apically subacute. *Hemelytra.* Clavus and corium punctate; costal margin emarginate, with tiny tubercles; hemelytral membrane extending beyond apex of abdomen. *Abdomen.* Connexival segments not spined posteriorly; upper border of connexivum weakly tuberculate: abdominal spiracles III to VII closer to anterior border than to posterior border of each sternite.

Integument. Body surface dull; dorsal and ventral surface almost glabrous, sparsely clothed with short appressed or suberect silvery pubescence; antennal segments I to III clothed with suberect, elongate, bristle-like setae, segment IV with appressed setae, intermixed with scattered erect setae; femora and tibiae clothed with erect elongate or shorter bristle-like setae; head ventrally, pro-, meso-, and metasternum, abdominal sterna, and genital plates impunctate; pro-, meso-, and metapleura densely punctate with gently punctures; acetabulae densely punctate; scutellar disk densely punctate, punctures deeply excavated.

Dorsal color. Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium and dorsal abdominal segments pale orange with ocellar tubercle and punctures black; antennal segment I pale orange, segment II black with sub-basal yellow ring, segment III black with basal joint yellow and segment IV pale orange with basal joint black; hemelytral membrane dark yellow with veins pale brown; connexivum pale orange with two quadrate black spots, one near middle third, the other covering posterior third. *Ventral color.* Including the legs pale orange with apex of rostral segment IV and punctures black; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme dark yellow, and posterior lobe brown; pleural margin of abdominal sterna pale orange with two quadrate black spots, one near middle third, the other covering the posterior third.

Male. Unknown.

Measurements. ♀ (mm): Body length 16.60. Head length 2.31; width across eyes 2.23; interocular distance 1.11; interocellar distance 0.47; preocular distance 1.36; length of antennal segments: I – 2.17; II – 3.10; III – 2.72; IV – 3.03. Pronotum: Maximum length 3.10; maximum width across humeral angles 5.58. Scutellar length 2.17; width 2.10.

Discussion:

Leptoscelis ribesi n. sp. (Fig. 1a), like *L. quadrisignatus* (Distant, 1881) (Fig. 1b), has dorsal and ventral surface almost completely pale orange to reddish orange, antennal segment III black with basal joint yellow, antennal segment IV pale orange with basal joint black, and lacking a transverse medial yellowish white fascia on hemelytra.

In *L. quadrisignatus*, recorded from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the corium has two distinct yellowish-white maculae, one at median cross veins and one near apical margin; the connexivum and pleural margin of abdominal sterna reddish to reddish orange lack black spots; the fron-

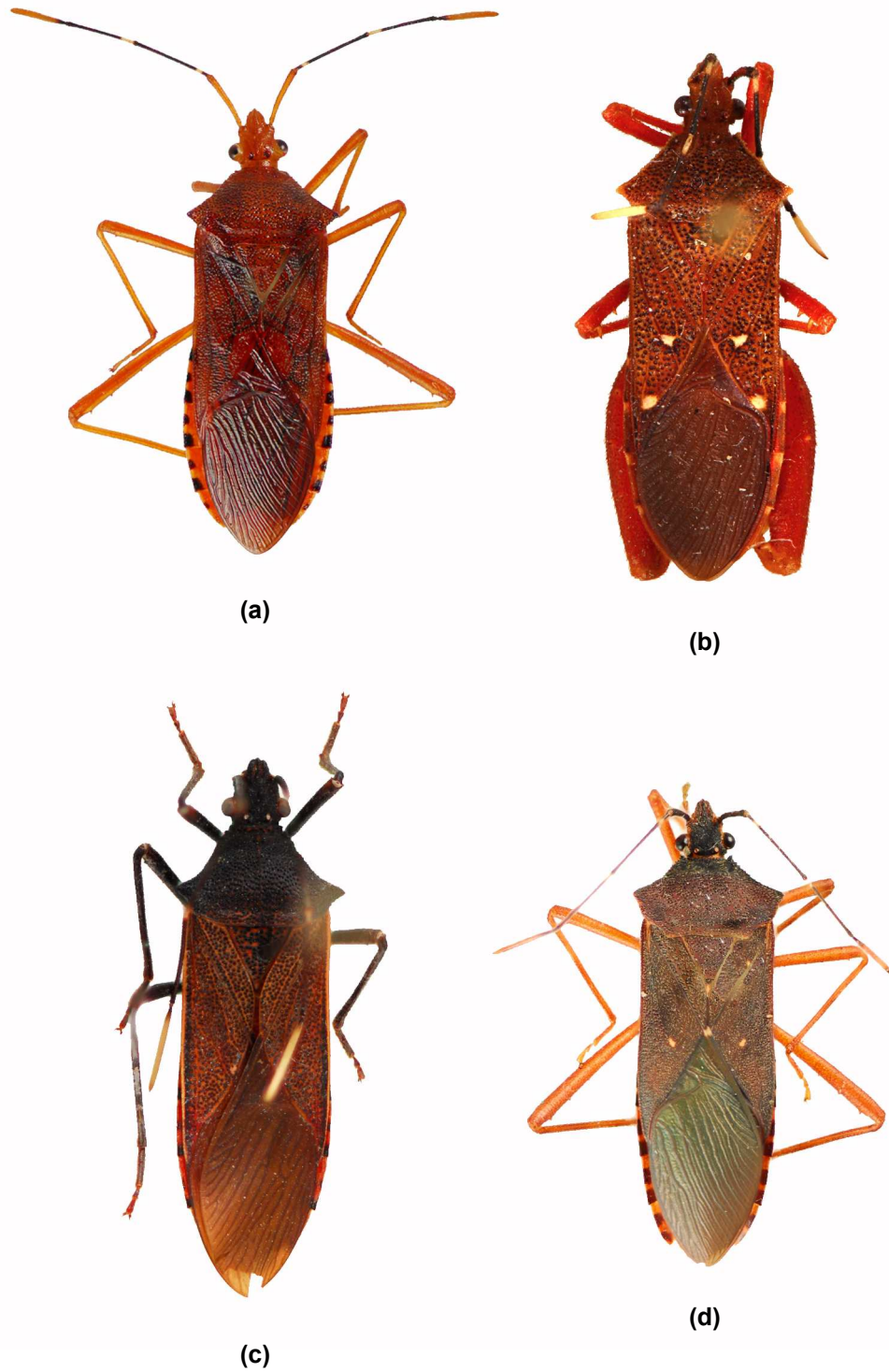


FIGURE 1. *Leptoscelis* spp.: (a) *L. ribesi* n. sp.; (b) *L. quadrisignatus* (Distant, 1881); (c) *L. majesticus* n. sp.; (d) *L. elongator* (Fabricius, 1803).

tal angles of pronotum are exposed like conical to subconical tubercles; and the rostrum reaching middle third of abdominal sternite III. In *L. ribesi* n. sp., recorded from French Guiana, the corium lack a yellowish-white maculae; the connexivum and pleural margin of abdominal sterna with two black spots, one near middle third, the other covering the posterior margin; the frontal angles of pronotum are obtuse and not exposed; and the rostrum reaching anterior border of abdominal sternite IV.

Etymology:

We named this new species after Jordi Ribes, distinguished Spanish hemipterist, in recognition of his contributions to the European heteropteroLOGY.

Distribution:

French Guiana, 30 km SE Roura.

***Leptoscelis majesticus* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1c)

Type material:

HOLOTYPE: ♀, **PERU**, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Reserve, 30 air km SW Puerto Maldonado, 290 m, 1-26.XI.1982, E.S. Ross (CASC).

PARATYPE: ♀, **BOLIVIA**, Departamento La Paz, Provincia Iturrealde, Puerto Arjona, Campo Palma Sola, 27.X.1998, C. Jordan (MHNNKM).

Description:

Female. Structure. Head. Elongate, triangular, apically rounded, densely punctate, flat, non-declivent; antenniferous tubercles unarmed; antennal segment II the longer, IV the shorter, and I longer than III; pre-ocellar sulcus small, nearly circular, deeply excavated; ocellar tubercle raised; postocular tubercle rounded, tuberculate; bucculae raised, extending posteriorly to level of antenniferous tubercle, anteriorly subangulate to rounded and exposed; rostrum reaching anterior border of abdominal sternite IV.

Thorax. Pronotum trapezoidal, finely punctate; collar present, laterally expanded and conically angulate; collar region punctate, lacking anterior tubercles lateral to midline; frontal angles subacute, exposed, rounded; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, uniformly

dentate; humeral angles broad, produced laterally, apically subacute; posterolateral borders with upper half straight, dentate, and inner half concave, smooth; posterior border straight; triangular process not discernible; mesosternum non-sulcate; metapleura with supracoxal spine absent. *Legs.* All femora with two short, ventral spines located distally; hind femur not incrassate, dorsal surface without spines or tubercles; all tibiae sulcate, simple, unarmed, almost cylindrical. *Scutellum.* Triangular, longer than wide; apically rounded. *Hemelytra.* Clavus and corium punctate; costal margin emarginated, smooth, not tuberculate; hemelytral membrane reaching apex of abdomen. *Abdomen.* Connexival segments not spined posteriorly; upper border of connexivum not tuberculate; abdominal spiracles III to VII closer to anterior border than to posterior border of each sternite.

Integument. Body surface dull; dorsal and ventral surface almost glabrous, scarcely clothed with short appressed or suberect silvery pubescence; antennal segments I to III clothed with suberect, elongate, bristle-like setae, segment IV with appressed setae, intermixed with scattered erect setae; femora and tibiae clothed with erect elongate or shorter bristle-like setae; head ventrally, pro-, meso-, and metasternum, abdominal sterna, and genital plates impunctate; pro-, meso-, and metapleura densely punctate with deep punctures; acetabulae densely punctate; scutellar disk densely punctate, punctures deeply excavated.

Dorsal color. Head and pronotum dark castaneous, with black punctures; antennal segment I dark reddish orange, segment II dark reddish orange with basal and apical joint pale red, segment III dark reddish orange with basal joint pale red, and segment IV pale yellow with basal third dark reddish orange; scutellum and clavus pale brownish orange, with reddish brown punctures; corium pale brownish orange, with reddish brown punctures, costal margin pale yellow, and one yellowish-white maculae at middle third of the apical margin; hemelytral membrane dark castaneous with veins pale brown; connexival segments III-VI pale orange, VII pale orange with posterior margin black, and VIII-IX black. *Ventral color.* Head, thorax, abdominal sterna and genital plates dark to pale castaneous orange with black punctures; rostral segments dark orange (apex of IV black); coxae, trochanter, and femora dark reddish brown; tibiae dark reddish brown with apical third pale reddish orange; tarsi pale reddish orange; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow, and posterior lobe black; pleural margin of abdominal sterna III-VI pale orange with posterior third and

upper border near middle third black, and VII-IX pale orange with posterior third black.

Male. Unknown.

Measurements. ♀ (mm): Body length 17.47. Head length 2.14; width across eyes 2.23; interocular distance 1.26; interocellar distance 0.47; preocular distance 1.46; length of antennal segments: I – 3.10; II – 3.65; III – 3.16; IV – 3.02. Pronotum: Maximum length 3.20; maximum width across humeral angles 5.48. Scutellar length 2.10; width 2.03.

Discussion:

Leptoscelis majesticus n. sp. (Fig. 1c), like *L. elongator* (Fabricius, 1803) (Fig. 1d), lacking a transverse yellowish-white medial fascia at the hemelytra, the antennal segments II and III are bicolored, antennal segment IV orange to yellow with basal third black, and the anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow.

In *L. elongator* the frontal angles of pronotum are expanded in a conical like-spine projection; the corium has one yellowish maculae near middle third of the endocorium; ventral surface, included the legs, is pale yellowish orange; the costal margin of corium is dark orange, with apical third dark brown; and the humeral angles have a short obtuse expansion. In *L. majesticus* n. sp. the frontal angles are subacute, and slightly exposed; the corium with one yellowish white maculae located at middle third of the apical margin; ventral surface and legs almost dark castaneous; costal margin of corium pale yellow; and humeral angles stout, elongate, and produced laterally.

Etymology:

Named for its elegant coloration.

Distribution:

Bolivia and Peru.

Acknowledgments

We thank the following colleagues and institutions for the loan of specimens and other assistance relevant to this study: Norman D. Penny and Vincent Lee (CASC), Joe E. Eger (JEEC), Julieta Ledezma (MHNNKM), Diana Martínez Almaguer (UNAM), and Luis García Prieto (UNAM).

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Received / Recibido / Hartua: 13/06/2011

Accepted / Aceptado / Onartua: 31/08/2011

Published / Publicado / Argitaratua: 15/12/2011