



Redescription of *Isocondylus* Amyot & Serville 1843 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae)

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The Neotropical genus *Isoncondylus*, proposed by Amyot and Serville (1843) for *Reduvius elongatus* Lepeletier & Serville, was cataloged as a valid genus by Stål (1872), Wygodzinsky (1949), and Maldonado Capriles (1990).

Isocondylus resembles *Heza*; they both have an elongate body, abdomen sublinear or widened beyond the middle, and widest either behind the middle or apically. The single species of *Isocondylus* is characterized by the head behind antenna armed with a small spine, the posterior lobe of thorax unarmed, and a flat scutellum.

Here we redescribe the genus *Isocondylus* and its only included species, because the published descriptions are brief and have never been revised.

A comprehensive study of the entire Harpactorinae will be necessary to determine the phylogenetic relationships of *Isocondylus* and its allies with any certainty.

Material and Methods. This study is based on material provided by the following institutions: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN) and Museo de La Plata (MLP), Argentina; Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola de la Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay (IZAV); Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Autónoma de México, México (UNAM); and Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NRS).

The terminology used is that of Coscarón, et al. (1999). The terminology for the female genitalia is detailed in Coscarón (1994b). The measurements (expressed in millimeters) and ratios (Table 1), were taken according to Coscarón (1994a). Five measurements and nine ratios were selected. The images were taken a digital camera (Sony DSC-W5).

Isocondylus, Amyot & Serville

1843 *Isocondylus* Amyot y Serville, 278; Wygodzinsky, 1949: 41; Maldonado Capriles, 1990: 293.

Type species: *Reduvius elongatus* (Lepeletier & Serville)

Redescription.—Head (Fig. 2): about half as long as pronotum; narrowing posteriorly into a long neck; subantennal spines present; genae without a spine; eyes not surpassing upper margins of head; interocular suture present; first rostral segment 1.13–1.50 longer than second; antennae long and slender. Pronotum wider than long, subpentagonal; anterior lobe unspined; longitudinal sulcus faint anteriorly, deep posteriorly, reaching posterior lobe; anterolateral angles protuberant; posterior lobe with two humeral large spines carinated on the posterior edge; upper surface of pronotal lobes at different levels. Scutellar angles rounded; scutellum reduced and flat, carinated, with flat projection, principal body reduced and flat. Hemelytra passing apex of abdomen. Legs without spines, moderately long; apices of femora slightly incurved with 1 + 1 short blunt lateral projections, fore femur in dorsal view basally incrassate, gradually narrowing to apex; fore tibia curved, with a small preapical spur small apical pad of setae. Abdomen: widening posteriorly.

Distribution.—Neotropical region: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela.

Isocondylus elongatus (Lepeletier & Serville)

1825 *Reduvius elongatus* Lepeletier & Serville, 10:278.

1843 *Isocondylus elongatus* Amyot & Serville, 369; Wygodzinsky 1949, 41; Maldonado Capriles, 1990: 220.

1846 *Arilus pungens* Herrich-Schaeffer, 8:37; Stål, 1872, 2:75 (synonymy).