



New records for the genus *Diaditus* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Stenopodainae) in America north of Mexico

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Abstract

New distribution records are presented for *Diaditus tejanus* and *D. semicolon*. Diagnoses and images are presented for distinguishing these taxa.

Key words: *Diaditus tejanus*, *Diaditus semicolon*, new distribution records

The genus *Diaditus* (Stål, 1859) contains six widely distributed species throughout the Western Hemisphere (Maldonado, 1990). Barber (1930) provided a key to the species known at the time and described *Diaditus latulus*; Hussey (1954) described *D. nocturnus* from South America; Wygodzinsky (1957) synonymized *D. annulipes* Berg with *D. semicolon* Stål; Giacchi (1980) described *D. tejanus* from Mexico and Texas; Giacchi (1982) later revised the genus, synonymized *D. hirticornis* Champion with *D. pictipes* Champion and provided a key to the known species; McPherson, *et al.* (1995) reported on the range extension for *D. tejanus* Giacchi in America, north of Mexico.

Here I provide new state and additional distributional records for *D. tejanus* Giacchi for the United States, provide new distributional records for *D. semicolon* Stål including the first records of this species for America north of Mexico, and provide new diagnostic characters for distinguishing the species.

Acronyms used for collections cited in the paper are as follows: FSCA (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida); MEM (Mississippi Entomological Museum, Starkville, Mississippi); NCSU (North Carolina State University Insect Museum, Raleigh, North Carolina); and USNM (United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC).

Diaditus Stål

1859 *Diaditus* Stål, 16:383.

Diagnosis. The genus is distinguished from other American stenopodaine genera by the relatively long juga which extend between the antennae, either parallel, divergent, or convergent apically; short antenniferous tubercles, just attaining the apex of head; slender profemur, lacking a row of ventral spines; lack of ramose spines located ventrally and posteriorly on the head behind the eye; and the short second rostral segment which is subequal to half the length of the first rostral segment.

Diaditus keys to *Schumannia* (= *Ctenotrachelus*) in Blatchley (1926) based on the absence of ramose spines ventrally on the head, ocelli located on a small tubercle, and the 1st rostral segment being subequal to the length of the 2nd and 3rd rostral segment combined. *Diaditus* is distinguished from *Ctenotrachelus* by lacking the strong setigerous spines located both ventrally on the head and posterolaterally of the eyes, the