



A new species of *Paratagalis* Monte from Brazil with taxonomical notes and a key to New World genera of Saicinae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Saicinae)

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Abstract

Paratagalis zikani **sp. nov.** from Brazil is described. A revised diagnosis of *Paratagalis* Monte, 1943, is provided. Morphological variation and sexual dimorphism of *Paratagalis spinosus* Monte, 1943, are described for the first time. A key to the Saicinae genera of the New World is provided.

Key words: *Paratagalis zikani* **sp. nov.**, sexual dimorphism, variation

Resumo

Paratagalis zikani **sp. nov.** do Brasil é descrito. Uma diagnose revisada de *Paratagalis* Monte, 1943 é apresentada. As variações, morfológica e sexual de *Paratagalis spinosus* Monte, 1943, são descritas pela primeira vez. Uma chave para os gêneros de Saicinae do Novo Mundo é fornecida.

Palavras-chave: dimorfismo sexual, *Paratagalis zikani* **sp. nov.**, variação

Introduction

Saicinae is a tropicopolitan group that currently comprises 24 genera. By far the largest of these are *Polytoxus* Spinola, 1840, from the Old World, and *Saica* Amyot & Serville, 1843, from the New World (Maldonado 1990; Schuh & Slater 1995; Weirauch & Forero 2007a).

The known genera of Saicinae in the New World are: *Bagriella* McAtee & Malloch, 1923; *Buninotus* Maldonado Capriles, 1981; *Caprilesia* Gil-Santana, Marques & Costa, 2006; *Kiskeyana* Weirauch & Forero, 2007; *Oncerothachelus* Stål, 1868; *Paratagalis* Monte, 1943; *Pseudosaica* Blinn, 1990; *Saica* Amyot & Serville, 1843; *Saicireta* Melo & Coscarón, 2005; and *Tagalis* Stål, 1860 (Gil-Santana *et al.* 2006; Weirauch & Forero 2007a,b).

Paratagalis has remained as a monotypic genus, for which the type species, according to the original designation, is *P. spinosus* Monte, 1943 (Monte 1943; Wygodzinsky 1949; Maldonado 1990). Monte (1943) characterized *Paratagalis* as having the following combination of features: first antennal segment very long and almost three times the length of the second; both lobes of pronotum spined, the fore one with four long spines and the hind lobe with two; procoxae spined; profemora and tibiae straight; profemora with a double series of spines of two lengths, intermixed; protibiae with three long and strong spines; mesonotum and first