



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3682.4.4>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:737F5C30-A791-49BC-9E52-C2A05BA02E65>

A new species of *Martarega* White, 1879, with new distributional records of Notonectidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Nepomorpha) from Brazil

JULIANNA FREIRES BARBOSA^{1,3} & HIGOR D. D. RODRIGUES²

¹Laboratório de Entomologia, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro-RJ, Brazil. E-mail: julianna.freires@gmail.com

²Coordenação de Biodiversidade, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus-AM, Brazil. E-mail: higorDDR@gmail.com

³Corresponding author

Abstract

A new species of the genus *Martarega* White, 1879 is described based on brachypterous and macropterous specimens, collected in three regions of Brazil [North (State of Pará), Central-West (State of Goiás), and Southeast (State of Minas Gerais)]. The new species, *Martarega nessimiani* sp. nov., is very similar to *M. brasiliensis* Truxal, 1949. These species are differentiated by the rounded shape of the patch of thin setae on the male mesotrochanter, and the angular shape of the hemelytral process stripe of the female hemelytra in the new species, whereas *M. brasiliensis* has the patch of thin setae with an irregular shape and the hemelytral process stripe almost straight. Illustrations of both species are presented. In addition, we give new distributional records of another 11 species of Notonectidae in Brazil: *Martarega membranacea* White, *M. chinai* Hynes, *M. bentoii* Truxal, *M. brasiliensis*, *M. gonostyla* Truxal, *M. nieseri* Moreira Ribeiro & Nessimian, *Buenoa amnigenus* (White), *B. konta* Nieser & Pelli, *B. salutis* Kirkaldy, *B. truxali* Nieser, and *Notonecta pulchra* Hungerford.

Key words: Aquatic insects, backswimmers, *Buenoa*, *Martarega*, *Notonecta*, South America

Introduction

Notonectidae is one of the largest nepomorphan families and is well represented in both temperate and tropical areas of the world, containing about 400 described species (Nieser 2004; Polhemus & Polhemus 2008). In Brazil, there are four of the eleven genera of this family: *Buenoa* Kirkaldy, 1904, *Enitharoides* Brooks, 1953, *Martarega* White, 1879, and *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758; with a total of 44 species (Moreira *et al.* 2011). *Buenoa* and *Martarega* are the largest and most common genera, and hemelytra polymorphism is highly frequent in both. Brachyptery occurs more often in *Martarega*, which in general are found in perennial waters; macropterous individuals are most frequently found in *Buenoa*, which occurs generally in lentic and temporary waters.

Martarega is a small genus with 19 species (Barbosa *et al.* 2012; Mazzucconi 2011), restricted to the Americas (Truxal 1949; Menke & Truxal 1966). In general, the shape of the genital capsule is not of taxonomic value for this genus, except in *M. pydanieli* Barbosa, Ribeiro & Nessimian, 2012, where there is a conspicuous projection. Although Truxal (1949) considers the shape of claspers of taxonomic value, it is really useful only for the identification of *M. gonostyla* Truxal, 1949 and *M. pydanieli*.

Continuing a series of studies involving the Neotropical Notonectidae species, mostly of the genus *Martarega* (Barbosa *et al.* 2010; 2012), another new species was recognized and is herein described and illustrated. Along with this new species, there are new distributional records of 11 species of *Buenoa*, *Martarega*, and *Notonecta*.