



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3700.3.2>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:F59424BE-19D0-471B-8CE5-4781419349F5>

A new synonymy of *Graptocleptes bicolor* (Burmeister), with taxonomical notes (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae: Harpactorini)

HÉLCIO R. GIL-SANTANA¹, LEONIDAS-ROMANOS DAVRANOGLOU² & JULIANA A. NEVES³

¹Laboratório de Díptera, and Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade e Saúde, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. E-mail: helciogil@uol.com.br; helciogil@ioc.fiocruz.br

²Temporary address: 67 Evelyn Gardens, Willis Jackson Hall, Room 65G1A, London SW& 3BQ, UK. Department of Life Sciences, Imperial College, London. E-mail: lrduvius@yahoo.gr

³Laboratório de Ecologia de Insetos, Departamento de Entomologia e Acarologia, Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz”/ESALQ, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil. E-mail: juliana.aneves@gmail.com; janeves@usp.br

Abstract

Hiranetis coleopteroides (Walker, 1873) is here found to be conspecific with *Graptocleptes bicolor* (Burmeister, 1838). *Graptocleptes bicolor* is redescribed and the male genitalia characters are illustrated for the first time. Intraspecific morphological, color and male genitalia variability are discussed. Furthermore, the species is recorded from Paraguay for the first time.

Key words: Color variation, *Graptocleptes*, Harpactorini, *Hiranetis*, Neotropical, synonymy

Introduction

Coloration has traditionally been used to separate and identify species in Harpactorini. Nonetheless, because some species may show extreme color variation among individuals, or between the sexes, they have been considered to be separate species (Gil-Santana 2008, Gil-Santana & Forero 2009). For instance, as reported by Champion (1898), species of *Graptocleptes* Stål, 1866 and *Hiranetis* Spinola, 1840 are usually variable in color and, in describing *G. varians* Champion, 1898, he recorded it as “extremely variable in color.” Therefore, color variation should be documented, coupled with morphological characters to avoid future confusions.

Currently, ten species are included in *Graptocleptes* and four in *Hiranetis*: *H. atra* Stål, 1872, *H. braconiformis* (Burmeister, 1835), *H. coleopteroides* (Walker, 1873), and *H. membranacea* Spinola, 1840 (Maldonado 1990).

Reduvius coleopteroides was described by Walker (1873a), based on a single female specimen (erroneously stated as male in the original description). The species was then transferred to *Hiranetis* by Distant (1903), without justification, and subsequent authors followed the new systematic placement (*H. coleopteroides*) (Wygodzinsky 1949, Maldonado 1990), which has remained valid until the present day. However, reexamination of the holotype of *H. coleopteroides* suggests that it does not belong to the genus *Hiranetis* and is in fact conspecific with *G. bicolor* (Burmeister, 1838). In the present paper, we propose the following synonymy: *Graptocleptes bicolor* (Burmeister, 1838) = *Hiranetis coleopteroides* (Walker, 1873) **syn.nov.**

Material and methods

For the present study, the type material of *Myocoris bicolor* Burmeister, 1838 was examined based on photographs, while additional specimens of *Graptocleptes bicolor* and the type material of *Reduvius coleopteroides* Walker, 1873 were examined directly. Photographs of the type material of *M. bicolor* were kindly furnished by Jürgen Deckert of the Museum of Natural History, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany (Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, ZMHB), where it is deposited (Figs. 1–4). Jürgen Deckert stated that there are three syntypes