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Revision of the genus *Narvesus* Stål, 1859 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Stenopodainae) and a new record for Argentina

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Abstract

This is a revision of *Narvesus* Stål, a Neotropical genus with two species: *Narvesus carolinensis* Stål 1859 and *Narvesus minor* Barber 1930. Both known species are redescribed and illustrated, including data on male genitalia and new distributional records. We compared with the genus *Diaditus* Stål.

Key words: Stenopodainae, *Narvesus carolinensis*, *Narvesus minor*, redescription, morphological characters, distribution.

Introduction

The Stenopodainae are Reduviidae; the subfamily consists of 113 genera and 713 species worldwide (Maldonado Capriles 1990). They are characterized by a large cell usually pentagonal or hexagonal in the venation of the hemelytra or basal cell, formed by the cubital and postcubital veins and the apical and posterior Cu-PCu crossveins (Barber 1930; Wygodzinsky & Giacchi 1991; Schuh & Slater 1995). From the basal cell arise two elongate cells in the membrane. Antenniferous tubercles and jugae are usually strongly produced anteriorly (Barber 1930; Wygodzinsky & Giacchi 1991; Schuh & Slater 1995). The first antennomere is elongate and incrassate, and is an important subfamily character (Barber 1930; Wygodzinsky & Giacchi 1991; Schuh & Slater 1995).

The Stenopodainae have a close phylogenetic relationship with the Triatominae and some genera of the Reduviinae (Weirauch 2008). The genus *Narvesus* was cataloged as a valid genus (Wygodzinsky 1957; Maldonado Capriles 1990), and according to Giacchi (1973; 1982) it is closely related to *Diaditus* Stål. *Narvesus* Stål has only two species, Stål (1859) described *Narvesus carolinensis* as a monotypic species and afterwards Barber (1930) *Narvesus minor*.

Here we give a diagnosis of *Narvesus*, redescribe its species, new distributional records and compare it with *Diaditus*.

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. The terminology used is after Barber (1930), Giacchi (1974; 1982) and Blinn (2009). The materials were compared with photographs of type from the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet of Stockholm, Sweden (<http://www.nrm.se/>) [last accessed on August 2013].

The measurements were expressed in millimeters. The images were taken with a digital camera (PANASONIC DMC-S3).

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