



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3904.4.3>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DCD221C2-DA19-4B8D-8A7B-498AF8345000>

First record of the genus *Pseudopothea* from South America, with description of a new species from Brazil (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Ectrichodiinae)

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Abstract

Pseudopothea paulai sp. nov. from Brazil is described based on male and female specimens. Sexual dimorphism of this species is documented. A revised diagnosis and the first record of *Pseudopothea* Wygodzinsky, 1951 from South America are furnished.

Key words: Ectrichodiinae, Neotropical Region, new species, *Pothea*, *Jorgcoris*

Introduction

In the Americas, 22 genera and more than one hundred species of Ectrichodiinae have been described (Maldonado 1990, Carpintero & Maldonado 1996, Bérenger & Gil-Santana 2005, Gil-Santana & Costa 2005, Gil-Santana *et al.* 2005, Gil-Santana & Baena 2009, Gil-Santana *et al.* 2013, Gil-Santana 2014).

Recently, Gil-Santana *et al.* (2013) included all genera considered valid by Carpintero & Maldonado (1996) and those described by Dougherty (1995) and Bérenger & Gil-Santana (2005) in their key to New World genera of Ectrichodiinae. The genera can be recognized from this compilation. Subsequently, however, *Parapothea* Carpintero, 1980, which had been considered to be a junior synonym of *Pothea* Amyot & Serville, 1843 by Dougherty (1995), but a valid genus by Carpintero & Maldonado (1996), Forero (2004, 2006) and Gil-Santana *et al.* (2013), was reinstated as a synonym of the latter genus by Gil-Santana (2014).

Pseudopothea Wygodzinsky, 1951 was considered to be very similar to *Pothea* by Carpintero (1978), who regarded the former as intermediate between the African genus *Santosia* Stål, 1858, and *Pothea*. It would be a confirmation of Wygodzinsky's (1951) assumption regarding the relationship between *Pseudopothea* and genera from the Old World (Carpintero 1978).

In the phylogeny of New World Ectrichodiinae genera proposed by Dougherty (1995), *Pseudopothea* and *Pothea* were recorded as sister groups, with a single synapomorphy: an elongated head. Carpintero & Maldonado (1996) considered *Pothea* to be the genus closest to *Pseudopothea*.

Jorgcoris Carpintero, 1980 is considered to be close to *Pothea* and *Pseudopothea*. It was created to include *Pothea aczeli* Wygodzinsky, 1959 and has remained monotypic (Maldonado 1990, Carpintero & Maldonado 1996). When describing *P. aczeli*, Wygodzinsky (1959) emphasized its coloration as a feature to separate this species from other *Pothea* spp., while pointing out that the knowledge about the taxonomic relationships among the species in this latter genus would need future revision. He also furnished some figures showing the male genitalia of *P. aczeli*.

Jorgcoris was also considered to be a junior synonym of *Pothea* by Dougherty (1995) but a valid genus by Carpintero & Maldonado (1996), Forero (2004) and Gil-Santana *et al.* (2013). Dougherty (1995) argued that *Pothea*, *Parapothea* and *Jorgcoris* shared apomorphies, i.e. the elongate head and rostral segmentation ratio, which would be important enough for it to be considered that each species included by Carpintero (1980) in the latter two genera should be included within the former genus.

The antennae of most New World Ectrichodiinae males are pubescent on all segments with short setae becoming more abundant on the distal segments. For females, at least the first and often also the basal half of the

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank C. J. E. Lamas (MZSP) and Luiz A. A. Costa (MNRJ) for allowing examination of the material under their care. I am also grateful to Dimitri Forero (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia) for the photos that he provided.

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