A new species of *Atrachelus* Amyot & Serville (Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae) from Argentina

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Abstract

A new species of Harpactorinae, *Atrachelus (Phorobura) iberaensis,* is described from specimens collected by the authors in Corrientes, Argentina. The male and female genitalia are figured.

Key words: Reduviidae, Harpactorinae, *Atrachelus* (*Phorobura*) *iberaensis*, n.sp., Argentina

Introduction

The subfamily Harpactorinae comprises a large group of diurnal reduviids distributed in all biogeographical regions. In the neotropics, it is represented by 59 genera and about 390 species (Maldonado Capriles, 1990).

Elkins (1954) made a synopsis of the genus *Atrachelus* Amyot & Serville for two subgenera, *Atrachelus* and *Phorobura,* and gave a key to the species. He considered the first subgenus to be comprised of only one species divided into three subspecies whose range extends from southern United States to Argentina; and the latter subgenus to include eight species, all distributed in North and South America. *Atrachelus* is characterized by the female's sternite VIII extending distally farther over sternite IX, and parameres absent in males.

The subgenus *Phorobura* can be distinguished by the longer postocular part of the head (1.5 to 2 times), the longitudinal conformation of the basal cell of the membrane, the shining body surface beneath the pubescence, and the forefemora feebly incrassate. This subgenus is divided into two groups based on the structure of the *aedeagus*. The *ignobilis group* is characterized by having the chitinous arms of the *aedeagus* fused dorsally over the phallosoma, and two rather large lobes in the endosoma; in the *tenuispinis group* these chitinous arms are not fused and the process of the endosoma is small and bilobate. The