

New records, and nomenclatural and biological notes on Reduviidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) from Bolivia and Brazil

HÉLCIO R. GIL-SANTANA

Laboratório de Diptera, Departamento de Entomologia, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Avenida Brasil 4365, Rio de Janeiro, 21045-900, Brazil. E-mail: helciogil@uol.com.br

Abstract

New occurrences of Reduviidae from Bolivia and Brazil are recorded for the first time. Morphological remarks on the female of *Heza gilsantanai* Bérenger (Harpactorinae) are given. The possible aposematism between *Notocyrtus colombianus* Carvalho & Costa (Harpactorinae) and *Ptilotrigona lurida* (Smith) (Hymenoptera; Apidae; Apinae) is suggested. Based on biological observations, *Zelus nigrispinus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848) (Harpactorinae) is considered a junior synonym of *Zelus versicolor* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848).

Key words: Ectrichodiinae, Saicinae, Stenopodainae, mimicry, new records

Resumo

Registram-se novas ocorrências de Reduviidae da Bolívia e Brasil. Comentários sobre a morfologia da fêmea de *Heza gilsantanai* Bérenger (Harpactorinae) são feitos. O possível aposematismo entre *Notocyrtus colombianus* Carvalho & Costa (Harpactorinae) e *Ptilotrigona lurida* (Smith) (Hymenoptera; Apidae; Apinae) é sugerida. Com base em observações da biologia, *Zelus nigrispinus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848) (Harpactorinae) é considerado sinônimo júnior de *Zelus versicolor* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848).

Palavras-chave: Ectrichodiinae, Saicinae, Stenopodainae, mimetismo, novos registros

Introduction

Reduviidae is a large group of predatory bugs, containing about 6250 species and subspecies in 913 genera and 25 subfamilies (Maldonado 1990). Reduviids are abundant and occur worldwide, and they are voracious predators and hence known as “assassin bugs” (Ambrose 2000). Some recent papers have given new records of reduviid genera and species for several Neotropical countries (e.g., Melo & Coscarón 2004; Gil-Santana & Marques 2005; Forero 2006; Gil-Santana 2007); the present paper presents additional new records of Reduviidae for Bolivia and Brazil, besides giving new information about some of the species.

The specimens are deposited in the Entomological Collection of the “Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro” (MNRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; “Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi” (MPEG), Belém, Pará, Brazil, and “Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo” (MZUSP), São Paulo, Brazil.