



Two new species of *Neoblattella* Shelford, 1911 (Blattellidae, Pseudophyllodromiinae) from the state of Amazonas, Brazil

SONIA MARIA LOPES^{1,2} & ANDRÉA KHOURI¹

¹Museu Nacional, Departamento de Entomologia. Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. IBAMA – 588078. E-mail: sonialf@acd.ufrj.br

²Researcher CNPq.

Abstract

Two new species of *Neoblattella* Shelford, 1911 (Blattellidae, Pseudophyllodromiinae) are described from Brazil: *N. amazonensis* and *N. poecilopensis*. Illustrations of the male genitalia are presented.

Key words: *Neoblattella*. *Blattaria*. taxonomy

Resumo

Duas espécies novas de *Neoblattella* Shelford, 1911 (Blattellidae, Pseudophyllodromiinae) do Brasil são descritas: *N. amazonensis* e *N. poecilopensis*. Ilustrações das genitálias dos machos são apresentadas.

Palavras-chave: *Neoblattella*. *Blattaria*. taxonomia

Introduction

The species of *Neoblattella* are yellowish-brown with a slim configuration. The male has tergal modifications on the sixth, seventh and eighth segments of the abdomen, in the seventh, in the form of scattered hairs; an elongate supra-anal plate the margins of which are straight and convergent; a symmetrical, thin subgenital plate with equal styles arranged next to the edges of the plate and with a bifurcate median sclerite, with the apex variable. Thirty-eight species are known in the Neotropical region. They are found in litter in forests, and most often, in bromeliads.

The genus was described by Shelford (1911) based on *Blatta adspersicollis* Stal, 1858 and resembles *Blattella* Caudell, 1903. It differs in that the anterior part of the wing is broader, especially at the apex, and tapers towards the base of the ulnar vein which is ramose. The apical triangle is inconspicuous or absent. Rehn (1915), from a female, described a new species from Argentina (*N. puerilis*) and in 1932 another from the state of Pará (*N. sucina*). Bruijning (1959) included six species, in the “*adspersicollis*” group: *N. adspersicollis* (Stal, 1861), *N. binodosa* Hebard, 1926, *N. poecilops* Hebard, 1926, *N. longior* Hebard, 1926, *N. unifascia* Hebard, 1926 and *N. guianae* Hebard, 1929. Lopes & Oliveira (2004) grouped the known species in four groups (*longior*, *carvalhoi*, *adspersicollis* and *unifascia*) which are characterized by the configuration of genital plates and median sclerite – these authors also reported new records for Brazil.

Herein two new species are described and a new record of *N. longior* is presented.