



New species of *Tribonium* Saussure from the State of Amazonas, Brazil (Blattaria, Blaberidae, Zetoborinae)

SONIA MARIA LOPES¹ & LEONARDO DE OLIVEIRA CARDOSO DA SILVA¹

¹Museu Nacional, Departamento de Entomologia. Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. IBAMA – 588078. E-mail: sonialfraga@gmail.com

The family Blaberidae contains large-sized species that may be apterous or subapterous with a rough pronotum, to fully winged with tegmina and wings extending beyond the apex of the abdomen. The family also contains small to medium-sized species colored green. *Tribonium* Saussure is placed in Zetoborinae, one of the 10 subfamilies within Blaberidae (Roth 2003). *Tribonium* is essentially Neotropical, with species presenting a general brown coloration brown with dispersed black spots mainly on the tegmina. These similarities make species identifications difficult and further morphological studies of the genitalia are needed. *Tribonium* has a geographical distribution from French Guiana and Colombia to Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina. The collection records are from tropical and subtropical forest, Atlantic forest, and regions of the Rio Grande do Sul. Currently, ten species are known, of which eight are Brazilian: *T. conspersum* (Guérin & Percheron), *T. conspurcatum* (Burmeister), *T. delicatum* Lopes, *T. elegans* (Brunner), *T. gutulosum* (Walker), *T. litoris* Lopes, *T. neospectrum* Lopes, and *T. spectrum* (Eschscholtz) (Lopes 1978).

The single collected specimen was analysed morphologically with the techniques described by Lopes & Oliveira (2000) and Gurney *et al.* (1964). The terms used for the structures are based on Roth (2003). The holotype is deposited in the entomological collection of the Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ).

Tribonium sagittum sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

Coloration mainly brown with darker spots (Fig. 8). Light-yellow ocellar spots. Dark-brown eyes and vertex; clypeus with brown labrum and chestnut-brown spots evident on apex (Fig. 1). Pronotum brown with symmetrical dark spots, without a defined shape in central region (Fig. 2). Anal base of tegmen chestnut-brown. Marginal field of tegmen and outer part of scapular field varying from brown to light brown. Whitish-brown pulvilli; light-brown arolium and claw with darker apical portion.

Measurements of holotype male (mm): total length 16.0; pronotum length 3.0; pronotum width 6.0; tegmen length 13.5; tegmen width 4.0.

Head triangular; vertex exposed; interocular space broad, 0.8 mm wide, approximately half the distance between antennal sockets. Well-marked ocellar spots. Antennae of medium length, not reaching apex of tegmina. Palpi and antennae hairy; second article of maxillary palp minute, third article about 0.5 mm long, fourth article same size as second, fifth article enlarged similarly to third article and markedly tomentose.

Pronotum convex, with apical region on head in relief with rounded border. Tegmina developed, extending beyond apex of cerci; marginal field slightly concave, apex blunt in dorsal view; scapular field tapering progressively to apex; discoidal field extended mid-apically, slightly angular along the veins. Wings with narrow marginal field, subcostal vein reaching basal third of scapular field; cubital vein with numerous complete veins and fewer incomplete veins; apex triangle absent. Legs short, robust; anterior, middle, and posterior legs narrow, with slight projection on the inner apex of posterior coxae. Fore, mid, and hind femora sparsely ciliate along ventro-cephalic margin. Small pulvilli present on four tarsal segments; claw simple, symmetrical, with concave arolium.

Supra-anal plate setose, with prominent median edge between the cerci with slight median indentation; cerci short, setose, with 11 segments (Fig. 3). Right phallomere hook-shaped, with small preapical indentation (Fig. 4). Subgenital plate asymmetrical, with two tapered styles, derived from edges of plate (Fig. 5). Median sclerite elongated preapically, with lateral arm; apex of median sclerite irregular and slightly rounded, arrow-shaped, with lateral expansions differentiated in size and shape (Fig. 6); left phallomere slightly sclerotized (Fig. 7).