



Article

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DFA50346-C4EB-4912-9AF1-112CFDCFD885

***Arenaecoris enervatus* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Stenopodainae), a new genus and species from the Southeastern United States**

ROBERT L. BLINN

Department of Entomology, Box 7613, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, USA. E-mail: bob_blinn@ncsu.edu

Abstract

Arenaecoris **gen. nov.**, and a new species, *A. enervatus* **sp. nov.**, is described from southeastern United States. Diagnostic characters to distinguish the new genus from related taxa in the United States, illustrations of the species, and a key to the genera for the United States incorporating the new genus, are provided.

Key words: Reduviidae, Stenopodainae, *Arenaecoris*, new genus, new species, key, United States

Introduction

The subfamily Stenopodainae contains 92 known species from all zoogeographic regions (Maldonado-Capriles 1990). In North America they are represented by 8 genera and 17 species (Froeschner 1988). Blatchley (1926) provided keys to the genera and species of stenopodainae and other assassin bugs for North America, and Barber (1930) provided keys to the known genera and species from the Western Hemisphere. Many of the Western Hemisphere genera have been redescribed in a series of papers by Giacchi (1969–1985), and a comprehensive key to the genera of the New World was provided by Wygodinzsky & Giacchi (1996). More recently, Hoffman (2006) treated the species from Virginia and Blinn (2009) added new distribution records for the eastern United States for 2 species of *Diaditus* Stål, bringing the total number of stenopodaine species in the eastern United States to 14.

Stenopodaine assassin bugs are characterized by the presence of a large cell, often pentagonal or hexagonal, formed on the corium by the cubital and postcubital veins and the apical and posterior Cu-PCu crossveins; this cell is often darkly pigmented. Antenniferous tubercles and juga (mandibular plates) are usually strongly produced anteriorly. First antennal segment is elongate, rather strongly developed, with the remaining segments more slender and folded back against the first in repose. The body, especially the head and thorax, is often heavily covered with setigerous spines and other branched spines or processes; the presence/absence and arrangement of these spines are diagnostic at the generic level. The hemelytra are variably developed; males are usually macropterous, and females are often with reduced forewings.

Herein I describe and illustrate a new genus and species of stenopodaine from the southeastern United States, provide diagnostic characters to distinguish it from related taxa in the United States, and provide a key to the genera for the United States incorporating the new genus. Label information for the holotype is quoted verbatim using a slash (/) to indicate separate lines of a label and a semicolon to indicate separate labels. Measurements are in millimeters; measurements in parentheses are of the holotype.

Acronyms used for the collections cited in the paper are as follows: FSCA (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida); UGCA (Georgia Museum of Natural History, Athens, Georgia); MEM (Mississippi Entomological Museum, Starkville, Mississippi); NCSU (North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina); and USNM (United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC).