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First record of the genus *Tagalis* Stål, 1860 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Saicinae) from Colombia with the description of two new species

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Abstract

Tagalis Stål is recorded for the first time from Colombia and two species are described as new: *Tagalis dichroa* sp. nov., from Acandí (Chocó), and *Tagalis albispina* sp. nov., from Gorgona Island (Cauca). Based on the structure of the male genitalia of the known species, we here propose at least four species groups within *Tagalis*: 1) *T. evavilmae*, 2) *T. femorata*, 3) *T. baenai*, *T. grossii*, and *T. marquesi*, and 4) *T. dichroa* sp. nov., *T. inornata*, and *T. seminigra*. *Tagalis albispina* sp. nov. known only from the female holotype, cannot be placed into this scheme. Digital micrographs of the habitus and genitalia of the new species are provided. An updated key to the species of *Tagalis* is presented to facilitate the identification of the new species.

Ke words: Heteroptera, new record, new species, Northern South America, Neotropical region

Introduction

Saicinae comprises 23 genera and more than 140 species worldwide (Gil-Santana & Marques 2005; Gil-Santana *et al.* 2006; Maldonado 1990; Melo & Coscarón 2005; Putshkov & Putshkov 1985) with 10 genera described for the New World (Gil-Santana 2011; Gil-Santana *et al.* 2010). The group is closely related to Emesinae and Visayanocorinae (Hwang & Weirauch 2012; Weirauch & Munro 2009).

Tagalis Stål, 1860 is known from Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Granada, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Peru, continental United States, and Venezuela (Blinn 2008; Gil-Santana 2011; Melo 2008). It has seven described species: *T. seminigra* Champion, 1898; *T. inornata* Stål, 1860 with two subspecies *T. inornata inornata* and *T. inornata cubensis* McAtee & Malloch, 1923; *T. femorata* Melo, 2008; *T. evavilmae* Gil-Santana *et al.*, 2010; *T. baenai* Gil-Santana, 2011, *T. grossii* Gil-Santana, 2011, and *T. marquesi* Gil-Santana, 2011. *Tagalis* is characterized by the absence of ocelli, scutellum with a spine at its apex, elongate procoxae, profemur with dorsal and ventral spines, protibiae with three or four spines, and the humeral angles of the pronotum rounded (Melo 2008). Sexual dimorphism, consisting of larger eyes and longer hairs on the first antennal segment of males, has been observed in *T. inornata*, *T. evavilmae*, and *T. seminigra* (Gil-Santana *et al.* 2010).

In this paper, the genus *Tagalis* is recorded for first time from Colombia and the following species are described as new, *T. dichroa* sp. nov., from Acandí (Chocó), and *T. albispina* sp. nov., from Gorgona National Natural Park (Cauca).

Methods and terminology

Genitalic dissections. The whole abdomen (female) or just the pygophore (male) were removed with a pair of fine forceps and were immersed in warm 10% KOH for a few minutes. Dissected structures were then rinsed with distilled water and 75% ethanol. Dissections were carried out in glycerin following Forero & Weirauch (2012), but

It is remarkable to find not only one but two species of *Tagalis* in this relatively small Pacific island. Gorgona is an island located about 30 km from the continent, and very close to Ecuador. Species of *Tagalis* are not known from continental Ecuador, being the closest localities in Panama for *T. inornata inornata*, and Panama and the Galapagos Islands for *T. seminigra* (Gil-Santana 2011).

Distribution. *Tagalis albispina* sp. nov. is only known from Gorgona Island, Colombia.

Material examined. Holotype: Female: **COLOMBIA: Cauca**, Isla Gorgona [2.965767°N 78.184290°W], A4, sábana, 120 m, sab., nov 2007, fogging / *Tagalis albispina* sp. nov. Castro-Huertas & Forero 2014 (MUSENUV).

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