

The small species of *Belostoma* Latreille (Heteroptera, Belostomatidae).

III. A revision of *oxyurum* group, with a new species from Brazil and description of the male of *B. noualhierii* Montandon

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ABSTRACT. The small species of *Belostoma* Latreille (Heteroptera, Belostomatidae). III. A revision of *oxyurum* group, with a new species from Brazil and description of the male of *B. noualhierii* Montandon. Species of the *oxyurum* group (*sensu* Lauck) consist of five extant Neotropical small species, whose lengths range 15.0 to 20.0 mm. The anterior interocular width about 1.5 times the width of an eye and ventral diverticulum of phallus flattened, circular, and large are, in combination, diagnostic. The small species of the *oxyurum* group were included in the Lauck's key to the identification of the species groups, without dealing with the species included in it because many of them are very similar in appearance. Therefore here we redescribe and key the *Belostoma* species of the *oxyurum* group. *Belostoma oxyurum* (Dufour) is newly recorded from Brazil (Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul). Holotype and lectotype are designated for *B. oxyurum* and *B. sanctulum* Montandon, respectively. The aspect of the prosternal keel, the ratio between the width of the ventral diverticulum of phallus and its length in ventral view, and the aspect of dorsal arms of ventral diverticulum have proven useful for better species delimitation. Based on specimens from Pará State (N. Brazil), *Belostoma carajaensis* Ribeiro & Estévez, **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated. This new species differs from *B. sanctulum* in having anteoculus shorter than interoculus and the dorsal arms of ventral diverticulum divergent and large. A male specimen of *B. noualhierii* Montandon was collected in São Paulo State and based mainly on features of male genitalia, this species is here also included under *oxyurum* group.

KEYWORDS. Neotropics; Nepomorpha; systematic; water bug.

RESUMO. Espécies de *Belostoma* Latreille (Heteroptera, Belostomatidae) de pequeno porte. III. Revisão do grupo *oxyurum* com uma nova espécie do Brasil e a descrição do macho de *B. noualhierii* Montandon. Representantes do grupo *oxyurum* (*sensu* Lauck) compreendem cinco espécies neotrópicas de pequeno porte, com comprimento total do corpo entre 15,0 e 20,0 mm. A largura interocular anterior cerca de uma vez e meia a largura de um olho e os formatos achatado, circular e alargado do divertículo ventral do falossoma são característicos de seus representantes. Esse grupo de espécies foi incluído na chave de identificação de Lauck para grupos de espécies de *Belostoma* Latreille, mas seus representantes não tiveram sua taxonomia detalhada por serem espécies com proximidade morfológica grande. Neste trabalho, as espécies do grupo *oxyurum* são redescritas e uma chave de identificação para suas espécies é fornecida. É registrada pela primeira vez no Brasil a espécie *B. oxyurum* (Dufour) nos estados do Paraná e do Rio Grande do Sul. Um holótipo e um lectótipo foram designados para *B. oxyurum* e *B. sanctulum* Montandon respectivamente. O aspecto da carena prosternal, a relação entre a largura do divertículo ventral do falossoma e seu comprimento em vista ventral e o aspecto dos braços dorsais do divertículo ventral mostraram-se importantes na melhor definição das espécies do grupo. *Belostoma carajaensis* Ribeiro & Estévez, **sp. nov.** é descrita e ilustrada com base em espécimes do Estado do Pará, norte do Brasil e se diferencia de *B. sanctulum* pelo comprimento do anteóculo menor que o do interóculo e pelos braços dorsais do divertículo ventral divergentes e largos. Um espécime macho de *B. noualhierii* Montandon foi coligido no Estado de São Paulo e, baseado principalmente nas características observadas da genitália masculina deles, essa espécie é aqui incluída no grupo *oxyurum*.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE. Barata d'água; Nepomorpha; Região Neotropical; sistemática.

Lauck (1962) recognized small, medium and moderately large or large species as size categories of the species belonging to the genus *Belostoma* Latreille, 1807. Lauck (1962, 1963, 1964) described medium, moderately large and large size species, basing his work mainly on morphology of male genitalia.

Lauck (1962) included *oxyurum* group as one of the small species group in the key to the identification of the species groups, without dealing with the species included in it. This group is widely distributed in South America, showing particular assemblage in southeastern and southern Brazil,

but is scarcely represented in northern Mesoamerica; only *B. aztecum* Lauck, 1959 occurs in Mexico and El Salvador (Lauck 1959).

During a revisional study of *Belostoma* species occurring in southeastern Brasil, Ribeiro (2007) treated with four of the five species included in *oxyurum* group. This author considered for the descriptions of the species those characters used by De Carlo (1930, 1938, 1957), Schnack (1976), and those proposed by Estévez & Polhemus (2001). *Belostoma noualhierii* Montandon, 1903, however, was poorly treated in

the revisional study of Ribeiro (2007), as well as in De Carlo (1938), as it was described based only on one female from Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil. Up to the present there is no description of the male for this species.

In the present paper, a male of *B. noualhierii* and a new *Belostoma* species are described based on specimens from São Paulo and Pará states, Brazil, respectively, being herein included under *oxyurum* group. In addition, it is described and figured the other following five species: *B. aztecum*; *B. candidulum* Montandon 1903; *B. horvathi* Montandon 1903, *B. oxyurum* (Dufour, 1863), and *B. sanctulum* Montandon 1903.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The results presented herein are based on specimens deposited in the following institutions: BMNH (The Natural History Museum, London, England); CASC (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA); ISNB (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium); JADZRJ (Coleção Entomológica Prof. José Alfredo Pinheiro Dutra, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); JTPC (John T. Polhemus Collection, Denver, USA); LACM (Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, USA); MACN (Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "B. Rivadavia", Buenos Aires, Argentina); MLPA (Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina); MNHN (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France); MNRJ (Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); NHRS (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden); SEMC (Francis Huntington Snow Entomological Collections, Kansas University, Lawrence, USA); and UA (University of Arizona, Tucson, USA). HNHM (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary) and NHMW (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria) are the acronyms of the collections presented only in the type data.

In quotations of label data, a comma separates different information and a period mark separates information on different specimens. The full citation of individual specimens collected at the same locality on different dates is not cited. A semicolon separates different specimens with same information. Insect collection institutions and collectors are cited inside parentheses. The letter "m" refers to male specimens and the letter "f" to female ones. All the localities are organized by north to south order. Full official names of subdivisions are presented with their shorter common names, as proposed by Zanella *et al.* (2000).

Taxonomic characters used in the descriptions are the same mentioned by Estévez & Polhemus (2001) and Ribeiro (2007).

RESULTS

The *oxyurum* group

Measurements. – Total length (from apex of head to apex of hemelytra at rest), 12.0–21.2 mm; greatest width of body, 5.5–10.1 mm. General coloration uniformly brown.

Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Clypeus reaching ocular line; vertex without longitudinal median carina; eyes globose, as wide as long. Greatest pronotal width shorter than its length; scutellum not reaching nodal line, without longitudinal median carina. Pilosity of connexivum well developed, covering half (slightly constricted between spiracles) or entire margin of connexivum (ventral laterotergites) and part of sternites, well or slightly developed on penultimate visible segment (Figs. 16–20, 44).

Male genitalia (Figs. 21–35, 36–38, 40–42). Ventral diverticulum of phallus flattened, circular and broad, without dorsal caudal protuberance in dorsal and lateral views, without depression in mid dorsal line, without developed ventroapical protuberance in lateral and ventral views, and truncated at apex in ventral view; caudal laterodorsal margins without prominent thickenings in dorsal view.

Remarks. – The flat and broad ventral diverticulum resembles the male genitalia of the species belonging to *denticolle* group (*sensu* Estévez & Polhemus), but the presence of a well developed abdominal pilosity in *oxyurum* group species (rather than poorly developed as in *denticolle* and *plebejum* group ones) is sufficiently morphologically distinct.

Key to the species of *oxyurum* group (with new species included).

1. Pilosity extending posteriorly along less than half of genital operculum (Figs. 17–20) 3
Pilosity extending posteriorly along about half length of genital operculum (Figs. 16, 44) 2
2. Pilosity extending along genital operculum, covering entire margin of connexivum and part or all of sternites (Fig. 44) *B. noualhierii* Montandon (Figs. 40–44) (Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo)
Pilosity extending far away genital operculum, covering part of connexivum (Fig. 16) *B. oxyurum* (Dufour) (Figs. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31) (Argentina: Buenos Aires, Chascomús, Entre Ríos, Martín García Island, Martínez, Tigre; Brazil: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay: Maldonado, Montevideo)
3. Prosternal keel acutely angulate, usually anteriorly projected (Figs. 13–15, 43); length 15.0–19.0 mm; wings not covering abdomen completely (Figs. 3–5) 4
Prosternal keel rounded, not anteriorly projected (Fig. 12); length 12.0–14.0 mm; wings covering abdomen completely (Fig. 2) *B. aztecum* Lauck (Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32) (Mexico: Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Michoacán de Ocampo, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Oouoga, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Veracruz-Llave)
4. Anteculus shorter than interoculus 5
Anteculus as long as interoculus
..... *B. sanctulum* Montandon (Figs. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33) (Argentina: Chaco; Brazil: Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, São Paulo)

5. Prosternal keel acute at apex, never truncated (Figs. 14, 43); abdominal pilosity almost reaching abdominal suture (Fig. 19); male genitalia with dorsal arms of phallosome divergent (Figs. 24, 36) 6
- Prosternal keel truncated or obtuse at apex (Fig. 15); abdominal pilosity not reaching abdominal suture (Fig. 20); male genitalia with dorsal arms of phallosome parallel or slightly convergent (Fig. 25)
..... *B. horvathi* Montandon (Figs. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35) (Argentina: Chaco; Brazil: Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo)
6. Prosternal keel with anterior margin curved (Fig. 14); dorsal arms of phallosome covering almost entirely sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view (Fig. 24)
..... *B. candidulum* Montandon (Figs. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34) (Argentina: Buenos Aires; Brazil: Minas Gerais, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Santa Catarina; Uruguay: Artigas).
- Prosternal keel with anterior margin smoothly curved (Fig. 39); dorsal arms of phallosome covering entirely sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view (Fig. 36)
..... *B. carajaensis* Ribeiro & Estévez, **sp. nov.** (Figs. 36–39) (Brazil: Pará).

***Belostoma aztecum* Lauck, 1959**

(Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32)

Zaitha micantula: Champion 1901: 366 (in part).

Belostoma micantulum: Kirkaldy & Torre-Bueno 1909: 191 (misidentification).

Belostoma aztecum Lauck, 1959: 6.

Types. – D. R. Lauck designated a male holotype, 23 female and 23 male paratypes (Sirama, La Unión Department, El Salvador) deposited at SEMC, two male paratypes (also from La Unión), and two male paratypes (Santa Rosa [de Lima?], La Unión Department, El Salvador) both deposited in JTPC. These later specimens have not been examined.

Material examined. – MEXICO. Sinaloa State - Mazatlán, VI-1966, (J. T. Polhemus): 1 m and 1 f (JTPC); Culiacán, I-1951, (A. Humbert): 2 m (SEMC). Tamaulipas State - Guayalejo River, (Young): 1 ? [danified phallus] (BMNH). Nayarit State - 12 mi. N of Pena, XI-1948: 1 m (LACM); 3 m (CASC). Tepic, IX-1953, (B. Malkin): 2 m and 1 f (LACM); 3 m (CASC); San Blas, IX-1953, (B. Malkin): 1 m (LACM); 2 m (CASC). Colima State - Melague, 1968, (J. T. Polhemus): 1 m (JTPC); Manzanillo, VII-1956, (A. Lewis): 1 m and 3 f (LACM). Ignacio de la Veracruz-Llave State [Veracruz, shorter common name] - S. Loma Bonita, 1979, (J. T. Polhemus): 3 m and 1 f (JTPC); Vic. Tampico, VIII-1954, (F. Young): 5 m and 6 f (JTPC); 15 mi. NW of Acayucán, VI-1958, (J. Schaffner): 3 m (JTPC); 14 mi. SE Llave: 1 m (JTPC); VIII-1957, (M. Gordon): 3 m (JTPC); Minatitlán, Playón S. Pantanos, III-1948, (M. Gordon): 1 f (NMNH); San Andrés Tuxtla, VIII-1957: 1 m (JTPC); 3 mi. O Paso Ovejas, XII-1958: 3 m (LACM). Guerrero State - Acapulco, V-1955, (F. Truxal): 1 m (LACM). Oaxaca State - E of Tehuantepec, 1964, (J. T. Polhemus): 1 m (JTPC); E of Tehuantepec, IV-1964, (J. and M. Polhemus): 1 m and 1 f (LACM); 15 mi S of Tehuantepec, (Breedlove): 3 m (SEMC). Campeche State - Had. Encarnación, 12 mi. S Pital, 1938, (H. Smith): 7 m (SEMC).

Michoacán de Ocampo State [Michoacán] - Zamora, XII-1958, (A. Menke and Stange): 1 m (LACM).

Distribution. – This species had been reported from Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Ignacio de la Veracruz-Llave, Michoacán de Ocampo, and Oaxaca) and El Salvador (La Unión and Santa Ana) (Lauck 1959). The known distribution in Mexico now includes Nayarit, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas States.

Measurements (m / f). – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest), 12.0-13.0 mm / 12.0-14.0 mm; greatest width of body, 5.5-6.5 mm / 6.3-7.0 mm.

General coloration. Almost uniformly brown. Body ovate with wings completely cover abdomen (Fig. 2). Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate equal than suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate not compressed; anteoculus shorter than interoculus; segment I of beak as long as II. Prosternal keel rounded, not projected anteriorly (Fig. 12). Pilosity poorly developed, covering almost half of connexivum, slightly constricted between spiracles, extending posteriorly along less than half of genital operculum (Fig. 17).

Male genitalia (Figs. 22, 27, 32). – Width of ventral diverticulum as long as its length in ventral view; arms of phallosome straight and parallel, shorter than its posterior region, not covering sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Comments. – This is a very distinctive species. *Belostoma aztecum* is the smallest species in this group and the only one in which the wings completely cover the abdomen. Besides, the arms of phallosome shorter than its posterior region are diagnostic in male specimens.

***Belostoma candidulum* Montandon, 1903**

(Figs. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34)

Belostoma candidulum Montandon, 1903b: 363.

Belostoma horvathi: De Carlo 1938: 224 (misidentification).

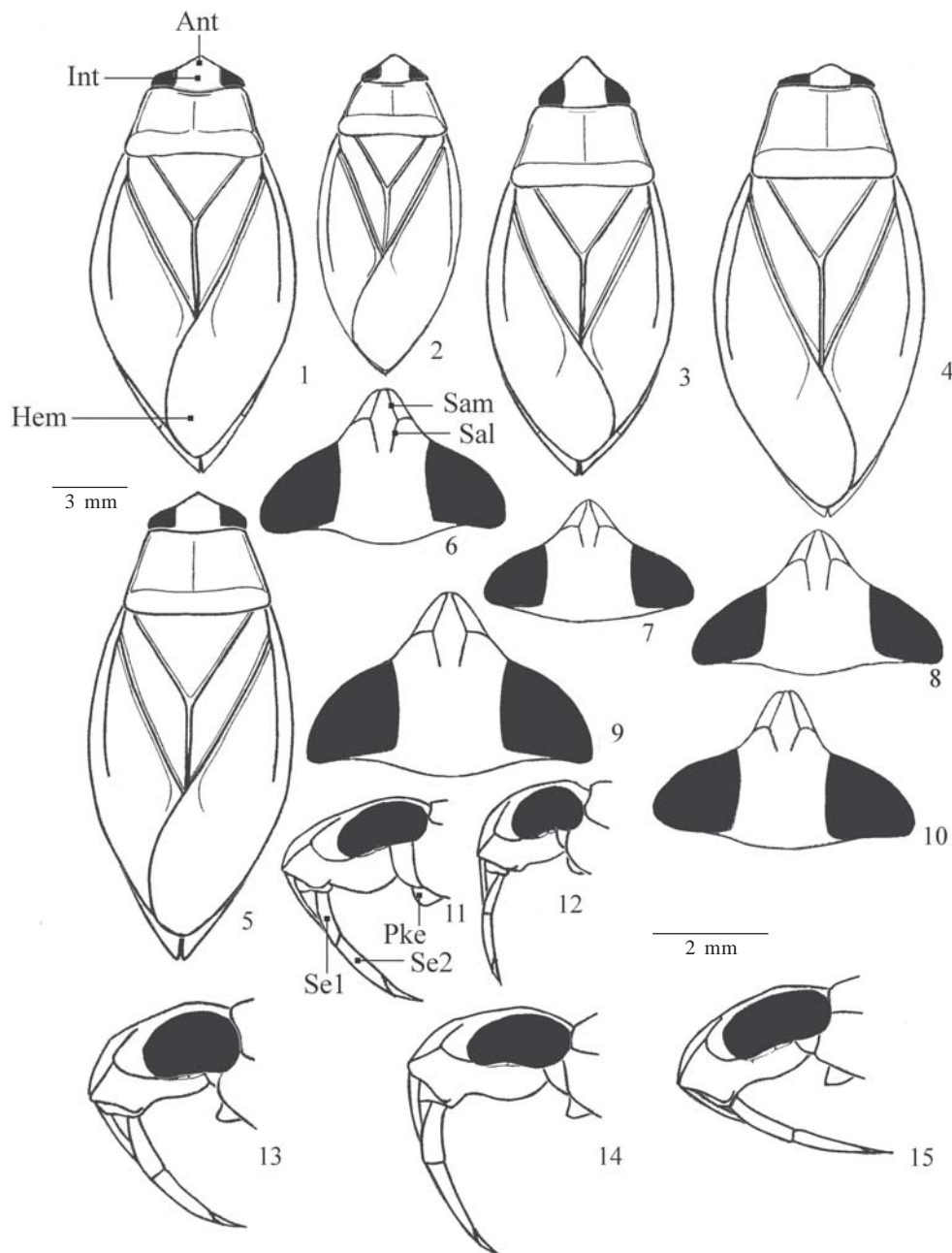
Belostoma machrisi: Menke & Lauck 1962: 7 (misidentification).

Belostoma sanctulum: Ribeiro *et al.* 1998: 118 (misidentification).

Belostoma amici Piza-Jr., 1975 [in part]: 67

Types. – Description of *Belostoma candidulum* was based on a female holotype (Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil) determined by Montandon and a male paratype (also from Rio Grande do Sul State) both deposited at NHRS. The holotype bears the labels: “Rio Grande do Sul” and “*Belostoma candidulum* Mtd., A.L.M.”. These specimens have not been examined.

Material examined. BRAZIL. São Paulo State - São Bernardo do Campo Municipality, XII-1961, (Bokermann): 1 m and 2 f (LACM); São Carlos Municipality, Águas Minerais, V-1957, (Menke): 1 m and 2 f (LACM); Chapecó River, 1957, (Plaumann): 2 m and 1 f (JTPC); Campo Bello River, V-1939, (Plaumann): 1 m and 1 f (LACM); São João dos Campos Municipality, 1960, (Tiemann): 1 m (JTPC). Santa Catarina State - Nova Teutônia Municipality, V-1962, (Plaumann): 1 m (LACM); Linha Facão, 1957, (Plaumann): 1 f (LACM); 25 km São



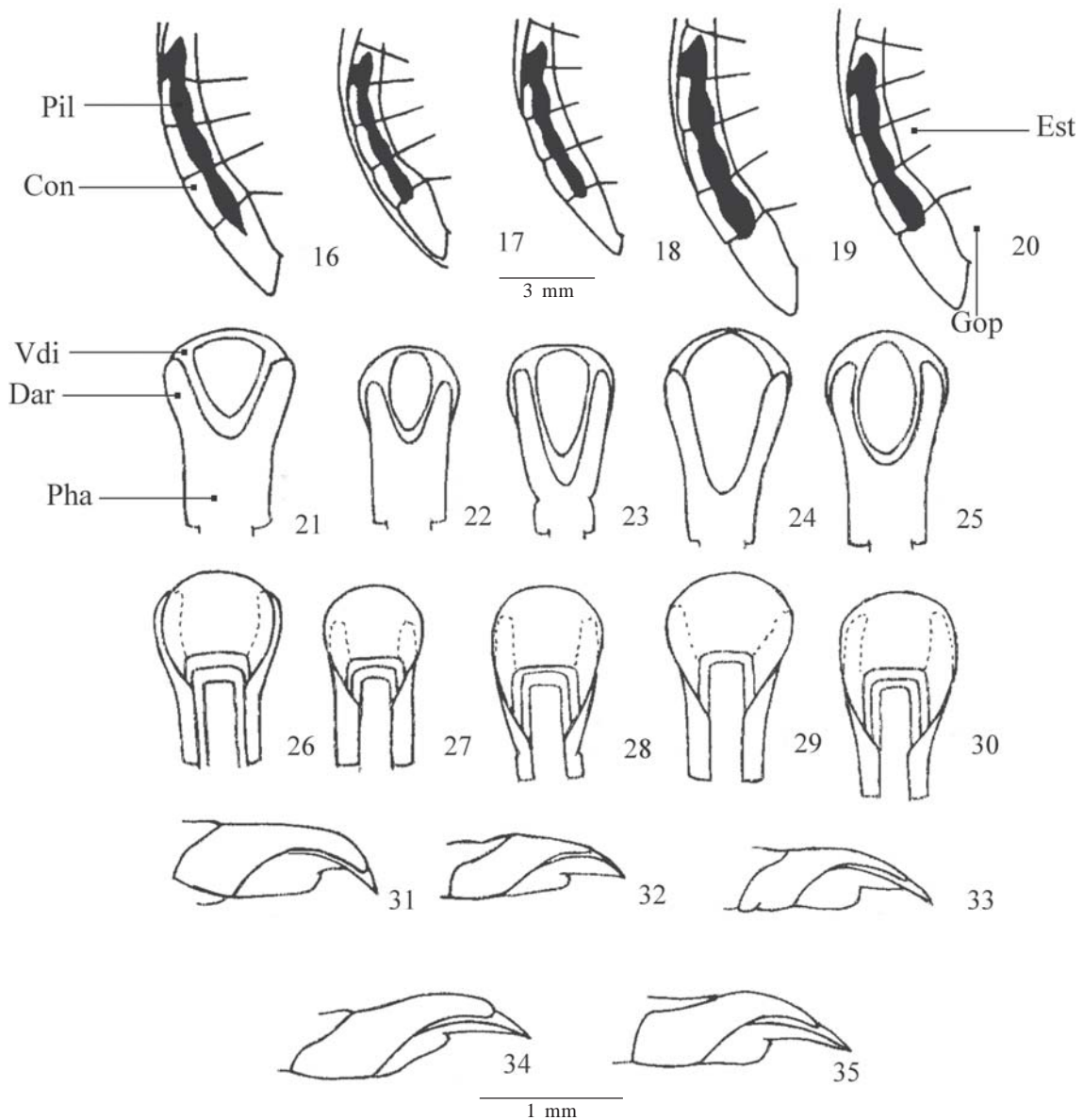
Figs. 1–15. External morphology of *Belostoma* Latreille species of *oxyurum* group (*sensu* Lauck) showing dorsal and lateral views. 1, 6, and 11, *Belostoma oxyurum* (Dufour, 1863). 2, 7, and 12, *B. aztecum* Lauck, 1959. 3, 8, and 13, *B. sanctulum* Montandon, 1903. 4, 9, and 14, *B. candidulum* Montandon, 1903. 5, 10, and 15, *B. horvathi* Montandon, 1903. 1–5, dorsal habitus. 6–10, dorsal aspects of head. 11–15, lateral view of prosternal keel. Ant, antecolus; Hem, hemelytrum; Int, intercolus; Sal, suture anteclypeus-lorum; Pke, prosternal keel; Sam, suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate; Se1, segment 1 of the beak; Se2, segment 2 of the beak.

João da Aliança, IV-1956, (Truxal and Menke): 5 f (LACM). URUGUAY. Artigas Department - Arroyo Tres Cruces Grande, II-1955, (Carbonell, Zolessi, and San Martín): 1 m (LACM).

Distribution. – This species has been reported from Argentina [Buenos Aires (Ribeiro 2007)]; Brazil [Minas Gerais (Schnack 1976), Goiás and Rio de Janeiro (Ribeiro 2005), Rio Grande do Sul (Montandon 1903b), and São Paulo (Schnack 1976)], and Uruguay [Artigas (Ruffinelli & Pirán 1959)]. The known distribution in Brazil now includes Santa Catarina State.

Measurements (m / f). – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest), 18.0 mm / 18.0 mm; greatest width of body, 8.5–9.0 mm / 8.5–9.0 mm.

General coloration almost uniformly light brown. Body elongate with wings not covering abdomen completely (Fig. 4). **Head, thorax, and abdomen.** – Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate as long as suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate slightly compressed; antecolus slightly shorter than intercolus; segment I of beak slightly shorter than II.



Figs. 16–35. External morphology of *Belostoma* Latreille species of *oxyurum* group (*sensu* Lauck). Ventral aspect of abdomen showing the major differences in pilosity of connexivum. 16, *Belostoma oxyurum* (Dufour, 1863); 17, *B. aztecum* Lauck, 1959; 18, *B. sanctulum* Montandon, 1903; 19, *B. candidulum* Montandon, 1903; 20, *B. horvathi* Montandon, 1903. Dorsal aspect of the ventral diverticulum of phallus: 21, *B. oxyurum*; 22, *B. aztecum*; 23, *B. sanctulum*; 24, *B. candidulum*; 25, *B. horvathi*. Ventral aspect of the ventral diverticulum of phallus: 26, *B. oxyurum*; 27, *B. aztecum*; 28, *B. sanctulum*; 29, *B. candidulum*; 30, *B. horvathi*. Lateral aspect of the ventral diverticulum of phallus: 31, *B. oxyurum*; 32, *B. aztecum*; 33, *B. sanctulum*; 34, *B. candidulum*; 35, *B. horvathi*. Con, connexivum; Dar, dorsal arms; Est, esternites; Gop, genital operculum; Pha, phallosome; Pil, pilosity of connexivum; Vdi, ventral diverticulum.

Prosternal keel slightly projected anteriorly, with anterior margin curved (Fig. 14). Pilosity well developed, covering almost entire margin of connexivum, extending posteriorly along less than half of genital operculum (Fig. 19).

Male genitalia (Figs. 24, 29, 34). – Width of ventral diverticulum as long as its length in ventral view; arms of phallosome diverging, two and a half times longer than its posterior region, covering almost entirely sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Comments. – According to Ribeiro (2007), *B. candidulum* differs from other species of this group because segments I and II of its rostrum are equal in length. However, rostral segments I and II can be subequal depending on the main axes of the head itself. For segments of rostrum measurements, the main axes of the rostrum itself should be horizontal and the measurements should be made along external margins of each segment (as in Estévez & Polhemus 2001). The discrepancy results from imprecise measuring and is therefore an anomaly.

***Belostoma carajaensis* Ribeiro & Estévez, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 36–39)

Type material. - Holotype, BRAZIL. Pará State - Carajás Municipality ["N4A" lagoon], 09-IX-2006, (N. Ferreira-Jr & L. L. Dumas): 1 m (JADZRJ 2213); Paratypes: 1 m and 2 f (JADZRJ 2214); Parauapebas Municipality ["lagoa N4A"], 10-IX-2006, (N. Ferreira-Jr & L. L. Dumas): 5 m and 2 f (JADZRJ 2483).

Description of holotype. Measurements. – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest)–15.0; greatest width of body–6.4; median length of pronotum 2.64; greatest pronotal width 4.80. General coloration yellowish-brown. Body poorly robust with wings not covering abdomen completely. Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Body poorly robust. Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate longer than suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate not compressed; antecolus slightly shorter than intercolus; segment I of beak shorter than II. Prosternal keel poorly elevated, slightly rounded and poorly angulate anteriorly, with its anterior margin smoothly curved, robust, quite pointed and slightly projected anteriorly, poorly prominent (Fig. 39). Pilosity well developed, covering almost entire margin of connexivum (as Fig. 28, see *B. candidulum*), extending posteriorly along less than half of genital operculum.

Male genitalia (Figs. 36–38). – Width of ventral diverticulum as long as its length in ventral view; arms of phallosome divergent and large, equal width in all extension, about two and a half times longer than its posterior region, covering completely sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Paratypes. Measurements (m / f) . – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest)–15.6 / 16.1–17.5; greatest width of body–6.5 / 6.8–7.0; length of rostral segment I–0.86 / 0.86–0.90; length of rostral segment II–0.96 / 0.99; length of antecolus–0.99 / 1.06–1.18; length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate–0.61 / 0.51–0.54; length of suture anteclypeus-lorum–0.51 / 0.45–0.48; length of intercolus–1.01 / 1.12; median length of pronotum 2.80 / 2.80–2.88; greatest pronotal width 4.96 / 5.20–5.36.

Etymology. The new species is named after Carajás, the type-locality.

Comments. – The specimens may run to *B. candidulum* in the key to the *Belostoma* species presented by Nieser & Melo (1997) and Ribeiro (2007), if we attribute different orientations of the head while being measuring. *Belostoma carajaensis* **sp. nov.** resembles *B. candidulum* in having the segment I of the beak shorter than II and prosternal keel slightly rounded, pointed anteriorly. In *B. candidulum*, however, the prosternal keel is distinctly more angulate (Fig. 14) and dorsal arms of ventral diverticulum slender (Fig. 24), whereas in *B. carajaensis* **sp. nov.** the prosternal keel is less angulate, with its anterior margin smoothly curved (Fig. 39), and dorsal arms are enlarged, covering entirely sides of the ventral diverticulum in dorsal view (Fig. 36). *Belostoma sanctulum* differs from *B. carajaensis*

sp. nov. in having antecolus as long as intercolus and the dorsal arms of ventral diverticulum convergent and slender (Fig. 23).

***Belostoma horvathi* Montandon, 1903**

(Figs. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35)

Belostoma horvathi Montandon, 1903b: 359.

Belostoma oxyurum: Nieser & Melo 1997: 60 (misidentification).

Belostoma sanctulum: Ribeiro *et al.* 1998: 118 (misidentification, in part).

Type. – *Belostoma horvathi* was described based only on a female holotype (Santa Catarina State, Brazil) deposited in HNHM. This specimen has not been examined.

Material examined. – BRAZIL. Bahia State - Santa Rita de Cássia Municipality, Rio Preto, IV-1958, (Dente): 1 m and 4 f (LACM). São Paulo State - Ipiranga Municipality [as Ypiranga]: 1 m (JTTC); Jacaref Municipality, Paraíba River, VII-1908: 1 m and 1 f (LACM).

Distribution. – This species had been reported from Brazil [Goiás, Paraná, and Rio de Janeiro (Ribeiro 2005), Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo (De Carlo 1938)], and Argentina [Chaco (De Carlo 1938)]. The known distribution in Brazil now includes Bahia.

Measurements (m / f). – Total length (from apex of head to apex of hemelytra at rest), 18.0–19.0 mm / 17.0–19.0 mm; greatest width of body, 8.0–9.0 mm / 7.5–9.0 mm.

General coloration light to dark reddish brown. Body ovate with wings not covering abdomen completely. Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate slightly longer than suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate not compressed; antecolus shorter than intercolus; segment I of beak slightly shorter than II. Prosternal keel prominent, truncated (sometimes obtuse) at apex, slightly projected anteriorly (Fig. 15). Pilosity well developed, covering almost entire margin of connexivum, extending posteriorly along less than half of genital operculum (Fig. 20).

Male genitalia (Figs. 25, 30, 35). – Width of ventral diverticulum 1.10 times its length in ventral view; arms of phallosome parallel or slightly convergent, one and a half times longer than its posterior region, not covering sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Comments. – The truncated (or sometimes obtuse) prosternal keel (Fig. 15) and the suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate longer than suture anteclypeus-lorum are, in combination, diagnostic.

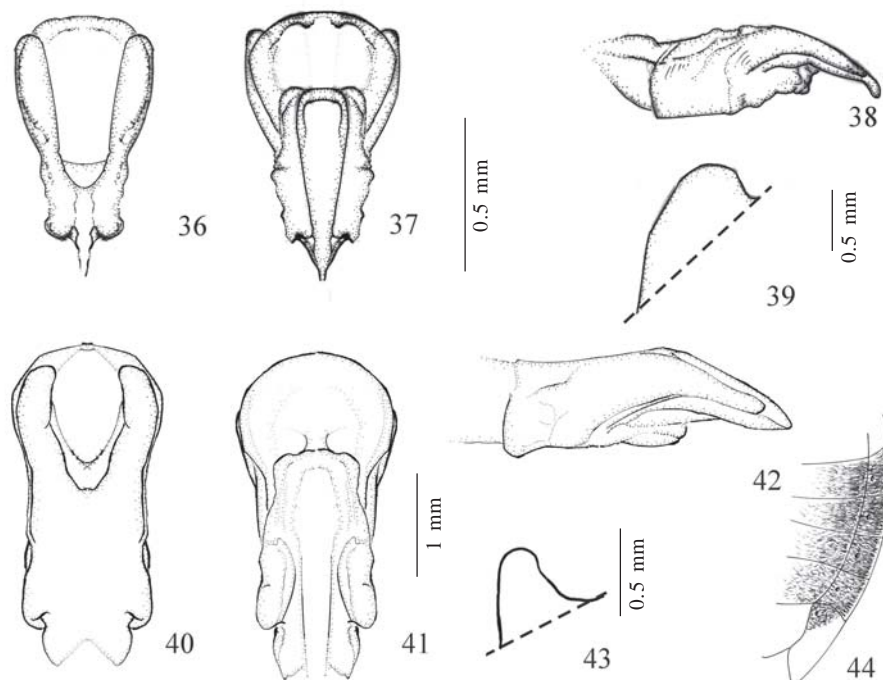
***Belostoma oxyurum* (Dufour, 1863)**

(Figs. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31)

Zaitha oxyura Dufour, 1863: 390.

Belostoma oxyurum: Montandon 1903b: 362.

Type. – *Belostoma oxyurum* was described based only on a male specimen (Montevideo, Uruguay) deposited in NHMW. According to Ribeiro (2007) and articles 73.1.2 and 73.1.3 of



Figs. 36–44. *Belostoma carajaensis* Ribeiro & Estévez, **sp. nov.** and *B. noualhieri* Montandon, 1903. 36–39, *B. carajaensis*, **sp. nov.**: holotype, specimen from State of Pará, Brazil (JADZRJ). 36, dorsal view of ventral diverticulum of phallus; 37, ventral view of ventral diverticulum of phallus; 38, lateral view of ventral diverticulum of phallus; 39, prosternal keel (lateral view). 40–44, *B. noualhieri*: male specimen from State of São Paulo (JADZRJ). 40, dorsal view of ventral diverticulum of phallus; 41, ventral view of ventral diverticulum of phallus; 42, lateral view of ventral diverticulum of phallus; 43, prosternal keel (lateral view); 44, pilosity extending along the genital operculum, covering entire margin of connexivum and part or all of sternites.

the Code (Iczn 1999), this specimen used by Dufour to describe *B. oxyurum* is the holotype of this species. It bears the label “Montevideo, coll. Signoret, *oxyura*, det. Dufour”.

Material examined. – BRAZIL. Paraná State - Bituruna Municipality, 1963, (Staviarski): 1 m and 1 f (MNRJ). Rio Grande do Sul State - Triunfo Municipality, 24-I-199[?]: 10 m and 10 f (UA). ARGENTINA. Buenos Aires Province - Tigre, 1938, (Drake): 1 ? [danified phallus] (JTPC). Martínez, XII-1956: 2 m (LACM). Buenos Aires, XII-1925, (Drake): 1 m (LACM); (Kinb.): 1 f (NHRS). Chascomús, 1936, (Daguerre): 1 m (JTPC); J. A. de Carlo det.: 2 m (MNRJ 128); 2 m (MACN 39347). Laguna Yalca [“s/ *S. rotundifolia*”], 26-VII-1966, (Ronderos): 1 m (MLPA); 17-V-1966: 1 f (MLPA); 01-VII-1966: 1 f (MLPA); 02-IX-1966: 1 m (MLPA); 16-IX-1966: 1 m (MLPA); 25-V-1969, (Schnack): 1 f (MLPA); Monte, 14-VI-1967: 1 m (MLPA). Gral. Madariaga: 2 m (MLPA). URUGUAY. Montevideo Department - Holotype, (Signoret), Dufour det.: 1 m (NHMW); (Kinb.): 1 m and 3 f (NHRS). Maldonado Department - Cerro Ánimas, X-1959, (Carbonell): 1 f (LACM).

Distribution. – This species has been reported from Argentina (Buenos Aires, Chascomús, Entre Ríos, and Martín García Island) (De Carlo 1930, 1938; Schnack 1973, 1976) and Uruguay (Montevideo) (Mayr 1871; De Carlo 1938). The known distribution now includes Brazil (Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul) and Uruguay (Maldonado).

Measurements (m / f). – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest), 15.0–18.0 mm / 15.0–18.0 mm; greatest width of body, 7.5–9.0 mm / 7.0–9.0 mm.

General coloration uniformly brown. Body ovate with wings not covering abdomen completely. Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate shorter than suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate not compressed; anteculus shorter than interoculus; segment I of beak shorter than II. Prosternal keel rounded, poorly prominent, angulate, not projected anteriorly, with its anterior margin slightly curved (frequently with tubercles at apex) (Fig. 11). Pilosity well developed, covering half of connexivum, slightly constricted between spiracles, extending posteriorly along about half, but far away of genital operculum (Fig. 16).

Male genitalia (Figs. 21, 26, 31). – Width of ventral diverticulum as long as its length in ventral view; arms of phallosome divergent, as long as its posterior region, covering sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Comments. – *Belostoma oxyurum* is the only species in this group with the abdominal pilosity extending appreciably onto the last visible abdominal segment but far away of genital operculum, and not on sternites (Fig. 16).

***Belostoma sanctulum* Montandon, 1903**

(Figs. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33)

Belostoma sanctulum Montandon, 1903b: 362.

Belostoma amici: Piza-Jr. 1975: 67 (misidentification, in part).

Type. – *Belostoma sanctulum* was described based on syntypes deposited in HNHM, in ISNB, and in Breddin's collection (Ribeiro 2007). A male specimen identified and designated as a cotype by Montandon (Espírito Santo State, Brazil) and deposited at NHRS is herein designated as lectotype. It bears the following labels: "Espírito Santo, Brazil, ex. Coll. Fruhstorfer" and "*Belostoma sanctulum* Mtd., A.L.M."

Material examined. – BRAZIL: 2 m and 1 f (BMNH). Espírito Santo State - 1903, (Fruhstorfer), A. L. Montandon det. 1903: 1 m (JTFC); paralectotypes, 2 m (ISNB); lectotype, A. L. Montandon det.: 1 m (NHRS). Santa Catarina State - Nova Teutônia Municipality, III-1966, (Plaumann): 1 m and 1 f (LACM).

Distribution. – This species has been reported from Argentina (Chaco) (Ribeiro 2007) and Brazil [Espírito Santo and Santa Catarina (De Carlo 1938; Schnack 1976); Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (Ribeiro 2005)].

Measurements (m / f). – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest), 17.0-18.0 mm / 17.0-18.0 mm; greatest width of body, 7.5-9.0 mm / 6.3-7.0 mm. General coloration almost uniformly brown. Body ovate with wings not covering abdomen completely. Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate equal than suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate not compressed; antecolus as long as intercolus; segment I of beak shorter than II. Prosternal keel prominent and acute, projected anteriorly, with its anterior margin curved (Fig. 13). Pilosity poorly developed, covering almost half of connexivum, slightly constricted between spiracles, extending posteriorly along less than half of genital operculum (Fig. 18).

Male genitalia (Figs. 23, 28, 33). – Width of ventral diverticulum as long as its length in ventral view; arms of phallosome diverging, two and a half times longer than its posterior region, not covering sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Comments. – *Belostoma sanctulum* is similar to *B. oxyurum* in size but the body of the former species is not as robust as that of *B. oxyurum*. This species has a narrower band of abdominal pilosity than *B. oxyurum* (Figs. 16, 18). The conspicuous shorter pronotum as an attribute of *B. sanctulum*, reported by Nieser and Melo (1997) and repeated by Ribeiro (2007), is clearly a case of imprecise measurements. According to De Carlo (1938) and Schnack (1973, 1976), *B. sanctulum* specimens have the greatest pronotal width less than twice its length, which is here corroborated.

***Belostoma noualhieri* Montandon, 1903** (Figs. 40–44)

Belostoma noualhieri Montandon, 1903a: 21.

Type. – *Belostoma noualhieri* was described based only on female holotype (Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil) deposited in MNHN.

Material examined. – BRAZIL. São Paulo State - Campinas Municipality, Unicamp [Universidade de Campinas], marsh, II-2004, (R. Santiago): 1 m and 1 f (JADZRJ). Santa Catarina State - Nova Teutônia Municipality [27° 11' S, 52° 23' W, 300–500 m], XI-1934, (F. Plaumann), J. A. De Carlo det. as *B. horvathi*: 1 f (MACN). Holotype, Rio Grande do Sul State - 1898, (Noualhier), A. L. Montandon det. 1920 [on 20-XII-1920], labelled as *Z. oxyura*: 1 f (MNHN).

Distribution. – This species had been reported from Brazil [Rio Grande do Sul (Montandon 1903a, De Carlo 1938) and São Paulo (De Carlo 1950)]. The known distribution now includes Santa Catarina.

Description of the male. Measurements. – Total length (from apex of head to apex of abdomen at rest), 21.2 mm; greatest width of body 10.1 mm. General coloration dark brown. Body elliptical with wings not covering abdomen completely. Head, thorax, and abdomen. – Length of suture anteclypeus-maxillary plate shorter than suture anteclypeus-lorum; maxillary plate not compressed; antecolus as long as intercolus; segment I of beak shorter than II. Prosternal keel prominent and elevated, smoothly acute at apex, not projected anteriorly, with its anterior margin slightly curved (Fig. 43). Pilosity well developed, covering entire margin of connexivum and part of sternites, extending posteriorly along about half of genital operculum (Fig. 44).

Male genitalia (Figs. 40–42). – Width of ventral diverticulum about 0.8 times its length in ventral view; dorsal arms of phallosome convergent and large, one time as long as its posterior region, covering almost entirely sides of ventral diverticulum in dorsal view.

Comments. – *Belostoma noualhieri* is the largest species of this group and is the only species in this group with the abdominal pilosity covering entire margin of connexivum and at least part of sternites (Fig. 44). The specimens herein studied agree with the specimens studied by De Carlo (1950), including the length of rostral segments I and II. Unfortunately Montandon and De Carlo studied neither male specimens nor their phallosomes. The presence of a circular, flattened and broad ventral diverticulum of phallosome as well as the presence of the anterior interocular width: width of an eye ratio equal to 1.5 were mentioned by Lauck (1962) and Nieser (1975) as characters considered diagnostics for *oxyurum* species. A circular and flattened ventral diverticulum of phallosome studied here in *B. noualhieri* male specimen (Figs. 40–41) corroborates our opinion about the existence of a closely relationship between *B. noualhieri* and the species of *oxyurum* group, regardless of the presence not reported in *B. noualhieri* of the anterior interocular width equal to 1.5 times the width of an eye. We therefore are confident in including *B. noualhieri* under *oxyurum* group.

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