

Redescription of *Paromius procerulus* (Berg) (new combination) (Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae: Myodochini), and description of eggs and immature stages

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Abstract

Neopamera procerula Berg is transferred to genus *Paromius*: *Paromius procerulus* (Berg), new combination. *Neopamera sororcula* (Berg) is relegated to a junior synonym. The adults are redescribed and illustrated, and the eggs and nymphs are described and illustrated for the first time.

Key words: Rhyparochromidae, Myodochini, *Paromius procerulus*, new combination, immature stages

Introduction

In 1892, Berg described two neotropical species, *Pamera sororcula* and *P. procerula*. Later, Pennington (1921) cited these species within genus *Orthaea* Dallas; however, Slater (1964) in his “Catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the world,” assigned them to *Pachybrachius* Hahn. Harrington (1980) erected the genus *Neopamera* to include all the species of the New World, essentially a Neotropical complex, heretofore included in *Pachybrachius*. However, Harrington did not actually examine either these two species or six other of the twenty *Neopamera* species, and in any case, she did not provide any synapomorphies of the genus.

I have reviewed the types and numerous additional material of these two species, and I hereby transfer them to the genus *Paromius*. In addition, I consider *P. sororcula* to be a junior synonym of *P. procerula*.

The genus *Paromius* Fieber is characterized by having the abdomen longer than the combined head and pronotal length, a collar with a characteristic median “dip,” hemelytra uniformly pale and unmarked save for dark punctures and a very small dark area at the corial apex in some species, mesepimeron enclosed, evaporative area extensive, male foretibiae unspined, aedeagus with a vesica with marginal serrate processes, and conjunctiva with two large, heavily sclerotized spines, and without holding sclerites.