



Two new species of *Buenoa* Kirkaldy, 1904 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Notonectidae) from the States of Amazonas and Roraima, Brazil

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Abstract

The genus *Buenoa* has 63 described species, and there are 13 species in the Northern region of Brazil. In this study we describe two new species: *B. dilaticrus* **sp. nov.** (Alto Alegre – State of Roraima and Barcelos – State of Amazonas), similar to *B. tibialis* Truxal, 1957, but distinguished mainly by the lateral expansion near the base of the lateral margin of the mid-tibia; and *B. exilidens* **sp. nov.** (Barcelos - AM), similar to *B. platycnemis* (Fieber, 1851), *B. mutabilis* Truxal, 1953, and *B. tumaquensis* Padilla-Gil, 2010, distinguished by the rostral prong, chaetotaxy, and stridulatory area of fore femur and the number of stridulatory teeth on the fore tibia.

Key words: Heteroptera, Neotropical Region, *Buenoa dilaticrus*, *Buenoa exilidens*, taxonomy

Resumo

O gênero *Buenoa* apresenta 63 espécies descritas, com 13 espécies na Região Norte do Brasil. No presente estudo descrevemos duas novas espécies: *B. dilaticrus* **sp. nov.** (Alto Alegre – Estado de Roraima e Barcelos – Estado do Amazonas), similar a *B. tibialis* Truxal, 1957, e diferenciada principalmente através da expansão lateral próximo base da margem lateral externa da tíbia mediana; e *B. exilidens* **sp. nov.** (Barcelos – AM), similar a *B. platycnemis* (Fieber, 1851), *B. mutabilis* Truxal, 1953, e *B. tumaquensis* Padilla-Gil, 2010, sendo diferenciada através do dente rostral, chaetotaxia, e área estridulatória do fêmur anterior e número de dentes estridulatórios na tíbia anterior.

Palavras chave: *Buenoa dilaticrus*, *Buenoa exilidens*, Heteroptera, Região Neotropical, taxonomia

Introduction

Members of the genus *Buenoa* Kirkaldy, 1904 can be recognized by the presence of a hair-lined pit on the anterior region of the hemelytral commissure (Truxal 1953). They tend to be good swimmers with high efficiency in prey capture (McCafferty 1998), using the two anterior pairs of legs margined with long spines for capture of ostracods, cladocerans, and other small crustaceans (Hungerford 1933). *Buenoa* is found for the most part in freshwater pools, lakes, and ponds. Some species are found along the shores of slow and fast flowing streams (Truxal 1953).

Males present a lateral expansion (rostral prong) on the third rostral segment, a stridulatory comb on the fore tibia, and a caudo-sinistral spine on the seventh abdominal tergite. The rostral prong, stridulatory comb, and, in some individuals, stridulatory area of the fore femur, are used for stridulation in various patterns of behavior (Bare 1928; Wilcox 1975).