Sailer (1950) described Alitocoris based on five species from Central America: *A. schraderi* Sailer, 1950 (Guatemala and Costa Rica), *A. maculosus* Sailer, 1950 (Guatemala), *A. brunneus* Sailer, 1950 (Honduras), *A. manni* Sailer, 1950 (Guatemala), and *Macropygium parvum* Distant, 1880 (Panama); *A. schraderi* was designated as the type-species. Sailer (1950) considered *A. manni* very similar to *A. brunneus* in size, shape and structure, and compared both species to *A. parvus* (Distant), from which they were distinguished mainly by characteristics of genitalia. However, males were unknown for *A. manni*, while females were unknown for *A. brunneus*.

The genus and its species received little attention after the original descriptions. Rolston (1992) diagnosed Alitocoris without further considerations on the species. Campos & Grazia (2006) listed the species of Ochlerini known at that time, including those of Alitocoris.

The examination of additional specimens and comparison with photographs of the holotypes deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (USNM numbers 59344 and 59345), allowed us to confirm that males of *A. brunneus* (Figs. 1–4) and females of *A. manni* (Figs. 5–8) are, in fact, conspecific. Among the specimens studied are males and females collected at the same locality in El Salvador, and even at the same locality and date in Mexico.

Considering that precedence between the two names cannot be objectively determined and priority cannot be applied (article 23.1), *A. manni* is herein assigned as a junior synonym of *A. brunneus*, in accordance to the statement of the first reviser (article 24.2.2) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). *Alitocoris brunneus* is chosen as senior synonym because it is represented by a male holotype, which bears a larger set of diagnostic characters when compared with the female holotype of *A. manni*. Characteristics of the male genitalia in pentatomids are often more diagnostic than those of female, and the correct identification of Discocephalinae species is frequently possible only by male characters, such as in *Paralincus* Rolston (Rolston 1983) and in *Antiteuchus* Dallas (Fernandes & Grazia 2006).

Alitocoris brunneus Sailer, 1950

*Alitocoris brunneus* Sailer, 1950: 74–75, plate 3 (figs. 6, 9, 19); Campos & Grazia, 2006: 153 (list).

Alitocoris manni Sailer, 1950: 75, plate 3 (figs. 7, 10, 15); Campos & Grazia, 2006: 153 (list) syn. nov.

Distribution. Mexico (new record), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador (new record).

Material examined. Specimens used in this study (nine males and nine females) were loaned from the following collections, acronyms are according to Evenhuis (2010): American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), California Academy of Sciences (CAS), Donald B. Thomas Collection (DBTC), John E. Eger Collection (JEE), State Biological Survey of Kansas (KSBS), Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA).
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Figs. 1–8. 1–4, *Alitocoris brunneus* Sailer, male holotype, respectively dorsal, ventral, pygophore dorsal and caudal (type USNM 59344); 5–8, *A. brunneus* female (holotype of *Alitocoris manni* Sailer), respectively dorsal, ventral, genital plates ventral and caudal (type USNM 59345). Scales = 1mm.


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