Checklist of the New Zealand Heteroptera (Insecta: Hemiptera): an update based on the 2004 to 2013 literature

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Abstract

An updated checklist of the New Zealand Heteroptera (Insecta: Hemiptera) is provided as a supplement to the “Heteroptera (Insecta: Hemiptera): catalogue” of Larivière and Larochelle (2004: Fauna of New Zealand 50). A total of 142 genera and 319 species belonging to 28 families are recorded for New Zealand. Changes to the 2004 catalogue are documented. The synonymy and primary type information of taxa described between 2004 and July 2013 are also given. The presence of the anthocorid Macrotrachelia nigronitens in New Zealand is confirmed.

Key words: catalogue, true bugs, taxonomy, nomenclature, biodiversity

Introduction

This checklist of New Zealand Heteroptera (Insecta: Hemiptera) provides an update, with additions and corrections, to the list of taxa catalogued by Larivière & Larochelle (2004). The known New Zealand fauna is highly endemic (40% of genera, 81% of species) and accounts for 142 genera and 319 species in 28 families. Adventive species (36) and native although not endemic species (24) account for 11% and 8% of the fauna respectively.

The following table gives a summary of the known number of genera and species of Heteroptera by infraorder and family for New Zealand. A similar table was published by Henry (2009: 225–226) for the Australian, Nearctic, and Palearctic regions of the world. Numbers between parentheses indicate endemic taxa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enicocephalomorpha</td>
<td>6(4)</td>
<td>8(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aenictopecheidae</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>4(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enicocephalidae</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>4(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipsocoromorpha</td>
<td>2(0)</td>
<td>3(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratocombidae</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>2(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizopteridae</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerromorpha</td>
<td>5(1)</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerriidae (Gerroidea)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrometridae (Hydrometroidea)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesoveliidae (Mesovellioidea)</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veliidae (Gerroidea)</td>
<td>1(0)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepomorpha</td>
<td>4(0)</td>
<td>8(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corixidae (Corixoidea)</td>
<td>3(0)</td>
<td>6(5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Cantacaderinae. Lis (1999) argued family status for the Cantacaderinae. This position was followed by Larivière & Larochelle (2004) but Schuh et al. (2006) demonstrated convincingly that Cantacaderinae is a subfamily of Tingidae.

*Gargaphia decoris* Drake, 1931, is not included in the list above. In upcoming years detailed follow-up investigations should indicate whether naturally reproducing populations of this adventive species, deliberately introduced and released as a biological control agent of woolly nightshade in 2010, have become established in New Zealand (Hayes 2012).

**Acknowledgements**

This research was supported by Core funding for Crown Research Institutes from the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment’s Science and Innovation Group. The authors are grateful to D.L. Carpintero (MACN, Buenos Aires, Argentina) for examination of *Macrotrachelia nigronitens* material under his care and further assistance in confirming the identification of New Zealand specimens.

**References**


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http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/315.1
