



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3774.4.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:19123333-2CB6-48FD-8228-0DBEC5D34D3E>

A new genus and species of *Mirini* from Argentina (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae)

DIEGO LEONARDO CARPINTERO¹ & FRÉDÉRIC CHÉROT^{2,3}

¹*División Entomología, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”. Av. Ángel Gallardo 470 (1405), Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina. E-mail: dcarpint@macn.gov.ar*

²*Service Public de Wallonie, DGO3, DEMNA, Av. Maréchal Juin, 23, BE-5030 Gembloux, Belgium, U.E.
E-mail: frederic.cherot@spw.wallonie.be*

³*Corresponding author*

Abstract

Mendozimiris chiquillanes is described as a new genus and species from Mendoza, Malargüe Department, Argentina.

Key words: *Mendozimiris chiquillanes*, new genus, new species, Heteroptera, Miridae, Mirini, Argentina, Mendoza

Introduction

The new genus *Mendozimiris* is described to accommodate a new species of the tribe Mirini (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae) from Mendoza, Malargüe Department, Argentina.

Material and methods

The types of the new species are deposited in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Buenos-Aires, Argentina (MACN), Instituto Argentino de Investigaciones de la Zonas Áridas (IADIZA), Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo de La Plata (MLP), United States National Museum, Washington D.C., United States of America, and the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (ISNB).

The terminology concerning the genitalic structures partially follows Slater (1950), Davis (1955), Kelton (1955) and Stonedahl (1988) (see Carpintero & Chérot, 2008). Measurements are presented in millimetres.

Taxonomy

Mendozimiris Carpintero & Chérot, n. gen.

Diagnosis. Brownish to greyish yellow with red brown marbled *Phytocoris*-like patches. Frons rounded and narrowly striate with oblique, dark brown grooves. Vertex slightly sulcate medially, without carina. Eyes contiguous to pronotal collar. Labium reaching middle of abdomen. Pronotal disk roughly punctate, with superficial, shallow but relatively wide punctures. Pronotal collar and area of callosities obviously striate in males, narrowly striate in females. Humeral angles round, posterior margin of disk relatively straight, lateral margins strongly concave in females (a character state related to brachypterism), less concave in males. Scutellum elevated, laterally striate and practically impunctate. Mesoscutum uncovered. Dorsal pilosity sparse, with very short, prostrate, white setae (black on modified cuneus of female), practically glabrous in dorsal view at low magnification. Hemelytra roughly punctate with superficial, shallow but relatively wide punctures. Female

The comments from Dr T. Henry (Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, United States of America), Dr M. Schwartz (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada) and from Dr M. Malipatil (Department of Environment & Primary Industries Victoria, Australia) have greatly improved the manuscript. Mrs S. Hobbs (Grand Leez, Belgium) checked an earlier version of our discussion.

References

- Carpintero, D.L. & Chérot, F. (2008) Sur quelques *Phytocoris* Fallén, 1814 (Heteroptera: Miridae) nouveaux provenant de l'Argentine et du Chili. I. *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie (N. S.)*, 24 (3), 221–258.
- Davis, N.T. (1955) Morphology of the female organs of reproduction in the Miridae (Hemiptera). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 48, 132–150.
- Kelton, L.A. (1959) Male genitalia as taxonomic characters in the Miridae (Hemiptera). *The Canadian Entomologist*, 91 (Supplement S11), 5–72.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4039/entm9111fv>
- Morrone, J.J. (2001) Biogeografía de América Latina y el Caribe. *Manuales & Tesis Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa*, 3, 1–150.
- Slater, J.A. (1950) An investigation of the female genitalia as taxonomic characters in the Miridae (Hemiptera). *Iowa State College Journal of Science*, 25, 1–81.
- Stonedahl, G.M. (1988) Revision of the *Phytocoris* Fallén (Heteroptera, Miridae) for Western North America. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 188 (1), 1–257.