

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3973.3.9>
<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:33EB1DAB-1BE0-4CF6-9FC9-115AF83E62D0>

New records of stink bugs (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) from Colombia

VALENTINA CASTRO-HUERTAS^{1,3}, CRISTIANO F. SCHWERTNER² & FERNANDO FERNÁNDEZ¹

¹Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia.

E-mail: valeoptera@gmail.com, ffernandezca@unal.edu.co

²Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal do São Paulo, Diadema, Brazil. E-mail: schwertner@unifesp.br

³Current address: Laboratório de Entomologia Sistemática, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil

Abstract

New records of genera and species of stink bugs (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) from Colombia are provided. Two genera are new records for South America: *Alathetus* and *Schraderiellus*. Fifteen genera are new record for Colombia: *Agaclitus*, *Boea*, *Ceratozygum*, *Euthyrhynchus*, *Eritrachys*, *Doesburguedessa*, *Lopadusa*, *Marmessulus*, *Paralincus*, *Patanius*, *Peromatus*, *Phalaecus*, *Phoeacia*, *Rio*, and *Tyrannocoris*. Forty-nine species from five subfamilies are recorded for the first time in Colombia. Asopinae: *Coryzorhaphis carneolus* Erichson, *Coryzorhaphis superba* Breddin, *Euthyrhynchus floridanus* (Linnaeus), *Podisus sagitta* Fabricius, *Stiretrus anchorago* (Fabricius), *Stiretrus cinctellus* Germar, *Tylospilus peruvianus* Horvath, *Tyrannocoris nigriceps* Thomas. Cyrtocorinae: *Ceratozygum horridum* (Germar). Discocephalinae: *Agaclitus dromedarius* Stål, *Antiteuchus melanoleucus* (Westwood), *Antiteuchus sepulcralis* (Fabricius), *Dinocoris gibbosus* (Fallou), *Dinocoris variolosus* (Linnaeus), *Discocephala terminalis* (Walker), *Dryptocephala crenata* Ruckes, *Dryptocephala dentifrons* (Latreille), *Eurystethus ovalis* Ruckes, *Paralcippus dimidiatus* (Ruckes), *Alathetus rufitarsus* Dallas, *Eritrachys bituberculata* Ruckes, *Paralincus bimaculatus* (Ruckes), *Schraderiellus cinctus* (Ruckes), *Xynocoris recavus* (Garbelotto & Campos). Edessinae: *Brachystethus cribus* (Fabricius), *Brachystethus tricolor* Bolívar, *Doesburguedessa elongatispina* Fernandes and *Lopadusa fuscopunctata* (Distant). Pentatominae: *Banasa fulgida* Thomas, *Banasa paraexpallescens* Thomas, *Dichelops divisus* (Walker), *Dichelops nigrum* Bergroth, *Euschistus carbonerus* Rolston, *Mormidea bovilla* (Distant), *Mormidea triangularis* (Walker), *Murgantia bifasciata* Herrich-Schaeffer, *Murgantia violascens* (Westwood), *Oebalus pugnax* (Fabricius), *Oebalus ypsilon-griseus* (DeGeer), *Odmalea concolor* (Walker), *Patanius vitatus* Rolston, *Proxys albopunctulatus* (Palisot), *Proxys punctulatus* (Palisot), *Rhyncholepta grandicallosa* Bergroth, *Rio insularis* Ruckes, *Roferta marginalis* (Herrich-Schäffer), *Serdia concolor* Ruckes, *Sibaria armata* (Dallas) and *Taurocerus achilles* (Stål). These new records for Colombia are important for the understanding of the distributional range of the genera and species involved.

Key words: Heteroptera, new record, Neotropical, South America

Introduction

Stink bugs (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) are a world wide distributed group with approximately 760 genera and 4,700 species known, making it the fourth largest family of Heteroptera (Henry 2009). Many species have bright colors or conspicuous designs and are the most common and abundant Hemiptera that emit unpleasant odor. Most stink bugs are phytophagous, feeding the sap of plants directly from the vascular system, also seeds or fruits in development, and for this reason many are recognized as agricultural pests. Predatory habits occur in the Asopinae, which have been considered potential biological control agents (Thomas 1992; De Clercq 2008).

Pentatomidae is strongly supported as a monophyletic group on the basis of morphological and molecular evidence, with 9 subfamilies including Aphyllinae and Cyrtocorinae (Grazia *et al.* 2008). In the Neotropical region, 7 subfamilies are recorded, with about 1,500 species in 237 genera. The taxonomy and systematics of pentatomids has been studied for the family and some genera, but taxonomic revisions based on phylogenetics hypothesis are still in need for most of the groups (Grazia & Schwertner 2011). For Colombia there are 88 genera and more than 250 species recorded (Castro-Huertas *et al.*, unpublished data). The single compilation on Pentatomidae of