

## Cladistic analysis and biogeography of *Brachystethus* Laporte (Heteroptera, Pentatomidae, Edessinae)<sup>1</sup>

ALINE BARCELLOS<sup>2</sup> & JOCÉLIA GRAZIA<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Museu de Ciências Naturais. R. Dr. Salvador França, 1427. 90690-000, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. (alinebar@ig.com.br)

<sup>3</sup> Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Instituto de Biociências, Departamento de Zoologia. Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500, Bloco IV, Prédio 43435.2. 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. (jocelia@ufrgs.br)

### Abstract

In this paper, *Brachystethus* Laporte, 1832 is analyzed cladistically, using 21 characters and 15 taxa, including as outgroups, in a first analysis, the genera *Neotibilis* Grazia & Barcellos, 1994, *Edessa* Fabricius, 1803, *Olbia* Stål, 1862, *Peromatus* Amyot & Serville, 1843, and *Pantochlora* Stål, 1870. Further, these edessine genera were included in the ingroup, without any changes in the only resulting cladogram. The monophyly of *Brachystethus* is supported by four synapomorphies: metasternal carina partially bifurcated, pygophore with blade-like processes, anterior margin of gonocoxites 9 deeply concave medially, and a mesial thickening on gonapophyses 9. *Brachystethus* shares with *Edessa*, *Olbia*, *Pantochlora*, and *Peromatus* four synapomorphies: loss of subcallous margin on pronotum, mesosternal carina lower than metasternal carina, phallus with a short vesica, and presence of a beak-like projection on the thickening of vaginal intima. Based on the cladogram, the transferal of *Brachystethus* to Edessinae is here proposed. Biogeographical analysis has shown congruence between the distributional pattern of the clade formed by *B. rubromaculatus* Dallas, 1851, *B. signoreti* Stål, 1872, *B. cribrus* (Fabricius, 1781), and *Brachystethus* sp. nov. A, and vicariant events on Neotropical region, in the late Cretaceous.

**Key words.** Cladistic analysis, Edessinae, *Brachystethus*, Pentatomidae, biogeography

### Introduction

Amyot & Serville (1843) established, within “Brevirostri, the group “Edessides”, including several genera, among them *Edessa* Fabricius, 1803, *Peromatus* Amyot & Serville, 1843, and *Brachystethus* Laporte, 1832. Dallas (1851) established Edessidae, including