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New records of Heteroptera (Hemiptera) from Argentina

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Abstract

Sixty-four species of Heteroptera, in 46 genera, are recorded for the first time from Argentina; these belong to nine families: Schizopteridae (1 sp.), Reduviidae (10 sp.), Miridae (40 sp.), Nabidae (1 sp.), Largidae (1 sp.), Pyrrhocoridae (1 sp.), Lygaeidae (3 sp.), Pachygronthidae (1 sp.), and Rhyparochromidae (6 sp.).

Fifteen genera represent new records, and the tribes Cylapini Kirkaldy 1906 (Miridae: Cylapinae), Phorticini Kerzhner 1971 (Nabidae: Prostemmatinae), and Udeocorini Sweet 1967 (Rhyparochromidae: Rhyparochrominae) are recorded for the first time from this country as well.

Key words: New records, Argentina, terrestrial Heteroptera

Introduction

The Hemiptera currently ranks as the fifth most specious order of insects, after beetles, flies, wasps, and moths (Wilson 1992), and is the largest of the hemimetabolous orders. The suborder Heteroptera contains herbivores, predators, and haematophages. Some are economically important, either negatively as pests of crops, or positively as biological control agents. Others (Reduviidae: Triatominae) are important as vectors of Chagas' disease, one of the most important diseases in South America.

The number of species recorded to Argentina at this moment is very small compared to the known diversity of Heteroptera. Many species remain unstudied and unrecorded in national collections because of the lack of taxonomists of this group in the country.

With the aim of improving the knowledge of the biodiversity of terrestrial Heteroptera from Argentina, we have published two contributions with new records (Melo & Coscarón 2004, Melo *et al.* 2004). Continuing with this goal, in this paper we record 64 species of