



Review of *Pachymeroceroides* genus with the description of a new species (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Bryocorinae)

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Abstract

A review of the genus *Pachymeroceroides* is presented, together with a diagnosis, redescription of the genus and of *P. bromeliae* (Carvalho 1946), and a description of a new species, *P. novabadensis*. The authors present notes about host plants and geographic distributions. A picture of habitus and illustrations of genitalic characters are included.

Key words: *Pachymeroceroides*, Bryocorinae, Neotropical Miridae

Introduction

The monotypic genus *Pachymeroceroides* belongs to the subfamily Bryocorinae and the tribe Eccritotarsini. The Bryocorinae shows great morphological variety, and it consists of 168 genera around the world (Schuh, 1995).

Eurycipitia bromeliae was described by Carvalho in 1946. Later Carvalho & Gomes (1971) proposed a new genus, *Pachymeroceroides*, in which they included *Eurycipitia bromeliae* as the type and the only species of the genera (monotypic).

For *Pachymeroceroides bromeliae* we have a new record in the State of Espírito Santo, where specimens were collected in two different State Parks: Paulo Cesar Vinha and Itaunas. Both parks are characterized by Restinga vegetation (one of the component habitats of the Atlantic Forest formed by strings of beaches and sandy dunes covered by herbaceous and arboreal vegetation).

In the Nova Baden State Park in the south of Minas Gerais State, we collected specimens of a new species. All measurements are in millimeters.

The genus *Pachymeroceroides*

The monotypic genus *Pachymeroceroides* was created by Carvalho & Gomes in 1971, to include the only species, *Eurycipitia bromelia*, described by Carvalho (1946) based on 11 males and 20 females. The chief character which distinguishes *Pachymeroceroides* from other genera of the tribe is the presence of a deep fossa in the hemelytra exocorium of males.

Diagnosis. Bryocorinae. Eccritotarsini. Body shining with metallic bright. Hemelytra with a deep fossa in hemelytra region of exocorium of male. Cuneus rounded apically. Cubital vein with dense pilosity.

Redescription. Specimens of small size (4.0 mm, on average). Body shining metallic covered with short setae; dorsal surface smooth. Head uniformly dark with dense pubescence, longer than wide, somewhat inclined anteriorly; clypeus slightly convex, well delimited, with lateral margin almost parallel; rostrum extending between hind coxae; eyes sessile, occupying most of height of head in lateral view, contiguous to