



New record and redescription of the monotypic genus *Comefulvius* Carvalho & Carpintero, 1985 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Cylapinae)

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Abstract

Comefulvius chingonus Carvalho & Carpintero, the only representative of the genus *Comefulvius*, previously known only from Córdoba Province, Argentina, is recorded from Ecuador. Redescription of *Comefulvius* is given along with color photographs of the adult and illustrations of the male genitalia.

Key words: *Comefulvius chingonus*, taxonomy, Neotropics

Introduction

The New World Cylapinae, currently including 136 species classified in 25 genera (Schuh 1995, 2002–2013; Gorczyca 2006; Henry et al. 2011), are mostly known only from the original generic and species descriptions. Carvalho & Ferreira (1994) provided a key to the New World cylapine genera. Carvalho & Costa (1994), Wolski & Henry (2012), and Wolski (2013) revised the New World representatives of the genera *Fulvius* Stål, *Peritropis* Uhler, and *Cylapocoris* Carvalho. Gorczyca (2006) published a worldwide catalog of the subfamily.

Carvalho & Carpintero (1985) described the genus *Comefulvius* to accommodate the species *C. chingonus*. There are no subsequent citations in the literature, excepted in faunal lists and catalogs (e.g. Schuh 1995, 2002–2013; Gorczyca 2000, 2006). This paper provides a new record of *Comefulvius chingonus* from Ecuador, along with its redescription. We also provide color photographs of the adult and drawings of the male genitalia.

Material and methods

Observations were made using an Olympus SZX12 stereomicroscope and an Olympus BX50 optical microscope. Color photographs of the adults (Figs. 1–9) were taken with an Olympus ALTRA 20 and an Canon EOS 300D digital cameras.

Measurements were taken using an eyepiece (ocular) micrometer; all measurements are given in millimeters. Body length was measured from the apex of the clypeus to the posterior margin of the membrane. Body width was measured between the lateral margins of the hemelytra. Length of the head was measured from the apex of the clypeus to the posterior margin of vertex; width of the head between the outer margins of each eye; interocular distance, minimum distance between inner margins of each eye; length of the antennal and labial segments, between the base and apex. Lengths and widths of the pronotum were measured as follows: length, between the anterior and posterior margins; width of the anterior margin, between anterior angles; length of lateral margin, between the anterior and humeral angles; width of posterior margin, between the humeral angles.

Distribution. Argentina (Córdoba Province), Ecuador (Orellana Province).

Type material. Holotype ♂: Argentina, Córdoba, La Serranita (31°43'58.64"S., 64°27'08.64"O), xi.1981, D. L. Carpintero leg. (transferred from D. L. Carpintero collection to MACN).

Additional examined material. 1 ♂: Ecuador: Orellana Prov. (labeled Napo in error) Tiptutini Biodiversity Stn., Tower 1, 0° 37'55" S, 76°08'39 W, 216 m, 3 February 2002, T.J. Henry & P.S.F. Ferreira, ex mercury vapor light (USNM).

Discussion. The authors were not authorized to dissect the holotype of *Comefulvius chingonus* to compare its genital structures with those of the USNM specimen. However, the two specimens are very similar by measurements, external morphology and dorsal pattern (Figs 1–2, 3–4, 6–7) and we are confident the minor differences of coloration are only intraspecific variability.

Comefulvius chingonus, previously known from Argentina (Córdoba province), is here mentioned from Ecuador (Orellana province) for the first time. At first glance, it may seem surprising to find a species described from Argentina in Ecuador. However, our knowledge on distribution of the New World clypine, remains poorly known and the biology of *C. chingonus* is practically unknown. Similar distribution has been already noted for several New World clypine. *Fulvius bisbistillatus* Stål, 1860, widely distributed from Argentina to Mexico (Gorczyca 2006; Carpintero & Chérot, under press), is recorded from dry ecosystems such as Chaco National Park in Argentina (Melo et al. 2011) or Chiquitano forest in Bolivia (Wolski, unpublished) as well as tropical rainforest in Panama (Carvalho & Costa 1994). *Peritropis amphicyrta* Wolski & Henry is known from Argentina (Misiones Province) and Ecuador (Orellana Province) (Wolski & Henry 2012). It is also the case of different mirine and orthotyline such *Calocorisca sticticollis* (Stål, 1860), *Monalocorisca conspurcata* Reuter, 1913, *Taedia incaica* Carvalho & Gomes, 1971 (Mirini), *Chiloxionotus nigrofasciatus* Reuter, 1907, *Prepops bachmanni* Carvalho & Carpintero, 1990, *P. costalis* (Stål, 1860), *P. flavoniger tucumanensis* (Carvalho & Fontes, 1969), *P. nitidipennis* (Reuter, 1910) *P. persimilis* (Reuter, 1907) (Restheniini), *Adxenetus petiolatus* (Stål, 1860), *Lepidoxenetus amyioti* (Stal, 1860), *Herdonius armatus* Stål, 1860 and *H. vittatus* Carvalho & Ferreira, 1973 (Herdoniini) or *Orthotyplus* (*Melanotrichus*) *sumalaoensis* (Carvalho & Carpintero, 1992) for example (Carpintero & Carvalho, 1993).

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