



Systematics, Morphology and Biogeography

A new species of *Adoxoplatys* Breddin (Heteroptera, Pentatomidae, Discocephalinae) from Argentina



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ABSTRACT

The genus *Adoxoplatys* is distributed from Panama to Argentina. The eight included species are known from a few specimens. In this contribution, a new species from Misiones Province, Argentina, *Adoxoplatys singularis* **sp. nov.**, is described and illustrated; and a key to identify the species of the genus is provided.

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Introduction

The Neotropical tribe Ochlerini was proposed by Rolston (1981) to include 23 genera with a shallowly excavated superior surface of third tarsal segment of the hind legs of the females (Rolston, 1981). The tribe currently comprises 33 genera and 124 species (Garbelotto et al., 2013, 2014; Cervantes-Peredo and Ortega-León, 2014; Simões and Campos, 2014), and its monophyly was recently recovered by Campos and Grazia (2006), supported by the flattened superior surface of third tarsal segment of hind legs in females; a character state shared by *Adoxoplatys* Breddin, 1903, *Neodoxoplatys* Kormilev, 1956 and *Pseudodoxoplatys* Rolston, 1992, the most basal genera in the tribe; the rest of the genera included have an excavated third tarsal segment.

Adoxoplatys is characterized by the depressed body; the four-segmented antennae; the juga surpassing the tylus (except in *A. gallardoi* Kormilev); the rostrum arising well before an imaginary plane bisecting the head at the anterior limit of eyes, and with the second segment of rostrum with well defined intercalary segment at base; the scutellum width at distal end of frena nearly one-half of its basal width; the coria extending well past apex of scutellum; at least anterior femora armed with two irregular rows of small tubercles on ventral surface, and with the medial tubercle at base of abdominal venter broad, flat, apposed by a sulcate metasternum (Breddin, 1903; Kormilev, 1949; Rolston, 1992).

The genus was described by Breddin (1903), to include two new species, *A. comis* and *A. minax*, both from Peru and Bolivia. Kormilev (1949, 1950) redescribed the genus and described three new species: *A. bridarollii* and *A. willineri* from Bolivia, and *A. gii* from Misiones, Argentina. Later, this author described *A. panamensis* from Panama, *A. brasiliensis* from Brazil, and *A. gallardoi* from Misiones, Argentina (Kormilev, 1951). Finally, Kormilev (1955) redescribed the Breddin species, and provided a key to separate all the species included in the genus. Although *Adoxoplatys* has a wide distribution, the eight included species are known from only a few specimens (Kormilev, 1951, 1955; Rolston, 1992), and nothing is known about the biology of this seldom collected group of true bugs.

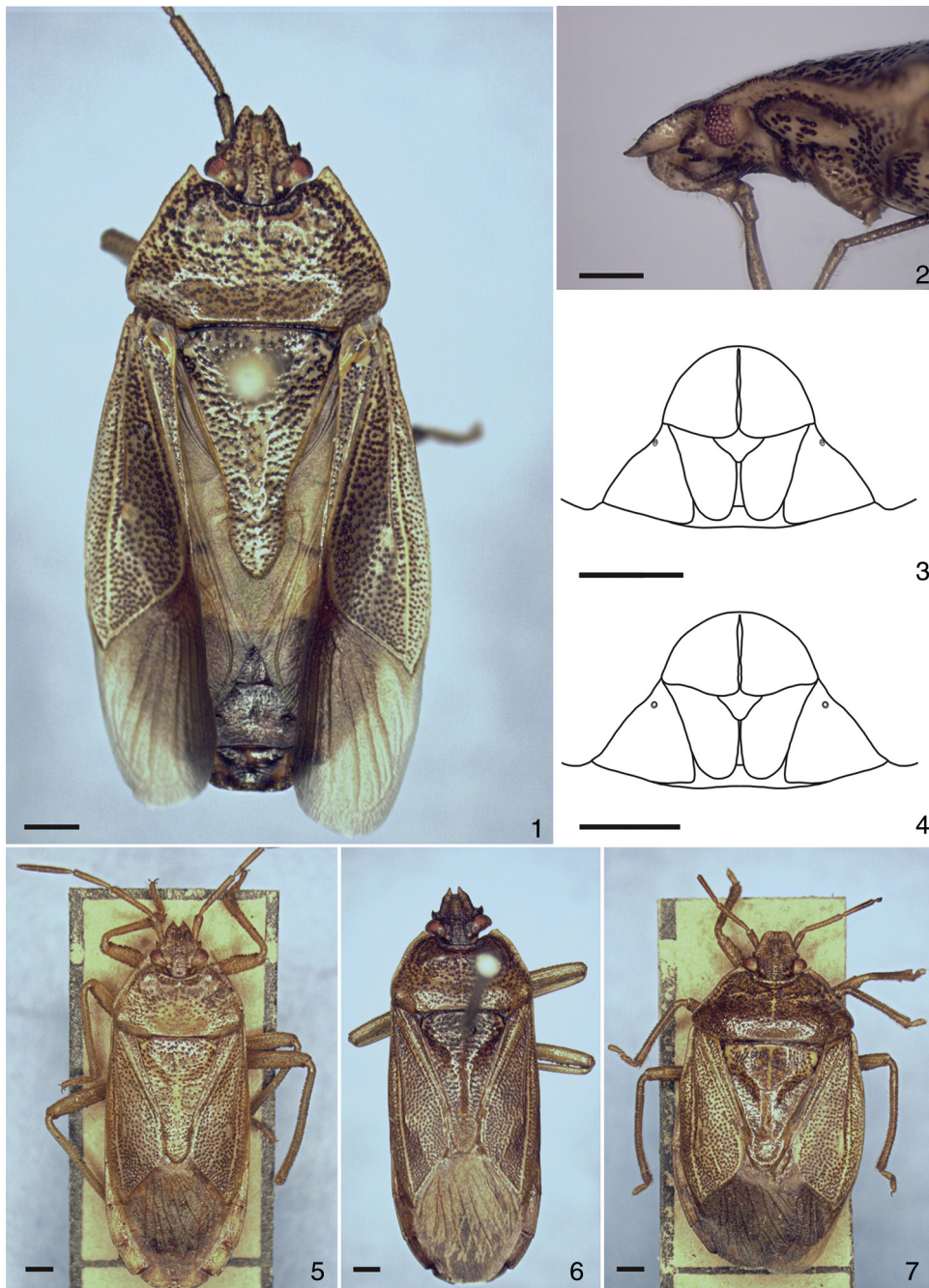
In this contribution, a new species of *Adoxoplatys*, based on one female from Misiones, Argentina, is described and illustrated. Moreover, a key to identify the species of the genus is provided.

Material and methods

The studied material was collected at light in the Iguazú National Park Misiones, Argentina, and is deposited in the Entomological Collection of the Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLP). Type specimens of additional *Adoxoplatys* species deposited in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MACN) were studied. Color images were captured using a digital camera (Micrometrics 391CU, 3.2 m, Accu-Scope, Commack, NY, USA) mounted to a Nikon SMZ1000 stereomicroscope. Multiple focal planes were merged

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Figs. 1–7. (1–3) *Adoxoplatys singularis* sp. nov. (1) Dorsal view. (2) Head and pronotum, lateral view. (3) Female genital plates. (4–5) *Adoxoplatys gii*. (4) Female genital plates. (5) Dorsal view. (6) *Adoxoplatys willineri*, dorsal view. (7) *Adoxoplatys gallardoii*, dorsal view. Scale: 1 mm.

using Micrometrics SE Premium 4 software. The measurements are given in mm.

Results

Adoxoplatys singularis Dellapé & Dellapé sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3).

Description

Total length 13.1. Body elongate, oval and depressed. Dorsal coloration ochraceous with piceous coarse punctation (Fig. 1). Head

length 2, width 2.1. Jugae long, pointed anteriorly and distinctly exceeding the apex of clypeus, dorsal surface concave with lateral margins raised; eyes carmine-red, oval, interocular distance 1.3; ocelli pale-red, interocellar distance 0.7, distance between the ocelli two times the distance from ocellus to eye. Head with punctures forming a curved line extending from base of head to base of jugae, and surrounding the ocellus. Head with scarce erect setae, more evident on jugae, antenniferous tubercles and margin of bucculae. Antenniferous tubercles stout, with lateral and ventral short piceous projections; insertions of antennae visible from above; length of antennal segments: 0.9; 1.7; 1.4; 1.9. First segment widened toward apex, exceeding apex of jugae; second and third cylindrical, fourth fusiform; antennae pale brown, first segment

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