

CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF CYLINDROCNEMA PLANA MAYR, 1864 (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: ACANTHOSOMATIDAE)

CONTRIBUCIÓN AL CONOCIMIENTO DE CYLINDROCNEMA PLANA MAYR, 1864 (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: ACANTHOSOMATIDAE)

Eduardo I. Faúndez^{1,2} & Giannina A. Osorio²

Acanthosomatidae is a family of Heteroptera, commonly named “shield bugs”, which is one of the least diversified families within Pentatomoidea, containing near 200 species classified in 47 genera (Kment 2005). Currently, there are 12 valid species of Acanthosomatidae in Chile, and much of those are poorly known.

Cylindrocnema plana Mayr, 1864 seems to be a rare species. It is easy to identify from other Ditomotarsinae by its thickened antennal segments. This species was described on basis of one male specimen from Chiloé Island in southern Chile and little information have been published lately.

Notes on taxonomy

Cylindrocnema plana Mayr, 1864

[*Cylindrocnema plana* Mayr, 1864: 913,

Type material: 1♂ Chiloé.]

=*Nopalis crassicornis* Reed, 1898: 156–157.

Type material: 2 unsexed specimens, Chiloé.]

Reed (1898) described *Nopalis crassicornis* from Chiloé Island, and posteriorly Froeschner (1978) examined the type (one specimen is lost) of this

species and placed it as junior synonym of *C. plana*. Prado (2008) listed *Nopalis crassicornis*, as junior synonym of *C. plana* and *Nopalis sulcatus* Signoret, 1864, however, the latter is clearly a mistake and only the synonymy of *Nopalis crassicornis* with *C. plana* is valid.

Sinopla canaliculus Reed, 1898 *nomen dubium*

[*Sinopla canaliculus* Reed, 1898:160.

Holotype: 1 unsexed specimen, Valdivia (lost.)]

Prado (2008) listed *Sinopla canaliculus* as a junior synonym of *C. plana*, without any justification, explanation or comment. Unfortunately, the type of this species seems to be lost as many other Reed's types, and the original description is insufficient to establish the identity of the species. On the other hand, Reed (1898) described *S. canaliculus* in the same paper as *Nopalis crassicornis*, giving an identification key to Chilean Acanthosomatidae genera, which makes improbable the synonymy of these taxa (see Reed 1898: p. 137), and hence we prefer to treat *Sinopla canaliculus* as a *nomen dubium*.

¹Entomon group, Entomology Laboratory, Instituto de la Patagonia, Universidad de Magallanes, Avenida Bulnes 01855 Punta Arenas, Chile, P.O. Box 113-D.

²Centro de Estudios en Biodiversidad (CEBCh), Avenida Diego Portales 901, Osorno, Chile.
ed.faundez@gmail.com; giannina.osorio@gmail.com.

Distribution

There are scarce data on the distribution of *Cylindrocnema plana*. Bredin (1898) and Kumar (1974) gave records only from Chiloé Island (42°30'S-73°55'W) in southern Chile; which is the type locality of both *C. plana* and *N. crassicornis*, and the only known Chilean locality so far. Kormilev (1950) described the female with material from Hua Hum (40°06'S-71°39'W) in Argentina. Here we add new Chilean records which extend the north distribution range of this species, together with the first biological information:

Material examined

Chile: Bío Bío Region, Las Trancas (36°54' S-71°29' W), 6 to 14 - II - 2007, ex *Nothofagus dombeyi*, R. Honour leg. 1 ♀ [E. Faúndez collection]; Maule Region, Altos de Vilches (35°35'S-71°02'W, 1400-1800 m a.s.l.), 14 to 16 - I - 2005, Bílý S. leg. 1♂ Petr Kment det. [National Museum of Prague collection].

Host plant. *Nothofagus dombeyi* (Mirb.) Oerst. (Nothofagaceae).

Comments

Cylindrocnema plana is the second Acanthosomatidae species reported on *Nothofagus dombeyi*, together with *Acrophyma cumingii* (Westwood, 1837) (Faúndez 2009a). Additional Acanthosomatidae species have been cited on other *Nothofagus* species: *Sinopla perpunctatus* Signoret, 1864 (see Faúndez 2009b), *Lanopis rugosus* Signoret, 1864 (China 1962), and *Ditomotarsus punctiventris* Spinola, 1852 (Faúndez 2007a). However, only *S. perpunctatus* and *D. punctiventris* have been well studied. *Ditomotarsus punctiventris* shows generalist habits and can be found outside of the *Nothofagus* forests. On the other hand, *S. perpunctatus* is a specialist restricted to *Nothofagus* spp., with preference for *N. antarctica*, and its distribution range is restricted to the area of *Nothofagus* forests (see Faúndez 2007b, Osorio 2009).

According to the new data presented here, we believe that the host preferences of *C. plana* are probably similar to *S. perpunctatus* – its distribution coincides with the *Nothofagus* forests, and it was found on *N. dombeyi*, a species present across the known distributional range of *C. plana*. However, further research is needed in order to know well

this species and its biological and biogeographic relationships.

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Fig. 1. *Cylindrocnema plana* Mayr, 1864,
habitus (specimen from Las Trancas).

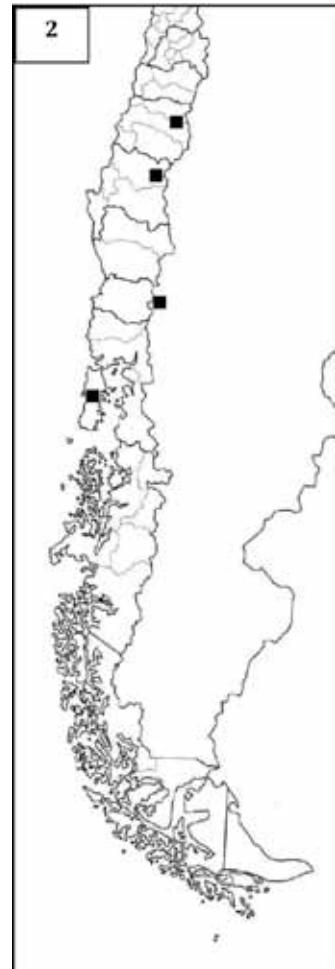


Fig. 2. Distribution of
Cylindrocnema plana.