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## Rediscovery of *Sinopla humeralis* Signoret, 1864 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Acanthosomatidae)

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### Abstract

*Sinopla humeralis* Signoret, 1864 is revalidated and removed from the synonymy of *Sniploa obsoletus* Signoret, 1864. The first formal records from its original description and first data about its biology are provided. The type species of the genus *Sinopla* is discussed and the concept of the genus is expanded. The association of *Sinopla humeralis* with the southern beech *Nothofagus* Blume and its distribution from Maule Region to Magallanes Region in Chile, are included.

**Key words:** Hemiptera, Revalidation, Heteroptera, Acanthosomatidae, *Sinopla*, *Sniploa*, *Nothofagus*, Chile

### Resumen

se revalida *Sinopla humeralis* Signoret, 1864 y se remueve de la sinonimia de *Sniploa obsoletus* Signoret, 1864, se entregan los primeros registros formales desde su descripción, se entregan nuevos datos acerca de la biología de esta especie, se concluye que está asociada a *Nothofagus* Blume y que se distribuye desde las regiones del Maule a Magallanes en Chile. Se amplía el concepto de *Sinopla* y se discute la especie tipo del género.

**Palabras clave:** Hemiptera, Revalidation, Heteroptera, Acanthosomatidae, *Sinopla*, *Sniploa*, *Nothofagus*, Chile

### Introduction

*Sinopla* is an Andean genus of Acanthosomatidae described by Signoret (1864), on the basis of two species: *Sinopla perpunctatus* Signoret, 1864 and *Sinopla humeralis* Signoret, 1864. The species of *Sinopla* are commonly known as “green shield bug” (Faúndez & Osorio, 2010a). The name of this group probably comes from an anagram of Spinola (for Maximilian Spinola) made by Signoret as he did for many other genera (Faúndez, 2009a).

There are several data on the biology and ecology of *Sinopla perpunctatus*. For this reason it was considered as the probably best known of the South American Acanthosomatidae (Faúndez, 2009a). On the other hand, practically nothing is known about *Sinopla humeralis*. Porter (1918) recorded this species from Curacautín [38°26'S–71°51'W], La Ligua [32°26'S–71°15'W] and Los Vilos [31°54'S–71°30'W], Chile. We have not been new records for this insect.

After its description, many taxonomic changes have been occurred in the genus *Sinopla*. Stål (1872) described *Sinopla bicallosa* Stål, 1872 from Colombia; Rolston & Kumar (1974) transferred this species to the genus *Acrophyma* Bergroth, 1917. Reed (1898) described *Sinopla canaliculus* Reed, 1898; this species was listed by Prado (2008) as a junior synonym of *Cylindrocnema plana* Mayr, 1864 without justification; for this reason Faúndez & Osorio (2010b) established *S. canaliculus* as a nomen dubium species. Many years after, Prado (1991) cited *S. humeralis* as a doubtful species, and finally Prado (2008) established this species as a junior synonym of *Sniploa obsoletus* Signoret, 1864. As result, currently *Sinopla perpunctatus* is the only valid species on this genus. There are differences between the *Sniploa obsoletus* and *Sinopla humeralis*, which support the resurrection of the last one; that is the objective of this work.