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***Baeotingis* Drake & Poor, 1939 and *Coleopterodes* Philippi, 1864 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Tingidae): first genera records for Brazil from Pampa**

MARCUS GUIDOTI¹, CAMILA DA SILVA GOLDAS², LUCIANA REGINA PODGAISKI²
& MILTON DE S. MENDONÇA, JR.²

¹Laboratório de Entomologia Sistemática, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500, 91501–970 Porto Alegre-RS, Brazil. E-mail: marcus.guidoti@gmail.com

²Laboratório de Ecologia de Interações, Departamento de Ecologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500, 91501–970 Porto Alegre-RS, Brazil

Individuals of two genera, *Baeotingis* Drake & Poor, 1939, and *Coleopterodes* Philippi, 1814, were collected from natural grassland areas in Eldorado do Sul and Lavras do Sul municipalities, in Rio Grande do Sul state. This constitutes the first records of these taxa for Brazil. The distribution of these genera including all species was reviewed and a map with these geographical data is provided. We have discussed both geographical distribution patterns in the light of Morrone's biogeographical areas.

Tingidae are composed of about 2500 species distributed in 300 genera; the family is cosmopolitan (Drake & Ruhoff 1965; Froeschner 1996). In the Neotropical region there are about 70 genera, of which approximately 50 are represented in Brazil. The last catalog for the Brazilian tingids was published in the early 1940's and only 16 species in 9 genera were listed for Rio Grande do Sul state (Monte 1941). This list is outdated, and several species never formally recorded for Brazil have been sampled in this state and deposited in museum collections (M. Guidoti, pers. obs.). Here we provide the first records for two tingid genera from Rio Grande do Sul that have not yet been reported to Brazil. Also, we summarize the geographic information of both genera and present their distribution records plotted in a map, as well as pictures of the dorsal habitus of the species *Baeotingis ogloblini* Drake & Poor, 1939 and *Coleopterodes brunnea* Drake & Poor, 1938.

Baeotingis Drake & Poor, 1939 is composed of three species: all until now considered exclusive to Argentina (Drake & Ruhoff 1965; Montemayor & Coscarón 2005a). This genus is characterized by long cephalic spines, the lateral carina foliaceous, scape almost three times the size of the pedicel, and by the hemelytra with the radius-media and cubitus veins almost entirely straight. In all the specimens collected, the small hemelytra end in an acute projection. This projection can be more or less pronounced (*B. vianai* Kormilev, 1955 and *B. silvestrii* Drake, 1948, respectively). In addition, the following characters can be used to identify these species: size and angle of cephalic spines; shape of paranota, and the number of rows in the costal area. *Baeotingis ogloblini* (Fig. 1a), type species of the genus, was collected in the provinces of Misiones, Formosa, and Buenos Aires (Kormilev 1955; Drake & Poor 1939; Marrero *et al.* 2008). We found *B. ogloblini* for the first time in Brazil in Eldorado do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul (30°06'58" S, 51°41'05" W, 46 m), in July 2010, sampled with pitfall traps. *Baeotingis vianai* is reported for the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires and Córdoba (Kormilev 1955; Marrero *et al.* 2008); whereas *B. silvestrii* is known only for the type locality (Rio Santa Cruz, Argentinian Patagonia – Drake 1948). No host plant has been recorded for the species of *Baeotingis* (Drake & Ruhoff 1965).

Coleopterodes Philippi, 1864 contains two species, *C. liliputianum* (Signoret, 1863) and *C. brunnea* (Fig. 1b), and was recently revised (Montemayor & Coscarón 2005b). This genus has remarkable morphological characters, for example: short, thick antennae; paranota obsolete and coleopteroid hemelytra not divided in the usual areas, coarsely punctuated, with each punctuation bearing none to three sensillae (Montemayor & Coscarón 2005b). *Coleopterodes liliputianum* was at first described in the genus *Solenostoma* (Signoret, 1863). Later, *C. fuscescens* Philippi, 1864 was synonymized with *S. liliputiana* Signoret, 1863. The name *Solenostoma* was occupied by a genus of fish: therefore, *Coleopterodes* is now the valid genus name (Drake 1922). Up to now, *C. liliputianum* was found in Argentina (Buenos Aires and Neuquen provinces – Montemayor & Coscarón 2005b) and Chile (Santiago, Valparaíso and Malleco provinces – Reed 1900; Drake 1948; Montemayor & Coscarón 2005b, respectively). In the recent genus revision, Montemayor & Coscarón (2005) reported a record first published by Berg (1884) for this species in Chacabuco (Buenos Aires province,

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