

Synopsis of the Acanthosomatidae (Heteroptera) from Argentina

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Sinopsis de los Acanthosomatidae (Heteroptera) de Argentina

RESUMEN. Se realiza una sinopsis de los Acanthosomatidae argentinos, incluyendo una clave de géneros, nuevos registros de distribución geográfica y plantas huésped, e información complementaria. La tribu Blaudusini se registra por primera vez de la Argentina. Actualmente, la familia Acanthosomatidae está representada en Argentina por dos subfamilias, tres tribus, 14 géneros y 20 especies. La mayoría de las especies se encuentran en la Patagonia andina, asociadas con arbustos y árboles nativos del sur de América del Sur, como *Nothofagus* Blume y *Luma* A. Gray, y con diversas especies de "frutas finas".

PALABRAS CLAVE. Pentatomoidea, Blaudusini, Diversidad, Patagonia.

ABSTRACT. A synopsis of the Argentinean Acanthosomatidae, including a key to genera, new distributional data and host plant records, and complementary information is provided. The tribe Blaudusini is recorded for the first time from Argentina. Currently, the family Acanthosomatidae is represented in Argentina by two subfamilies, three tribes, 14 genera, and 20 species. Most of the species are found in the Andean Patagonia, associated with native trees and shrubs from southern South America, such as *Nothofagus* Blume and *Luma* A. Gray, and with several species of berries.

KEY WORDS. Pentatomoidea, Blaudusini, Diversity, Patagonia.

INTRODUCTION

The acanthosomatids are similar in appearance to some species of the family Pentatomidae but can be distinguished by the shorter scutellum, the two-segmented tarsi, the presence of Pendergrast's organ in females, and characters of male and female genitalia (Kumar, 1974; Schuh & Slater, 1995).

Acanthosomatidae is one of the least diverse families of the Pentatomoidea, including 57 genera and about 285 described species worldwide (Schuh & Slater, 1995; Tsai & Rédei, 2015; Schwertner & Grazia, 2015). The distribution of the Acanthosomatidae occurs predominantly in the Southern Hemisphere, and only a few genera have representatives in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Neotropics, at least 22 gen-

era and about 34 species are known, being the fauna of Chile and Argentina the most diverse (Schwertner & Grazia, 2015).

The diversity, distribution and biology of the Argentinean Acanthosomatidae are known mainly by scattered old works such as: Spinola (1852), Signoret (1863), Berg (1895), Distant (1911), Bergroth (1917), and Bosq (1937); and several species have not been mentioned or collected after their descriptions. More recent studies were made by Kormilev (1950, 1952), Froeschner (1995, 2000), and Grazia & Schwertner (2014) who reviewed the available information about this family in Argentina. The purpose of this contribution is to provide a synopsis of the Argentinean Acanthosomatidae, including a key to genera, new distributional data and host plant records, and complementary information not available

in previous works, as well as to record the tribe Blaudusini for the first time from Argentina.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The specimens deposited in Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLP) and Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Buenos Aires, Argentina, (MACN) were studied. Other studied specimens were collected using sweeping and beating nets in several provinces of Argentina. The collected specimens were preserved in 96% ethanol, then mounted in the lab, and were examined under a stereomicroscope. For identification to subfamily and generic levels, the keys of Kumar (1974) and Rolston & Kumar (1974) were used. The genital capsule (in males) and genital segments (in females) were dissected and cleared with a saturated potassium hydroxide solution for observation and specific identification when necessary; dissected genitalia were preserved in microvials with glycerin. All collected specimens were deposited in the MLP. Photographs 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 using Micrometrics SE Premium 4 software.

RESULTS

The current classification recognizes three subfamilies of acanthosomatids: Acanthosomatinae, Blaudusinae and Ditomotarsinae; in Argentina the two last subfamilies are represented.

Key to the genera of Acanthosomatidae from Argentina (modified from Rolston & Kumar, 1974 and Schwertner & Grazia, 2015).

- 1- Median tubercle or spine present at base of abdominal venter 8
 - 1'- Base of abdominal venter smoothly convex, without a tubercle or spine 2
 - 2- Distal end of first antennal segment clearly surpassing the apex of head 3
 - 2'- Distal end of first antennal segment reaching little if any beyond the apex of head 6
 - 3- Longitudinal sulcus of prosternum before coxae as deep as the diameter of rostrum, or little wider; the distal diameter of first antennal segment usually about twice its basal diameter

- *Cylindrocnema* Mayr
- 3'- Longitudinal sulcus of prosternum absent or much broader than the diameter of rostrum; first antennal segment subcylindrical 4
- 4- Length of first antennal segment more than 4/5 the length of head in dorsal view *Planois* Signoret (Fig. 14)
- 4'- Length of first antennal segment less than 3/5 the length of head in dorsal view 5
- 5- Prosternum shallowly depressed lengthwise; humeral angles developed *Nopalalis* Signoret
- 5'- Prosternum transversely convex; humeral angles not developed *Ditomotarsus* Spinola (Fig. 11)
- 6- Juga surpassing the tylus, usually contiguous before the tylus 7
- 6'- Juga not or scarcely surpassing the tylus, never contiguous *Hyperbius* Stål (Fig. 12)
- 7- Anterior preocular part of head strongly deflexed; hemelytra not covering the entire abdominal dorsum; measuring 8-10 mm *Mazanoma* Rolston & Kumar (Fig. 13)
- 7'- Anterior preocular part of head not strongly deflexed; hemelytra covering the abdominal dorsum; measuring 5-6 mm *Rolstonus* Froeschner
- 8- Abdominal spine long, surpassing pro-



Fig. 1. Subfamily Blaudusinae, Tribe Blaudusini: 1, *Bebaeus punctipes* Dallas. Scale: 1 mm.

coxae *Bebaeus* Dallas
 8'- Abdominal spine shorter 9
 9- Juga contiguous before the tylus
 *Sniploa* Signoret
 9'- Juga not surpassing the tylus or, if longer
 than the tylus, neither markedly convergent nor
 contiguous 10
 10- Ostiolar peritreme extending much farther
 than halfway from the inner margin of the ostiole
 to the lateral margin of the metapleuron
 *Phorbanta* Stål
 10'- Ostiolar peritreme extending halfway or
 less from the inner margin of the ostiole to the lateral
 margin of the metapleuron 11

11- Ostiolar peritreme reaching halfway from
 the inner margin of the ostiole to the lateral margin
 of the metapleuron *Lanopis* Signoret
 11'- Ostiolar peritreme reaching not more than
 one-third distance from the inner margin of the ostiole
 to the lateral margin of the metapleuron 12
 12- Base of abdominal venter tuberculate, tu-
 bercle not or scarcely surpassing the posterior
 margin of the metasternum 13
 12'- Spine at base of abdominal venter clearly
 extending onto the metasternum 14
 13- Apex of head broad; tylus and juga api-
 cally rounded; sides of head scarcely concave
 before the eyes *Ea* Distant (Fig. 3)

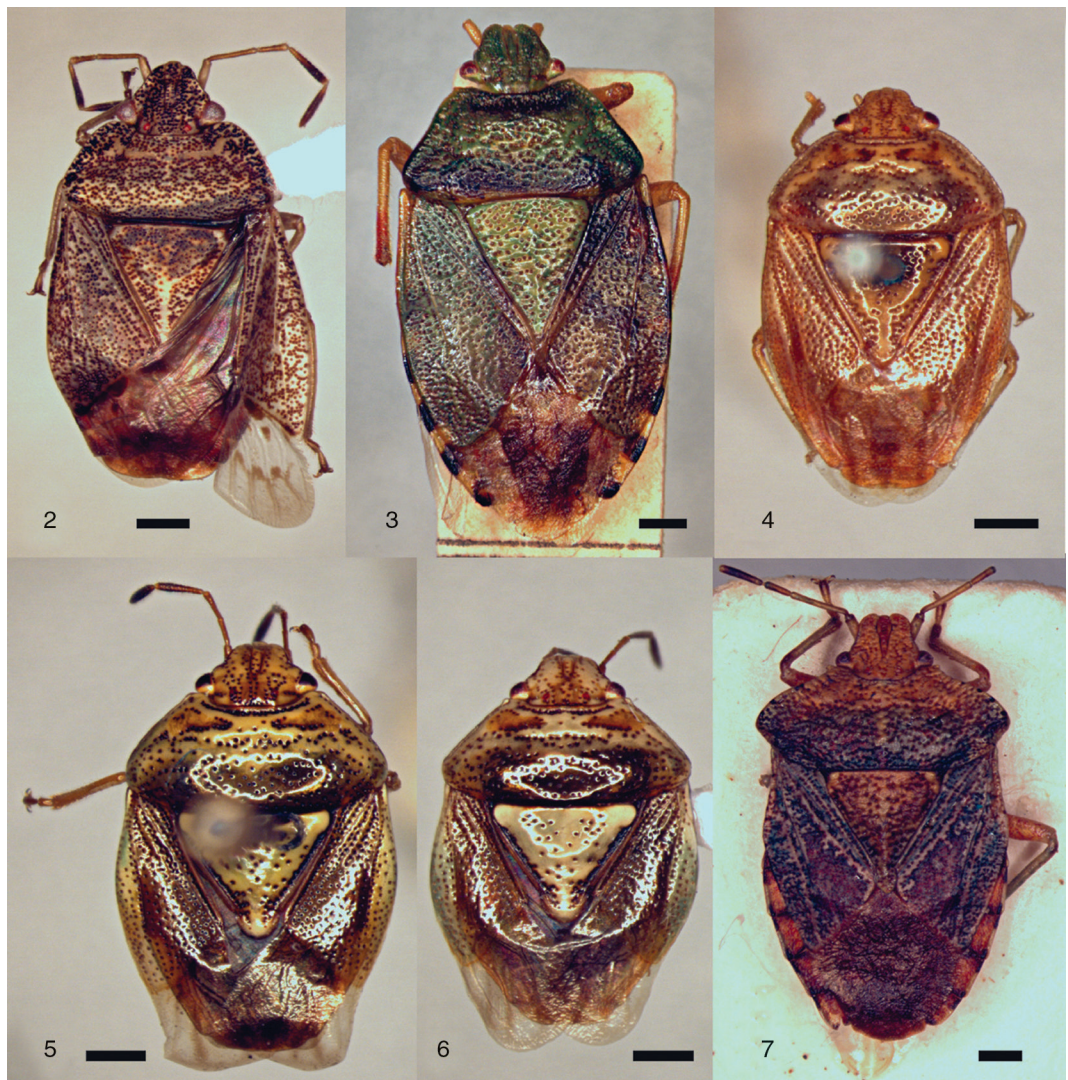


Fig. 2-7. Subfamily Blaudusinae, Tribe Lanopini: 2, *Acrophyma cumingii* (Westwood); 3, *Ea australis* Distant; 4, *Hellica johnei* Froeschner; 5, *Hellica johnpolhemi* Froeschner; 6, *Hellica nitida* Haglund; 7, *Lanopis algescens* Bergroth. Scale: 1 mm.

13'- Apex of the head forming narrow smooth parabola, sides distinctly concave before the eyes *Acrophyma* Bergroth (Fig. 2)

14- First antennal segment reaching or slightly surpassing the apex of head; mesosternum weakly carinate *Sinopla* Signoret (Figs. 9-10)

14'- First antennal segment not reaching the apex of head; mesosternum not carinate
..... *Hellica* Stål (Figs. 4-6)

Subfamily Blaudusinae Kumar (Figs. 1-10)

The members of this subfamily can be distinguished by the following characters: abdominal spine usually present, when absent either lateroposterior angles of seventh sternum produced into processes or lateral margins of pronotum thin; mesosternal carina usually absent, but if present only as a raised wedge at junction of pro- and mesosterna.

The Blaudusinae are restricted to the Southern Hemisphere; the two recognized tribes: Blaudusini and Lanopini, are known from South America, South Africa, Madagascar and Australia (Kumar, 1974; Schuh & Slater, 1995). In Argentina, seven genera and 12 species belonging to the tribe Lanopini are present. In this contribution the tribe Blaudusini is recorded for the first time from Argentina, represented by *Bebaeus punctipes* Dallas.

Tribe Blaudusini NEW RECORD

The members of this tribe are characterized by present an abdominal spine very long, extending beyond end of mesocoxae, usually reaching procoxae and sometimes reaching venter of head.

***Bebaeus punctipes* Dallas, 1851 (Fig. 1) NEW RECORD**

Distribution. Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela (Dallas, 1851; Kumar, 1974; Froeschner, 1981) and Argentina: Salta.

Material examined. BOLIVIA: La Paz, Sud Yungas, 2♂ 2♀, 2-IV-1931, Denier P. col. (MLP). ARGENTINA: Salta, Río Iruya, 1♂, 21-VI-1933, Denier P. col. (MLP).

Host plants. Unknown.

Comments. In this contribution, the genus *Bebaeus* and the species *B. punctipes* are recorded for the first time from Argentina. The record from Salta Province corresponds to the northernmost distribution of the family Acanthosomatidae in Argentina.

Tribe Lanopini

The members of Lanopini can be distinguished of Blaudusini by the abdominal spine shorter, usually not reaching beyond anterior end of metacoxae.

***Acrophyma cumingii* (Westwood, 1837) (Fig. 2)**

Distribution. Chile (Westwood, 1837) and Argentina: Chubut (Bergroth, 1917), Río Negro (Kumar, 1974), and Neuquén NEW RECORD.

Material Examined. CHILE: Santiago, El Canelo, 1♂, XI-1950 (MACN); Santiago, El Canelo, 1♂ 1♀, XI-1948, Gutierrez R. col. (MACN). ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Lago Escondido, 1♀, II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Río Negro, 1♀, Werenkraut col. (MLP).

Host Plants. *Nothofagus dombeyi* (Mirb.) Oerst. (Nothofagaceae) (Faúndez, 2009).

Comments. Faúndez (2009) revalidated and redescribed this species and also provided new Chilean records. In this contribution I add a new record of *A. cumingii*, extending its distribution to the north in the province of Neuquén.

***Ea australis* Distant, 1911 (Fig. 3)**

Distribution. Chile and Argentina: Chubut, Río Negro (Distant, 1911; Kumar, 1974), and Neuquén (Carvajal *et al.*, 2014).

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Río Negro, Tronador, 1♀, Jacob H. col. (MACN); Chubut, Valle Huemules, 1♂, 5-IV-1943, Maldonado R. col. (MLP); Chubut, Valle Huemules, 1♀, 25-II-1945, Maldonado R. col. (MLP); Chubut, 2♂ (MLP).

Host Plants. *Nothofagus pumilio* (Poepp. et Endl.) Krasser (Carvajal *et al.*, 2014).

Comments. Faúndez (2007a) provided new Chilean records.

***Hellica johni* Froeschner, 2000 (Fig. 4)**

Distribution. Uruguay and Argentina: Buenos Aires, Formosa (Froeschner, 2000).

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, La Plata, 1♀, Rosas Costa J.A. col. (MLP).

Host Plants. Unknown.

***Hellica johnpolhemi* Froeschner, 2000 (Fig. 5)**

Distribution. Bolivia and Argentina: Formosa, Tucumán (Froeschner, 2000), and Jujuy NEW RECORD.

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Jujuy, RP 20, N of Palpalá, 24°11.704'S 65°14.283'W, 1216

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m asl, 1♂ 1♀, 15-II-2016, Dellapé G. col. (MLP).

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. In the original description, Froeschner (2000) cited one female paratype from "BRAZIL, Tafe del Valle, Quebrada la Angostura, 26-II-53, 1800m., J. Herrera (U.S. National Museum of Natural History)". This record corresponds in fact to the locality of Tafi del Valle in the province of Tucumán, Argentina [26°56'34.50"S 65°40'18.40"W]. In the present contribution I add a new record of *H. johnplohemi* extending its distribution to the north in the province of Jujuy.

***Hellica nitida* Haglund, 1868** (Fig. 6)

Distribution. Brazil (Haglund, 1868; Kumar, 1974), Uruguay, and Argentina: Buenos Aires, Santa Fe (Bosq, 1937 as *Banasa pulchella* Berg), Formosa, Misiones (Froeschner, 2000), Corrientes (Quintanilla *et al.*, 1976), Tucumán and Córdoba (Grazia & Schwertner, 2014), Isla Martín García (Carpintero & De Biase, 2011).

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Misiones, Moconá Provincial Park, 27°09.185'S 53°54.080'W, 1♂, 2-X-2010, Dellapé P.M. col. (MLP); Misiones, RP2 20 km NE of El Soberbio, 27°12,220'S 54°01,375'W, 326 m asl, 1♀, 5-III-2010, Dellapé P.M. col. (MLP); Buenos Aires, 2♂ 2♀, Bosq J. col. (MLP).

Host Plants. *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl. (Cucurbitaceae) (Bosq, 1937 as *Banasa pulchella* Berg).

Comments. Mendonça *et al.* (2009) and Weiler *et al.* (2012) mentioned this species from several localities of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

***Lanopis algescens* Bergroth, 1817** (Fig. 7)

Distribution. Argentina: Chubut (Bergroth, 1917) and Neuquén NEW RECORD.

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Pucará, 630 m asl, 1♂, 15-XI-1972, Schajovakoi Lg. col. (MACN).

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. This species was known only from Chubut Province, Argentina; in this contribution I add a new record from the province of Neuquén.

***Lanopis chubuti* Distant, 1911**

Distribution. Argentina: Chubut (Distant, 1911).

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. Material of this species was not examined. In the original description, Distant (1911) cited this species from "Patagonia; V. del

Lago Xanco (Chubut, Brit. Mus.)". This locality corresponds to Lago Blanco, Chubut Province [45°56'13.27"S 71°16'05.33"W].

***Lanopis splendens* Distant, 1911**

Distribution. Argentina: Chubut (Distant, 1911).

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. Material of this species was not examined. Just as in the previous species, in the original description, Distant (1911) cited this species from "Patagonia; V. del Lago Xanco (Chubut, Brit. Mus.)". This locality corresponds to Lago Blanco, Chubut Province 45°56'13.27"S 71°16'05.33"W].

***Phorbanta variabilis* (Signoret, 1863)** (Fig. 8)

Distribution. Chile (Signoret, 1863) and Argentina: Chubut (Kumar, 1974), Tierra del Fuego (Grazia & Schwertner, 2014), Neuquén, Río Negro and Santa Cruz NEW RECORDS.

Material Examined. CHILE: Última Esperanza, 3♂ (MLP). ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi, 1♀, II-41, Berg col. (MLP); Neuquén, Lago Escondido, 4♂ 5♀, II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Neuquén, San Martín de los Andes, 1♂, 28-IV-1964 (MACN); Neuquén, Isla Victoria, 1♂, X-1963 (MACN); Río Negro, Ñireco medio, 1♀, 12-I-1963 (MACN); Chubut, El Turbio, 1♂, 24-I-1962 (MACN); Santa Cruz, 1♀, 1-IV-67 (MLP).

Host Plants. *Berberis microphylla* G. Forst. (Berberidaceae) (Carvajal *et al.*, 2015).

Comments. This species was known only from Chubut and Tierra del Fuego Provinces, Argentina; in this contribution I extend its distribution to the provinces of Neuquén, Río Negro and Santa Cruz.

***Sinopla humeralis* Signoret, 1863** (Fig. 9)

Distribution: Chile (Signoret, 1863) and Argentina: Río Negro (Carvajal, 2014) and Neuquén NEW RECORD.

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi, Isla Victoria, 1♀ (MLP).

Host Plants. *Nothofagus* spp. (Nothofagaceae) (Carvajal & Faúndez, 2013).

Comments. This species was only known from Río Negro Province, Argentina. In this contribution I add a new record from the province of Neuquén.

***Sinopla perpunctatus* Signoret, 1863** (Fig. 10)

Distribution. Chile (Signoret, 1863) and Argentina: Río Negro (Kumar, 1974), Neuquén, San-

ta Cruz (Bosq, 1937; Kormilev, 1958), Chubut and Tierra del Fuego (Grazia & Schwertner, 2014).

Material Examined. CHILE: Ensenada, 2♀ (MLP). ARGENTINA: Neuquén, San Martín de los Andes, 2♀ (MLP); Neuquén, 1♂ 1♀ (MLP); Neuquén, Lago Lacar, 1♀, (MLP); Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi, Isla Victoria, 5♀ (MLP); Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi National Park, Trafal, 40°39'3,4"S 71°24'45,8"W, 822 m asl, 2♂ 4♀, 21-I/7-II-2008, Malaise trap, Garré & M. de Oca cols. (MLP); Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi National Park, Trafal, 40°39'3,4"S 71°24'45,8"W, 822 m asl, 1♂, 3/21-I-2008, Malaise trap, Garré & M. de Oca cols. (MLP); Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi National Park, Lago Falkner, 40°26'12,2"S 71°31'44,9"W, 930 m asl, 3♂, 20-XII-2007/9-I-2008, Malaise trap, Garré & M. de Oca cols. (MLP); Neuquén, Bosque de Arrayanes, 3♂ 10♀, 18-II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Neuquén, Villa La Angostura, 40°45'46,26"S 71°38'30,51"W, 3♂, 17-II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Neuquén, Lago Escondido, 6♂ 11♀, II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Neuquén, Pucará, 1♀, 20-X-1970, Schajovakoi Lg. col. (MACN); Río Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Otto, 2♀, 16-II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Río Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Otto, 1♂ 2♀, 18-II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Río Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Catedral, 41°08'45,49"S 71°26'09,50"W, 1♂ 1♀, 15-II-2015, Montemay-

or S. col. (MLP); Río Negro, Arroyo Llum, 3♂ (MLP); Río Negro, Puerto Blest, 8♂ 4♀ (MLP); Tierra del Fuego, Estancia Moat, 22♂ 24♀, 15-I-1988, Lombardo & Motta cols. (MLP).

Host Plants. *Nothofagus antarctica* (G. Forster) Oersted, *N. nervosa* (Phil.) Krasser and *N. obliqua* (Mirb.) Oersted (Nothofagaceae) (Bosq, 1937; Faundez, 2007b); the complex *Chusquea culeou* E. Desv. (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) (Coscarón *et al.*, 2015); and *Luma apiculata* (DC.) Burret (Myrtaceae).

Comments. Martínez *et al.* (2003) described the immature stages of this species. Osorio (2009) and Faúndez & Osorio (2010a) reported new Chilean records and biological data about maternal care and coloration patterns associated with the cryptic habits of this species. According to Faúndez (2007b) and Osorio (2009), *S. perpunctatus* is considered a specialized species registered only on *Nothofagus* spp. However, Coscarón *et al.* (2015) reported it on the complex *Chusquea*, and in this contribution I report a new host plant, *Luma apiculata* "arrayán", an evergreen native tree from the southern Andean Region in Chile and Argentina.

***Sniploa shajovskoi* Kormilev, 1952**

Distribution. Argentina: Neuquén (Kormilev, 1952).

Host Plants. Unknown.

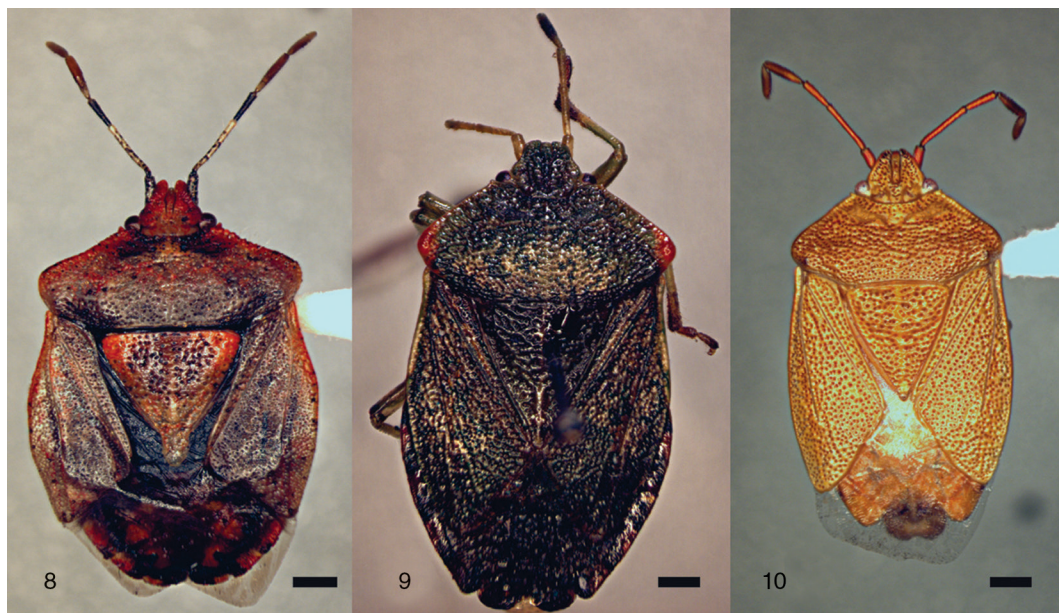


Fig. 8-10. Subfamily Blaudusinae, Tribe Lanopini: 8, *Phorbanta variabilis* (Signoret); 9, *Sinopla humeralis* Signoret; 10, *Sinopla perpunctatus* Signoret. Scale: 1 mm.

Comments: Nothing is known about the biology of this species, and has been never recorded after the original description.

Subfamily Ditomotarsinae Signoret (Figs. 11-14)

The members of this subfamily are characterized by a combination of characters usually present in the other subfamilies, such as the absence of an abdominal spine; the mesosternal carina also usually absent, but when present has the form of a thin, flat, poorly developed ridge; and the lateroposterior angles of the seventh sternum never produced into processes.

Two tribes are recognized: Laccophorellini that is confined to Africa and Australia, and Ditomotarsini that is present in Africa and South America (Kumar, 1974; Schuh & Slater, 1995). In Argentina, six genera and seven species are present, all of them belonging to the tribe Ditomotarsini.

***Cylindrocnema plana* Mayr, 1864**

Distribution. Chile (Kumar, 1974) and Argentina: Neuquén (Kormilev, 1950).

Host Plants. *Nothofagus dombeyi* (Mirb.) Oerst. (Nothofagaceae) (Faúndez & Osorio, 2010b).

Comments. Material of this species was not examined.

***Ditomotarsus punctiventris* Spinola, 1852** (Fig. 11)

Distribution. Chile (Spinola, 1852) and Argentina: Tierra del Fuego (Berg, 1895), Santa Cruz (Breddin, 1897), Río Negro (Grazia & Schwertner, 2014), and Neuquén NEW RECORD.

Material Examined. CHILE: Última Esperanza, 1♂ (MLP); Temuco, 2♀ (MLP); 2♀ (MLP). ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi, Isla Victoria, 3♀, I-1949, de Ferraris col. (MLP); Neuquén, 1♂ 1♀ (MLP); Neuquén, Lago Escondido, 2♂ 1♀, II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi, 1♂ (MLP); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi National Park, Río Frías, 41°05'14,8"S 71°48'20,9"W, 1♂, 29-I/14-II-2008, Malaise trap (MLP); Tierra del Fuego, Los Canelos, 3♂ 1♀, 16-I-1989, Lombardo & Motta cols. (MLP); Tierra del Fuego, 3♂, 1933, Gomez col. (MACN).

Host Plants. *Senecio smithii* DC (Compositae), *Berberis microphylla* G. Forst. (Berberidaceae), *Nothofagus antarctica* (G. Forster) Oersted (Nothofagaceae), *Ribes magellanicum* Poir., *R. uva-crispa* L., *R. rubrum* L. (Grossulariaceae), and *Rumex acetosa* L. (Polygonaceae) (Faúndez, 2007c; Carvajal *et al.*, 2015).

Comments. Faúndez *et al.* (2009) described the aggregating and mating behaviors of this species in Chile.

***Hyperbius geniculatus* (Signoret, 1863)** (Fig. 12)

Distribution. Chile (Signoret, 1863) and Argentina: Chubut (Berg, 1892), Santa Cruz (Kumar, 1974), Río Negro, Tierra del Fuego (Grazia & Schwertner, 2014), and Neuquén NEW RECORD.

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Neuquén, 2♀ (MACN); Río Negro, 1♂ 2♀ (MACN).

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. In the present work, I add a new record of this species, extending its distribution to the north in the province of Neuquén.

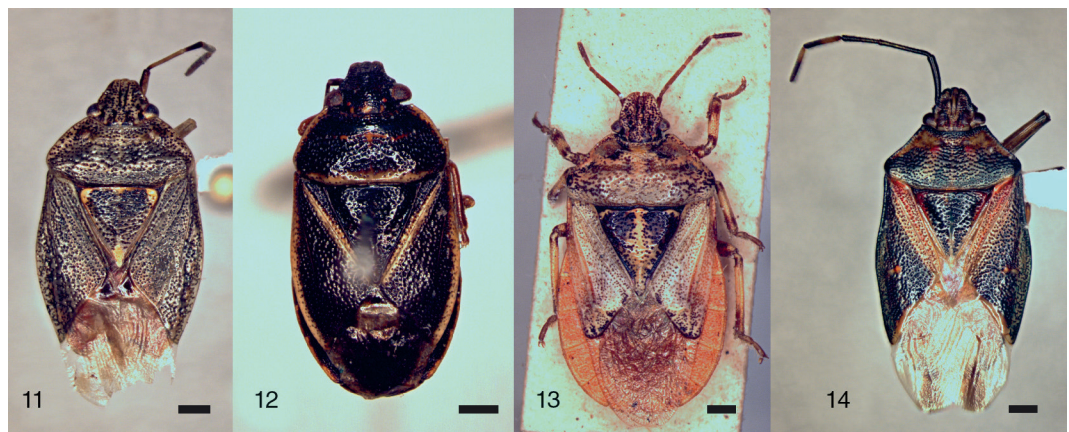


Fig. 11-14. Subfamily Ditomotarsinae, Tribe Ditomotarsini: 11, *Ditomotarsus punctiventris* Spinola; 12, *Hyperbius geniculatus* (Signoret); 13, *Mazanoma variada* Rolston & Kumar; 14, *Planois gayi* (Spinola). Scale: 1 mm.

***Mazanoma variada* Rolston & Kumar, 1974** (Fig. 13) NEW RECORD

Distribution. Chile (Rolston & Kumar, 1974) and Argentina: Neuquén.

Material Examined. CHILE: Guardia Vieja, Cord. Aconcagua, 1♀, 12-XII-1958, Barria G. col. (Paratype MLP). ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Pilmatue, 1♀, 11-V-1964 (MACN).

Host Plants. *Ephedra* sp. (Ephedraceae) (Faúndez, 2008).

Comments. *Mazanoma* Rolston & Kumar is a monotypic genus, until now endemic of Chile (Faúndez, 2008). *Mazanoma variada* was known only from Guardia Vieja [32°54'11.15"S 70°16'19.52"W] and Coquimbo Region, Hurtado [30°16'36.12"S 70°39'57.34"W] (Rolston & Kumar, 1974; Faúndez, 2008). In this contribution, the genus *Mazanoma* and the species *M. variada* are recorded for the first time from Argentina, from Neuquén Province.

***Planois gayi* (Spinola, 1852)** (Fig. 14)

Distribution. Chile (Faúndez, 2007a) and Argentina: Neuquén (Bosq, 1937), Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego (Grazia & Schwertner, 2014).

Material Examined. ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Lago Lacar, 1 without abdomen (MLP); Neuquén, 1♂ 1♀ (MLP); Neuquén, San Martín de los Andes, 1♀, 8-III-1988, Rosatta col. (MLP); Neuquén, San Martín de los Andes, 1♀, Berg col. (MLP); Neuquén, Bosque de Arrayanes, 1♀, 24-I-2002, Martínez P. col. (MLP); Neuquén, 1♂ (MLP); Neuquén, Nahuel Huapi National Park, Trafal, 40°39'3,4"S 71°24'45,8"W, 822 m asl, 2♂ 4♀, 21-I/7-II-2008, Malaise trap, Garré & M. de Oca cols. (MLP); Neuquén, 1♀, Werenkraut col. (MLP); Neuquén, Lago Escondido, 1♂ 1♀, II-2105, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi, 1♂ 1♀, I-1943 (MLP); Río Negro, Bahía Lopez, 1♀, 15-VII-1934, Maldonado R. col. (MLP); Río Negro, Bariloche, Nahuel Huapi, 1♀, VII-1943, Bosq col. (MLP); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi National Park, Río Frías, 41°05'14,8"S 71°48'20,9"W, 1♂ 3♀, 29-I/14-II-2008, Malaise trap (MLP); Río Negro, Puerto Blest, 1♂ 1♀ (MLP); Río Negro, Bariloche, Cerro Otto, 1♂ 1♀, 18-II-2015, Montemayor S. col. (MLP); Chubut, Carrenleufú, La Pasarela, 1♂, 23-III-2015, Barrasso D. col. (MLP); Chubut, Carrenleufú, 43°35'21"S 71°42'05.32"W, 1♀,

7-II-2015, Barrasso D. col. (MLP); Santa Cruz, 1♀ (MLP).

Host Plants. *Nothofagus alpina* (Poepp. & Endl.) Oerst. (Bosq, 1937), and *N. dombeyi* (Mirb.) Oerst. (Nothofagaceae) (Carvajal, 2011).

Comments. Carvajal *et al.* (2015) mentioned differences in the punctures, pygophore and parameres between *P. gayi* and *P. smaug* Carvajal, Faúndez, Rider.

***Planois patagonus* Distant, 1911**

Distribution. Argentina: Chubut (Distant, 1911).

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. Material of this species was not examined. In the original description, Distant (1911) cited this species from "Patagonia; V. del Lago Xanco (Chubut, Brit. Mus.)". This locality corresponds to Lago Blanco, Chubut Province [45°56'13.27"S 71°16'05.33"W]. Carvajal *et al.* (2015) mentioned differences in the tylus, pronotum, pygophore and parameres between *P. patagonus* and *P. smaug*.

***Rolstonus rolstoni* Froeschner, 1995**

Distribution. Argentina: Río Negro (Froeschner, 1995)

Host Plants. Unknown.

Comments. Material of this species was not examined. This species is known only from the holotype (Froeschner, 1995).

DISCUSSION

In the present work, the tribe Blaudusini and the species *Bebaeus punctipes* and *Mazanoma variada* are recorded for the first time from Argentina. Currently, the family Acanthosomatidae is represented in Argentina by two subfamilies, three tribes, 14 genera, and 20 species. The acanthosomatids are widely distributed in Argentina, from Salta and Jujuy Provinces in the north, to Tierra del Fuego at the southernmost part of South America. However, most of the species are found in the Andean Patagonia, associated with native trees and shrubs such as *Nothofagus* and *Luma* species, and with several species of berries.

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