

## A new genus with a new species of Cantacaderinae (Heteroptera: Tingidae) from Argentina

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### Abstract

A new genus *Pampacader* with a new species *P. cicchinoi* is described in the tribe Phatnomatini Drake & Davis of Cantacaderinae Stål. This genus is the first member of this subfamily and tribe recorded from so austral an area (Buenos Aires province, Argentina). Only two genera of Phatnomatini were known belonging to a northern province (Misiones) of Argentina.

**Key words:** Heteroptera, Tingidae, Cantacaderinae *Pampacader cicchinoi*, Argentina

### Introduction

Cantacaderini and Phatnomatini have frequently been grouped together in the subfamily Cantacaderinae (Drake & Davis 1960, Drake & Ruhoff 1965, Froeschner 1996) and have been considered the most primitive Tingidae. This scheme has been revisited by Lis (1999) who proposed a new classification in which Cantacaderini is raised to family level. Phatnomatini is considered the sister group of Tinginae and is raised to a subfamily level, Phatnomatinae, that together with Tinginae constitute the Tingidae. In the most recent phylogenetic analysis (Guilbert 2001), based on lace-like hemelytral and pronotal structures, Cantacaderinae is included in Tingidae and Phatnomatini is the sister group of Cantacaderini. But the relationship of this last subfamily within the rest of the Tingids is not resolved and its taxonomic position is not clear. Due to the lack of congruence between the phylogenetic analysis of Lis and Guilbert we prefer to follow Drake and Davis (1960) classification. The Cantacaderinae is basically a taxon of “southern landmasses of the world”, unknown in the Nearctic Region and with only two genera found in the Palearctic Region (Froeschner 1996). Cantacaderini can be distinguished by the presence of a steno-costal area dorsally visible, which in the case of Phatnomatini is absent. Of these two

tribes the more abundant is Phatnomatini represented by 26 genera and 83 species, while Cantacaderini is represented by only 9 genera and 53 species. Up to now only two species of Cantacaderinae were known from Argentina, both belonging to the Phatnomatini and distributed in the province of Misiones, i.e., *Phatnoma maculata* Monte and *Eocader vergrandis* Drake & Hambleton. The present study contains the first report and description of a new genus with one species of Phatnomatini, distributed in Buenos Aires province.

### Material and Methods

The material studied is deposited in the collection of the Argentinean institutions: Museo de La Plata and Museo Municipal de Ciencias Naturales "Lorenzo Scaglia", Mar del Plata. Morphological characters were observed with a Wild M-5 stereomicroscope. Scanning electron micrographs were made from specimens mounted on stubs, sputtered-coated, and scanned with JEOL JSM T-100, Tokyo, Japan. Photographs were taken with a Sigma SA-7 camera adapted to a stereoscopic microscope. All measurements are given in millimeters.

### *Pampacader* n. gen.

**DIAGNOSIS:** Among the genera of Phatnomatini with seven head spines or tubercles this is the only genus with hooklike occipital spines, at least as long as an eye, outer margins of paranota sinuate, and peritreme of ostiolar pore so close to hypocosta as to overlap the ventral vein.

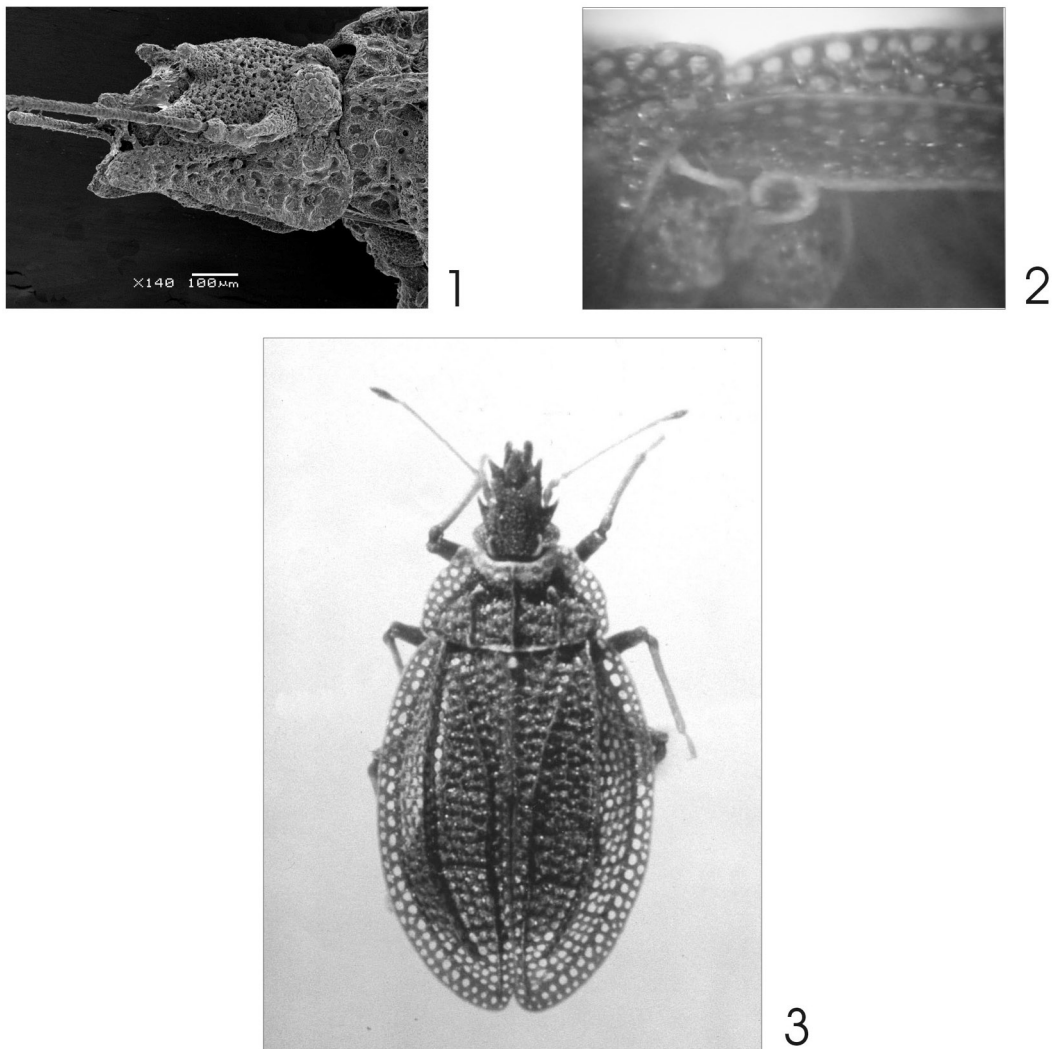
**DESCRIPTION:** General shape ovate. Head very long, porrect, extending far in front of compound eyes, with short hairs; armed with seven spines; one clypeal, two jugal, two frontal spines, porrect, stout with blunt ends and two occipital spines slender, hooklike with sharp ends, paler than rest of head. Eyes set close to pronotum, poorly developed, ovate, longer than width. Antennae short, slender, cylindrical, segments I and II very short, swollen; segment III slender, segment IV swollen and pilose. Antennal ratio 1: 1.3: 76.6: 2.3. Antenniferous tubercles spiniform. Bucculae subtriangular in lateral view, large, convergent, almost contiguous, extending a little beyond apex of head, areolate, with one row of areoles widening towards base, at widest part an extra group of areoles. Rostrum reaching third abdominal segment. Rostral channel deep. Pronotum convex, wider than long, areolate, tricarinate; anterior margin concave, posterior margin transverse. Paranota wide, slightly reflected, areolate, margins sinuate. Scutellum small, exposed. Metapleural scent glands with very evident ostiole, rounded. Hemelytra convex, wider and longer than abdomen, overlapping when at rest, jointly rounded behind. Divided in usual areas; costal, subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas. Costal area triseriated anteriorly the rest biseriated, subcostal area quinqueseriated. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate.

Type-species by monotypy: *Pampacader cicchinoi* n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY: Masculine. *Pampa*-, from the Argentine biogeographic province. – *cader* from genus *Cantacader* to indicate yet another genus in the taxon containing that genus.

*Pampacader cicchinoi* n. sp.

DESCRIPTION: MALE: Measurements: Total length: 2, 93; Total width: 1,52. Head length: 0,56; width: 0,4; Vertex: 0,31; Antennae length segment I: 0,0075; segment II: 0,01; segment III: 0, 575; segment IV: 0,0175. Pronotum median length: 0,45; maximum length (lat): 0,57; Width base: 0, 88.



FIGURES 1–3. 1—Head lateral view. 2— Ostiolar pore lateral view. 3— General dorsal view.

General coloration dark grey to blackish. Head black. Pronotum tricarinate, front margin concave and posterior margin transverse. Pronotal collar paler than rest of pronotum. Elytra wider and longer than abdomen.

FEMALE: Similar to male in shape and coloration. Bucculae with outer margin whitish in basal half.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, HOLOTYPE: male, Tandil. IV-2003 Pitfall (trap), Dellapé-Carpintero. PARATYPES: 2 females, Lag. Mar Chiquita. IV/2002, Pitfall (trap), Cicchino; female, Los Hornos (La Plata). VI/1996, (Pitfall trap), Cicchino; female, Lag. de los Padres. V/2001, Pitfall (trap), Cicchino; female, La Cantera, Balcarce. V/2004, Pitfall (trap), Cicchino; 2 females and 1 male, R. N. 226 Km 22,7, Sierra de los Difuntos 16-III-04/1-VI-04 (Pitfall) col. Farina-Cicchino-Grandinetti.

ETYMOLOGY: In honor of Prof. Armando Cicchino, who kindly provided most of the specimens used in this description.

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