



Burrower bugs described after the Cydnidae of the Western–Hemisphere catalogue 1960 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Cydnidae)

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Abstract

An update to the catalogue of the Cydnidae (Hemiptera) of the Western Hemisphere (Froeschner 1960) is given. A total of 6 genera and 21 species are listed together with their synonyms. References are given for the original descriptions and the subsequent taxonomic position, the location of types, and the geographic distribution. A comprehensive bibliography is provided.

Key words: Cydnidae, updating, catalogue, Western Hemisphere, taxonomy, distribution

Introduction

Cydnids, known popularly as “burrower bugs”, are usually black or brown, small to medium in size (2 to 20 mm), and live deep in the soil where they are root-feeders (Schaefer, 1988). Some are considered important pests of agricultural crops such as corn, potato, onion, sorghum, pastures, with as high as 100% loss in soybean crops having been recorded. Cydnidae show varying degrees of maternal care of eggs and early instars (Filippi-Sukamoto *et al.*, 1995; Kight, 1995, 1996, 1997; Tachikawa *et al.*, 1985).

Of all pentatomoid family-group taxa, the composition of the Cydnidae has probably been the most controversial over time (Grazia *et al.*, 2008). We follow the most recent classification of the family-groups in the Pentatomidea proposed by Grazia *et al.* (2008). In this classification, the Cydnidae appear as a monophyletic group and the Corimelaenidae is treated as a family. For this reason, we do not include *Corimelaena obscura* McPherson (1978) in this contribution.

Recent catalogs of Cydnidae species have been done for the old World, in the Palearctic region (Lis 1999, 2002, 2006), Australia (Cassis & Gross, 2002) and Iran (Ghahari *et al.*, 2009). The family includes approximately 110 genera and 600 species (Schuh & Slater, 1995) distributed worldwide. For the Western Hemisphere, Froeschner (1960) mentions 15 genera and 141 species. In this study, 21 species are added to those included in Froeschner (1960).

Material and methods

This catalogue is based upon information taken from publications cited in the Zoological Records. All names, years of publications, page numbers, distribution, and information on type materials have been checked with the original literature. Data are provided on the correct scientific names, taxonomy, synonyms, distribution, and published references. The type material and abbreviation of the institution where it was deposited is also given.