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## ***Cochabambia* Pirán, 1959 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Acanthosomatidae), a senior homonym of *Cochabambia* Marcuzzi, 1985 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae), with notes on the placement of *Cochabambia* Pirán**

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### Abstract

*Cochabambia* Marcuzzi (1985) (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) is a junior homonym of *Cochabambia* Pirán, 1959 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Acanthosomatidae). *Allotriocochabambia* is proposed as a new name for the tenebrionid genus, and as result *Allotriocochabambia kulzeri* (1985) is proposed as new combination. The placement of *Cochabambia* Pirán within the Acanthosomatidae is discussed.

**Key words:** Heteroptera, Coleoptera, Acanthosomatidae, Tenebrionidae, new homonymy, new name

*Cochabambia* Pirán, 1959 is a little known monotypic genus of Acanthosomatidae (Heteroptera) which has not appeared in any publications since the original description. *Cochabambia* Marcuzzi, 1985 is a little known monotypic genus of Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera). Both genera are distributed in Cochabamba, Bolivia; which is the origin of this generic name. *Cochabambia* Marcuzzi has no synonyms (Hallan, 2010, Gustavo Flores, com. pers.). According to Art. 53.2 of the ICZN (1999), *Cochabambia* Marcuzzi, 1985 New Homonym, is a junior homonym of *Cochabambia* Pirán, 1959. According to Art. 60.3 of the ICZN (1999), a new name is needed for the tenebrionid genus, which is proposed below:

### *Allotriocochabambia* New name

**Etymology.** *Allotrio-* from the Greek, which means belonging to another, *-cochabambia*, generic name preoccupied by an acanthosomatid bug; because this genus is not an heteropteran genus.

With the new name proposal, the only species belonging to this genus should be treated as follows:

### *Allotriocochabambia kulzeri* (Marcuzzi, 1985) n.comb.

*Cochabambia* Pirán was not mentioned in the last revision of the world Acanthosomatidae (Kumar 1974). Currently, this genus remains unplaced (Rider 2014). Unfortunately, no specimens of the only included species, *Cochabambia martinezi* Pirán, 1959, were available, perhaps because the type has apparently been lost (which probably contributed to the lack of knowledge of this taxon). But the original description includes several characters that will allow us to properly classify it below the family level. *Cochabombia martinezi* has a short abdominal spine, and it lacks a sternal carina, both of which are characters that help define the Blaudusinae: Lanopini. Consequently, we believe *Cochabambia* Pirán should be placed in the Blaudusinae tribe Lanopini. Originally, Pirán (1959) placed *Cochabambia* near the genus *Sniploa* Signoret, but we believe it is more closely related to the genus *Hellica*. *Cochabambia* and *Hellica* can be differentiated by the following characters: *Cochabambia* is densely, but shallowly punctate, whereas *Hellica* is more sparsely, but deeply punctate. The pronotum of *Cochabambia* is trapezoid in shape, but in *Hellica*, it is subtriangular, with its lateral angles more pointed. The body is more elongate in *Cochabambia*; whereas in *Hellica* it is more compact or oval. Finally, the

ventral margin of the male pygophore is nearly straight in *Cochabambia*, but in *Hellica* there is a medial truncate process.

Currently the number of genera in the Acanthosomatidae is 55 (Faúndez 2014). Because *Cochabambia* was never included in the previous accounts, lists and/or catalogs, the actual number of genera in the Acanthosomatidae is 56.

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