A NEW HOSTPLANT RECORD FOR **COLEOPTERODES LILIPUTIANUM** *(Signoret, 1864)* (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: TINGIDAE), WITH COMMENTS ON ITS DISTRIBUTION IN CHILE

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**Abstract**

A new hostplant record on *Nothofagus macrocarpa* (Nothofagaceae) is provided for *Coleopterodes liliputianum*. This record represents the first finding of this species in the tree layer. This new record indicates that the species is a generalist phytophage. The distribution of *C. liliputianum* is revised and discussed; it is concluded that this species inhabits from Atacama to Los Ríos Region in Chile.

**Palabras clave:** Heteroptera, Tingidae, *Coleopterodes*, *Nothofagus macrocarpa*, distribution, Chile.

**Nuevo registro de planta hospedadora para Coleopterodes liliputianum** *(Signoret, 1864)* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Tingidae), con notas acerca de su distribución en Chile

**Resumen**

Se presenta un nuevo registro de planta hospedadora para *Coleopterodes liliputianum* sobre *Nothofagus macrocarpa* (Nothofagaceae). Este registro es el primero en el estrato arbóreo para esta especie. Se concluye que *C. liliputianum* es un fitófago generalista. La distribución de *C. liliputianum* en Chile es revisada y discutida. Se concluye que esta especie presenta una distribución en Chile que abarca desde las regiones de Atacama hasta la de Los Ríos.

**Key words:** Heteroptera, Tingidae, *Coleopterodes*, *Nothofagus macrocarpa*, distribución, Chile.

**Tingidae** is a family of tiny phytophagous Heteropterans, commonly named lacebugs (Schuh & Slater 1995). Tingids live on plants, mainly under the leaves, on the roots, and in the canopy of trees, as well as at ground level on mosses, for example (Guilbert et al. 2014). There are about 2500 species of Tingids worldwide (Guilbert et al. 2014), and currently 6 species are known from Chile.

*Coleopterodes* Philippi, 1864 is a biespecific genus of tingids distributed in Argentina, Brazil and Chile (Montemayor & Coscarón 2005; Guidoti et al. 2014; Coscaron, in press). In Chile the only species of this genus is *Coleopterodes liliputianum* (Signoret, 1864). The purpose of this contribution is to provide a new host record for this species and clarify its distribution in Chile.
New hostplant record: *Coleopterodes liliputianum* is a species which inhabits in the shrub layer (Montemayor & Coscarón 2005; Porter 1929). It has been cited on *Acacia caven* (Molina) Molina (Acaciaceae); *Baccharis pingraea* DC (Asteraceae), and *Berberis* sp. (Berberidaceae) (Montemayor & Coscarón, 2005); here we add a new hostplant record:

Material examined: Chile, Metropolitan Region, Caleu, 6-III-2011, leg. J. Martínez, 3♂♂ 5♀♀ 4 nymphs, on *Nothofagus macrocarpa* (A. DC.) Vázquez & Rodr. (Nothofagaceae) (In authors’ collection).

This record represents the first finding of this species in the tree layer. The presence of adults and nymphs also confirms that the species is associated with this plant and it is not just a sitting place. Thus we believe that this record also shows that *C. liliputianum* is a generalist phytophage; we also believe that this could be a factor that influence on its wide distribution in the country.

Distribution of *Coleopterodes liliputianum* in Chile: According to Montemayor & Coscarón (2005) the distribution of *C. liliputianum* in Chile comprises the area between Santiago in the Metropolitan Region (Central Chile) to Malleco in the Araucanía Region (South Chile). However, the authors did not considered in their contribution the works made by Porter (1929, 1938a,b). In these works the following Central and Northern and Southern Chilean localities were included: Quilpué (Valparaíso Region), Valdivia (Los Ríos Region), Santiago (RM), Valle de Lluta (Arica and Parinacota Region) (Porter, 1929); Copiapó (Atacama Region) (Porter, 1938a) and Papudo (Valparaíso Region) (Porter, 1938b). Additionally, among material deposited in our collections we have several specimens from the following localities: Los Vilos (Coquimbo Region), Cuesta La Dormida (Valparaíso Region), Lagunillas (Metropolitan Region), Vilches Alto (Maule Region) and Las Trancas (Bío-bío Region). These new records fill the distributional gap between the localities given by Porter (1929, 1938a, 1938b) and the distribution indicated by Montemayor & Coscarón (2005). The exception is the record from the far north in Arica and Parinacota Region (Valle de Lluta). We believe that this cite could be due to a misprint error. Most of the Chilean Heteroptera distributed south to the Atacama Desert do not distribute to the north of it, most probably because the desert act as a barrier; with exception of some introduced and/or widespread species which live on both sides north and south (e.g. *Nezara viridula* Linnaeus, 1758, *Cimex lectularius* Linnaeus, 1755). As result the distribution of *C. liliputianum* in Chile comprises from Atacama Region in the North to Los Ríos Region in the South (Fig. 1).

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References

New hostplant in *Coleopterodes*

![Map showing the estimated distribution of *Coleopterodes liliputianum* in Chile.](image)

**Fig. 1.** Estimated distribution of *Coleopterodes liliputianum* in Chile.

**Fig. 1.** Distribución estimada de *Coleopterodes liliputianum* en Chile.


