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On the distribution of *Arioge germainii* (Signoret) and *Encedonia mutica* (Signoret) (Heteroptera: Coreidae)

Sobre la distribución de *Arioge germainii* (Signoret) y *Encedonia mutica* (Signoret) (Heteroptera: Coreidae)

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Abstract: The distribution of *Arioge germainii* and *Encedonia mutica* is reviewed and discussed. Some corrections are made on previous known localities for *A. germainii* and a new record from Maule Region in Chile is provided. The first specific locality data for *E. mutica* is provided, with records from Araucanía region in Chile and Neuquén Province in Argentina.

Keywords: Coreoidea, Faunistics, Hemiptera, New records.

Resumen: Se revisa y discute la distribución de *Arioge germainii* y *Encedonia mutica*. Se realizan correcciones a las localidades conocidas para *A. germainii* y se reporta un nuevo registro en la Región del Maule en Chile. Se entregan los primeros datos específicos de localidad para *E. mutica* con registros de la Región de la Araucanía en Chile y la Provincia de Neuquén en Argentina.

Palabras clave: Coreoidea, Faunística, Hemiptera, Nuevos registros.

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Coreidae is a family of heteropterans commonly called leaf footed bugs, which currently contains 2586 species classified in 446 genera (CSF, 2022). Coreids are primarily fitofagous and several species have economical importance as pests and/or invasive species (Faúndez *et al.* 2020). Among Southern South American species there are two very enigmatic ones in the tribe Coreini: *Arioge germainii* (Signoret, 1864) and *Encedoniamutica* (Signoret, 1864). The distribution of these two is poorly known and some of the known records need clarification. Therefore, the purpose of this work is to provide a general view of the distribution of both taxa, including new distributional records.

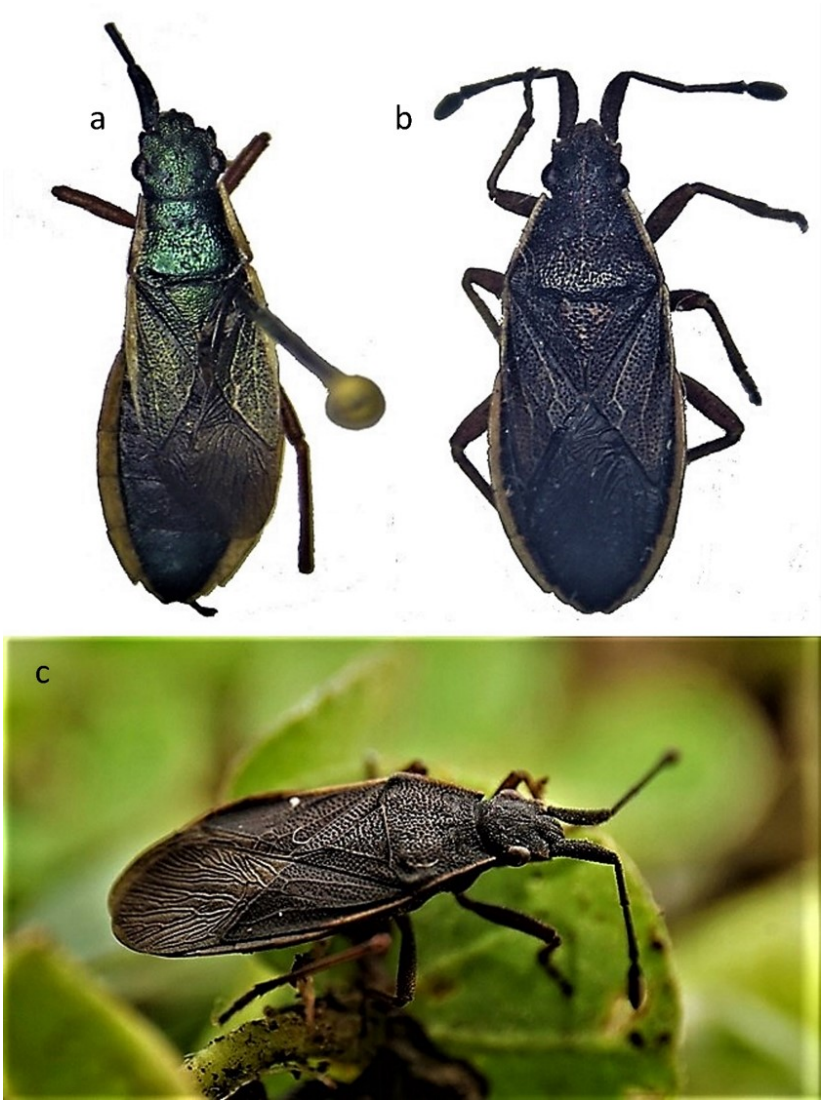
For identification and systematics I follow Brailovsky (1993) and Brailovsky & Barrera (2022). Photos were taken with a digital camera adapted to a stereoscopic microscope, and the map was produced with SimpleMappr (Shorthouse, 2010). All material is deposited in the Instituto de la Patagonia collection, Punta Arenas, Chile.

Arioge germainii (Signoret, 1864) (Figs. 1a, 2)

Material examined. CHILE, Maule Region, Curicó, Los Queñes, I-1964, 1 ♀, M. Rivera leg.

Remarks. This species was unknown since its original description in which was recorded just for Chile, without further locality. Recently, Brailovsky & Barrera (2022) provided the first exact localities and recorded this species for the first time in Argentina. The Argentinean records were in Río Negro and Neuquén provinces and mistakenly

they reported Cherquenco, Cautín as a new Argentine record; however Cherquenco is located in Araucanía region in Chile, which should be considered the first exact locality within the country known for *A. germainii*. In addition, the new record, here provided, extends the distribution of this taxon in Chile, northwards to



Figs. 1a-c.
a. *Arioge germainii*, specimen from Los Queñes. b-c. *Encedonia mutica*, b. specimen from Parque Nacional Lanin, c. Live specimen from Nueva Imperial (photo F. Téllez).

Maule Region, and also becoming the most septentrional locality known for *A. germainii* (Fig. 2). Thus, *A. germainii* seems to be distributed along the Valdivian forests, and probably further studies may extend its known distribution along both countries.

Encedonia mutica (Signoret, 1864) (Figs. 1b-c, 2)

Material examined. ARGENTINA, Neuquén Province, Parque Nacional Lanín, IX/X-1949, 2 ♀ I.M. Barrera leg. CHILE, Araucanía Region: Nueva Imperial, 24-IV-2015, 1 ♀, F. Téllez leg. Nueva Imperial, 29-IV-2021, 1 ♂, F. Téllez, leg. Cautín, 4-VI-2021, 1 ♀, F. Téllez leg. Angol, 1 km E P.N. Nahuelbuta, 37°48' S. 72°56' W. 950 m.,

25/26-I-2017, 1 ♂, J.F. Campodonico leg., sweeping. Full photo sets of live specimens collected by F. Téllez are available online on iNaturalist (Téllez, 2015; 2021).

Remarks. As the previous species, it was originally described from Chile without any further locality. Brailovsky (1993) commented the diagnostic

differences between *Encedonia sulcicornis* (Signoret, 1864) and *Encedonia mutica* (Signoret, 1864); providing habitus photos of both species, and finally a locality record (Coquimbo: Hacienda Illapel) for *E. sulcicornis*. However, precise localities for *E. mutica* were still unknown. The material examined here locates *E. mutica* in the Araucanía Region in Chile, and further records its presence in Argentina (Neuquén province) for the first time (Fig. 2). Therefore, *E. mutica* seems to be an inhabitant of the Valdivian forests in Argentina and Chile; whereas *E. sulcicornis* is more like a northern species, located in the Coquimbo Region of Chile, inhabiting dryer areas on a Mediterranean climate.

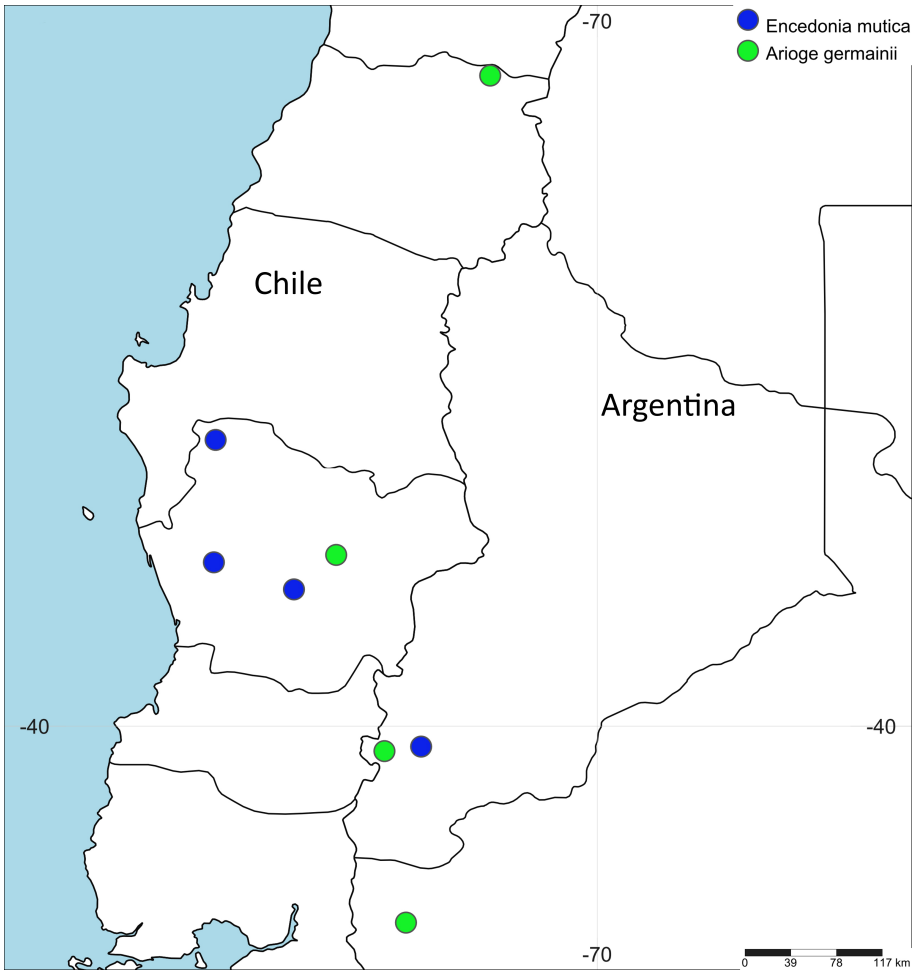


Fig. 2.
Distributión of *Arioge germainii* and *Encedonia mutica*. Green marks = *Arioge germainii*, blue marks = *Encedonia mutica*.

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