

## First record of *Leptoglossus cartagoensis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1998 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae) for Panama

## Primera cita de *Leptoglossus cartagoensis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1998 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae) para Panamá

Torsten van der Heyden<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Immenweide 83, D-22523 Hamburg, Germany. E-mail: tmvdh@web.de

Abstract.- The first record of the coreid Leptoglossus cartagoensis from Panama is presented.

Key words: Distribution, faunistics, new record.

Resumen.- Se presenta la primera cita del coreído Leptoglossus cartagoensis de Panamá.

Palabras clave: Distribución, faunística, nuevo registro.

In 1998, two new species within the genus *Leptoglossus* Guérin-Méneville, 1831, which belongs to the tribe Anisoscelini within the Coreidae, were described by Brailovsky & Barrera (1998) based on several specimens of both species collected in Costa Rica: *Leptoglossus cartagoensis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1998 and *Leptoglossus talamancanus* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1998. Very recently, the

first records of *L. talamancanus* for Belize and for Mexico were reported (van der Heyden, 2020). Thus, the distribution of the species, until then only known from Costa Rica, has expanded considerably.

So far, *L. cartagoensis* has only been known from Costa Rica (Packauskas, 2010). Now, its presence in Panama can be reported: On 28.ii.2020, Kai Squires photographed an



**Figure 1.** Specimen of *Leptoglossus cartagoensis* Brailovsky & Barrera, 1998, 28.ii.2020, Los Naranjos, Panama. (Photograph: Kai Squires).

Recibido: 18.vi.2020 Aceptado: 24.vi.2019 Publicado online: 27.ix.2020



adult specimen of *L. cartagoensis* (Fig. 1) near Los Naranjos outside the town of Bajo Boquete, located in the country's westernmost province of Chiriquí about 60 km from the border with Costa Rica. The specimen was found at an altitude of approximately 1,645 m above sea level, about 1.6 km from the beginning of the Pipeline Trail, just where the open areas turn into a cloud forest (Kai Squires, pers. comm.). The photograph of the specimen was published in the online database iNaturalist under the pseudonym squiresk (Squires, 2020).

The specimen in the photograph was identified using the original description of *L. cartagoensis* by Brailovsky & Barrera (1998) and the illustrated key for the identification of the species included in the genus *Leptoglossus* by Brailovsky (2014). The identification was confirmed by Harry Brailovsky (pers. comm.).

As *L. cartagoensis* has not been reported for Panama in scientific publications yet, the record reported in this note is the first one for this country.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Kai Squires (Canberra, Australia) for allowing me to use his photograph of *L. cartagoensis* to illustrate this paper and for additional information about his finding. Special thanks to Harry Brailovsky (Mexico City, Mexico) for helpful information.

## Literature

- Brailovsky, H. (2014). Illustrated key for identification of the species included in the genus *Leptoglossus* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Coreinae: Anisoscelini), and descriptions of five new species and new synonyms. *Zootaxa*, 3794(1): 143–178.
- Brailovsky, H. & Barrera, E. (1998). A review of the Costa Rican species of *Leptoglossus* Guérin, with descriptions of two new species (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae: Coreinae: Anisoscelini). *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, 50(6): 167–183.
- Packauskas, R.J. (2010). Catalog of the Coreidae, or Leaf-Footed Bugs, of the New World. Fort Hays Studies, Fourth Series, Number 5, Fort Hays: Fort Hays State University. 270 pp.
- Squires, K. (2020). Leptoglossus cartagoensis. Photograph to be found on iNaturalist [Online database]. [Consulted: 18.vi.2020]. <a href="https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/39859218">https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/39859218</a>>.
- van der Heyden, T. (2020). First records of Leptoglossus talamancanus Brailovsky & Barrera, 1998 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae) for Belize and Mexico. Boletín del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay, 24(1): 45–46.