

NOTA / NOTE

On the presence of *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Schrank, 1776) (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Idiocerinae) in Chile.

Juan F. Campodonico

J.M. Perceval 10259, Vitacura, Santiago, CHILE. e-mail: juanfranciscocampodonico@gmail.com

Abstract: The introduced species *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Schrank, 1776) (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Idiocerinae) is recorded for the first time from Chile. The records were obtained from specimens collected in the Metropolitan Region, in the central zone of the country.

Key words: Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, *Rhytidodus decimusquartus*, new record, introduced species, allochthonous, Central Chile, *Populus*.

Resumen: Sobre la presencia de *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Schrank, 1776) (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Idiocerinae) en Chile. La especie introducida *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Schrank, 1776) es registrada por primera vez para Chile. Los registros fueron obtenidos a partir de especímenes colectados en la Región Metropolitana, en la zona central del país. **Palabras clave:** Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, *Rhytidodus decimusquartus*, nuevo registro, especie introducida, alóctona, Chile Central, *Populus*.

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The subfamily Idiocerinae is one of the smallest subfamilies of the phytophagous Cicadellidae, with approximately 800 described species feeding mainly on shrubs and trees and distributed in all the zoogeographic regions (Viraktamath, 2007; Xue *et al.*, 2013). Species of this subfamily can be recognized by the short and broad head, ocelli on the face, frontal sutures usually extended to or near the ocelli, forewings with a well-developed appendix that overlaps distally at rest, and male genitalia with the valve fused to the pygofer and the connective rather T or Y-shaped (Zhang & Viraktamath, 2009). Idiocerinae is currently represented in Chile by four autochthonous species, classified in the genus *Chileanoscopus* Freytag & Morrison, 1969 (Freytag & Morrison, 1969). The purpose of this note is to report for the first time the presence of another Idiocerinae, *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Schrank, 1776), in Chile.

The genus *Rhytidodus* Fieber, 1872 is characterized by the length and position of the pronotal suture, pygofer on lateral view with a lateral expansion; apophysis of style curved outward, and aedeagus with processes on the shaft (Freytag, 1965). This genus currently contains 30 species (Dmitriev, 2015); among these, the Palearctic species *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Figs. 1-2) has been recorded (besides North Africa, almost all Europe, North America, and New Zealand) for South America in Mendoza, Rio Negro, Neuquén and Chubut provinces, Argentina (Ortego *et al.* 2011; Paradell & Dellapé, 2015). This species is known as an inhabitant of trees of the genus *Populus* (Salicaceae) (commonly called Poplars or Álamos), particularly *Populus nigra* L. and *Populus* × *euroamericana* (Tromellini *et al.*, 1987; Ortego *et al.*, 2011). Furthermore, *R. decimusquartus* has been found to be responsible in the vectoring of the Poplar decay disease (Poplar Phytoplasma Decline) in Europe (Cousin *et al.*, 1999). *Populus nigra* var. *italica* is commonly cultivated in urban and rural areas in Chile (Serra *et al.*, 2002).

Paradell & Dellapé (2015) has been followed for identification. Several specimens have been collected on different species of cultivated plants, in urban areas. It is possible that its presence in these plants is due to an overwintering behavior (Ortego *et al.* 2011). Ortego *et al.* (2011) wrote that adults search for refuge in different places beside its host plant.

The way this species has entered Chile is unknown. Ortego *et al.* (2011) proposed for Argentina that it arrived in propagation material of *P. nigra* (cuttings) as wintering eggs from Europe. There is a possibility that the introduction to Chile has been operated in a similar way but from Argentina. This idea is reinforced considering the frequent terrestrial transportation of both goods and people between Mendoza province (i.e. where *R. decimusquartus* has been recorded) and the central zone of Chile.

Material examined

CHILE:

- Región Metropolitana, Provincia de Santiago, Parque Quinta Normal [33°26'S, 70°40'W], 18.VII.2015, J.F. Campodonico leg., on *Quercus suber* (Fagaceae), 1♀ (deposited in Author's collection: JFCC); same data but on *Magnolia grandiflora* (Magnoliaceae), 2♂♂, 1♀ (JFCC); same data but on *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Malvaceae), 1♂, 1♀ (deposited in Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile: MNNC).
- Región Metropolitana, Provincia de Santiago, La Pintana, Antumapu [33°34'S, 70°37'W], 3.V.2014, J.F. Campodonico leg., 1♀ (deposited in Museo Entomológico Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile: MEUC).
- Región Metropolitana, Provincia de Santiago, Vitacura [33°22'S, 70°32'W], 16.V.2013, J.F. Campodonico leg., 1♀ (JFCC).
- Región Metropolitana, Provincia de Chacabuco, Colina, Liray [33°14'S, 70°44'W], 30.V.2015. A. Lüer leg., 2♂♂ (JFCC).

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Figs. 1-2. *Rhytidodus decimusquartus* (Quinta Normal, Santiago province). 1.- Habitus, dorsal view (2015, by Elizabeth Pérez). 2.- Male genitalia, lateral view.