



# The InBIO Barcoding Initiative Database: DNA barcodes of Portuguese Hemiptera 01

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## Abstract

### Background

The InBIO Barcoding Initiative (IBI) Hemiptera 01 dataset contains records of 131 specimens of Hemiptera. Most specimens have been morphologically identified to species or subspecies level and represent 88 species in total. The species of this dataset correspond to about 7.3% of continental Portuguese hemipteran species diversity. All specimens were collected in continental Portugal. Sampling took place from 2015 to 2019 and specimens are deposited in the IBI collection at CIBIO, Research Center in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources.

### New information

This dataset increases the knowledge on the DNA barcodes and distribution of 88 species of Hemiptera from Portugal. Six species, from five different families, were new additions to

the Barcode of Life Data System (BOLD), with another twenty five species barcodes' added from under-represented taxa in BOLD. All specimens have their DNA barcodes publicly accessible through BOLD online database and the distribution data can be accessed through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). *Eutettix variabilis* and *Fieberiella florii* are recorded for the first time for Portugal and *Siphanta acuta*, an invasive species, previously reported from the Portuguese Azores archipelago, is recorded for the first time for continental Portugal.

## Keywords

Hemiptera, occurrence records, continental Portugal, DNA barcode, COI

## Introduction

Hemiptera is the most diverse order of non-holometabolan insects, with more than 107,000 described species (Henry 2017, Bartlett et al. 2018, Hardy 2018), being second only to the four so-called “megadiverse” holometabolan orders (Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera), which include over 150,000 described species each (Zhang 2013). Hemipterans are among the most abundant and widespread insects on land and in freshwater habitats (Andersen 1999). The Hemiptera, or true bugs, have piercing-sucking mouthparts that constrain them to feed on liquid food (Schuh and Slater 1995, Scudder 2017, Panfilio and Angelini 2018). The primary feeding habit of Hemiptera is herbivory but the order also includes numerous carnivores, scavengers, hematophages and some necrophages (Forero 2008, Gullan and Cranston 2014). As a result their ecological role is strongly linked to their trophic interaction with plants, several species are among the most important crop pests (Schuh and Slater 1995, Schaefer and Panizzi 2000, Dietrich 2009, Gullan and Martin 2009, Scudder 2017). A few hematophagous hemipterans in the subfamily Triatominae (Reduviidae) have a direct impact on human health as vectors of Chagas disease (Balczun et al. 2012).

In continental Portugal, the knowledge about the order Hemiptera is fragmentary and heterogeneous. The latest diversity estimate was close to 1,100 species (Grosso-Silva 2003), but the description of new species (e.g., Emeljanov and Drosopoulos 2004, Ribes and Baena 2006, Sanchez et al. 2006), as well as the detection of previously unrecorded ones (e.g. Grosso-Silva 2004, Hollier 2005, Goula and Mata 2011, Baena and Zuzarte 2012, Foster 2019, Grosso-Silva and Ferreira 2020) lead to an estimated number of more than 1,200 species to date. However, additional studies are needed to validate the distribution of the species in general. Furthermore, the introduction or expansion of alien species from nearby areas has also occurred regularly (e.g. Valente et al. 2004, Franco et al. 2011, Sánchez 2011, Borges et al. 2013, Garcia et al. 2013, Bella 2014, Grosso-Silva et al. 2020).

DNA barcoding is a standard molecular biology method for species identification based on the sequencing of a short mitochondrial DNA sequence that is then compared to a library

of known sequences (Hebert et al. 2003). The construction of such libraries is an essential step in the process that requires the morphological identification of specimens to establish a baseline for comparisons (Kress et al. 2015, Ferreira et al. 2018). Open libraries of DNA barcodes exist, namely the Barcode of Life Data System (BOLD), but they are not comprehensive yet, especially in regions of high diversity or endemism. Furthermore, regional variation in species genetic variability can confound identification results (Phillips et al. 2019). DNA barcodes can be used as a discovery step, on a two-step approach of species delimitation (e.g. Rannala 2015), but also combined with ecological traits (Kress et al. 2015), greatly contributing to the solution of the taxonomic impediment problem in Biology (e.g. Riedel et al. 2013, Kekkonen and Hebert 2014). DNA barcodes usefulness has rapidly extended beyond organism and species identification; they are increasingly used in ecological and biological conservation studies, as well as in forensic applications, such as food source identification (Pečnikar and Buzan 2013, Kress et al. 2015, DeSalle and Goldstein 2019). DNA barcoding has been successfully applied to the Hemiptera (e.g. Jung et al. 2011, Park et al. 2011, Raupach et al. 2014, Havemann et al. 2018, Govender and Willows-Munro 2019), with identification success rates of 80% to 100%. It is especially useful to identify immature and female individuals' (e.g. Raupach et al. 2014, Havemann et al. 2018), which may not be reliably identified through morphological characters, or in areas where diversity remains poorly known (e.g. Govender and Willows-Munro 2019). DNA barcoding as also highlighted the existence of cryptic diversity and the need for taxonomic revisions of certain taxa (e.g. Jung et al. 2011, Park et al. 2011, Raupach et al. 2014, Havemann et al. 2018, Govender and Willows-Munro 2019).

In this context, Portuguese biodiversity is still underestimated and undersampled, although being part of the westernmost portion of the Mediterranean hotspot of biodiversity. The paucity of genetic data on Portuguese biodiversity led to the creation of a DNA barcoding initiative by the Research Network in Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology - InBIO. The InBIO Barcoding Initiative (IBI) makes use of High-Throughput Sequencing technologies to construct a reference collection of morphologically identified Portuguese specimens and respective DNA barcodes. Within IBI, invertebrates, and insects in particular, are prioritized, given their large contribution to overall biodiversity and ecosystems (e.g. Weisser and Siemann 2004, Losey and Vaughan 2006, Mata et al. 2016, Silva et al. 2019) and the clear shortage of DNA barcodes available in public databases (e.g. Corley and Ferreira 2017, Corley et al. 2017, Ferreira et al. 2019, Weigand et al. 2019).

The IBI Hemiptera 01 dataset contains records of 131 specimens of Hemiptera collected in continental Portugal, all of which were identified to species level, mostly through morphological identification, for a total of 88 species and one additional subspecies. This dataset is the first IBI dataset on Hemiptera and is part of the ongoing IBI database public releases in both the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and the Barcode of Life Data System (BOLD) (e.g. Ferreira et al. 2020a, Ferreira et al. 2020b). We have included in this dataset the barcodes of all identified Hemiptera specimens in IBI up to December 2020. Overall, this paper contributes to the open dissemination and sharing of the distribution records and DNA barcodes of Hemiptera specimens that are part of our

reference collection, to increase the available public information on a group of Portuguese Invertebrates.

## General description

**Purpose:** This dataset aims to provide a first contribution to an authoritative DNA barcode sequences library for Portuguese Hemiptera. Such a library aims to enable DNA-based identification of species for both traditional molecular studies and DNA-metabarcoding studies. Furthermore, it constitutes an important resource for taxonomic research on Portuguese Hemiptera and its distribution.

**Additional information:** A total of 131 specimens of hemipterans were collected and DNA Barcodes (Suppl. materials 1, 2). Fig. 1 illustrates examples of the diversity of species that are part of the dataset of distribution data and DNA barcodes of Portuguese Hemiptera 01. All sequences of cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) DNA barcodes are 658 base pairs (bp) long, except for one with 418 bp. From the 88 species barcoded, six (7%) from five families are new to the DNA barcode database BOLD at the moment of its release (January 2021, marked with \* in Species field of Table 1). Twenty-five additional taxa (28%) from 17 families were already represented in BOLD with less than 10 DNA barcode sequences (marked with " in Species field of Table 1). A few noteworthy species are included in the dataset. The record of the species *Eutettix variabilis* Hepner, 1942 is, to the best of our knowledge, the first record published for Portugal. European records for this north American species (Metcalf 1967) exist online (e.g. [http://boldsystems.org/index.php/Taxbrowser\\_Taxonpage?taxon="+Eutettix+variabilis&searchTax=Search+Taxonomy](http://boldsystems.org/index.php/Taxbrowser_Taxonpage?taxon=); all European records in BOLD are based on genetic identifications). The species *Fieberiella florii* Stål, 1864, a vector for phytoplasmas, is also recorded for Portugal for the first time, with a few records known for Spain (e.g. Aguin-Pombo et al. 2007). Another important result is the record of the invasive species *Siphanta acuta* (Walker, 1851), recorded here for the first time for continental Portugal, although it has been previously reported from the São Miguel Island in the Azores Archipelago (Borges et al. 2013). Moreover, *Stictopleurus punctatonevrosus*, first recorded from Murtosa (Aveiro) (Valcárcel and Prieto Piloña 2021), is recorded for the second time for Portugal.

Table 1.

List of species that were collected and DNA barcoded within this project. In column Taxa: \* - indicates taxa without a DNA barcode prior to this study; " - indicates taxa with less than 10 sequences available prior to this study; # - indicates taxa that are important Portuguese records.

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
<b>Suborder Auchenorrhyncha</b>					
Aphrophoridae	<i>Aphrophora alni</i> (Fallén, 1805)	INV09012	IBIHP182-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEE6925</a>	<a href="#">MW535978</a>

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Aphrophoridae	<i>Aphrophora corticea</i> Germar, 1821"	INV06714, INV07137	IBIHP128-20, IBIHP141-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACT0928</a>	<a href="#">MW536000</a> , <a href="#">MW535990</a>
Aphrophoridae	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV00536, INV08398, INV08399, INV08417	IBIHP100-20, IBIHP076-20, IBIHP077-20, IBIHP078-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAB1850</a>	<a href="#">MW535975</a> , <a href="#">MW536068</a> , <a href="#">MW535998</a> , <a href="#">MW535976</a>
Cercopidae	<i>Cercopis intermedia</i> Kirschbaum, 1868"	INV02955, INV07443	IBIHP046-20, IBIHP068-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEC5811</a>	<a href="#">MW536014</a> , <a href="#">MW536066</a>
Cercopidae	<i>Haematoloma dorsata</i> (Ahrens, 1812)"	INV06363	IBIHP055-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABV4901</a>	<a href="#">MW535969</a>
Cicadellidae	<i>Cicadella viridis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV00537, INV02935	IBIHP010-19, IBIHP019-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ACB8347</a>	<a href="#">MW535965</a> , <a href="#">MW536088</a>
Cicadellidae	<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i> Fabricius, 1775"	INV08568	IBIHP179-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ADN9562</a>	<a href="#">MW536080</a>
Cicadellidae	<i>Eutettix variabilis</i> Hepner, 1942 <sup>#</sup>	INV00888	IBIHP185-21	<a href="#">BOLD:AAV0162</a>	<a href="#">MW536051</a>
Cicadellidae	<i>Fieberiella florii</i> Stål, 1864 <sup>#</sup>	INV06761	IBIHP191-21	<a href="#">BOLD:ACJ7053</a>	<a href="#">MW536009</a>
Cicadellidae	<i>lassus lanio</i> Linnaeus, 1761"	INV00854	IBIHP107-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABW6633</a>	<a href="#">MW536053</a>
Cicadellidae	<i>Tremulicerus fulgidus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)*	INV00544	IBIHP011-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ABX8897</a>	<a href="#">MW536072</a>
Cicadidae	<i>Tettigettna estrellae</i> (Boulard, 1982)	INV05324	IBIHP117-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACQ4286</a>	<a href="#">MW536030</a>
Delphacidae	<i>Laodelphax striatellus</i> (Fallén, 1826)	INV07220	IBIHP193-21	<a href="#">BOLD:ABY1518</a>	<a href="#">MW536002</a>
Dictyopharidae	<i>Almana longipes</i> (Dufour, 1849)*	INV02255	IBIHP109-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEE5516</a>	<a href="#">MW535980</a>

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Dictyopharidae	<i>Dictyophara europaea</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	INV10744	IBIHP074-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ADJ8496</a>	<a href="#">MW535967</a>
Flatidae	<i>Siphanta acuta</i> (Walker, 1851) <sup>#</sup>	INV00638	IBIHP183-21	<a href="#">BOLD:AAJ7097</a>	<a href="#">MW535981</a>
Membracidae	<i>Centrotus cornutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <sup>"</sup>	INV06292	IBIHP125-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACP8681</a>	<a href="#">MW536003</a>
<b>Suborder Heteroptera</b>					
Acanthosomatidae	<i>Cyphostethus tristriatus</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	INV08561	IBIHP081-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACX9740</a>	<a href="#">MW536060</a>
Acanthosomatidae	<i>Elasmostethus interstinctus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV01286, INV03659	IBIHP186-21, IBIHP050-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABZ2225</a>	<a href="#">MW536008</a> , <a href="#">MW535966</a>
Alydidae	<i>Camptopus lateralis</i> (Germar, 1817) <sup>"</sup>	INV06810	IBIHP134-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACP6596</a>	<a href="#">MW536041</a>
Alydidae	<i>Micrelytra fossularum</i> (Rossi, 1790) <sup>"</sup>	INV10738	IBIHP072-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEA8911</a>	<a href="#">MW536052</a>
Aradidae	<i>Aradus flavicornis</i> Dalman, 1823 <sup>"</sup>	INV07327	IBIHP063-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABW4545</a>	<a href="#">MW536087</a>
Berytidae	<i>Berytinus montivagus</i> (Meyer, 1841) <sup>"</sup>	INV00836	IBIHP106-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACA7025</a>	<a href="#">MW536032</a>
Coreidae	<i>Centrocoris spiniger</i> (Fabricius, 1781) <sup>"</sup>	INV06382	IBIHP189-21	<a href="#">BOLD:AEF4063</a>	<a href="#">MW536019</a>
Coreidae	<i>Ceraleptus lividus</i> Stein, 1858	INV00158	IBIHP040-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACA7307</a>	<a href="#">MW535973</a>
Coreidae	<i>Enoplops scapha</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	INV04363, INV06334	IBIHP052-20, IBIHP053-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABW9378</a>	<a href="#">MW535971</a> , <a href="#">MW536013</a>
Coreidae	<i>Haploprocta sulcicornis</i> (Fabricius, 1794) <sup>*</sup>	INV06214	IBIHP120-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAZ9600</a>	<a href="#">MW536044</a>

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Coreidae	<i>Syromastus rhombeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	INV00189, INV07148	IBIHP003-19, IBIHP033-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ABX4334</a>	<a href="#">MW536095</a> , <a href="#">MW535972</a>
Corixidae	<i>Corixa affinis</i> Leach, 1817	INV06766	IBIHP133-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACY0615</a>	<a href="#">MW535977</a>
Corixidae	<i>Corixa punctata</i> (Illiger, 1807)	INV03620, INV06765	IBIHP187-21, IBIHP192-21	<a href="#">BOLD:ACB1799</a>	<a href="#">MW536081</a> , <a href="#">MW536011</a>
Corixidae	<i>Hesperocorixa sahlbergi</i> (Fieber, 1848)	INV06758	IBIHP131-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAN0795</a>	<a href="#">MW535983</a>
Corixidae	<i>Paracorixa concinna</i> (Fieber, 1848)	INV00874	IBIHP184-21	<a href="#">BOLD:ADG5371</a>	<a href="#">MW536062</a>
Corixidae	<i>Sigara nigrolineata</i> (Fieber, 1848)	INV03590	IBIHP116-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACB1978</a>	<a href="#">MW536074</a>
Corixidae	<i>Sigara venusta</i> (Douglas & Scott, 1869)"	INV00312	IBIHP005-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ABA5309</a>	<a href="#">MW535962</a>
Cydniidae	<i>Cydnus aterrimus</i> (Forster, 1771)"	INV00179	IBIHP002-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ABX7003</a>	<a href="#">MW536015</a>
Cydniidae	<i>Macroscytus brunneus</i> (Fabricius, 1803)"	INV07326, INV07329, INV08565	IBIHP144-20, IBIHP145-20, IBIHP082-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ADX9400</a>	<a href="#">MW536058</a> , <a href="#">MW535979</a> , <a href="#">MW536077</a>
Gerridae	<i>Aquarius najas</i> (DeGeer, 1773)	INV00319	IBIHP042-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAN1521</a>	<a href="#">MW536079</a>
Gerridae	<i>Aquarius paludum</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	INV00384	IBIHP008-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AAI7450</a>	<a href="#">MW536075</a>
Gerridae	<i>Gerris gibbifer</i> Schummel, 1832	INV00354, INV00399	IBIHP006-19, IBIHP009-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ACB1756</a>	<a href="#">MW536050</a> , <a href="#">MW536031</a>
Hydrometridae	<i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV00415	IBIHP043-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEC2693</a>	<a href="#">MW535986</a>
Lygaeidae	<i>Lygaeus equestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV06335, INV07424	IBIHP054-20, IBIHP066-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACB9437</a>	<a href="#">MW536020</a> , <a href="#">MW535992</a>

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Lygaeidae	<i>Melanocoryphus albomaculatus</i> Goeze, 1778"	INV02909	IBIHP112-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEF6008</a>	<a href="#">MW536033</a>
Lygaeidae	<i>Spilostethus pandurus</i> Scopoli, 1763	INV03741	IBIHP025-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AAV0102</a>	<a href="#">MW536010</a>
Lygaeidae	<i>Spilostethus saxatilis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	INV00147	IBIHP001-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ADS4825</a>	<a href="#">MW536006</a>
Miridae	<i>Capsodes flavomarginatus</i> (Donovan, 1798)"	INV07922	IBIHP168-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACR3434</a>	<a href="#">MW536045</a>
Miridae	<i>Closterotomus trivialis</i> (A.Costa, 1853)"	INV08815	IBIHP089-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEA3807</a>	<a href="#">MW536038</a>
Miridae	<i>Harpocera thoracica</i> (Fallén, 1807)	INV08427	IBIHP080-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABU6305</a>	<a href="#">MW536078</a>
Miridae	<i>Heterocordylus tibialis</i> (Hahn, 1833)	INV07441, INV07442	IBIHP152-20, IBIHP195-21	<a href="#">BOLD:ADM8543</a>	<a href="#">MW536054</a> , <a href="#">MW535993</a>
Miridae	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	INV10737	IBIHP071-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA99524</a>	<a href="#">MW536005</a>
Miridae	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i> Boheman, 1852	INV08602	IBIHP086-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAH9369</a>	<a href="#">MW535974</a>
Miridae	<i>Psallus ambiguus</i> (Fallén, 1807)	INV07923	IBIHP169-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA98936</a>	<a href="#">MW536057</a>
Miridae	<i>Psallus varians</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1841)	INV08423	IBIHP079-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA98935</a>	<a href="#">MW536027</a>
Miridae	<i>Stenodema laevigata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV06213, INV07428	IBIHP119-20, IBIHP150-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA99089</a>	<a href="#">MW535964</a> , <a href="#">MW536092</a>
Nabidae	<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i> (O.Costa, 1834)	INV02906	IBIHP111-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA99075</a>	<a href="#">MW536034</a>



Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Nepidae	<i>Nepa cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	INV00165, INV00628, INV02496	IBIHP041-20, IBIHP044-20, IBIHP045-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEC3215</a>	<a href="#">MW536073</a> , <a href="#">MW535968</a> , <a href="#">MW535999</a>
Nepidae	<i>Ranatra linearis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV00744, INV00745, INV03529, INV03530, INV03531	IBIHP016-19, IBIHP017-19, IBIHP020-19, IBIHP021-19, IBIHP022-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AAL1328</a>	<a href="#">MW535994</a> , <a href="#">MW536004</a> , <a href="#">MW536067</a> , <a href="#">MW535995</a> , <a href="#">MW536048</a>
Notonectidae	<i>Anisops sardeus</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1850"	INV03534	IBIHP114-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABV0079</a>	<a href="#">MW536012</a>
Notonectidae	<i>Notonecta maculata</i> Fabricius, 1794	INV00310, INV00378, INV00681, INV03281	IBIHP004-19, IBIHP007-19, IBIHP015-19, IBIHP048-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAN1703</a>	<a href="#">MW536040</a> , <a href="#">MW536091</a> , <a href="#">MW536069</a> , <a href="#">MW536061</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Aelia acuminata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV06436	IBIHP056-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA99083</a>	<a href="#">MW536042</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Aelia rostrata</i> Boheman, 1852"	INV02960, INV03567, INV06812	IBIHP113-20, IBIHP115-20, IBIHP135-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEE2078</a>	<a href="#">MW536063</a> , <a href="#">MW536076</a> , <a href="#">MW536096</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Carpocoris mediterraneus atlanticus</i> Tamanini, 1959"	INV06846, INV00523	IBIHP060-20, IBIHP099-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACD7499</a>	<a href="#">MW536043</a> , <a href="#">MW536029</a>
		INV10749	IBIHP075-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACD6303</a>	<a href="#">MW536064</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV07921	IBIHP036-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AAP3525</a>	<a href="#">MW536086</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Eurydema ornata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV06849	IBIHP061-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEC2842</a>	<a href="#">MW536016</a>
		INV07035	IBIHP139-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEE5125</a>	<a href="#">MW536022</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Eysarcoris venustissimus</i> (Schrank, 1776)"	INV06293, INV06337, INV07432	IBIHP030-19, IBIHP031-19, IBIHP035-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ADZ2301</a>	<a href="#">MW536070</a> , <a href="#">MW536026</a> , <a href="#">MW536007</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i> (O.F.Müller, 1766)	INV03552, INV07430, INV08816	IBIHP049-20, IBIHP034-19, IBIHP090-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA99133</a>	<a href="#">MW536059</a> , <a href="#">MW536036</a> , <a href="#">MW536094</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Graphosoma semipunctatum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	INV00620	IBIHP013-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ADT8242</a>	<a href="#">MW536018</a>

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Pentatomidae	<i>Holcogaster fibulata</i> (Germar, 1831)"	INV07688	IBIHP069-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACS3305</a>	<a href="#">MW535988</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV00142, INV03969, INV04120	IBIHP039-20, IBIHP026-19, IBIHP028-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AAU3346</a>	<a href="#">MW535996</a> , <a href="#">MW536046</a> , <a href="#">MW536001</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Palomena prasina</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	INV00676, INV07422	IBIHP014-19, IBIHP065-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAG8727</a>	<a href="#">MW536049</a> , <a href="#">MW536037</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV04074, INV10253	IBIHP027-19, IBIHP070-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAZ7767</a>	<a href="#">MW536047</a> , <a href="#">MW536039</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	INV08914	IBIHP091-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AA99491</a>	<a href="#">MW536093</a>
Pentatomidae	<i>Rhaphigaster nebulosa</i> (Poda, 1761)	<a href="#">INV03554</a>	IBIHP023-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AA98964</a>	<a href="#">MW536089</a>
Potamocoridae	<i>Naucoris maculatus</i> Fabricius, 1798"	INV00631	IBIHP104-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEE8147</a>	<a href="#">MW536056</a>
Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV01258, INV06470	IBIHP018-19, IBIHP032-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AA98951</a>	<a href="#">MW536084</a> , <a href="#">MW535963</a>
Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Scantius aegyptius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)"	INV04125	IBIHP051-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACL0625</a>	<a href="#">MW536071</a>
Reduviidae	<i>Empicoris rubromaculatus</i> (Blackburn, 1888)	INV07642	IBIHP164-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ACN7256</a>	<a href="#">MW536083</a>
Reduviidae	<i>Oncocephalus gularis</i> Reuter, 1882*	INV08587	IBIHP085-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEH0127</a>	<a href="#">MW535991</a>
Reduviidae	<i>Reduvius personatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	INV06813	IBIHP059-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEC5973</a>	<a href="#">MW536035</a>
		INV08753	IBIHP088-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AEE8716</a>	<a href="#">MW536025</a>
Reduviidae	<i>Rhynocoris cuspidatus</i> Ribaut, 1922*	INV02959	IBIHP047-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ADJ4404</a>	<a href="#">MW535984</a>

Family	Taxa	IBI code	BOLD code	BOLD BIN	GenBank
Rhopalidae	<i>Brachycarenum tigrinus</i> (Schilling, 1829)	INV00545	IBIHP012-19	<a href="#">BOLD:AAD4531</a>	<a href="#">MW536017</a>
Rhopalidae	<i>Chorosoma schillingii</i> (Schilling, 1829)	INV02601, INV03608, INV06759	IBIHP029-19, IBIHP024-19, IBIHP057-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABV9616</a>	<a href="#">MW536028</a> , <a href="#">MW535987</a> , <a href="#">MW536082</a>
Rhopalidae	<i>Liorhyssus hyalinus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	INV08920	IBIHP092-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAG8881</a>	<a href="#">MW536021</a>
Rhopalidae	<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i> (Gmelin, 1790)	INV07425	IBIHP067-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAV9322</a>	<a href="#">MW536085</a>
Rhopalidae	<i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i> (Goeze, 1778) <sup>#</sup>	INV10743	IBIHP073-20	<a href="#">BOLD:AAZ3560</a>	<a href="#">MW535985</a>
Rhyparochromidae	<i>Beosus maritimus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	INV07290	IBIHP062-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABW9272</a>	<a href="#">MW536023</a>
Rhyparochromidae	<i>Eremocoris fenestratus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839) <sup>*</sup>	INV06764	IBIHP058-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ABU6590</a>	<a href="#">MW535989</a>
Stenocephalidae	<i>Dicranocephalus agilis</i> (Scopoli, 1763) <sup>"</sup>	INV07328	IBIHP064-20	<a href="#">BOLD:ADK7724</a>	<a href="#">MW536090</a>
Thaumastocoridae	<i>Thaumastocoris peregrinus</i> Carpintero & Dellapé, 2006	INV07942, INV07943	IBIHP037-19, IBIHP038-19	<a href="#">BOLD:ACY9011</a>	<a href="#">MW535982</a> , <a href="#">MW535970</a>

## Project description

**Personnel:** Pedro Beja (project coordinator), Sónia Ferreira (taxonomist and IBI manager), Joana Paupério (IBI manager), Pedro Sousa (taxonomist, project technician), Cátia Chaves (project technician), Joana Pinto (project technician), all affiliated to CIBIO-InBIO, University of Porto, José Manuel Grosso-Silva (taxonomist), affiliated to the MHNC-UP, University of Porto and Rui Andrade (taxonomist), independent researcher.



**Sampling description:** The studied material was collected in 60 different localities from continental Portugal, almost half of which (47%) belong to the Bragança District (Fig. 2, Table 2). Two specimens were integrated in the IBI reference collection without further sampling information available besides being collected in Portugal. Sampling was conducted between 2015 and 2019 in a wide range of habitats, by direct search of specimens or by sweeping the vegetation. Collected specimens were examined using a stereoscopic microscope and stored in 96% ethanol for downstream molecular analysis. Morphological identification was performed, based on keys and descriptions from literature (Suppl. material 3). DNA extraction and sequencing followed the general pipeline used in the InBIO Barcoding Initiative. Genomic DNA was extracted from leg tissue using EasySpin Genomic DNA Tissue Kit (Citomed) following the manufacturer's protocol. The mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) barcoding fragment was amplified as two overlapping fragments (LC and BH), using two sets of primers: LCO1490 (Folmer et al. 1994) + III\_C\_R and III\_B\_F (Shokralla et al. 2015) + HCO2198 (Folmer et al. 1994), respectively. The COI gene (Folmer region), was then sequenced in a MiSeq benchtop system. OBITools (Boyer et al. 2015) was used to process the initial sequences which were then assembled into a single 658 bp fragment using Geneious 9.1.8. (<https://www.geneious.com>).

Table 2.

Number of specimens and species collected per Portuguese District and corresponding percentage.

District	Specimens (n)	Specimens (%)	Taxa (n)	Taxa (%)
Bragança	72	55.0%	55	62.5%
Porto	13	9.9%	13	14.8%
Guarda	10	7.6%	9	10.2%
Setúbal	7	5.3%	7	8.0%
Aveiro	5	3.8%	4	4.5%
Leiria	5	3.8%	3	3.4%
Castelo Branco	4	3.1%	3	3.4%
Faro	4	3.1%	2	2.3%
Lisboa	3	2.3%	3	3.4%
Vila Real	3	2.3%	3	3.4%
Viseu	2	1.5%	2	2.3%
Beja	1	0.8%	1	1.1%
not known	2	1.5%	2	2.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	131		88	

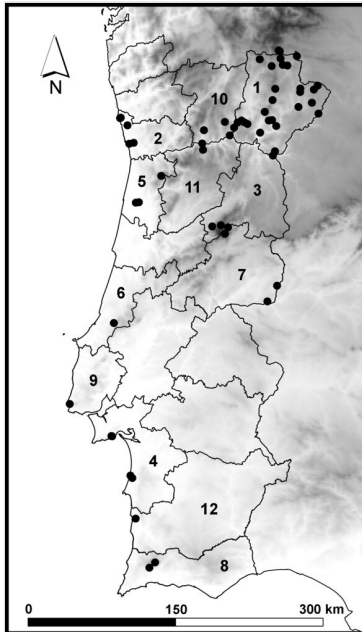


Figure 2. [doi](#)

Map of the localities where Hemiptera samples were collected in continental Portugal. Portuguese Districts are also represented, with those referred in Table 2 numbered as follows: 1 - Bragança, 2 - Porto, 3 - Guarda, 4 - Setúbal, 5 - Aveiro, 6 - Leiria, 7 - Castelo Branco, 8 - Faro, 9 - Lisboa, 10 - Vila Real, 11 - Viseu, 12 - Beja.

**Quality control:** All DNA barcode sequences were compared against the BOLD database and the 99 top results were inspected in order to detect possible problems due to contaminations or misidentifications. Prior to GBIF submission, data were checked for errors and inconsistencies with OpenRefine 3.3 (<http://openrefine.org>).

#### Step description:

1. Specimens were collected in 60 different localities of continental Portugal. Fieldwork was carried out between 2015 and 2019.
2. Specimens were collected during fieldwork by direct search of specimens or by sweeping the vegetation with a hand-net and preserved in 96% alcohol. Captured specimens were deposited in the IBI reference collection at CIBIO (Research Center in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources).
3. Specimens were morphologically identified with the assistance of stereoscopic microscopes (Leica MZ12, 8x to 100x; Olympus SZX16, 7x to 115x) and using the available literature (Suppl. material 3). A subset (23%) was identified using the BOLD Identification Engine directly.
4. DNA barcodes were sequenced from all specimens. For this, one leg was removed from each individual, DNA was then extracted and a 658 bp COI DNA barcode fragment was amplified and sequenced. For one specimen of *Ceraleptus lividus*,

only a 418 bp fragment was sequenced. DNA extracts were deposited in the IBI collection.

- All obtained sequences were submitted to BOLD and GenBank databases and, to each sequenced specimen, the morphological identification, when available, was contrasted with the results of the BLAST of the newly-generated DNA barcodes in the BOLD Identification Engine.
- Prior to submission to GBIF, data were checked for errors and inconsistencies with OpenRefine 3.3 (<http://openrefine.org/>).

## Geographic coverage

**Description:** Continental Portugal .

**Coordinates:** 37.257 and 41.979 Latitude; -9.465 and -6.344 Longitude.

## Taxonomic coverage

**Description:** This dataset is composed of data relating to 131 Hemiptera specimens. All specimens were determined to species level, with three specimens further identified to subspecies level. Overall, 88 species are represented in the dataset. These species belong to 30 families. The Pentatomidae family accounts for 21% of the total collected specimens (Fig. 3A) and no other family accounts for more than 8%. The Pentatomidae and Miridae families combined account for 26% of the total taxa represented (Fig. 3B) and no other family accounts for more than 7%. Eleven families are represented by a single taxon and nine by two taxa.

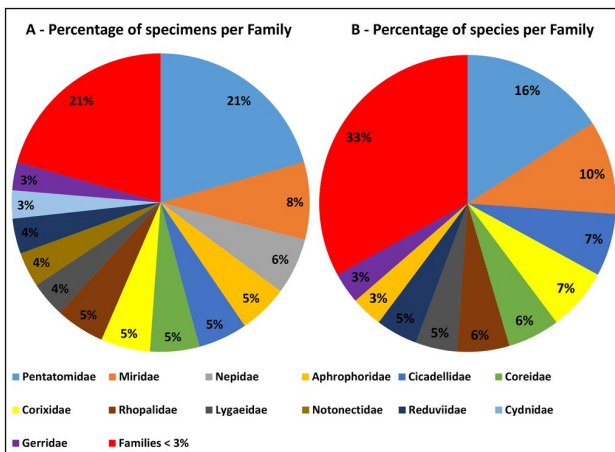


Figure 3. [doi](#)

Distribution of specimens (A) and species (B), in percentage, per Hemiptera family present in the dataset. Families representing less than 3% of the total specimens/species are represented together in the respective graph.

**Taxa included:**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
kingdom	Animalia
phylum	Arthropoda
subphylum	Hexapoda
class	Insecta
order	Hemiptera
superorder	Auchenorrhyncha
superorder	Heteroptera
family	Acanthosomatidae
family	Alydidae
family	Aphrophoridae
family	Aradidae
family	Berytidae
family	Cercopidae
family	Cicadellidae
family	Cicadidae
family	Coreidae
family	Corixidae
family	Cydnidae
family	Delphacidae
family	Dictyopharidae
family	Flatidae
family	Gerridae
family	Hydrometridae
family	Lygaeidae
family	Membracidae
family	Miridae
family	Nabidae
family	Nepidae
family	Notonectidae



family	Pentatomidae
family	Potamocoridae
family	Pyrrhocoridae
family	Reduviidae
family	Rhopalidae
family	Rhyparochromidae
family	Stenocephalidae
family	Thaumastocoridae

## Temporal coverage

**Data range:** 2015-3-16 - 2019-9-20.

**Notes:** The sampled material was collected in the period from 16 March 2015 to 20 September 2019.

## Usage licence

**Usage licence:** Other

**IP rights notes:** Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

## Data resources

**Data package title:** The InBIO Barcoding Initiative Database: Hemiptera 01

**Resource link:** [http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/Public\\_SearchTerms?query=DS-IBIHP01](http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/Public_SearchTerms?query=DS-IBIHP01)

**Number of data sets:** 1

**Data set name:** DS-IBIHP01 IBI Hemiptera 01

**Data format:** dwc, xml, tsv, fasta

**Description:** The InBIO Barcoding Initiative Database: Hemiptera 01 dataset can be downloaded from BOLD ([dx.doi.org/10.5883/DS-IBIHP01](https://dx.doi.org/10.5883/DS-IBIHP01)) in different formats (records as dwc, xml or tsv and sequences as fasta files). All records are also searchable within BOLD, using the search function of the platform.

The InBIO Barcoding Initiative will continue to sequence Hemiptera for the BOLD database, with the ultimate goal of achieving a comprehensive coverage of the Portuguese Hemiptera fauna. The version of the dataset, at the time of the writing of

the manuscript, is included as Suppl. materials 1, 2, 4 in the form of two text files with specimen data information, as downloaded from BOLD and GBIF (the latter in Darwin Core Standard format) and one fasta file containing all sequences as downloaded from BOLD.

It should be noted that the BOLD database is not strictly compliant with the Darwin Core Standard (DwC) format and, as such, the file downloadable from BOLD (Suppl. material 1) is not in the standard DwC. For a proper DwC formatted file, see [http://ipt.gbif.pt/ipt/resource?r=ibi\\_hemiptera\\_01&v=1.0](http://ipt.gbif.pt/ipt/resource?r=ibi_hemiptera_01&v=1.0) (Suppl. material 2).

Column labels below follow the labels downloaded in the tsv format from BOLD. Columns with no content in our dataset are left out in the list below.

Column label	Column description
processid	Unique identifier for the sample
sampleid	Identifier for the sample being sequenced, i.e. IBI catalogue number at Cibio-InBIO, Porto University. Often identical to the "Field ID" or "Museum ID"
recordID	Identifier for specimen assigned in the field
catalognum	Catalogue number
fieldnum	Field number
institution_storing	The full name of the institution that has physical possession of the voucher specimen
bin_uri	Barcode Index Number system identifier
phylum_taxID	Phylum taxonomic numeric code
phylum_name	Phylum name
class_taxID	Class taxonomic numeric code
class_name	Class name
order_taxID	Order taxonomic numeric code
order_name	Order name
family_taxID	Family taxonomic numeric code
family_name	Family name
subfamily_taxID	Subfamily taxonomic numeric code
subfamily_name	Subfamily name
genus_taxID	Genus taxonomic numeric code
genus_name	Genus name
species_taxID	Species taxonomic numeric code
species_name	Species name

identification_provided_by	Full name of primary individual who assigned the specimen to a taxonomic group
identification_method	The method used to identify the specimen
voucher_status	Status of the specimen in an accessioning process (BOLD controlled vocabulary)
tissue_type	A brief description of the type of tissue or material analysed
collectors	The full or abbreviated names of the individuals or team responsible for collecting the sample in the field
lifestage	The age class or life stage of the specimen at the time of sampling
sex	The sex of the specimen
lat	The geographical latitude (in decimal degrees) of the geographic centre of a location
lon	The geographical longitude (in decimal degrees) of the geographic centre of a location
elev	Elevation of sampling site (in metres above sea level)
country	The full, unabbreviated name of the country where the organism was collected
province_state	The full, unabbreviated name of the province ("Distrito" in Portugal) where the organism was collected
region	The full, unabbreviated name of the municipality ("Concelho" in Portugal) where the organism was collected
exactsite	Additional name/text description regarding the exact location of the collection site relative to a geographic relevant landmark
subspecies_taxID	Subspecies taxonomic numeric code
subspecies_name	Subspecies name

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## Supplementary materials

### Suppl. material 1: IBI - Hemiptera 01 library - Specimen details [doi](#)

**Authors:** Pedro Sousa, José Manuel Grosso-Silva, Rui Andrade, Pedro Beja, Sónia Ferreira

**Data type:** Specimen data records

**Brief description:** The file includes information about all records in BOLD for the IBI - Hemiptera 01 library. It contains collecting and identification data. The data are as downloaded from BOLD, without further processing.

[Download file](#) (57.17 kb)

### Suppl. material 2: IBI - Hemiptera 01 library - Specimen details - Darwin Core Standard

[doi](#)

**Authors:** Pedro Sousa, José Manuel Grosso-Silva, Rui Andrade, Pedro Beja, Sónia Ferreira

**Data type:** Specimen data records in Darwin Core Standard format

**Brief description:** The file includes information about all records in GBIF for the IBI - Hemiptera 01 library. It contains collecting and identification data. The data are as downloaded from GBIF, without further processing.

[Download file](#) (136.55 kb)

### Suppl. material 3: References used for morphological identification [doi](#)

**Authors:** José Manuel Grosso-Silva, Pedro Sousa

**Data type:** References

**Brief description:** References used for morphological identification.

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**Suppl. material 4: IBI- Hemiptera 01 library - DNA sequences** [doi](#)

**Authors:** Pedro Sousa, Cátia Chaves, Joana Pinto, Joana Paupério, Pedro Beja, Sónia Ferreira

**Data type:** Specimen genomic data, DNA sequences

**Brief description:** COI sequences in fasta format. Each sequence is identified by the BOLD ProcessID, species name, genetic marker name and GenBank accession number, all separated by a vertical bar. The data are as downloaded from BOLD.

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