

***Phalacrichus max* n. sp. (Coleoptera, Limnichidae) from Peru (America)**

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Phalacrichus max n. sp. (Coleoptera, Limnichidae) from Peru (America).— A species of the genus *Phalacrichus* Sharp is described as new, *P. max* n. sp. collected at light in a flooded secondary forest near Iquitos, Peru. According to its external morphology it seems closer to *P. spangleri* Wooldridge, from which it can be separated by the puncturation of the head, the shape of the pronotum, the pubescence, the pronotal tubercles and the aedeagus. *Phalacrichus max* n. sp. represents the 13th known species of this Neotropical genus.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dryopoidea, Limnichidae, *Phalacrichus max* n. sp., Peru, Neotropical region.

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Introduction

The genus *Phalacrichus* was described by SHARP (1902) for the single species *P. atomarius* Sharp from Central America.

In his revision, WOOLDRIDGE (1982) transferred to this genus two species described by PIC (1923, 1938) as *Byrrhinus* Motschulsky and *Eulimnichus* Casey respectively, and described eight new species, all of them from the New World, between Mexico and Argentina.

Subsequently, WOOLDRIDGE (1993) described an additional species from Cerro de la Neblina, in Venezuela. No further work has been done on this genus.

An undescribed species of the genus was collected in Peru by Max Barclay and is described in this paper.

Results

Phalacrichus max n. sp.

Type locality

Zungarococha, near Iquitos, Peru.

Type material

Holotype, male (Natural History Museum, London, NHM): "PERU, Nr. Iquitos 27.12.1997 / Zungarococha Amazon Lodge / at light, M. V. L. Barclay leg.", "BMNH(E) 1992-245 / M. V. L. Barclay (left elytra missing, genitalia dissected and mounted in the same card).

Paratype (NHM): 1 female, same data as holotype.

Description

Total length 1.62–1.68 mm, maximum width 1.00–1.05 mm. Body convex, oval. Brown (holotype paler, slightly immature), legs and head appendages slightly paler. Head with two convex lateral carinae running up to the insertion of the antenna, with a deep terminal notch. Anterior margin of the clypeus straight. Surface of the head covered by very coarse and dense puncturation, with almost no space between punctures. Head covered by short, golden, erect pubescence. Eyes well developed, not prominent, covered by the carinae when observed from above. Two first segments of the antenna globular,

robust, subequal. Segments 3 and 4 very short, cylindrical; 5th to 11th moniliform, asymmetrical; with long and dense pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, lateral and posterior margins finely bordered. Anterior angles acute, posterior angles smooth. Posterior margin bisinuate. Surface smooth and shiny, with a transverse series of small tubercles regularly aligned, forming a straight line just behind the middle. Pubescence long and erect in all the surface.

Elytra oval, convex; lateral margin strongly bordered; surface covered with a fine puncturation (denser than that of the pronotum), denser in the disk, with a very fine microreticulation; no striae other than the setigerous punctures, which are unordered. Pubescence long and erect, similar to that of the pronotum. Scutellum very narrow, triangular, finely bordered; without punctures. Membranous wings well developed.

Ventral surface covered with long, recumbent pubescence; disk of the metasternal plaque glabrous (with a deciduous pubescence). Metasternal plaque with a median longitudinal sulcus. Hypomera oblique. Prosternal apophysis with a long deep longitudinal sulcus, almost reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum. Surface of the prosternum with sparse punctures. Last abdominal sternite with an indentation, with a small denticle in the middle.

Legs pubescent, short and robust. Tibiae sulcate for the reception of the femora.

Aedeagus as in fig. 1, parameres symmetrical, apex pointed; median lobe as long as the parameres; "pseudoparameres" (laminar extensions of the base covering the parameres ventrally) symmetrical, rounded; base elongated, asymmetrical. Tegmen as in fig. 2.

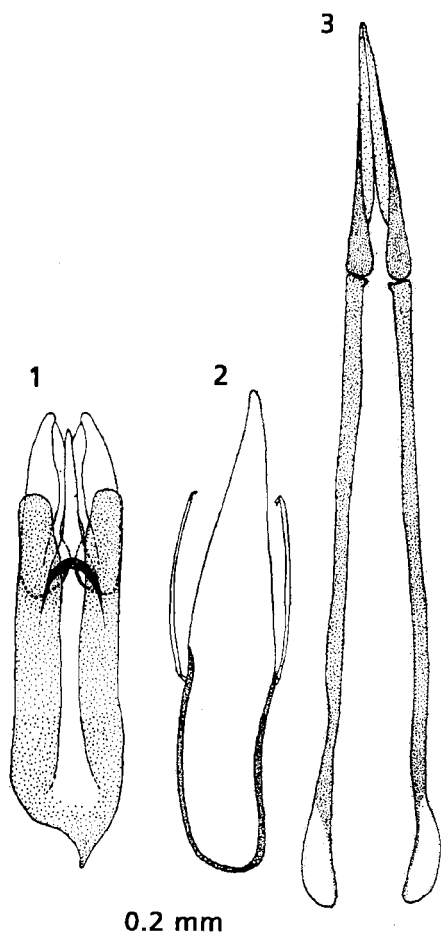
External morphology of the female similar to that of the male; genitalia as in fig. 3.

Distribution

So far known only from the type locality.

Etymology

Named in reference to Maxwell "Max" Barclay, who collected the type material.



Figs. 1–3. *Phalacrichus max* n. sp. (traced from photographs, ventral views): 1. Aedeagus; 2. Tegmen; 3. Ovipositor.

Phalacrichus max sp. n. (basado en fotografías, visión ventral): 1. Edeago; 2. Tegmen; 3. ovopositor.

Remarks

Collected at light in a flooded lowland secondary tropical forest in the surroundings of Iquitos (at sea level).

Discussion

According to the key provided in WOOLDRIDGE (1982) this species would be placed close to *P. spangleri* Wooldridge, from which can be separated by the puncturation of the head (very strong and dense in *P. max* n. sp., fine and sparse in *P. spangleri*); the shape of the pronotum (trapezoidal, with straight margins in *P. max* n. sp., and with curved margins in *P. spangleri*); the pubescence (long and erect in *P. max* n. sp., short and recumbent in *P. spangleri*); the surface of the elytra (with a very fine microreticulation in *P. max* n. sp.; smooth and shiny on *P. spangleri*); the series of tubercles in the pronotum (larger and more prominent in *P. max* n. sp.); and the aedeagus (see fig. 1 and WOOLDRIDGE 1982: fig. 6) (two paratypes of *P. spangleri* from Venezuela, Rio Caparo, Barinas, examined).

Resumen

Phalacrichus max sp. n. (Coleoptera, Limnichidae) del Perú (América)

Se describe la que es la 13 especie del género de Iquitos, en Perú. La especie, capturada a la luz en un bosque secundario inundado, se sitúa próxima a *P. spangleri* Wooldridge, de la que se diferencia por la puntuación de la cabeza (más densa y fuerte en *P. max* sp. n.); la forma del pronoto (trapezoidal en *P. max* sp. n., con márgenes más curvados en *P. spangleri*); la pubescencia (más larga y erecta en *P. max* sp. n.); la superficie de los élitros (con una reticulación fina en *P. max* sp. n.; lisa en *P. spangleri*); la serie de tubérculos del pronoto (más larga y prominente en *P. max* sp. n.); y el edeago (figs. 1–3).

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