

## A new genus and species of *Eupariini* from Argentina (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Aphodiinae)

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Received: 20 Aug. 1996

Accepted for publication: 10 Dec. 1996

STEBNICKA Z. 1997. A new genus and species of *Eupariini* from Argentina (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Aphodiinae). Acta zool. cracov. 40(1): 71-73.

Abstract. *Iguazua lilloana* new genus, new species from Iguazu, Argentina is described and figured, notes on its relationships are provided.

Key words: Scarabaeoidea, Aphodiinae, *Eupariini*, taxonomy, Argentina.

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The Neotropical species of *Aphodiinae* have never been adequately described nor keyed in one place, with the exception of those of the tribe *Psammodiini*. Since several years I have in study a considerable number of specimens collected mostly in southern South America. The following paper presents the description of one of the new species recognized in the collections as well as it announces a comprehensive revision of the *Aphodiinae* species of the Patagono-Andean Subregion.

A number of insights have been gained by recent studies on the Australian fauna in its wider zoogeographical context. While a careful phylogenetic study has yet to be attempted, present evidence indicates that the Neotropical *Aphodiinae*, at least in many cases, appear to have close relatives in Australia and in the Oriental Region. *Iguazua* gen. nov. described below is closely related to the Asian-Papuan-Australian genus *Cnematoplatys* SCHMIDT (STEBNICKA & HOWDEN 1996; STEBNICKA, paper in press).

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t s. I am greatly indebted to Prof. Abraham WILLINK of the National University in Tucumán for providing me with the material described herein.

*Iguazua* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Iguazua lilloana* sp. nov.

D i a g n o s i s. Head small, about 1/3 wider than long. Eye moderate in size, invisible from above, eye canthus long. Antenna 9-segmented, club ovoid, 3-segmented. Mouthparts adapted to soft saprophagy. Pronotum long, disc convex, sides steep toward lateral margin; anterior angles obtuse, strongly produced in front; posterior angles rounded, margin distinctly serrate. Scutellum small, narrowly triangular. Elytra convex, basal bead lacking, elytral striae fine, each elytron with small process apically. Prosternum with small triangular process. Mesosternum convex at middle, mesocoxae approximate, intercoxal carina fine, bifid. Metasternum convex,

lateral triangle absent. Abdomen with 5 sternites visible, sternites arcuate (Fig. 2), sutures slightly grooved, nearly smooth; pygidium large, strongly bent toward penultimate sternite, surface smooth. Legs short; all femora finely punctate-setose; meso- and metafemora flattened; meso- and metatibiae flattened dorsally, sinuate, densely punctate-setose; apical spurs of metatibia thin, arcuate; tarsi short, tarsal segments fine, claws minute, hornlike.

**R e m a r k s.** The corresponding characters for *Cnematoplatys* SCHMIDT and *Iguazua* gen. nov. are as follows: body cylindrical, minutely setaceous above, coloration castaneous; pronotum everywhere densely punctate, anterior angles produced; each elytron with small process apically, elytral striae finely indented; meso- and metatibiae flattened dorsally, apical spurs arcuate; tarsi short; claws thin. Character differences that distinguish *Iguazua* from *Cnematoplatys* and which are sufficient to warrant placement of the Neotropical species in the new genus are as follows: head small, gena not produced; posterior angles of pronotum serrate; pygidium large, smooth without carina; femora and tibiae covered with very dense, short, pale setae, meso- and metatibiae sinuate; tarsal segments fine.

The new genus seems to form a transitional link between some species-groups of *Ataenius* HAROLD and those of the *Cnematoplatys-Saprosites* complex showing some similar character states.

***Iguazua lilloana* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1, 2)

Holotype, male: Argentina, Misiones, Iguazu, 30.i - 13.iii.1945, leg. HAYWARD-WILLINK-GOLBACH. In coll. Inst.-Fund. Miguel Lillo (4000), S.M. Tucumán. Paratype, female: same data as holotype, Coll. Inst.-Fund. Miguel Lillo, Tucumán.

Length 3.2-3.3 mm, greatest width 1.2-1.3 mm. Body (Fig. 1) elongate oval, convex, minutely alutaceous, covered with minute setae visible under high magnification; colour castaneous. Clypeus rounded on each side of shallow median emargination, sides short, slightly arcuate toward

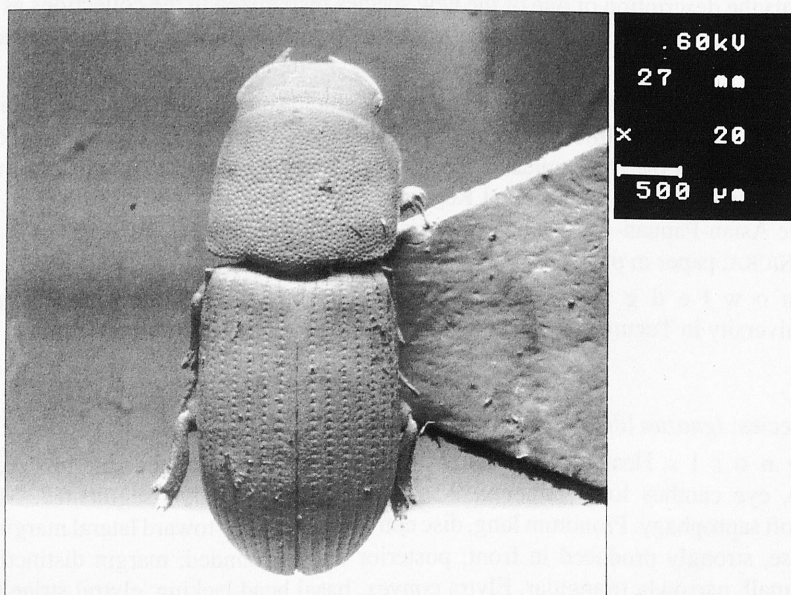
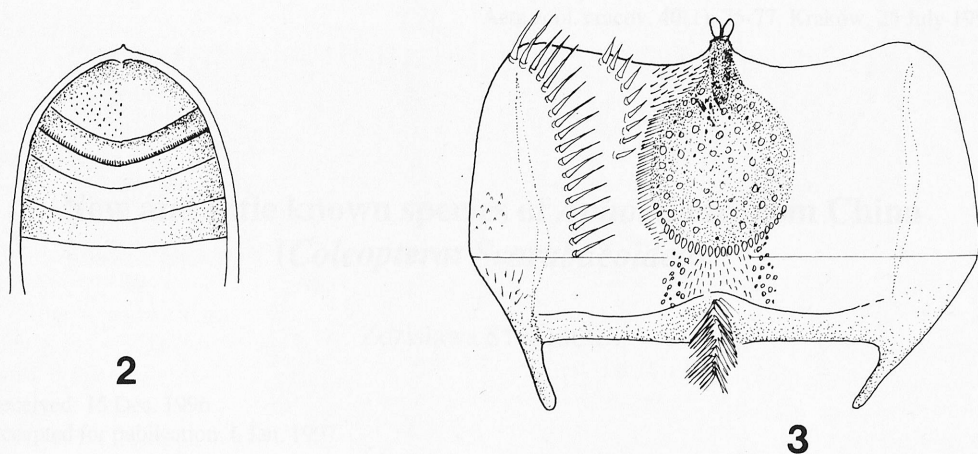


Fig. 1. *Iguazua lilloana* gen. nov., sp. nov.: habitus.



Figs 2-3. *Iguazua lilloana* gen. nov. sp. nov.: 2 – abdomen; 3 – epipharynx.

small, obtusely rounded gena; clypeus finely granulate along anterior margin, upper surface minutely, shallowly punctate, punctures separated by one diameter. Pronotum long, convex, sides slightly inflexed, finely margined, base without marginal line, minutely crenate; surface slightly deplanate at anterior angles, punctures fine, evenly distributed, separated by less than one diameter. Elytra relatively short, about two times as long as pronotum, basal bead lacking; humeral denticles small, acutely pointed, humeral umbone weakly indicated; elytral striae and stria punctures fine; intervals flat on disc, slightly elevated apically, surface minutely punctate. Ventral surface alutaceous. Metasternum relatively short, alutaceous, midline indicated, surface punctures fine. Abdominal sternites (Fig. 2) with sutures nearly smooth except minute fluting along sternite 4; surface of sternites punctate from side to side, punctures same size as those of metasternum, separated by one diameter. Meso- and metafemora without postfemoral lines, posterior edge sharp, surface with short, pale setae. Protibia with three small lateral teeth and short terminal spur; meso- and metatibiae shorter than femora, under side with dense pale setae, apical spurs thin; basal segment of metatarsus slightly widened apically, shorter than upper tibial spur and slightly longer than following two tarsal segments combined. Epipharynx as in Fig. 3.

External sexual characters slight, in female abdominal sternites less arcuate than in male. Male genitalia not examined, specimen not dissected.

Distinguishing characters included in generic description.

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