

A new genus and species of the Neotropical Eupariini (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae)

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Abstract. *Taenia guyanaensis*, new genus, new species of Eupariini from South America is described and illustrated, notes on its affinities are provided.

Key words: Scarabaeidae, Aphodiinae, Eupariini, new genus, South America.

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During the course of author's revision of the Neotropical Aphodiinae, several taxa have been discovered which do not fit current generic concepts (STEBNICKA 1999a, 1999b, 2000). The series of specimens of a small beetle found recently in the collection of the Canadian Museum of Nature represent a new genus and species described herein.

Repositories: The Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (CMN); Henry and Anne HOWDEN Collection, Nepean, Ontario, Canada (HAHC); Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Krakow, Poland (ISEA).

***Taenia* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Taenia guyanaensis* sp. nov. here designated.

D i a g n o s i s. Body (Fig. 1) oblong oval, moderately convex, castaneous. Head narrower than pronotal edge, moderately gibbose medially; clypeal margin reflexed, rounded on each side of median emargination, surface of head punctate. Eye moderate in size; antenna 9-segmented, club 3-segmented; mouthparts adapted for soft saprophagy. Pronotum (Fig. 2) transverse, anterior angles rounded, side arcuate in anterior two-thirds, ended by tooth, then excavate before protruding basal tooth, lateral margin widely grooved, base without marginal line; pronotal surface punctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra suboval, slightly deflexed laterally with basal bead and double humeral denticles; striae impressed, punctate, increasingly wider toward sides; discal intervals flat, lateral intervals convex, weakly crenate by striae punctures, surface shiny. Flight wings functional. Ventral

sclerites shiny, smooth and glabrous; space between mesocoxae greater than width of mesofemur; mesosternum hairless, lower than metasternum with few coarse punctures at middle and row of close punctures around mesocoxae; metasternum smooth from side to side, discal midline fine, lateral metasternal triangle inconspicuous; abdominal sternites uniformly densely fluted in anterior half; pygidium transversely carinate, disc finely shagreened with two erect, truncate setae. Legs thin and weak, slightly transparent; profemur parallel-sided, perimarginal groove fine; meso- and metafemora short, two times narrower than profemur; protibia with three small lateral teeth and terminal spur; meso- and metatibiae flattened dorsoventrally, slightly sinuate; metatibia as long as metafemur, apex with fringe of thin setae and seta-like terminal spurs; metatarsus as long as tibia, tarsomeres slender, claws hornlike.

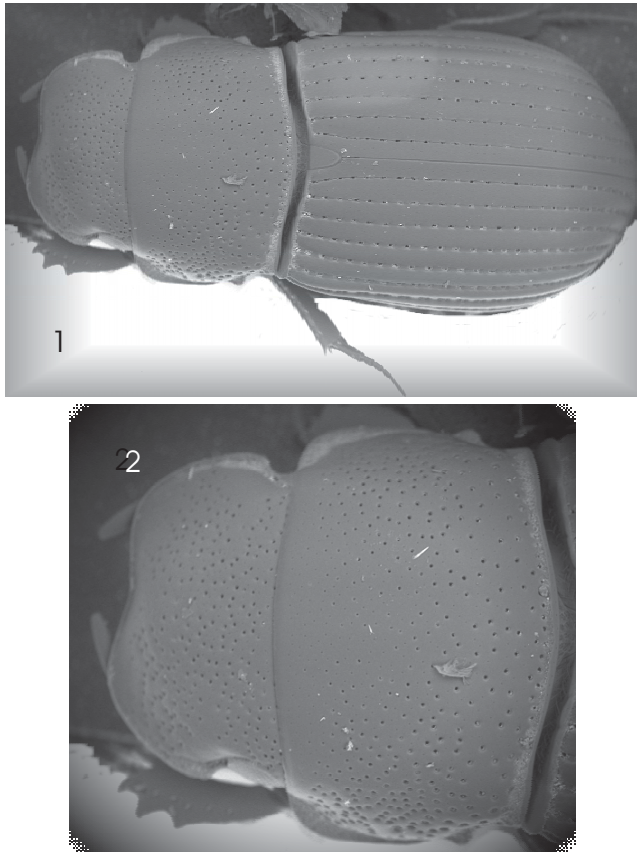
A f f i n i t y. After comparing the members of some related genera with *Taenia guyanaensis*, I consider the latter sufficiently distinct to warrant a separate genus. Its closest relatives are the genera *Ataenius* HAROLD, *Auperia* CHEVROLAT and *Euparixoides* HINTON sharing the following synapomorphies: the general appearance and characters of the head and pronotum (*Ataenius*), a similar mesocoxal and mesosternal structure (*Auperia* and *Euparixoides*), and the shape of elytra and presence of the pronotal teeth (*Euparixoides*). A small size of the body and flimsy legs easily distinguish *Taenia* from the mentioned genera.

***Taenia guyanaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1-3)

Material: Holotype male, French Guyana, Cayenne (20 km SW), 4.48N, 52.28W, 26-28.V.1997, flight interc. trap, 30 m, J. ASHE & R. BROOKS, in CMN. Paratypes (7): 2 – same data as holotype; 2 – Surinam, Marowijne Nassau Mt, 4.48N, 54.36W, 3.VI.1999, FIT 480 m, Z. FALIN; 3 – Colombia, Leticia Amazonas, 19-25.II.1972, H. & A. HOWDEN. Paratypes are deposited in: CMN, HAHC, ISEA.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.0-2.1 mm. Body (Fig. 1) oblong oval, moderately convex, strongly shining; colour castaneous, legs yellowish. Head narrower than pronotal edge, moderately gibbose medially; clypeal margin reflexed, widely rounded on each side of shallow but wide median emargination, gena right-angled, slightly prominent; surface of head everywhere punctate, punctures fine, rather deep, separated by about two times of their diameter, on vertex slightly finer and closer. Pronotum (Fig. 2) transverse, anterior angles rounded, side slightly arcuate and reflexed in anterior two-thirds, ended by upturned tooth, then excavate before sharply protruding basal tooth; lateral margin widely grooved, groove finely closely punctate, base without marginal line, crenate by fine punctures; surface with small fovea laterally, fine punctures along anterior margin slightly increase in size toward base, on disc separated by about two times of their diameters or more. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra suboval, slightly deflexed laterally with basal bead and double humeral denticles terminating epipleural margin and 7th elytral interval; striae impressed, increasingly wider toward sides with increasingly larger but not very deep punctures; discal intervals 1-4 flat, those on sides convex, weakly crenate by stria punctures, surface strongly shiny, in some specimens with minute scattered punctures. Ventral sclerites shiny, smooth and glabrous; space between mesocoxae greater than width of mesofemur; mesosternum lower than metasternum, hairless with few coarse punctures at middle and row of close punctures around mesocoxae; metasternum smooth from side to side, discal midline fine; abdominal sternites uniformly densely fluted in anterior half, surface impunctate; pygidium transversely carinate, disc finely shagreened with two erect, truncate setae. Legs relatively thin and weak, slightly transparent; profemur parallel-sided, perimarginal groove fine, surface minutely punctate; meso- and metafemora short, two times narrower than profemur, posterior lines very fine; protibia with three small lateral teeth and terminal spur; meso- and metatibiae flattened dorsoventrally, slightly sinuate; metatibia as long as metafemur, apex with minute accessory spine, fringe of thin setae and seta-like terminal spurs;



Figs 1-2. *Taenia guyanaensis* gen. n., sp. n. : 1 – habitus, 2 – head and pronotum.



Fig. 3. *Taenia guyanaensis* gen. n., sp. n.: male genitalia in lateral view.

metatarsus as long as tibia, basal tarsomere longer than tibial spurs and subequal in length to following three tarsomeres combined.

In male, penultimate abdominal sternite shorter than in female; genitalia as in Fig. 3.

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