

**ONOPELMUS, A NEW GENUS OF DRYOPID BEETLE FROM PERU
(COLEOPTERA: DRYOPIDAE)**

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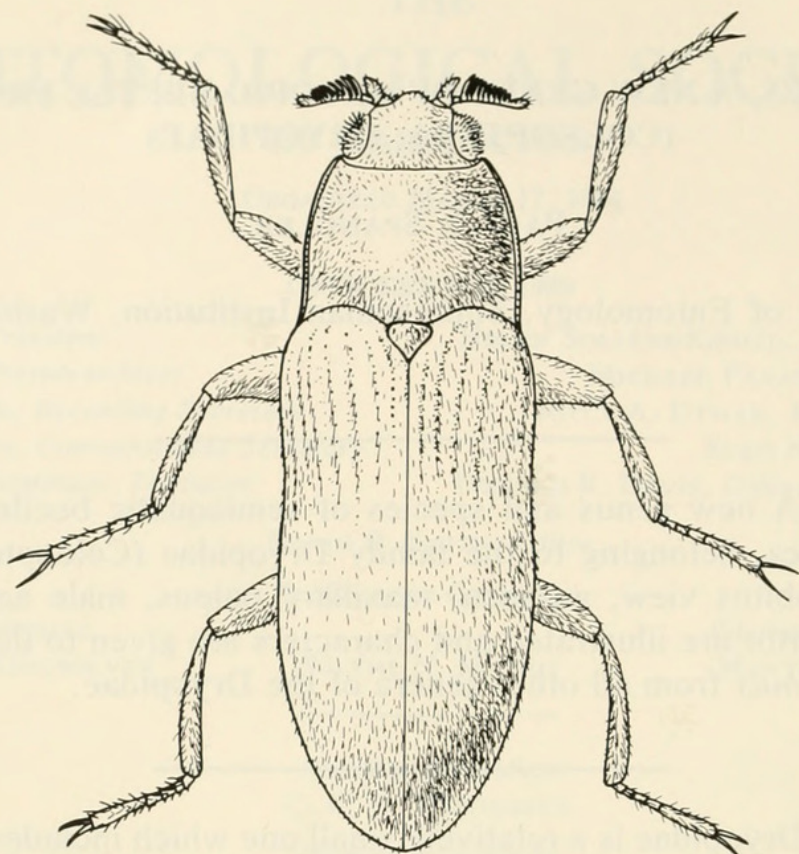
Abstract.—A new genus and species of semiaquatic beetle from Peru, *Onopelmus inca*, belonging to the family Dryopidae (Coleoptera), are described. A habitus view, antenna, maxillary palpus, male aedeagus, and female ovipositor are illustrated and characters are given to distinguish the genus *Onopelmus* from all other genera of the Dryopidae.

The family Dryopidae is a relatively small one which includes 210 species in 15 genera described in the world fauna. Seven genera have thus far been described from the Western Hemisphere. The purpose of this article is to make known an additional genus I have had for 10 years but held with the hope that more specimens might become available for descriptive purposes. It now seems that obtaining more specimens of this genus soon is unlikely, therefore, I am describing it from the specimens available.

A literature search reveals that there are no keys to all of the dryopid genera of the world and there are only a few revisionary studies which, unfortunately, are regional rather than worldwide in scope. Furthermore, the search reveals that some of the genera with the greatest number of species, such as *Helichus*, need to be revised; many species appear to belong to genera other than the one in which they were described. Fortunately, the seven dryopid genera described previously from the Western Hemisphere may be easily identified by the use of Brown's (1970) key to the dryopid genera of the New World. The eighth genus known for the New World is described below.

Onopelmus Spangler, NEW GENUS

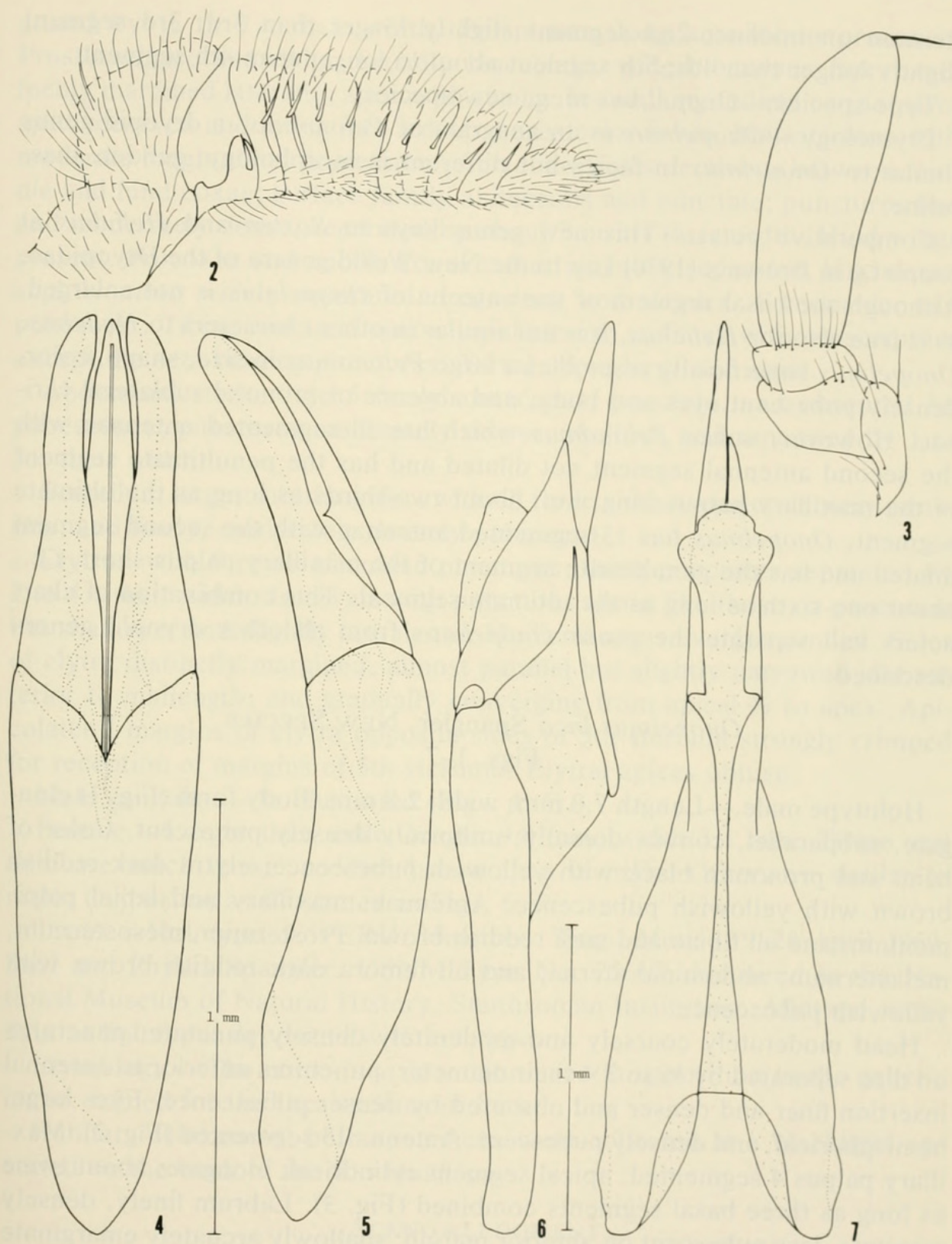
Description.—Body form oblong (Fig. 1), robust; entirely clothed with long, dense pubescence. Head retractile; eyes widely separated. Antennae (Fig. 2) arising close together between eyes; 13 segmented; densely pubescent; basal segment stout, subtriangular, twice as wide at apex as at base; 2nd segment moderately thick, subrectangular, with anterolateral angle



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Fig. 1. *Onopelmus inca*, holotype, habitus, dorsal view.

slightly produced and acute; remaining 11 segments pectinate with the projection on each segment beyond the 3rd becoming progressively shorter toward apex. Labial palpus 3 segmented; apical segment longest, slightly longer than the 2 pubescent basal segments. Maxillary palpus 4 segmented; apical segment cylindrical, elongate, about twice as long as basal 3 pubescent segments combined. Pronotum convex, without sublateral carina or sulcus. Elytra wider at base than base of pronotum, widened posteriorly; with 9 rows of moderately coarse punctures evident on base of each elytron but becoming effaced on apical $\frac{1}{3}$; intervals unmodified. Scutellum large, scutate. Hind wings present. Prosternum long in front of forecoxae. Prosternal process rather broadly lanceolate, widest between forecoxae, feebly margined laterally; apex with strong, broad, longitudinal carina; also apex recurved and fitting into a deep mesosternal fovea. Middle and hind coxae about equally transversely separated. Mesosternum between midcoxae narrow, about $\frac{3}{4}$ as wide as midcoxa. Metasternum with a shallow longitudinal groove on midline becoming broader and slightly deeper posteriorly. Suture between mesosternum and metasternum present but indistinct. Basal abdominal sternum deeply divided by hind coxae and about as long as 2nd



Figs. 2-7. *Onopelmus inca*. 2, Antenna of holotype, ventral view. 3, Maxillary palpus of holotype, ventral view. 4, Aedeagus of holotype, dorsal view. 5, Aedeagus of holotype, lateral view. 6, Ovipositor of allotype, lateral view. 7, Ovipositor of allotype, dorsal view.

sternum on midline; 2nd segment slightly longer than 3rd; 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th; 5th segment about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than 4th segment.

Type-species.—*Onopelmus inca*, new species.

Etymology.—*Onopelmus* is an anagram of *Pelonomus*, a dryopid genus similar to *Onopelmus* in facies but different in morphology; gender, masculine.

Comparative notes.—This new genus keys to *Sostea* and *Helichus* at couplet 6 in Brown's (1970) key to the New World genera of the Dryopidae. Although the basal segment of the antenna of *Onopelmus* is not enlarged, as is true also for *Helichus*, it is not similar in other characters to *Helichus*. *Onopelmus* superficially resembles a large *Pelonomus* in size, shape, color, densely pubescent eyes and body, and absence of pronotal sublateral carinae. However, unlike *Pelonomus* which has 11-segmented antennae with the second antennal segment not dilated and has the penultimate segment of the maxillary palpus long, i.e., about two-thirds as long as the ultimate segment, *Onopelmus* has 13-segmented antennae with the second segment dilated and has the penultimate segment of the maxillary palpus short, i.e., about one-sixth as long as the ultimate segment. This combination of characters will separate the genus *Onopelmus* from all other dryopid genera described.

Onopelmus inca Spangler, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1–7

Holotype male.—Length 7.0 mm; width 2.8 mm. Body form (Fig. 1) elongate, subparallel, convex dorsally; uniformly densely pubescent. Color of head and pronotum black with yellowish pubescence; elytra dark reddish brown with yellowish pubescence. Antennae, maxillary and labial palpi, mentum, and all tibiae and tarsi reddish brown. Prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum, abdominal sterna, and all femora dark reddish brown with yellowish pubescence.

Head moderately coarsely and moderately densely punctate; punctures on disc separated by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\times$ their diameter; punctures anterior to antennal insertion finer and denser and obscured by denser pubescence. Eyes large, hemispherical, and densely pubescent. Antenna 13 segmented (Fig. 2). Maxillary palpus 4 segmented; apical segment cylindrical, elongate, about twice as long as three basal segments combined (Fig. 3). Labrum finely, densely punctate, less pubescent on anterior margin; shallowly arcuately emarginate apicomediaally; anterolateral angles rounded, not expanded laterally.

Pronotum 1.8 mm long; 2.0 mm wide, widest at base. Sides arcuate-sinuate and distinctly margined. Anterolateral angles moderately acute and moderately projecting. Posterolateral angles strongly acute and strongly projected. Anterior margin arcuate. Posterior margin strongly trisinuate. Surface densely, moderately coarsely punctate; punctures on discal area sep-

arated by $\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\times$ their width. Prosternum long anterior to procoxae. Prosternal process rather broadly lanceolate, widest between forecoxae, feebly margined laterally; apex with strong, broad, longitudinal carina; also, apex recurved and fitting into a deep mesosternal fovea. Metasternum with moderate longitudinal depression on midline; sides declivous between middle and hind coxae; surface faintly alutaceous and punctate; punctures fine and moderately dense, separated by about 2 or $3\times$ their width. Hind wings present. Procoxae and middle coxae rather narrowly separated, hind coxae slightly more widely separated. Legs long and slender. Femora densely pubescent. Tibiae and tarsi sparsely pubescent; surfaces without sculpture except the seta-bearing punctures. Tarsal claws large and stout.

Abdominal sterna 1 to 5 finely alutaceous, punctate, and obscured by pubescence; punctures moderately coarse, shallow, and separated by 1 to $3\times$ their width.

Scutellum large; subtriangular, with all three sides arcuate; densely punctate; and finely, moderately densely pubescent.

Elytron with 9 rows of coarse punctures; these punctures separated by 2 to $4\times$ their width. Intervals with punctures about like those on pronotum but shallower and slightly less dense. Humeral areas evenly rounded. Sides of elytra distinctly margined, almost parallel but slightly narrowed just anterior to midlength, and gradually converging from apical $\frac{3}{4}$ to apex. Apicolateral margins of elytra opposite sides of 5th sternum strongly crimped for reception of margins of 5th sternum. Elytral apices obtuse.

Male genitalia.—As illustrated (Figs. 4, 5).

Female.—Larger than male, length 9.0 mm, width 3.1 mm. Tibiae and tarsi are much darker reddish brown than in male. Otherwise similar to male. Ovipositor as illustrated in Figs. 6, 7.

Types.—Holotype ♂: PERU: Huanuco: Tingo Maria, 19–24 April 1969, Paul and Phyllis Spangler, USNM Type No. 75667, deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Allotype, same data as holotype; deposited with holotype.

Etymology.—The name *inca* is a noun used in apposition to the generic name; named for the Inca Indians of Peru.

Habitat.—Unknown; both specimens were collected at a blacklight operated on the bank of the Rio Huallaga.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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