



A new species of flightless *Hadromeropsis* from the Colombian páramo (Coleoptera: Curculionidae; Entiminae; Tanymecini)

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During a visit to the New Zealand Arthropod Collection in Auckland, New Zealand, in February 2007 I examined a series of specimens of a large flightless species of Entiminae from high elevation in the páramo of Colombia. To my surprise, they proved to represent an undescribed species of Tanymecini. This species is here described as *Hadromeropsis annae* Anderson, in recognition of the 80th birthday (19 July 2007) of Anne T. Howden, of Ottawa, Canada. The genus *Hadromeropsis* was last revised by Anne Howden in 1982. Description of this species in her honor is a fitting testament to her excellent work on Tanymecini.

Hadromeropsis annae Anderson, new species

(Figs. 1–8)

Diagnosis. Body (Figs. 1–2) black, shining; sparsely covered with small pale blue, green or gold scales. Fore femur (Fig. 3) with inner margin with subapical acuminate tooth. Brachypterous, humeri rounded in male, slightly more projected in female; elytra elongate and slender, striae represented by linearly arranged punctures, not impressed; elytra with ventral surface at apex without raised carina but rather with oblique line extended from sutural apex to lateral margin at apical 1/5 of elytral length, demarcating inner microsculptured area and outer glabrous, shiny area. Aedeagus (Figs. 4–5) extremely long and slender, markedly asymmetrical, curved dextrally at almost 90 degree angle at about apical 1/3 of length, then redirected sinistrally at extreme apex; no internal sac or internal structures evident; aedeagal struts extremely short.

Description. Body length: male 9.8–11.4 mm, female 11.1–13.7 mm; width: male 2.5–2.8 mm, female 2.9–3.7 mm. Body (Figs. 1–2) color black, except antennae and tarsi reddish brown; with minute pale blue, green or gold, round scales widely, very sparsely scattered over elytra, denser along lateral portions of mesepimeron, metasternum and ventrites 1–3. Side of head below eye with small patch of small, fine white-blue scales of various sizes and shapes. Head and rostrum glabrous, shining; frons flat, broadly, shallowly foveate at middle just anterior to eyes; epistomal ridge low, rounded, not distinctly raised. Scrobe distant from eye. Mandible with long dorsolateral seta and two or three long lateral setae. Antennal scape in resting position reaching posterior margin of eye; funicle with article 1 subequal in length to article 2. Eye separated from anterior margin of pronotum by about 2/3 its own diameter. Pronotum approximately as wide as long, sides in dorsal view almost straight, constricted apically and basally. Disk with surface slightly uneven, not punctate; irregularly shallowly impressed along midline, shallowly creased laterally at midlength and irregularly creased over surface. Postocular vibrissae very weak. Elytra across humeri only slightly wider than across base of pronotum. Elytra elongate and slender, about 3x longer than width across humeri, slightly more than 3x longer than pronotum; sides very slightly divergent, widest just behind middle, then convergent to apex; apex truncate, sutural interval produced into a tooth in female, not so in male. Striae and intervals regular, straight; striae punctures shallow, indistinct, intervals flat; declivity unmarked; no elytral tubercles or setae. Disk of elytra with very fine transverse crenulations. Edges of elytra smooth, with scattered, moderately long, wispy setae in apical 1/3 and across truncate apex. Ventral surface of elytra with oblique line extended from sutural apex to lateral margin at apical 1/5 of length, demarcating inner microsculptured area and outer glabrous, shiny area; line not carinate, except slightly so towards lateral margin of elytra. Brachypterous; wings about one-half length of elytra in female, about one-fifth in male; humeri rounded in male, slightly more projected in female. Fore femur (Fig. 3) distinctly enlarged, wider than middle or hind femur, smooth basally, becoming longitudinally striate distally, without punctures; inner edge smooth, with moderately large, subapical acuminate tooth. Middle and hind femora lacking tooth, inner edge smooth. Fore tibia (Fig. 3) straight medially, curved distally, less so proxi-