Iapir quadridentatus sp. nov., a new torridincolid beetle from Brazil (Coleoptera: Myxophaga: Torridincolidae)

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Abstract

The adults and larvae of a new species of Torridincolidae, Iapir quadridentatus sp. nov., are described from Pernambuco State, Brazil. This represents the first record of the family from Northeast Brazil. Larvae and adults were found on submerged leaves of Mourera sp. (Podostemaceae).

Key words: Aquatic insects, Pernambuco, Brazilian Northeast, Podostemaceae

Introduction

The family Torridincolidae contains six genera and 34 species distributed in the Afrotropical, Neotropical and Palaearctic regions (Lawrence & Newton 1982; Costa et al. 1988; Hájek & Fikáček 2008). In Brazil, three genera have been recorded to date: Iapir Py-Daniel, Fonseca & Barbosa, 1993 with three species occurring in the northern and southeastern regions, Ytu Reichardt, 1973 with nineteen species occurring in the center-west, southeast and south regions, and the monotypic Claudiella Reichardt & Vanin, 1976 recorded from the southeast region (Reichardt 1973, 1976; Lawrence & Newton 1982; Costa et al. 1988; Fonseca et al. 1991). The genus Iapir is distinguished by the presence of four visible abdominal ventrites; it has been recorded so far from the Brazilian states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Para. Here, we describe an additional species on the genus from the northeast region of Brazil, and also provide bionomic information on this species.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected at Urubu falls located on the Ipojuca River in the municipality of Primavera, Pernambuco State, Brazil (08°17′55.9″ S; 35°21′40.2″ W). Larvae and adults were collected directly from the submerged leaves of an unidentified species of Mourera Aublet, 1775 (Podostemaceae) and stored in 80% alcohol. For morphological identification, some specimens were cleaned in hot KOH solution and then placed in acetic acid. The specimens were dissected and mounted using Entellan as a permanent slide. A Nikon Eclipse E200 microscope with attached Leica DM 1000 camera were used for photographs and for preparing the drawings, the same microscope with a camera lucida were used.

Descriptions are based on the external morphology and male genitalia. Description of the hind wing follows Hájek & Fikáček (2008). Complementary information in these descriptions is presented in brackets [ ]. Label data for the holotype are cited using a slash / to divide the lines on the same label, and a semicolon ; indicates a separate label.

Voucher specimens are deposited in the Invertebrate Collection of the National Institute of Amazonian Research (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia–INPA, Dr. Augusto Loureiro Henriques) and the Zoologi-