A new species of *Corydalus* Latreille, 1802 (Megaloptera, Corydalidae) and first record of *C. clavijoi* Contreras-Ramos, 2002 and *C. nubilus* Erichson, 1848 from Colombia

ADRIAN ARDILA-CAMACHO

*Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Laboratorio de Entomología, Bogotá – Colombia.*

E-mail: aardilac88@mail.com

Abstract

A new species of the dobsonfly genus *Corydalus* from the Colombian Andean region is described and illustrated. This species is unique in having the longest tenth gonostyli of all known species of the genus and is apparently closely related to members of the *C. nubilus* group. In addition, *C. clavijoi* Contreras-Ramos and *C. nubilus* Erichson are recorded for the first time from Colombia and new Colombian locality records are provided for other known species. A key to Colombian species of *Corydalus* is included.

Key words: taxonomy, *Corydalus*, new records, new species, Neotropics

Introduction

The genus *Corydalus* Latreille, 1802 is the most diverse group of megalopterans in the New World including 35 species distributed from southeastern Canada to Argentina with exception of the Greater and Lesser Antilles (Contreras-Ramos 1998; Contreras-Ramos 2002; Contreras-Ramos & von der Dunk 2010). Upon review of the genus, eight species are reported from Colombia: *C. affinis* Burmeister, 1839, *C. armatus* Hagen, 1861, *C. batesii* MacLachlan, 1868, *C. clauseni* Contreras-Ramos, 1998, *C. colombianus* Contreras-Ramos, 1998, *C. flavicornis* Stitz, 1914, *C. peruvianus* Davis, 1903, and *C. tesselatus* Stitz, 1914, the last being a doubtful record because the locality data is questioned (Contreras-Ramos 1998). Members of this group are medium to large (male forewing length 33.5−85.3 mm; Contreras-Ramos 2002) and show great intraspecific variation (Glorioso 1981). Usually males are sexually dimorphic having long and robust mandibles with reduced dentition, although, in certain species from South America are short and similar to those of females (Contreras-Ramos 1998). Antennae are generally filiform in both sexes, in some species may be dimorphic, being thicker and longer in the males; the maxillary and labial palpi have four and three segments, respectively; although, in two primitive species there exists a partial subdivision in the last segments of both (Glorioso 1981; Contreras-Ramos 1998). The wings are large, semitranslucent, with cryptic pigmentation and complex venation.

The immature stages of *Corydalus* are distinguished from other Neotropical genera of Corydalinae such as *Chloronia* Banks by having head and thoracic nota usually patterned (Fig. 1), in *Chloronia* only two pairs of lateral spots on mesonotum are generally observable. Moreover, it is separated from *Platyneuromus* Weele by having erect secondary macrosetae on abdominal terga dark, often conspicuously striated and apparently closed at the tip, in *Platyneuromus* are usually clear and smooth, tubular or widened at the apex. Many *Corydalus* species have the submental projections short and blunt, generally not surpassing the anterior edge of the mental plate (Contreras-Ramos & Harris 1998). Larvae occur in lotic ecosystems, feeding on a wide variety of invertebrates or even as scavengers (Contreras-Ramos 1998; Azevêdo & Hamada 2006). Larvae are usually found under rocks, logs or submerged decaying vegetation, passing through 11 instars before of the pupation. Adults are mainly crepuscular or nocturnal and are often collected at lights (Contreras-Ramos 1999).

In view of the lack of a regional study of the Corydalidae of Colombia, the objective of the present study is to...
- Posteromedian projection of ninth sternite large (nearly as long as sternum); ninth gonostylus unguiform with a conspicuous apical claw. ................................................................. 4
4. Posteromedian projection of ninth sternite thumblike; tenth gonostyli short, subequal in width and length, subquadrate (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Fig. 31B, C) ............................................................ C. tesselatus Stitz
- Posteromedian projection of ninth sternite acuminate; tenth gonostyli extremely long, digitiform, acute at apex (Figs. 3, 4) ................................................................. C. muzoensis sp. n.
5. Ninth gonostylus elongate, subcylindrical or flattened ................................................................. 6
- Ninth gonostylus subclavate or subglobose ................................. 7
6. Male mandibles usually elongate with reduced dentition; ninth gonostylus and ectoproct subequal in shape and length, absence of apical claw in the ninth gonostylus, apices of the tenth gonostylus slightly convergent (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Fig. 2B) ................................................................. C. affinis Stitz
- Male mandibles elongate with reduced dentition and conspicuous basal protrusion; ninth gonostylus longer than the ectoproct, subcylindrical with small apical claw; ectoproct with apex narrow; tenth gonostylus divergent (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Fig. 11B) ................................................................. C. colombianus Contreras-Ramos
7. Forewing with contrasting pigmentation pattern (Fig. 2c); ectoproct apex without conspicuous apical curvature although it may be slightly widened (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Fig. 7B) ................................................................. C. batesii McLachlan
- Forewing without contrasting pigmentation pattern; ectoproct with apical curvature well developed (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Fig. 4B) ................................................................. 8
8. Antenna dark brown to black; forewing pale to dark golden-brown; ninth gonostylus distinctively subglobose; area adjacent to the tenth gonocoxite with long setae (Contreras-Ramos 1998, 10B) ................................................................. C. clauseni Contreras-Ramos
- Antenna pale yellow or greenish yellow to pale brown or dark brown; forewing pale yellowish brown to dark greenish or grayish brown; ninth gonostylus subclavate (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Figs. 4A, B); area adjacent to the tenth gonocoxite with short setae ................................................................. 9
9. Forewing basally clear, with distal half, area surrounding R cell, and area adjacent to forking of MP1 and MP2 dark (Fig. 2e); tenth gonocoxite with moderate anteromedian projection (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Figs. 17C, D) ................................................................. C. flavicornis Stitz
- Forewing more or less uniformly colored (Figs. 1b, f); tenth gonocoxite without anteromedian projection (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Figs. 4C, 29C) ................................................................. 10
10. Antenna (including scape and pedicel) pale brown or pale greenish brown to dark brown, apically infuscate; tenth gonostyli subequal in width and length, less than half length of the tenth gonostylus surpassing the posterior edge of the tenth gonoco- xite; pregenital sacs well developed (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Figs. 4C, D, F) ................................................................. C. armatus Hagen
- Antenna (including the scape and pedicel) yellow to yellow-green, distal third infuscate; tenth gonostylus typically about twice as long as wide, about half of gonostylus surpassing the posterior edge of the tenth gonocoxite; pregenital sacs apparently absent (Contreras-Ramos 1998, Figs. 29B, C, D) ................................................................. C. peruvianus Davis

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