

## Three new monotypic genera of Epipsocidae (Psocoptera) from Peru and Brazil

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### Abstract

Three new species of Epipsocidae are described, each in a new monotypic genus: *Incapsocus penai* and *Terryerwinia acutiphallica* from Peru, and *Papillosocus oriximinaensis* from Brazil. Relationships within the Epipsocidae are discussed.

**Keywords:** Psocoptera, Epipsocidae, Epipsocetae, Brazil, Peru, new genera

### Introduction

Epipsocidae is the largest and most diverse family of the Epipsocetae, one of the six infraorders recognized in the suborder Psocomorpha on the basis of adult morphology, the other five being Archipsocetae, Hemipsocetae, Psocetae, Homilopsocidea and Caeciliuseetae (Yoshizawa 2002). In contrast, in a molecular systematics study of the Psocomorpha, Johnson & Mockford (2003) did not find support for the Hemipsocetae, returning *Hemipsocus* to the Psocetae, from where it had been removed by Yoshizawa (2002).

Monophyly of the Epipsocetae is supported by six apomorphic character states: anterior tentorial pit separated from ventral margin of cranium; labrum with a pair of longitudinal sclerotized lines; forewing veins with more than one row of setae (reversed in the Epipsocidae); presence of vein 2A (reversed in the Epipsocidae); hindwing veins with two rows of setae, and valves 2 and 3 of the gonapophyses partly fused. In addition, a long gena and broad lacinial tip also possibly support monophyly (Yoshizawa 2002).

The taxonomy of the Psocoptera is based predominantly on wing venation and on genital characters. Mockford (1998) listed 12 characters that he considered important in distinguishing genera in the family Epipsocidae; three of these involved wing venation, and three referred to female or male genitalia. Two genera recently described in the Epipso-