



## A new species of *Coprophanaeus* Olsoufieff (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from Bolivia

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### Abstract

*Coprophanaeus caroliae* Edmonds, **new species**, is described. This species occurs in the cloud forests (yungas) of the department of Cochabamba in central Bolivia. It is illustrated and compared with the similar species *Coprophanaeus ignecinctus* (Felsche) and *Coprophanaeus ohausi* (Felsche).

**Key words:** taxonomy, dung beetles, South America, Scarabaeinae, Phanaeini

### Resumen

Se describe *Coprophanaeus caroliae* Edmonds, **especie nueva**, de los nublines (Yungas) del Departamento de Cochabamba, Bolivia. La nueva especie es comparada con las especies similares *Coprophanaeus ignecinctus* (Felsche) y *Coprophanaeus ohausi* (Felsche).

### Introduction

The genus *Coprophanaeus* Olsoufieff comprises 40+ exclusively New World species in three subgenera. The subgenera *Megaphanaeus* Olsoufieff and *Metallophanaeus* Olsoufieff are strictly South American. *Coprophanaeus s. str.* is distributed from Argentina to extreme southern Texas. In contrast to their congeners in the other two subgenera, species comprising the nominate subgenus are known for their sombre coloration and attenuated, but nonetheless distinct sexual dimorphism. The genus was briefly reviewed by Arnaud (2002b) and is currently under taxonomic study by myself and Jiri Zidek. The purpose of this paper is to describe a new species discovered by Caroli Hamel and belonging to the *C. ohausi* species group as redefined by Zidek and myself, in order to enable formal reference to it in faunistic papers to appear before the generic study is completed. The *C. ohausi* species group occurs in South America along the eastern skirts of the Andes from Bolivia to Colombia and differs from other species groups of the subgenus *Coprophanaeus* (*sensu* Edmonds 1972) by the following combination of characters: circumnotal ridge (bead) effaced behind each eye; apical processes of parameres present, acute, elevated dorsally such that tip of paramere (viewed from side) appears sharply hooked; paramere (viewed from side) strongly triangular, base extending well below lower margin of phallobase as heel-like swelling; male and female with trituberculate cephalic carina, sometimes strongly raised, set forward on head such that length of frons along midline greater, usually at least 1.5 times that of clypeus. This new species, which is not referenced in Hamel-Leigue *et al.* (2007), will increase the total number of known Bolivian *Coprophanaeus* from nine to ten.