



New species and records of Psocoptera (Insecta) from Argentina

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Abstract

From Argentina, one species of *Polypsocus* and five species of *Lachesilla* are here described and illustrated, as well as the male of *L. corbalanae* García Aldrete. New records are presented of 10 species previously not known in this country, also records of three species already known in Argentina. A total of 106 species are now recorded in Argentina.

Key words: Faunistics, neotropics, taxonomy

Introduction

The psocids of Argentina have been studied by Badonnel (1962, 1987); Bréthes (1923); García Aldrete (2003, 2004); Navás (1920 a & b, 1924, 1931, 1933), and Williner (1943 a & b, 1944 a, b, c & d, 1945, 1970). Presently, 90 species are known to occur in the country, representing 8.34% of the known South American psocid fauna. In this paper, I present descriptions of six additional species, in the genera *Polypsocus* and *Lachesilla*, a description of the male of *Lachesilla corbalanae* García Aldrete, records of ten species not previously known to occur in Argentina, and records of three species already known here.

Material and methods

The specimens studied here belong to the National Insect Collection at Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (CNIN), also the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM), Budapest, Hungary, or to the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MHNG), Genève, Switzerland. Color was recorded by placing whole specimens in 80% ethyl alcohol under a dissecting microscope illuminated with white cold light at 80X. Standard measurements, given in microns, were taken of parts on slides with a filar micrometer whose measuring unit is 136 microns for wings and 53 microns for other parts (see García Aldrete 2004).

Family Amphisocidae

Polypsocus jujuyensis n. sp.

(Figs. 1–6)

Diagnosis. Member of Group II, subgroup C of Mockford (1991), that includes *P. bimaculatus* Enderlein, *P. delunatus* Roesler, *P. fasciatus* Banks, *P. fastosus* Roesler, and *P. quadriguttatus* Enderlein, differing from them in that the forewing has two posterior colorless areas, and a large, central colorless area, from the anterior end of the pterostigma to the middle of cell M; the hindwing has a pigmented band from R1 to Cu, ascending on both sides of it as far as the junction with M (Fig. 2).