



## ***Parallidostoma tricornum* Ocampo and Colby, a new genus and species of Allidiostomatinae from Peru (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)**

FEDERICO C. OCAMPO\* & JULIA COLBY\*\*

\*Laboratorio de Entomología, Instituto Argentino de Investigaciones de Zonas Áridas. Av. Dr. Adrián Ruiz Leal s/n. (5500) Mendoza, Argentina. Email: focampo@mendoza-conicet.gov.ar

\*\*Chicago Academy of Sciences Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum 4001 N. Ravenswood Ave, Suite 201, Chicago IL, 60613, USA.

### **Abstract**

*Parallidostoma tricornum* Ocampo and Colby, **new genus and new species**, are described and illustrated. The new genus is placed in the New World scarab subfamily Allidiostomatinae. The known distribution and natural history of the new species are discussed.

**Key words:** Neotropics, Peru, new genus, new species

### **Introduction**

The subfamily Allidiostomatinae Arrow is a small group of scarab beetles from southern South America. Allidiostomatinae includes one genus, *Allidiostoma* Arrow, and 10 described species (Martínez 1956). Species of *Allidiostoma* are distributed in Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Seven species are endemic to Argentina and two are endemic to Chile. Three species are known from both Argentina and Chile and one species is known from both Chile and Peru.

As part of the revisionary work of Allidiostomatinae conducted by one of us (FCO), we found specimens that correspond to a new genus. The purpose of this paper is to describe the new genus and new species, to provide diagnostic illustrations, and to discuss what is known of the distribution and natural history of the new taxon.

### **Methods**

#### Definition of Taxonomic Characters and Character Examination

Internal and external morphological characters formed the basis of this work. Specimens were examined using a dissecting microscope (6.5 to 40 X) and fiber-optic lights. For measurements, we used an ocular micrometer. Internal sclerotized structures were dissected after relaxing the specimens in hot water. Heavily sclerotized parts were soaked in a dilute solution (about 15%) of potassium hydroxide and neutralized in a dilute solution (about 15%) of acetic acid. For the holotype, the genitalia were placed in a glycerin-filled vial beneath the specimen.

The following standards were used for characters:

**Body length.** Measured from the apex of the clypeus to the apex of the elytra.

**Puncture density.** Defined as dense if punctures are nearly confluent to less than two puncture diameters apart; moderately dense if punctures are between two to six puncture diameters apart; and sparse if punctures are separated by more than six puncture diameters.