



A new species of *Hintonelmis* Spangler (Coleoptera: Elmidae: Elminae) from Central Amazonia, Brazil

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Abstract

Hintonelmis anamariae sp. nov. is described and illustrated based on adult specimens collected in Presidente Figueiredo Municipality, Amazonas State, Brazil. This species can be distinguished from all other known *Hintonelmis* species by its dorsal color pattern and the morphology of the male genitalia.

Key words: Elmidae, morphology, Neotropics, riffle beetle, taxonomy

Introduction

The Neotropical genus *Hintonelmis* Spangler, 1966, was created based on a single species, *Hintonelmis sandersoni*, found in Peru. Later, Delève (1970) transferred the species *Ancyronyx perfectus* Grouvelle, 1908, collected in French Guiana, to the genus *Hintonelmis*. Finally, Hinton (1971) published a revision and a taxonomic key to the genus, including *H. perfectus* and eight new species collected by him in Brazil and French Guiana in 1937. Since Hinton did not examine the one type specimen of *H. sandersoni*, he did not include this species in his revision and key (Hinton, 1971). Until now, ten species are known in the genus, all from northern South America (French Guiana, Peru and northern Brazil); seven of these species occur in Brazil (Hinton, 1971). However, Shepard (pers. com., 2009) found specimens of *Hintonelmis* from Paraguay, which indicates that the real distributional range of the genus is much wider, extending beyond Amazonia, and could possibly occur, therefore, the length of South America. The larva of the genus is still unknown.

Hintonelmis can be distinguished from other Neotropical elmid genera by the presence of the following characteristics: pronotum with sublateral carinae or sulci limited to the basal third or absent; each elytron with two carinae, one on the basal half (inner, on sixth interval) and the other on the apical half (outer, on eighth interval), (in *H. sandersoni* and *H. sul* Hinton, 1971, these intervals are not carinate); tibiae with distinct apical fringes of tomentum, two fringes (anterior and posterior margin) on the front and middle tibiae and one fringe (posterior margin) on the hind tibiae; last tarsal segment twice as long as the four basal segments combined; fine plastron present on the genae, the anterior part of the hypomera, the epipleura, the lateral margin of the prosternum, the lateral margin of the metasternum, the sternites of the abdomen (except the discal area of the first one, two or three sternites), on the femora and sometimes on the trochanters and tibiae (Spangler, 1966; Delève, 1970; Hinton, 1971).

In this paper, we describe and illustrate a new species of *Hintonelmis* from a small stream in *terra firme* (upland) forest, in Presidente Figueiredo County, Amazonas State, northern Brazil.