



### A new species of *Buenoa* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Notonectidae) from Colombia

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#### Abstract

*Buenoa funensis* sp. n. from the high-Andean mountains in the south-west of Colombia is described, and a key to the males and females of the larger (more than 8 mm) South American species is provided.

**Key words** aquatic insects, high-Andean, south-west Colombia

#### Introduction

The genus *Buenoa* Kirkaldy has approximately 63 species and is restricted to the Western Hemisphere. In Colombia there are 14 species of *Buenoa*, and five species are located on the Pacific coast of Colombia in Tumaco, Nariño (Padilla-Gil, 2010).

*Buenoa funensis* is described; it is the first record of the genus in high-Andean aquatic ecosystems, in the department of Nariño. In the department of Cundinamarca, Padilla-Gil (2002) found four species of *Buenoa* up to 1800 m above sea level, and just two species, *B. pallipes* (Fabricius) and *B. cucunubensis* Padilla-Gil & Nieser, were found at 3000 m.

*Buenoa funensis* constitutes the first recording in Colombia of a large-size species, whose males measure more 8 mm of length; for this reason it is included within the five South American species and *B. distincta* from Mexico, which present this characteristic; and a key is presented to differentiate males and females of these species based on Nieser *et al.* (1997).

#### Materials and methods

All measurements are in mm. The following word abbreviations are used in the text: brachypterous (brach), male (M), female (F).

Deposition of specimens: Colección de Entomología del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá (ICN); Colección de la Universidad de Nariño, Pasto, Colombia (PSO-CZ).

*Buenoa funensis* sp. n.

**Type material.**-HOLOTYPE, brach ♂, allotype brach ♀: COLOMBIA, Nariño, Funes, Vereda La Cocha, 2 November 2009, leg. D. Padilla, (ICN). PARATYPES, same data as holotype, of these the following have been distributed: 3 brach ♂, 5 brach ♀ (ICN); 3 brach ♂, 6 brach ♀ (PSO-CZ).

**Description.** Brachypterous form. Dimensions. –Length M 8.5, F 10.26; greatest body width M 2.32; F 2.56.

Color. Overall body bright yellowish-brown, head, pronotum, and scutellum yellow, and dark eyes. Abdominal dorsum brown with irregular areas of black; abdominal venter black except keel. Hemelytra hyaline, costal margin of corium with a dark band.

Male structural characteristics: viewed from above, outline of head rounded with anterior margin of vertex slightly protruding; greatest width of head six times anterior width of vertex (2.00/0.3); only slightly narrower than humeral width of pronotum (2.00/2.16); synthlipsis almost double the anterior width of vertex (0.16/0.3); along median longitudinal axis, head three-fifth shorter than length of pronotum; tylus inflated, and glabrous; labrum with basal width three-fifths of its median length, with a few hairs, apex rounded; rostral prong (Fig. 1) longer than third rostral segment, with base originating laterally and protruding anteriorly at distal end of third rostral segment, apex bluntly rounded. Pronotum with its median length more than two times shorter than its humeral width (0.96/2.16), not tricarinate, lateral