



A new species of *Buenoa* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Notonectidae) from the Pacific coast of Colombia, with a key to males of notonectids of Colombia

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The coast Pacific of Colombia is highly diverse in aquatic hemipterans. There are numerous species recently described in this area: five species of *Buenoa*, two of *Martarega* (Notonectidae), and one of *Tachygerris* (Gerridae), all collected in the estate Mar Agrícola, Tumaco municipality, department of Nariño, included in the Chocó biogeographical region (see Padilla-Gil, 2010 a, b).

The genus *Buenoa* Kirkaldy has approximately 64 species and is restricted to the Western Hemisphere. In Colombia there are 15 species of *Buenoa*, and six species are located on the Pacific of Colombia, *B. tumaquensis* Padilla-Gil, *B. anomala* Padilla-Gil, *B. dactylis* Padilla-Gil, *B. burtsa* Padilla-Gil, *B. proshetus* Padilla-Gil, and *B. uselus* sp. n.

Buenoa uselus is described and included in a key to the males of Colombian species, together with addition of *B. funensis* Padilla-Gil recently described.

Material and methods

All measurements are in mm. The following word abbreviations are used in the text: macropterous (macr), 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 uselus sp. n.

Type material. HOLOTYPE, macr M, allotype macr F: COLOMBIA, Nariño, Tumaco, Finca Mar Agrícola, Universidad de Nariño, 0–3 m, in a pond, 22 June 2010, leg. D. Padilla, (ICN). PARATYPES, same data as holotype, of these the following have been distributed: 1 brach M, 1 brach F (ICN), 1 macr M, 1 macr F (PSO-CZ).

Description. Macropterous form. Dimensions. Length M 7.60–7.86, F 7.60–7.70; greatest body width M 1.88; F 2.16. Brachypterous form, length M 7.0, F 6.9; greatest body width M 1.76; F 2.08. Width of head M (all) and F macr, 1.62, F brach 1.56.

Color. General body bright white, dark eyes. Pleura, inner margin with a fringe of short and black hair. Abdominal venter black except keel and portions of connexivum, these yellow; abdominal dorsum red with irregular areas of black and black apex. Along median longitudinal axis of head, pronotum, and hemelytra covered with thin, long, transparent setae. Membrane, however, not covered.

Male structural characteristics: As viewed from above, outline of head rounded with anterior margin of vertex continuous with that of eyes. Also, vertex slightly indented. Width of head 4.7 times anterior width of vertex (1.62/0.34) and smaller than humeral width of pronotum; synthlipsis 1.8 times anterior width of vertex (0.18/0.34); along median longitudinal axis, head is 2.2 times shorter than that of pronotum; tylus inflated, and with thin, long, transparent setae; labrum's width twice its length, displaying a tuft of transparent, hair, and a truncate apex; rostral prong (Fig. 1) longer than third rostral segment, with base originating laterally and protruding anteriorly at distal end of third rostral segment, rounded apex. Pronotum tricarinate; lateral margins slightly divergent; posterior margin convex, medially concave; median length 1.3 times its width (1.72/1.3). Scutellum short, pronotum with median length 1.6 times median length of scutellum. Fore femur wide, somewhat thickened basally and slightly thinner apically (Fig. 2); stridulatory area with 17–20 weak ridges, with apical small and irregular teeth (Fig. 3); dorsal and ventral to stridulatory area with parallel striae visible. Fore tibia with stridulatory comb consisting of approximately 40 teeth (Fig. 4), with 10 long basal teeth, followed by ~30 shorter teeth. Fore and middle legs have dark preapical structure in tarsus II (Fig. 5). Dorsal apex of middle tibia