



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4033.4.3>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:3604F234-23C1-4D44-AB6A-807C78B1B829>

New species of *Euplocania* Enderlein (Psocodea: ‘Psocoptera’: Psocomorpha: Ptiloneuridae) from Colombia

RANULFO GONZÁLEZ OBANDO¹, ALFONSO N. GARCÍA ALDRETE² & NANCY CARREJO GIRONZA¹

¹Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Exactas, Universidad del Valle, Santiago de Cali, COLOMBIA.

E-mail: ranulfo.gonzalez@correounivalle.edu.co, nancy.carrejo@correounivalle.edu.co

²Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apdo. Postal 70-153, México, D. F., MÉXICO. E-mail: anga@ib.unam.mx

Abstract

Seven species of Colombian *Euplocania*, are here described and illustrated, they increase to 16 the number of species in the genus, eight of which are endemic to Colombia. A new species group is also described.

Key words: taxonomy, neotropics, Epipsocetae

Introduction

The ptiloneurid genus *Euplocania* Enderlein (1910) is strictly neotropical. It presently includes 38 species, only nine of which have been described; its species extend from Nicaragua (two species), to Brazil (14 species), with species recorded in Colombia (eight species), Ecuador (eight species), Peru (five species), and Paraguay (one species) (see García Aldrete *et al.* 2013).

E. reyesi García Aldrete, González & Carrejo (2013), and *E. badonneli* New & Thornton (1988), as well as an undescribed fossil species in Quaternary copal (Azar *et al.* 2009), have been recorded in Colombia, and additional undescribed species have been collected in recent fieldwork. The purpose of this paper is to describe and illustrate seven of those species, found outside the Amazon Basin. Six additional Amazonian species, from the Amazonas and Putumayo Departments, will be treated separately.

Material and methods

21 males and 29 females were available for study. They belong to the collection of the Group of Entomological Investigations (Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Exactas, Universidad del Valle, Santiago de Cali, Colombia); two of the specimens studied belong to the Collection of the Alexander von Humboldt Institute, in Villa de Leyva, Boyacá, Colombia. One male and one female of each species were dissected in 80% ethanol, and their parts (head, right wings and legs and genitalia), were mounted on slides in Canada balsam (see González *et al.* 2011). Color was recorded by placing whole specimens, before dissection, under a stereoscopic microscope, illuminated with cold, white light at 50X. Parts on the slides were measured, following standard procedures, and the illustrations were made from digital photographs, taken with a Canon T3i camera and Helicon Focus program, processed in a vector graphics editor Clip Studio Paint.

Abbreviations of parts measured are as follow: FW and HW: lengths of fore- and hind- wings, F, T, t₁-t₃: lengths of femur, tibia and tarsomeres 1–3 of right hindleg, ctt₁: number of ctenidiobothria on t₁, Mx4: length of fourth segment of right maxillary palpus, f₁-f_n: lengths of flagellomeres 1-n of right antenna, IO, D and d: minimum distance between compound eyes, antero-posterior diameter and transverse diameter, respectively, of right compound eye, all in dorsal view of head, PO: d/D.