

Amblyopinodes amazonicus new species (Coleoptera:Staphyliniidae) a parasite of rodents from Pakitza, Perú

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ABSTRACT

Amblyopinus amazonicus n.sp., a parasite of *Oryzomys* spp from Pakitza, Perú is described. The species is related with the *piceus* group based on the sclerotized movable piece, and differs from it in lacking claviform setae in sternum VI; also is distinguishable from *A. major* in the reduced number of teeth on ventral margin of parameres.

INTRODUCTION

Amblyopinodes Seevers, 1955 contains approximately 15 morphotypes, species and subspecies, (Barrera & Machado-Allison, 1965; Machado-Allison & Barrera, 1972) mostly parasites in cricetids from Southern South America (Argentina, Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), peruvian Andes, Guyana Highlands in Venezuela and Northeast Brazil, consequently the group is found in montane habitats and temperate or even cold climates (Machado-Allison y Barrera, 1972). Searching for parasites of small mammals in Pakitza, peruvian Amazonas, some *Amblyopinini* were found, the first in the amazonas region which belong to a new species described as follows.

The material is deposited in the Colección de Parasitología, Museo de Biología, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas (CP-MBUCV), Departamento de Entomología, Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima (MUSM), and National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, (USNM).

DESCRIPTIONS

Amblyopinodes amazonicus new species

Males: 7.7-8.7 mm

.. Female: 7.7 mm

Description: Male: Head: Labrum small, arcuated, with 8-10 short but strong setae on each side, 2 longer. Eyes small, with facetaion hardly distinguishable; ocular margin with 4-5 stout setae, one longer. Antennae relatively long, with first segment 40% longer than second; antennal groove wide, deep, without setae on ventral margin. Submenton large, wide, with anterior margin very slightly concave, and 3-5 small setae on each side, and 2 innermost larger than others. Gula long with pair of macrosetae, close to each other, about 6-12 setae on each side of anterior half of which anterior-interior pair longer than others. *Thorax:* Pronotum wide, large, with protruding anterior angles; posterior margin slightly concave in middle, with 4 macrosetae on each side, outermost in angle. Total length of pronotum approximately one-half distance between posterior angles and equal to distance between anterior angles. Elytra covered by uniformly long setae and wider than long. Prosternum with anterior margin concave, 2 characteristic macrosetae, and 20-30 small setae on each side. Mesosternum with apex slightly

Table 1.- Abdomen chaetotaxy

		Left side				Right side			
		H1	P1	P2	A	H	P1	P2	A
T	II	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
E	III	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
R	IV	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
G	V	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
I	VI	1	1	2	2	2	1	2+1	2
T	VII	2+12	1+1	2+1	2+1	1+1	1	2+1	2+1
E	VIII	3	2	4	—	3	3	2	—
S									
T	III ^P	9	8	10	11	7	7	9	11
E	IV ^J	5	4	5	6	6	3	6	6
R	V ^J	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
N	VI	1+1	2+1	3+1	4+2	2+1	3+1	3+1	4+2
I	VII	2+1	3+1	4+2	4+2	1+1	3+2	4+2	4+2
T	VIII	6	7	7	7	6	8	7	8
E									
1.		H = Holotype							
		P1 = Paratype ex <i>O. capito</i>							
		P2 = Paratype ex <i>O. niditus</i>							
		A = Allotype							
2.		marginal + submarginal setae							
3.		claviform setae							

projected between coxae; chaetotaxy consisting of 5 long and 10-12 shorter setae. Metasternum with sinus deep and long setae limited to basal two-thirds. *Legs*: Prothoracic legs as in other species of genus; V tarsal segment of mesothoracic legs with three pairs of strong setae, V tarsal segment of metathoracic legs with four pairs of stout setae, plus three spiniform setae. *Abdomen*: Tergites II and III with 2 macrosetae on each side; IV, V, and IV with 1-2 rarely 3; VII 1-2 marginal and 1 submarginal; VIII with 1 marginal and 2-4 submarginals on each side. Sternites III to V with 7-10, 3-6, and 2 claviform setae respectively. Sternite VI with 1-3 marginal and 1 submarginal macro; VII with 1-4 marginals, and 1-2 submarginal macrosetae; VIII with 6-8 macrosetae on each side and sinus wide and deep as in *A. adae* and *A. guimaraesi* (individual variations on table 1). *Modified segments and genitalia*: Tergite IX subtriangular, protruding posterior margin with 1 long seta on each angle. Sternite IX long with straight posterior margin, cover by small setae. Cerci strong, with long mostly marginal setae. Phallic organ with long, flat,

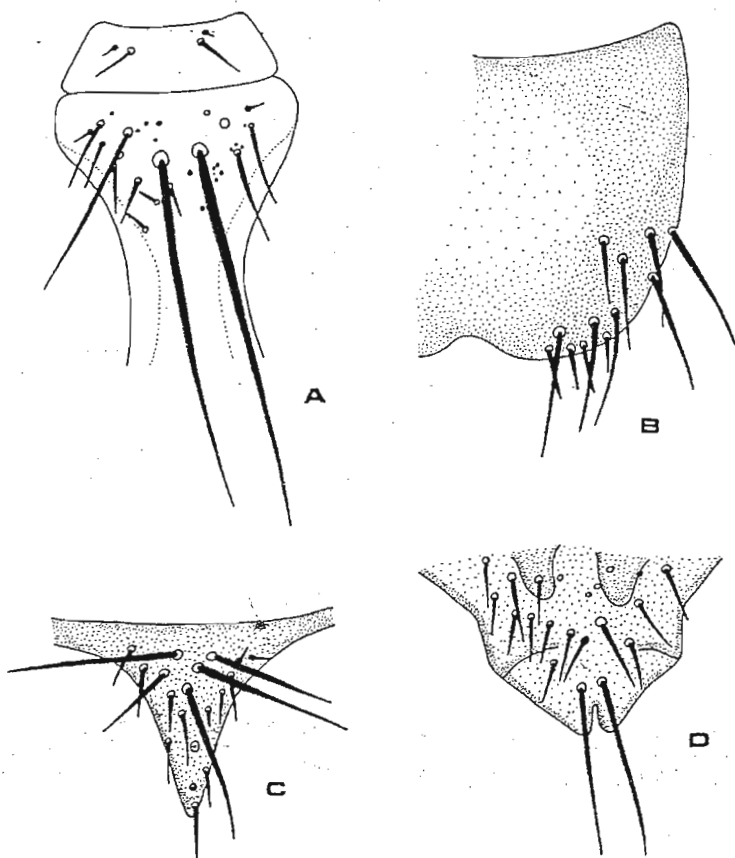
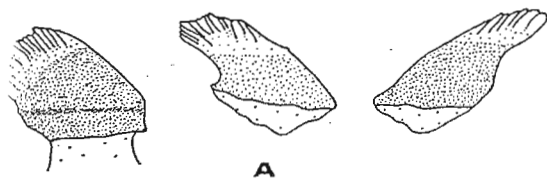
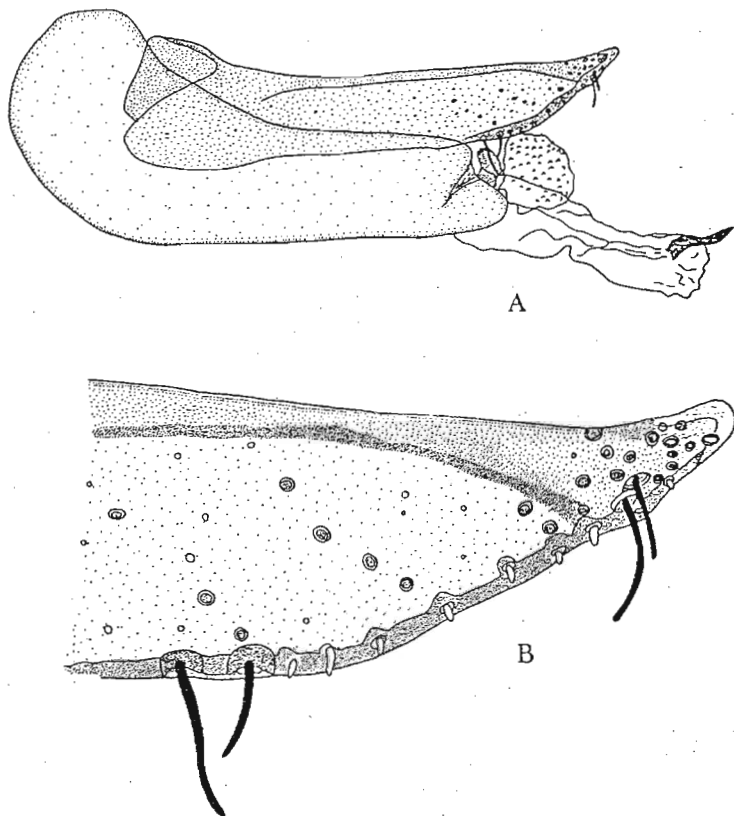


Fig. 1.— *Amblyopinodes amazonicus*, new species: A, gula and submentum; B, male sternite VIII, omitting surface setae; C, Mesosternum; D, Metasternum.

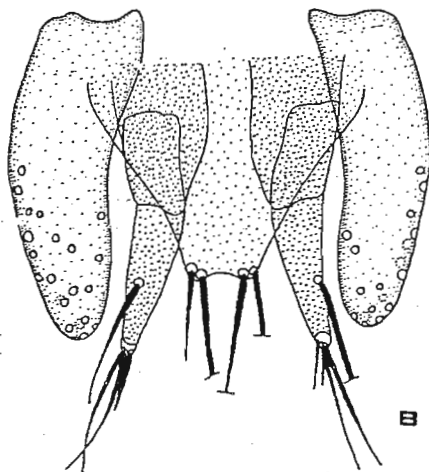
Fig. 2.— *Amblyopinodes amazonicus*, new species:
A, Phallic organ; B,
Apex of parameres.

sclerotized parameres; apex rounded and elevated. Ventral setae of parameres short, distal pair close to apex. Ventral margin with 5-11 marginal teeth. Movable sclerotized piece large, with apical margin striated, almost parallel margins as in *A. piceus*.

Female: Stronger than male. Chaetotaxy of tergites and sternites in Table 1. Cerci slender. Coxites slender, long, and surpassing apex of cerci, with two long and two shorter apical



A



B

macrosetae in each one. Tergite IX slightly concave with 2 apical setae of different length on each corner.

Holotype: Male ex *Oryzomys capito* (Rodentia: Cricetidae), Pakitza, Madre de Dios, PERU, February 1993 (MUSM).

Allotype: Female, same data as holotype.

Paratype: Male same data as holotype but in CP-MBUCV.

Paratype: Male same data as holotype but ex *Oryzomys nitidus*, in USNM.

Fig. 3.— *Amblyopinodes amazonicus*, new species: A, Sclerotized movable piece, holotype, paratype ex *O. capito*, and paratype ex *O. nitidus*; B, Female tergite IX, coxites, and cerci.

Etymology. - Latin, "from Amazonas", the species constitutes the first record of the genus for the amazonian basin.

Remarks. - Machado-Allison (1963) in his paper established 4 groups of species, among these the group I containing *Amblyopinodes piceus piceus* (Brethés, 1926) and *A. p. distinctus* Machado-Allison, 1962, characterized by having claviform setae in four sternites, III to VI, the other species have only three by the absence of claviform setae on sternite VI. Later Machado-Allison and Barrera (1972) described *Amblyopinodes major*, with the movable sclerotized piece similar to *piceus*, but having claviform setae in sternites III to V. *A. amazonicus* n. sp. is related to *A. piceus* group, *A. major* and *A. adae* Machado-Allison, 1962; by the shape of the movable sclerotized piece but distinguishable of *A. p. piceus* and *A. p. distinctus* by the absence of claviform setae on sternite VI; *A. major* is bigger, the phallic organ less massive, parameres have 23 marginal and submarginal teeth (5-11 in *amazonicus*) and the apex of parameres has a couple of macrosetae well separated but in *amazonicus* the macrosetae are close; *A. adae* differs by chaetotaxy of meso and metasternal processes and the shape of parameres.

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