



Review of *Incadorcus* Arnaud & Bomans with the description of three new species from the Yungas of Peru and Bolivia (Coleoptera: Lucanidae: Lucaninae)

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Abstract

Three new species of the genus *Incadorcus* are described from Junín, Peru, and Coroico and Carrasco, Bolivia. The new species are compared with related species and illustrated. Dorsal habitus, head, pronotum, elytra and male genitalia of all species are figured and a distribution map is included. *Incadorcus cuzcoensis* Arnaud, Noguchi & Bomans is elevated to species status and *Incadorcus kirchneri* Schenk is synonymized with *Incadorcus michellae* Arnaud & Bomans. The species *Metadorcus rufolineatus* Nagel and *Aegognathus nigrosuturalis* Weinreich are transferred to the genus *Onorelucanus*.

Key words: Andean Region, Lucaninae, new species, taxonomy, Yungas

Resumo

Três novas espécies de *Incadorcus* são descritas de Junín, Peru, Coroico e Carrasco, Bolívia. As novas espécies são comparadas com as espécies relacionadas e ilustradas. O hábito dorsal, cabeça, pronoto, élitro e genitália masculina de todas as espécies são ilustrados. Um mapa com a distribuição das espécies é incluído. *Incadorcus cuzcoensis* Arnaud, Noguchi & Bomans é elevada ao status de espécie e *Incadorcus kirchneri* Schenk é sinonimizado com *Incadorcus michellae* Arnaud & Bomans. As espécies *Metadorcus rufolineatus* Nagel e *Aegognathus nigrosuturalis* Weinreich são transferidas para o gênero *Onorelucanus*.

Introduction

The genus *Incadorcus* was recently described by Arnaud & Bomans (2006a) and compared with *Metadorcus* Parry. This comparison is dubious however as the characters given are not exclusive to these genera. In fact, *Incadorcus* shares relevant characters with *Aegognathus* Leuthner and *Onorelucanus* Bartolozzi & Bomans (other Andean genera), such as a broadly convex head, absence of pronotal tubercles or horns, and a flattened everted internal sac with a darkened and generally cylindrical apex. *Incadorcus* is distinguished from other South American lucanine genera by the strong asymmetry of the male mandibles, the left mandible with a unique subtriangular tooth; presence of an external longitudinal depression on the male mandibles (except in *I. damasoï* Arnaud & Bomans where the furrow is found internally); vertex of head and pronotum convex in both sexes and with no processes, horns or tubercles; elytra striate with convex and costate or subcostate interstriae.

Incadorcus comprises five species and one subspecies, all of which are known from Peru and have only recently been described (Arnaud & Bomans 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2007; Arnaud, Noguchi & Bomans 2007). The elytral pattern has been shown to be a good character for separating species within the genus, being constant between sexes. Characters pertaining to the striae and interstriae are especially useful and are the main diagnostic characters used in the key presented below.

In this contribution to the taxonomy of the South American Lucaninae, three new species of *Incadorcus* recently collected from Bolivia and Peru are described. The new species are compared with the other species in the genus and illustrated. An identification key and distribution map are also given. All species are illustrated for a bet-