



## A new species of *Steleops* Enderlein, and a Colombian record of *S. pulcher* New (Psocodea: 'Psocoptera': Psocidae)

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### Abstract

*Steleops buitrerensis* n. sp. is here described and illustrated; it constitutes the 14<sup>th</sup> species known in the genus, the 12<sup>th</sup> known in the neotropics, and the first in the genus to be recorded in Colombia. The forewings and antennae are sexually dimorphic, and the head pattern of coloration, as well as the genital structure, separates it from the other described species. The location of the types is indicated in the description, and a key is included to separate it from the other South American species. *S. pulcher* New, previously known only in Mato Grosso, Brazil, is here recorded in Colombia.

**Key words:** Psocidae, Ptyctini, taxonomy, neotropics

### Introduction

*Steleops* was erected by Enderlein (1910), who defined it as having pedunculate eyes, other features being as in *Psocus*. The type species is *S. punctipennis*, from San Bernardino, Paraguay. This species was redescribed by García Aldrete (1995) from a female specimen taken in the Río Tambopata Reserved Zone, Department of Madre de Dios, in the Peruvian Amazonia. This redescription made available genital information that was absent in the original description. Currently, and including the new species described below, 14 species are known in the genus, of which 12 occur in the neotropics, in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. Not all the species have distinctly pedunculate eyes, and forewing venation and genital structure seem to relate this genus to *Trichadenotecnum*, with great variation in *Steleops* in the forewing pigmentation pattern (García Aldrete 1995). The purpose of this paper is to describe a species of *Steleops*, collected in the periphery of Cali, that constitutes the first species of this genus known in Colombia, and to provide a Colombian record of *S. pulcher* New, known only from the type locality in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Two males and two females, of the 16 specimens available for study, were dissected in 80% ethyl alcohol, and the head, right wings and legs, and genitalia, were mounted on slides in Canada Balsam. Measurements (in microns) were taken utilizing an ocular micrometer mounted in a Nikon Eclipse microscope. Abbreviations, for lengths of parts measured on the slides, are the following: FW: forewing, HW: hind wing, F: femur, T: tibia, t1 and t2: tarsomeres 1 and 2 of hind leg, Mx4: fourth segment of maxillary palpus, f1...fn: flagellomeres 1...n, ctt1: number of ctenidobothria on t1, IO: minimum distance between compound eyes, D: antero-posterior diameter of right compound eye, d: transverse diameter of right compound eye. The types are deposited in the Entomological Museum of the Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia (coden: 23267-23270 MUSENUV).

### *Steleops buitrerensis* n. sp.

(Figs. 1–17)

**Diagnosis.** Female forewing with well defined dark brown pigmented transverse band, from area anterior to pterostigma to end of veins Cu2 and 1A; along posterior margin, an irregular pigmented band from R4+5 to cell Cu1a, leaving clear windows at margin; pterostigma with a dark brown band along posterior end, other brown spots as illustrated (Fig. 1). Male forewing hyaline, pterostigma as in the female (Fig. 9). Head with compound eyes dis-