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New species of *Macrophyllodromia* (Blattaria, Blattellidae) from Ecuador and a key to males of the genus

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Abstract

Representatives of the cockroach genus *Macrophyllodromia* are widely distributed in Central and South Americas. The genus involves 10 species, including one new species described here, that are divided into 3 species groups—*splendida*, *amabile* and *maximiliani*. *Macrophyllodromia onorei* **sp. n.** is described as the fourth species of this genus from Ecuador. A key is provided for males of all known species of *Macrophyllodromia* and a species distribution map is presented.

Key words: *Macrophyllodromia*, cockroach, distribution, Central and South America, taxonomy

Introduction

The Neotropical zone is known for very rich biodiversity. The cockroach fauna (Blattaria) of this region comprises about 2,000 species belonging to approximately 180 genera. The Ecuadorean cockroach fauna includes 115 species belonging to 45 genera (Vidlička 2013, Vršanský *et al.* 2012). However, descriptions of many new species from this area are expected in close future.

The Neotropical cockroach genus *Macrophyllodromia* is widespread in Central America and the northern half of South America. The genus was first described by Saussure and Zehnter (1893) and *M. maximiliani* was defined as its type species by monotypy. This species was originally described as *Pseudophyllodromia maximiliani* by Saussure (1873) from Mexico. It is widely distributed in Central America (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama). The second species of the genus, *M. splendida* Hebard, 1920 and *M. panamae* Rocha e Silva Albuquerque, 1962, the most recently described Central American species, have been found only in Panama.

Six species are known from South America. Almost all species are poorly represented in insect collections; only *M. nigrigena* has been recorded from more than one country—in Guyana, French Guiana (Hebard 1926) and Suriname (Bruijning 1959). This species also was listed from Bolivia (Rocha e Silva Albuquerque 1962), but the data need reexamination. Evidence on this species in Bolivia is based only on 1 female, the identification of which is problematic. Descriptions of most representatives of *Macrophyllodromia* are based on males and females are unknown. The record from Bolivia indicates a disjunct distribution area of *M. nigrigena*.

Until now, only 2 species (*M. lanceolata* and *M. multipunctata*) have been described from Brazil, both from the same locality, but they look markedly different (Lopes & Oliveira 2006). All other known species (including the species described herein) come from diverse areas of Ecuador. The holotype of *M. ecuadorana* is probably a native from Guayaquil, Ecuador, but it was intercepted at San Diego, California, USA, on bananas. All other examined material from this species derivable from Ecuador was also intercepted in USA. One specimen of this species came from Honduras but its occurrence there is controversial (Rocha e Silva Albuquerque 1962).

Two other species (*M. amabile* and *M. nobile*) were collected in NE Ecuador in 2005 (Anisyutkin 2007). Here I describe a new species from the highland region in central Ecuador. Interpretation of protrusions on the subgenital plate follows Anisyutkin (2007).