

## Description of a new species of *Terapus* Marseul, 1862 (Coleoptera: Histeridae: Haeteriinae) from Peru

### Описание нового вида *Terapus* Marseul, 1862 (Coleoptera: Histeridae: Haeteriinae) из Перу

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Histeridae, Hetaeriinae, *Terapus dementevi*, новый вид, Перу.

ABSTRACT. Description of new species of clown-beetles, *Terapus dementevi* sp.n. from Peru, is given. The description based on specimens collected by flight interception traps.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описывается новый вид *Terapus dementevi* sp.n. из Перу. Описание базируется на экземплярах, собранных оконными ловушками.

#### Introduction

Myrmecophilous genus *Terapus* Marseul, 1862 includes 17 species [Degallier *et al.*, 2021; Mazur, 2011]. The species of the genus are distributed from southern USA to Brasil and Argentina. Host ants for almost all of known *Terapus* species belong to the genus *Pheidole* Westwood, 1839 [Hinton, 1945]. Discovery of the number of new species from South America is expected, especially by using flight interception traps. In this paper, the second new *Terapus*, recently collected in Peru, is described.

Measurements are abbreviated as follows: L — total length of pronotum and elytra, without head, propygidium and pygidium, Lp — pronotal length, Le — length of elytron along elytral suture, Wpb — pronotal width across base, We — elytral width across humeri, H — distance from metaventricle to maximal high of elytra, measured in lateral position.

Genus *Terapus* Marseul, 1863

*Terapus dementevi* Sokolov sp.n.  
Figs 1–9.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, labeled: “Peru, Junin department, Satipo province, near Rio Venado village, 11°11.787' S 74°46.168'W, h=1122 m. / HOLOTYPE

*Terapus dementevi* sp. n. A. Sokolov des. 2023”. Holotype is deposited in Zoological Institute RAS, Saint-Petersburg (ZIN). Paratypes: 6 specimens, collected together with holotype (deposited in author’s collection, CAS); 18 specimens: Peru Junin department. Satipo province. ~11 km NE Puerto Ocopa. Los Olivos village, 11°3.00'S 74°15.52'W, h=1200 m, 23.03-1.04.2009. flight interception traps, leg. A.K. Tishechkin (deposited in California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California, USA, CSCA).

DESCRIPTION. Habitus as illustrated (Figs 1–9). L=2.15–2.22 mm, We=1.50–1.55 mm, H=1.30 mm. Body feebly elongated, dark rufescent brown, moderately convex dorsally, at sides almost parallel, elytra wider at base than pronotum, maximal pronotal width at humeri. Antennal club and legs of same color. Body covered by yellowish plumiform setae (Fig. 4), ascending keels with simple long reddish setae.

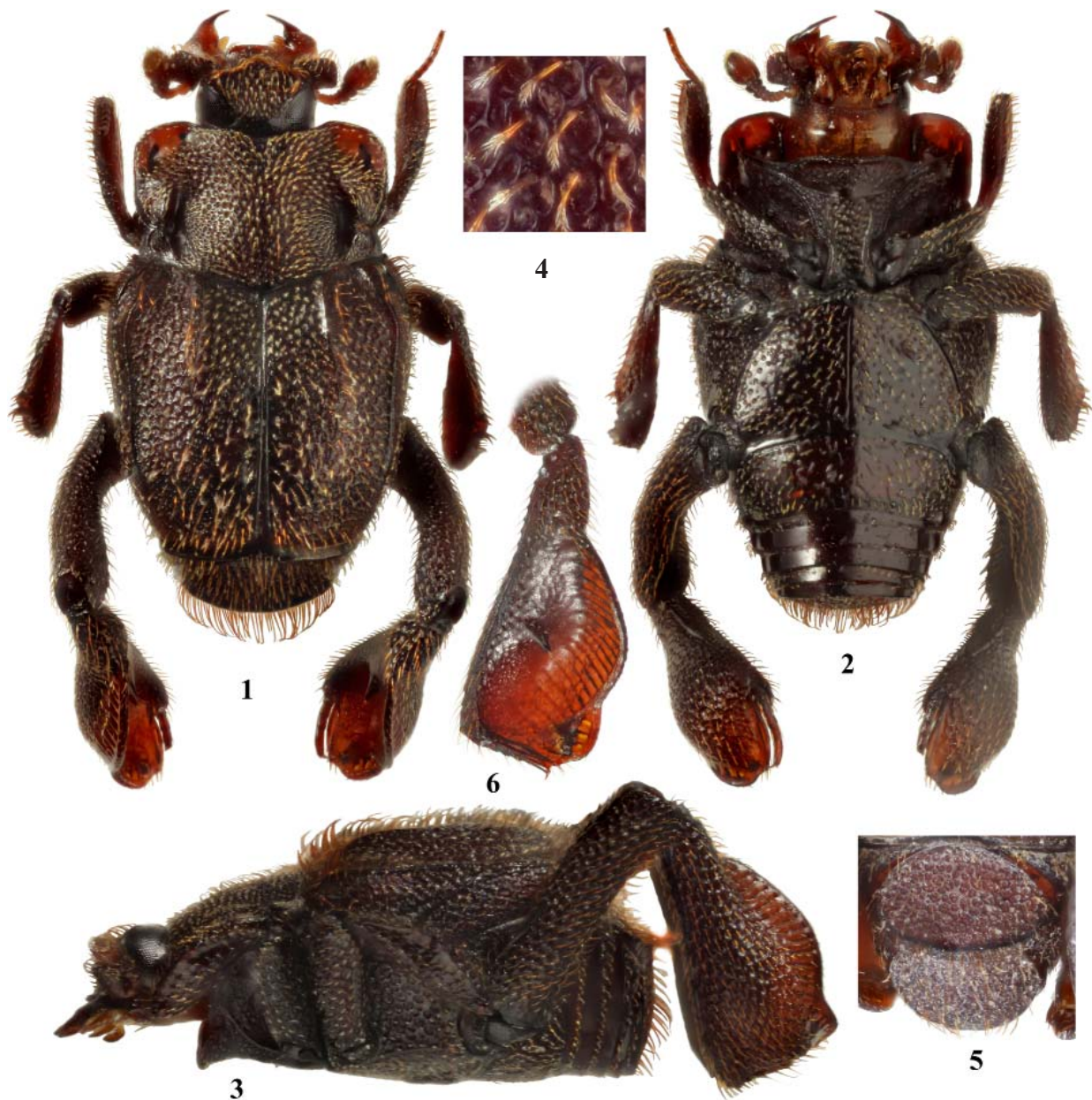
Head densely punctured. Frons flat with supraorbital keels, subparallel ridges prolonged onto clypeus, poorly distinguished due to coarse punctuation. Head covered yellowish setae, long as a diameter of puncture. Supraorbital keels with long curved reddish setae. Labrum concave with rounded and raised anterior edge. Mandibles weakly concave on their basal half, with moderately large punctuation, outer sides with fine short setae.

Pronotum wider than long, anterior margin widely curved, anterior angles rounded, with unpunctured smooth emargination. Lp=0.90–0.95 mm, Wpb=1.20–1.22 mm. Punctuation of pronotum coarse and dense (0.2–0.5), at sides finer, intervals without microsculpture. Lateral sides subparallel, with elevated anterior and posterior trichome processes. Lateral margin strongly curved inwardly in posterior 1/5. Lateral anterior process extends from anterior emargination to posterior 1/5, meeting with posterior one, laterally with deep furrow (looking like posterior part of marginal pronotal stria). Punctures on these processes smaller and sparser (1.5–2.0). Unpunctured trichome gap situated inward of processes. Pronotal disc convex in the middle, posteriorly and anteriorly flattened. Plumiform setae of discal surface long, in 2.5 times longer than diameter of puncture, directed from base to apex. Setae of lateral parts of pronotum long as diameter of puncture, directed to lateral margin. Excavated posterolateral corners of pronotum with fine dense ground punctuation.

Maximal elytral width at humeri, elytra slightly narrowed towards apex.  $Le=1.25-1.30$  mm,  $We=1.50-1.55$  mm. Elytral punctuation laterally very deep, coarse and dense, medially punctures smaller and sparser, along suture from middle to apical fifth surface nearly glabrous. Elytra with 3 elevated keels, covered with erect reddish setae. First keel situated in the position of subhumeral stria anteriorly. Second keel situated in place of 1st dorsal stria completely, slightly curved inwardly at middle, nearly reaches apical margin. Third keel present in central part of elytra, distinct from base to middle, poorly visible till apical fifth, absent near apex, feebly curved outward at midpoint. Epipleura covered with large and very dense punctures, intervals elevated as ridges.

Propygidium about twice as wide as long, divided by semi-circular keel into 2 perpendicular planes, the anterior in 3 times wider than the posterior, with coarse double punctuation and plumiform setae, upper edge of keel with row of long reddish setae (Fig. 5). Pygidium cordiform, flat, about as wide as long, punctures larger than on propygidium, covered by long reddish setae, plumiform setae basally present.

Ventral surface with plumiform yellowish setae. Prosternal lobe subopaque, superficial punctures poorly visible. Carinal prosternal striae sinuate at middle, slightly converging in front and almost reaching prosternal suture. Space between carinal striae flattened and strongly punctured. Internal lateral striae distinct in basal half. External lateral striae strongly divergent anteriorly and



**Figs 1-6.** *Terapus dementevi* sp.n.: 1-3 — habitus; 4 — elytral setae; 5 — propygidium and pygidium; 6 — metatibia, inner surface; 1, 4-5 — dorsal view; 2 — ventral view; 3 — lateral view.

**Рис. 1-6.** *Terapus dementevi* sp.n.: 1-3 — внешний вид; 4 — щетинки надкрыльев; 5 — пропигидий и пигидий; 6 — внутренняя поверхность задней голени; 1, 4-5 — сверху; 2 — снизу; 3 — сбоку.



**Figs 7–16.** Genitalia and terminalia of male *Terapus* ssp.: 7–9 — *T. dementevi* sp.n., 10–16 — *T. carinatus* Degallier et Tishechkin; 7, 10–12 — aedeagus; 8, 14–15 — 8th abdominal segment; 9, 13 — 9th sternite; 16 — 9th and 10th tergite; 7, 9, 11, 13 — ventral view; 10, 16 — dorsal view; 12 — lateral view.

**Рис. 7–16.** гениталии и терминалии самцов *Terapus* ssp.: 7–9 — *T. dementevi* sp.n., 10–16 — *T. carinatus* Degallier et Tishechkin; *Terapus dementevi* sp. n.: 7, 10–12 — эдеагус; 8, 14–15 — 8-й брюшной сегмент; 9, 13 — 9-й стернит; 16 — 9-й и 10-й тергиты; 7, 9, 11, 13 — снизу; 10, 16 — сверху; 12 — сбоку.

meeting with suture near hypomeron. Basal emargination narrow and shallow opposite mesoventral projection.

Mesoventrite and metaventrite with relatively large and sparse punctuation (2–3), at sides punctures coarser. Marginal mesoventral stria punctured, complete along anterior margin, nearly reaches laterally base of lateral metaventral stria. This latter stria reaches middle of metacoxa. Recurrent metaventral stria absent. Punctures of 1-st abdominal ventrite finer and sparser than of metaventrite, its stria strongly curved, prolonged around and behind metacoxa, abbreviate before metepimeron.

Femora punctured as outer sides of elytra, with short simple reddish setae. Posterior femur with parallel sides, without basal or apical bulge. Pro- and mesotibia with unpunctured outer band. Protibia rounded at outer margin, with 12–13 spines. Mesotibia with marked angle at middle. Metatibia strongly expanded, without distinct apical angle, lateral margin curved (Fig. 6). External surface punctured densely, all its width traversed transversely by about twenty-five wave-form parallel striae. Inner surface concave, with acute median tooth and apical curved ridge, covered by dense brush of short thin reddish setae. Male genitalia as in Figs 7–9.

**COMPARATIVE REMARKS.** The new species very close to *T. carinatus* Degallier et Tishechkin, 2021 from French Guyana (Figs 10–16). It differs by more elongate body, denser

and coarser punctuation of dorsal and ventral sides, longer plumiform setae, different shape of metatibia, its inner surface with apical setose ridge.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after my good friend, beetle-lover and traveler Sergey V. Dementev, Moscow, who collected many interesting Histeridae during tropical expeditions.

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