



A new species of *Eremobothynus* Ohaus (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae) from Argentina, with notes on *Eremobothynus cornutus* (Steinheil)

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The genus *Eremobothynus* Ohaus, 1910 includes two species from Argentina. A synopsis of the genus was provided by Endrödi (1969, 1985) and since his last contribution no new species have been described. In this paper we describe a new third species from Entre Ríos, Argentina. At present, all *Eremobothynus* species are endemic to Argentina and known from only few localities. Taxonomic notes are given for *E. cornutus* (Steinheil), leading to the discussion and correction of some diagnostic characters of the genus. Additionally, a key for the identification of the species is provided.

Eremobothynus hirsutus Grossi & Abadie, new species

Type material. Holotype: ♂, handwritten white label - dorsal “Arg: E. Rios/Pronuncia-/miento”, ventral “11.62./D/149 ♂” (collected in November 1962). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂) labeled as follows: one with same data as holotype, except 64 instead of 62; one with same data as holotype, except 1966 instead of 62.

Holotype and one paratype deposited at Universidade Federal do Paraná, Coleção Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; one paratype deposited in the Esteban Abadie private collection, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Description of the holotype: Length 19.4 mm; greatest pronotal width 10.6 mm (Figs. 1–2). Color brownish red. Body oval and convex, dorsal surface glabrous, ventrally extremely setose. *Head:* Short and transverse, nearly 2 times wider than long (Fig. 9); frons with sparse, long setae. Frontal horn prominent, wider at posterior edge; surface wrinkled, elongate, curved posteriorly; apex rhomboid. Clypeus short (Fig. 9), quadrate, as wide as horn apical width; apex reflexed. Eye canthus rounded (Fig. 9) with external margin crenulated, apices setose dorsolaterally. Mentum anteriorly projected, triangular; with surface flattened, covered with long setae. Mandibles unarmed, trapezoidal, dorsally convex, with sides subparallel. Antennae with 9 antennomeres, antennal club longer than antennomeres 2-6 combined. *Pronotum:* Narrower than elytra; border complete and enlarged anteromedially. Surface completely punctate; punctures deeper, more numerous on anterior portion of disc, coalescing around anterior pronotal declivity. Margin of pronotal declivity sinuous, with concavity below, as wide as width of head. Anterior angles acute, almost projected beneath head. *Elytron:* Surface smooth, shiny with sparse, small punctures; each elytron with 2 impressed longitudinal lines. Epipleuron indicated only in basal third. *Legs:* Lateral margin of protibia tridentate, basal tooth smaller; dorsal surface with 2 longitudinal rows of long setae. Meso- and metatibial spurs wide and flattened. *Abdomen:* Pygidium smooth, slightly convex, completely covered by long yellowish setae except at longitudinal midline. Ventral surface extremely setose with long, yellow setae. *Aedeagus:* Parameres elongated, symmetrical, ventrally with crenulated expansion (Fig. 5). Phallobase on anterolateral basal edge with elevated projection (Fig. 6).

Variation. Length 15.0–19.4 mm; greatest pronotal width 8.0–10.6 mm. Structural characters as in holotype except for the following. *Head:* Frontal horn smaller. Surface more strongly punctate; eye canthus less rounded, almost quadrate. *Pronotum:* Disc with deeper punctures, sometimes becoming wrinkled. Female unknown.

Etymology. From the Latin *hirsutus*, meaning “with dense, long and curly hairs;” in reference to the abundance of ventral setae in the species, which does not occur in the other species.

Distribution. *Eremobothynus hirsutus* is known only from Pronunciamento, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Remarks. The new species shares with *E. cornutus* the presence of a frontal horn in the males. However, *E. hirsutus* can be readily distinguished from *E. cornutus* by the following characters: (1) more setose body (ventral surface, pygid-