



A new genus of Lachesillidae (Psocoptera) from the Peruvian Amazonia

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Mockford & Sullivan (1986), proposed a higher classification of the psocopteran family Lachesillidae, in which they established the subfamilies Lachesillinae and Eolachesillinae. In the latter subfamily they created two tribes, Eolachesillini and Graphocaeciliini, and dealt with the systematics of the latter. In the Graphocaeciliini they recognised eight genera, including six new genera, and 29 species in total. Subsequently, García Aldrete (2006) erected the genus *Waoraniella* from the Ecuadorian Amazonia, and established for it the tribe Waoraniellini, in the Eolachesillinae; García Aldrete & Mockford (2011 b) described a second species of that genus, from the Reserva Florestal Ducke, near Manaus, Brazil, and indicated that a third species is known to occur in the Peruvian Amazonia, near Iquitos; finally, García Aldrete & Mockford (2011 a) described the genus *Amazolachesilla*, in the Graphocaeciliini, from the Brazilian state of Amazonas.

The Amazon basin continues to offer biological novelties: two male specimens of Eolachesillinae: Graphocaeciliini, taken recently in the Peruvian Amazonia, are not assignable in any of the known genera in that tribe. They thus represent a new genus, and the purpose of this paper is to describe and illustrate it, and to attempt to relate it to the other genera in the tribe.

The two specimens available for study were dissected in 80% ethyl alcohol, and their parts (head, right legs and wings, and genitalia) were mounted on slides in Canada Balsam. Color was recorded by placing the whole specimens, before dissection, under a stereo microscope, illuminated with cold white light at 80X. Parts on the slides were measured with a filar micrometer, and illustrations were made by means of a drawing tube. Abbreviations of parts measured are as follows: FW: length of right forewing, HW: length of right hindwing, F, T, t1 and t2: lengths of femur, tibia and tarsomeres 1 and 2 of right hind leg, ctt1: number of ctenidobothria on t1, Mx4: length of fourth palpomere of right maxillary palpus, fl...fn: length of flagellomeres 1...n of right antenna, IO, D and d: minimum distance between compound eyes, antero-posterior diameter and transverse diameter, respectively, of right compound eye on dorsal view of head, PO: d/D. The location of the types is indicated in the description.

Cuzcolachesilla gen. n.

Diagnosis. With the characters of the tribe plus the following: Ocelli absent. Phallosome open anteriorly, side struts long, slender. External parameres broad, distally blunt, bearing pores, articulated anteriorly with posterior ends of side struts. Aedeagal arch stout, strongly sclerotized, distally rounded. Endophallus with four large sclerites in a membranous matrix (Fig. 3). Clunium extended posteriorly over the area of the epiproct, the extension clearly divided in two; clunium also with a long, tubular posterior projection on each side, between each paraproct and epiproct, widened distally, apparently hollow, with setae on surface (Fig. 4). Hypandrium bowl-shaped, slightly projected posteriorly, surface setose, with two mesal macrosetae, one near each side.

Type species: *Cuzcolachesilla cashiriariensis* n. sp.

Cuzcolachesilla cashiriariensis n. sp.

(Figs. 1–4)

Color (in 80% ethyl alcohol). Body tawny brown. Compound eyes black. Wings hyaline, with a light orange hue. Abdomen with transverse, ochre subcuticular rings, less pigmented ventrally.