



Two new Larainae species from Guayana region, Venezuela (Coleoptera: Elmidae)

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Abstract

Two new species of the subfamily Larainae (Insecta: Coleoptera: Elmidae), *Hexanchorus angeli* n. sp. and *Hypsilara autanai* n. sp., are described from Guyana region in Venezuela. We provide habitus photographs, detail drawings of both male and female genitalia, and description of morphological features important for discrimination of the new species. Molecular differences within genera were measured using 816bp fragment of mtDNA gene for cytochrome oxidase c subunit I. Sequence divergences among species are discussed.

Key words: Coleoptera, Larainae, Elmidae, *Hexanchorus*, *Hypsilara*, Venezuela, DNA

Introduction

The Elmidae fauna in Venezuela is very rich regarding number of species and also the density of the beetles in the streams. Although large areas have already been destroyed by deforestation, Venezuela still provides various preserved aquatic biotopes, which together with its tropical climate predetermine this country to be home of vast number of elmid species. They occur not only in lowlands, but also in the specific habitats like table mountains (Aubrecht *et al.* 2012). The Guyana region, with its bizarre isolated flat-topped table mountains is known for its huge diversity and high level of endemism. This concerns also aquatic insects (e.g. Čiampor Jr *et al.* 2013, Kodada *et al.* 2012, Kodada & Jäch 1999, Derka 2002, Derka *et al.* 2009). However, contrasting with an expected high diversity, only some 61 species of Elmidae are recorded from whole Venezuela (Segura *et al.* 2013).

The Larainae, which are characteristic by semiaquatic life cycle, form smaller subfamily of Elmidae with 28 described genera. Ovipositing and larvae development takes place in the water, while adults occur often above the water line on partly submerged wood or in spray zones of waterfalls and cascades.

The genus *Hexanchorus* was described by Sharp (1882). Spangler & Staines (2003) described three new species, based on the revision of older museum material, and the most recent work including description of new species of *Hexanchorus* is Maier 2013, raising the number of species to nineteen. Now, the genus is known throughout the whole Central and South America, from Mexico to Argentina. Except the new species described herein, six other *Hexanchorus* species occur in Venezuela (Maier 2013).

The genus *Hypsilara* was described only recently (Maier & Spangler 2011). Currently, the genus includes two species found only in Venezuela (Čiampor Jr *et al.* 2013).

In this paper we describe two new species, *Hexanchorus angeli* n. sp. and *Hypsilara autanai* n. sp., and we also provide comparison with related congeneric species based on morphological and molecular characters.

Material and methods

Specimens prepared for the study were cleaned and examined under a Leica M205C stereomicroscope with a Planapo 1.0 lens, by using diffuse lighting at magnifications up to 160×. Male genitalia and pregenital segments

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