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A new record for *Limnobotodes paradoxus* Hussey, 1925 from Guyana (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Hydrometridae: Limnobotodinae)

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Limnobotodes paradoxus Hussey, 1925 is a primitive hydrometrid, described from a single female specimen collected in 1923 at Tela, Honduras (Hussey 1925). Following the original description, very few records of this species have been reported in literature, and locality indications are not detailed: Brazil (Cobben 1968), Peru (Andersen 1977), and French Guiana (Polhemus & Polhemus 1995). Andersen (1977, 1982) quoted “British Honduras” [= Belize] instead of Honduras, and this mistake was subsequently repeated by Schuh and Slater (1995) (see Moreira, 2014). This taxon was not listed by Heckman (2011) in his monograph on the Heteroptera of South America. Excellent illustrations of this species, in comparison with those of other Heteroptera, have been provided by several authors (cf. Hussey 1925; Cobben 1968, 1978; Andersen 1977, 1982). Nothing is known about the habitat and life history of *Limnobotodes paradoxus* (Andersen 1977; Polhemus & Polhemus 1995).



FIGURE 1. *Limnobotodes paradoxus* Hussey, female from Guyana. Habitus of the specimen with antennae and legs removed: a) left lateral, b) dorsal, and c) ventral view. Scale bar 0.5 mm.

I therefore consider it useful to provide a further unpublished record of this species, together with the first photos of this taxon (Figs 1, 2; Leica M205 C stereomicroscope).

Material examined: GUYANA: Upper Demerara-Berbice (region), camp on the Demerara River, 5°11'N 58°37'O (WGS84), October 1931, expedition by Nello Beccari [Baboocamp / Campo I sul / Demerara.X.31 // Guiana britannica / Sped. N. Beccari], 1 macropterous female.

Discussion: The above specimen is preserved in the collections of the Natural History Museum of the University of Florence (Zoological Section “La Specola”—MZUF), and was collected during Nello Beccari’s (son of the great naturalist and explorer Odoardo Beccari) expedition to British Guiana (cf. Beccari 1943), a country today known as the independent nation of Guyana.

This new locality adds a further distribution point to the scant and scattered records of this very rare taxon. It is possible that, like members of Heterocleptinae, this species also has terrestrial or semiterrestrial habits (cf. Schuh & Slater 1995) and thus might have been overlooked during research concerning aquatic insects.

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