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## A new species of *Roesleria* Badonnel, 1963 (Psocoptera, Elipsocidae) from Atacama region in Northern Chile

by A. Baz

**Abstract:** A new species of *Roesleria* Badonnel, 1963, *Roesleria desertica* n. sp. is described and illustrated on a single male individual collected in the desertic Atacama region from Northern Chile.

**Key words:** *Psocoptera* – taxonomy – new species – Atacama region – Chile.

Until present, the genus *Roesleria* Badonnel, 1963 contains only a single species, *Roesleria achocallae* (Williner), 1949, which was described only on the basis of male individuals as a *Mesopsocus* species. Lastly, the genus *Roesleria* was erected by BADONNEL (1963) for including the species *Roesleria chilensis*, which was described only on female individuals. The discovery of the *Roesleria chilensis* male (BADONNEL, 1971) and the study of the type of *Mesopsocus achocallae* permitted to clarify the definitive status of these two taxa (BADONNEL, 1985) maintaining the *Roesleria achocallae* species as only valid species in the genus *Roesleria*.

This species is known, at present, from Bolivia (WILLINER, 1949), numerous sites from central Chile (BADONNEL, 1963, 1971; NEW & THORNTON, 1981) and from the Andean region of Argentina (NEW & THORNTON, 1981).

In this paper, a new species of the genus *Roesleria* (*Roesleria desertica* n. sp.) is described, studying a single male collected in the desertic Atacama region from northern Chile.

***Roesleria desertica* n. sp.**

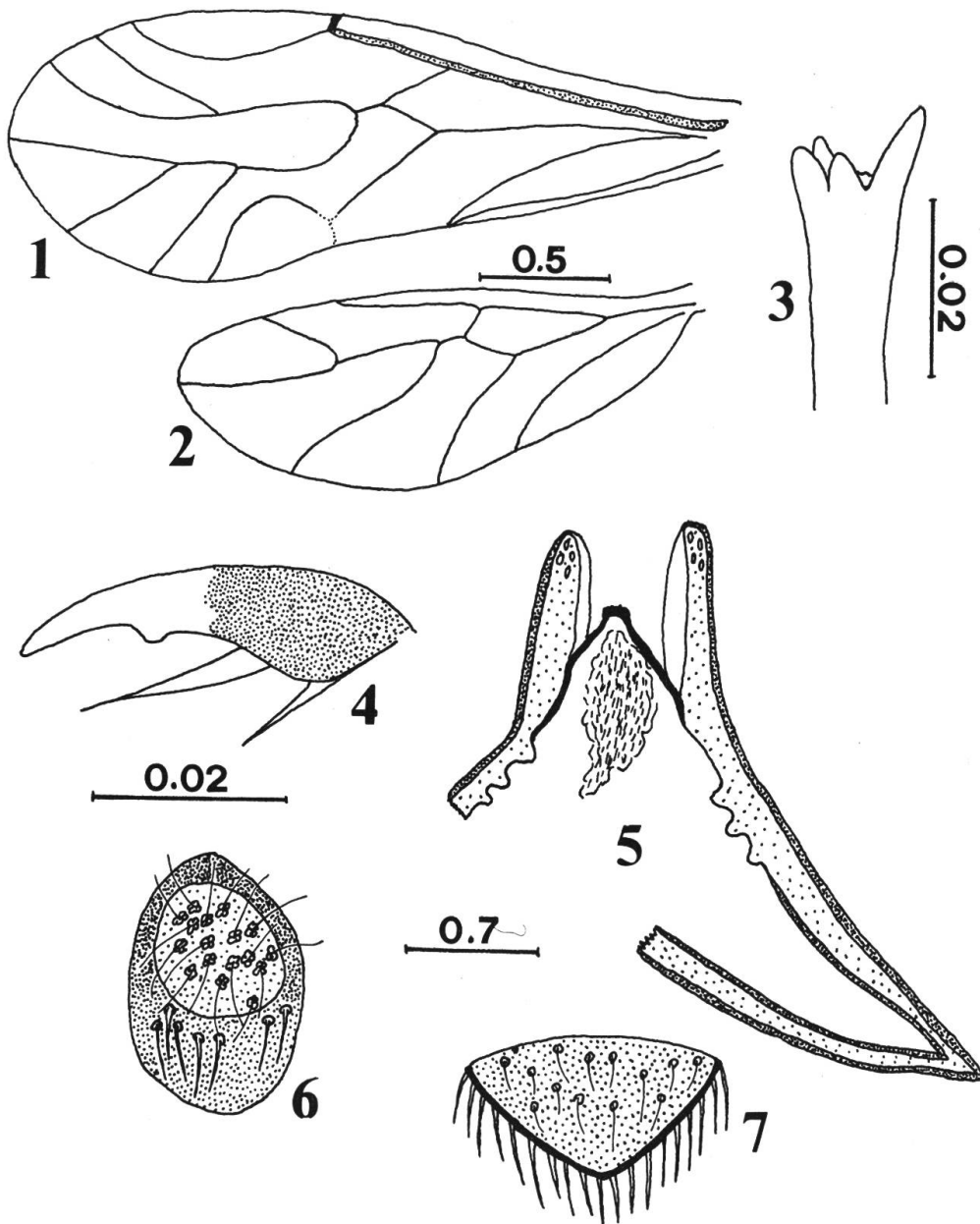
Figs. 1-7.

Holotype 1 ♂ (Naturhistorisches Museum of Basel). Chile. Atacama, Los Loros, 27-IX-1952, Kuschel coll.

Description of male (female unknown):

Head uniformly light brown. Postclypeus without any conspicuous colour pattern. Ocellar tubercle prominent, with three ocelli. Eyes small, black, IO/D = 1,73; PO = 0,63; D = 190 μ. Antennae dark brown, uniformly coloured. Maxillary palps darker. Lacinia (Fig. 3) with the right margin clearly more prominent.

Thorax dorsally and laterally light brown, sutures well marked. Legs: Trochanter and femora lighter than coxae, tibiae and tarsi. Pear-



Figs. 1-7: *Roesleria desertica* n.sp. ♂: 1, Forewing. 2, Hindwing. 3, Lacinia. 4, Tarsal claw. 5, Phallosome. 6, Paraproct. 7, Epiproct. Scale in mm. Figs. 1, 2 and 5-7 with the same scale.

man's organ well developed. Basal hind tarsal segment with 7 ctenidia. Tarsal claws (Fig. 4) with a patent preapical dent, pulvillus hyaline and pointed. Wings (Figs. 1 and 2), hyaline with light brown veins. Hind wing with the  $m$  end equidistant to both  $cu$  and  $r_{4+5}$  ends.  $r_1$  end located at the same level that the beginning of the fork made by  $r_{2+3}$  and  $r_{4+5}$  veins.

Abdomen dorsally and ventrally medium light brown, except for the

mid-region of the last tergites which is dark. Phallosome (Fig. 5) elongated and anteriorly acuted with a broad rugosity on the internal side of the parameres. Paraproct and epiproct as in Figs. 6 and 7. Epiproct with the external margin cover by a row of long setae.

Dimensions: Body length: 1.02 mm; length of forewing: 2.7 mm; length of hindwing = 2 mm. Antennae:  $f_1 = 390 \mu$ ;  $f_2 = 330 \mu$ ;  $f_3 = 280 \mu$ ;  $f_4 = 220 \mu$ ;  $f_5 = 150 \mu$ ;  $f_6 = 130 \mu$ ;  $f_7 = 120 \mu$ . Hind leg: Femora =  $430 \mu$ ; tibiae =  $920 \mu$ ;  $t_1 = 200 \mu$ ;  $t_2 = 60 \mu$ ;  $t_3 = 70 \mu$ .

Discussion: The new species can easily be separated from *R. achocallae* by the lacinia shape, the rugosities on the internal side of the parameres (absent from *R. achocallae*), certain biometric measures and some venation features on hindwing. In *R. desertica* the *m* end is equidistant to *cu* and  $r_{4+5}$  end, while in *R. achocallae* the *m* end appear much nearer to *cu* end.

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