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TWO NEW *BLENNIDUS* (*AGRAPHODERUS*) SPECIES FROM PERU, WITH SYNONYMIC NOTES (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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INTRODUCTION

Thirty-nine *Blennidus* subgenus *Agraphoderus* (sensu Moret 2005) species are presently recorded from Peru (Straneo 1993; Allegro 2010; Allegro & Giachino 2011a, 2011b), most of them endemic to restricted areas of Andes at an altitude range of 3300-4800 m a.s.l.

The study of the type material described by Tschitschérine (deposited at Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia) and by Straneo (deposited in the Straneo Collection at Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy and in the Mateu Collection at Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy) allows us to get more information on the distribution and the systematics of this complex genus, sometimes pointing out the presence of undescribed species or the probable affinities of a few species which have been included in species-groups based on the distinctive structure of their male genitalia (Allegro & Giachino 2011a, 2011b). To this purpose, also the abundant material collected on the mountains of the Cordillera Blanca by one of the Authors (G. Allegro) and the material collected by M. Etonti (deposited in the Giachino Collection at Settore Fitosanitario Regionale, Regione Piemonte) are important information sources, as they include a high number of specimens from different geographic areas and many undescribed species as well.

As a matter of fact, our study of the type series of the species described by Straneo revealed some misunderstandings, probably due to the scarcity of the material that was available for his studies, not allowing

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him to properly assess the degree of variability of some morphological features. Moreover, there is evidence of exchanges of labels and genitalia among different specimens of the type series, thus leading to descriptions of species which must be considered as synonyms of other already known species.

This contribution deals with such a case concerning the synonymy of two species wrongly attributed to the Peruvian fauna, *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *filicornis* (Straneo, 1993) and *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *bordoni* (Straneo, 1993), and with the description of two new species recorded from the Cordillera Blanca (Dept. of Ancash) and from the Dept. of Huancavelica respectively, the first one collected by one of the Authors (G. Allegro) during his stays in that Region and the second unexpectedly discovered among the material deposited in the Mateu Collection (two specimens were included in the type series of *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *minor* (Straneo, 1993) and the two others laid unidentified).

Materials and methods

Material of the genus *Blennidus* obtained from the following Museums and private Collections was examined: MSNM = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy; MRSN = Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy; ZIN = Zoological Institute Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; BMNH = The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; CAl = Allegro Collection, Moncalvo, Italy (at CRA-PLF, Casale Monferrato); CBo = Bordon Collection (MRSN); CCa = Casale Collection, Torino, Italy; CGi = Giachino Collection, Torino, Italy (at Settore Fitosanitario Regionale, Torino); CMa = Mateu Collection (MRSN); CMo = Moret Collection, Toulouse, France; CSt = Straneo Collection (MSNM); CTs = Tschitschérine Collection (ZIN); CVi = Vigna Taglianti Collection, Roma, Italy.

The following acronyms have been used for the type material: HT = holotype; PT, PTT = paratype(s); LT = lectotype; PLT = paralectotype; NT = neotype.

Locality labels of the material examined are quoted in their original form.

The drawings of the genitalia were made by means of a camera lucida connected to a Leica MZ 12.5 stereomicroscope. The pencil habitus drawings are by G. Allegro.

TAXONOMY

Blennidus (*Agraphoderus*) *filicornis* (Straneo, 1993), *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *bordoni* (Straneo, 1993) and *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *meticulosus* (Dejean, 1831)

Straneo (1993) described *Ogmopleura filicornis* on a single ♂ specimen which was given him by Nègre and labelled "El Quisco, III-52", without any other information. Although Straneo did not know this locality, he attributed it to Peru "in analogy with another label written by Nègre in the same time" (sic). Actually, El Quisco is a Chilean locality in the Region of Valparaiso; moreover the Chilean origin of this specimen is also testified by a few morphological features which are distinctive of the *Ogmopleura* (*sensu* Straneo 1993)(= *Blennidus* subgenus *Agraphoderus* (*sensu* Moret 2005)) species from Chile and are not displayed by any of the Peruvian species recorded so far, such as the 1st, 6th and 7th elytral striae definitely more impressed than others, besides the distinctive morphology of male genitalia, with the median lobe of the aedeagus distinguished by a distinct ventral swelling. In addition, in the box 'I A - *Ogmopleura* Chile' of the Straneo Collection we found two ♀♀, almost identical to *B. filicornis* Holotype, with labels "El Quisco, III-52" (written in the same hand of the label of *O. filicornis*), one of them bearing the additional label "*Ogmopleura meticulosa* Dej., det. S.L. Straneo 1963".

Moreover, in the same box 'I A - *Ogmopleura* Chile' we found a few other specimens nearly identical to *B. filicornis* Holotype:

- a series of 4 ♀♀ specimens labelled "Fundo Tunquen, 6/15-Junio-60" (Fundo Tunquen is a Chilean locality about 15 Km far from El Quisco);
- a few specimens generically labelled "Chile", one of them (♂) with label "*Ogmopleura meticulosa* Dej., det. S.L. Straneo 1963";
- one ♂ specimen labelled "Chile, Prov. Santiago, Algarrobo, XI-50", bearing a second label "*Pt.* (*Ogmopleura*) *meticulosus* Dej., Van Emden det. 1965";
- two ♂♂ specimens labelled "Chili, P. Germain", one of them with label written in Chaudoir's own hand (Horn & Kahle, 1937) "*Fer. meticulosa*, comp. au types".

The search for the Holotype of *Blennidus meticulosus*, described by

Dejean (1831) as *Feronia meticulosa* on a single specimen collected by Jean Théodore Lacordaire (Type Loc.: Chili), at the Museum of Natural History in Paris allowed us to only find a single ♂ specimen in the Chaudoir Collection labelled "Chili, P. Germain", which cannot be considered as the Holotype but evidently belongs to the same series of the two ♂♂ specimens with identical labels in the Straneo Collection. The presence of these ones in the Straneo Collection has to be regarded as anomalous, probably due to non-restitution of this material to MNHN. One of the two specimens bears a label written in Chaudoir's own hand "*Fer. meticulosa*, comp. au types", thus being the only existing specimen, in default of the Holotype, referable to *Feronia meticulosa*, even if *sensu* Chaudoir. Therefore we consider as important to provide for the return of the two specimens to MNHN, having got permission of the Curator of MSNM (Fabrizio Rigato, pers. com. 2011).

Moreover we regard as necessary, based on art. 75.3.1 and 75.3.4 of ICNZ (1999), to designate a Neotype, choosing to this purpose the ♂ specimen compared with type by Chaudoir, which is deposited at MNHN, bearing the following information: Chili, P. Germain (white, handwritten); *Fer. meticulosa*, comp. au types (white, handwritten); Neotypus ♂, *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831, P.M. Giachino - G. Allegro des. 2011 (red, handwritten and printed).

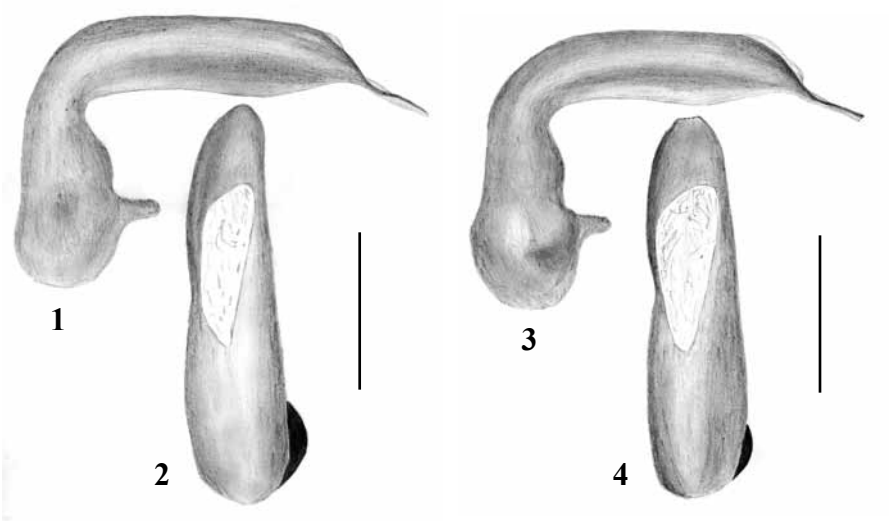
The comparison of the ♂ Holotype of *B. filicornis* with the Neotype of *B. meticulosus* confirmed their substantial identity, in spite of a few minor differences we consider not significant in the basal part of pronotum and in the apical blade of the median lobe of aedeagus (figs 1-4). Contrary to what Straneo (1993) affirmed, all the three discal setiferous punctures are adjoined to the 3rd elytral stria both in *B. filicornis* and in *B. meticulosus*.

Therefore we propose the new synonymy:

Ogmopleura filicornis Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn. nov.**

Straneo (1993) also described *Ogmopleura bordoni* on a single ♂ specimen labelled "Peru, Ticlio, m 4850, (DPTO Lima), Bordon legit, 24.I.1972" (CBo).

This specimen exactly fits to *B. meticulosus* for the features of the external morphology, revealing its Chilean origin for the reasons discussed above, whilst the aedeagus, which is mounted on a separate card, same pin, is quite similar to the aedeagus of *Blennidus inca* (Tschitschérine, 1898). Curiously, in the box 'I A - *Ogmopleura* Chile' of the Straneo



Figs 1-4 – Aedeagus in lateral view and dorsal view of *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) spp.: *B*. (*A*.) *filicornis* (Straneo, 1993) (HT) (1, 2); *B*. (*A*.) *meticulosus* (Dejean, 1831) (NT) (3, 4). Scale bar: 1 mm.

Collection we observed a ♂ specimen of *Blennidus ticlianus* (Straneo, 1993), a Peruvian species distributed in the Dept. of Junin, with the label "Fundo Tunquen, 6/15-Junio-60", which is the locality of the specimens found in the same box and referable to *B. meticulosus*; the aedeagus of this specimen, mounted on a separate card, although immature, does not definitely belong to *B. ticlianus*. Moreover, we found in the Straneo Collection 4 ♂♂ specimens of *B. inca*, one of them belonging to Tschitschérine's type series; one of the three others bears on a separate card an aedeagus referable to *Blennidus nigritulus* (Straneo, 1993).

We consider there is evidence of an exchange of labels and aedeaga among different specimens with a wrong aedeagus attributed to *B. bordoni* HT. For these reasons we propose the new synonymy:

Ogmopleura bordoni Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn. nov.**

Blennidus (Agraphoderus) f i t z c a r r a l d i n. sp. (figs 5-7)

Differential diagnosis. *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* n. sp. is one of the three *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) species recorded from the Cordillera Blan-

ca, together with *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *unistria* (Straneo, 1993) and *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *huascarani* Allegro, 2010. A single ♀ specimen (in CSt) from Laguna Conococha (Cordillera Blanca) which is included into the type series of *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *vereshaginae* (Straneo, 1993) - type locality: Dept. of Junin - does not very likely belong to this species; therefore in our opinion *B.* (*A.*) *vereshaginae* is not probably present in the Cordillera Blanca.

B. (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* n. sp. is easily distinguished from *B.* (*A.*) *huascarani* by a smaller size, a more stumpy and convex body and the presence of an inner preapical swelling of mesotibiae. It differs from *B.* (*A.*) *unistria* by markedly angulate hind angles of pronotum (nearly rounded in *B.* (*A.*) *unistria*), an averagely smaller size and a less stout median lobe of aedeagus (figs 6-9).

Type locality: Peru, Dip. Ancash, San Luis, laguna Huachucocha, 4200 m

Type material. HT ♂, Peru, Dip. Ancash, San Luis, m 4200, laguna Huachucocha, 16.XI.2005, G. Allegro leg. (CAl at CRA-PLF). PTT: 17 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same data as HT; 8 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, same locality, 29.VI.2008, G. Allegro legit; 8 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Peru, Dip. Ancash, Passo di Punta Olimpica, laguna, m 4200, 22.XI.2005, G. Allegro legit; 2 ♂♂, same locality, m 4450, 5.VII.2008, G. Allegro legit (CAl, CCa, CGi, CMo, CVi, MSNM, MRSN, BMNH).

Description. Habitus as in fig. 5. Overall length of the HT ♂ 7.8 mm (PTT ♂♂ 7.4-8.1, ♀♀ 7.4-9.2 mm). Dorsal surface dark brown, moderately shiny (♂) or dull (♀) with marked polygonal microsculpture, much more evident on elytra. Antennae, legs and mouth parts reddish-brown. Brachypterous.

Head moderately large, eyes convex in both sexes; temples as long as 1/3 of eyes. Clypeus bisetose, a little excavate at middle; labrum transverse, 6-setose. Frontal impressions superficial and diverging towards eyes. Frons between eyes smooth and shiny, with sparse tiny punctures. Terminal labial palpomere with thin and sparse hairs; penultimate palpomere bisetose and with a short apical seta. Median tooth of mentum prominent and excavate at apex. Antennae short, hardly reaching the base of pronotum, with antennomeres 4-10 only a little longer than wide.

Pronotum transverse (width/length = 1.33-1.43). Microsculpture evident only at sides, disk smooth and shiny. One basal impression on each side, superficial, linear and impunctate. Mid longitudinal line superficial, only impressed between the submarginal sulci, which are hardly evident. Lateral margins narrowly bordered and almost regularly rounded

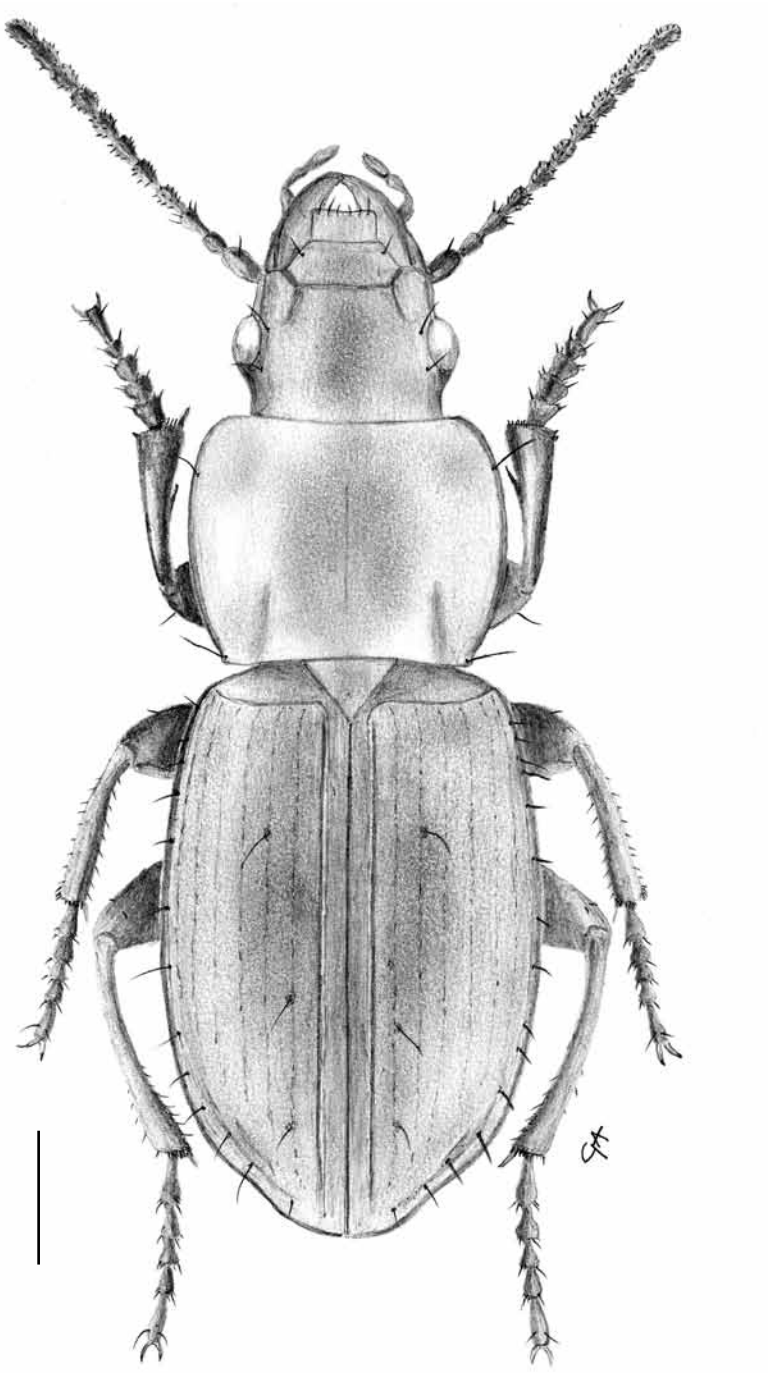


Fig. 5 – *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *fitzcarraldi* sp. n. habitus of PT ♂ (scale bar: 1 mm).

on overall length. Anterior and posterior margins bordered at sides; base concave at middle. Front angles very scarcely prominent; hind angles obtuse but evidently marked by a tooth-like projection (fig. 5). Two lateral setae on each side, one at hind angles and one at about 4/5 from base. Prosternal process glabrous, cuneate and not margined at apex.

Elytra oval (length/width = 1.5-1.6), fairly convex but depressed on disk. Microsculpture more impressed in ♀♀. Shoulders obtuse, without denticles. Scutellar stria usually absent or very short and hardly evident between striae 1 and 2. No setigerous punctures near base. Sides rounded and markedly sinuate near apex; lateral keel narrow. Usually 3 setigerous punctures on each elytra, the 1st at basal 4th and adjoining the 3rd stria, the second at middle or just behind middle and adjoining the 2nd stria; the third before apex and on the 2nd stria. Only the 1st stria definitely impressed, the others superficial or vanishing although evident until apex, weakly punctate. Intervals flat in both sexes; 2nd interval more or less as wide as 1st and 3rd.

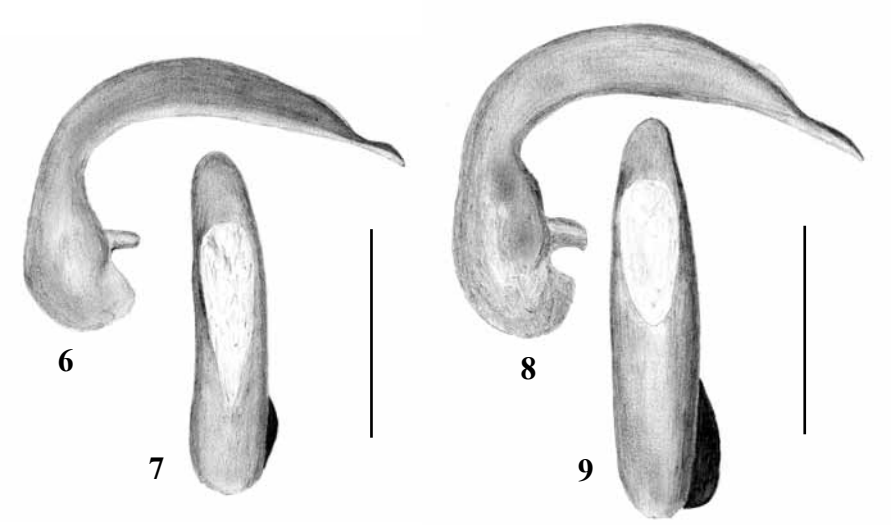
Metepisterna longer than wide. Abdominal sterna IV-VI glabrous except for the pair of central setae; a marked transverse impressions with stout punctures evident at sides, shortly interrupted at middle. Sternum VII with a pair of apical setae in males and 2 pairs in females.

Legs stout. Mesotibiae crenulate at the external edge; male mesotibiae preapically swollen. Metatrochanters shorter than half femora. 5th tarsomeres with one pair of setae superiorly and 2 pairs underneath. Male protarsomeres 1-3 triangular and strongly dilated. Metatarsomeres 1-4 externally not furrowed.

Aedeagus (fig. 6) slender (length 1.8 mm), with median lobe roundedly inserted on the basal bulb, in lateral view scarcely curved, thicker at middle, distally thin and moderately sinuate, hardly turning down at apex; in dorsal view, the median lobe is nearly parallel-sided and the apical blade is wide and rounded (fig. 9). Ostium in dorsal position, normally large. Left paramere in discal shape, the right one narrow, nearly straight and apically spatulate.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from the noun, in the genitive case, of Carlos Fermín Fitzcarrald, the famous rubber tycoon who was born in San Luis (type locality of the new species) in 1862 and to whom the homonym Province in the Cordillera Blanca was dedicated.

Distribution and ecology. At present *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* n. sp. is



Figs 6-9 – Aedeagus in lateral view and dorsal view of *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) spp.: *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* sp. n. HT ♂ (6, 7); *B.* (*A.*) *unistria* (Straneo, 1993) HT ♂ (8, 9). Scale bar: 1 mm.

only known from two sites in the Cordillera Blanca (Peru, Dept. of Ancash): Huachucocha lagoon, near San Luis, and Punta Olimpica Pass, which are about 15 Km far from each other. These sites (4200-4450 m a.s.l.) are mainly characterized by Andean grassland (with abundant sedimentary drifts at Punta Olimpica Pass). In both sites this species was collected together with *B.* (*A.*) *huascarani*, although the latter displays some preference for the coarse detritic sediments of glacial drifts, thus appearing more common at Punta Olimpica Pass (Allegro 2010).

Affinities. The external morphology of *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* n. sp., which displays a unique (the 1st) distinctly impressed elytral stria and a pre-apical swelling on ♂ mesotibiae, as well as the morphology of male genitalia indicate *B.* (*A.*) *unistria* as a probably close relative, which is congruent with the geographic cohabitation of these species in the same Andean area. Anyway, the presence of a pre-apical swelling on ♂ mesotibiae is a feature shared with many species recorded from the Depts. of Junin and Huancavelica, although in this case clear differences occur in elytral striae and the morphology of male genitalia as well.

Note. A few other *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) specimens collected

in different sites of the Cordillera Blanca by one of the Authors (G. Allegro) and by M. Etonti (in CAl e CGi), which do not fit with any other known species, probably indicate that other *Blennidus* inhabiting this Andean district still remain undescribed. Nevertheless, the low number of specimens of each series suggests caution as the variability range of some morphological features is not yet clear, until new and more abundant material is collected from these areas.

Blennidus (Agraphoderus) a b d i t u s n. sp. (figs 10-12)

Differential diagnosis. *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *abditus* n. sp. is one of the three *Agraphoderus* species recorded from the Dept. of Huancavelica, together with *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *mateui* (Straneo, 1993) and *B.* (*A.*) *minor*, both distributed also in the Dept. of Junin (although the type specimens of the latter need careful reexamination). *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* sp. n. is easily distinguished from *B.* (*A.*) *mateui* and *B.* (*A.*) *minor* by the more impressed first elytral stria respect to the other striae (all equally impressed in *B.* (*A.*) *mateui* and *B.* (*A.*) *minor*) and by the distinctive morphology of aedeagus, which displays an apical blade short and turning right (fig. 12). The only species with a similar apical blade is *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *longiloba* (Straneo, 1993), a species from the Dept. of Junin which mainly differs from *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* n. sp. by a more slender habitus and a larger and a more slender aedeagus as well (figs 13-14).

Type locality: Peru, Dept. Huancavelica, Embranch.r.Pampas-Huancavelica, m 3800

Type material. HT ♂, Peru, Dept. Huancavelica, Embranch.r.Pampas-Huancavelica, m 3800, 2.IV.1977, J. Mateu leg. (MRSN) (sub Paratypus of *Ogmopleura minor* Straneo, 1993). PTT: 1 ♂, Peru, Dept. Huancavelica, Embranch.r.Pampas-Huancavelica, m 3800, 2.IV.1977, J. Mateu leg. (MRSN) (sub Paratypus of *Ogmopleura minor* Straneo, 1993); 2 ♂♂, Peru, Dept. Huancavelica, Embranch.r.Pampas-Huancavelica, m 3800, 2.IV.1977, J. Mateu leg. (CAl, CGi).

Description. Habitus as in fig. 10. Overall length of the HT ♂ 9.9 mm (PTT ♂♂ 9.1, 10.1 and 10.2 mm). Dorsal surface dark brown, moderately shiny, sometimes with bronze lustre (♂♂). Microsculpture scarcely evident on the whole body (♂♂). Antennae, legs and mouth parts reddish-brown. Brachypterous.

Head moderately large, eyes convex in both sexes; temples as long

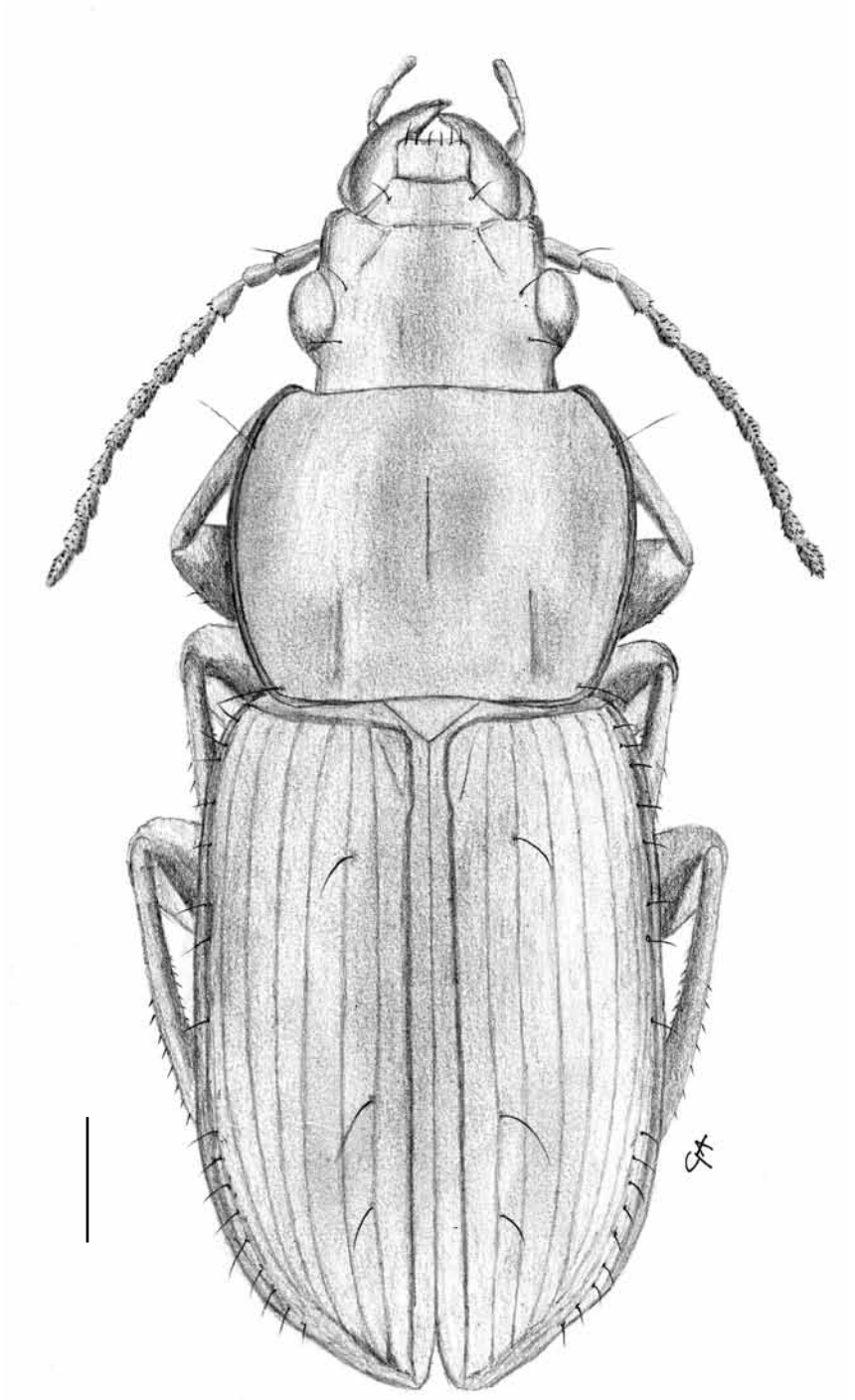
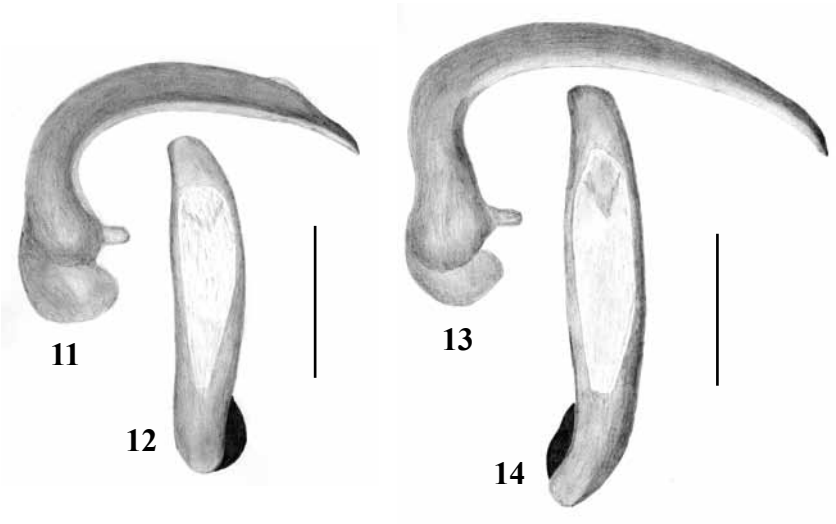


Fig. 10 – *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *abditus* sp. n. habitus of HT ♂ (scale bar: 1 mm).



Figs 11-14 – Aedeagus in lateral view and dorsal view of *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) spp.: *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* sp. n. HT ♂ (11, 12); *B.* (*A.*) *longiloba* (Straneo, 1993) HT ♂ (13, 14). Scale bar: 1 mm.

as 1/3 of eyes. Clypeus bisetose, a little excavate at middle; labrum transverse, 6-setose. Frontal impressions markedly impressed and diverging towards eyes. Frons between eyes smooth and shiny, with sparse tiny punctures. Terminal labial palpomere with thin and sparse hairs; penultimate palpomere bisetose and with a short apical seta. Median tooth of mentum prominent and excavate at apex. Antennae short, hardly reaching the base of pronotum, with antennomeres 4-10 only a little longer than wide.

Pronotum transverse (width/length = 1.31-1.34) and convex. Microsculpture scarcely evident even at sides, disk smooth and shiny. One basal impression on each side, marked, linear and impunctate. Mid longitudinal line superficial, only impressed between the submarginal sulci, which are hardly evident. Lateral margins narrowly bordered and almost regularly rounded on overall length. Anterior margin only shortly bordered at sides, the posterior unbordered only at middle; base concave at middle. Front angles very scarcely prominent; hind angles rounded (fig. 10). Two lateral setae on each side, one at hind angles and one at about 4/5 from base. Prosternal process glabrous, cuneate and not margined at apex.

Elytra oval (length from basal margin to apex/width = 1.46-1.49),

fairly convex but depressed on disk. Microsculpture scarcely evident (♂♂). Shoulders obtuse, without denticles. Scutellar stria usually visible between striae 1 and 2. No setigerous punctures near base. Sides almost parallel and feebly sinuate near apex; lateral keel narrow but widening backwards. Usually 3 setigerous punctures on each elytra, the 1st at basal 5th and adjoining the 3rd stria, the second just behind middle and adjoining the 2nd stria; the third before apex and on the 2nd stria. All striae impressed but the 1st more impressed than others, smooth or delicately punctate. Intervals flat or feebly convex; 2nd interval wider than 1st and as wide as 3rd. Metepisterna longer than wide. Abdominal sterna IV-VI glabrous except for the pair of central setae; a marked transverse impression with stout punctures evident at sides, shortly interrupted at middle. Sternum VII with a pair of apical setae in males.

Legs stout. Mesotibiae crenulate at the external edge; male mesotibiae preapically swollen. Metatrochanters shorter than half femora. 5th tarsomeres with one pair of setae superiorly and 3 pairs underneath. Male protarsomeres 1-3 triangular and strongly dilated. Metatarsomeres 1-4 externally not furrowed.

Aedeagus (fig. 11) slender (length 2.4 mm), with median lobe roundedly inserted on the basal bulb, in lateral view nearly rectilinear, distally thin and not sinuate, hardly turning down at apex; in dorsal view, the median lobe is wider at middle, curved towards right, with apical blade short and bent to right (fig. 12). Ostium in dorsal position, normally large. Left paramere in discal shape, the right one narrow, nearly straight and apically spatulate.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from a latin adjective which means ‘concealed’, as two specimens were found in the Mateu Collection, labelled as Paratypes within the type series of *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) *minor* (Straneo, 1993) and two others were found among the unidentified specimens of the same collection.

Distribution and ecology. At present *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* n. sp. is only known from the type locality, the embranchment of the route Pampas-Huancavelica, in the Dept. of Huancavelica. This site (3800 m a.s.l.) is probably characterized by Andean grassland.

Affinities. The external morphology as well as the distinctive morphology of male genitalia indicate *B.* (*A.*) *longiloba* as a probably close

relative of *B.*(*A.*) *abditus* sp. n. Both species, in spite of an external morphology similar to other *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) from Junin and Huancavelica such as *B.* (*A.*) *mateui* and *B.* (*A.*) *minor*, probably belong to a separate lineage on account of the quite different structure of male genitalia.

Conclusions

Two new synonymies are here proposed (*Ogmopleura filicornis* Straneo, 1993 and *Ogmopleura bordoni* Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn. nov.**), following a careful reexamination of the *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) type material deposited in the Straneo and Mateu collections, and two new species are described, *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* sp. n. and *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* sp. n., the latter concealed among the same material and the former recently collected on the Peruvian Andes. There is no doubt that further investigations will provide new important information on the genus *Blennidus*.

Also the systematic arrangement of this complex genus is still under discussion and remains unsolved: in fact, firstly Moret (1995) regarded the genera/subgenera *Agraphoderus* Bates, 1891, *Ogmopleura* Tschitschérine, 1899, *Sierrobius* Straneo, 1951, *Pachyabaris* Straneo, 1953 and *Pseudocynthidia* Straneo, 1953 as synonyms of the senior name *Blennidus* (Lorenz 2005a, 2005b), and successively (Moret 2005) resumed three 'convenience subgenera' (*Blennidus* s. str., *Sierrobius* Straneo, 1951 and *Agraphoderus* Bates, 1891) and described a new one (*Jasinskiellus* Moret, 2005) with the aim of keeping some well characterized species lineages separated, although these taxa lack any phyletic value (Pierre Moret, pers. comm. 2011). As a matter of fact, the characters which separate the subgenera, i.e. the presence/absence of metathoracic wings as well as of a transverse sulcus on the abdominal sterna IV-VI, seem largely inconsistent.

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SUMMARY

Two new *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) species are described from the Andes of Peru: *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* n. sp., from San Luis, Huachucocha lagoon, and from Punta Olimpica pass (Dept. of Ancash), and *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* n. sp., from the route Pampas-Huancavelica (Dept. of Huancavelica). A Neotype is designated for *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 on historical material compared with the type by Chaudoir. The examination of the type material of *Ogmopleura filicornis* Straneo, 1993 and *Ogmopleura bordoni* Straneo, 1993 (both wrongly described from Peru based on a misinterpretation of the locality labels) compared with the Neotype of *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 (described from Chile) revealed the following new synonymies: *Ogmopleura filicornis* Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn**. **nov.**; *Ogmopleura bordoni* Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn**. **nov.**

RIASSUNTO

Due nuovi Blennidus (Agraphoderus) *del Perù e note sinonimiche (Coleoptera, Carabidae).*

Gli autori descrivono due nuove specie di *Blennidus* (*Agraphoderus*) delle Ande Peruviane: *B.* (*A.*) *fitzcarraldi* n. sp., di San Luis, laguna Huachucocha e del passo di Punta Olimpica (Dept. di Ancash), e *B.* (*A.*) *abditus* n. sp., della strada Pampas-Huancavelica (Dept. di Huancavelica). Viene designato il Neotipo di *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 su materiale storico comparato con il tipo da Chaudoir. L'esame del materiale tipico di *Ogmopleura filicornis* Straneo, 1993 e di *Ogmopleura bordoni* Straneo, 1993 (entrambi erroneamente descritti del Perù sulla base di una errata interpretazione dei cartellini di località) comparati con il Neotipo di *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 (descritto del Cile) consente la definizione delle seguenti nuove sinonimie: *Ogmopleura filicornis* Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn**. **nov.**; *Ogmopleura bordoni* Straneo, 1993 = *Feronia meticulosa* Dejean, 1831 **syn**. **nov.**

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