

Dorynota rileyi n. sp. from Paraguay
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Dorynota rileyi* n. sp. close to *D. cornigera* (BOH.) is described from Paraguay.

Dorynota rileyi n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Edward G. RILEY, Texas A & M University, USA, who collected type specimens.

DIAGNOSIS

With *D. cornigera* (BOH.) it belongs to the group of species with scutellum rhomboidal, antennae short, not reaching behind humerus, and sixth antennal segment distinctly longer than fourth and fifth. *D. cornigera* differs in uniformly yellow antennae (in *D. rileyi* at least apical segments 9-10 are infuscate to black), ventrites partly black (in *D. rileyi* uniformly yellow), humeral angles narrower, more angulate, sides of elytra more strongly converging posterad, explanate margin of elytra distinctly narrower.

DESCRIPTION

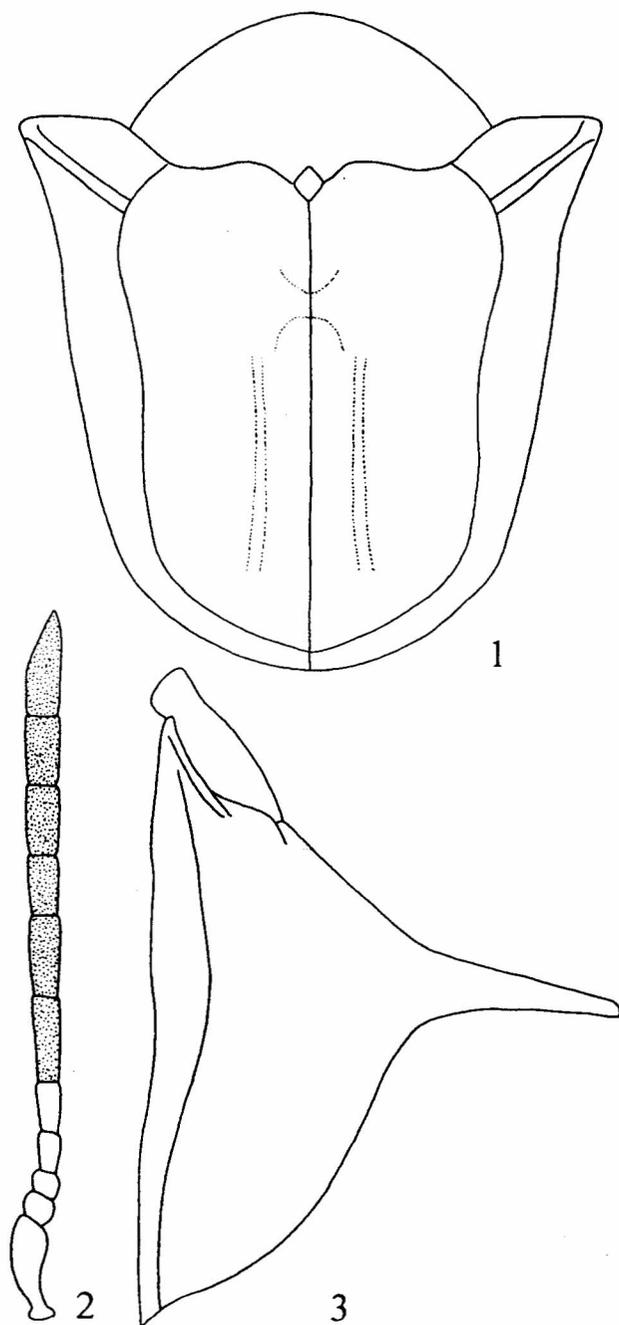
Length: 10.9-12.8 mm, width: 9.6-11.0 mm, length of pronotum: 3.3-3.8 mm, width of pronotum: 5.8-6.5 mm. Body moderately elongate (length/width ratio 1.09-

1.19, males slightly stouter than females), sides of elytra moderately converging posterad, in posterior third form a soft curve (in *D. cornigera* this curve is not as regular as in *D. rileyi*, forms indistinct angle). Whole dorsum with extremely short and scarce pubescence.

Ground colour of pronotum and elytra testaceous (distinctly darker, brown in *D. cornigera*). Pronotal disc with dark brown to black moon-like spots on sides and elongate, brown stripe in the middle (in *D. cornigera* spots on sides and in the middle are usually coalescent, form irregular pattern). Basal elytral crenulation and basal half of suture of dorsal spine black. Each puncture of disc black, because punctures have tendency to group 3-6 together, black within elytral rows forms shorter or longer stripes. Explanate margin of elytra with broad, black subhumeral and posterolateral spot (in *D. cornigera* the spots are usually indistinct or obsolete, but anterior and lateral margin of explanate margin is always darker brown to black). Ventrites uniformly yellow (in *D. cornigera* at least metasternum is partly black, often whole thoracic sterna are black, and abdominal sternites are maculate). Antennae yellow with apical segments 6-11 infuscate to black, only one of the examined specimens has antennae mostly yellow with segments 9-11 slightly infuscate (in *D. cornigera* antennae are uniformly yellow).

Pronotum elliptical with lateral margin angulate. Anterior margin regularly rounded, semicircular or only extreme apex truncate (in *D. cornigera* apex is usually more or less emarginate, or broadly truncate, so anterior margin is more trapezoidal). Width/length ratio 1.65-1.76 (in *D. cornigera* pronotum is narrower, width/length ratio usually below 1.65). Disc glabrous, extremely fine and scarce punctured, with two praescutellar and two latero-median impressions (in *D. cornigera* puncturation of disc is slightly coarser and denser but impressions usually less distinct). Explanate margin moderately broad, indistinctly bordered from disc, smooth and glabrous (in *D. cornigera* explanate margin is distinctly narrower and more distinctly bordered from disc).

Scutellum rhomboidal. Anterior margin of elytra forms a soft angle. Humeri moderately prominent, their anterior margin straight, internal and external angles soft, lateral margin of elytra behind humeri moderately converging posterad, width ratios humeri:elytra at the level of dorsal spine 1.07-1.31 (in *D. cornigera* anterior margin of humeri is often slightly concave, internal and external angles more angulate, lateral margin of elytra behind humeri distinctly converging posterad, width ratio humeri:elytra at the level of dorsal spine 1.38-1.46, so the humeri appear more prominent and more angulate). Dorsal spine long. Puncturation of disc large, arranged in more or less regular, impressed rows, on sides of dorsal spine and in lateral impression punctures often irregular. Punctures in sutural rows and on sides of disc have tendency to group 3-6 together. Intervals slightly narrower than rows, only second interval about twice wider and more convex than the neighbouring intervals. Surface of disc appears slightly uneven (in *D. cornigera* elytral puncturation is smaller, intervals wider, more regular, second interval less convex, so the surface appears more regular). Surface of intervals smooth, with no additional puncturation.



1-3. *Dorynota rileyi* n. sp.: 1 - body in dorsal view, 2 - antenna, 3 - body in lateral view

Explanate margin in subhumeral area as wide as four intervals together, moderately declivous, with thicker margin (in *D. cornigera* explanate margin is distinctly narrower, in subhumeral part not wider than three intervals together, thicker margin about twice narrower than in *D. rileyi*). Surface behind humeral costa with several small punctures, along marginal row with transverse folds (in *D. cornigera* the folds are usually less prominent and surface of explanate margin appears more regular).

Head and ventrites with no diagnostic characters. Antennae moderately long, extending to $2/3$ length of humerus. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:25:20:45:65:90:80:65:75:75:100. Segment 5 about 1.4 times longer than 4, segment 6 about 1.4 times longer than 5. Segment 6 as pubescent and dull as apical segments 7-11.

TYPES

Holotype and four paratypes: PARAG. [UAY] CENTRAL: Asuncion, Jardin Botanico: II-6-83: E. G. RILEY; three paratypes: same locality, date I-23-83 (holotype and five paratypes in coll. E. G. RILEY, Texas A & M University, two paratypes in author's collection).

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