Paratrikona albomaculata, a new species from the Dominican Republic
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae: Dorynotini)

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Abstract. Paratrikona albomaculata, new species, is described from the Dominican Republic. It is a very distinct species with unique coloration of dorsum red with large chalk-white spots.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Dorynotini, Paratrikona, Hispaniola.

The genus Paratrikona Spaeth, 1923, a member of the tribe Dorynotini, comprises only six species from the Greater Antilles, two of them are endemic to Cuba and four to Hispaniola (Borowiec 1999; Borowiec and Świętojańska 2009). Except Paratrikona lerouxii (Boheman, 1854) from Cuba all belongs to entomological rarities and are know from a short series of specimens. In new material from the Dominican Republic I found two specimens of Paratrikona representing a very distinct new species. Its description is given below.

Paratrikona albomaculata n. sp.

Etymology
Named after dorsal coloration with large chalk-white spots on red or yellowish-red background.
DIAGNOSIS
A very distinct species, its dorsal coloration is unique. Species of the genus *Paratrikona* usually have dorsal coloration uniform, from yellow to reddish brown, if variegate then spots are dilute, brownish, often only elytral punctures are darker coloured. *Paratrikona albomaculata* is the only species of the genus with dorsum contrastingly bicoloured.

DESCRIPTION
Length: 8.50 mm, width: 6.75-6.90 mm, length of pronotum: 2.60-2.70 mm, width of pronotum: 4.20-4.25 mm, length/width ratio: 1.23-1.26, width/length ratio of pronotum: 1.57-1.62.

Groundcolour of pronotum in holotype reddish-yellow, in paratype yellow; groundcolour of elytra in holotype reddish, in paratype yellowish-red, punctures with transparent areola, appear darker than reddish surface. Pronotum with large, brown to black M-shaped spot as in fig. 1. Elytra with large chalk-white relief forming incomplete ring around postscutellar tubercle, two large spots on slope and spots on explanate margin: in humeral area, in the middle, and in ¾ length of the margin (in paratype posterior spot reduced to a narrow stripe); holotype also has two small spots at the base of postscutellar tubercle. Head, ventrites and legs completely black. Antennae with five basal segments yellow, remainder gradually infuscate to black.

Pronotum moderately broad, disc with elevated basal and lateral parts, surface with coarse punctures; in basal part of pronotum distance between punctures vary from
slightly narrower to slightly wider than puncture diameter, on sides of pronotum punctures dense, almost touching each other, in area above head distance between punctures distinctly wider than puncture diameter. Surface of pronotum shiny, some punctures, especially on sides of disc, with very short hair but pronotum appears unpubescent. 

Elytra widest in ¼ length but sides almost regularly rounded thus body outline appears oval (fig. 1), strongly convex in profile with moderately high and angulate postscutellar tubercle (fig. 2). Punctation of disc very coarse but moderately dense with well marked interspaces. Punctures arranged in more or less regular rows, only on white apical spots punctation appears irregular. Explanate margin with irregular surface, white spots elevated, punctation with mixed coarse and small punctures, white parts less coarse punctate than reddish background. Whole surface of elytra slightly shiny, unpubescent.

Ventrites without diagnostic characters.

**TYPE MATERIAL**

Holotype: “Rep. Dominikana, 5.-7.5.2001, Jarabacoa env. lgt. Z. Martinová (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland); paratype: the same data (preserved in coll. Jiří Voříšek, Czech Republic). The type locality is placed in the Provincia de La Vega, ca. 520 m a.s.l.

**KEY TO SPECIES of PARATRIKONA**

1. Species from Cuba ........................................................................................................ 2.
   – Species from Hispaniola ......................................................................................... 3.
2. Elytra pale yellow. Postscutellar elevation low and obtuse ........................................
   .................................................................................................................. lerouxi (BOHEMAN, 1854)
   – Elytra reddish-brown. Postscutellar elevation high and angulate ...........................
   .................................................................................................................. turritella BLAKE, 1937
3. Elytra yellowish, reddish to reddish brown, uniform or variegated without chalk-white spots ....................................................................................................................... 4.
   – Elytra with large chalk-white spots on reddish background .. albomaculata n. sp.
4. Ground colour of elytra reddish, yellowish brown or reddish brown ....................... 5.
   – Ground colour of elytra yellow with brown punctures ........... ovata BLAKE, 1938
5. Elytra uniformly reddish to reddish brown. Postscutellar elevation high and angulate
   .......................................................................................................................... 6.
   – Elytra yellowish brown with darker spots on slope and along sides. Postscutellar elevation low and obtuse ................ variegata BLAKE, 1939
6. Pronotum uniformly reddish yellow. Elytra reddish, in humeral part expanded laterally with outline concave behind humeri. Prosternum mostly yellow. Punctuation smaller, postscutellar elevation slightly higher and more angulate ................
   .................................................................................................................. turrifera (BOHEMAN, 1854)
   – Pronotum reddish brown with dilute m-shaped spot. Elytra reddish brown, in humeral part not expanded laterally, outline behind humeri regularly rounded.
Prosternum black. Punctuation coarser, postscutellar elevation slightly lower and less angulate ................................................. *rubescens* Blake, 1939

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**REFERENCES**


