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Description of *Cyrtonota caprishensis* n. sp. from Peru together with a
redescription of *C. lurida* (SPAETH, 1913)
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae: Mesomphaliini)

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ABSTRACT. *Cyrtonota caprishensis*, a species new to science, is described from Huanco province in Peru. A redescription of *Cyrtonota lurida* (SPAETH, 1913) is also given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Mesomphaliini, *Cyrtonota*, Peru.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cyrtonota* CHEVROLAT, 1837 belongs to the tribe Mesomphaliini and comprises 60 described species (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2002) distributed mostly in mountain and submountain regions of South America. Thirteen species were known hitherto from Peru (BOROWIEC 1999, 2007; BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2002). In the material collected recently in Peru during the Hungarian Natural History Museum expedition I found a new species. Its description is given below together with a redescription of its relative – *Cyrtonota lurida* (SPAETH, 1913).

Unfortunately, holotype of its other relative – *C. aurovestita* (SPAETH, 1932) was lost during the shipping thus species becomes as nomen dubium because no other specimens known. Characters in diagnosis are based on quite good description by SPAETH (1932) and his unpublished manuscript of World Cassidinae.

***Cyrtonota caprishensis* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Carpish in Huánoco region in Peru.

DIAGNOSIS

This new species belongs to unique group, characterized by the elytra and pronotum without metallic tint, apex of elytra rounded, not acuminate, elytra with setae, pronotum with spots of dense setae and elytral disc tuberculate. The group comprises only two described species – *Cyrtonota lurida* (SPAETH, 1913) from Colombia and *C. aurovestita* (SPAETH, 1932) from Ecuador. Both species differ from the new one by the elytra partly black, while *C. caprishensis* has elytra uniformly yellowish-brown. *C. lurida* differs by a smaller size; black humeral calli; black welt on elytral margin and suture; short, thick stiff and dense setae on elytral disc; densely and coarsely punctate elytra; punctures with moderately deep fovea; lower postscutellar tubercle. *C. caprishensis* has surface of elytral disc smooth with dense punctation without fovea, very long setae and high postscutellar tubercle. *C. aurovestita* has similarly convex elytra but is slightly larger and differs in: narrow black welt on elytral margin; black area on humerus, suture, elytral base and postscutellar tubercle; completely black antennae; humeral angles slightly protruding anteriorly; moderately coarse punctation. *C. caprishensis* has humeral angles moderately protruding anteriorly; rust-coloured basal antennal segments; dense and smooth punctation of elytral disc. Setae on pronotum and elytra in *C. lurida* and *C. caprishensis* are golden while in *C. aurovestita* are some crimson-golden. *C. huallagensis* (SPAETH, 1913) from Different group looks very similar to *C. caprishensis* due to its similar size, shape and colour but differs in pronotum with two reddish spots without setae.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 14.75-16.05 mm (mean 15.40), width: 12.14-13.16 mm (mean 12.65), length of pronotum: 2.62-2.63 (mean 2.625), width of pronotum: 7.47-7.87 (mean 7.67), length/width ratio: 1.214-1.219 (mean 1.217), width/length of pronotum ration 2.84-3.00 (mean 2.92); measured at two specimens. Body almost circular in outline, apex of elytra rounded (Figs 1, 2).

Pronotum black, extreme anterior margin along head deep brown, on each side covered by long golden setae. Scutellum black, elytra fulvous to brown, a deep brown stripe extends along suture. Underside of elytral explanate margin fulvous. Head including clypeus and frons black. Antennal segment 1 pitchy brown, segments 2-4 and antennal insertion rust-coloured, remaining segments black. Legs completely black. Thorax and abdomen black, last two abdominal segments with small rust-coloured spots on each side. Ventrites without metallic lustre.

Pronotum subpentagonal, with anterior and posterior angles rounded, 2.9 times wider than long, with maximum width in middle, sides slightly converging posteriorly, anterior margin shallowly emarginate. Disc slightly convex, dull, median line bare with few fine punctures, microreticulate, with three, shallow, basal impressions. Explanate margin moderately impressed, very sparse and finely punctate. Slope of disc and impression of explanate margin on each side covered by almost circular, golden hairy area. Remaining area of explanate margin with sparse hairs nestled close to its surface.

Scutellum small, triangular, dull, smooth and impunctate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, humeri strongly protruding anteriorly, humeral angles broadly

rounded. Disc of elytra with very high postscutellar elevation and very shallow, hardly visible postscutellar impression. Elytral profile strongly angulate (Fig. 3). Punctuation of disc completely irregular and very dense, distinctly sparser in anterior than in posterior part, punctures moderately large. Surface of disc smooth and dull without impressions. Whole surface of elytra covered with sparse, long erected setae (the types have partly disrupted setae, they are most prominent along elytral margin and on slope). Punctuation of margins finer and sparser than on disc.

Clypeus, ventrites and legs with no diagnostic characters. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:55:68:109:72:81:62:77:74:84:126.

Aedeagus pitchy black, apex sharp, slightly protruding, tube is laterally tapering from base (Figs 4, 5).



1-3. *Cyrtonota caprishensis* n. sp.: 1 – female dorsal, 2 – male dorsal, 3 – male lateral; 4-7. Aedeagus: 4, 5 – *Cyrtonota caprishensis*, 6, 7 – *Cyrtonota lurida*; 4, 6 – frontal, 5, 7 – lateral

DISTRIBUTION

Peru: Huáncó.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

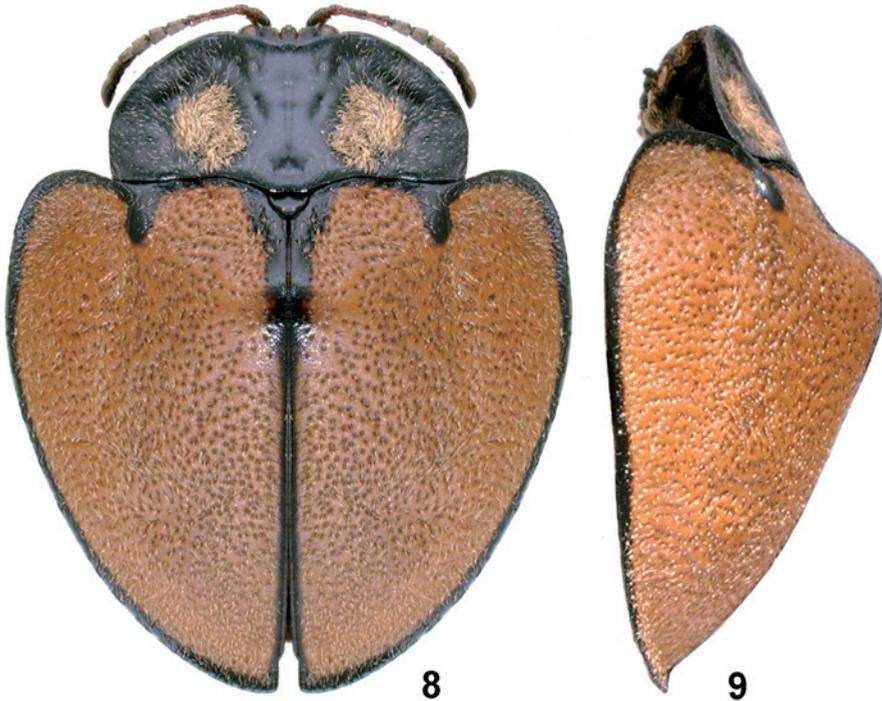
Holotype, male, pinned: "PERU, dept. Huanuco, Caprish, S9°43.625, W76°06.318, 2827m" [white label with printed data]; "19.I.2003, leg. A. Kun & B. Benedek, HNHM expedition, no. 35" [white label with printed data] (at Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary); paratype, female, pinned: same data (at Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biological Sciences, České Budějovice, Czech Republic). Both specimens provided with red label: "HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] *Cyrtonota carpishensis* n. sp. L. Sekerka det. 2007".

Cyrtonota lurida (SPAETH, 1913)

Neomphalia lurida SPAETH, 1913: 150; BLACKWELDER, 1946: 740 (in *Cyrtonota*).

REDESCRIPTION

Length: 12.78 mm, width: 10.72 mm, length of pronotum: 2.85, width of pronotum: 6.72, length/width ratio: 1.19, width/length of pronotum ration 2.36; measured at one specimen. Body subtriangular in outline, apex of elytra rounded (Fig. 8).



8, 9. *Cyrtonota lurida* SPAETH: 8 - male dorsal, 9 - male lateral

Pronotum including anterior margin black, on each side a rounded area covered by long golden setae. Scutellum black. Elytra umber, covered by golden hairs; humeri, suture and complete margin black. Underside of elytral explanate margin black. Head and clypeus black except small, rust-coloured area on frons. Antennal segment 1 pitchy black, segments 2-4 and antennal insertion rust-coloured, remainder segments black. Legs completely black. Thorax and abdomen black, last three abdominal segments with small rust-coloured spots on each side. Ventrites without metallic lustre.

Pronotum almost semicircular with rounded anterior and obtuse hind angles, 2.4 times wider than long, with maximum width in the middle, sides moderately converging posteriorly, anterior margin shallowly emarginate. Disc of pronotum slightly convex, shiny, median line bare, impunctate, microreticulate, with shallow basal impression. Explanate margin moderately impressed, very sparse and finely punctate. Slope of disc and impression of explanate margin on each side covered by almost circular, golden hairy area. Remaining area of explanate margin with sparse hairs nestled close to its surface.

Scutellum small, triangular, smooth, dull, impunctate and microreticulate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, humeri only not protruding anteriorly, humeral angles broadly rounded. Disc of elytra with moderately high postscutellar elevation and distinct impression in postscutellar area of each elytron. Elytra in profile moderately angulate (Fig. 9). Punctuation of disc completely irregular, distinctly sparser in anterior than in posterior part. Punctures moderately large, coarse and very dense. Humeral callus impunctate, elytral angulation with impunctate areas. Surface of disc appears coarse, with impression on hind slope of each elytron and dull. Whole surface with dense, moderately long, stiff setae. Punctuation of disc coarser and closer than on marginalia.

Clypeus, ventrites and legs with no diagnostic characters. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:62:63:59:55:50:60:63:59:67:123.

Adeagus rust-coloured to brown, apex arched in lateral view, slightly protruding, tube not tapered from base, of equal wide up to 3/4 length (Figs 6, 7).

DISTRIBUTION

Colombia.

EXAMINED MATERIAL

Holotype, male, pinned: "Columbia Staudgr." [white label with written data]; "ex coll. v.d.Poll" [white label with printed data]; "N. lurida m. typ unic. Spaeth det." [white label with written and printed data]; "TYPE" [red label with printed data]; "Manchester Museum HOLOTYPE" [red label with printed data] (preserved at Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom).

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