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## Two new species of *Miocalaspis* WEISE, 1899 from Ecuador and Peru (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

LECH BOROWIEC

Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wrocław, Poland,  
e-mail: cassidae@biol.uni.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT. *Miocalaspis flavofasciata* n. sp. from Peru and *M. ecuadorica* n. sp. from Ecuador are described.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, *Miocalaspis*, Neotropics.

The genus *Miocalaspis* WEISE, a member of the tribe *Eugenysini*, comprises 6 species (BOROWIEC 1999). They were reviewed in detail by VIANA (1968). In materials studied recently I found two new species of the genus. Their descriptions are given below.

### *Miocalaspis flavofasciata* n. sp.

#### ETYMOLOGY

Named after yellow, broad band across elytra.

#### DIAGNOSIS

Elytral pattern of this species is unique. None of the hitherto described species have a broad yellow band across the middle of elytral disc like in *M. flavofasciata*. *M. martinezi* VIANA differs in elytra without red or yellow

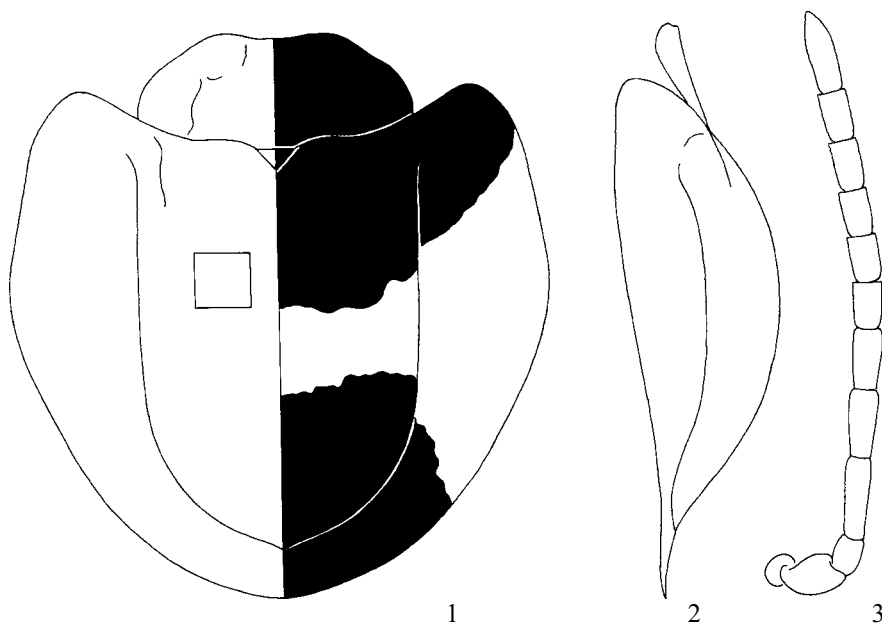
pattern, *M. biplagosa* Sp. differs in elytral disc immaculate but with explanate margin of elytron with round yellowish or reddish spot, *M. gentilis* (Er.) differs in elytral disc immaculate but explanate margin with yellowish or reddish reticulation (in some specimens reticulation is reduced to a few folds), *M. sexfasciata* Sp. differs in elytral disc immaculate but with explanate margin with six yellow radial bands on black background, *M. alurna* (Westw.), *M. putilla* Sp. and *M. ecuadorica* n. sp. differ in elytral disc mostly immaculate but with explanate margin mostly yellow to reddish with black margin and usually with more or less evident transverse spots, often coalescent with black inner margin.

#### DESCRIPTION

Length: 16.4 mm, width: 15.0 mm, pronotum length: 3.6, pronotum width: 7.7 mm, length/width ratio: 1.09, pronotum width/length ratio: 2.14. Body broad, its sides regularly converging posterad (fig. 1).

Pronotum black, without metallic tint. Elytra black, disc across the middle with broad, yellow band. On explanate margin the band strongly expanded, occupies c. half length of the margin. Head, ventrites, legs and antennae black, only sides of abdominal sterna with small, brown spot.

Pronotum c. 2.14 times wider than long, trapezial, with maximum width at base, sides in basal half rounded, hind angles obtuse, anterior margin distinctly



1-3. *Miocalaspis flavofasciata*: 1 - body outline and elytral pattern, 2 - body in profile, 3 - antenna

emarginate. Surface of disc slightly dull, except glabrous median line, impunctate, sides deeply impressed. Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra strongly wider than pronotum, humeri strongly protruding anterad, humeral angles broadly rounded. Disc moderately, regularly convex in profile (fig. 2), postscutellar impressions hardly marked but bordered externally by low elevation. Whole disc with moderately large reticulation, c. 7 fields across the middle of elytron. In anterior part of disc reticulation slightly glabrous, quite high, in posterior half of disc only slightly elevated, dull. Borders of net, and in posterior half of disc whole net, with distinct puncturation (fig. 9). Fields dull, with extremely shallow, hardly visible, slightly darker than background, sparse punctures. Explanate margin broad, in the widest part only slightly narrower than disc of elytron, yellow part as reticulate as disc, black parts without reticulation. Whole surface of explanate margin with fine, sparse pricks. Ventrites without diagnostic characters, prosternal process with long erect hairs. Antennae typical for the genus, telescoped, length ratio of antennal segments: 100:54:141:117:108:83:83:83:87:87:142 (fig. 3).

#### TYPE

Holotype: „PERU, Prov. Pasco, Pozuzo, 10°40'S, 75°32'W" (preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland).

### *Miocalaspis ecuadorica* n. sp.

#### ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica.

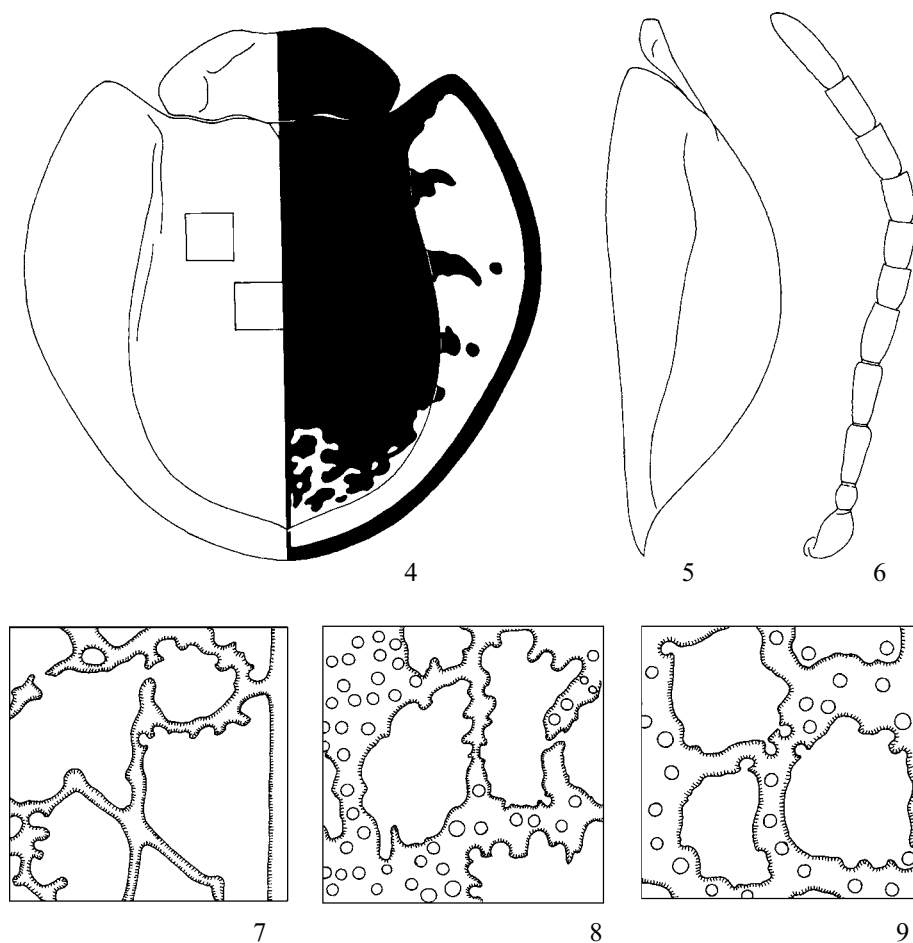
#### DIAGNOSIS

With *M. alurna* (WESTW.) and *M. putilla* SP. it forms a group of species with immaculate elytral disc but with explanate margin mostly yellowish to reddish with black margins, and the yellow band usually marked with a few black transverse spots coalescent with inner black margin. *M. putilla* from Peru differs in a smaller size (length 16 mm, in *M. ecuadorica* above 17 mm), and slimmer, oval elytra, strongly narrowing posterad (width c 13.5 mm, in *M. ecuadorica* above 15 mm). Elytra in *M. putilla* are more convex, elytral reticulation smaller, and explanate margin more declivous. *M. alurna* from Colombia, Ecuador and W Brazil at first glance is very similar, especially in body size and general body shape, but differs in external black margin of explanate margin of elytra very broad, c. 1/4 as wide as xplanate margin (at most 1/6 in *M. ecuadorica*), and black radial spots broad, c. twice longer than wide (linear to at least four times longer than wide in *M. ecuadorica*). Other species have different elytral colouration (see diagnosis of precedent species).

## DESCRIPTION

Length: 17.3-18.1 mm, width: 15.8-16.7 mm, pronotum length: 3.6, pronotum width: 7.8-8.1 mm, length/width ratio: 1.08-1.09, pronotum width/length ratio: 2.17-2.25. Body broad, regularly converging posterad (fig. 4).

Pronotum black, without metallic tint. Elytral disc mostly black, only apex with yellow to reddish reticulation. Explanate margin mostly yellow to reddish, margin narrowly black, inner border with 3-4 radial spots; they are narrow, at least three times longer than wide, or linear, sometimes interrupted apically and divided into basal linear spot and distal round spot. Head, ventrites, legs and antennae black, only sides of abdominal sterna with small, brown spot.



4-6. *Miocalaspis ecuadorica*: 4 - body outline and elytral pattern, 5 - body in profile, 6 - antenna; 7-9 - elytral sculpture: 7-8 - *Miocalaspis ecuadorica*: 7 - sutural part of disc, 8 - lateral part of disc, 9 - *M. flavofasciata*, central part of disc

Pronotum 2.17-2.25 times wider than long, trapezial, with maximum width slightly in front of the base, sides in basal half rounded, hind angles obtuse, anterior margin distinctly emarginate. Surface of disc slightly dull, except glabrous short, median line, impunctate, sides deeply impressed. Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra much wider than pronotum, humeri strongly protruding anterad, humeral angles rounded. Disc moderately, regularly convex in profile (fig. 5), postscutellar impressions hardly marked, without elevated borders. Whole disc with large reticulation, c. 6 fields across the middle of elytron. In anterior part of disc reticulation more or less glabrous, quite high, in posterior half of disc only slightly elevated, dull. In anterior part of disc only borders of net punctate (fig. 7), in lateral and posterior half of disc whole net with distinct puncturation (fig. 8). Fields dull, partly impunctate, partly with extremely shallow, hardly visible, slightly darker than background, sparse punctures. Explanate margin broad, in the widest part only slightly narrower than disc of elytron, without reticulation. Surface of explanate margin along border of disc with fine, sparse puncturation, on external part of the margin impunctate or with fine pricks. Ventrites without diagnostic characters, prosternal process with long erect hairs. Antennae typical for the genus, telescoped, length ratio of antennal segments: 100:50:108:112:104:75:83:83:92:100:170 (fig. 6).

#### TYPE

Holotype: „ECUADOR, prov. Sucumbios, La Bonita, c. 1800 m, 29.IV.-1.V.1998, leg. Piotr KRÓL”; paratype: the same data (holotype preserved at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Zoogeography, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland, paratype in coll. Piotr KRÓL, Warsaw, Poland).

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