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Dorynota (*Akantaka*) *storki*, a new species from Peru and notes on *Dorynota* (*Akantaka*) *boliviana* BOROWIEC, 2005 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae: Dorynotini)

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ABSTRACT. *Dorynota storki*, a new species of the subgenus *Akantaka*, is described from Peru. Supplementary notes to *Dorynota* (*Akantaka*) *boliviana* BOROWIEC, 2005 are given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Dorynotini, *Dorynota*, *Akantaka*, Peru, Bolivia.

The genus *Dorynota* CHEVROLAT, 1837 comprises 35 species divided into two subgenera: *Dorynota* s. str. with 16 described species and *Akantaka* MAULIK, 1916 with 22 species (BOROWIEC 1999, 2005; BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2002). The subgenus *Akantaka* MAULIK was keyed recently (BOROWIEC 2005), with short notes on recent status of this taxon.

In material studied recently I have found specimen representing a new species of the subgenus *Akantaka*. Its description is given below. I have also examined a series of four specimens of *Dorynota* (*Akantaka*) *boliviana* BOROWIEC, 2005 which shows that the species is quite variable in elytral pattern. Its supplementary description is also given.

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Dorynota (*Akantaka*) *storki* n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to N. E. STORK, who collected this new species.

DIAGNOSIS

In my key to the subgenus *Akantaka* MAUL. (BOROWIEC 2005) it runs to couplet 4, to species with anterior margin of pronotum feebly or moderately convex, ground colour of elytra and pronotum red, yellow-red or yellow, with or without dark spots, and ventrites mostly black or dark brown. The group comprises also *Dorynota* (*A.*) *insidiosa* (BOHEMAN, 1854), *D.* (*A.*) *truncata* (FABRICIUS, 1781), and pale forms of *D.* (*A.*) *boliviana* BOROWIEC, 2005. *Dorynota storki* distinctly differs from its relatives in humeral angles strongly protruding anterad with anterior margin of explanate margin of elytra running strongly obliquely to body axis, while in all three relatives anterior margin of explanate margin of elytra runs perpendicularly or only slightly obliquely to body axis. *Dorynota insidiosa* and *D. boliviana* differ also in elytral disc, which is unpubescent or with very short pubescence, hardly visible, while in *D. storki* whole disc is covered with long, erect pubescence. In all three relatives elytral pattern is well developed, forms large spots on elytral disc or both elytral disc and explanate margin, spots sometimes coalescent and form more or less distinct reticulation, while in *D. storki* elytral disc is almost immaculate and explanate margin has only 12-14 very small spots placed in distance. *Dorynota boliviana* differs also in slimmer body with elytral outline behind humeral angle distinctly concave while in *D. storki* elytral margin behind humeral angle runs straight. *Dorynota insidiosa* and *D. truncata* are strongly separated geographically from *D.* (*A.*) *storki* - they are distributed in Central and northern part of South America from Guatemala to French Guyana.

DESCRIPTION

Length 13.6 mm, width 13.5 mm, length of pronotum 4.0 mm, width of pronotum 7.1 mm, width of elytral disc 7.0 mm, length/width ratio 1.01, width/length ratio of pronotum 1.78. Body stout, almost as wide as long, sides of elytra regularly converging posterad (fig. 1).

Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:30:33:47:57:153:133:117:127:130:227. Segment 5 approximately 1.2 times as long as segment 4, but both segments 4 and 5 shorter than half length of segment 6. Segment 10 approximately 1.95 times as long as wide, segment 11 approximately 3.6 times as long as wide.

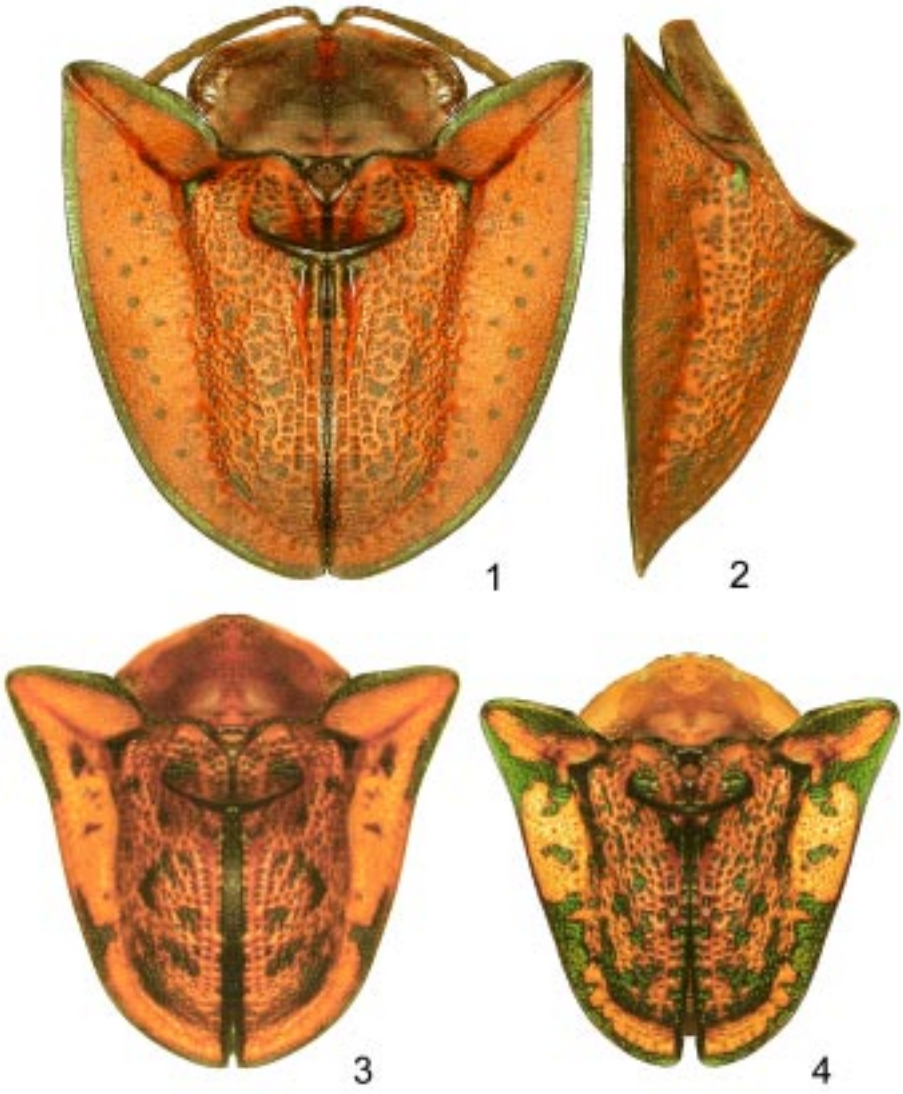
TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: “PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) SW Pto. Maldonato, 290 m, 12°50’ S 069°20’ W”, “N.E. Stork, 21 II 1982, B. M. 1982-183” (preserved in the National Museum of Natural History, London).

Dorynota (*Akantaka*) *boliviana* Borowiec, 2005

Dorynota (*Akantaka*) *boliviana* Borowiec, 2005: 32.

The holotype of *Dorynota* (*Akantaka*) *boliviana* Borowiec, 2005 has elytra predominantly black with metallic green tint, elytral disc with red reticulation, and explanate margin of elytra with red spot along humeral costa and large red



1, 2. *Dorynota storki* n. sp.: 1 - dorsal, 2 - lateral; 3, 4 - *Dorynota boliviana* Borowiec, variation of elytral pattern

spot in the middle. New material shows that holotype represents only extreme dark form of the species. From four (two males and two females) of the newly examined specimens only one male has elytra with metallic green colour occupying a large part of elytra (approximately 40% of elytral surface) with pattern which generally resembles pattern in the holotype but poorer (fig. 4). The three remaining specimens are distinctly paler, with ground colour of elytra yellowish and metallic green pattern reduced to several separate spots on disc, margins of humeral angle, and elongate spot along posterolateral part of explanate margin of elytra (fig. 3). Ventrites in holotype are uniformly black, and anterior surface of fore legs and whole fore tarsi yellow-brown while only in two newly examined males ventrites and legs are of the same colour. In one female thorax and abdomen is brown, paler on sides and darker in the middle, legs are mostly yellowish-brown, with dark brown spots on apices and dorsal side of femora, darker brown are also external margins of tibiae. In another female thorax and abdomen are black but femora are yellowish-brown with dark brown apices, and tibiae are mostly dark brown with yellowish-brown ventral surface. In my key (BOROWIEC 2005) specimens with mostly pale elytra run to couplet 4 and can be misidentified with *Dorynota* (*A*.) *insidiosa* (BOHEMAN, 1854) and *D*. (*A*.) *truncata* (FABRICIUS, 1781). *D*. (*A*.) *truncata* differs in distinctly stouter body, with elytral outline behind humeral angle not concave, ground colour of elytra deep blood red, and black pattern without or with indistinct metallic green tint. *D*. (*A*.) *insidiosa* differs in higher elytral tubercle which forms a short thorn, and black pattern of elytra without or with indistinct metallic tint, with external margin of elytra in posterior half narrowly black, without a posterolateral spot. In both *D*. (*A*.) *insidiosa* and *D*. (*A*.) *truncata*, pronotum is usually partly or completely brown to black while in all examined specimens of *D*. (*A*.) *boliviana* pronotum is uniformly yellowish to red. Both species are strongly separated geographically from *D*. (*A*.) *boliviana* - they are distributed in Central and northern part of South America from Guatemala to French Guyana.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Two males and two females (one pair *in copula*): "BOLIVIA, Sta. Cruz, Los Volcanes, 18°06'19'' S 63°35'49'' W, 1050-1200 m, Hand Collecting, V 03, coll. A.C. Hamel L." (preserved in the Hope Etomological Collection, Oxford University, England, one specimen at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

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