

A new species of *Ischnocodia* SPAETH, 1942 from Brazil
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Ischnocodia flavofasciata* n. sp. is described from Brazil. It is a second species of the genus.

Key words: Entomology, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, new species, Brazil.

The genus *Ischnocodia* was proposed by SPAETH (1942) for *Cassida annulus* FABRICIUS, 1781, a widespread Neotropical species distributed from S Mexico to N Argentina, and previously placed in a complex genus *Coptocycla* auct. No other species was included in the genus hitherto. In the materials borrowed from Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, I found five specimens with characters of the genus *Ischnocodia* but not conspecific with *I. annulus* (F.). They belong to a new species, whose description is given below.

***Ischnocodia flavofasciata* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

Named after the yellow transverse band on elytral disc.

DIAGNOSIS

Like *I. annulus* (F.) the new species has a transverse yellow band in the posterior half of elytral disc, but has no yellow ring in the anterior half (*I. annulus* has a regular yellow ring which occupies also scutellum). The band in *I. flavofasciata* is closer to the middle of disc, in 2/3 its length (fig. 1), while in *I. annulus* the band is more posterad, in 3/4 length of disc (fig. 2). The shape of band is different, in

I. flavofasciata it is rather stepped, while in *I. annulus* it is rather hockey stick like, more oblique, with external end strongly protruding anterad. In *I. annulus* last 5-7 antennal segments are infusate to black, while in *I. flavofasciata* only last segment dark.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 6.1-6.4 mm, width: 4.9-5.3 mm, length/width ratio: 1.17-1.23, length of pronotum: 1.8-2.0 mm, width of pronotum: 3.4-3.5 mm.

Pronotum yellow, almost whole surface of disc with large basal, trapezoidal black spot. Scutellum black. Elytral disc black except yellow marginal interval and extreme apex, and transverse, narrow band in 2/3 length. The band is stepped, external end reaching slightly behind the middle of marginal interval (fig. 1). Internal end of the band in some specimens reaching suture and continuing anterad along sutural interval to the middle of sutural margin, in others the band does not reach suture and is narrowly interrupted by sutural interval. In one of the five examined specimens the third interval, obliquely behind postscutellar point with small, round yellow spot. Explanate margin and ventrites yellow. Antennae yellow, only last segment brown to black.

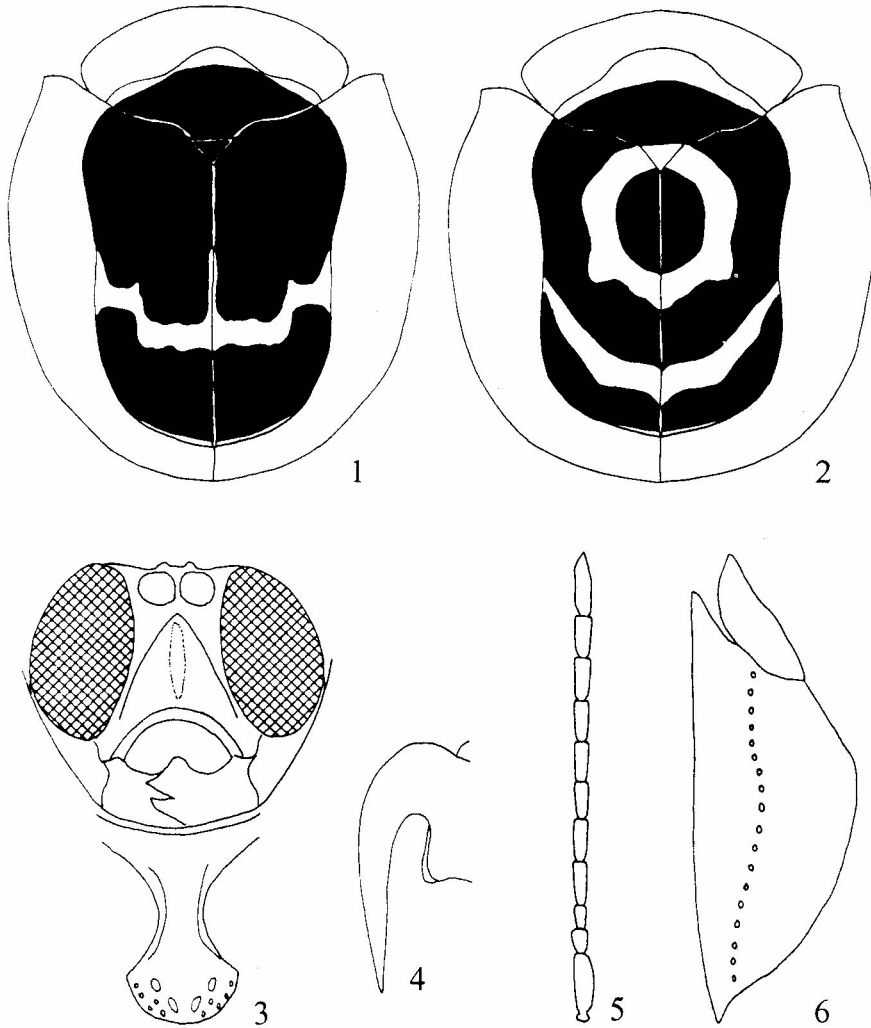
Pronotum elliptical, with anterior margin slightly less rounded than posterior one, and maximum width slightly anterad to the middle, sides narrowly rounded. Disc moderately convex, indistinctly bordered from explanate margin, only on sides, slightly anterad to the base impressed, surface smooth, shiny. Explanate margin very broad, subhorizontal, surface smooth, shiny, with honeycomb structure.

Scutellum triangular, with no impressions or sulci. Base of elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, humeral angles strongly protruding anterad, margin behind angle shallowly emarginate and humeral angle subacute. Disc regularly convex, with top of convexity in 1/3 length (fig. 6). Postscutellar impressions distinct, but no postscutellar tubercle or fold. Third interval, laterally to postscutellar point, slightly elevated, surrounding internal border of distinct principal impression. In some specimens end of the elevated part of third interval connected with sutural interval by transverse fold. The yellow band is distinctly elevated. Puncturation of disc mostly regular, but rows partly interrupted by elevated folds and band. Punctures small, only in principal impressions slightly larger; in slope, especially in its posterolateral part punctures very fine, partly vanishing. Distance between punctures in anterior half of disc 1.5-2.0 times wider than puncture diameter, in posterior part of disc 2.0-3.0 wider than punctures. Punctures in marginal row 3-4 times larger than in submarginal one. Intervals in sutural part of disc 3-4 times wider than rows, except elevations flat, on side of disc intervals narrower, 1.5-2.0 times wider than rows. Explanate margin subhorizontal, very broad, in the widest part almost as wide as 4/5 width of each disc, surface smooth, shiny, with honeycomb structure. Apex of elytral epipleura sparsely pubescent.

Clypeus narrow, but slightly wider than in *I. annulus*, almost as wide as long, along the middle with distinct furrow, surface smooth, shiny. Clypeal grooves fine

but distinct, converging in angle (fig. 3). Eyes extremely large, occupy whole sides of head. Labrum narrow, emarginate to 1/3 length. Prosternal collar almost reduced. Prosternal process between procoxae very narrow, strongly expanded apically, apex rhomboidal with several large punctures (fig. 3).

Antennae very long and thin, extending to the hind coxae. Only three basal segments glabrous and sparsely pubescent, remainder dull and densely pubescent.



1-2. Dorsal pattern: 1 - *Ischnocodia flavofasciata*, 2 - *I. annulus*; 3-6. *Ischnocodia flavofasciata*:
3 - head and prosternum, 4 - tarsal claw, 5 - antenna, 6 - body in profile

Length ratio of antennal segments (male): 100:40:40:70:75:60:70:70:70:72:100. First segment very long, second more than twice shorter, as long as the third but about twice thicker, fourth segment about 1.8 times longer than the third (fig. 5).

Legs slim, last segment of tarsi as long as the third. Claws long, simple (fig. 4).

TYPES

Holotype and two paratypes: "Rio de Jan., Brazil, Acc. No. 2966", "Oct."; two paratypes: the same locality label but "Nov."; holotype and two paratypes in Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburg, USA, two paratypes in author's collection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. R. DAVIDSON (Carnegie Museum) for the loan of the specimens.

REFERENCE

SPAETH, F., 1942. *Cassidinae (Col. Chrysom.)*. In: Beiträge zur Fauna Perus, 2: 11-43.