

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CALLIASPIS* BOHEMAN, 1850 FROM ECUADOR (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: HISPINAE)

LECH BOROWIEC and ANELIA STOJCZEW

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

Abstract.— *Calliaspis wegrzynowiczi* sp. nov. and *C. sachaensis* sp. nov., are described from Ecuador. They belong to a species group with uniformly reddish dorsum. *Calliaspis umbonata* stat. nov. is proposed for *Calliaspis cinnabarina* var *umbonata* Hincks, 1956.



Key words.— Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Hispinae, Ecuador, new species.

The genus *Calliaspis* Boheman, 1850 comprises 17 species (Spaeth 1914, 1915, 1922, 1932, 1938, 1942, Hincks 1956) distributed mostly in the mountain and submontane parts of South America. The genus is well characterized by its 10-segmented antennae. It was traditionally classified within Cassidinae in the tribe Imatidiini, but Monros and Viana (1947) included the tribe in the tribe Cephaloleiini of the subfamily Hispinae; their point of view was accepted by Borowiec (1995).

In the material sent to us recently by T. Huflejt (Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland) and M. Döberl (Seeweg, Germany) there are two new species of *Calliaspis* from Ecuador. Their description is given below. Both belong to a species group with uniformly reddish dorsum.

Calliaspis wegrzynowiczi sp. nov.
(Figs 1–3, 7)

Etymology. Dedicated to our friend, Piotr Węgrzynowicz, who collected this new species.

Diagnosis. *Calliaspis wegrzynowiczi* and *C. umbonata* Hincks, 1956 stat. nov. (= *Calliaspis cinnabarina* v. *umbonata* Hincks, 1956) are the only species of the genus with distinct postscutellar angulation and concave elytral profile behind the top of convexity. *C. umbonata* is larger (length 7.5–8.0 mm, in *wegrzynowiczi* 5.2 mm) with dorsal surface not uniformly reddish, infuscate in proximal half of elytra and on pronotal disc (uniformly red in *wegrzynowiczi*). Other uniformly red species differ from *wegrzynowiczi* in elytra uniformly convex or with very low postscutellar angulation and straight elytral profile behind the top of convexity.

Description. Length: 5.3 mm, width: 4.1 mm, length/width ratio: 1.29. Body short-oval, sides regularly convex (Figs 1, 7).

Pronotum and elytra uniformly purple red, only margins of pronotum and extreme margin of elytra yellowish.

Antennae yellow, segment 8 on apex, segments 9–10 wholly infuscate. Head, ventrites and legs yellow.

Pronotum 2.2 times wider than long, sides regularly rounded, anterior margin deeply emarginate. Disc regularly convex, without impressions, with coarse but sparse puncturation, between large punctures very fine secondary puncturation. At the top of disc punctures slightly smaller and sparser than on sides. Surface between punctures glabrous. Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum. Disc with large postscutellar angulation, profile of disc concave behind the top of convexity. Puncturation of disc completely regular, rows slightly impressed. Puncturation in rows moderate, in anterior part of disc twice coarser than on slope, dense, punctures almost touching each other. Intervals flat, smooth, glabrous. Explanate margin in the widest part as wide as three marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, glabrous.

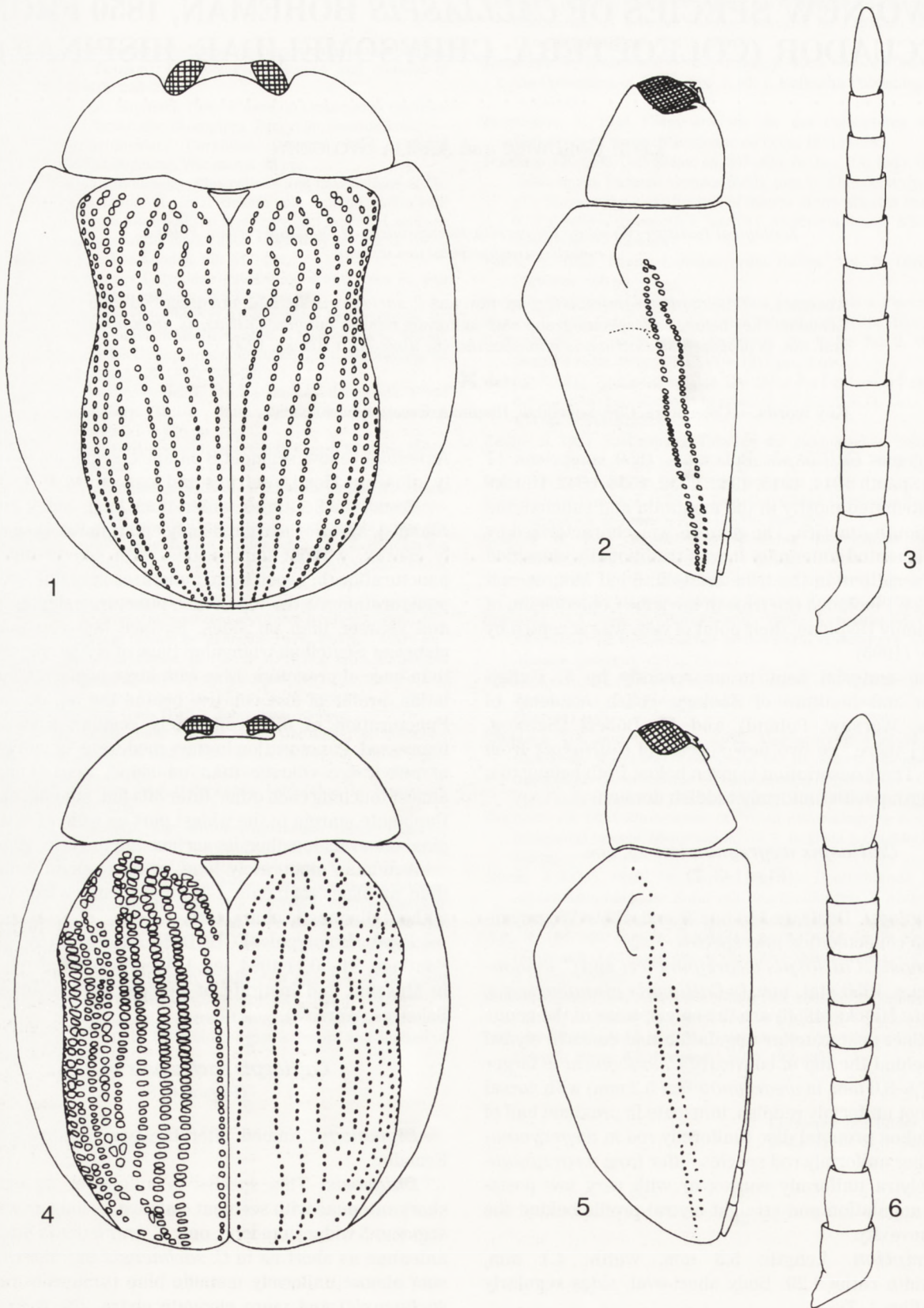
Antennae moderately long, at apex slightly narrower than at base, segments 2–9 longer than wide. Ventrites without diagnostic characters.

Type. Holotype: "ECUADOR Palora, Prov. Morona-Santiago, 21–30.11.1994, leg. P. Węgrzynowicz" (preserved in Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw).

Calliaspis sachaensis sp. nov.
(Figs 4–6, 8)

Etymology. Named after the type locality, Sacha in Ecuador.

Diagnosis. This species is unique in its extremely short antennae with segment 4 almost as long as wide, and segment 5 wider than long, only *C. brevicornis* Spaeth has antennae as short as in *C. sachaensis* but differs in dorsum almost uniformly metallic blue (uniformly red in *C. sachaensis*) and more elongate elytra, the widest in 1/4 length then distinctly converging posterad (in *C. sachaensis* widest in the middle, with regularly rounded sides).



Figures 1-6. 1-3. *Calliaspis wegrzynowiczi*, 4-6. *C. sachaensis*. (1, 4) Body outline, left elytron with areolae, right elytron with punctures, (2, 5) body in profile, (3, 6) antenna.



Figure 7. *Calliaspis wegrzynowiczi* sp. nov., habitus (by A. Stojzew).

Description. Length: 4.9 mm, width: 4.0 mm, length/width ratio: 1.23. Body short-oval, sides regularly rounded (Figs 4, 8).

Pronotum and elytra uniformly red, only margins of pronotum and extreme margin of elytra yellowish. Punctures in rows with large, transparent areolae. Antennae uniformly yellow. Head, ventrites and legs yellow.

Pronotum 2.2 times wider than long, sides regularly rounded, anterior margin deeply emarginate. Disc regularly convex, without impressions, with moderate and sparse puncturation, on sides with group of irregular large punctures. At the top of disc punctures slightly smaller and sparser than on sides. Surface between punctures glabrous. Scutellum triangular. Base of elytra as wide as base of pronotum. Disc irregularly convex but without distinct postscutellar angulation, profile of disc straight behind the top of convexity. Puncturation of disc completely regular, rows slightly impressed. Puncturation in rows moderate, in anterior part of disc twice coarser than on slope, dense,

punctures almost touching each other. In impressions behind the humeral callus punctures slightly larger than in other parts of disc. Intervals flat, smooth, glabrous. Explanate margin in the widest part as wide as as four marginal intervals together, its surface impunctate, glabrous.

Antennae short, at apex slightly wider than at base, segment 4 as wide as long, segment 5 slightly wider than long, segments 8–9 only slightly wider than long. Ventrites without diagnostic characters.

Type. Holotype: "Ecuador: Napo, Sacha, 7 III 1983" (preserved in the collection of senior author).

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Figure 8. *Calliaspis sachaensis* sp. nov., habitus (by A. Stojczew).

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