

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

**DESCRIPTION OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES OF
JANBECHYNEA (ORSODACNIDAE OR CHRYSOMELIDAE,
SENSU LATO) FROM MEXICO: AVAILABILITY OF
NEW NAMES AND CORRECTIONS¹****Jorge A. Santiago-Blay²**

Recently, I described seven new species of aulacosceline chrysomelids, *sensu lato* (Santiago-Blay 2004). Because of the voluminous nature of the book, *New developments in the biology of Chrysomelidae* (Jolivet et al. 2004), in which those descriptions were included, the chapter was part of the CD portion of the book. However, nowhere in the chapter or book did I indicate that "copies [of the work] (in the form in which it is published) have been deposited in at least 5 major publicly accessible libraries which are identified by name in the work itself" as required by Article 8.6 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999). To make the binomina available, herein I am providing the Code-satisfying data: binomen, diagnosis, and the fixation of the holotype, including the repository (mandatory since January 1, 2000), for each new taxon. In addition, corrections to the paper are included.

Description of seven new species of *Janbechynea*

Bracketed phrases in type data have been added for clarity when they are not in the original label.

***Janbechynea (Bothroscelis) georgepauljohnringo* NEW SPECIES**
(Figures 80, 192-197 of Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype, one adult female; deposited at Department of Entomology Collection, Texas A&M University (College Station, Texas). Mexico, Guerrero [3.4 km] 5.4 miles NE of Xochlipala; July 13, 1989; Jones and Schaeffer, collectors. Specimens Examined: one.

Abbreviated description and diagnosis: Approximately 8 mm long, setose throughout. Color: head and pronotum reddish orange dorsally, elytra yellowish brown with basal third of elytral humeral margin reddish orange; ventrally reddish orange except head which is yellowish orange and apex of femora, tibiae, and tarsi which are dark brown to black. Head and pronotum shiny, with regularly spaced puncta, each with one seta. Pronotum slightly longer than wide; disc convex; lateral aspects especially setose; lateral and posterior margins well defined, flanges only slightly turning upwards. Elytra dull, with numerous puncta, each bearing one seta, setae generally longer than interpunctal distance.

Distinguished from other species of *Janbechynea (Bothrosocelis)* as follows: 1) from *J. (B.) fulvipes* by the color and setation of the pronotum (pale yellowish orange and disc almost devoid of setae) and leg coloration (pale brown throughout); 2) from *J. (B.) virkkii* by its more robust appearance (L/W <

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2.5); 3) from *J. (B.) melyroides* by its more abundance and recumbent setation; and 4) from *J. (B.) suzanita* by its darker color and much smaller size.

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors the first name of the members of the 1960's British musical band, "The Beatles": George Harrison, Paul McCartney, John Lennon, and Richard Starkey (a.k.a. "Ringo Starr") (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Geographical distribution and host plants: Known only from type locality; no host plant data available.

Janbechynea (Bothroscelis) suzanita NEW SPECIES

(Figures 87, 234-239 in Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype, adult female; deposited at the Department of Entomology Collection, Texas A&M University (College Station, Texas). Label reads "13 mi [\approx 8.1 km] NW Ocozocoautla, Chis. [= Chiapas?], Mex. [= Mexico]; VI-24-[19]65; H. R. Burke, J. R. Meyer, J. C. Shaffner. Specimens Examined: one adult female.

Abbreviated description and differential diagnosis: Approximately 12 mm long; very sparsely setose. Color: yellowish orange throughout, legs slightly more orange except for distal fourth of femur and distal segments which are black. Pronotum shiny, almost completely devoid of setae; disc broadly and uniformly rounded, lateral flanges turning upwards giving pronotum appearance of a wide "w" in cross section. Elytra dull, not shiny; with irregularly spaced, minute puncta and short setae; setae shorter than interpunctal distance.

Distinguished from other species of *Janbechynea* by its relative pronotum lacking setae, small elytral setae, and overall coloration. This species also resembles *Aulacoscelis grandis* and *A. tibialis*, from which it can be distinguished by the absence of the characteristic longitudinal flaps contiguous to the posterior pronotal pits which are present in all species of *Aulacoscelis*. *Janbechynea suzanita* is obviously different from all other *Janbechynea*; it may grant subgeneric status, just as Monrós (1954) commented for *A. grandis*.

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors Ms. Suzanne Shaffer, dear friend of author JASB, and cybernophile. I have deleted the "ne" on "Suzanne" to make the specific epithet more euphonious. The suffix "ita," which has been added to "suzan," is, in this case, used to express affection; "a" indicates the person is a female, which is also the case of the holotype (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Geographic distribution and host plants: Known only from type locality; no host plant data available.

Janbechynea (Bothroscelis) virkkii NEW SPECIES

(Figures 88, 240-245 in Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype, one adult male; deposited at the University of California (Berkeley) Essig Museum of Entomology. Label reads "1 mi N. San José de Félix, Zac[acatecas], Mex[ico]; VII-14-[19]54; J. W. McSwain, collector." Specimens Examined: 11; 7 males, 4 females, all but holotype designated as paratypes. Paratypes deposited at the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago), Texas A&M University, Shawn W. Clark Collection (Utah), California Academy of Sciences (San Francisco, CA).

Abbreviated description and differential diagnosis: Approximately 6-7 mm long, slender-looking species, setose throughout. Color: head, thorax, and pronotum chestnut brown; legs darkening towards apex, femora yellowish brown, tibiae brown, tarsi dark brown. Head and pronotum shiny, with regularly spaced shallow puncta, each with one seta. Pronotum wider than long; disk convex, lateral aspects of pronotum only moderately setose; lateral and posterior margins well defined, flanges only slightly turning upwards. Elytra not as shiny as head and pronotum, with numerous puncta, each bearing one seta, setae generally longer than interpunctal distance.

Distinguished from other species of *Janbechynea* by its small size and relatively slender look ($L/W > 2.5$).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors Dr. Niilo Virkki, dear friend, field companion in the hunt for “crisomélidos en copula,” and colleague of author, cytogeneticist *par* excellence, from whom I learned the craft (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Geographical Distribution and Host Plants: known from the central western Mexican States of México, Zacatecas, Durango, and Jalisco; no host plant data available.

Janbechynea (Janbechynea) julioi NEW SPECIES

(Figures 82, 204-209 in Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype one adult female, deposited at the Robert H. Turnbow Private Collection (Alabama). Mexico, Chiapas, El Sumidero, Mirador La Coyota, La Mesa de Nayar; June 24, 1990; R. Turnbow; on *Guazuma* [Sterculiaceae]. Paratype female; same data as holotype. Specimens Examined: Two.

Abbreviated description (parenthetical phrases refer to female) and differential diagnosis: Approximately 10-11 mm long; head and pronotum shiny, abundantly setose; elytra dull, particularly setose. Color: with faded yellow and black longitudinal stripes dorsally, obvious in pronotum and elytra; yellowish brown throughout ventrally; legs yellowish brown, distal fourth of femora, tibiae, and tarsi brown to dark brown, darkening towards apex. Pronotum wider than long, strongly narrowing posteriorly; shiny, with numerous moderately deep puncta, some bearing one seta, setation abundant throughout; disc convex, lateral flanges of pronotum only slightly turning upward. Elytra with numerous relatively deep puncta each bearing one seta (with two well-developed costae on basal third of elytra, elytral apices curved outwards), setae longer than interpunctal distance.

Distinguished from other species of the nominal subgenus of *Janbechynea*, as follows: 1) from *J. (J.) paradoxa* and *J. (J.) inverosimilis* by its smaller size and metacoxae lacking projections, 2) from *J. (J.) snyderae* by its pronotal shape and striped coloration; 3) from *J. (J.) woodburyi* by its striped coloration, and 4) from *J. (J.) maldonadoi* by its more setose head and pronotum.

Geographical distribution and host plants: Known only from type locality; “on *Guazuma* sp.” (Sterculiaceae).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors my former travel partner and beloved paternal grandfather, Julio Santiago-Ortega, whose memory of joy and delicious travel foods always remains (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature. 1999).

Janbechynea (Janbechynea) maldonadoi NEW SPECIES

(Figures 83, 210-215 in Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype one adult male; deposited at University of California (Berkeley) Essig Museum of Entomology. Label reads “Mex[ixo], Nay[arit], La Mesa de Nayar; VII-19-1955; B. Malkin, collector.” Paratype female; same data as holotype, except collected on VII-21-1955; also deposited at the University of California (Berkeley) Essig Museum of Entomology. Specimens Examined: Two.

Abbreviated description (parenthetical phrases refer to female) and differential diagnosis: Approximately 10-11 mm long; head and pronotum shiny, sparsely setose; elytra dull, particularly setose. Color: with yellow and black longitudinal stripes dorsally, obvious in pronotum and elytra; yellowish brown throughout ventrally; legs yellowish brown, distal fourth of femora, tibiae, and tarsi brown to dark brown, darkening towards apex. Pronotum wider than long, strongly narrowing posteriorly; shiny, with numerous moderately deep puncta, some bearing one seta, setation sparse, not particularly abundant towards lateral sides; disc convex, lateral flanges of pronotum only slightly turning upwards. Elytra with numerous relatively deep puncta each bearing one seta (with two well-developed costae on basal third of elytra, elytral apices curved outwards), setae longer than interpunctal distance.

Distinguished from other species of the nominal subgenus of *Janbechynea*, as follows: 1) from *J. (J.) paradoxa* and *J. (J.) inverosimilis* by its smaller size and metacoxae lacking projections, 2) from *J. (J.) snyderae* by its pronotal shape and striped coloration; 3) from *J. (J.) woodburyi* by its striped coloration, and 4) from *J. (J.) julioi* by its less setose head and pronotum.

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors my late friend and colleague in entomology, Dr. Jenaro Maldonado Capriles, with whom I spent so many joyful moments of learning. (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature. 1999).

Geographical distribution and host plants: Known only from type locality; no host plant data available.

Janbechynea (Janbechynea) snyderae NEW SPECIES (Figures 86, 228-233 in Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype female; deposited at the Robert H. Turnbow Private Collection (Alabama). Label reads "Mexico: Chiapas, El Sumidero, Mirador La Coyota; June 24, 1990; R. Turnbow," collector. Paratype: one female, same data as male.

Abbreviated description (parenthetical phrases refer to female) and differential diagnosis: Approximately 10-13 mm long; head and pronotum shiny, barely setose; elytra dull, extensively setose. Color: head and pronotum dark yellowish brown, darkening mesally; elytra brownish black with brown margins. Head, prothorax, and mesothorax yellowish brown ventrally, metathorax dark brown, abdomen mesally yellowish brown, rest dark brown; legs yellowish brown throughout, with apex of tibiae and tarsi almost black, mesofemoral apex and metafemoral apical sixth almost black. Pronotum longer than wide, with lateral sides nearly parallel; shiny, with a very few shallow puncta, with only a few bearing one seta, setation; disc convex and quite polished, lateral flanges of pronotum only slightly turning upward. Elytra with numerous, shallow minute puncta, each bearing one seta, setae longer than interpunctal distance, without two well-developed costae on basal third of elytra, elytral apices rounded (curved outwards on females).

Distinguished from other species of the nominal subgenus of *Janbechynea*, as follows: 1) from *J. (J.) paradoxa* and *J. (J.) inverosimilis* by its smaller size and metacoxae lacking projections, 2) from *J. (J.) maldonadoi* as well as *J. (J.) woodburyi* by its solid coloration; and from 3) *J. (J.) julioi* by its nearly parallel pronotum.

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors my colleague, Rebecca Synder, an expert cybernophile who constantly helps me (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Geographical distribution and host plants: Known only from type locality; "on *Guazuma* sp." (Sterculiaceae).

Janbechynea (Janbechynea) woodburyi NEW SPECIES (Figures 89, 246-251 in Santiago-Blay 2004)

Type Data: Holotype female; deposited at the University of California (Berkeley) Essig Museum of Entomology. Label reads "Mex[ixo], Nay[arit], La Mesa de Nayar; VII-19-1955; B. Malkin, collector." Paratype female; same data as holotype, except collected on VII-21-1955; also deposited at the University of California (Berkeley) Essig Museum of Entomology. Specimens Examined: Two.

Abbreviated description and differential diagnosis: Approximately 10-11 mm long; head and pronotum shiny, sparsely setose; elytra dull, moderately setose. Color: yellowish brown throughout, with black head, scutellum, and elytral apices; head ventrally black except mesally yellowish brown, prothorax yellowish brown, rest of thorax and abdomen dark brown; legs dark brown throughout, femoral pro- and retrolateral sides with a yellowish longitudinal area. Pronotum wider than long, slightly narrowing posteriorly; shiny, with a few shallow puncta, some bearing one seta, setation sparse, particularly abundant towards lateral sides; disc convex, with two quasicircular impressions sublaterally, lateral flanges of pronotum only slightly turning upward. Elytra with moderately numerous, shallow puncta relatively, each bearing one seta, setae longer than interpunctal distance, with two well-developed costae on basal third of elytra, elytral apices curved outwards.

Distinguished from other species of the nominal subgenus of *Janbechynea*, as follows: 1) from *J. (J.) paradoxa* and *J. (J.) inverosimilis* by its smaller size and metacoxae lacking projections and 2) from *J. (J.) snyderae*, *J. (J.) julioi*, and from *J. (J.) maldonadoi* by its bicolorism.

Etymology: The specific epithet is an arbitrary combination of letters that is indeclinable and honors my dear professor of botany in Puerto Rico, the late Roy Orlo Woodbury, phenomenal naturalist from whom I learned my love for plants, including cycads (Articles 11.3 and 26, International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Geographical distribution and host plants: Known only from type locality; no host plant data available.

Corrections

The species *Aulacoscelis pueblensis* Medvedev 1975 was not included in Table 1 of Santiago-Blay (2004). The data for that taxon are as follows: geographical distribution, Mexico; collecting days and months, not reported; plant associates, not reported.

The species *Janbechynea (J.) elongata* was not included on the key to the species of Aulacoscelinae. The second portion of couplet 23(22), should read "... elytra of females with three longitudinal, rather long, basal keels or with two transverse tubercles." Female *J. (J.) elongata* have the three longitudinal ridges but female *J. (J.) paradoxa* Monrós 1953 and *J. (J.) inverosimilis* Monrós 1954 do not. The later two species are separated on couplet 26(23).

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