

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF HISPINAE
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE) FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

C. L. STAINES, JR.

3302 Decker Place, Edgewater, Maryland 21037.

Abstract.—*Fossispa*, new genus, is described from Guatemala, Jamaica, and Mexico; *F. lutena* n. sp. is described and designated the type species. A key to the genera of Uroplatini with clavate antennae is presented.

Key Words: Chrysomelidae, Hispinae, beetle, Uroplatini

The Neotropical Hispinae are poorly known. The literature consists of scattered species descriptions, faunal lists, and a few biological notes. The last comprehensive works were by Baly (1885) and Weise (1911). Both of these are much out of date due to the large number of species and genera described since their publication.

Specimens of this species were first received from M. A. Ivie as a genus near *Brachycoryna*. A third specimen was later received from S. M. Clark. From a search in the collection at the U.S. National Museum, eight additional specimens were found among the unidentified Neotropical Hispinae.

Measurements were taken with an ocular micrometer. The total length is from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the apex of the elytra. Pronotal length is from the base to the apex of the pronotum. Pronotal width is along the midline. Elytral length is from the elytral base to apex. Elytral width was taken at the humeri. In the type designations, a slash (/) separates data on different labels.

Fossispa, NEW GENUS

Head: micropunctate; median sulcus present; three short lateral sulci near each eye; antennae inserted into quadrate pit; pit

divided by keel; carina around each eye; antenna 8-segmented, clavate. **Pronotum:** wider than long; completely margined at sides; raised areas between punctures micropunctate. **Scutellum:** quadrate; micropunctate. **Elytron:** with four discal costae, 3rd costa short and weak, costae 1, 2, and 4 unite apically; punctures in double rows, with 8 rows of punctures basally, 10 rows apically, basal rows 5 and 6 in longitudinal, median depression, latter rows briefly ex-

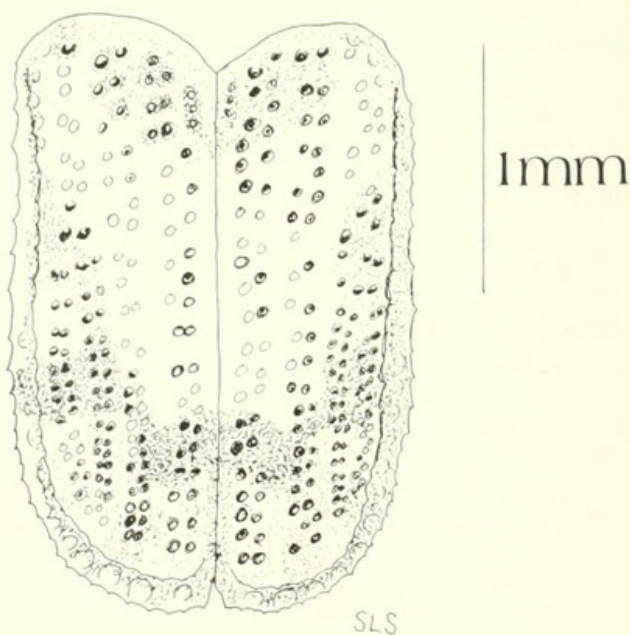


Fig. 1. Elytra of *Fossispa lutena*.

pand to 4 rows behind middle of elytron; a short weak costa between apical rows 6 and 7; costae and raised areas between punctures micropunctate. *Venter*: rugose at sides.

Type species of the genus.—*Fossispa lutena*, new species.

Etymology.—*Fossispa*, fossa = ditch or trench plus ispa, Latin. The gender is neuter.

Comparative notes.—*Fossispa* belongs in the tribe Uroplatini as shown by the 8-segmented antenna. *Fossispa* is most similar to *Heptatomispa* Uhmann. *Fossispa* differs from *Heptatomispa* as follows:

Character	<i>Heptatomispa</i>	<i>Fossispa</i>
vertex of head	not sulcate	sulcate
antennae	7-segmented, segments thick, 1 not much narrower than 7	8-segmented; segments 1–6 thin, 7–8 expanded
pronotum	highly arched; longitudinal prebasal impression present	not arched; no prebasal impression
scutellum	longer than wide	about as long as wide
elytra	three entire costae; costa 2 does not unite with 1 & 3	three entire plus one incomplete costae; costa 2 unites with 1 & 3

KEY TO THE GENERA OF UROPLATINI WITH CLAVATE ANTENNAE

1. Antenna 7-segmented; last four segments combined not longer than the three preceding combined 2
- Antenna 7- or 8-segmented; last four segments combined longer than the three preceding combined 3

2. Elytral costae irregular, tuberculate *Physocoryna* Guérin
- Elytral costae regular *Corynispa* Uhmann
3. First 5 antennal segments similar; segment 6 widened; club as long as 4 preceding segments combined; antenna 7-segmented *Bruchia* Weise
- Antenna not as above 4
4. Elytral costae irregular, tuberculate 5
- Elytral costae regular 6
5. Antennal segments 7 and 8 almost fused; segments 1 to 6 thick *Acritispa* Uhmann
- Antennal segments 7 and 8 distinct *Octotoma* Chevrolat (in part)
6. Third tarsal segment not obviously bilobed *Stenopodius* Horn
- Third tarsal segment obviously bilobed 7
7. Each elytron on apical third with 8 rows of punctures 8
- Each elytron on apical third with 10 rows of punctures 9
8. Antennal segment 7 as wide as 8 *Octotoma* Chevrolat (in part)
- Antennal segment 7 narrower than 8 *Parvispa* Uhmann
9. Base of each elytron with 10 rows of punctures *Brachycoryna* Guérin
- Base of each elytron with 8 rows of punctures 10
10. Expanded puncture rows on apical half of elytra not divided by a costa; vertex of head not sulcate *Heptatomispa* Uhmann
- Expanded puncture rows on apical half of elytra divided by a costa; vertex of head sulcate *Fossispa* NEW GENUS

Fossispa lutena, NEW SPECIES

Head: black; micropunctate; median sulcus present, sometimes weak; occiput concave, with 3 lateral sulci near each eye; antennal pit quadrate, longer than wide; keel sharper anteriorly; carina around each eye; antenna 8-segmented; segments I–VI cylindrical, II widest and longest; VII expanded, ring of setae on middle; VIII expanded, hirsute, rounded at apex; I–III glabrous; IV–VI with some setae; mouthparts ventrally directed. *Pronotum*: wider than long; completely margined at sides; lateral margins parallel at apical $\frac{2}{3}$, then convergent; covered with coarse, deep punctures, weaker on disc; raised areas between punctures micropunctate; yellow with variable brown maculae anteriorly and laterally; width 0.9 to



Fig. 2. Distribution of *Fossispa lutena*.

1.3 mm (avg. 1.1) ($n = 10$); length 0.6 to 0.8 (avg. 0.7). *Scutellum*: brown; quadrate; longer than wide; micropunctate. *Elytron*: (Fig. 1). 8 rows of punctures at base, expands to 10 after middle; scutellar row of 3 punctures; punctures usually in double rows, but may be confused; 3 complete discal costae plus one short, weak costa on apical third, 1, 2, and 4 united on apical fifth; suture costate; elytral base explanate, expanded over base of pronotum; humeral angles strongly produced; raised areas on costae and between punctures micropunctate; margin serrate; apices conjointly rounded; at middle, puncture rows 5 and 6 enter longitudinal depression, expand to two additional rows divided by a weak costa; small depression between puncture rows 3 and 4 on basal third, 3rd interspace weakly costate; 4th costa highly carinate from humerus, the extent of projection variable, up to

the lateral or posterior margin, the area between costa and margin recurved; yellow with scattered brown maculae; width 1.3 to 1.7 mm (avg. 1.5); length 2.0 to 2.7 (avg. 2.3). *Legs*: yellow; trochanter brown, angular; femur widest in middle; tibia widest at apex, row of setae on inner side and at apex; each tarsus as follows—segments I and II small, cylindrical, pad of setae beneath; III bilobed, $\frac{1}{3}$ length of IV, pad of setae beneath; IV long, widening at apex; claws divergent. *Venter*: black, prosternum punctate in middle, rugose at sides, truncate at apex; mesosternum smooth, shining in middle, rugose at sides; several punctures around coxae; metasternum smooth, shining in middle, rugose at sides; abdominal sterna smooth in middle, rugose at sides, all with scattered setae. *Total length*: 2.6 to 3.4 mm (avg. 3.0).

Type data.—*Holotype*: MEXICO: Vera

Cruz-Tampico, 11/25/72, F. Parker & D. Miller; deposited in the U.S. National Museum. 10 Paratypes: GUATEMALA: Esquintla Prov., May 14, 1965, E. J. Hambleton/ sweeping ex. *Cymbopogon* spp./ 64–65. JAMAICA: Portland Par., Millbank, 10 August 1987, M. A. Ivie colr.; deposited in the M. A. Ivie collection; St. Ann Parish, Ocho Rios, 19 October 1985, J. A. Suey colr.; deposited in the S. M. Clark collection; St. Catherine Parish—2 miles n. of Guanabon Vale, 6-VI-1975, A. Harkins. MEXICO: Chiapas-Tempisque, 6/VII/63, Whitehead & Woodruff: Guerrero-Barra Vieja, DCD, 10/X/84, Seguva, Gillett, and Miranda/ on leaf of *Sida* sp., coll. 78/ LPL 1012; Barra Nieja, ACD, 23/I/85, Richardo Sequta, ex. *Sida acuta*/ LP 1490; Barra Vieja, 5/IX/86, Gillett & Miranda/ on *Sida* sp./ LP 889; Barra Vieja, ACA, 10/X/84, Sequta, Gillett, & Miranda/ on leaf of *Sida acuta*/ LPL 1011. Unless otherwise noted the paratypes are deposited in the U.S. National Museum.

Distribution: Jamaica, Guatemala, and Mexico (Fig. 2).

Etymology.—the specific epithet, *lutena* is from the Latin luteus meaning yellow, and refers to the yellow dorsal color of the pronotum and elytra.

Habitat.—adults have been collected from *Sida acuta* Burm. and *Sida* sp. (Malvaceae) leaves and by sweeping *Cymbopogon* spp. (Poaceae).

Immature stages unknown.

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