

РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
Южный Научный Центр

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Southern Scientific Centre



Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень

CAUCASIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Том 7. Вып. 2

Vol. 7. No. 2



Ростов-на-Дону
2011



100-ЛЕТИЮ
Маргариты Ервандовны Тер-Минасян
посвящается

A new species of the genus *Otiiothraea* Warchałowski, 1990 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae: Clytrini) from Morocco

Новый вид рода *Otiiothraea* Warchałowski, 1990 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae: Clytrini) из Марокко

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Key words: Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Clytrini, *Otiiothraea*, Morocco.

Ключевые слова: Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Clytrini, *Otiiothraea*, Марокко.

Abstract. *Otiiothraea riffensis* sp. n., a new species is described from Morocco. Figures of habitus, aedeagus and head of male, also figures of spermatheca and habitus of female are given. A new key for *Otiiothraea* is proposed.

Резюме. Описан новый вид *Otiiothraea riffensis* sp. n., из Марокко. Даны фотографии габитуса, аedeгуса и головы самца, а также габитуса и сперматеки самки. Предложен новый ключ для представителей рода.

A small palaeartic genus *Otiiothraea* including 3 species distributed in the West Mediterranean, was established by Warchałowski in 1990, originally for the single species *O. ghardaiensis*. Vela and Bastazo [1993] described *O. avilai* and moved *Gynandrophthalma* (*Otiiocephala*) *filabrensis* (Cobos, 1957) to the genus *Otiiothraea*. Later Petitpierre [2000] gave the descriptions, key and figures of the aedeagus for the Iberian species of *Otiiothraea*, while Warchałowski [2003] published a key for all species of this genus. Finally, Ruiz and Barranco [2004] published the redescription and data on distribution of *O. filabrensis*.

Species of this genus are rather rare and usually occur in spring. Their distribution is generally local: *O. ghardaiensis* is known only from one locality in South Algeria (Ghardaïa), *O. avilai* is known from Southern Spain (Granada), *O. filabrensis* is distributed in the Southern and North-Western Spain (Granada, Almeria and Aragon). The generic diagnostic characters are as follows: clypeus in males with extremely deep square emargination; eyes small; pronotum and elytra strongly punctured, posterior angles of pronotum widely and obtusely rounded, not elevated; legs short and thick. Aedeagus strongly widened before apex with ridge along almost entire length of underside, and with two impressions laterally.

Among Moroccan Clytrinae there is one unclear species, *Cheilotoma rotroi* Kocher, 1961 which has coloration similar to coloration of *O. riffensis* sp. n. However as can be seen from the description and image of *Ch. rotroi* [Kocher, 1961], males of this species have clypeus with shallow semicircular emargination at anterior margin (as in females of *Otiiothraea*). It indicates that this species belongs to a different genus.

Among leaf-beetles collected by the author in Morocco in March–April of 2011 one new species of this genus was found. Its description is given below. Also, a new identification key for species of *Otiiothraea* is proposed.

Otiiothraea riffensis sp. n.
(Color plate 7: fig. 1–7)

Material. Holotype (male) and 2 paratypes (1♂ and 1♀) labeled: N Morocco, Taounate Province, 25 km N Taounate, Rif Mts, h~450 m, 34°39'01.6"N / 04°35'00"W, 9.04.2011, leg. P.V. Romantsov (in the author's collection). The types of new species are preserved in the author's collection.

Description. Body with parallel sides, 2.2 times as wide as long. Body length in males: 5.1–5.2 mm, width – 2.3–2.4 mm; body length of female: 4.7 mm, width – 2.3 mm.

Holotype. Male. Body black; head, elytra and pygidium black with very slight bluish-green metallic lustre, more pronounced in living beetles, pronotum yellow with narrow black area near anterior margin behind vertex and narrow black crown-shaped spot near posterior margin in front of scutellum (in both paratypes black pattern at pronotum weaker developed), elytra black with large elongated yellow apical spot (fig. 2). Legs and ventral side of body entirely black. Antennal segments 1 and 4 black dorsally and yellow ventrally, segments 2–3 yellow, segments 5–11 black.

Head large, 1.2 times as narrow as pronotum, strongly punctured with deep impression covering posterior portion of clypeus and anterior portion of frons. Labrum darkened, smooth, very sparsely punctate, with widely not deeply emarginate anterior margin and with several long pale setae in its anterior part. Clypeus with very deep quadrangular emargination between two great lateral teeth and with obtuse small but distinct central tooth (fig. 1). Frons wide, rugose between eyes with narrow longitudinal impression in the middle. Eyes rather small, very feebly emarginated near base of antennae. Mandibles well developed, pinched before apex. Genae vertical, wide, longer than half of major eye diameter. Antennae short, segment 1 equal in length with 2 and 3 together, segments 2–10 equal in length, segment 11 1.5 times shorter than 1; segment 1 widened apically, segment 2 longitudinal, segment 3 very narrow, segments 4–6 triangular, segments 7–10 transversal, segment 11 longitudinal, emarginated before apex.

Pronotum transversal, 2.3 times as wide as long. Punctuation of pronotum double, composed by big rough sparse and very small punctures in between. Anterior angles of pronotum nearly rectangular, posterior angles widely rounded, not elevated above elytral base. Anterior margin straight, posterior margin bisinuate in medial portion, lateral margins widely and evenly rounded. Pronotum unevenly convex: with convex lateral sides and strongly convex central portion, separated by shallow depression anteriorly and deep depressions laterally and basally from the rest of the surface (paratypes have weakly expressed depressions and less convex central part). Scutellum triangular, twice as wide as long, shining, sparsely and finely punctate, with truncated apex elevated up above surface of elytra.

Elytra parallel, 1.4 times as long as wide, glabrous, lustrous, densely irregularly punctate, somewhere wrinkled. Punctuation weakened in apical yellow portion. Epipleura lustrous and glabrous, wide at base, abruptly narrowed near basal quarter and then disappear. Pygidium covered with elytra.

Legs short and thick, almost without punctuation, covered with sparse pale hairs. Four legs not prolonged. Segment 1 of fore tarsi slightly wider than 2 and nearly as wide as segment 3; barely longer than 2 and much shorter than 2 and 3 segments together. Tibia with ridge along nearly entire length of upper side. Claws with weak, blunt tooth at base.

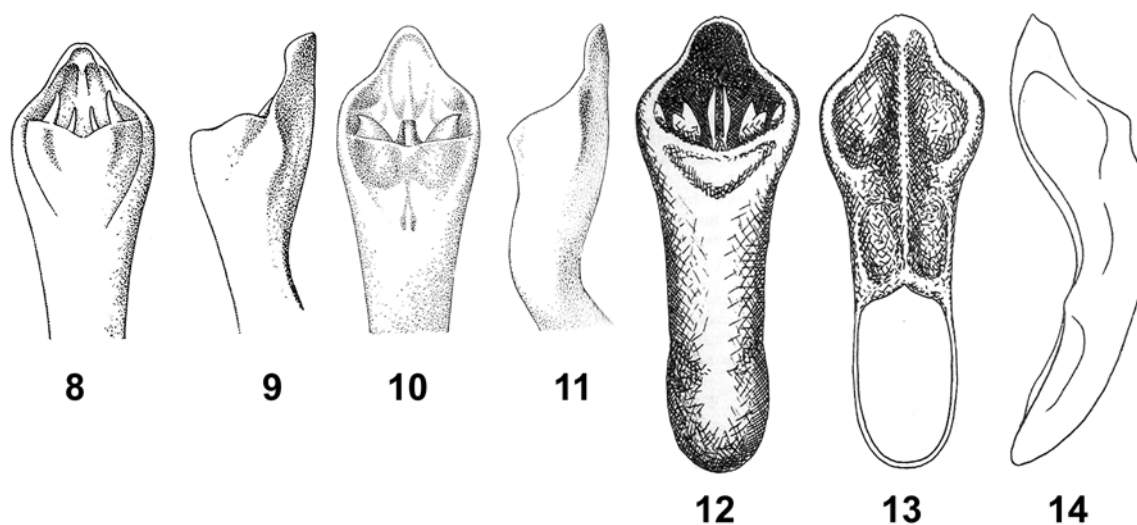


Рис. 8–14. *Otiiothraea avilai* Vela et Bastazo, 1993, *Otiiothraea filabrensis* (Cobos, 1957), *Otiiothraea ghardaiensis* Warchalowski, 1990, эдеагусы (рис. 8–11 по Petitpierre, 2000; рис. 12–14 по Warchalowski, 1990).

8 – *Otiiothraea avilai*, эдеагус, вид сверху; 9 – то же, вид сбоку; 10 – *Otiiothraea filabrensis*, вид сверху; 11 – то же, вид сбоку; 12 – *Otiiothraea ghardaiensis*, вид сверху; 13 – то же, вид снизу; 14 – то же, вид сбоку.

Fig. 8–14. *Otiiothraea avilai* Vela et Bastazo, 1993, *Otiiothraea filabrensis* (Cobos, 1957), *Otiiothraea ghardaiensis* Warchalowski, 1990, aedeagus (fig. 8–11 after Petitpierre, 2000; fig. 12–14 after Warchalowski, 1990).

8 – *Otiiothraea avilai* Vela et Bastazo, 1993, aedeagus, dorsal view; 9 – the same, lateral view; 10 – *Otiiothraea filabrensis* (Cobos, 1957), aedeagus, dorsal view; 11 – the same, lateral view; 12 – *Otiiothraea ghardaiensis* Warchalowski, 1990, aedeagus, dorsal view; 13 – the same, ventral view; 14 – the same, lateral view.

Aedeagus (fig. 4–6) sharply widened before apex with triangular apical lobe.

Underside of aedeagus with strong ridge along middle and with two wide lateral impressions in widened part. Length of aedeagus: 1.42 mm, width (in the widest part) – 0.55 mm.

Female. Habitus as in fig. 3. Head smaller and narrower, clypeus with wide and shallow semicircular emargination at anterior margin, lateral teeth short. Mandibles much shorter. Spermatheca as in fig. 7.

For diagnosis of the new species, *O. riffensis* sp. n. – see key below.

Etymology. The new species is named after the mountain ridge Rif in Northern Morocco, where it was found.

Identification key to the species of the genus *Otiiothraea* Warchalowski, 1990

- 1(4). Dorsal side black with distinct metallic lustre, elytra unicolorous. Body shorter than 4.5 mm. Species from Spain.
- 2(3). Pronotum unicolorous, aedeagus as in fig. 10–11 *O. filabrensis* (Cobos, 1957)
- 3(4). Pronotum orange with large central black spot, aedeagus as in fig. 8–9 *O. avilai* Vela et Bastazo, 1993
- 4(1). Dorsal side black without or with indistinct metallic lustre, elytra with yellow pattern. Body longer than 4.5 mm. Species from Northern Africa.
- 5(6). Each elytron with four yellow spots (subhumeral, scutellar, premedian and apical). Pronotum with two lateral and one central yellow spots, aedeagus as in fig. 12–14. Algeria *O. ghardaiensis* Warchalowski, 1990
- 6(5). Each elytron with only one apical yellow spot. Pronotum yellow with narrowly darkened central part of anterior and

posterior margins, aedeagus as in fig. 4–6, spermatheca as in fig. 7. Northern Morocco..... *Otiiothraea riffensis* sp. n.

Acknowledgements

I thank my friends and companions of the expedition in Morocco A.A. Klimenko, A.A. Gusakov and M.S. Kasianova. I am glad to express my gratitude to Dr. A.O. Bieńkowski (Moscow, Russia) for the scientific review of this article and to Dr. M.Yu. Kalashian (Yerevan, Armenia) for his kind help in my work on the manuscript.

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Рис. 1. *Otiotraea riffensis* sp. n., голова самца (голотип).
Fig. 1. *Otiotraea riffensis* sp. n., head of male (holotype).

Рис. 2–3. *Otiotraea riffensis* sp. n., общий вид.
2 – самец (голотип); 3 – самка.
Fig. 2–3. *Otiotraea riffensis* sp. n., common view.
2 – male (holotype); 3 – female.

Рис. 4–7. *Otiotraea riffensis* sp. n., эдеагус и сперматека.
4 – эдеагус, вид сверху; 5 – то же, вид снизу; 6 – то же, вид сбоку; 7 – сперматека.
Fig. 4–7. *Otiotraea riffensis* sp. n., aedeagus and spermatheca.
4 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 5 – the same, ventral view; 6 – the same, lateral view; 7 – spermatheca.