New species of pollen wasps Paramasaris fernandae sp. nov. (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Masarineae) from a rain forest locality in Brazilian Amazonia

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Abstract

Paramasaris fernandae Silveira, sp. nov. is described from the Brazilian state of Pará, and its affinities with other species in the genus are discussed. Record of this new species greatly expands geographical range of occurrences for Paramasaris Cameron as a whole, and in a kind of forest habitat unusual for the group.

Key words: Gayellini, masarine wasps, eastern Amazon, range extension

Introduction

The genus Paramasaris Cameron 1901 is a member of Gayellini, a New World tribe of Masarine, the vespid pollen wasps. The genus comprises four described species: P. fuscipennis Cameron, 1901, P. cupreus Giordani Soika, 1974, P. brasiiliensis Giordani Soika, 1974, and P. richardsi (Giordani Soika, 1974) (Carpenter et al. 2006). Only the latter two species have been recorded from Brazil: P. brasiiliensis from the southern states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, and P. richardsi from Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, and Goiás (Hermes & Garcete-Barret 2009). The latter authors, commenting upon aspects of the distribution of P. cupreus in the eastern Andean foothills in Colombia (Florecia; Mocoa) and in western Amazonia in Peru (Pucallpa), state that the species “could eventually be found in the Brazilian Amazonia”. Indeed, a new species is here described based on a single female specimen, similar to P. cupreus, but from a place nearly 3,000 km away from the above localities, in eastern Pará state.

The holotype of the new species was studied under standard dissecting stereomicroscopes, and photographs were obtained using a LEICA DFC-420 camera adapted to a LEICA MZ-16 stereomicroscope. Type and other specimens of P. cupreus and P. fuscipennis were examined at the Natural History Museum (London), and photographed with a camera CANON EOS 1000D, adapted to a LEICA stereomicroscope.

The metasomal terga and sterna are abbreviated as T and S respectively, OOL = ocellocular line and POL = postocellar line.

Paramasaris fernandae Silveira, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1A; 2C–E)

Material examined. Holotype, ♀, Brazil, Pará, Serra Norte, Pedreira, 17/vi/1985, M.F. Torres (MPEG: 11006230)

Description. FEMALE. Body length (from head to apex of T2): 8.0 mm; wing length: 5.6 mm; antenna distinctly widened at apex (club-shaped), fifth antennal article 1.12 × as wide as fourth, ninth 1.3 × as wide as sixth, tenth 1.31 × as wide as ninth, eleventh 1.38 × as wide as ninth, twelfth 1.27 × as wide as ninth; clypeus 1.15 × as long as wide, with margins of discal region laterally marked below by short carinæ, apical emargination slightly wider than interantennal area; mandible with distinct gap between very large apical tooth and another much smaller subapical one; malar space quite narrow, 0.25 × width of interantennal area; POL near 1 × as long as OOL; preocular and preoccipital carinæ confluent, complete from top to articulation of mandible; pronotum with two carinæ (anterior and posterior), space between them at sides strongly striated; posterior carina continuous across central region in spite of weaker there; no pre-
groove narrower, shallow. —Colombia, Peru. ........................................................... P. cupreus Giordani Soika
- Propodeal central paired carinae not higher than adjacent areolae; oblique carinae stronger (Fig. 2B); mesepisternum
with dorsal groove broad, deep.— Colombia to Mexico............................................... P. fuscipennis Cameron

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