



## A new species of Mantispidae (Insecta: Neuroptera) from Central Amazonia, Brazil

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The genus *Mantispa* Illiger, now restricted to the Old World, was divided in six genera in the New World (Hoffman, 2002). *Leptomantispa* Hoffman, is one of them. This genus presently contains nine species occurring from southwestern Canada south to northern Argentina. Only one Brazilian species was listed by Hoffman (2002), *L. chaos* Hoffman. The Brazilian mantispids species studied by Penny (1982), Penny & Costa (1983) and Carvalho & Corseuil (1995), previously included in *Mantispa*, were examined. Some of them will be soon transferred to *Leptomantispa*. During this revision we found a new species described below.

The species belonging to *Leptomantispa* possess numerous fine setae visible in lateral view on the dorsal surface of the pronotum; pterostigma forming an angle of more than 40° with the end of the RA vein; body with yellow and brown tones. Little is known of their biology, except for immature stages of *L. pulchella* (Banks) which have been associated with eight spider families (Hoffman and Brushwein, 1992). Adults have been collected at lights and on foliage (Hoffman, 2002).

The specimens were collected using a light trap with two kinds of lamp: one mixed light lamp of 250 watts and one BLB black light of 20 watts. The trap was mounted 45 meters high at forest canopy level in a metallic tower of 6x6 m of width and 50 m of height, located in a plateau (2°35'21"S, 60°06'55" W) in the Rio Cueiras basin in the Estação Experimental de Silvicultura Tropical of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), km 14 of the nucleus ZF-2; an area of primary forest. Only one specimen was collected outside the tower, at soil level, however in the same area, also at light trap.

Morphological terminology follows Hoffman (2002). The material was examined, then dissected. The terminalia pieces were macerated in hot 85% lactic acid according to Cumming (1992) and then put in an excavated slide with glycerin. Illustrations were made using a camera lucida tube attached to a stereomicroscope and a compound microscope. After being drawn the detached pieces were placed in a microvial with glycerine and pinned along with the specimen. The photographs of external structures were made using a digital camera attached to the stereomicroscope.

Type specimens are deposited in the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, Brazil and Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), Belém, Pará, Brazil.

### *Leptomantispa catarinae* Machado & Rafael, n. sp.

DIAGNOSIS: *Leptomantispa catarinae*, differs from other species by posterior margins of tergites III and IV without pores, the elongated sternite IX, male gonocoxites with small scales distally, absence of hypomeres and the pattern of the coloration.

DESCRIPTION, holotype male. Body length: 9,2 mm. Head: frons and labrum yellow, with a medial line dark brown to black (fig. 1a). Vertex dark brown to black except along the ocular margins with inconspicuous paired pale yellow lines (fig. 1c). Mandibles and palpi reddish brown. Scape light brown ventrally, yellow dorsally; pedicel and flagellomeres dark brown to black; the distal flagellomeres twice as wide as long (fig. 1a). Thorax: pronotum almost straight in lateral view, 6.15 times as long as wide at maculae in dorsal view; proximal region reddish-brown, medially orange-yellow and distal region dark brown (fig. 1c); dorsal and dorsolateral surface with numerous slender setae, not elevated at bases. Meso and metanotum dark brown to black (fig. 1c). Scutellum yellow (fig. 1c). Pleural region dark brown to black with yellow spots mainly near sutures (fig. 1b). Legs: fore leg with pale yellow coxae, a central sulcus at distal two-thirds of anterior face and a yellow strangulation at basal quarter; trochanter light brown; femora 3,2 times as long as wide, dark brown to black posteriorly, shiny black anteriorly except for light brown basal and distal ends, and a