



Notes and new species of the halictine genus *Megommation* Moure (Hymenoptera, Apidae, Augochlorini)

RODRIGO B. GONÇALVES¹ & LEANDRO M. SANTOS²

¹Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Av. Nazaré 481, 04263-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

E-mail: goncalvesrb@gmail.com

²Laboratório de Biologia Comparada de Hymenoptera, Programa de Pós-graduação em Entomologia, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná. Caixa Postal 19.020, 81531-980 Curitiba, PR, Brazil. E-mail: megalopta@gmail.com

Abstract

A new species of *Megommation*, *M. amazonicum* n. sp., is described and illustrated. An identification key for the two species of this genus is provided. Additionally, the lectotype and paralectotype of *Megalopta (Megaloptella) ipomoea* Schrottky are designated.

Key words: bees, Halictidae, Neotropical, taxonomy, systematics

Introduction

The Megaloptidia group is a heterogenous group of Augochlorini taxa with strongly narrowed mouthparts and, according to Engel (2000), this is a monophyletic lineage comprising the genera *Ariphanarthra* Moure, *Megommation* s.l. Moure, *Megaloptidia* Cockerell, and *Micrommation* Moure. Engel *et al.* (1997) recognized four subgenera under *Megommation*: *Cleptommation* Engel, Brooks and Yanega (one species), *Megaloptina* Eickwort (two species), *Megommation* s.str. (one species), and *Stilbochlora* Engel, Brooks and Yanega (one species). This classification was followed by Engel (2000) and Michener (2007). However, Moure (2007) raised all these subgenera to generic status, except for the synonymy of *Cleptommation* under *Megaloptina*.

Megommation insigne (Smith, 1853) is an obligate dim-light species (Wcislo & Tierney 2009) that is occasionally collected in light traps, and occurs from Misiones Province, Argentina, and Paraguay to southeastern of Brazil (Michener 2007; Moure 2007). This species excavates its nests in the soil: the entrance is marked by an erect soil turret and is followed by a main burrow (30–40 cm in depth), and a lateral chamber with a cell cluster (Michener & Lange 1958). More than one female have been recorded in the same nest, including fertilized and unfertilized females (Michener & Lange 1958; Sakagami & Michener 1962). The known floral records (uncertain floral sources) for *Megommation insigne* are *Inga* and *Bauhinia*: Fabaceae (Jørgensen 1912, Friese, 1926; Moure, 1943); *Ipomoea*: Convolvulaceae (Jørgensen 1912); *Cyrtocymura scorpioides*: Asteraceae; *Leandra sublanata* and *Miconia cinerascens*: Melastomataceae (Maia 2008).

Here we describe a second species of *Megommation* s.str. from northern Brazil, and provide a key for species identification in this genus. Notes on *M. insigne*, including the lectotype designation of *Megalopta ipomoeae* Schrottky (= *Megommation insigne*) are given.

Material and methods

Listed museums and their respective acronyms: Coleção Entomológica Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil (DZUP), Muséum National