A new species of *Golinca* Thomson (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae): first record of the genus for Brazil

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Abstract

*Golinca trevisani* Valois & Silva, new species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae: Trichiini: Incina) from Ouro Preto do Oeste, Rondônia, and Amazonas, Brazil is described, representing the first record of the genus *Golinca* for Brazil. Diagnosis, illustrations of key morphological characters, the first male genitalia description in the genus, and a key for identification of four species of *Golinca* are provided.

Key words: taxonomy, flower chafers, Incina

Introduction

Incina (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae: Trichiini) is a Neotropical subtribe of flower scarabs comprising 16 species in five genera: *Inca* LePeletier & Serville, 1828; *Pantodinus* Burmeister, 1847; *Golinca* Thomson, 1878; *Archedinus* Morón & Krikken, 1990; and *Coelocratus* Burmeister & Schaum, 1841 (Krikken 1984; Ricchiard 2002; Bouchard et al. 2011). Of the genera described in the tribe, only *Inca* and *Coelocratus* have species recorded from Brazil (LePeletier & Serville 1828; Ricchiard 2002). The other genera occur in Mexico (*Archedinus*), Guatemala (*Pantodius*), and French Guiana and Peru (*Golinca*) (Thomson 1878; Blackwelder 1944; Móron & Krikken 1990; Móron & Vaz-de-Mello 2007).

*Golinca* is a small genus of flower-beetles that previously included three valid species: *G. bifrons* (Olivier, 1789), *G. davisi* (Waterhouse, 1877), and *G. ishiharai* Nagai, 1994. *Golinca bifrons* was the first species placed in the genus, originally described in the genus *Cetonia* based on a male, with the type locality indicating only “l’Amérique méridionale” (South America). LePeletier & Serville (1828) transferred *Cetonia bifrons* to their new genus *Inca*, reporting the type locality as Cayenne, French Guiana. Waterhouse (1877) described *Inca davisi* based on a female from Peru and considered it closely related to *Inca bifrons*, except for the absence of clypeal horns, differences in size, and the impressions on the pronotum and scutellum.

Thomson (1878) erected the genus *Golinca* to include *Inca bifrons*. A short description was given for the genus, which may be characterized by the excavated frons and clypeus with straight (not diverging horns), and a mesosternum that is pronounced and obtuse on its apex. Schenkling (1922) cited two species in this genus, *G. bifrons* and *G. davisi*. Nagai (1994) described the third species, *Golinca ishiharai*, based on specimens from Satipo, Peru. Since Nagai (1994), no taxonomic works have been published on the genus *Golinca*.

Examination of the collections at the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Brazil, and the B. C. Ratcliffe collection, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States of America, revealed a new species of the genus that is different from any previously known. In this study, we describe this species and include the first description of male genitalia for the genus. Moreover, this new species represents the first record of *Golinca* for Brazil.

Material and methods

The holotype is deposited in MPEG—Seção de Entomologia da Coleção Zoológica, Museu Paraense Emílio
2. Apices of horns spoon-shaped, slightly expanded laterally into elliptical lobes (Fig. 3) ..................................................Golinca trevisani Valois & Silva new species (Rondônia and Amazonas, Brazil).
- Apices of horns expanded laterally into triangular lobe of which the extremity is acutely pointed ..................................................Golinca ishiharai Nagai, 1994 (Satipo, Peru).

3. Elytral surface with small and sparse spots, mainly on the lateral portion ..................................................Golinca bifrons (Olivier, 1789) (Cayenne, French Guiana).
- Elytral surface with spots often confluent and widely distributed over most of surface ..................................................Golinca davisi (Waterhouse, 1877) (Peru).

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