



***Chalepogenus roitmani* Roig Alsina (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Tapinotaspini): description of the male and new geographical records for the species**

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Bees of the genus *Chalepogenus* Holmberg collect oils offered as a reward by flowers of a few plant families: Iridaceae, Calceolariaceae (formerly included in Scrophulariaceae, see Olmstead *et al.* 2001), and Solanaceae (Vogel 1974; Cocucci 1991; Roig Alsina 1999; Cocucci *et al.* 2000; Machado 2004). The oil-collecting structures of these bees are situated on the forebasitarsus and show interspecific variation related to the type of flower they visit (Roig Alsina 1997; Cocucci *et al.* 2000).

The genus *Chalepogenus* exclusively occurs in South America, where twenty-one species are currently recognized (Roig Alsina 1999). Most species are known from both sexes, except for *C. roitmani* Roig Alsina, from Argentina, known only from the female, and for *C. bicellularis* Roig Alsina, from Peru, known from the male; the sexes of a third species, *C. crassifasciatus* Roig Alsina, have been associated with some doubts (Roig Alsina 1999). The sexual dichromism and dimorphism of *C. muelleri* (Friese), type species of the genus, misled many authors in the interpretation of the taxonomic limits of *Chalepogenus*, since its females were included in *Tapinotaspis* Holmberg (Roig Alsina 1997). The newly discovered male of *C. roitmani* has an extensive yellow maculation (Figs. 1–2), whereas the female has the integument entirely black (Fig. 3), being *C. roitmani* the second dichromic species in the genus.

Chalepogenus roitmani was included by Roig Alsina (1999) in the *muelleri* species-group, based on the general similarity of its female to that of *C. muelleri*. This group, which also included *C. unicolor* Roig Alsina, is characterized mainly by apomorphies in the males, particularly on the hidden seventh metasomal sternum and the genitalia. The morphological characteristics of the discovered male *C. roitmani* corroborate that this species belongs in the *muelleri* species-group.

In this paper, we report the discovery of the male of *Chalepogenus roitmani* Roig Alsina, and provide its description, as well as new geographical records for the species. Morphological characteristics of the male corroborate that *C. roitmani* belongs in the *C. muelleri* species group.

The material studied is deposited at the Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina, and at the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The following abbreviations are used in the descriptions: S1–S7, metasomal sterna 1–7, respectively; T1–T8, metasomal terga 1–8, respectively; DF, diameter of flagellum.

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(Figs. 1–5)

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Description. *Male.* Total length 8.7–9.5 mm (n=5), forewing length 7.0–7.8 mm (n=5).

Coloration. Head black, with following yellow marks: labrum, clypeus (except tentorial pits), lower paraocular area (from clypeus to level of antennal socket), supraclypeal area (varying from central mark to band between subantennal sutures), small median mark on malar area, scape, except longitudinal dark band on inner surface, and basal mark on mandible. Pedicel dark; flagellum dark brown with yellowish-brown lower surface. Thorax and propodeum blackish, except anterior yellow mark on tegula and in some specimens small yellow spot on pronotal lobe. Coxae and trochanters