



New resin bee species in the genus *Mielkeanthidium* Urban (Hymenoptera, Megachilinae)

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Abstract

Three new species of *Mielkeanthidium* are described and illustrated: *M. albertinoi* **sp. nov.**, *M. dissimile* **sp. nov.** and *M. tucumanum* **sp. nov.** Generic characters are discussed and a key to species of the genus is provided. *Mielkeanthidium* is reported for the first time from Argentina (Tucumán).

Key words: Anthidiini, South America, taxonomy, Megachilidae, Apidae

Introduction

Three species are currently known in *Mielkeanthidium* Urban, 1996, all of them from Brazil (states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul). The genus was originally proposed for two species, *M. nigripes* Urban and *M. rubripes* Urban; *M. ornatum* Urban was described later, based on a single female specimen (Urban 2005).

Three new species are described here from Argentina and the State of Minas Gerais in Brazil, thus extending the distribution of *Mielkeanthidium* (Table 1). *Mielkeanthidium* has been included by Michener (2007) as a subgenus of *Hypanthidioides* Moure, but it is herein treated at generic level, according to the classification of Urban and Moure (2007). Some generic characters presented by Urban (1996) are also discussed below. Measurements are given in millimeters. The type material is deposited in the: American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (AMNH), Coleção Entomológica Paulo Nogueira Neto, Instituto de Biologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (CEPANN- IBUSP) and Coleção Entomológica Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil (DZUP).

Mielkeanthidium

Mielkeanthidium Urban 1996: 121; type species: *Mielkeanthidium nigripes* Urban, 1996, by original designation. Urban (2005): 95.

Comments and diagnosis. *Mielkeanthidium* can be recognized by the following combination of characters: presence of a juxtantennal carinae; omaular carina extending to ventral region of the mesepisternum; base of propodeum with row of pits; arolia present in male, reduced in female; male middle femur with long hairs on the internal surface; male hind coxa with densely setose area; male S4 with two small median areas with short and thick setae; male S4-S5 with lateral spine-like projections; and male T7 bilobed.