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A new species of *Magneuptychia* Forster, 1964 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae) from Brazilian Savanna

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Abstract

A new species of Satyrinae butterfly from the Brazilian Savanna, *Magneuptychia flavofascia* **n. sp.**, is described based on adult morphological characters with a discussion about its placement within the genus.

Key words: Euptychiina, Lepidoptera, Satyrini, taxonomy

Resumo

Uma nova espécie de Satyrinae, *Magneuptychia flavofascia* **n. sp.**, é descrita para o Cerrado brasileiro, baseado em caracteres morfológicos de adultos, com uma discussão sobre o seu posicionamento no gênero.

Palavras-chave: Euptychiina, Lepidoptera, Satyrini, Taxonomia

Introduction

Magneuptychia was erected by Forster (1964) to included species without subapical ocellus on dorsal surface of hind wings and uncus more robust than other Euptychiina genera. In addition to type-species *Papilio libye* Linnaeus, 1767, Forster (*op. cit.*) included more seventeen species in *Magneuptychia* that still remain on genus (Lamas 2004), except *M. calpurnia* Felder, 1867, currently synonymized to *Pareuptychia lydia* (Cramer, 1777). Thereafter more eleven species were described and placed on *Magneuptychia,* but without major taxonomic modifications (Lamas 2004). The genus is considered a polyphyletic group related to *Caeruleuptychia* (Murray & Prowell 2005; Peña *et al.* 2006; Wahlberg *et al.* 2009).

When the senior author held the organization and curated of Satyrinae of the Coleção Entomológica Padre Jesus de Santiago Moure of the Departament of Zoology of Federal University of Paraná, Brazil (DZUP), a series of ten specimens of *Magneuptychia* has highlighted by the wings phenotype. These specimens belong to ex-collection of the German geologist and naturalist Heinz Ebert, which was incorporated to Lepidoptera collection of DZUP after his death.

The purpose of this paper is to describe a new species of *Magneuptychia* based on morphological characters of adults and to discuss its affinities with others representatives of the genus.

Material and methods

Antennae, labial palpi, legs and abdomen were soaked in a heated 10% KOH solution for 3–5 min, and wings were clarified using standard techniques. For a better understanding of the genus boundary, photos of the types (available on Warren *et al.* 2013) and morphological structures of new species were compared with the following

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morphological pattern of tegumen, uncus and gnathos, but differs mainly in valvae and aedeagus shape, including the cornutal patch. The valvae of *M. flavofascia* **n. sp.** resembles to *M. pallema* with a dorsal dentated projection, but these species can be easily distinguished by the aedeagus and wings phenotype. *M. flavofascia* **n. sp.** present a developed and sclerotized sterigma similar to *M. ocnus, M. iris, M. lea, M. tiessa* and *M. tricolor*, but this structure is absent in *M. libye* and others *Magneuptychia*.

In addition to the differences founded in the morphology of *M. flavofascia* **n. sp.** and *M. libye* the sympatric distribution also reinforce the identity of both species, which leads no doubt about a possible phenotypic variation or geographic races of *M. libye*. So far, it seems likely that *M. flavofascia* **n. sp.** is restrict to Brazilian Savanna, but more collected effort is necessary to know the real distribution of this species.

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