



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3919.2.10>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:81F7F378-1E15-4A65-BF5F-458B8C222210>

New species of pollen wasps *Paramasaris fernandae* sp. nov. (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Masarinae) from a rain forest locality in Brazilian Amazonia

ORLANDO T. SILVEIRA

Coordenação de Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi – MCT, Campus de Pesquisas, Av. Perimetral 1901, Bairro da Terra Firme, 66077–530; Belém-PA, Brazil. E-mail: orlando@museu-goeldi.br

Abstract

Paramasaris fernandae Silveira, sp. nov. is described from the Brazilian state of Pará, and its affinities with other species in the genus are discussed. Record of this new species greatly expands geographical range of occurrences for *Paramasaris* Cameron as a whole, and in a kind of forest habitat unusual for the group.

Key words: Gayellini, masarine wasps, eastern Amazon, range extension

Introduction

The genus *Paramasaris* Cameron 1901 is a member of Gayellini, a New World tribe of Masarinae, the vespoid pollen wasps. The genus comprises four described species: *P. fuscipennis* Cameron, 1901, *P. cupreus* Giordani Soika, 1974, *P. brasiliensis* Giordani Soika, 1974, and *P. richardsi* (Giordani Soika, 1974) (Carpenter *et al.* 2006). Only the latter two species have been recorded from Brazil: *P. brasiliensis* from the southern states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, and *P. richardsi* from Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, and Goiás (Hermes & Garcete-Barret 2009). The latter authors, commenting upon aspects of the distribution of *P. cupreus* in the eastern Andean foothills in Colombia (Florença; Mocoa) and in western Amazonia in Peru (Pucallpa), state that the species “could eventually be found in the Brazilian Amazonia”. Indeed, a new species is here described based on a single female specimen, similar to *P. cupreus*, but from a place nearly 3,000 km away from the above localities, in eastern Pará state.

The holotype of the new species was studied under standard dissecting stereomicroscopes, and photographs were obtained using a LEICA DFC-420 camera adapted to a LEICA MZ-16 stereomicroscope. Type and other specimens of *P. cupreus* and *P. fuscipennis* were examined at the Natural History Museum (London), and photographed with a camera CANON EOS 1000D, adapted to a LEICA stereomicroscope.

The metasomal terga and sterna are abbreviated as T and S respectively, OOL = ocellular line and POL = postocellar line.

Paramasaris fernandae Silveira, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1A; 2C–E)

Material examined. Holotype, ♀, Brazil, Pará, Serra Norte, Pedreira, 17/vi/1985, M.F. Torres (MPEG: 11006230)

Description. FEMALE. Body length (from head to apex of T2): 8.0 mm; wing length: 5.6 mm; antenna distinctly widened at apex (club-shaped), fifth antennal article 1.12 × as wide as fourth, ninth 1.3 × as wide as sixth, tenth 1.31 × as wide as ninth, eleventh 1.38 × as wide as ninth, twelfth 1.27 × as wide as ninth; clypeus 1.15 × as long as wide, with margins of discal region laterally marked below by short carinae, apical emargination slightly wider than interantennal area; mandible with distinct gap between very large apical tooth and another much smaller subapical one; malar space quite narrow, 0.25 × width of interantennal area; POL near 1 × as long as OOL; preocular and preoccipital carinae confluent, complete from top to articulation of mandible; pronotum with two carinae (anterior and posterior), space between them at sides strongly striated; posterior carina continuous across central region in spite of weaker there; no pre-

- groove narrower, shallow. —Colombia, Peru..... *P. cupreus* Giordani Soika
- Propodeal central paired carinae not higher than adjacent areolae; oblique carinae stronger (Fig. 2B); mesepisternum with dorsal groove broad, deep.— Colombia to Mexico..... *P. fuscipennis* Cameron

Acknowledgments

I am very grateful to Ms. Sherlem Felizardo for helping with photographs. Drs. Marcel Hermes and James Carpenter kindly revised the manuscript. I am also grateful to Dr. Gavin Broad for facilitating visits to the Natural History Museum (London). I thank two anonymous reviewers for the useful suggestions.

References

- Cameron, P. (1901) Description of a new genus and five new species of Aculeate Hymenoptera from the Santa Fe mountains, New Mexico. *Transactions of the American Entomological Society*, 27, 311–316.
- Carpenter, J.M. (1989 ["1988"]) The phylogenetic system of the Gayellini (Hymenoptera: Vespidae; Masarinae). *Psyche*, 95 (3–4), 211–241.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/1988/45034>
- Carpenter, J.M., Garcete-Barrett, B.R. & Hermes, M.G. (2006) Catalog of the Neotropical Masarinae (Hymenoptera, Vespidae). *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia*, 50, 335–340.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/s0085-56262006000300002>
- Giordani Soika, A. (1974). Revisione de la sottofamiglia Gayellinae (Hym. Vesp.). *Bollettino del Museo civico di Storia Naturale di Venezia*, 25, 87–106.
- Hermes, M.G. & Garcete-Barret, B.R. (2009) Revisiting the Brazilian fauna of masarine wasps: new records, an illustrated key to species and a description of the male of *Trimeria rubra* Hermes & Melo (Hymenoptera: Vespidae: Masarinae). *Zootaxa*, 2162, 24–36.
- Hermes, M.G. & Melo, G.A.R. (2006) Two new species of *Trimeria* de Saussure from Brazil, with biological notes and a key to Brazilian taxa (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Masarinae). *Zootaxa*, 1155, 61–68.
- Porto, M.L. & Silva, M.F.F. da. (1989) Tipos de vegetação metalófila em áreas da Serra de Carajás e de Minas Gerais, Brasil. *Acta Botanica Brasilica*, 3, 13–21.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/s0102-33061989000200002>
- Silva, M.F.F. da. (1991) Floristic analysis of the vegetation growing on hematitic canga in Carajás, Pará. *Boletim Do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Serie Botanica*, 7, 79–107.