Additional data on *Odontiomorpha* Jacoby, 1900 with description of a new species (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

● Stefano Zoia & Elizabeth Grobbelaar

Abstract. Additional distributional data are given for the three known species of *Odontiomorpha* Jacoby, 1900, and the aedeagus of *O. cuprina* Zoia, 2011 is figured for the first time. A new species, *O. spinipennis* sp. nov., is described from the Western Cape Province.

Zusammenfassung. Weitere Verbreitungsdaten zu den drei bekannten Arten von *Odontiomorpha* Jacoby, 1900 werden mitgeteilt. Der Aedeagus von *O. cuprina* Zoia, 2011 wird erstamla abgebildet. Eine neue Art, *O. spinipennis* sp. nov. aus der Western Cape Province in Südafrika wird beschrieben.

Key words. *Odontiomorpha*, new species, taxonomy, South Africa, Afrotropical Region.

Introduction

Thanks to the courtesy of Ruth Müller, we had the opportunity to examine specimens of *Odontiomorpha* Jacoby, 1900 belonging to the collection of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History in Pretoria, South Africa. With reference to the recently published revision of the genus (Zoia 2011), we here report on additional data, based on the newly examined material, and on a few other specimens belonging to the collections of Mauro Daccordi, the South African National Collection of Insects and one of the authors (SZcoll).

Depositories

MDcoll – Mauro Daccordi collection, Verona, Italy; TMSA – Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa; SANC – South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa; SZcoll – Stefano Zoia collection, Milano, Italy.

Distribution data

Acronyms used for provinces in the Republic of South Africa, added in "[ ]" in the text, include: ECape – Eastern Cape Province; KZN – KwaZulu-Natal Province; MPU – Mpumalanga Province; WCape – Western Cape Province

Odontiomorpha capensis Zoia, 2011

South Africa. S. Cape [WCape], George, 33°58'S/22°28'E, 4.IX.1979; E-Y: 1632, sifted forest litter, leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA); S. Cape Prov. [WCape], Harkerville Forest, 34°04'S/23°10'E, 9.XII. 1976; E-Y: 1305, beating in forest, leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA); Tvl. [MPU] Nelshoogte, Knuckles Rocks Forest, 25°47'S/ 30°50'E, 11.XII.1987; E-Y: 2446, beating in forest, leg. Endrödy-Younga (TMSA).

Odontiomorpha cuprina Zoia, 2011

South Africa. Cape [WCape], Ruitersbos, 33°53'S/22°01'E, 20.XI.1978, WB: 46, grassnetting, leg. W. Breytenbach; Jonkersberg, XI.1941, G. van Son (TMSA).

The original description was based on a single female specimen. Males differ from females in that the first to the third segments of their protarsi are moderately widened.

Here we provide illustrations of the aedeagus of this species (Figs 1, 2); the moderately sclerotized tegmen (Fig. 3); and ventral sclerite of the ninth sternite (Fig. 4).

Odontiomorpha minuta Jacoby, 1900

South Africa. KZN, Port Edward, 31°03'S 30°13'E, 5.–7.X.1982, A. S. Schoeman (SANC).

S. Natal [KZN], Weza lower Stinkwood for., 30°34'S/29°43'E, 20.XI.1989, E-Y:2700, grassnetting, forest, Endrödy & Klimaszew (TMSA); Natal [KZN]: Kloof, 1500 ft. VIII.1926, R. E. Turner, Brit. Mus. 1926-350; Z. A. 77 (TMSA); Howick, Umgeni R., Lions River Dist., [KZN], Humus, X.1961, N. Leleup leg. (TMSA); Natal Middld. [KZN], Karkloof grassveld 29°19'S/30°15'E, 7.XII.1989; E-Y: 2748, grassveld bushes, Endrödy & Klimaszew (TMSA); Natal Middld. [KZN], Doreen Clark Nat. R., 29°34'S/30°17'E, 11.XII. 1989; E-Y: 2760, beating in forest, Endrödy & Klimaszew (TMSA); Umtentweni, [KZN], XII.1950, A. L. Capener (TMSA).

Odontiomorpha spinipennis sp. nov.

Holotype. ♂, S. Afr., Cape [WCape], Ruitersbos, 33°53'S/22°01'E [white printed label]; 20.xi.1978; WB: 48, grassnetting, leg. W. Breytenbach [white printed label]; Holotype *Odontiomorpha spinipennis* n. sp., S. Zoia & E. Grobbelaar det. 2011 [red printed label] (TMSA)

Paratypes. (34 ex.). [***South Africa.*** WCape] Outeniqua Mt, Ruitersbos, 33°53'S/22°01'E, 15.VIII.1979, E-Y: 1645, sifted, 930 m, leg. Breytenbach (3♂, 5♀ TMSA; 1♂, 1♀ SZcoll); Cape [WCape], Ruitersbos, 33°53'S/22°01'E, 20.XI. 1978; W-B: 47, beating, leg. W. Breytenbach (3♀ TMSA; 1♀ SZcoll); Cape [WCape], Ruitersbos, 33°53'S/22°01'E, 20.XI.1978; W-B: 48, grassnetting, leg. W. Breytenbach (7♂, 2♀ TMSA; 2♂ SZcoll); Cape [WCape], Ruitersbos, 33°53'S/22°01'E, 20.XI.1978; W-B: 52, grassnetting, leg. W. Breytenbach (1♂ TMSA); [ECape], N. Karoo, Baviaanskloof, 33°38'S/ 24°26'E, 9.VIII.1978; WB: 29, grassnetting, leg. W. Breytenbach (1♂ TMSA); [ECape], N. Karoo, Baviaanskloof, 33°38'S/24°26'E, 9.VIII.1978; WB: 27, grassnetting, leg. W. Breytenbach (2♀ TMSA); [ECape], N. Karoo, Baviaanskloof, 33°38'S/24°26'E, 9.VIII.1978; WB: 28, beating,

leg. W. Breytenbach (1 ♂ TMSA); WCape, Robinsons Pass, 850 m 33°52'40"S/22°01'85"E, 6.V.2005, E. Colonnelli (1 ♂, 1 ♀ MDcoll; 1 ♂ SZcoll); Cape Prov. [WCape], 6 km E Calitzdorp, 380 m 27.X1993, P. Audisio leg. (1 ♂ SZcoll).

Etymology. The species name refers to the small acute protuberances found on the elytral surface.

Description. Body length of the holotype 2.0 mm (1.7–2.1 mm in ♂, n = 20; 2.1–2.4 mm in ♀, n = 15. Habitus as in Figs 5, 6.

Body black, sometimes with dark blue to green metallic sheen. Head, pronotum and elytra dark greenish metallic, with a shiny cupreous or bronze lustre; labrum, mandibles and legs reddish, palpi yellowish; antennomeres one to five yellowish, six to eleven more or less darkened.

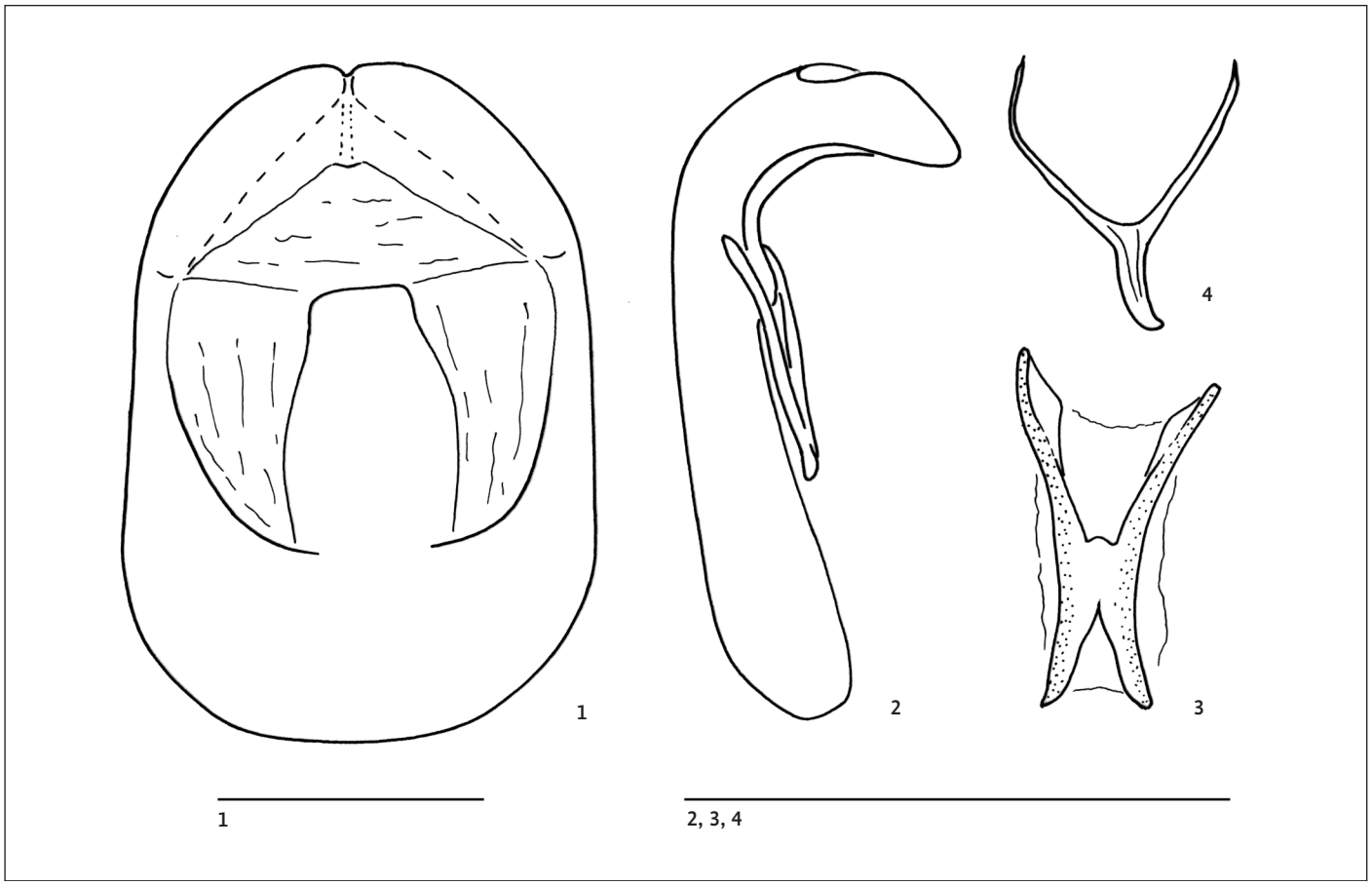
Frons feebly convex with a narrow median longitudinal sulcus; surface with distinct microreticulation; surface of clypeus with sparse punctation and distinct microreticulation; pubescence silverish, short, recumbent, and sparse. Eyes relatively large, the inner margin not emarginate, protruding.

First antennomere 2.5 times longer than wide, moderately curved; second nearly two times longer than wide, a little shorter than the first, and somewhat flattened on the outer side; third narrower, three times longer than wide and a little shorter than the second; fourth distinctly longer than the third, slender; fifth subequal to third; sixth shorter than the fifth; seventh to eleventh moderately widened, and sub equal in length, eleventh a little longer than those preceding, two times longer than wide.

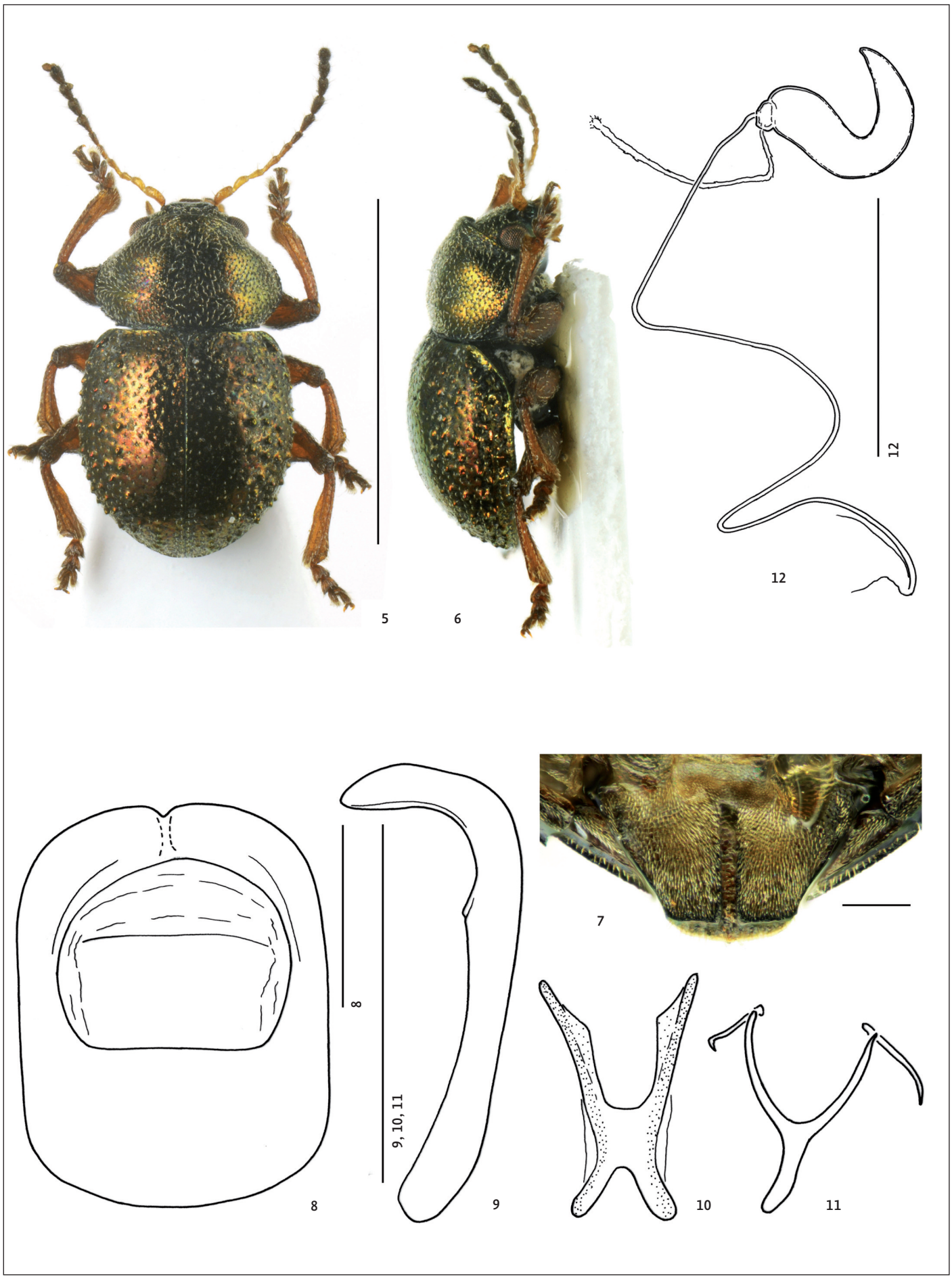
Pronotum 1.6 times wider than long (0.65 x 1.05 mm in the holotype), distinctly convex dorsally towards the distal border, less so towards the base; lateral borders moderately wide, strongly and regularly curved, finely serrate along the whole length; pronotal surface with a transverse arcuate impression in the basal third, almost reaching the pronotal sides, and indistinct medially (Fig. 5). Surface finely and sparsely punctate, shiny, with fine microreticulation which tends to fade on the disc; pubescence silverish and sparse, moderately long, and curved from base to apex.

Scutellum small, triangular, and pubescent. Elytra strongly and regularly convex, relatively short (length/maximum width = 1.1; 1.30 x 1.22 mm in the holotype), the maximum width after the basal third, narrowing distinctly towards the apex; sides regularly bent from base to the apices, which form a slight acute angle; humeri almost absent; punctation coarse, superficial, and sparse; surface between the punctures shiny, almost flat on the elytral disc; several acute protuberances are present down the sides and on the declinate apex (Figs 5, 6); pubescence silverish, very short, hardly exceeding the diameter of the punctures. Epipleura tapering gradually from the base to apices, bearing very short setae.

Episterna usually coated with waxy secretions. Prosternum wide, subquadrate, and feebly convex; meso- and metasternum short and wide. Legs relatively long and robust; femora swollen, each with a small acute median tooth on the inside; tibiae widening from base towards the apex and longitudinally costate; pro- and mesotibiae more or less curved, but metatibiae nearly straight; inner side of the metatibiae in males widening slightly after the



Figs 1–4. *Odontiomorpha cuprina* Zoia, 2011 (WCape, Ruitersbos). – **1.** Aedeagus, apex, dorsal view (scale bar = 0.1 mm). **2.** Aedeagus, lateral view. **3.** Tegmen. **4.** Ventral sclerite of the ninth sternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm).



Figs 5–11. *Odontiomorpha spinipennis* sp. nov, male holotype. – **5.** Habitus, dorsal view. **6.** Idem, lateral view (scale bar = 2.0 mm). **7.** Pygidium (scale bar = 0.1mm). **8.** Aedeagus, apex, dorsal view (scale bar = 0.1 mm). **9.** Aedeagus, lateral view. **10.** Tegmen. **11.** Ventral sclerite of the ninth sternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). – **Fig. 12.** Female paratype (Outeniqua Mt., Ruitersbos): spermatheca (scale bar = 0.3 mm).

basal third; protarsi widening moderately in male; and claws appendiculate.

Abdomen with silverish, sparse, moderately long pubescence. Pygidial sulcus narrow and parallel sided, a little shorter than the pygidium itself (Fig. 7). Aedeagus as in Figs 8, 9; tegmen (Fig. 10) moderately sclerotized; ventral sclerite of the ninth sternite as in Fig. 11. Spermatheca (Fig. 12) with relatively long ductus; spermathecal gland tubular and slightly longer than the spermatheca. Styli small, conical, sclerotized; spiculum gastrale slender and relatively long.

Diagnosis. A species of *Odontiomorpha* characterized by glabrous hemispheric elytra, with several small acute protuberances down the sides and on the declinate apex.

Note. A key to the species of *Odontiomorpha* is given in Zoia (2011). The new species is easily recognizable from all the other known taxa by its hemispheric almost glabrous elytra which lack humeral calli, of which the sides and apical declivity are adorned with small acute protuberances.

References

Zoia, S. 2011. On *Odontiomorpha* Jacoby, 1900 with description of two new species (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) *Entomologische Zeitschrift* **121** (1): 39–45.

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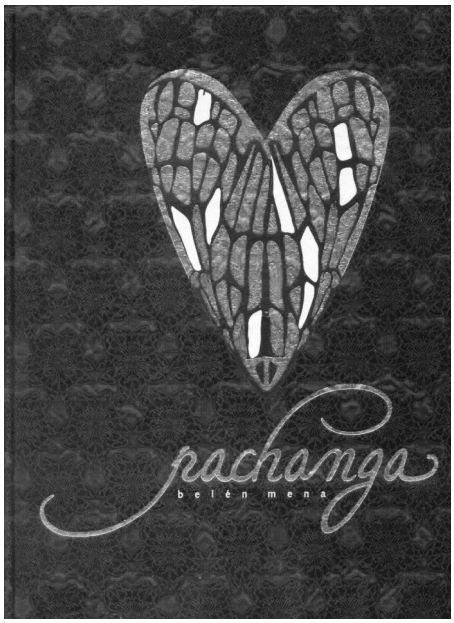
Buchbesprechung

Mena, B. 2007. *Pachanga*. 332 S. ISBN: 978-3-874397292. Verlag Hermann Schmidt, Mainz. Preis: 68,– €.

Die Farben der Nacht – Schwer und dunkel liegt die Nacht auf meinem Tisch. Meine Finger streichen über eine samtige Oberfläche. Ich ertaste unterschiedliche Strukturen, werde vorbereitet auf das Eintauchen in eine bezaubernde Welt. Den Buchdeckel aufschlagend nähere ich mich einem Traum. Zarte Papiere, mit ornamenthaften Mustern erfordern Fingerspitzengefühl. Wahre Schönheit ist fragil. Matter Glanz, luftiges Aufeinanderliegen hauchdünner Blätter – und die Nacht macht alles möglich. Aus der Tiefe des Schwarz tauchen Farben und Formen auf und bereiten mich auf einen so nie gesehenen Mikrokosmos vor: Nachtfalter – und einige bunte Zikaden – in vielfältigen Variationen. Die hier vorgestellten Arten stammen aus dem „Cloud forest“, den Nebenwäldern entlang der als „Ruta verde“ bekannten Straße ausgehend von Quito, der ecuadorianischen Hauptstadt am Äquator.

Neues Entdecken heißt neu sehen – Der Blick auf die nachtaktiven Tiere ist nicht dokumentierend, Ordnung suchend,



sondern neu und unverbraucht. Ungewöhnliche Farbspektren, fein ziselierte Konturen, komplexe Binnenzeichnungen werden in einem rasanten, sinnlich aufregenden Spiel zu einer Sensation. Die Autorin nimmt mich mit auf ihre Reise durch die Nacht. Sie lenkt meinen Blick, mit der ganzen Bandbreite des Lichts – von zarter morgendunstiger Atmosphäre bis zur gleißenden kalten Elektrizität – auf eine Auswahl ihrer Favoriten. Aber sie sagt nicht „schau her, dieses Exemplar ist … heißt …“, nein, sie wirft mich hinein in die Nacht, ich werde klein und leicht, verliere meine Schwerkraft, streife umherschwirrend samtige Flügeloberflächen mit meiner Wange, denn das Kleine wird riesig, der Mikrokosmos wird zum Makrokosmos.

Auch Bücher haben keine Grenzen – Das Layout der Buchgestaltung sprengt alle kleinlichen Grenzen. Eine opulente, aber leicht daherkommende Inszenierung kombiniert collageartig Fotos, Ausschnittvergrößerungen, Negativbilder, Umrisszeichnungen, kaleidoskopartige Strukturen vor farbig subtil ausgewählte Folien … „Die Natur ist ein Maler“, schrieb Paul Klee. Und Kandinskys „Punkt und Linie zur Fläche“ findet in diesem inspirierenden, Fülle und Leere spannungsvoll gegenüber stellenden Design einen Widerhall.

Manchmal ist das Schöne nützlich – Und nicht zu vergessen: Bei all der Schönheit hat das Werk von Belén Mena auch eine „ökologische Wirkung“. Diese stellt sich so angenehm unlehrmeisterhaft ein, da ich ja schon ganz bezaubert bin. Ein Buch, das Freude an jeder Form des Lebens vermittelt, trägt auch zum Schutz der Natur bei.

Katja Mathieu (Saarbrücken)