

Contribution towards the tiger beetle fauna of Brazil (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)

● JÖRG GEBERT & JÜRGEN WIESNER¹

Abstract. *Brasiella (Brasiella) bororo* sp. nov. is described from Mato Grosso, Brazil. It may be distinguished from any other known *Brasiella* species by its elytral color. Additional records of other tiger beetle species collected by the first author during his stay in Brazil are listed.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cicindelidae, *Brasiella (Brasiella) bororo* sp. nov., Brazil, faunistic, taxonomy, new species; Faunistik, Taxonomie, neue Art.

Zusammenfassung. *Brasiella (Brasiella) bororo* sp. nov. wird von Mato Grosso, Brasilien beschrieben. Sie unterscheidet sich von allen anderen bekannten *Brasiella*-Arten durch die Färbung der Elytren. Zusätzlich werden die Funddaten der übrigen Sandlaufkäfer aufgelistet, die der Erstautor bei seinem Aufenthalt in Brasilien sammeln konnte.

Introduction

Due to the support of his friend W.-H. LIEBIG (Bad Muskau), the first author participated in early 1998 in a humanitarian mission to Mato Grosso, Brazil. During that time and during a following trip tiger beetles were collected. A list of the cumulated material is given in the following, together with the description of a new species.



Fig. 1. *Odontocheila cayennensis rufipes* (DEJEAN, 1825) on leaf.



Fig. 3. Location at Rio Negro, Acajatuba Lodge.



Fig. 2. *Odontocheila chrysis* (FABRICIUS, 1801) on leaf.

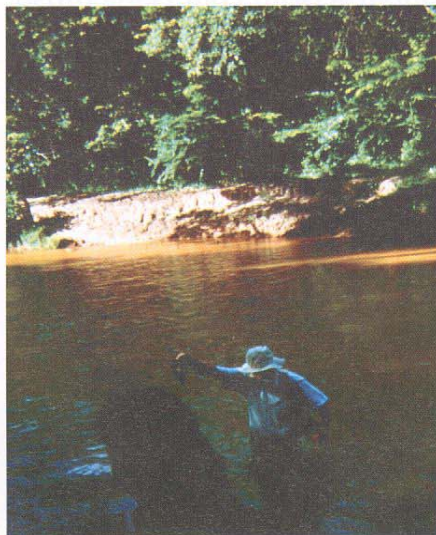


Fig. 4. Collection site of *Brasiella (Brasiella) bororo* sp. nov.



Fig. 5. *Brasiella (Brasiella) bororo* sp. nov. holotype ♂.

¹ 81st Contribution towards the knowledge of Cicindelidae

Phaeoxantha lindemannae

MANDL, 1964

Distribution. Brazil: Amazonas.

Records. 3 ♂; Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,030'W, 2.–7.2.1998, leg. GEBERT.

Remarks. At night on sandy beach of Rio Negro (located by flashlight). The beetles were obviously hunting for the abundant mole crickets.

***Phaeoxantha aequinoctialis bifasciata* (BRULLÉ, 1837)**

Distribution. Peru: Sivia, Amazonas, Corriente. Bolivia: Santa Cruz. Brazil: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Goias, Rio Negro.

Records. Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,030'W, 2.–7.2.1998, leg. GEBERT, 1 ♂, 6 ♀.

Remarks. At night on sandy beach of Rio Negro (located by flashlight). The beetles were obviously hunting for the abundant mole crickets.

***Tetracha sobrina punctata* (LAPORTÉ, 1835)**

Distribution. Peru. Ecuador. Brazil: Amazonas, Rio Autaz, Acre, Rio Negro. Bolivia: Quatro Ojos, Rio Beni. ?Paraguay.

Records. Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,030'W, 2.–7.2.1998, leg. GEBERT, 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

Remarks. At night on sandy beach of Rio Negro (located by flashlight).

***Odontocheila cayennensis rufipes* (DEJEAN, 1825)**

Distribution. French Guiana. Peru: Amazonas, Rio Purus, Madre de Dios. Bolivia: Brazil: Amazonas, Para.

Records. Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,031'W, 2.–7. 2. 1998, leg. GEBERT, 3 ♂, 5 ♀.

Remarks. Sitting on trail through primary forest or on the leaves of low undergrowth bushes (fig. 1).

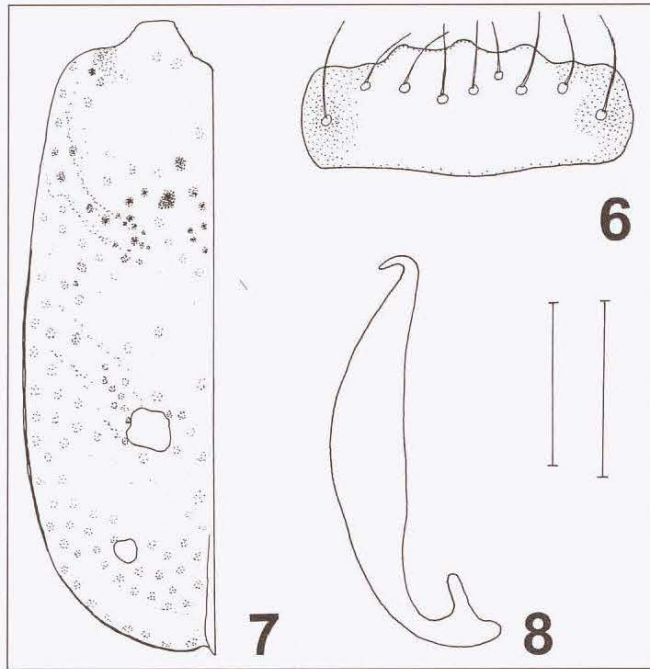
***Odontocheila margineguttata margineguttata* (DEJEAN, 1825)**

Distribution. Colombia. Guyana. Venezuela. Brazil: Amazonas.

Records. Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,031'W, 2.–7.2.1998, leg. GEBERT, 6 ♂, 12 ♀.

Remarks. Sitting on trail through primary forest or on the leaves of low undergrowth bushes.

***Odontocheila chrysis* (FABRICIUS,**



Figs 6–8. *Brasiella bororo* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 6: labrum; 7: left elytron; 8: aedeagus, lateral view. Scales: 1 mm and 0,5 mm.

1801)

Distribution. Guyana. French Guiana. Surinam. Venezuela. Peru. Bolivia. Paraguay. Uruguay. Argentina. Brazil: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Sao Paulo, Goias, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro.

Records. Brazil, Paraná, rain forest, Iguazu Valley, 25°35,422' S, 54°30,924' W, 8.–10.2.1998, leg. GEBERT, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Remarks. Sitting on leaves of low undergrowth bushes (fig. 2).

***Odontocheila confusa confusa* (DEJEAN, 1825)**

Distribution. Ecuador. Colombia. Peru: Rio Jurua, Madre de Dios. Bolivia. Brazil: Amazonas. Venezuela.

Records. Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,031'W, 2.–7.2.1998, leg. GEBERT, 1 ♂.

Remarks. Sitting on leaves of low undergrowth bushes.

***Pentacomia (Poecilochila) rugipennis* (KOLLAR, 1836)**

Distribution. Brazil: Mato Grosso (Cuiaba), Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo. Bolivia.

Records. Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuiabá vicinity, Jardim Vitória, 15°32,483'S 56°03,979'W, 13.–21.1.1998, leg. GEBERT, 1 ♂.

Remarks. At a temporary, rain-caused stream.

Cylindera (Plectographa)

***suturalis suturalis* (FABRICIUS, 1798)**

Distribution. Dominican Republic. Haiti. Puerto Rico. St. Thomas. St. John. Haiti. Guadeloupe. Barbados. Anegada. Dominica. St. Kitts. Barbuda. Martinique. St. Martin. St. Barthelemy. St. Christopher. Barbuck. Antigua. St. Vincent. Grenada. Curacao. Tobago. Trinidad. San Domingo. French Guiana. Guyana. Venezuela. Ecuador. Colombia. Peru. Bolivia. Brazil: Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Para, Paraiba, Santa Catarina.

Records. Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,030'W, 2.–7.2.1998, leg. GEBERT, 8 ♂, 13 ♀.

Remarks. At daytime in big swarms on sandy beach of Rio Negro (Fig. 3).

***Brasiella (Brasiella) argentata argentata* (FABRICIUS, 1801)**

Distribution. Haiti. Panama. Ecuador. Colombia. Venezuela. Peru. Bolivia. Brazil: Amazonas, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana. Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo. Uruguay. Paraguay. Argentina: Buenos Aires, Chaco, Cordoba, Taiwan, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, La Rioja.

Records. Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuiabá vicinity, Jardim Vitória, 15°32,483'S 56°03,979'W, 13.–21.1.1998, leg. GEBERT, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Brazil, Mato Grosso, Chapada dos Guimarães, 15°24,489'S 55°49,389'W, 13.–21.1.1998, leg. GEBERT, 2

♀; Brazil, Mato Grosso, Pantanal, Pousada Piuval ca. 20km S Poconé, 16°22,744'S 56°37,270'W, 13.–21.1.1998, leg. GEBERT, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Brazil, Amazonas, Acajatuba Lodge NW Manaus, 3°06,470'S 60°29,031'W, 2.–7. 2. 1998, leg. GEBERT, 15 ♂, 8 ♀.

Remarks. At temporary, rain-caused stream (Jardim Vitória), muddy space at the riverside (Chapada dos Guimarães), sandy edge of a watering place (Pousada Piuval), bare bank of Rio Negro branch (Acajatuba Lodge).

Brasiella (Brasiella) bororo

sp. nov.

(Figs 5–8)

Holotype. ♂; (green, printed): BRASILIA, Mato Grosso/ Planalto do Mato Grosso/ Indian Reservation Meruré/ 15°33,055'S, 53°04,710'W/ 13.–21. 1. 1998, leg. J. GEBERT; in coll. WIESNER (later SMNS).

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named after the Bororo tribe, which inhabits the Meruré reservation.

Description. Total length (without labrum) 5.8 mm. Female unknown.

Head. Mandibles yellow with four metallic teeth. Labrum (fig. 6) short, with one prominent middle tooth and two reduced

ones to each side, with nine lateral setae, yellow with a green metallic luster at the lateral border. Palpi yellow, apical segment green metallic. Antennae dark brown, basal four antennal segments with green metallic lustre. Frons hairless and coppery red. Head dull dark brown, orbital plates shallowly furrowed. Genae shallowly furrowed, coppery red.

Thorax. Pronotum somewhat longer than wide, dull dark brown, sides coppery red, lateral margins with white setae.

Elytra (fig. 7). Slightly extended laterally, dull dark brown, with many small blue green dots of equal size, becoming somewhat larger in basal third near suture. Lateral margin coppery red extending onto disk forming an obscure humeral lunula and middle band. Light elytral markings are reduced to an obscure central dot and one smaller obscure subapical dot. Epi-pleura yellow. Elytral apex rounded, microserrulated, with retracted sutural tooth.

Underside. Venter black green, completely covered with long white setae. Legs brown, setose, single segments with metallic lustre.

Male aedeagus (fig. 8) 1.1 mm long, tapering, hooked apically.

Diagnosis. This tiny *Brasiella* is different from all other known species. With its reduced light elytral markings and its two obscure metallic bands it stands isolated within the genus. Shape of aedeagus resembles somewhat *Brasiella aureola* (KLUG, 1834), where it is tentatively placed unless additional material of this remarkable species can be studied.

Ecology. Netted at the riverside of Rio Meruré (fig. 4).

Acknowledgements. The authors are indebted to KARL WERNER for the habitus picture, and last but not least to Prof. DAVID L. PEARSON (Tempe) for revising the English text.

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