

## Taxonomy of *Anisepyris* (Hymenoptera, Bethylidae) from Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Santa Teresa, ES, Brazil<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** *Anisepyris triangularis* sp. nov. from southern Brazil is described and illustrated. Additional specimens of *Anisepyris proteus* Evans 1966 and *Anisepyris delicatus* Evans, 1966 were examined, including new geographic records and their taxonomic variation.

**Key words:** Atlantic rain forest, *Anisepyris*, Bethylidae, Brazil, Hymenoptera.

**RESUMO:** Taxonomia de *Anisepyris* (Hymenoptera, Bethylidae) da Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Santa Teresa, ES, Brasil. *Anisepyris triangularis* sp. nov. do sudeste brasileiro é descrito e ilustrado. Foram examinados espécimes adicionais de *Anisepyris proteus* Evans, 1966 e *Anisepyris delicatus* Evans, 1966, incluindo citações geográficas novas e suas variações taxonômicas.

**Pavavras-chave:** *Anisepyris*, Bethylidae, Brasil, Hymenoptera, Mata Atlântica.

### Introduction

The genus *Anisepyris* Kieffer, 1905, belongs to the subfamily Epyrinae. There are 82 species restricted to the New World, ranging from United States to southern Brazil (Evans, 1966). There are no records of *Anisepyris* in Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile (Santos & Azevedo, 2000). *Anisepyris* is widespread in Brazil, with 33 species recorded from 17 states.

In this paper, three species are recognized, two of them recorded for the first time from Espírito Santo and one of them described as new. Santos & Azevedo (2000) found other seven species to Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas, which is about 40 km from Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia.

The material studied was collected by sweeping the vegetation, along a trail of primary Atlantic rain forest in Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo, and is deposited in the Entomological Collection of Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo.

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The nomenclature of integument sculpture follows Harris (1979). Terminology generally follows Evans (1964, 1969). Main measurements and ratios used in this study follow Evans (1964): LH, length of head; WH, width of head; WF, width of frons; HE, height of eye; OOL, ocello-ocular line; WOT, width of the ocellar triangle; DAO, diameter of anterior ocellus; distance of the ocellar triangle to vertex; distance from posterior ocellus to vertex crest; VOL, vertex-ocular line; distance from the eye top to vertex crest; LFW, length of fore wing.

### *Anisepyris proteus* Evans 1966

This species is known from Minas Gerais, Distrito Federal, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catarina, and now is recorded for the first time from Espírito Santo. In this series, the paramere is longer than in the type series, and the cuspis is rounded apically, whereas the type series the paramere is angulate medially.

Material examined: 16 males, BRAZIL, *Espírito Santo*, Santa Teresa, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, 30.I-10.XII.2001, sweeping, C. O. Azevedo & R. Kawada col. (UFES).

### *Anisepyris delicatus* Evans, 1966

This species is known from Rio de Janeiro, and now is recorded for the first time from Espírito Santo. In this series, the paramere is slightly wider than in the type series, and the ventral margin is rounded.

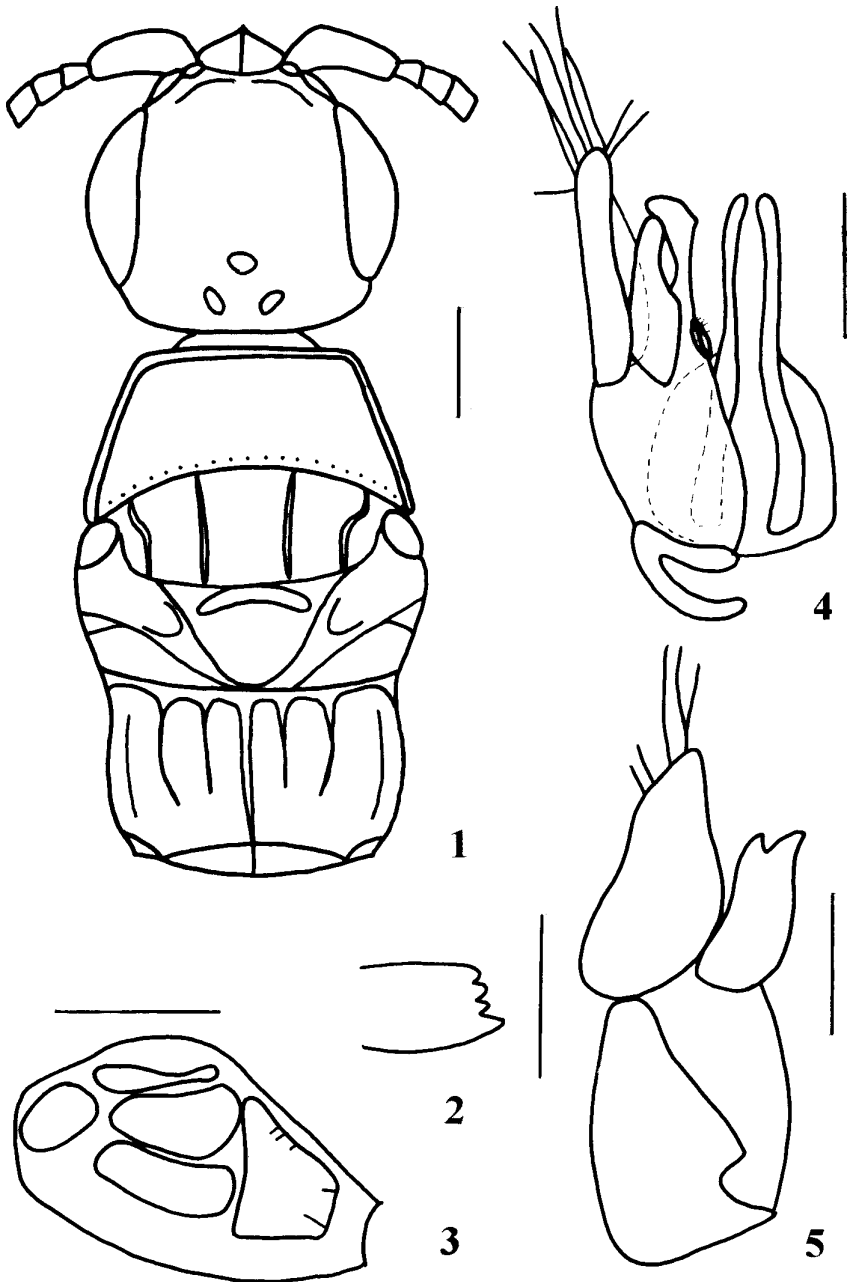
Material examined: 10 males, BRAZIL, *Espírito Santo*, Santa Teresa, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, 23.II-10.XII.2001, sweeping, C. O. Azevedo & R. Kawada col. (UFES).

### *Anisepyris triangularis* sp. nov.

Description, male: length 5.28 mm, LFW 3.36 mm.

Color: body black, antennae, mandibles and legs dark castaneous, palpi castaneous, wings hyaline.

Head (Fig. 1): mandibles with five teeth, the two upper partially fused (Fig. 2). Clypeus subrounded, with median carina high and arched in profile. First four antennal segment length ratio about 25:10:6:15, segment III 1.2 X as long as thick; ratio of length/width of the antennal segments III 1.2, III + IV



Figs. 1-5. *Anisepyrus triangularis* sp. nov. 1, head and mesosoma, dorsal view; 2, mandible, frontal view; 3, mesopleuron, lateral view; 4-5, genitalia; 4, ventral view, 5, lateral view (scale = 250  $\mu$ m).

2.4, IV 1.6 and XI 2.2. Antennal scrobes with weak carina, which nearly reach each other medially and extend backwards up to the inner margin of eyes. Frons coriaceous, with many small punctures separated by 1.0 X their diameters. WH 1.19 X LH; WF 0.64 X WH; WF 1.17 X HE; WOT 1.06 X OOL. Vertex slightly convex with rounded corners; occipital carina not visible in dorsal view; VOL 0.29 X HE.

Mesosoma (Fig. 1): thorax weakly coriaceous with small and sparse punctures. Pronotal disc 2.31 X as wide as long; anterior transverse and lateral carinae strong and complete, posterior margin with a series of small foveae. Propodeal disc 15 X as wide as long, with five discal carinae, the median one complete and the lateral discal ones incomplete and converging behind. Mesopleuron with lower fovea completely divided in two closed foveae, the anterior slightly elongate and the posterior high and triangular (Fig. 3). Fore femora 2.91 X as long as wide; mid tibiae without dorsal spines.

Metasoma: Hypopygium 1,3 X as wide as long. Genitalia (Figs 4-5): paramere with base wide and narrowing gradually to the acute apex, so that it is triangular shape in lateral view, paramere about as long as basiparamere; cuspis not deeply emarginated, ventral arm smaller than the dorsal one, cuspis and digitus as high as aedeagus, which is divided in two rounded apical lobes, base subangulate, apodeme not dilated basally.

Material examined: holotype male, BRAZIL, *Espírito Santo*, Santa Teresa, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, 26.XI.2001, sweeping, C. O. Azevedo & R. Kawada col. (UFES). Paratypes: 2 males, same data of holotype, except 28.III.2001 (UFES).

Remarks: this species runs in the couplet of *A. interruptus* Santos & Azevedo, 2000 and *A. similis* Santos & Azevedo, 2000 in the key by Santos & Azevedo (2000) by having the lower mesopleural fovea divided, but differs from them by having paramere wider at the base, triangular in lateral view, while in the others the paramere is wider medially.

Etymology: the specific epithet refers to the shape of the paramere.

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