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A new *Eupromerini* Galileo and Martins, 1995, from French Guiana
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Abstract. *Eupromera pascali* sp. nov. (Coleoptera, Lamiinae) is described from French Guiana. The species is illustrated and compared to close species. A key for species of *Eupromera* is updated.

Key words. Neotropical region, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

Galileo and Martins (1995) described the tribe *Eupromerini* by gathering species, previously placed in tribe *Desmiphorini*, with appendiculate tarsal claws, dilated anterior femora in both sexes, and relatively short antennae (antennal segment III as long as V–XI together). The tribe first comprised the following genera: *Eupromera* Westwood, 1846; *Iquiracetima* Galileo and Martins, 1995; *Pibanga* Galileo and Martins, 1995; and *Puanama* Galileo and Martins, 1995. Later, the genus *Neopibanga* Galileo and Martins (1998) was added.

The described species belongs to genus *Eupromera* because of two basal prothoracic tubercles and one projected tubercle which breaks the elytral continuity on the dorsal view apically. However, it differs from the description of the genus by the presence of only one basal elytral tubercle.

Materials

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows: **IRD**: Institut pour la Recherche et le Développement, France; **MNHN**: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; **PERC**: Purdue Entomological Research Collection, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, USA; **PHDC**: Pierre-Henri Dalens collection, Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana.

Other acronyms: **APA**: Accès et Partage des Avantages (access and benefit sharing). **FIT**: flight interception trap. **PAG**: Parc Amazonien de Guyane. **PNI**: Pro Natura International. **SEAG**: Société entomologique Antilles Guyane.

Eupromera pascali sp. nov.

(Fig. 1A–C)

Type material. Holotype male, card mounted. First label: “Guyane, Maripa-Soula N 2°14'1.9" W 54°27'38.1", 350m, automatic light trap, 18-III-2015, SEAG leg.” Second label: “La Planète Revisitée Guyane 2015, MNHN-PNI, APA 973-1”. Third label: “*Eupromera pascali* sp. Nov. Dalens det. 2015”. Fourth label: “HOLOTYPE” (red). Deposited at MNHN.

Paratypes (2): 1 male, Saül, 06-VIII-1981, beating sheet, Gérard Tavakilian leg. (ex n°319 from IRD collection, MNHN); 1 male, Nouragues National Reserve, Régina, 29-X-2012, FIT, SEAG coll. (PHDC).

Diagnosis. Nearly all surfaces coarse, with brown orangish pilosity and dark brown marbling; whitish flattened elytral disc with inversed darker “V” in middle.

Description. Male (Figures 1A–C) Head: Integument dark brown with coarse surface strongly punctate, inhomogeneous pilosity consisting of appressed brown orangish brushes, sparse semi-erect setae. Frons

subquadrate, clypeus trapezoidal, glabrous and translucent, labium with borders rounded laterally and barely emarginate at center. Upper interocular space wide as 1.3 upper ocular lobe width.

Antennae short. Antennal formula, length compared with scape: I=1.0; II=0.4; III=2.6; IV=1.5; V=0.6; VI=0.5; VII=0.5; VIII=0.5; IX=0.5; X=0.4; XI=0.4.

Thorax transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, with two lateral smooth gibbosities and base constricted. Integument coarse, deeply and irregularly punctate, dark brown with irregular brushes of lying orange pilosity; anterior border with two small tubercles close to middle, with a small orange brush of pilosity; two tubercles laterally on disc border and one in middle before basal constriction. A few erect setae at base laterally. Prosternum with deep punctures separate with orangish pilosity covered integument. Prosternal process wide (slightly wider at middle length than a procoxa), triangular and deeply punctate, its lateral sides straight and notched apex. Scutellum subquadrate, covered with orange pilosity laterally and greyish pilosity in middle. Mesosternal process wide, slightly wider than a mesocoxa, with emarginate apex.

Elytra 2.2 times longer than wide, with subparallel borders, base with one small tubercle, apical region with five tubercles, the three closer to suture more distinct and with dense erect squamous pilosity, the two more lateral and apical tubercles smoother; apex widely rounded. Surface irregular, coarse and deeply punctate at humeri, on lateral slopes and apical quarter, with irregular brushes of brown orangish pilosity; from scutellum to apical quarter, disc flat, regular, with sparse deep punctures, almost completely covered with whitish pilosity; at basal third, density of pilosity increased, forming an upside down "V", followed apically by a darker parallel V-shaped area due to pilosity shortening, making integument visible. Stronger orange brushes bordering the central flat area, near humeri basally and suture apically; two thinner orange brushes at apical slope. Metasternum deeply punctate, the median suture only visible on apical half.

Legs covered with brown orangish and dark brown pilosity forming rings on tibiae: two basal and one partial ring at middle of protibiae, one middle ring on mesotibiae and metatibiae. Modified profemora, sinuous and strongly widening, anterior border with a deep sulcus; the latter ventrally limited by a serrated ridge and a row of long erect black setae, underside with pilosity similar to dorsal side (no glabrous area); protibiae sinuous, with a dense longitudinal brush of erect short black setae.

Female. Unknown.

Dimensions (in mm). Total length: 5.5; thoracic length: 1.2; thoracic width: 1.4; elytral length: 3.8; elytral width at humeri: 1.7. Size range (mm): total length: 5.50–7.25.

Etymology. I take pleasure in naming this species in honour of Olivier Pascal (PNI) who organized the expedition to Mitaraka Mounts in French Guiana, for his friendship and sense of humor.

Taxonomical comments

This new species appears similar to another species from Brazil (Espírito Santo): *Eupromera zonula* Galileo and Martins, 1995 (Figures 2A–B), with the general color, the flattened whitish discal area. It differs from the latter by the morphometric data: ratio elytral length/elytral width = 2.2 versus 1.9 for the new species; and also by pattern details: whitish discal elytral area not reaching scutellum in *E. zonula*; inverted "V" shape elytral white macula is more discreet in *Eupromera pascali*, greyish area located apically behind the latter is thinner. Furthermore, the venter shows several differences: deep punctures less visible in *E. zonula*, with sides of prosternal process not straight and rectilinear apex (versus rectilinear sides and notched apex in *E. pascali*), glabrous area of anterior femora absent in *E. pascali*.

Key to the species of *Eupromera* Westwood, 1848

1. Two close small tubercles on anterior margin of pronotum, near center; scape piriform..... **2**
- Anterior margin of pronotum without tubercles; scape subcylindrical, wider at middle length.
Brazil (Espírito Santo) *Eupromera disparilis* Galileo and Martins, 1995

- 2(1). Integument of apical elytral declivity unicolor, orangish, without dark patches or points; surface of declivity poorly irregular. Brazil (from Bahia to Santa Catarina), Argentina (Misiones) ...
 *Eupromera similis* Breuning, 1940
- Integument of apical declivity with dark maculae or points, surface of declivity irregular 3
- 3(2). Whitish pilosity of flattened centro-dorsal region of elytra not extending basally between basal tubercles. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina) *Eupromera gilmouri* Fuchs, 1961
- Whitish pilosity of flattened centro-dorsal region of elytra extending basally between basal tubercles 4
- 4(3). Vertex, occiput, pronotum, dorsal side of profemora, and elytral apical declivity with nearly uniform pilosity, almost without interspersed black patches; no dense white pilosity on elytral flattened region. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina)
 *Eupromera spryana* Westwood, 1846
- Vertex, occiput, pronotum, dorsal side of profemora and elytral apical declivity with dense black marbling; dense white pilosity at base of flattened elytral region 5
- 5(4). Flattened elytral region with an irregular oval area with whitish medium-density pilosity, oblique band of dense white pilosity in its basal third; prosternum and mesosternum with sparse medium size punctures. Brazil (Espírito Santo), (Fig. 2A–B)
 *Eupromera zonula* Galileo and Martins, 1995
- Flattened elytral region with an irregular oval area with whitish dense pilosity except on an upside down “V” area in middle; prosternum and mesosternum with deep punctures. French Guiana (Fig. 1A–C) *Eupromera pascali* sp. nov.

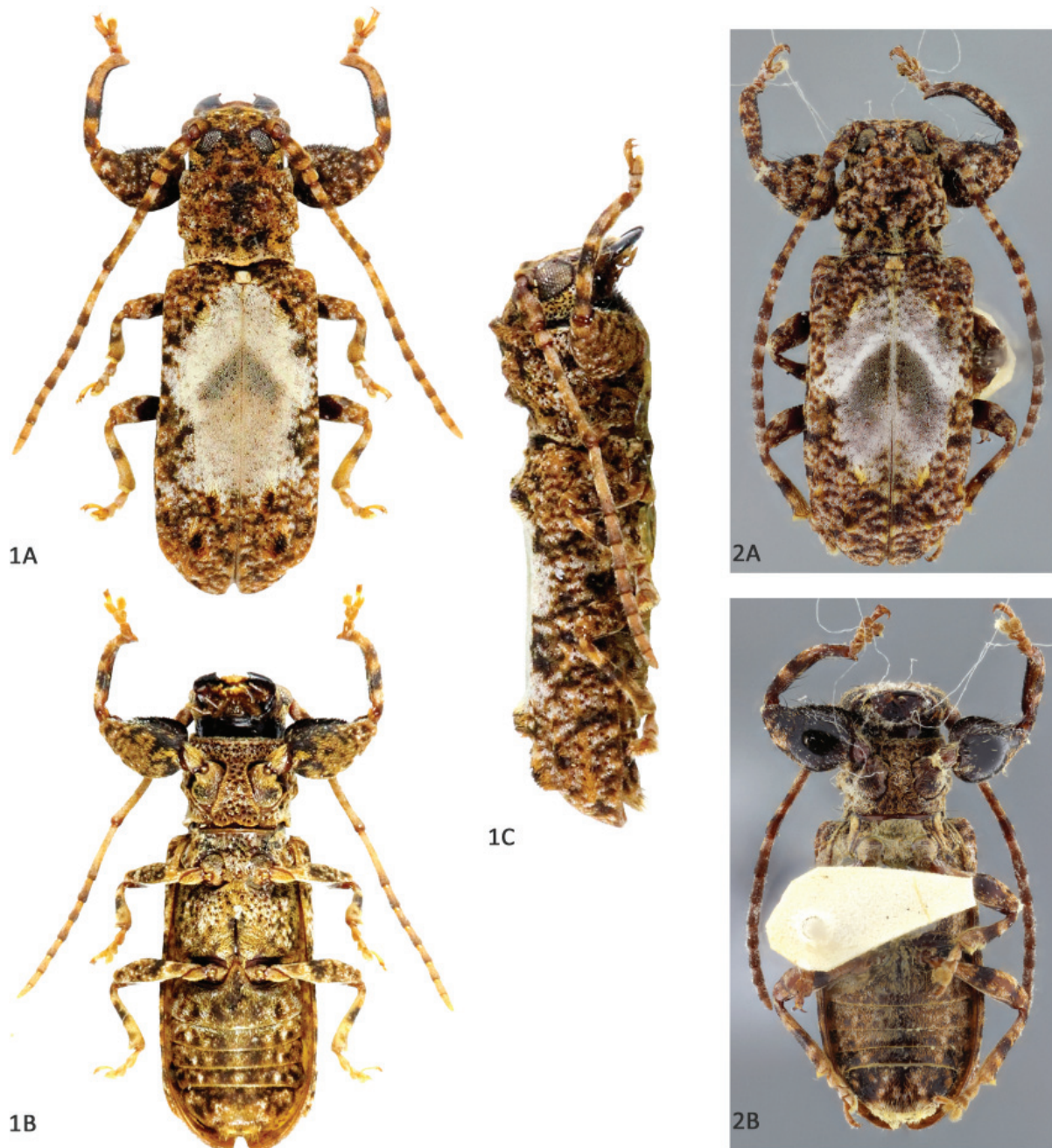
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Figures 1–2. Two species of *Eupromera*. **1A–C.** *Eupromera pascali* sp. nov. **1A)** Holotype male, dorsal habitus; **1B)** Holotype male, ventral habitus; **1C)** Holotype male, lateral habitus. **2A–B.** *Eupromera zonula* Galileo and Martins, 1995. **2A)** Paratype female, dorsal habitus. **2B)** Paratype female, ventral habitus.