

A NEW SPECIES OF MADA MULSANT FROM BRAZIL
(COLEOPTERA, COCCINELLIDAE, EPILACHNINAE)¹

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ABSTRACT

Mada germari, sp.n., (*Epilachninae*) from Brazil, is described and illustrated. This new taxon is integrated into the existing key to species.

While examining some neotropical **Coccinellidae** in the collection of the "Zoologisk Museum", Copenhagen, (ZMCD) a new species of the genus *Mada* was found. Gordon (1976) initially revised this genus in a treatment of the Western Hemisphere *Epilachninae*, and Gordon & Almeida (1986a, 1986b) described 11 additional species. In the present paper the newest member of the genus is described and integrated into the existing classification.

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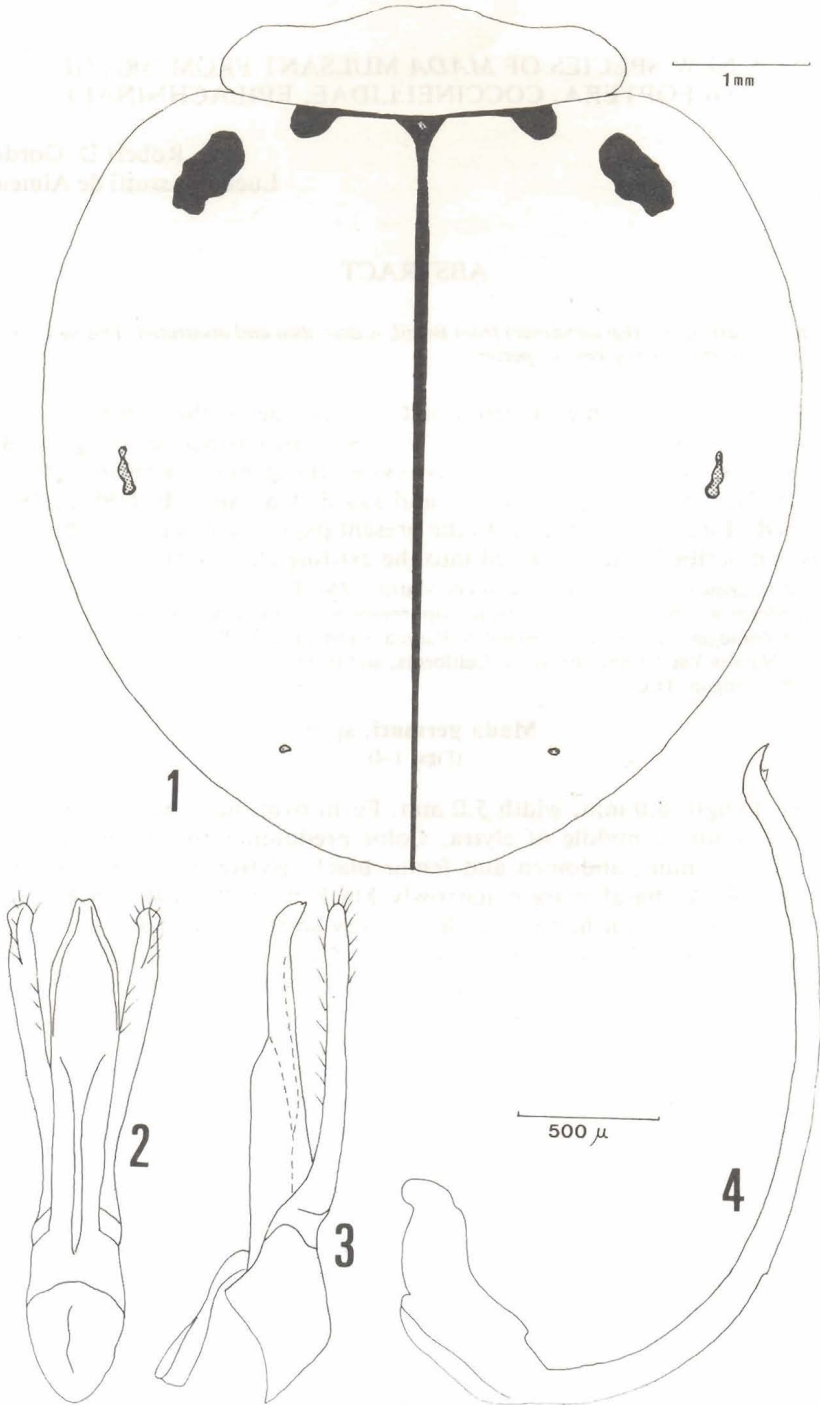
Mada germari, sp.n.
(Figs. 1-4)

Male. Length 6.0 mm, width 5.0 mm. Form oval, narrowed in apical 1/3, widest anterior to middle of **elytra**. Color predominantly yellow; **mesosternum**, **metasternum**, **abdomen** and **femur** black; **elytron** with sutural margin narrowly black, basal margin narrowly black medially with black spot at middle, black spot on humeral callus, 2 very small brown spots near lateral margin at middle of length and at apical 1/5 (fig. 1). **Labrum** short, barely visible beyond **clypeal** apex. Punctuation on **elytron** dual, small punctures separated by at most 3 times a diameter, large punctures separated by less than to twice a diameter. Surface of **elytron** reticulate. Pubescence very short, nearly invisible, yellowish white. **Epipleuron** strongly descending externally, lacking depressions for apices of femora. Tarsal claw strongly angulate basally. **Postcoxal** line on 1st abdominal sternum incomplete, distinct, angulate, extending 3/4 distance to hind margin of sternum. **Abdomen** with hind margin of 5th sternum feebly emarginate; 6th sternum triangular, hind margin notched; 6th **tergum** broadly, feebly emarginate apically. **Genitalia** with basal lobe about same length as **paramere**, lower margin abruptly curved upward before apex, upper margin curved upward from middle to apex; **paramere** constricted before apex (figs. 2,3); **sipho** broadly curved upward before apex, orifice dorsal, subterminal (fig. 4).

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Mada germari, sp.n. 1, habitus. 2-4, male genitalia: 2, basal lobe, ventral view; 3, idem, lateral view; 4, siphon.

Type material. **Holotype**, male, Sete Lagoas, Minas Gerais, Brasil; Reinhardt col., (ZMCD).

Remarks. This species and *Mada lineatopunctata* (Germar) are quite similar and form a group within the genus. The group is defined by the apically narrowed, subacuminate form; short, nearly invisible pubescence; strongly descending epipleura which lack depressions for the femoral apices; and labrum barely visible beyond clypeal apex. *Mada lienatopuncatata* differs from *M. germari* in having an elytron with black vittae and in the form of the male genitalia. See Gordon (1976) for **habitus** and genitalia illustrations of the former species. The key to species of *Mada* in Gordon (1976) is modified as follows:

36. Form **subacuminate** apically; **labrum** short, barely visible beyond clypeal apex; epipleuron lacking **depressions**; Brazil **germari**, **sp.n**
 Form regular oval or rounded; **labrum** not short, extending well beyond **clypeal** apex; epipleuron with depressions 37
37. Elytron with 3 small, brown spots in irregular row anterior to middle, irregular V-shaped mark on posterior 1/2; **Mexico** **polluta** (Gorham)
 Elytron with 2 dark marks, short outer **vitta** and elongate spot near center of **elytron**; Central America **inepta** (Gorham)

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