Lonchopria magdalenae Roig Alsina, 2002: unavailable name (Hymenoptera: Colletidae)

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Lonchopria magdalenae Roig Alsina, 2002: nombre no disponible (Hymenoptera: Colletidae)

RESUMEN. El nombre Lonchopria magdalenae Roig Alsina se hace disponible a partir de la publicación de la presente nota.

PALABRAS CLAVE. Colletidae. Lonchopria.

ABSTRACT. The name Lonchopria magdalenae Roig Alsina is made available from the publication of the present note.

KEYWORDS. Colletidae. Lonchopria.

The species Lonchopria magdalenae from the province of Buenos Aires (Argentina) was described and illustrated in volume 48 of the journal Neotropica, Notas Zoológicas Americanas (Roig Alsina, 2002), which was distributed exclusively on optical discs. The Fourth Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature has taken effect since January 1st, 2000 (ICZN, 1999), requiring that for a work produced after 1999 by a method other than printing on paper to be accepted as published within the meaning of the Code, it had to contain a statement explaining that copies should be deposited in at least five major publicly accessible libraries identified by name in the work itself (Article 8.6, amended from January 1st, 2012). Although the description of L. magdalenae (Roig Alsina, 2002) complied with all other requirements of the Code, it is unavailable due to the lack of the list naming publicly accessible libraries in which copies of the optical disc were deposited. In the present note, all the provisions of the Code are satisfied in order to make the name available.

Lonchopria magdalenae sp. n.

Lonchopria magdalenae Roig Alsina, 2002: 19-21, figs. 1-5 (unavailable name).

Diagnosis. Species closely related to Lonchopria nivosa Vachal, with which it shares the broadened vertex of the head in both sexes, the apical margin of the female clypeus with four teeth, the male mandible with a broad emargination between the apical and preapical teeth (Fig. 4), and the male seventh tergum transverse, with an apical fringe of long curved hairs. It can be easily distinguished by the extensive pale pubescence of the head, mesosoma and first metasomal tergum, whitish in the female (Figs. 1-3), yellowish in the male (Fig. 4) (pubescence black in L. nivosa), by the apical pale hair bands of the metasomal terga reaching the lateral margins of the terga (pale hair bands restricted to the dorsal part of the terga in L. nivosa), and the dense, even punctation of the female clypeus, with punctures separated by 0.5-1.0 times a puncture diameter (punctures in L. nivosa sparse, irregularly separated by 0.5-4.0 times a puncture diameter).

Description. A full description of both sexes, as well as figures of the inner hind tibial spur of the female, and the mandible, seventh sternum, eighth sternum, and genital capsule of the male, can be found in Roig Alsina (2002).

de Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2-5-II-2000, A. Roig Alsina col., MACN_En 32127 (Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires). Paratypes: 6 females and 8 males, same data as holotype (Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Museo de La Plata, La Plata, and Instituto y Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán); 1 female and 3 males, 17 km SE Magdalena, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina, 7-III-1985, L. Moffatt (Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales).

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LITERATURE CITED


Figs. 1-4. Lonchopria magdalenae sp. n. Female holotype: 1, habitus, lateral view; 2, habitus, dorsal view; 3, face. Male: 4, face. Figs. 1-2, scale lines = 2 mm; figs. 3-4, scale lines = 0.5 mm.