

A new Neotropical species of the doryctine wasp tribe *Holcobraconini* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), and new records of additional genera

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Abstract

The “Société Entomologique Antilles-Guyane” (S.E.A.G.) has collected a specimen of *Holcobraconini* belonging to a new species of *Nervellius* Roman, 1924. The new taxon is described and included in a modified identification key of this genus. Additional distribution data about other Doryctinae species collected in French Guiana are given.

Keywords: *Nervellius*, hind coxa, carina, French Guiana, Identification key.

Résumé

La “Société Entomologique Antilles-Guyane” (S.E.A.G.) a récolté un spécimen de la tribu *Holcobraconini* appartenant à une espèce nouvelle du genre *Nervellius* Roman, 1924. Nous décrivons ici ce nouveau taxon en le plaçant dans la clé d'identification du genre. Des données supplémentaires sur la répartition d'autres espèces de Doryctinae en Guyane française sont fournies.

Introduction

The Doryctinae represents one of the largest subfamilies of braconid parasitoid wasps (YU *et al.*, 2012, MARSH, 1997), currently containing more than 1600 described species mostly distributed in the tropical regions but especially in the Neotropics. The monophyly of the subfamily has been recognized only by combining morphological and molecular data (SHARANOWSKI *et al.*, 2011). Within this subfamily, the definition and extent of several supraspecific taxa is still problematic due to their lack of consistent morphological synapomorphies (BELOKOBYLSKIJ *et al.*, 2004). In the most comprehensive classification of the group (BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1992), the Doryctinae was been subdivided into 13 tribes and 21 subtribes. However, only 3 of these groups (Ecphylini, Siragrini and *Holcobraconini*) were supported in molecular phylogenetic studies (ZALDÍVAR-RIVERÓN *et al.*, 2007, 2008; SHARANOWSKI *et al.*, 2011).

One of the clades that has been supported both by morphological and molecular evidence is the tribe of *Holcobraconini* sensu Belokobylskij (1992) (BELOKOBYLSKIJ *et al.*, 2004; ZALDÍVAR-RIVERÓN *et al.*, 2008). Moreover, this tribe has been consistently recovered as sister to *Binareini* by the above two character systems, but also at base of a large clade composed by South-American and Australian genera (ZALDÍVAR-RIVERÓN *et al.*, 2008).

Members of *Holcobraconini* are morphologically characterised by the extension of the postnervellus vein in the hind wing towards the wing tip (MARSH, 1988). BELOKOBYLSKIJ (1992) divided the *Holcobraconini* in three subtribes: *Holcobraconina*, *Ivondroviina* and *Odontobraconina*. Regarding *Holcobraconina*, two genera are currently recognized *Holcobracon* Cameron, 1905 and

Nervellius Roman, 1924 with three and six species, respectively (MARSH, 1988; BRAET *et al.*, 2003; YU *et al.*, 2012). In particular, species of *Nervellius* Roman, 1924 are rarely collected, occurring in most of the Neotropics (YU *et al.*, 2012; BELOKOBYSKIJ, unpubl. data). This genus has been revised by MARSH (1988), and more recently PENTEADO-DIAS (1996) and BRAET *et al.* (2003) described two additional species.

During an entomological survey carried out by the “Société Entomologique Antilles Guyane” (S.E.A.G.) to the “Réserve Naturelle des Nouragues” in French Guiana during 2009, one wonderful specimen belonging to the genus *Nervellius* was collected. Here we describe this new species and provide an updated key for this genus. We also provide new additional records for two described species of *Nervellius* and additional doryctine genera that were collected during several field trips.

Material and methods

The morphological nomenclature follows VAN ACHTERBERG (1993).
New data for French Guiana are marked with an asterisk.

The following acronyms are used:

IRSNB: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Entomologie, Bruxelles, Belgium.

FUSAGx: Unité d'Entomologie fonctionnelle et évolutive, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Université de Liège, Gembloux, Belgium.

YB: the private collection of the author.

Taxonomic part

Nervellius Roman, 1924

On the base of this new species, the diagnosis of this genus (MARSH, 1988: 459) should be slightly modified as follows: “..., hind coxa without curved spine, usually rounded or (rarely) with medio-dorsal keel ending acutely; ...”.

Nervellius philippus sp. nov. (Figs 1-5)

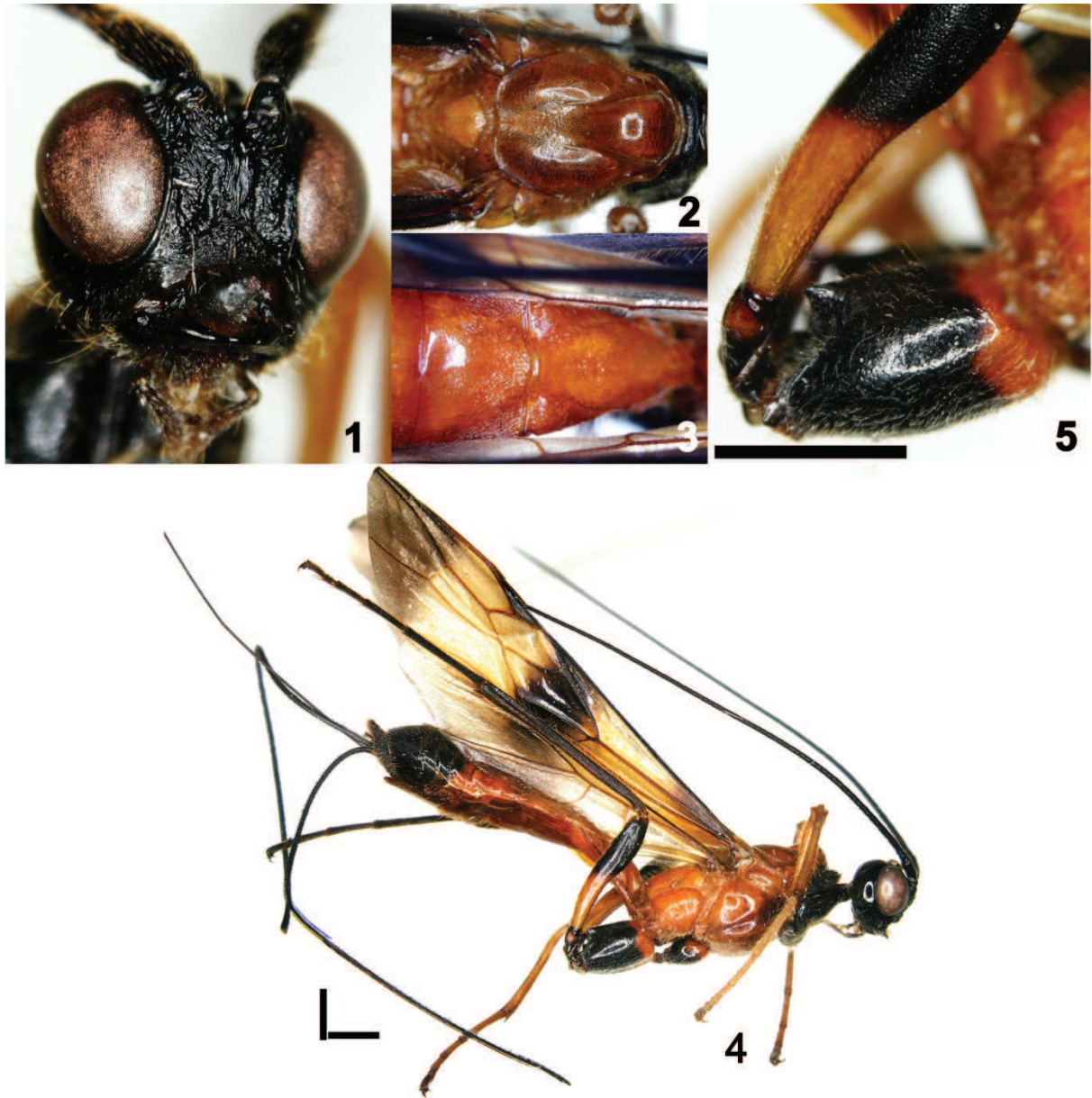
TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype: ♀, "Guyane française, Nouragues, Saut Pararé, X.2009 (Piège Malaise), Rec.: S.E.A.G." (IRSNB).

DIAGNOSIS. The shape and size of the hind coxa separate this species from the other species in this genus.

DESCRIPTION.

Female. Length. Body 21 mm; wings 20 mm; ovipositor 25 mm.

Head. Head width equal to its median length (in lateral view). Antenna with at least 73 flagellomeres (apical flagellomeres missing). Scape two times as long as its maximum width; longer than the first flagellomere, without lobe nor dense cluster of setae on its apical margin; pedicel normal. First flagellomere subcylindrical, 3.1 times longer than wide, longer than the second flagellomere, its surface smooth between setae. Eye glabrous, its length 1.6 times length of temple (in dorsal view), 1.51 times as high as broad (in lateral view). Maxillary palpi six-segmented. Labial palpi four-segmented. Third labial palp segment slightly shorter than the second. Hypoclypeal depression distinct; its width 0.23 times the width of head (in frontal view, including eyes). Clypeus flat; with convex lower margin; without ventral lamella. Malar suture absent. Malar space length equal to basal width of mandible and 5 times height of eye. Face straight in lateral view, irregularly rugose (with raised median area) and with sparse and long setae (often white or yellowish) (Fig. 1). Temples not swollen, smooth, with few sparse long setae. Frons smooth (except some rugae close to anterior ocellus), flat, without carina between antennal sockets or laterally. Ocellar triangle with base larger



Figs 1-5. *Nervellius philippus* sp. nov., holotype. 1: head, face; 2: mesoscutum, dorsal; 3: first and second tergites, dorsal; 4: full body, lateral; 5: hind coxa, lateral (scale bar 2 mm).

than its sides, POL (post ocellar length) 0.6 times ocellar diameter, equal to OOL (ocelo-ocular length). Vertex smooth and glabrous. Occipital carina present, missing ventro-laterally on temple and not joining hypostomal carina.

Mesosoma. Pronotum coriaceous/acinose, dorsally without modifications. Pronotal furrow absent. Mesosoma 1.77 times longer than high; 3.2 times longer than wide. Mesoscutum sharply raised anteriorly, at right angle with pronotum, median lobe smooth and clearly protruding dorsally (in lateral view), median lobe without a median groove anteriorly, lateral lobes smooth. Mesoscutum with sparse and long setae (often white or yellowish). Notauli smooth present anteriorly, shortened (ending near middle of mesoscutum), not impressed posteriorly and not meeting each other (Fig. 2). Surface of mesoscutum medially, near scutellar sulcus with one medio-longitudinal ruga and the surface finely areolate. Scutellar sulcus medium-sized, 3.85 times as long as wide; medially 0.20 times as long as scutellum, narrowed laterally; smooth with several complete carinae. Scutellum rounded laterally, smooth, between short and fine setae, flattened in lateral view (Fig. 2). Prepectal carina present. Subalar groove smooth. Mesopleuron largely smooth, with sparse and long setae (often white or yellowish). Precoxal sulcus present but only impressed, smooth. Metapleuron smooth with sparse and long setae. Propodeum 0.31 times as long as mesosoma (in dorsal view), smooth anteriorly and largely

areolate posteriorly, medio-longitudinal carina complete and fine. Propodeum gradually sloping from base to apex, with long and sparse setae. Propodeal tubercles absent. Propodeal bridge between abdominal and coxal foramina absent.

Wings. Macropterous. Fore wing: Pterostigma large, 6.44 times as long as wide. Vein r 0.47 times as long as 3-SR, 0.25 times as long as SR1, 0.9 times as long as 2-SR. Marginal cell distally closed. Vein 1-SR+M present and weakly curved basally. Maximum length of first discal cell 1.7 times its maximum width. Vein r-m present, largely tubular, with large median bulla. Vein m-cu antefurcal, vein 2-(SR+M) present. Second submarginal cell petiolate horizontally. Vein cu-a present, postfurcal (inclivous towards apex of wing). Vein CU1a relative to vein 2-CU1 arising behind middle of distal vein of subdiscal cell. First subdiscal cell closed distally (vein 2-cua present). Vein 2-1A long and sclerotized. Hind wing: With four distal hamuli. Vein 1-SC+R present and basal cell closed. Vein r dividing the marginal cell. Vein m-cu present, sclerotized, strongly curved to apex of wing. Vein cu-a present. Vein M+CU 2.7 times as long as 1M. Subbasal cell of hind wing distinctly enlarged, first abscissa of M+CU 2.5 times as long as 1-M.

Legs. Femora without distinct blister dorsally. Fore femur shaped like an elongate club. Fore tibial spines present, forming a single row of 4 spines, 6 subapical teeth present. Three subapical teeth on middle tibia present. Middle femur as an elongate club. Hind coxa medio-dorsally with a keel-like and apically acute structure (Fig. 5). Hind coxa rounded baso-ventrally without baso-ventral tooth; dorsally and ventrally smooth. Hind femur 5.4 times longer than wide. Hind femur not swollen, elongate club-shaped. Hind femur dorsally coriaceous/acinose (sometimes weakly so); ventrally smooth, with sparse short setae. Hind tibia with dense short setae (not longer than tibial width), apically with an area of dense setae on its inner side; 17.7 times longer than wide, 2.2 times longer than hind tarsus. Hind tibial spurs straight, inner hind tibial spur 0.14 times as long as basitarsus. Hind basitarsus 11.6 times as long as wide, 0.83 as long as remaining tarsal segments.

Metasoma. First tergite 1.5 times as long as wide apically, apical width 1.5 times its basal width. First tergite with large rounded lamella basally near dorsope, median carina absent, dorsope present. Acrosternite 0.35 as long as first tergite and fused with its ventral margin anteriorly. First tergite finely striate apico-laterally with a median raised oval area, weakly rugulose (Fig. 3). Laterotergites separated from each other at all tergites. Basal area of second tergite absent. Second tergite finely striate anteriorly, with striae diverging posteriorly, and smooth on its apical half, without transversal raised area (Fig. 3). Median length of second tergite 0.8 times its basal width, 1.15 times length of first tergite. Second metasomal suture present, straight. Third tergite smooth, without a transverse narrow depression; 0.86 times as long as the second tergite. All remaining tergites smooth, not enlarged, not covering succeeding tergites.

Genitalia and ovipositor. Ovipositor sheath 2.1 times as long as metasoma. Ovipositor normal, straight, with toothed apex, double nodus. Both nodus well developed. Ovipositor sheath with normal, short and thin setae.

Colour. Antenna and scape entirely blackish, scape with some yellowish setae (Fig. 4). Head entirely blackish, labial palp infuscate and yellowish. Mesosoma orange (except black pronotum and propleuron) with fine and sparse yellowish setae. Fore wing banded. Veins brownish, wing membrane yellowish infuscate basally, its medio transversal band and apically. All coxae blackish except their orange base, fore leg yellowish-orange, middle leg orange except apically narrowly infuscate femur, anterior half of middle femora orange, posterior half of hind femur blackish, hind tibia and tarsus infuscate to blackish. Tergite 1-4 orange, remaining tergites strongly infuscate to blackish. Ovipositor sheath entirely blackish.

Male. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Neotropical (French Guiana).

HOSTS. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. Named in honour of the seventh king of Belgium: Philippe Léopold Louis Marie de Belgique for his enthronement.

COMMENTS. The hind coxal keel reminds to the coxal structure found in the genus *Priosphys* Enderlein, 1920 another member of the tribe Holcobraconini. The latter genus has only one distinct

tooth and some small dentation dorsally (in line with the tooth) on the hind coxa. The molecular data (Zaldivar-Riveron, pers. comm.) place this new taxon as sister species of *Nervellius exquisitus*; therefore, we prefer to consider it for the moment as an aberrant *Nervellius* and keep it inside this genus until additional DNA studies of this tribe.

New data for Doryctinae

***Barbalhoa* Marsh, 2002**

B. licina Marsh, 2002: 353.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 2♀, « Guyane française, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: V.1999 (1), VIII.1999 (1); ♀, « Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.), VIII-IX.1999 »; ♀, « Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa PK 37,5 (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.), III.2001 ».

DISTRIBUTION. Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana.

***Coiba* Marsh, 1993**

C. dentatus Marsh, 1993: 12.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « French Guiana, Montagne de Kaw, 4°34,320'N-52°11,460'W, 7.XII.2002, leg. V. Soon ».

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, Costa Rica, French Guiana*, Panama.

***Curtisella* Spinola, 1851**

C. pimploides Spinola, 1851: 13.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 2♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) », VI.1999 (1), VII.1999(1); 3♀, « Pérou, Satipo (Pedro Paprzyck) » : I.1941 (1), VII.1942 (1), III.1945(1) [AEIC].

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana, Peru*.

***Concurtisella* Roman, 1924**

C. bidens Roman, 1924: 36.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane française, Saul, Crique Popote (Malaise trap, bord de rivière, 3°36'N-53°10'W, Y. Braet & J. Tarin leg.), 5-12.XII.2000 ».

DISTRIBUTION. French Guiana.

C. anoplus Marsh, 2002: 64.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 2♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: VI.1999 (1), IX.1999 (1); ♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, piste de Kaw PK 33,5 (Piège Malaise, O. Morvan leg.), VI.1999 »; ♀, « F., Guyane française, Saul, Crique Popote, Mont. Belvédère, (piège Malaise sur chablis, 3°36'N-53°10'W, J. Tarin leg.) XII.2000 ».

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana.

***Dapsilitas* Braet, Barbalho & van Achterberg, 2003**

D. bicolor Braet, Barbalho & van Achterberg, 2003: 121.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.), IX.1999 ».

DISTRIBUTION. French Guiana.

Dapsilitas robustisoma Braet & van Achterberg, 2003: 122.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane française, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa (Malaise trap, AEI Guyane, J. Cerda leg.) »: II.1999 (2), III.1999 (5), VI.1999 (1), VII.1999 (1), IX.1999 (3).

DISTRIBUTION. French Guiana.

***Heterospathius* Barbalho & Pentead-Dias, 1999**

H. petiolatus Barbalho & Pentead-Dias, 1999: 149.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 4♀ & 1♂, « F., Guyane Française, Montagnes de Kaw, Relais Patawa, (Piège Malaise, N4°32'-W52°10', 190m, J. Cerda A.E.I. Guyane) »: 1-31.VIII.1999 (1), 1-31.VII.2000 (1), 1-31.X.2000 (1), 1-30.XI.2000 (2); ♂, « F., Guyane Française, Montagnes de Kaw, Relais Patawa PK 37.5, (Piège Malaise, N4°32'-W52°10', 190m, J. Cerda A.E.I. Guyane), 1-31.III.2001 ».

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, French Guiana*.

H. silvaticus Barbalho & Pentead-Dias, 1999: 151.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane Française, Montagnes de Kaw, Relais Patawa, (Piège Malaise, N4°32'-W52°10', 190m, J. Cerda A.E.I. Guyane), 1-30.VI.1999 ».

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, French Guiana*.

***Histeromeroides* Marsh, 1993**

H. onkoterebrus Marsh, 1993: 19.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 18♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: V.1999 (4), VI.1999 (1), VI-VII.1999 (3), VII.1999 (2), IV.2000 (1), V.2000 (3), VI.2000 (4).

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Florida (USA), French Guiana, Peru.

***Janzenia* Marsh, 1993**

J. gauldi Marsh, 1993: 20.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 2♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: III.1999 (1), IX.1999 (1).

DISTRIBUTION. Costa Rica, French Guiana*.

Johnsonius Marsh, 1993

J. hansonii Marsh, 1993: 23.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♂, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.), VI.1999 »; 2♀ & 1♂, idem but « VII.1999 »; Female, idem but « X.2000 ».

DISTRIBUTION. Costa Rica, French Guiana*.

Megaloproctus Schultz, 1906

M. bifasciatus (Szépligeti, 1904): 192.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.), V.1999 »; ♀, « F., Guyane française, Saul, Crique Popote, Mont. Belvédère, (53°10'W-3°36'N, Piège Malaise, sur chablis, J. Tarin leg.), I.2001 ».

DISTRIBUTION. French Guiana*, Peru.

M. brasiliensis (Szépligeti, 1902): 59.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane française, St-Laurent-du-Maroni, crique Balaté, 54°2'W-5°25'N (Y. Braet leg.), 21.X-4.XI.1997 ».

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana (la Mana), Peru, Suriname.

M. didymus (Brullé, 1846): 467.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 14♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: III.1999 (2), V.1999 (1), VI.1999 (1), VII.1999 (4), VIII.1999(1), IX.1999(2), XI.1999 (2), III.2000 (1).

DISTRIBUTION. Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad.

M. fumipennis (Szépligeti, 1904): 191.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: ♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.), VI.1999 ».

DISTRIBUTION. French Guiana*, Peru.

M. striatus Marsh, 1983: 374.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 2♂, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: VI.1999 (1), VII.1999 (1); 3♀, « F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: IX.1999 (1), 1-20.VIII.2000 (1), IX.2000 (1).

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, French Guiana*, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.

New distribution and data for other species of the genus *Nervellius*.

Nervellius darwini Marsh, 1988

The survey of specimens housed at the IRSNB revealed the presence of several specimens of *Nervellius darwini* Marsh, 1988. They fit really well with the description of MARSH (1988) except for the color of the metasoma which is rather brown-reddish to pale reddish. These new data are: 15♀ & 1♂ « Galapagos: I. Santa Cruz, Verst S.E., basse altitude (à la lumière) XII.1964/I.65, N. & J. Leleup » « R.I.Sc.N.B. I.G. 25692 ».

Nervellius exquisitus Braet & Barbalho, 2003

Three specimens housed in the personal collection of the author are: 1♀, « Guyane, Montagne de Kaw, relais Patawa, X.2001 (piège Malaise), rec.: J. Cerda »; 1♀, same data but « XII.2001 »; 1♂, same data but « I.2002 ».

To include our new taxa, the identification key of the *Nervellius* species (from BRAET *et al.*, 2003) is modified as follow:

Key to species of the genus *Nervellius* Roman

1. All veins of fore wing and pterostigma brown, evenly coloured; forewing more or less maculated dusky along vein and at base; colour of hind wing variable2
- Part of veins of fore wing and at least part of pterostigma yellowish, more or less contrasting with dark brown parts ; wings banded or largely infuscate3
2. Head, mesosoma ventrally and legs black; metasoma and dorsally mesosoma yellow; hind wing largely infuscate (Costa Rica)*N. costaricensis* Marsh, 1988
- Entire body dark brown to black with metasoma sometimes pale brown, brown-reddish to honey yellow; hind wing entirely hyaline (Ecuador-Galapagos Islands)*N. darwini* Marsh, 1988
3. Fore wing with dark brown band; vein m-cu of hind wing antefurcal in respect to vein 1r-m4
- Fore wing unicoloured, without dark band; vein m-cu of hind wing interstitial in respect to vein 1r-m6
4. Hind coxa medio-dorsally with acute keel; large species (more than 20 mm without the ovipositor) French Guiana)*Nervellius philippus* sp. nov.
- Hind coxa rounded or flattened dorsally and without median keel; medium-sized species (less than 15 mm without the ovipositor)5
5. Pronotum antero-dorsally convex and with distinct groove posteriorly (in front of mesoscutum); hind femur and mesoscutum yellowish-brown; first marginal cell of hind wing with small dark brown patch medially and medially setose; body tricoloured (black or dark brown, reddish-, and yellowish-brown); vein r of fore wing 0.6-0.8 times length of vein 2-SR; (Panama, Venezuela)*N. tricoloratus* Marsh, 1988
- Pronotum antero-dorsally flattened and without distinct groove posteriorly; hind femur dark brown; mesoscutum black; first marginal cell of hind wing subhyaline and glabrous medially; body bicoloured (black and yellowish-brown); vein r of fore wing about 0.9 times vein 2-SR; (French Guiana)*N. exquisitus* Braet & Barbalho, 2003
6. Mesosoma (except dark prothorax) largely reddish; mesopleuron with a wide glabrous area; metasomal tergites densely setose medially; (Brazil)*N. subdivisus* Roman, 1924
- Mesosoma largely black (but mesoscutum medially, metanotum and propodeum reddish); mesopleuron and medially tergites sparsely setose; (Brazil)*N. paulista* Pentead-Dias, 1996

Odontobracon Cameron, 1887

O. amazonicus Roman, 1924: 14.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 2♀, « Guyane française, Kourou, Piste Soumourou, XI.2001, rec.: D. Faure (P. Malaise) »; 1 male, same data but « 1-12.I.2001 ». 1♂, same data but « XII.2001 »

Sharkeyella Marsh, 1993

S. pilosus Marsh, 1993: 32.

MATERIAL EXAMINED [FUSAGx]: 10♀, «F., Guyane française, Kaw, Montagnes de Kaw, relais Patawa, 52°09'09.19"W-4°32'42.20"N (Piège Malaise, AEI guyane – J. Cerda leg.) »: IX.1999 (1), IX.2000 (5), X.2000 (4).

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil, Bolivia, French Guiana*.

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