## Podanotum glorissimum sp. n. from Peru (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae: Eumaeini)

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Abstract - Podanotum glorissimum sp. n. is described from Peru. With 8 figures and one table.

Key words - Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, Eumaeini, Podanotum, South America, Andes.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Podanotum* was erected by TORRES and his colleagues for two brilliantly coloured lycaenid butterflies occurring at relatively high altitudes in the Andes mountains of Colombia and Venezuela (TORRES *et al.* 1996). Subsequently, a *Podanotum* species was described from Venezuela which was discoloured (BÁLINT & JOHNSON 1997: 27), and a previously known metallic green lycaenid species from Colombia was transferred from *Penaincisalia* JOHNSON, 1990 to *Podanotum* (BÁLINT 2001: 172–174). Originally, a simple wing character key was provided for easy identification of the species of the genus (BÁLINT 2001: 174).

The species of *Podanotum* show homogenity in the following characters: antenna with large bulb, sexual dimorphism lacking, male dorsal androconial cluster lacking, ventral hindwing with cryptic pattern, ventral wing ground colour grey with a submarginal spotband of brownish lunules or chevrons and a variously undulate linear band in the median area; male valva with promiment caudal extension as long as the valva itself, female genital ductus bursae bipartite with sclerotized terminal element, and corpus bursae with two extremely large, platelike signa.

All the species have been collected at relatively high elevations of the Andes (2970 to 3300 m), from Venezuela to Ecuador (cf. Table 1). The most obvious characters distinguishing these *Podanotum* taxa among eumaeines are the distinctive dorsal wing colourations and the distinguishing patterns of the submarginal

spotband of the hindwing ventrum. On the basis of these characters, all the species of *Podanotum* can be readily identified.

The present paper describes the fifth *Podanotum* species, collected in Peru (therefore, the southernmost representative of the genus known to date). The new species, collected at the highest known elevation for the genus, is typical of *Podanotum* in general characters but readily distinguished by its wing colouration and pattern, as well as distinctive genital characters. This new taxon is added below to the key originally presented by BÁLINT (2001: 174); this key allows determination of all described *Podanotum* species.

### Podanotum glorissimum sp. n.

*Types* – Holotype, male, deposited in Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (MUSM, Lima, Peru), labelled as "Peru, Road Leimebamba-Balsas, Abra de Barro Negro, ~6°46'S 77°57'W, 3550–3650 m; 1–15.XII.2001, leg. Benigno Calderon, coll. Bollino". Allotype female, deposited in Zoological Museum, Insitute of Zoology, Jagiellonian University (ZMJU, Kraków, Poland), and paratype male, deposited in Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary), with the same label data. Genital dissections in glycerin vials, genital preparation serial numbers of Zs. BÁLINT, Nos 1105 (holotype), 1106 (allotype) and 1107 (paratype).

Diagnosis – Wings: differing from the geographically closest *P. clarissimum* TORRES et JOHNSON, 1996 by possessing somewhat narrower dorsal black border on the hindwing, restricted to the marginal area (in *clarissimum* the border also fills the submarginal area); a discoidal line of the forewing ventrum is prominent (in *P. clarissimum* this is absent); basal, sub-basal and submedian areas of the ventral surface of the hindwing have the same ground colour as the rest of the wing with a faint lineal median band in the new species (in *P. clarissimum* this inner area is distinctively darker and the median band more obvious); there is a faint submarginal chevron-like pattern on the hindwing ventrum (in *P. clarissimum* this wellmarked). The female genital terminalia of *P. glorissimum* is not toothed (the genital terminus is prominently toothed in *P. clarissimum*).

Description – Male (Figs 1–2, 5–6), length of forewing (from base to apex): 12 mm (n=2); dorsal forewing and hindwing brilliant Beryl Green (MAERZ & PAUL 1950: Pl. 25, J5) with black borders extending distally from the postmedial area. Hindwing with slight anal lobe. Fringes reddish brown. Ground colour of ventral forewing and hindwing ash grey without any suffusion of metallic scales, basal area somewhat darker. Forewing with faint discoidal line and a more stressed postmedian line extending from costa to vein CuA2; marginal area lighter with submarginal band from costa to vein 1A+2A; antemarginal area with lilac hint, margin with very narrow whitish line. Ground colour of ventral hindwing lighter than that of forewing with more prominent markings, discoidal spot visible, median pattern undulate and succint, submarginal area with intercellular chevrons. Genitalia (Fig. 7) typical of the genus (see TORRES *et al.* 1996, Figs 5–8 and BÁLINT 2001, Fig. 9) showing a gradually tapered caudal extension of valva.



Figs 1-6. Type series of *Podanotum glorissimum* sp. n. 1-2 = holotype male (MUSM): 1 = dorsal view, 2 = ventral view; 3-4 = allotype female (ZMJU): 3 = dorsal view, 4 = ventral view; 5-6: paratype male (HNHM): 5 = dorsal view, 6 = ventral view

Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 94, 2002

arranged from north to south.				
Species	Locality	Altitude (m)	Month	
P. andrewneildi	Venezuela: Mérida	3100-3200	September	
P. paramosa	Colombia: Caldas	3300	December	
P. metallicum	Colombia: Boyacá	2970	November	
P. clarissimum	Ecuador: Loja	3000	April	
P. glorissimum	Peru: San Martín	3550-3650	December	

Table 1. Geographical, altitudinal and seasonal distribution of Podanotum species. Taxa are

Female (Figs 3–4), length of forewing (base to apex): 12 mm (allotype), similar to male in colouration and pattern. Genitalia (Fig. 8) typical of the genus (see TORRES *et al.* 1996, Figs 5–8), the terminal element wide and not toothed.

Distribution - Known only from the type data (Table 1).

Etymology - The species name refers to "the most glorious" appearance of the imagines.

## KEY TO SPECIES OF PODANOTUM

1	Hindwing tailed	2
-	Hindwing not tailed	3
2	Male forewing dorsum iridescent azure. Colombia	

#### P. paramosa (CONSTANTINO et SALAZAR, 1998)



Figs 7–8. Genitalia of *Podanotum glorissimum* sp. n.: 7 = male, gen. prep. BÁLINT No. 1105; 8 = female, gen. prep. BÁLINT No. 1106

Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 94, 2002

167

4

- Male forewing dorsum brown. Venezuela P. andrewneildi BÁLINT, 2001
- 3 Dorsal hindwing with wide (>1.5 mm) black margin
- Dorsal hindwing with thin (<1 mm) black margin. Colombia</li>
  *P. metallicus* TORRES et JOHNSON, 1996
- 4 Ventral forewing without discoidal line. Ecuador *P. clarissimum* HALL, WILLMOTT et JOHNSON, 1996
- Ventral forewing with discoidal line. Peru
  P. glorissimum sp. n.

4

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Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. 94, 2002

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