



# Article

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## ***Euglossa (Glossura) bazinga* sp. n. (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Apinae, Apini, Euglossina), a new orchid bee from western Brazil, and designation of a lectotype for *Euglossa (Glossura) ignita* Smith, 1874**

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### Abstract

*Euglossa (Glossura) bazinga* sp. n., a species similar to *Euglossa (Glossura) ignita* Smith, 1874, is described from the central and northwestern parts of Mato Grosso, western Brazil. The new species is the smallest of all *Euglossa* Latreille, 1802 belonging to the subgenus *Glossura* Cockerell, 1917 and one of few that occur in drier and more open habitats like savanna and Brazilian Cerrado. Additionally, a lectotype for *E. ignita* is here designated.

**Key words:** Euglossini, Mato Grosso, new species, orchid bee, taxonomy

### Introduction

Orchid bees (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Apinae, Apini, Euglossina) are an exclusively Neotropical group of insects with approximately 250 species divided into five genera (reviewed by Roubik & Hanson 2004; Nemésio & Rasmussen 2011). The genus *Euglossa* Latreille, 1802 contains the most species, comprising more than half (about 130) of all orchid-bee species. *Euglossa* has traditionally been divided into six recognized subgenera (Dressler 1978), two of them, *Glossura* Cockerell, 1917 and *Glossurella* Dressler, 1982, suggested to be paraphyletic (Ramírez *et al.* 2010). Nemésio & Ferrari (2011) argued that the synonymy of *Glossuropoda* Moure, 1989 under *Glossura* would be enough to make *Glossura* a monophyletic group. The subgenera *Glossuropoda* (six species) and *Glossura* (17 species) were recently reviewed (Roubik 2004; Nemésio 2009b; Nemésio & Ferrari 2011) and the identity of the species is almost consensual, except for two Atlantic Forest species (discussed by Nemésio 2009a), although one subgenus had previously been confused for *E. rugilabris* Moure, 1967, *E. nigrosignata* Moure, 1969, and *E. cyanochlora* Moure, 1996 (Roubik 2004).

One of the most abundant and widespread species of *E. (Glossura)* is *E. ignita* Smith, 1874. It occurs from Central America (Roubik & Hanson 2004) to eastern Brazil (Nemésio 2009a). This species is easily recognized due to its golden green integumental coloration, with strong golden hues (deep reddish in specimens from the northern part of its distribution) on metasoma and metatibia (see images in Nemésio 2009a: 124–126). Although abundant and widespread, this species seems to occur only in warm and very humid lowland environments, being absent, for example, from the drier and cooler portions of the Atlantic Forest (Nemésio 2009a) and from Central Brazil (Nemésio, unpub. data), as well as from the highlands of Central America, where it is replaced by *E. flammea*, *E. asarophora* or *E. imperialis* (Roubik and Hanson 2004).

Although some orchid-bee studies have been carried out in the state of Mato Grosso, western Brazil, most of the collected specimens are scattered in Brazilian museums or entomological collections. Only a few notes on species distribution have been published (e.g. Anjos-Silva 2007, 2008). Recently, field collecting was carried out in the municipalities of Juína, Brasnorte, and Diamantino, in the central and northwestern portions of Mato Grosso