



Les fonctions des collections du CBGP

Julien Haran

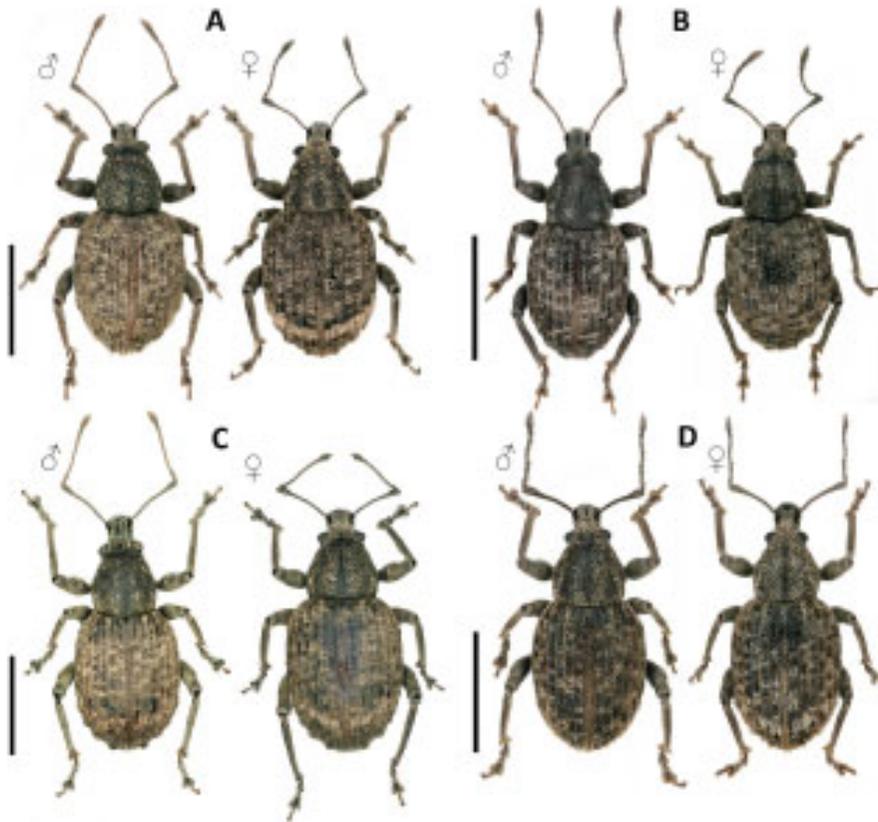
AG plateau collections 20 Janvier 2022



FONCTION DES COLLECTIONS AU CBGP

- Un outil indissociable de l'étude de l'agro-biodiversité

- Appui à l'identification – diagnostic



European Journal of Taxonomy 669: 1–29 (2020)

Description

BODY LENGTH: 5.2–6.5 mm.

COLOR: Body integument black, legs black to dark red; vestiture of elytra consisting of a mixture of scales, either isodiametric to twice as long as wide, pearly white or smaller, 3 × as long as wide, brown, not concealing the integument; pearly white scales forming series of pale dots on interstriae or ill-defined transverse bands, and a band on basal half of sides of prothorax.

HEAD. Rostrum longer than wide (w/l ratio: 0.67) in both sexes, at base 1.05 × as wide as at apex, sides slightly concave near middle of length; epifrons in middle as wide as width of eye, at base narrower than distance between eyes, sides subparallel, slightly expanding apically, upper face with a longitudinal carina extending from basal transversal groove to nasal plate, visible through scales; nasal plate V-shaped, reaching level of antennal insertion basally; bars of scales, with only minute setae inserted in scattered punctures and 3 pairs of long setae apically near insertion of mandibles (2 short and 1 very long); antennal scrobes slightly curved in lateral view, directed to middle of eye, separated from it by a strip of scales ¼ as wide as width of eye; mandibles trisetose, base of scales. Forehead with a short longitudinal furrow between eyes, scales and setae arranged centropetally towards a point below base of eyes, eyes moderately protruding, margin slightly more convex basally than apically. Antennae slender, scape 0.70 × as long as funicle, slightly bisinuate, subclavate at apex, exceeding anterior margin of prothorax in repose; funicle with segments 1–2 elongate, 1 shorter (0.82 ×) than 2, segments 3–6 longer than wide, conical, shortening apically, segment 7 longer and slightly wider than 6; club spindle-shaped, segment 1 longer than 2, margins slightly sinuous.

PROTHORAX. Slightly wider than long (w/l ratio: 1.16), widest slightly before middle of length, apical margin 0.58 × as wide as at base, sides sub-straight in apical and basal ¼, almost angular at widest point; integument forming a dense cover of elongate granules forming concentric ellipses around a point located on basal ½ of median line and a pair of slight depressions on each side of this point; median carina absent, integument not forming a smooth and shiny ridge.

ELYTRA. Sides convex, widest before middle of length (w/l ratio: 0.72–0.77), integument smooth or weakly reticulate, shiny or matt, interstriae raised, 2–4 × as wide as width of striae in basal half; declivital callosities present on apical ¼ of interstriae 3, 5 and 7 and smaller ones on 2, 4, 6 and 8; each interstria with a series of semi-erect, elongate whitish scales, condensed on callosities.

ABDOMEN. Underside with pearly green or pearly white scales, not concealing integument, not condensed on mesoepisterna; ventrite 1 slightly shorter than 2+3+4, slightly convex in middle (♂), or concave with very long, erect golden setae much longer than claws (♂), ventrite 5 longer than 3+4, with erect setae in middle and near apex and a reticulate ridge near apex (♂) or with a large cavity in apical ¼, with long erect setae, similar to those on ventrite 1, condensed on 2 brushes on each side of margin of cavity; setae in bottom of cavity erect, golden, shorter than those on margin (♂) (Fig. 3B); in males, middle of ventrites 1–4 with an elongate cuticular ridge at base of setae.

LEGS. Femora clavate, unarmed, with a ring of more condensed pale scales near middle; tibiae straight, unarmed, slightly bisinuate on ventral side; in males apex of metatibia with a brush of golden setae ventrally; claws simple, free, equal in length.

GENITALIA. Body of penis short, 0.6 × as long as apodemes (w/l ratio: 0.48), sides subparallel in basal half, widest near base, concave in apical ¼, tapering towards apex; apex pointed; in lateral view curvature weak, mainly in basal half, bisinuate near apex (Fig. 2B); copulatory sclerite with left arm shorter than

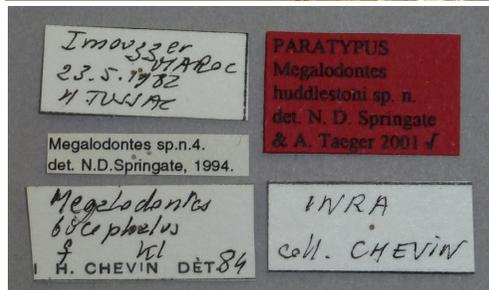
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Pennathrips (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), a new panchaetothripine genus from New Caledonia

ARTURO GOLDARAZENA^{1*}, BRUNO MICHEL^{2,3} & LAURENCE MOUND⁴

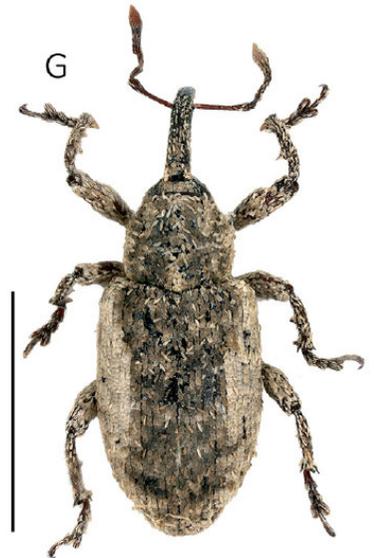
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A peer-reviewed open access journal
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Conidarnes, a new oriental genus of Sycophaginae (Hymenoptera, Agaonidae) associated with *Ficus* section *Conosycea* (Moraceae)

Fernando Henrique Antonioli Farache¹, Jean-Yves Rasplus²



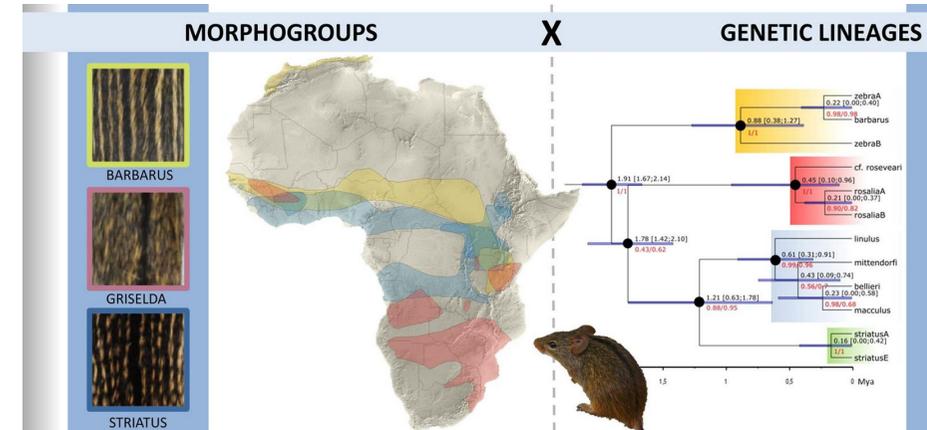
Afrosmicronyx mireii

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- Dépôt vouchers étude barcoding – bases de données – échantillons phylogénie

The screenshot shows the ARTHEMIS DB@se website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the INRAE logo and the text 'ARTHEMIS DB@se'. Below the navigation bar, there is a header with 'Welcome to the Arthemis Database!' and 'on ARTHropod Ecology, Molecular Identification and Systematics'. The main content area features three search options: 'Search a taxon' (with a subtext 'Use our tool to find a taxon'), 'Specimen search' (with a subtext 'Use our tool to find a specimen'), and 'Blast' (with a subtext 'Realize pairwise sequence alignments'). Each option is accompanied by a small image representing the search category.



Hanova et al. 2021

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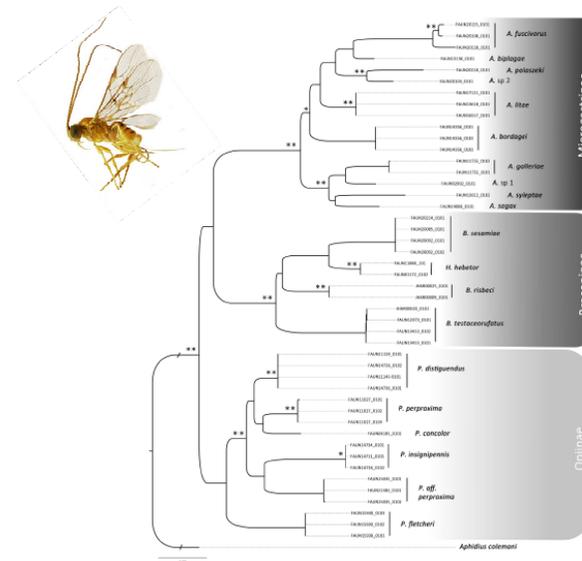
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Increasing the utility of barcode databases through high-throughput sequencing of amplicons from dried museum specimens, an example on parasitic hymenoptera (Braconidae)

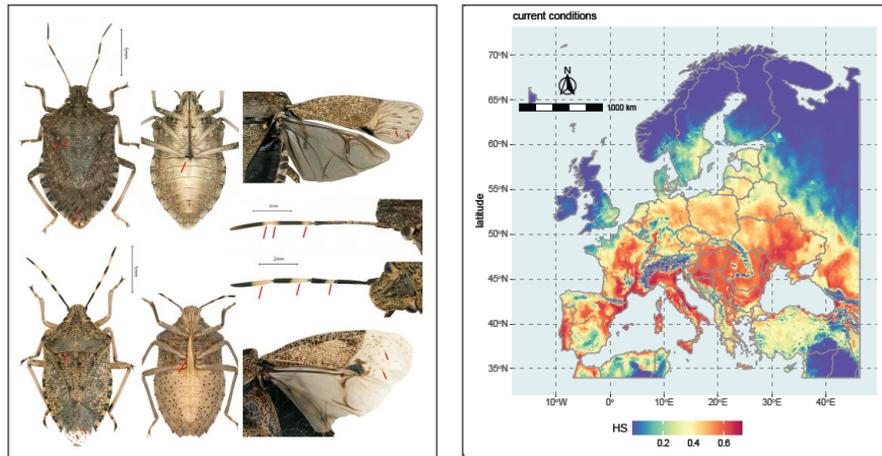
Julien Haran^{a,*}, Gérard Delvare^a, Jean-François Vayssières^b, Laure Benoit^a, Perrine Cruaud^c, Jean-Yves Rasplus^c, Astrid Cruaud^c



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- Source de données répartition, réseaux trophiques, etc



Chartois et al. 2021

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- Support pédagogique et vulgarisation

- Ouvrages
- Formations
- Applications

