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New records of Neotropical Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)

STEPHANE LE TIRANT (1) & ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA

(1) Insectarium de Montréal, 4581 rue Sherbrooke Est Montréal, Québec, Canada, H1X 2B2 - sletirant@ville.montreal.qc.ca - ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/A9391F8A-15D7-4D3B-9E3F-7123BA27EA2E

(2) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Avenida Nazaré # 481, 04263-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil - toncriss@uol.com.br - ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/E71CB0BE-4876-4B0B-ACAF-5AE13BA81E7E

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Abstract. – Fifteen new records are provided for Cerambycidae: seven country records, seven state records, and one department record. Additionally, notes on some species are provided, especially on *Placosternus crinicornis* (Chevrolat, 1860) and *Elaphidion irroratum irroratum* (Linnaeus, 1767).

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Introduction

The study of a series of specimens collected recently in Mexico and Paraguay revealed the occurrence of 15 species in places not previously known. They belong to two subfamilies: Cerambycinae and Lamiinae.

During the process of identification, we found nomenclatural problems on *Placosternus crinicornis* (Chevrolat, 1860). Also, the status of *E. bidens* sensu Olivier (1790) is addressed. Additionally, some previous records not included in the recent catalog by Monné (2018a, b) are provided.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in ‘‘mm’’ using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope (also used in the study of the specimens). The references under each species are limited to the original description and the catalogs by Monné (2018a, b).

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

– **IMQC**: Insectarium de Montréal, Québec, Canada.

– **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

– **ZMUC**: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Results

CERAMBYCINAE

CLYTINI Mulsant, 1839

Placosternus crinicornis (Chevrolat, 1860)

(Fig. 1)

Clytus (*Cyllene*) *crinicornis* Chevrolat, 1860: 460.
Placosternus crinicornis; Monné, 2018a: 156 (cat.).
Cyllene similiguttatus Chevrolat, 1862a: 380.

This species was described based on a series of specimens (number and gender not reported) from Mexico (Veracruz). In the original description, Chevrolat reported the existence of a male from the Dejean collection that he named “Var. β.” According to him, this specimen was listed by Dejean (1836) but had already appeared in Dejean (1835: 330): “*Cl. sanguinipes* Déj., Cat., 3, p. 356.” However, Chevrolat (1860) did not name the specimen as *Clytus* (*Cyllene*) *crinicornis* var. *sanguinipes*, as included in catalogs and checklists: it was just a reference to the variety “β.” Accordingly, the name of the variety is: *Clytus* (*Cyllene*) *crinicornis* var. *β*. Although Chevrolat (1860) had made clear that it was a variety, Aurivillius (1912) and Blackwelder (1946) mistakenly listed it as an aberration: *Cyllene crinicornis* ab. *sanguinipes*. The variety is considered as a synonym of *Placosternus crinicornis* since Aurivillius (1912). According to ICZN (1999), all scientific names need to use the Latin alphabet, and names of the group of species need to be formed with at least two letters. Thus, *Clytus* (*Cyllene*) *crinicornis* var. *β* is an unavailable name. However, the specimen(s) described by Chevrolat (1860) as *Clytus* (*Cyllene*) *crinicornis* var. *β* is(are) a syntype(s) of the type series of *Clytus* (*Cyllene*) *crinicornis*.

Aurivillius (1912) listed *Cyllene similiguttatus* under *Cyllene crinicornis* as follows: “var.? *similiguttata* Chevr. l. c. (4) I, 1861, p. 380.” We believe that Aurivillius (1912) was not synonymizing the species with *C. crinicornis*. Christopher Aurivillius always listed the varieties under the nominative species, what often is wrongly considered as a synonymy. In this case, Aurivillius (1912), when used “var?”, was only following the doubts expressed in the original description of *Cyllene similiguttatus* (translated): “A single male from neighborhood of Caracas, received from Dr. Rojas, which has the following differences with the Mexican types: the macula that is behind the posterior coxae, instead of being white, is of a beautiful yellow as those of underside of the body. The spot of the pygidium is extended in longitudinal line. Are those differences only a local variety? In the case where other specimens confirm the constancy of these two characters, I will provisionally name this insect as *C. similiguttatus*.” Thus, following Aurivillius (1912), *C. similiguttatus* would be considered, at most, as *Placosternus crinicornis similiguttatus* and, the eventual synonymy needs to be verified.

According to Monné (2018a), *Placosternus crinicornis* is known from Mexico (Nuevo León, Veracruz, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Guerrero), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia. Additionally, the species was recorded from Jamaica by Waterhouse (1878), Hawaii by

Sharp (1900), USA (Texas) by Beutenmuller (1896), USA (New York) by Engelhardt (1912), USA (California) by Garnett (1918), Haiti and French Guiana by Hopping (1937), Honduras by Chemsak *et al.* (1980), and Marquesas Islands by Perrault (1978) (work not examined – from Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2018). As far as we know, none of these records were formally refuted and should be accepted.

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC; 1 ♂ MZSP).

ELAPHIDIINI Thomson, 1864

Elaphidion irroratum irroratum (Linnaeus, 1767)

(Fig. 2)

Cerambyx irroratus Linnaeus, 1767: 633.
Elaphidion irroratum irroratum; Monné, 2018a: 299 (cat.).
Elaphidion ordinatum Newman, 1840: 26.
Elaphidion tessellatum Newman, 1840: 26.

Linnaeus (1767) described the species based on specimens from the Brunnich collection and "Museo Rydbergii." According to Horn & Kahle (1935: 32), the Brunnich collection is currently at ZMUC: "Brünnich, Morten Thrane (1737–1827), Sammlg. an Zool. Mus. Kopenhagen." We do not know where the "Rydbergii" collection is. Chalumeau & Touroult (2004) designated a neotype and commented (translated): "The type specimen from "America" – without detailed place. We cannot find it." However, as seen before, there were syntypes and not a single holotype. As the specimens did not belong to the Linnaeus collection, it is possible that at least a specimen from Brunnich collection has survived and is preserved in ZMUC and has not been recognized as a syntype.
Cerambyx bidens sensu Olivier (1790) is considered to be equal to *Elaphidion irroratum*. However, Olivier (1790) affirmed that the antennomeres have two small spines at the apex of each segment, agreeing with Fabricius (1787), who also affirmed that they are bispinose ("antennarum articulis bispinosis"), while Linnaeus (1767) described the antennae in *E. irroratum* as "longioribus aculeatis.", which suggests antennomeres with a single spine.
White (1853) considered *Elaphidion ordinatum* and *E. tessellatum* as varieties of *Elaphidion irroratum*. Those two species appear in Fleutiaux & Sallé (1889) as equal to *E. irroratum*. Chevrolat (1862b) considered *Elaphidion bidens* as a distinct species from *E. irroratum* and reported (translated): "I own the type of Olivier (Caroline)." However, Olivier (1790) reported that there are two spines at the apex of each antennomere, while Chevrolat (1862b) affirmed that only antennomeres V and VI are bispinose. If this latter information is really true, then it is not possible to separate *E. tessellatum*, *E. ordinatum* and *E. irroratum* from *Stenocorus bidens* sensu Olivier. Furthermore, *Cerambyx bidens* sensu Olivier (1790) has no type because, at most, it would be a misidentification, since *C. bidens* is by Fabricius (1787) as already reported by Lingafelter (2008). Aurivillius (1912) listed *Cerambyx bidens* sensu Olivier (1790) (not Fabricius 1787), *E. ordinatum,* and *E. tessellatum* in the synonymy of *E. irroratum*.
We believe that *Cerambyx bidens* sensu Olivier (1790, 1795) is really equal to *E. irroratum irroratum* and different from *Stenocorus bidens* Fabricius (1787) (= *Elaphidion bidens*). However, it is important to note that the photograph of the holotype of the latter in Lingafelter (2008) and Bezark (2019) does not show the basal antennomeres as bispinose and not different from *E. irroratum irroratum*. This indicates that the differences regarding the antennal spines in *E. irroratum irroratum* and *E. bidens* do not allow separating those species that appear to be really different based on the pronotal and elytral pubescence pattern. Accordingly the information on the antennal shape in *E. bidens* by Fabricius (1787) and Olivier (1790, 1795) is, at least, partially false. Furthermore, *Cerambyx bidens* sensu Chevrolat (1862) is equal to *C. bidens* sensu Olivier (1790, 1795). Accordingly, the citation of *C. bidens* by Chevrolat (1862) needs to be included under *E. irroratum irroratum*. Currently, this reference is absent in Monné (2018a) and appears in Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2018) in the references of *E. bidens* (Fabricius, 1787).
According to Monné (2018a), *Elaphidion irroratum irroratum* occurs in the United States (Florida), Mexico (Nuevo León), Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Cuba, Bahamas, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands (Saint Thomas, Saint John, Saint Croix), British Virgin Islands (Tortola, Guana), Saint Barthélemy, San Martin, Guadeloupe, Curaçao, Bonaire, Saint Kitts and Nevis (Saint Kitts). The record of *Elaphidion ordinatum* and *E. tessellatum* from Brazil was ignored, but no one formalized the exclusion.

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 1 ♀, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC).

HETEROPSINI Lacordaire, 1868

Chrysoprasis chalybea Redtenbacher, 1868

(Fig. 6)

Chrysoprasis chalybea Redtenbacher, 1868: 195; Monné, 2018a: 411 (cat.).

Chrysoprasis chalybea was originally described based on specimens from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Currently it is known only from Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2018a).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Amambay*: Lag. Cervio (22º20´S / 56º11´W), 1 ♀, 24-27.VI.2016, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

SMODICINI Lacordaire, 1868

Smodicum recticolle Martins 1975

(Fig. 4)

Smodicum recticolle Martins, 1975: 338; Monné, 2018a: 813 (cat.).

Martins (1975) described *Smodicum recticolle* based on two specimens from Argentina (Santiago del Estero). Later, Martins & Galileo (2002) examined a third specimen from Paraguay (Boquerón). The species remains known from Argentina and Paraguay (Monné 2018a).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY, *Alto Paraguay* (**new department record**): La Soñada (20º03´S / 61º28´W), 1 ♂, 9-13.VIII.2017, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

LAMIINAE

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Amniscites pictipes (Bates, 1863)

(Fig. 3)

Amniscus pictipes Bates, 1863: 104.
Amniscites pictipes; Monné, 2018b: 13 (cat.).

This species was described based on males and females (number of specimens not specified) from Brazil (Amazonas, Rio de Janeiro). According to Bates (1863): "One example, taken at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. The species also inhabits South-eastern Brazil, specimens from Rio Janeiro (taken by Mr. Squires) not differing from the Amazonian example except in being rather duller in colour"; and "Long. 3½ lin. ♂ ♀." Monné

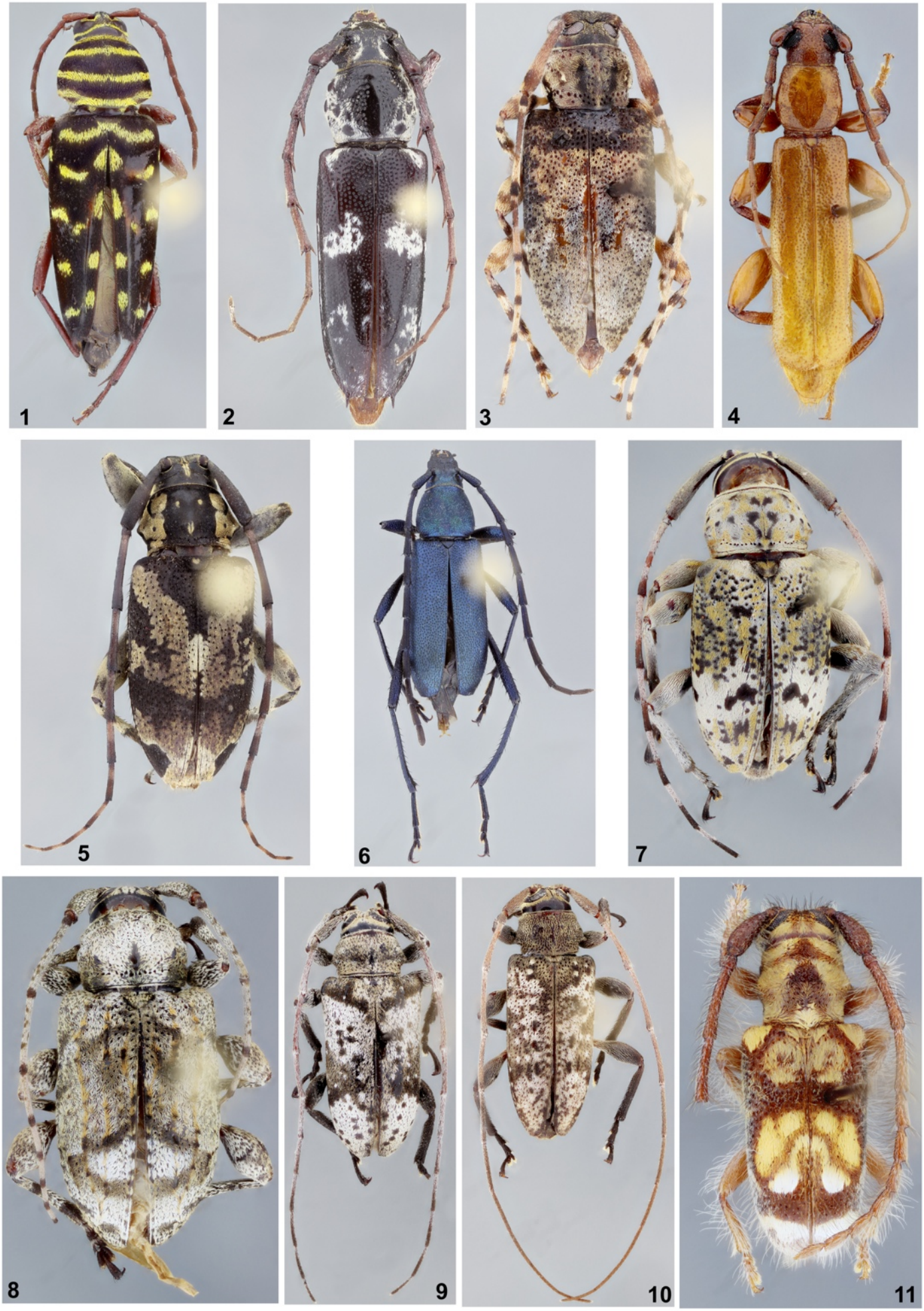

Fig. **1-11**. - Dorsal Habitus. – **1**: *Placosternus crinicornis*, ♀. – **2**: *Elaphidion irroratum irroratum*, ♀. – **3**: *Amniscites pictipes*, ♀. – **4**: *Smodicum recticolle*, ♂. – **5**: *Antecrurisa apicalis*, ♂. – **6**: *Chrysoprasis chalybea*, ♀. – **7**: *Atrypanius conspersus*, ♂. – **8**: *Leptostylus gibbulosus*, ♀. – **9**: *Nesozineus obscurus*, ♂. – **10**: *Nesozineus triviale*, ♂. – **11**: *Desmiphora* (*Desmiphora*) *lenkoi*, ♂.

(2018b) correctly reported that the species was described based on syntypes and listed the species as also occurring in Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Presidente Hayes*: Lag. Capitan (22º32´S / 59º40´W), 1 ♀, 27-29.V.2017, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

Antecrurisa apicalis (Bates, 1864)

(Fig. 5)

Oedopeza apicalis Bates, 1864: 147.
Antecrurisa apicalis; Monné, 2018b: 22 (cat.).
Astynomus setiger Bates, 1872: 222.
Antecrurisa picta Gilmour, 1960: 93.

This species was described based on a single male from Guatemala. Monné (2018b) listed the species from Mexico (Veracruz, Jalisco), Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 16 ♂, 4 ♀, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC and MZSP).

Atrypanius conspersus (Germar, 1823)

(Fig. 7)

Lamia conspersa Germar, 1823: 474.
Atrypanius conspersus; Monné, 2018b: 24.
Leiopus varipennis Audinet-Serville, 1835: 87.
Liopus polymitus Erichson, 1847: 146.

Germar (1823) described *L. conspersa* from Brazil (detailed place and number of specimens not reported). Later, Audinet-Serville (1835) described *Leiopus varipennis*, also from Brazil and without a specific locality, based on a single specimen. Finally, Erichson (1847) described *Liopus polymitus* from Peru (*Liopus* as an unnecessary replacement name for *Leiopus*). Gemminger (1873) synonymized *L. varipennis* with *A. conspersus*, and Monné & Giesbert (1992) synonymized *L. polymitus* with *A. conspersus*. Currently, the species is recorded from Mexico (Jalisco, Veracruz, Morelos, Chiapas, Tamaulipas), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Mato Grosso), Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz) Paraguay, and Argentina (Monné 2018b).

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC).

Leptostylus gibbulosus Bates, 1874

(Fig. 8)

Leptostylus gibbulosus Bates, 1874: 230; Monné, 2018b: 78 (cat.).
Leptostylus vogti Dillon, 1956: 141.

This species was originally described based on a single specimen from Venezuela. Dillon (1956) described *L. vogti* from the USA (Texas), and Dillon (1962) considered it as a subspecies of *L. gibbulosus*. Linsley & Chemsak (1995) synonymized *L. vogti* with *L. gibbulosus*. According to Monné (2018b), the species occurs in the USA (Texas), Mexico (Tamaulipas, Chiapas), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. Additionally, Chemsak *et al.* (1988) reported the species from Mexico (Jalisco), Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2007) from Mexico (Oaxaca), García-Morales *et al.* (2014) from Mexico (Tamaulipas), and Turnbow *et al.* (2003) from Honduras.

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC).

ACANTHODERINI Thomson, 1860

Nesozineus obscurus Hoffmann, 1984

(Fig. 9)

Nesozineus obscurus Hoffman, 1984: 541; Monné, 2018b: 252 (cat.).

This species was described from Argentina (Chaco, Formosa, Santiago del Estero). Currently, it is known from Brazil (Bahia), Argentina (Formosa, Chaco, Santiago del Estero, San Luís) (Monné 2018b). Additionally, Di Iorio (1996) reported it from Argentina (Tucumán, Catamarca, and Salta).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Alto Paraguay*: La Sonada (20º03´S / 61º28´W), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 9-13.VIII.2017, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

Nesozineus triviale Galileo & Martins 1996

(Fig. 10)

Nesozineus triviale Galileo & Martins 1996: 45; Monné 2018b: 253.

This species was described from Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás). Currently, it is known from Costa Rica, Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Paraíba, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina), and Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija) (Monné 2018b).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Misiones*: Ayolas (27º24´S / 56º57´W), 1 ♂, 19-20.X.2015, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

CALLIINI Thomson, 1864

Callisema rufipes Martins & Galileo, 1990

(Fig. 12)

Callisema rufipes Martins & Galileo, 1990: 476; Monné, 2018b: 437 (cat.).

This species was described from Brazil (Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo). It is known from Brazil (Rondônia, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Ceará, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo), and Bolivia (Santa Cruz) (Monné 2018b).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Alto Paraguay*: Lag. Jacaré (21º30´S / 57º58´W), 1 ♀, 8-12.XI.2016, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

DESMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Desmiphora* (*Desmiphora*) *lenkoi (Lane, 1959)

(Fig. 11)

Ischnolea lenkoi Lane, 1959: 219.
Desmiphora (*Desmiphora*) *lenkoi*; Monné, 2018b: 525 (cat.).

This species was described from Brazil (São Paulo) and is known from Brazil (São Paulo) and Argentina (Santiago del Estero) (Monné 2018b).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Concepción:* Garay Cué (22º42´S / 57º22´W), 1 ♂, 19-20.II.2016, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC).

Fig. **12-15**. - Dorsal Habitus. – **12**: *Callisema rufipes*, ♀. – **13**: *Estola ignobilis*, ♀. – **14**: *Oncideres cumdisci*, ♂. – **15**: *Oncideres pepotinga*, ♂.

Estola ignobilis Bates 1872
(Fig. 13)

Estola ignobilis Bates 1872: 200; Monné 2018b: 538.

This species was described from Nicaragua and is recorded from Mexico (Oaxaca, Veracruz), Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Puerto Rico (Monné 2018b).

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 1 ♀, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC).

ONCIDERINI Thomson, 1860

Oncideres cumdisci Noguera, 1993
(Fig. 14)

Oncideres cumdisci Noguera, 1993: 16; Monné, 2018b: 777 (cat.).

This species was described from Mexico (Chiapas). Currently it is known from Mexico (Chiapas) and Honduras (Monné 2018b). Additionally, Audureau & Roguet (2018) listed Nicaragua.

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): Sian Ka'an, 1 ♂, 23.IX.2016, J. Medina col. (IMQC).

Oncideres pepotinga Martins 1981
(Fig. 15)

Oncideres pepotinga Martins, 1981: 230; Monné, 2018b: 789 (cat.).

This species was described and remains known only from Argentina (Santiago del Estero) (Monné 2018b).

Material examined. – PARAGUAY (**new country record**), *Presidente Hayes*: Chaco Lodge (22º30´S / 59º18´W), 1 ♂, 4-6.XI. 2015, U. Drechsel col. (IMQC); 6 ♂, 10-12.IV.2018, U. Drechsel col. (IMCQ and MZSP).

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Fig. **16-21**. - Various regions of Paraguay. – **16-18**: Alto Paraguay. – **19-20**: Misiones. – **21**: Alto Parana.

Résumé

Le Tirant S. & Santos-Silva A., 2019. – Nouvelles citations de Cerambycidae néotropicaux (Coleoptera). *Faunitaxys*, 7(6): 1 – 8.

Quinze nouvelles citations sont mentionnées pour la famille des Cerambycidae: sept concernent des pays, sept des états et une mention pour un département. De plus, des notes sur certaines espèces sont fournies, en particulier sur *Placosternus crinicornis* (Chevrolat, 1860) et *Elaphidion irroratum irroratum* (Linnaeus, 1767).

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Lamiinae, nouvelles citations, taxonomie, Mexique, Paraguay, Amérique centrale, Amérique du Sud.

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