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A new species of *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva and Hovore from Peru (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Disteniinae)

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A new species of *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva and Hovore from Peru (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Disteniinae)

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Abstract. The first species of *Elytrimitatrix* Santos-Silva and Hovore is described from Peru: *E.* (*Grossifemora*) *charpentierae*. The **new species** is included in a known key to the species of the subgenera. A list of the species currently known in Peru is provided.

Key words. Disteniini, South America, Taxonomy.

Introduction

The Peruvian Cerambycidae fauna still surprises with the discovery of new species and new records for the country. Herein we describe a new species of *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*), the first species of the genus in South America (Monné et al. 2012).

Santos-Silva and Hovore (2007) divided *Distenia* Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville, 1828 into five genera: *Hovorestenia* Santos-Silva, *Oculipetilus* Santos-Silva and Hovore, *Novantinoe* Santos-Silva and Hovore, *Elytrimitatrix* Santos-Silva and Hovore (with two subgenera), and *Distenia* (with two subgenera). *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) differs from *Elytrimitatrix* (*E.*) by having the metafemora enlarged, clavate or fusiform (cylindrical in the latter), and by the hind wings lacking a second anal cell (present in the latter). *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) differs from *Distenia* by having the femora (at least metafemora) clavate and without spines at apex, by the second segment of maxillary palpus distinctly longer than third, by the apex of fourth segment of maxillary palpus in males strongly enlarged towards apex, by the head not very elongate behind eyes, and by antennomere III which varies in length from shorter to slightly longer than the prothorax. In *Distenia* the femora are cylindrical or fusiform, usually with the meso- and metafemora having a long spine at the apex, the second segment of maxillary palpus usually shorter or as long as the third, the last segment of maxillary palpus in males not very enlarged towards the apex, the head usually distinctly elongated behind eyes, and antennomere III distinctly longer than the prothorax (when slightly longer, the meso- and metafemora are spiny at apex).

Elytrimitatrix (*Grossifemora*) includes 36 species known only from North (Mexico) and Central America (without records in West Indies). Currently, thirteen species of Disteniinae are recorded for Peru (69.2% known only from this country) (Monné et al. 2012; Audureau 2014; Le Tirant and Santos-Silva 2014):

Disteniini

1. *Abauba flavipes* (Villiers, 1958) – Peru;
2. *America amethystina* (Villiers, 1958) – Peru;
3. *America hovorei* (Santos-Silva, 2007) – Peru;
4. *America peruviana* (Villiers, 1958) – Peru;
5. *America thomasi* (Hovore and Santos-Silva, 2007) – Peru;
6. *Cupecuara argodi* (Belon, 1896) – Peru, Bolivia;

7. *Cupecuara santossilvai* Audureau, 2014 – Peru;
8. *Distenia* (*Basisvallis*) *carinata* Villiers, 1959 – Peru, Ecuador, Brazil (Mato Grosso);
9. *Distenia* (*Distenia*) *suturalis* Bates, 1870 – Ecuador, Peru, French Guiana, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia);
10. *Novantinoe iani* Santos-Silva and Hovore, 2007 – Peru;
11. *Novantinoe peruviensis* (Villiers, 1959) – Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Brazil (Amazonas, Rondônia);
12. *Novantinoe tumidicollis* (Villiers, 1959) – Peru.

Heteropalpini

1. *Pseudocometes harrisoni* Le Tirant and Santos-Silva, 2014 – Peru.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken with Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software.

The collection acronyms used in this study are as follows:

IMCQ — Insectarium de Montréal, Québec, Canada.
MZSP — Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
PDPC — Patrick Demez Private Collection, Spa, Belgium.
USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA.

Taxonomy

***Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *charpentierae* sp. nov.**
(Figures 1-5)

Description (holotype male). Integument dark-brown, except for: basal half of antennomeres III–IX brown; labrum reddish-brown; parts of mandibles reddish-brown; gulamentum and maxilla brown (darker on some areas); epipleura reddish-brown; peduncle of femora yellowish-white; tibiae reddish-brown; tarsi brown.

Head. Frons and antennal tubercles fine, abundantly punctate; pubescence short, grayish-white, not obliterating integument. Coronal suture well-marked from clypeus to anterior edge of prothorax. Vertex fine, densely, confluently punctate; pubescence yellowish, short, distinctly not obliterating integument, with long, decumbent setae near base of antennal tubercles. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpture as on vertex; pubescence less conspicuous than on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes fine, moderately sparsely punctate close to eye, impunctate, very fine, transversely striate towards anterior edge of prothorax; area close to eye sparsely pubescent, with sparse, short setae (pubescence distinctly sparser towards gulamentum). Gulamentum shiny, with short and long, sparse setae on anterior half. Genae with sculpture and pubescence as on vertex. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.3 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes equal to 0.5 times length of scape. Antennae as long as 2.3 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at basal half of antennomere VII; scape fine, densely punctate; antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.87; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 0.97; V = 1.01; VI = 1.00; VII = 0.92; VIII = 0.83; IX = 0.73; X = 0.56; XI = 0.55.

Thorax. Prothorax distinctly constricted anteriorly and posteriorly; lateral tubercles large, acute at apex. Pronotum with two large gibbosities on each side of area between anterior and posterior constrictions (lateroanterior ones larger, more conspicuous); general surface of the area between anterior and posterior constrictions flat, mainly centrally; fine, densely punctate; pubescence yellowish, distinctly not obliterating integument; laterally, on anterior and posterior constrictions, some long yellowish setae. Prosternum microsculptured, very shortly pubescent around procoxal cavities, shiny, almost glabrous, fine, shallow, moderately sparsely punctate centrally and anteriorly. Prosternal process narrow, not reaching posterior edge of procoxae. Mesosternum, mesepisterna and mesepimera fine, densely punc-

tate (microsculpture-like); pubescence not obliterating integument, centrally with sparse, yellowish, long setae. Mesosternal process about as wide as one-third of mesocoxal cavity; pubescent, with long, sparse yellowish setae. Metasternum laterally microsculptured, pubescent (pubescence not obliterating integument), with long, sparse setae; centrally shiny, fine, moderately sparsely punctate, pubescence less distinct than laterally, setae longer, more abundant than laterally. Metepisterna with sculpture and pubescence as on lateral of metasternum. Scutellum sub-quadrate, pubescence not obliterating integument. **Elytra**. Microsculptured; each elytron with four rows of coarse punctures (punctures distinctly sparser towards apex); with silky, grayish-white (more yellowish depending on angle of incision of light) pubescence; with long, moderately abundant brown-yellowish setae; apex obliquely sub-truncate; lateral sides distinctly convergent from base to about middle, then sub-parallel to near apex.

Abdomen. Ventrites fine, densely punctate; pubescence grayish-white (more yellowish depending on angle of incision of light); apex of ventrite V truncate-emarginate. **Legs**. Pubescence on femora very short, distinctly not obliterating integument; profemora fusiform; meso- and metafemora clavate.

Female. Antennae as long as 2.1 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at distal half of antennomere VII. Lateral sides of elytra slightly convergent from base to about middle. Apex of ventrite V rounded.

Variation. General integument brown; antennomeres entirely dark-brown; antennomeres brown only on basal third; mandibles entirely dark-brown; gulamentum dark-brown; epipleura yellowish-brown; parts of club of femora brown; elytra light-brown.

Type material. Holotype male from PERU, *Pasco*: Pozuzo, IV.2014, local collector (MZSP). Paratypes – 15 males, 9 females, same data as holotype (1 male, 1 female – MZSP; 1 male – USNM; 3 males, 3 females – IMCQ; 10 males, 5 females - PDPC).

Dimensions in mm (holotype/male/female). Total length, 7.70/7.90-9.10/8.40-9.50; length of prothorax at center, 1.20/1.40-1.45/1.30-1.45; anterior width of prothorax, 1.05/1.10-1.20/1.15-1.30; posterior width of prothorax, 1.00/1.05-1.15/1.15-1.25; largest width of prothorax, 1.45/1.50-1.65/1.60-1.75; humeral width, 1.60/1.65-1.80/1.75-2.00; elytral length, 5.50/5.60-6.30/6.00-6.60.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Anne Charpentier, Director of the Montréal Insectarium, in appreciation for her unflagging support for the development of the scientific collection and the institution's research associates program.

Remarks. *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *charpentierae* differs from *E.* (*G.*) *guatemalana* Santos-Silva and Hovore, 2008 as follows: central gibbosity on disc of pronotum absent; elytra unicolored; elytral apex obliquely sub-truncate. In *E.* (*G.*) *guatemalana* the central gibbosity on pronotum is well-marked, the elytra are distinctly bicolored, and the elytral apex is acute. It differs from *E.* (*G.*) *irregularis* (Linsley, 1935) by the absence of a pronotal central gibbosity (distinct in *E.* (*G.*) *irregularis*), and by the elytra and tibiae being unicolored (bicolored in *E.* (*G.*) *irregularis*). It can be separated from *E.* (*G.*) *fuscula* (Bates, 1885) mainly by having the elytral apex obliquely sub-truncate (acute in *E.* (*G.*) *fuscula*). It differs from *E.* (*G.*) *clavata* Santos-Silva and Hovore, 2008 by having the antennomeres mostly dark (reddish-brown in *E.* (*G.*) *clavata*), and by the elytra abundantly pubescent (not abundantly pubescent *E.* (*G.*) *clavata*). *Elytrimitatrix* (*G.*) *charpentierae* differs from *E.* (*G.*) *lineatopora* (Bates, 1880) mainly by the elytra single colored (bicolor in *E.* (*G.*) *lineatopora*).

Elytrimitatrix (*Grossifemora*) *charpentierae* can be included in the alternative of couplet "28", from Santos-Silva and Hovore (2008) (translated; modified):

28(27). Elytra brown or dark-brown ..... **29'**
— Elytra tawny or reddish **30**

29'(28). Elytra pubescent, with four rows of punctures. Peru ..... ***E.* (*G.*) *charpentierae* sp. nov.**
— Elytra abundantly punctate, punctures aligned in more than eight rows **29**

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Figures 1–5. *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *charpentierae*. **1**) Dorsal habitus, holotype male. **2)** Ventral habitus, holotype male. **3)** Lateral habitus, holotype male. **4)** Head, frontal view, holotype male. **5)** Head, frontal view, paratype female.