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(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae)

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A new species of Honduran *Strongylaspis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae)

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Abstract. *Strongylaspis antonkozlovi* Galileo and Santos-Silva sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae) is described from Cusuco National Park in Honduras, becoming the second species of the genus known in that country. The new species is compared to *S. bullata* Bates, 1872, the most similar species.

Key words. Macrotomini, South America, taxonomy.

Introduction

According to Long and Field (2008), “Cusuco National Park is a 23,400 ha protected area in the Merendon mountains of northwest Honduras. The park ranges from just above sea level in the west to 2425m in the centre. Cusuco encompasses several major habit types including semi-arid pine forest, moist pine forest, moist broadleaf forest and dwarf forest (bosque enaño) at elevations above 2000m.” The specimens of the new species were collected at 1520m altitude, in an area that can be characterized as broadleaf forest.

Strongylaspis Thomson, 1861, currently includes 16 species distributed from the southern United States of America, the Caribbean islands, to southern South America, with only *S. corticaria* (Erichson, 1848) formally recorded from Honduras (Monné 2017). Monné and Santos-Silva (2003) provided the most recent and complete key to species of the genus. Santos-Silva and Esteban-Durán (2009) described the female of *S. granigera* Bates, 1884, and included it in a key to known females of *Strongylaspis*. Wappes and Santos-Silva (2011) described the female of *S. bullata* Bates, 1872. Currently, the male of *S. dohrni* Lameere, 1903 is unknown, and the females of the following species remain unknown: *S. aurea* Monné and Santos-Silva, 2003; *S. macrotomoides* Tippmann, 1953; and *S. sericea* Zajciw, 1970.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5× macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using an ocular micrometer (Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10) in a Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The collection acronyms used in this study are as follows:

AKPC – Anton Olegovich Kozlov Private Collection, Moscow, Russia

MZSP – Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Results

Strongylaspis antonkozlovi Galileo and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1–7)

Description. Male (Fig. 1–6). Integument mostly dark brown and opaque; mouthparts dark reddish-brown; antennae and elytra gradually, slightly dark reddish brown toward apex; mesocoxae reddish brown; metacoxae partially dark reddish brown; metafemora partially dark reddish brown on basal half; abdominal ventrites dark reddish brown with irregular dark brown areas, except glossy dark brown distal area of ventrites I–IV.

Head. Dorsal surface concave between clypeus and posterior edge of upper eye lobes; finely, densely rugose-punctate between clypeus and posterior edge of upper eye lobes, finely, densely rugose on remaining surface; with abundant, decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument, except nearly glabrous transverse central area between posterior edge of upper eye lobes. Area behind eyes finely, densely rugose; with abundant golden setae close to eye, gradually sparser toward ventral side, slightly sparser on remaining surface behind upper eye lobe, gradually sparser toward ventral side. Antennal tubercles moderately coarsely, confluent punctate basally, gradually finely punctate toward apex; with golden setae not obscuring integument, short and denser frontally close to gena, nearly glabrous at apex. Median groove distinct from clypeus to area behind eyes. Postclypeus large, slightly concave, longitudinally sulcate centrally; finely, densely rugose-punctate except smooth sides; with moderately long golden setae on rugose-punctate area, glabrous on smooth areas. Labrum coplanar with clypeus on basal 2/3, inclined on distal third; with long, abundant golden setae directed forward and short fringe of golden setae distally. Genae finely, moderately sparsely punctate toward dorsal side, finely rugose-punctate toward ventral side; with short, sparse golden setae (shorter, sparser toward apex). Gulamentum moderately coarsely rugose, slightly less so close to prothorax; with long, erect, moderately abundant golden setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.50 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.30 times length of scape; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.85 times length of scape. Antennae (only holotype measured) 1.35 times elytral length, slightly surpassing elytral apex. Scape gradually widened toward apex; finely, densely rugose-punctate except smooth, narrow distal area; with decumbent golden setae on rugose-punctate area, glabrous on smooth area. Antennomere III distinctly thicker than remaining antennomeres; somewhat finely rugose-punctate except smooth, narrow distal area; with decumbent golden setae (ventrally interspersed with sparse erect golden setae), except glabrous smooth area. Antennomere IV with sculpturing and setae as on III. Antennomeres V with sculpturing as on IV except longitudinal carina on distal 2/3 of outer side, and striae on distal third of outer side; with short, decumbent, sparse golden setae. Antennomeres VI–VII with sculpturing as on V except longitudinal carina from base to apex of outer side, and striae nearly reaching base of ventral side; with short, decumbent, sparse golden setae. Antennomeres VIII–XI entirely striate; nearly glabrous; glabrous except short golden setae at apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length antennomere III: scape = 0.71; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 0.62; V = 0.61; VI = 0.54; VII = 0.54; VIII = 0.49; IX = 0.47; X = 0.46; XI = 0.71.

Thorax. Prothorax transverse, 1.7 times wider than long (excluding lateral spines); anterolateral angles flattened (rectangular), projected forward; lateral margins strongly divergent from base to lateral spine, slightly convergent from lateral spine to about middle, distinctly convergent toward anterolateral angle; finely crenulate between lateral spines and anterolateral angles; lateral spines moderately long, placed at basal quarter, slightly inclined backward. Pronotum with five gibbosities: one large, moderately oblique, subelliptical on each side of base; one large, transverse, subelliptical, longitudinally sulcate, placed centrally; one moderately large, more evident, glossy, irregular, distinctly contrasting with remaining surface of pronotum, on each side on distal third. Area between glossy pronotal gibbosities with moderately deep, circular depression. Pronotal surface opaque, granulate-punctate, except glossy gibbosities coarsely, partially confluent punctate; with decumbent, moderately abundant golden setae not obscuring integument, sparser toward lateral spines, nearly smooth on tip of glossy gibbosities. Hypomeron opaque, very slightly rugose; with decumbent, sparse golden setae. Prosternum

minutely, abundantly punctate between finely scabrous surfaces; with golden decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument, interspersed with moderately long, erect golden setae. Prosternal process longitudinally sulcate; with erect and decumbent golden setae. Apex of mesoventral process deeply emarginate centrally. Metanepisternum minutely, densely punctate; with moderately long, decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument. Metaventricle minutely, densely punctate; central area with large, triangular area slightly depressed; nearly glabrous on wide inverted V-shaped area, starting at metaventral process, not reaching metanepisternal suture; with dense fringe of golden setae close to sides of triangular depression; with moderately abundant, long, erect golden setae inside triangular depression. Scutellum not strongly tumid, longitudinally depressed basally; with small, moderately abundant asperities; with short, sparse, decumbent golden setae, denser on margins. *Elytra*. Parallelsided on basal 2/3, then slightly convergent toward rounded apex; sutural angle slightly projected; finely scabrous on basal fifth, nearly smooth toward apex; with short, abundant golden setae partially obscuring integument. *Legs*. Profemora scabrous, with nearly acute tubercles on distal half of ventral side; with short, decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, sub-erect golden setae ventrally. Meso- and metafemora finely rugose-punctate; with sparse nearly acute tubercles on distal half of ventral side; with decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect golden setae ventrally. Protibiae distinctly widened toward apex; scabrous, with short nearly acute tubercles on ventral side. Meso- and metatibiae moderately widened toward apex, finely scabrous. Metatarsomere I slightly longer than II–III combined.

Abdomen. Ventrites opaque, densely, minutely punctate except smooth, glossy distal area of ventrites I–IV. Distal third of ventrite V distinctly inclined centrally; distal margin widely notched centrally. Surface of ventrites with short, decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument, except glabrous smooth area of ventrites I–IV.

Female (Fig. 7). Differs from male especially by the more slender and longer, shorter antennae (0.95 times elytral length, reaching about base of distal third of elytra), abdominal ventrite V flat throughout, with its apex deeply emarginate centrally. The general color of the paratype female is more reddish than in the males.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype male/paratype males/paratype female). Total length, 29.70/27.00–31.10/32.20; prothoracic length, 5.05/4.70–5.05/4.80; basal prothoracic width, 6.30/5.55–6.00/6.25; distal prothoracic width, 6.75/5.70–6.20/5.70; maximum prothoracic width (between apices of lateral spines), 9.75/8.20–9.10/8.70; humeral width, 10.65/8.55–10.20/10.15; elytral length, 22.05/20.50–23.35/25.00.

Type material. Holotype male from HONDURAS, *Cortés*: Cusuco National Park, 15°29'32"N / 88°12'38"W; 1520 m), 22–28.VI.2014, V. Sinyaev and M. Marquéz col. (MZSP). Paratypes, 2 males (AKPC), 1 female (MZSP) same data as holotype.

Etymology. The new species is named after Anton Olegovich Kozlov, who sent the specimens for study, and donated the holotype and a paratype to the MZSP collection.

Remarks. *Strongylaspis antonkozlovi* sp. nov. is similar to *S. bullata* Bates, 1872 (Fig. 9–12), but differs as follows: basal antennal segments with longer and distinctly more abundant setae in both sexes (Fig. 1, 7); pronotal gibbosity on distal half distinctly punctate (Fig. 6); prosternal process slightly narrower than diameter of the antennomere III (Fig. 2); mesoventral process slightly wider than diameter of the antennomere III (Fig. 2); scutellum with smaller and more abundant asperities (Fig. 5); femoral setae more abundant and longer (Fig. 1); apex of abdominal ventrite widely notched centrally in male (Fig. 2). In *S. bullata*, the basal antennal segments have shorter and distinctly sparser setae in both sexes (Fig. 11), pronotal gibbosity on distal half smooth (Fig. 10); prosternal process and mesoventral process noticeably wider than diameter of the antennomere III (Fig. 12); scutellum with larger and sparser asperities (Fig. 8), femoral setae shorter and distinctly sparser (Fig. 11), and apex of abdominal ventrite truncate in male (Fig. 12). *Strongylaspis antonkozlovi* differs from *S. championi* Bates, 1884, especially by the elytra distinctly pubescent in both sexes (glabrous in *S. championi*).

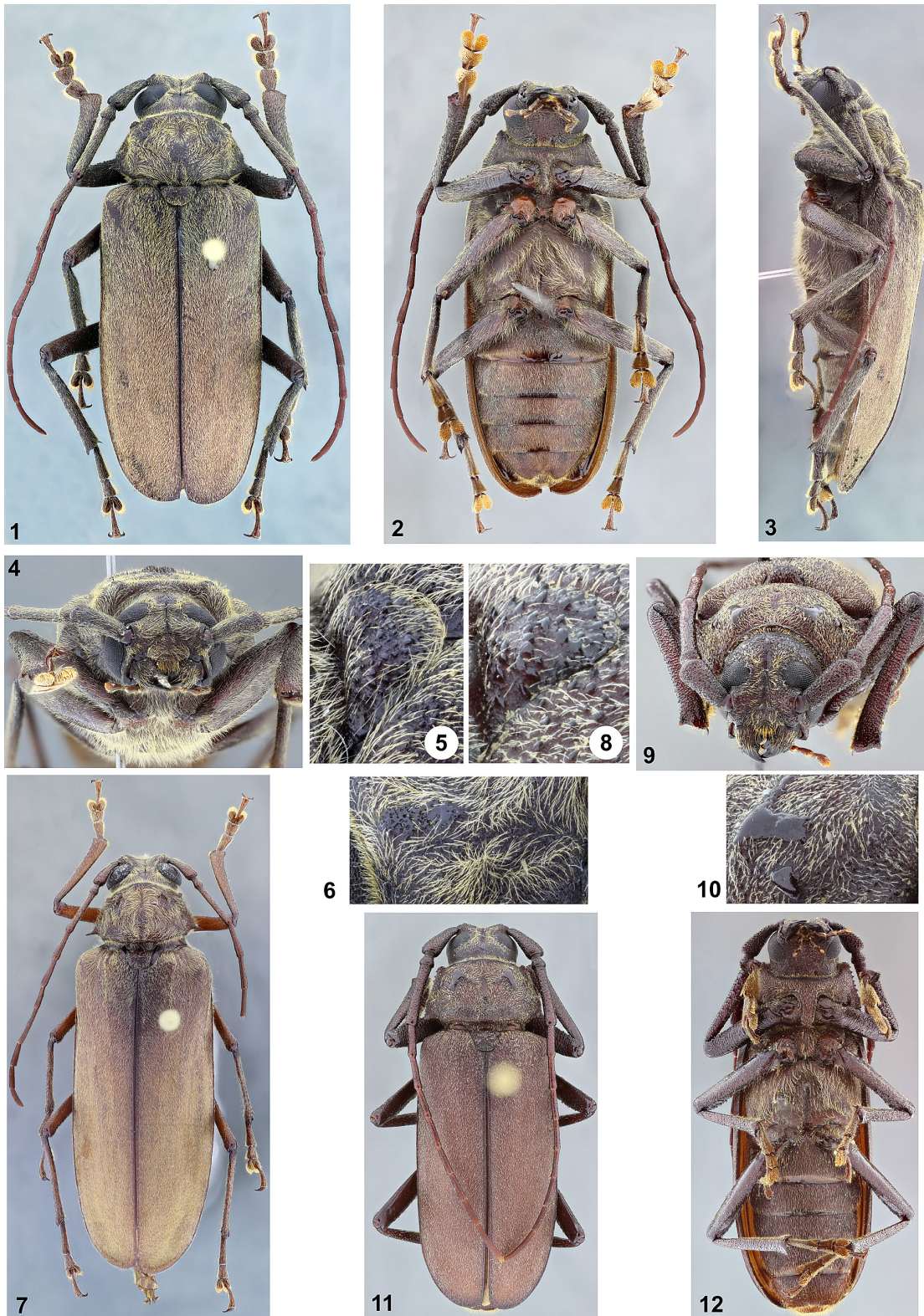
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Figures 1–12. *Strongylaspis* spp. 1–7) *Strongylaspis antonkozlovi*. 1) Dorsal habitus, holotype male. 2) Ventral habitus, holotype male. 3) Lateral habitus, holotype male. 4) Head, frontal view, holotype male. 5) Scutellum, holotype male. 6) Pronotal gibbosity of distal third, holotype male. 7) Dorsal habitus, paratype female. 8–12) *Strongylaspis bullata*, male. 8) Scutellum. 9) Head, frontal view. 10) Pronotal gibbosity. 11) Dorsal habitus. 12) Ventral habitus.

