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Genus *Olivensa* Lane, 1965 in French Guiana,
and description of a new species
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Genus *Olivensa* Lane, 1965 in French Guiana, and description of a new species (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Abstract. *Olivensa sonzognii* Dalens and Robin, **sp. nov.** (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is described from French Guiana and compared to other local species. A new key for the genus *Olivensa* Lane, 1965 is proposed.

Key words. Neotropical region, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

Lane (1965) described the genus *Olivensa* (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Hemilophini) and designated *O. mimula* as type species. The genus currently contains two other species: *Olivensa megacephala* (Bates, 1866) and *O. cephalotes* (Pascoe, 1858).

In his revision for Hemilophini, Martins (2014) mistakenly described *O. cephalotes* as owning a black head. In his original description, Pascoe (1858) wrote: “A. fulvo-testacea; elytris subsericeo-griscentibus, marginibus, antennis, articulis quatuor apicalibus exceptis, tibiisque postis nigris.”

Confusion about head color has probably led to errors in determinations. Thus, different species have been mixed and shown as *Olivensa cephalotes* (Pascoe, 1858).

Examination of several local collections in French Guiana revealed a new species of *Olivensa*, described herein, with illustrations of the two other species occurring in French Guiana.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 550D camera, Canon EF-100 F/2.8 L IS Macro USM macro lens, controlled manually, mounted on a Kayser RS 2 XA stand. Image stacking was made with Combine ZP software, photo trimming with Gimp. Plates were assembled with Adobe InDesign software.

Olivensa mimula and misidentified *Olivensa* spp. from French Guiana photographs were examined using Bezark’s photographic catalog of the Cerambycidae of the New World (Bezark 2019).

Geographical distribution of species is based on the Titan database, from Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2019), as well as generic and specific citations.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows: **IRD**: Institut pour la Recherche et le Développement, France; **MNHN**: Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; **USDA APHIS PPQ**: United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine; **PHDC**: Pierre-Henri Dalens collection, Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana; **FRC**: Frédéric Robin collection, Matoury, French Guiana; **JLGC**: Jean-Louis Giuglaris collection, Matoury, French Guiana; **FSC**: Franck Sonzogni collection, Montsinery, French Guiana; **DFC**: Denis Faure collection, Kourou, French Guiana.

Other acronyms: **FIT**: flight interception trap; **PAG**: Parc Amazonien de Guyane; **RNN**: Réserve Naturelle Nationale; **SEAG**: Société Entomologique Antilles Guyane; **pk**: kilometeric point as used on the tracks and roads in French Guiana.

Results

Genus *Olivensa* Lane, 1965

Olivensa Lane 1965: 318; *Olivensa mimula* Lane 1965: original designation and monotypy; Martins and Galileo 1993: 171; Martins and Galileo, 2014: 113, 224–225.

From Martins (2014):

“species with large head, larger than thorax, without any tubercles on frons of males. Eyes entire. Upper ocular lobes as distant as four times their width. Antennas with eleven segments, longer than body at males and shorter at females; row of internal setae of variable density. Scape subcylindrical, as long as third segment half; apex of scape reaching approximately anterior quarter of prothorax. Segment III not widened, with sparse setae on internal side, as long as segment IV. Segments V to XI of progressively decreasing length. Segment XI not modified.

Prothorax wider than long and with anterior and posterior width equal (excepted at *O. cephalotes*, wider anteriorly); sides without gibbosity. Pronotum regularly convex. Elytra without carina or with short carina disappearing after half length. Elytral apex rounded. Metafemora sublinear; apex ultrapassing anterior margin of first urosternite. Tarsal claws with internal teeth shorter than external one. Thoracic sterna and sides of urosternites covered with dense pilosity.”

Genus *Olivensa* is represented by three species in the northern part of South America: *O. cephalotes* (Pascoe, 1858) from Ecuador, Brazil (Pará), and French Guiana; *O. megacephala* (Bates, 1866) from Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil (Amazonas), and French Guiana; and *O. mimula* Lane, 1865, type-species, from Colombia and Brazil (Amazonas). We propose to add a fourth species, at this time only known from French Guiana.

Olivensa sonzognii Dalens and Robin, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1–8)

Type material. Holotype male card mounted. First label: “Montagnes des Chevaux, Roura, 8-X-2009, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC)”. Second label: GPS: N 4°44'29" W 52°25'37". Third label: “*Olivensa sonzognii* sp. nov. Dalens and Robin det. 2019”. Fourth label: “HOLOTYPE” (red). Deposited at MNHN.

Paratypes (15): FRENCH GUIANA, 1 male, Kourou, Piste des Compagnons pk 3, hand catch, 17-VIII-1984, Gérard Duranton leg. (IRD collection #797); 1 female, Roura, route de Kaw pk 3, 16-VII-2007, hand catch, Pierre-Henri Dalens leg. (PHDC); 1 female, Régina, pk 125 Piste Kapiri, 15-VIII-2009, FIT, Jean-Louis Giuglaris leg. (JLGC); 1 male, Régina, RNN des Nouragues Saut Pararé, 8-IX-2009, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 female, Roura Montagne des Chevaux, 6-XII-2009, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 male, Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 22-VII-2010, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 male, Régina, Nouragues RNN Station Inselberg, 2-IX-2010, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 female, Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 2-VIII-2011, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 female, Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 4-VIII-2012, FIT, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 male, Roura, Cacao “La Source”, 6-IX-2012, hand catch, Christophe Faynel leg. (PHDC); 1 male, Kourou, Montagne des Singes, 19-VIII-2012, Malaise trap, Denis Faure leg. (DFC); 1 female, Macouria, Zone Artisanale Wayabo Matiti, 9-XII-2012, FIT, Jean-Louis Giuglaris leg. (JLGC); 1 female, Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 3-VIII-2013, Malaise trap, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 male, Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 6-IX-2014, automatic light trap, SEAG leg. (PHDC); 1 male, Saül, Montagne Pelée, 2-II-2017, automatic light trap, SEAG leg. (FRC).

Diagnosis. *Olivensa sonzognii* can be distinguished from other members of the genus by the following combination of characters: integument black except thorax, basal elytral quarter and last two tarsal segments, testaceous orange, apical quarter of elytra with ashy pilosity. The new species differs from *O. megacephala* (Bates, 1866) by: its vertex with a narrower glabrous space between areas of black pilosity, genae covered with ashy pilosity, thorax and scutellum entirely testaceous-orange with orange pilosity, underside testaceous orange except abdominal apex, dark brown beyond fourth ventrite; in *O. megacephala*, the glabrous areas at the vertex are wider, presence of tufts of whitish pilosity on frons centrally and between genae and temples laterally, the thorax is black with squamous, orange pilosity laterally and tufts of whitish pilosity at anterior margin and metepimera laterally, near basal margin

centrally, prothorax underside dark, base of elytral suture covered with whitish pilosity, abdominal apex darken after half of third ventrite.

O. sonzognii **sp. nov.** differs from *O. cephalotes* by the head of the latter being entirely orange, without a glabrous area on the vertex, its thoracic punctation deeper, anterior legs entirely orange, mesofemora and at least part of metafemora orange, whereas legs are entirely black in *O. sonzognii* sp. nov.

Description. Male. (Fig. 1–4) Head with integument black, with strong, deep punctation, vertex and frons nearly glabrous between inferior ocular lobes, with ridge of dense short black pilosity on each side, appearing at antennal tubercle base developing posteriorly between upper ocular lobes and surrounding the latter until they narrow, coronal suture still glabrous; antennal tubercles slightly projected; upper ocular lobes separate by 1.8 times their width, inferior lobes strongly convex; genae moderately projected, covered with recumbent whitish pilosity, the latter still densely on lateral side of mandible inferiorly and with decreasing density on frons inferior part centrally; labium short, glabrous with dark brown integument; antennae surpassing elytral apex at segment VII, scape subconical with dense shallow punctation and short dark brown pilosity, two last antennal segments with lighter pigmentation and pilosity, getting progressively whitish toward antennal apex. Antennal formula related to scape: I=1.0; II=0.2; III=1.7; IV=1.2; V=0.9; VI=0.8; VII=0.7; VIII=0.7; IX=0.6; X=0.6; XI=0.6.

Thorax transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, with yellowish orange integument, surface with stronger punctation laterally and basally, short yellowish pilosity with sparse erect setae, disc with three smooth glabrous gibbosities one at half length, one central, one more basal, shallow sulcus transversal at base, apical and basal margins bordered, underside with prominent coxae, prosternal process smooth, its width 0.6 times procoxal width.

Scutellum trapezoidal with orangish integument and converging golden pilosity. Elytra 2.4 times longer than wide, with sides slightly narrowing towards middle; smooth carinae laterally and emarginate apex; disc slightly depressed centrally on basal two thirds, with rows of strong punctation longitudinally, divided into three parts, 1) a basal triangle with orangish integument bearing relatively long diverging golden setae near suture, surrounded first with orange pilosity, the latter surrounded with ashy pilosity, 2) a median hourglass shaped part, wider laterally, with dark brown integument and concolorous short pilosity, and 3) an apical part, with dark brown integument covered with ashy pilosity; underside with completely orange integument and short lying orange pilosity. Mesosternal process half as wide as mesocoxa. Metasternal sulcus visible for its entire length.

Abdomen with orangish shiny integument with orange short sparse pilosity and long ashy erect setae denser laterally and apically; segments I and II completely orange, segment III brownish laterally, following segments completely dark brown; apex of last visible segment rounded.

Legs with dark brown integument, sparse short brownish pilosity associated with erect setae on tibiae; mesofemora slightly swollen on apical half; last segment of tarsi with lighter brown integument; tarsal claws with inner teeth shorter than external; tarsal lengths in relation to first segment: protarsi I = 1.0, II = 0.8, III = 1.2; mesotarsi I = 1.0, II = 0.9, III = 1.0; metatarsi I = 1, II = 0.6, III = 0.7.

Female. (Fig. 5–8) General aspect more robust, antennae shorter, surpassing elytra at segment VIII, underside with less dense setae except apically, apex of last visible segment slightly emarginate dorsally.

Holotype male/paratype female. (Dimensions in mm). Total length: 8.1/8.8; thoracic length: 1.6/1.7; thoracic width: 1.8/2.0; elytral length: 5.1/5.6; elytral width at humeri: 2.1/2.4.

Size range (mm). Total length: male: 8.0–8.2; female: 7.8–8.9.

Etymology. The species is warmly dedicated to Franck Sonzogni for his tireless entomological activity and his precious help in the field and in the laboratory.

Taxonomic comments. This new species has been misidentified frequently, even on taxonomic reference websites, perhaps because of doubts concerning the identification of *Olivensa cephalotes* (Pascoe, 1858). The two species can be separated using the diagnosis above.

Other species of *Olivensa* Lane, 1965 in French Guiana***Olivensa cephalotes* (Pascoe, 1858)**

(Fig. 9–12)

Amphionycha cephalotes Pascoe 1858: 257; Bates 1866: 428 (distr.).*Hemilophus cephalotes* Gemminger and Harold 1873: 3210 (cat.).*Amphionycha cephalotes*, Bates 1881: 304 (checklist).*Adesmus cephalotes* Aurivillius 1923: 589 (cat.); Blackwelder 1946: 623 (cat.); Gilmour 1965: 636 (cat.); Martins and Galileo 1993: 113; Monné and Giesbert 1994: 288 (cat.); Wappes et al. 2011: 6 (distr.); Giuglaris 2012: 64 (distr.); Morvan and Roguet 2013: 27 (distr.); Martins and Galileo 2014: 183, 224–225 (key).**Material examined.** FRENCH GUIANA, 1 male, Saül, Montagne Pelée, 25-VIII-2006, Light trap, Pierre-Henri Dalens *leg.* (PHDC); 1 female, Saül, Montagne Pelée, 4-I-2011, FIT, SEAG *leg.* (PHDC); 1 female, Saül, Montagne Pelée, 17-I-2011, FIT, SEAG *leg.* (PHDC); 1 male, Saül, Montagne Pelée, 7-III-2011, FIT, SEAG *leg.* (PHDC); 1 male, Saül, Montagne Pelée, 21-IV-2011, FIT, SEAG *leg.* (PHDC); 1 male, Rémire-Montjoly, Mont Mahury, 19-VIII-2017, Malaise trap, SEAG *leg.* (PHDC).**Size range.** 4.2–6.2 mm.**Description.** From Pascoe (1868): “Head and thorax testaceous yellow; elytra somewhat silky, greyish, the external margins black; undersurface and legs testaceous, except the posterior tibiae, which, with the eyes and antennae, are black, the four last joints of the latter, being pale yellow.

Length 3 ½ lines.

Head rather wider than the thorax, which is somewhat narrower than the elytra, the latter slightly contracted in the middle and rounded at the apex.”

***Olivensa megacephala* (Bates, 1866)**

(Fig. 13–16)

Amphionycha megacephala Bates 186: 428*Hemilophus megacephalus* Gemminger and Harold 1873: 3210 (cat.)*Cephalodina megacephala* Bates 1881: 213; Bates 1881: 302 (checklist); Lameere 1883: 72 (cat.); Aurivillius 1923: 593 (cat.); Blackwelder 1946: 625 (cat.); Gilmour 1965: 641 (cat.)*Olivensa megacephala* Martins and Galileo 1993: 172; Monné and Giesbert 1994: 288 (cat.); Galileo and Martins 2005: 66 (distr.); Wappes et al. 2006: 41 (distr.); Morvan and Roguet 2013: 28 (distr.); Martins and Galileo 2014: 225–226 (holotype, key).**Material examined.** FRENCH GUIANA. Roura, Montagne des Chevaux, 1 female, 27-I-2013, automatic light trap, SEAG *leg.* (PHDC).**Size.** 10.7 mm.**Key to the species of *Olivensa* Lane, 1965**

1. Head testaceous with homogeneous pilosity density; Bolivia, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará), French Guiana ***Olivensa cephalotes* (Pascoe, 1858)**
- Head black with glabrous area at vertex **2**
- 2(1). Base of scape and femora testaceous, tibiae black; Brazil (Amazonas) ***Olivensa mimula* Lane, 1965**
- Antennae and legs entirely black, except apex of tarsi **3**
- 3(2). Thorax black with squamous, orange pilosity laterally and tufts of whitish pilosity at anterior margin and metepimera laterally, near basal margin centrally; Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas), Ecuador, French Guiana ***Olivensa megacephala* (Bates, 1866)**
- Thorax entirely testaceous-orange with sparse pilosity; French Guiana ***Olivensa sonzognii* Dalens and Robin, sp. nov.**

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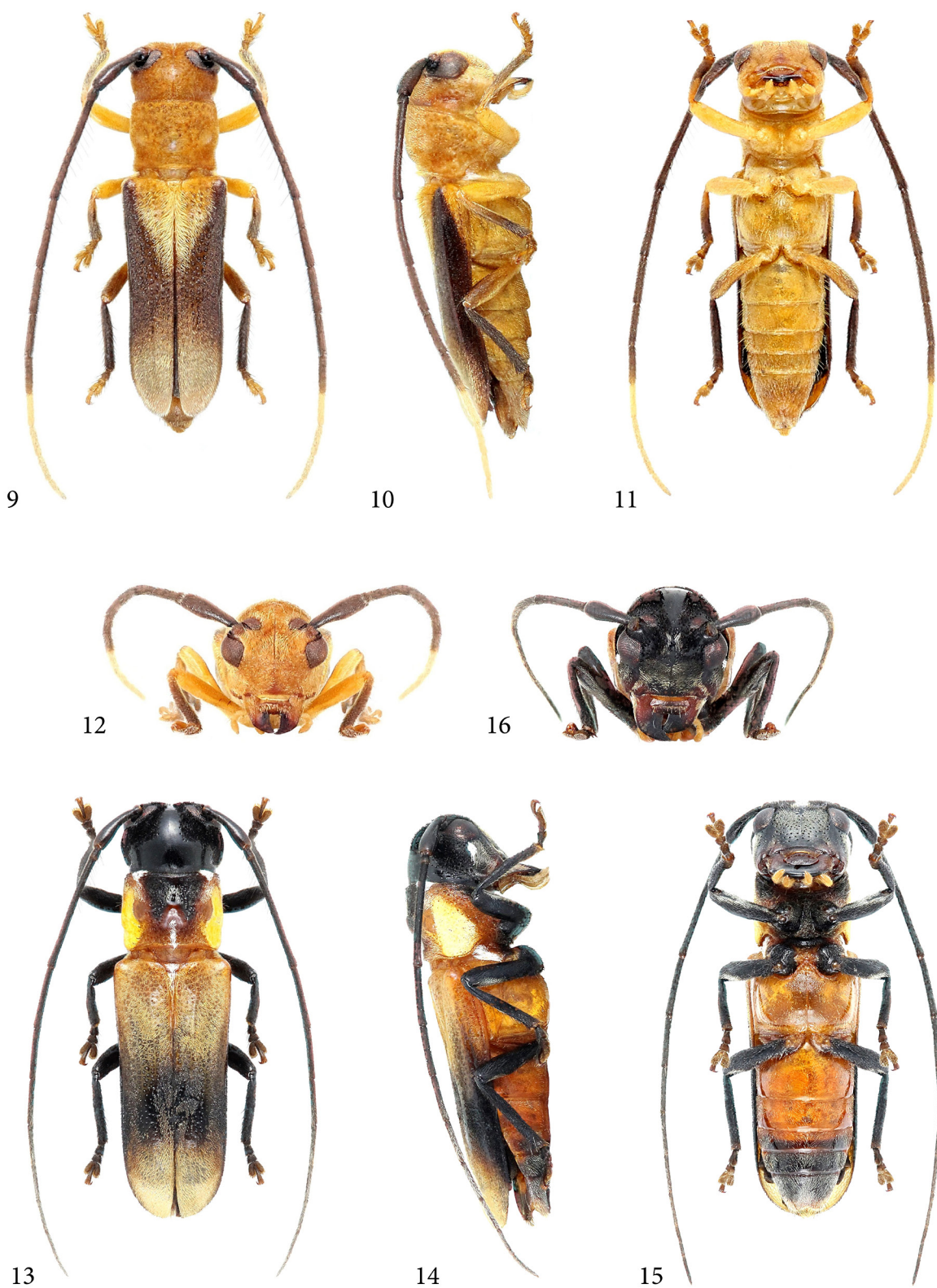
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Figures 1–8. *Olivensa sonzognii* sp. nov. 1) Dorsal habitus, holotype male. 2) Ventral habitus, holotype male. 3) Lateral habitus, holotype male. 4) Head, frontal view, holotype male. 5) Dorsal habitus, paratype female. 6) Ventral habitus, paratype female. 7) Lateral habitus, paratype female. 8) Head, frontal view, paratype female.



Figures 9–16. *Olivensa* spp. 9–12) *Olivensa cephalotes*, female. 9) Dorsal habitus. 10) Ventral habitus. 11) Lateral habitus. 12) Head, frontal view. 13–16) *Olivensa megacephala*, female. 13) Dorsal habitus. 14) Ventral habitus. 15) Lateral habitus. 16) Head, frontal view.

