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from Ecuador (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae)

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A new species of *Seticeros* Perger and Santos-Silva from Ecuador (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae)

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Abstract. A new species, *Seticeros convergens* Vlasak and Santos-Silva (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Prioninae) is described from Ecuador. An updated key to species of *Seticeros* Perger and Santos-Silva, 2010 is provided.

Key words. Callipogonini, South America, taxonomy.

ZooBank registration. urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E5B22CB5-9A22-45C7-A095-9B8EBD34807A

Introduction

Perger and Santos-Silva (2010) created *Seticeros* to include *Anacanthus aquilus* Thomson, 1865 and their new species, *S. tunupai*. Currently, the genus includes one more species, *S. granulocephalus* Ramírez Campos, Esteban-Durán and Santos-Silva, 2011. The known geographical distribution is from Costa Rica to Colombia (Monné 2021; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2021). Here we are describing a new species from Ecuador.

Materials and Methods

Photographs of the holotype and paratypes of *S. convergens* **new species** were taken by the first author with a Canon EOS Rebel T5i DSLR, Canon EF 100mm f/2.8 1× macro lens; measurements were taken in millimeters (mm) using a scale bar photographed with the specimen. Photographs of the female of *S. tunupai* Perger and Santos-Silva, 2010 were taken in the MZSP 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.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

JVCO Josef Vlasak collection, Pennsylvania, USA

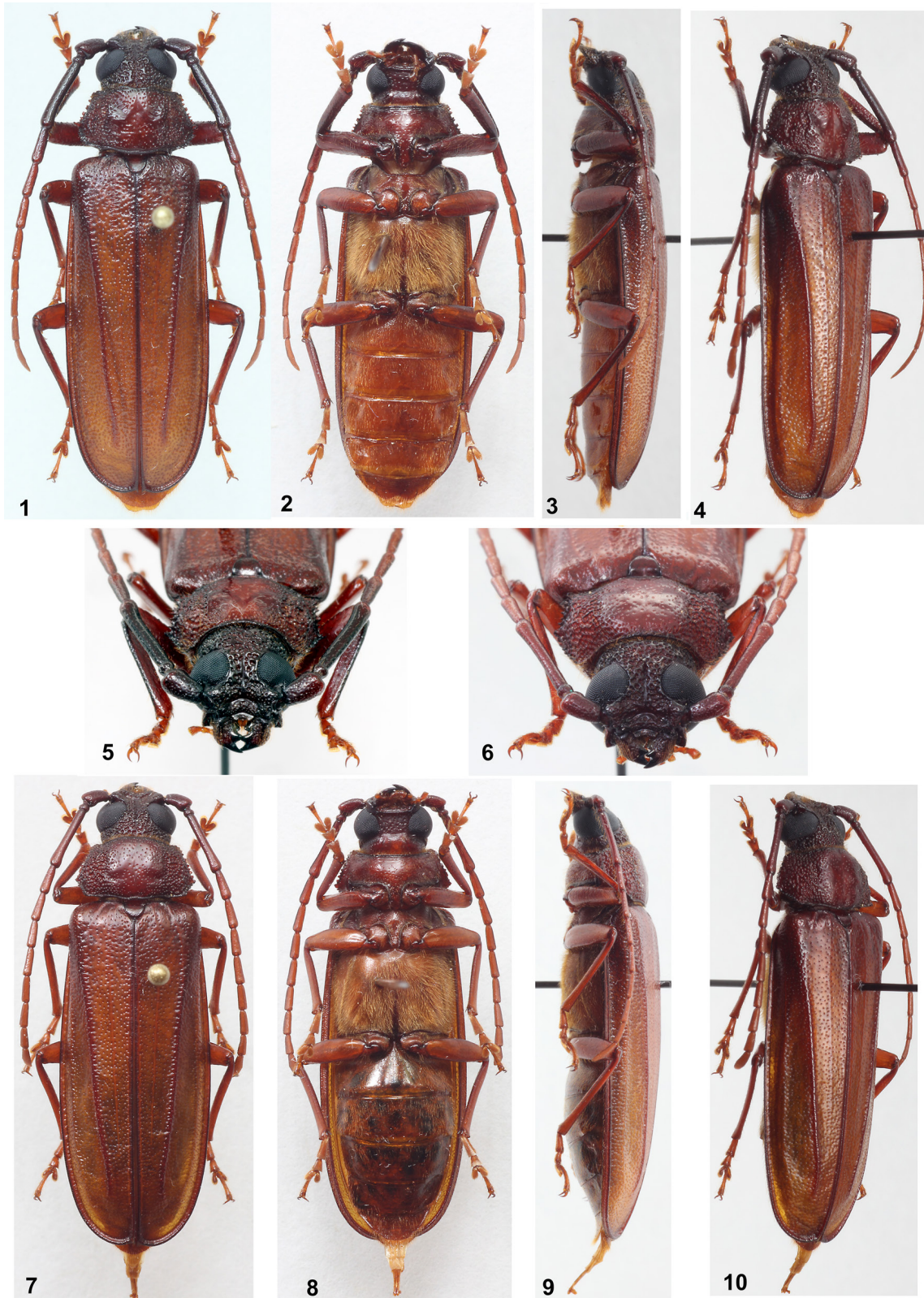
MZSP Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Taxonomy

Seticeros convergens Vlasak and Santos-Silva, new species

(Fig. 1–11)

Description. Holotype male (Fig. 1–5). Head capsule dark brown, slightly lighter ventrally; ventral mouthparts reddish brown; scape, pedicel, and antennomere III dark brown; antennomere IV dark brown basally, gradually reddish brown toward apex; antennomeres V–XI reddish brown, gradually lighter from V to XI. Prothorax mostly dark reddish brown, irregularly dark brown on sides of pronotum, blackish on margins. Mesoventrite and mesoventral process reddish brown with dark brown margins; mesanepisternum and mesepimeron dark reddish brown. Metaventrite and metanepisternum reddish brown with margins and metathoracic discrimen darkened. Scutellum dark reddish brown. Elytra dark reddish brown basally (this area reaching apex of basal third laterally),



Figures 1–10. *Seticeros convergens* sp. nov. 1–5) Holotype male. 1) Dorsal habitus. 2) Ventral habitus. 3) Lateral habitus. 4) Dorsolateral view. 5) Frontal view. 6–10) Paratype female, specimen 1. 6) Frontal view. 7) Dorsal habitus. 8) Ventral habitus. 9) Lateral habitus. 10) Dorsolateral view.

reddish brown on remaining surface, except dark brown margins and dorsal carina. Legs reddish brown with some areas irregularly darkened. Abdominal ventrites reddish brown except yellowish-brown apex of ventrites 1–4.

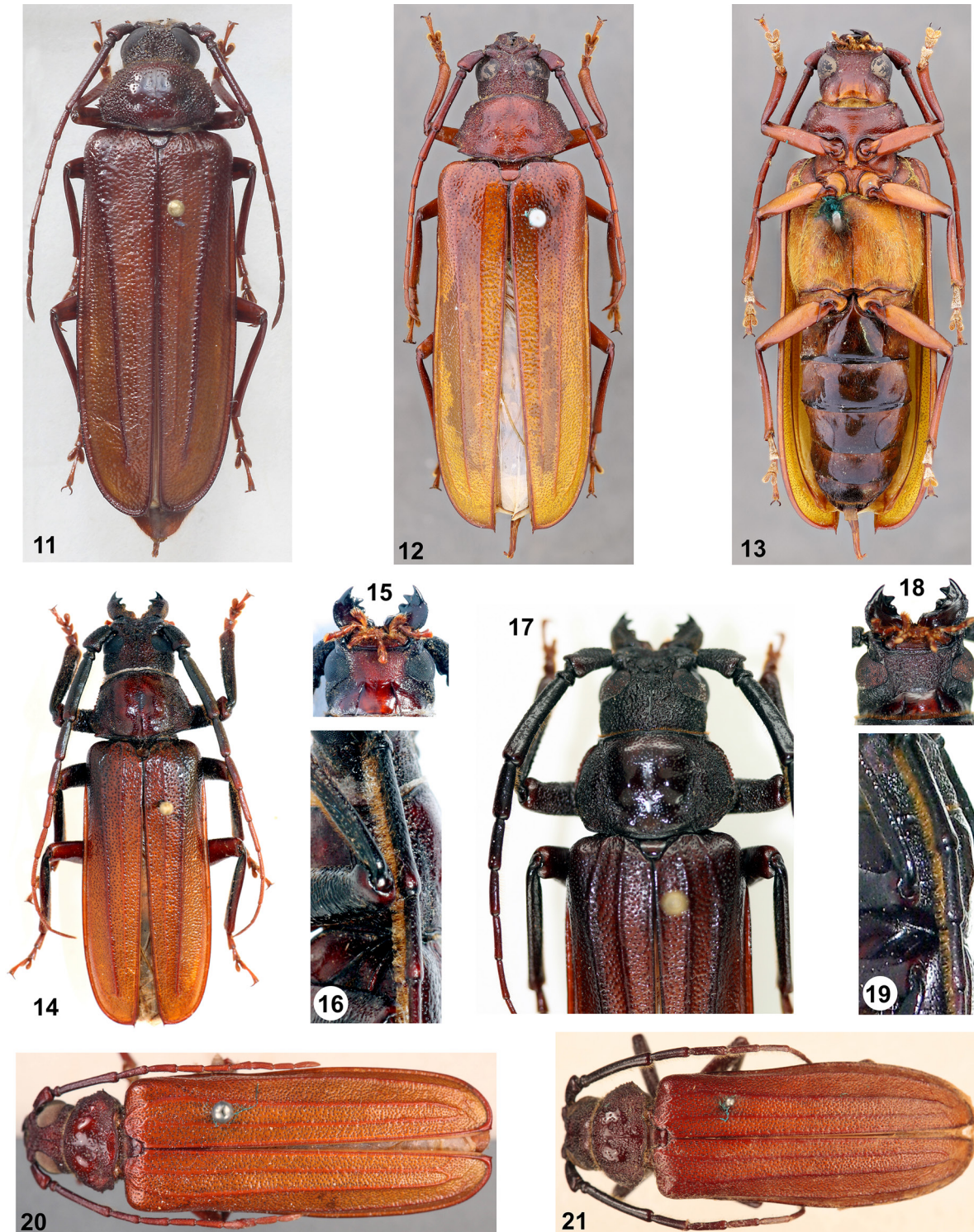
Head. Frons, vertex, and area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures partially confluent); with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae close to eyes, more abundant behind upper eye lobes. Area behind lower eye lobes coarsely, abundantly, partially confluent punctate superiorly; finely, sparsely punctate toward ventral surface; with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae close to eyes. Clypeus coarsely, confluent punctate; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae. Mandibles with moderately large, conical tooth on inner margin, bifid apically; outer margin with long, erect yellowish-brown setae on posterior 2/3. Gulamentum smooth glabrous posteriorly; coarsely, sparsely punctate, glabrous between eyes. Eyes large; distance between upper eye lobes 0.27 times distance between outer margins of eyes; ventrally, distance between lower eye lobes 0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.1 times elytral length, almost reaching posterior quarter of the elytra. Scape short, arched, abruptly widened basally, somewhat finely punctate dorsally and laterally; glabrous dorsally and laterally, with long, erect, moderately sparse yellowish-brown setae ventrally. Pedicel short, widened toward apex, with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae ventrally and dorsally. Antennomere III almost twice length of IV; slightly tumid and slightly arched apically; finely, sparsely punctate; with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-brown setae ventrally (setae not dense). Antennomeres IV–X with gradually decreasing length; with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-brown setae ventrally (setae gradually shorter and sparser toward X) and sparse, suberect, short setae dorsally. Antennomere XI about 1.5 times length of X, narrowed on apical third, with acute apex.

Thorax. Sides strongly crenulate, divergent from anterolateral angles to central angle placed on posterior third, then convergent toward posterolateral angles. Large central plate of pronotum somewhat depressed on each side of anterior half (inner margins of depressed area divergent toward middle), moderately coarsely punctate, punctures nearly absent centrally; sides of pronotum coarsely, densely, confluent punctate; anterior margin sinuous, slightly emarginate centrally; posterior margin sinuous, convex on wide central area; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae laterally, glabrous centrally. Prosternum finely, sparsely punctate (punctures slightly more abundant laterally, absent on antero-central area), except narrow anterior area transversely striate; with long, erect, moderately sparse yellowish-brown setae, absent centrally. Prosternal process with sides slightly elevated, gradually narrowed toward apex (abruptly narrowing near apex). Mesoventrite smooth, glabrous centrally, finely punctate, with long, abundant yellowish-brown setae laterally not obscuring integument; mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with setae as on sides of mesoventrite. Metanepisternum and metaventrite with long, dense yellowish-brown setae obscuring integument, except glabrous area along metathoracic discri-men; metanepisternum wide, gradually narrowed toward its apex from middle. Scutellum glabrous, nearly smooth. **Elytra.** Glabrous; coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures slightly finer from basal quarter, basal quarter slightly rugose; with strong, oblique carina converging from humerus to posterior sixth, not reaching suture apically (less distinct on basal quarter); another slightly developed longitudinal carina from base to posterior quarter, placed between oblique carina and suture, almost indistinct depending on viewing angle; sides somewhat carinate from humerus to posterior sixth; epipleural margin slightly elevated; sutural angle with short spine. **Legs.** Profemora slightly striate laterally, with asperities on sides of ventral surface; with long, decumbent, sparse yellowish-brown setae; meso- and metafemora with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae ventrally. Tibiae with long, suberect, sparse yellowish-brown setae; dorsal apex of meso- and metatibiae truncate, slightly elevated. Metatarsomere I shorter than II–III together; tarsomeres V slender, slightly shorter than I–II together.

Abdomen. Ventrites with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly sparser on postero-central area, except glabrous apex of 1–4. Ventrite 5 shorter than 4, with apex strongly emarginate centrally.

Female (Fig. 6–11). Similar to male, differs: antennae shorter (0.85 times elytral length, almost reaching posterior third of elytra); erect setae on ventral surface of antennomeres sparser; central plate of pronotum not depressed on sides of anterior half; apex of ventrite 5 uniformly rounded.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype male/paratypes female). Total length, 29.0/29.5–38.5; prothoracic length, 4.0/4.0–5.0; anterior prothoracic width, 5.0/5.0–6.0; posterior prothoracic width, 6.0/6.5–7.5; maximum prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles), 7.5/7.5–9.0; humeral width, 7.5/8.0–10.5; elytral length, 20.5/22.0–28.5.



Figures 11–21. *Seticerus* spp. 11) *Seticerus convergens* sp. nov., paratype female, specimen 2, dorsal habitus. 12–13) *Seticerus tunupai* Perger and Santos-Silva, 2010, paratype female. 12) Dorsal habitus. 13) Ventral habitus. 14–16) *Seticerus tunupai*, holotype male. 14) Dorsal habitus. 15) Head, ventral view. 16) Basal antennomeres. 17–19) *Seticerus granulocephalus* Ramirez Campos et al., 2011, holotype male. 17) Dorsal habitus. 18) Head, ventral view. 19) Basal antennomeres. 20–21) *Seticerus aquilus* (Thomson, 1865). 20) Paralectotype female, dorsal habitus. 21) Lectotype male, dorsal habitus. Figures 20–21 by Gérard L. Tavakilian.

Type material. Holotype male from ECUADOR, PICHINCHA: Mindo, El Septimo Paraiso hotel, 17.VI.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (MZSP). Two female paratypes, same data as holotype (JVCO).

Etymology. The name “convergens” (Latin, meaning inclining together) refers to the converging elytral carinae.

Remarks. The male of *Seticeros convergens* sp. nov. is similar to that of *S. tunupai* Perger and Santos-Silva, 2010, but differs by having sparse setae on the ventral surface of the antennomeres (Fig. 3–4) (dense in *S. tunupai*, Fig. 16), and eyes (Fig. 1–5) distinctly large (smaller in *S. tunupai*, Fig. 14–15), distance between upper eye lobes (Fig. 1, 5) shorter than width of one upper lobe (distinctly wider than width of one upper lobe in *S. tunupai*, Fig. 14), and gulamentum (Fig. 2) with area between eyes coarsely, sparsely punctate (finely, densely punctate in *S. tunupai*, Fig. 15). Females of *Seticeros convergens* sp. nov. (Fig. 6–11) differ from those of *S. tunupai* (Fig. 12–13) by having the upper eye lobes larger and closer together (smaller and more distant from each other in *S. tunupai*), and by the innermost longitudinal carina of the elytra slightly distinct (well-marked in *S. tunupai*).

Key to species of *Seticeros* (adapted from Ramírez Campos et al. 2011)

1. Profemur sculptured (with asperities ventrally and usually rugose or rugose-punctate laterally); males 2
- Profemur smooth or almost smooth; females 5
- 2(1). Prothorax laterally rounded 3
- Prothorax laterally not rounded 4
- 3(2). Head (excluding mandibles) + prothorax as long as half elytral length; scape (Fig. 17) with granules on outer surface; Costa Rica, Panama ***S. granulocephalus* Ramírez Campos et al., 2011**
- Head (excluding mandibles) + prothorax distinctly shorter than half elytral length; scape (Fig. 21) without granules on outer surface; Colombia ***S. aquilus* (Thomson, 1865)**
- 4(2). Setae on ventral surface of antennomeres dense (Fig. 16); distance between upper eye lobes distinctly wider (Fig. 14) than width of one upper lobe; Bolivia ... ***S. tunupai* Perger and Santos-Silva, 2010**
- Setae on ventral surface of antennomeres sparse (Fig. 3–4); distance between upper eye lobes shorter than width of one upper lobe (Fig. 1, 5); Ecuador ***S. convergens* Vlasak and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.**
- 5(1). Innermost elytral carina slightly marked (Fig. 7, 10) ... ***S. convergens* Vlasak and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.**
- Innermost elytral carina well-marked (Fig. 20) 6
- 6(5). Distance between upper eye lobes distinctly wider than width of one upper lobe ***S. tunupai* Perger and Santos-Silva, 2010**
- Distance between upper eye lobes at most slightly wider than width of one upper lobe 7
- 7(6). Outermost dorsal elytral carina starting on humerus ***S. granulocephalus* Ramírez Campos et al., 2011**
- Outermost dorsal elytral carina (Fig. 20) not starting on humerus ***S. aquilus* (Thomson, 1865)**

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