Neotropical Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa. V. Onciderini (Lamiinae).

Ubirajara R. Martins
Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo
Caixa Postal 7172
01064-970 São Paulo, SP, Brasil.

and

Maria Helena M. Galileo
Museu de Ciencias Naturais
Fundação Zoobotanica do Rio Grande do Sul
Caixa Postal 1188
90001-970 Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil.

Abstract: The following new species are described: *Lydipta humeralis, sp. n.* and *Cacostola obliquata, sp. n.*, from Ecuador; *Lochmaeocles leuripennis, sp. n.*, and *Carenesycha velezi, sp. n.*, from Colombia; *Oncideres marauara, sp. n.*, from Brazil (Amazonas). *Oncideres minuta* Thomson, 1865, is recorded from Ecuador.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Onciderini

Introduction

This fifth contribution on the Neotropical Cerambycidae of the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC) deals with the tribe Onciderini, a predominantly Neotropical group with about 80 genera and 400 species.

The tribe was revised by Dillon and Dillon (1945, 1946). However, type material of previous authors, especially Thomson and Bates, was not examined and several species were erroneously interpreted. Some corrections were provided in a later paper (Dillon and Dillon, 1952).

In 1979, Martins studied the types of the species described by Erichson (1847) and additional synonyms and corrections were proposed. Some more corrections and descriptions of new taxa were published by Martins (1981) and Martins and Galileo (1990).

Five new species from Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil (Amazonas) are described in this paper and material belonging to the following institutions is added: Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Parana, Curitiba (DZUP); Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia, Manaus (INPA); Museo Francisco Luis Gallego, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Medellin; (UNCM); and Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP).

Lydipta humeralis, new species (Fig. 2)

Description: Male. Integument dark brownish, bases of antennomeres III-XI and basal half of tarsomere V yellowish. General pubescence yellowish intermixed with glabrous areas and punctures. Two oblique brownish fasciae on each elytron: one wider at anterior third, the other less evident at posterior third. Apices of pro- and mesotibiae dark brown. Inferior ocular lobes shorter than genae. Antenniferous tubercles projected. Antennae longer than body (the eighth antennomere attaining elytral apex). Scape clavate. Antennomere III bisinuate. Pronotum convex; sides sulcate at basal third. Sides of prothorax unarmed. Humeral carina attaining middle of elytra; a minute tubercle on the carina immediatly posterior to the humeral

region. Femora pedunculate and clavate. Mesotibiae swollen.

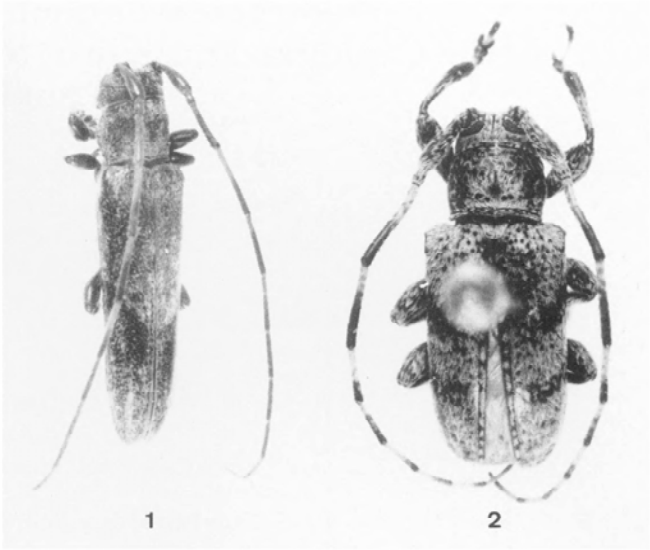
Measurements, in mm. Male. Total length, 7.5-7.8; prothorax length, 1.4-1.5; prothorax width, 2.0-2.1; elytral length, 5.3-5.4; humeral width, 2.9.

Material. Ecuador. Napo-Pastaza: Limoncocha (250 m). Holotype male (CMNC), paratype male (MZSP), 15-28.VI.1976, S. and J. Peck col. Paratype collected in Malaise trap.

Discussion. Besides *L. humeralis*, three other species are included in *Lydipta* Thomson, 1868: *L. pumilio* Thomson, 1868, type species; *L. conspersa* (Aurivillius, 1922) and *L. senicula* (Bates, 1865). *Lydipta humeralis* is immediately distinguished by the tubercle on the humeral carina which is absent in the other species. From *L. senicula*, an Amazonian species, *L. humeralis* can be separated by the yellowish pubescence on the antennal scape with few intermixed brown areas and by the sparser elytral basal punctures.

Lochmaeocles leuripennis, new species
(Fig. 6).

Description: Female. Integument dark brownish red, paler to antennal tips. Frons sparsely orangish-yellow pubescent; the pubescence more concentrated in a narrow longitudinal line at sides. Inferior ocular lobes twice as long as gena. Antenniferous tubercles projected. Upper ocular lobes distant. Vertex and occiput sparsely covered by orangish-yellow pubescence; coronal suture glabrous. Anennae attaining elytral apices at the middle of antennomere IX; antennal pubescence reddish brown, uniform; base of antennomeres III and IV indistinctly paler. Pronotum densely yellowish orange pubescent, with three glabrous rounded areas (one larger at the middle, two at the sides). Scutellum orangish yellow pubescent. Elytral basal declivity white pubescent; remainder of surface dark brown with many irregular orangish yellow maculae. Basal elytral granulated punctures sparse, shallow. Prosternal process without transverse elevation. Venter of thorax covered by white pubescence; metepisterna with yellowish orange pubescence intermixed. Yellowish pubescence on abdominal sterna and legs.



Figures 1-2: 1. *Cacostola obliquata*, sp. n., holotype male. 2. *Lydipta humeralis*. sp. n., holotype male.

Measurements, in mm. Holotype female. Total length, 18.6; prothorax length, 3.0; prothorax width, 5.5; elytral length, 14.1; humeral width, 7.5.

Material. Colombia. Valle: Anchicaya Dam (70 km E Buenaventura, 1200') Holotype female, 21.VII.1970. H. and A. Howden col. (CMNC). The left antenna of the holotype is broken at the middle of the scape and the left side of abdominal sterna IV and V are destroyed.

Discussion. *Lochmaeocles leuripennis*, and *L. pulcher* Dillon and Dillon, 1946, are very similar (Figs. 5, 6). *Lochmaeocles leuripennis* can be immediately distinguished (comparison between females) by the presence of glabrous rounded areas on the pronotum and by the elytral basal granulations sparser. This latter character separates *L. leuripennis* from *L. callidryas* (Bates, 1866), the elytral base of which also has dense granulations.

Cacostola obliquata, new species
(Fig. 1)

Description: Male. Integument dark brown; whitish integument at base of antennomeres III-VI. General elytral integument reddish with dark brownish areas especially an oblique belt behind middle. General pubescence whitish, more concen-

trated at: an oblique vitta anterior to the brownish oblique elytral belt; longitudinal area on apical third; and longitudinal sinuous stripe at sides of abdominal sterna. Pubescence on vertex and pronotum uniform. Upper ocular lobes as distant as the width of one lobe; inferior ocular lobes twice as long as gena. Antennae attaining elytral apices at the tip of antennomere IX, antennomere IV longer than III. Pronotal disk not transversely rugose, finely punctate. Humeral carina absent. Gibbosity at elytral apical fifth scarcely projected. Metatibiae swollen.

Description: Female. Antennae shorter than body, bases of antennomeres III-XI whitish; apical third of antennomeres IV, VI, VIII and X brownish.

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 7.4/7.4; prothorax length, 1.2/1.2; prothorax width, 1.3/1.3; elytral length, 5.5/5.5; humeral width, 1.7/1.7.

Material. Ecuador. Manabi: Pto. Cayo (1.5 km E, 20 m), holotype male, 28.II.1981, H. Howden col. (CMNC); El Palmar, paratype female, 27.II.1965, L. Peña col. (MZSP).

Discussion. In the key to the species of *Cacostola* (Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 254), *C. obliquata*, sp.n., will key to couplet 13 where *C. simplex* (Pascoe, 1859) and *C. sirena* Dillon and Dillon, 1946 are separated. *Cacostola obliquata* differs from *C. simplex* as follows: antennomere III distinctly shorter than IV; pronotal pubescence uniform; elytra with an oblique dark belt at the middle and lacking longitudinal whitish vittae. *Cacostola sirena* was originally described from Venezuela and is unknown to us, but by the original description and figure, the elytra have longitudinal whitish vittae and lack a dark oblique belt.

Carenesycha velezi, sp. n.

(Fig. 3).

Description: Female. Integument reddish, darker at basal half. General pubescence orangish brown intermixed with white short setae on vertex, pronotum and elytra. Antennomeres III-X with grayish pubescence at base and brownish apices (brownish ring at V and VI wider). Brownish pubescence on elytra organized in longitudinal areas at basal half and in an oblique belt anterior to a whitish oblique vitta situated close to the middle; some short longitudinal areas of brownish pubescence on lateral sides of posterior third and close to apex. The whitish pubescence of the oblique vitta prologed posteriorly by sutural region but not reaching the apices. Orangish pubescence on mesepimera and metepisterna; whitish pubescence on mesosternum, metasternum, abdominal sterna I, base of abdominal sterna II and middle of abdominal sterna V. A large glabrous shining rounded area at the sides of andominal sterna I. Inferior ocular lobes scarcely longer than genae. Antenniferous tubercles acuminate. Antennae attaining elytral apical fourth. Scape pedunculate and clavate. Antennomere III curved, bisinuous; XI scarcely longer than half of X. Pronotum with three gibbosities: one central and two lateral; a little glabrous area at the middle of the basal furrow. Sides of prothorax with a minute tubercle at posterior third. Humeral carina projected, punctate, curved, reaching elytral anterior third.

Measurements, in mm. Holotype female. Total length, 12.8; prothorax length, 2.1; prothorax width, 3.2; elytral length, 9.4; humeral width, 4.7.

Material. Colombia. Antioquia: V. Medellin, holotype female, I.1955, Gallego col. (UNCM).

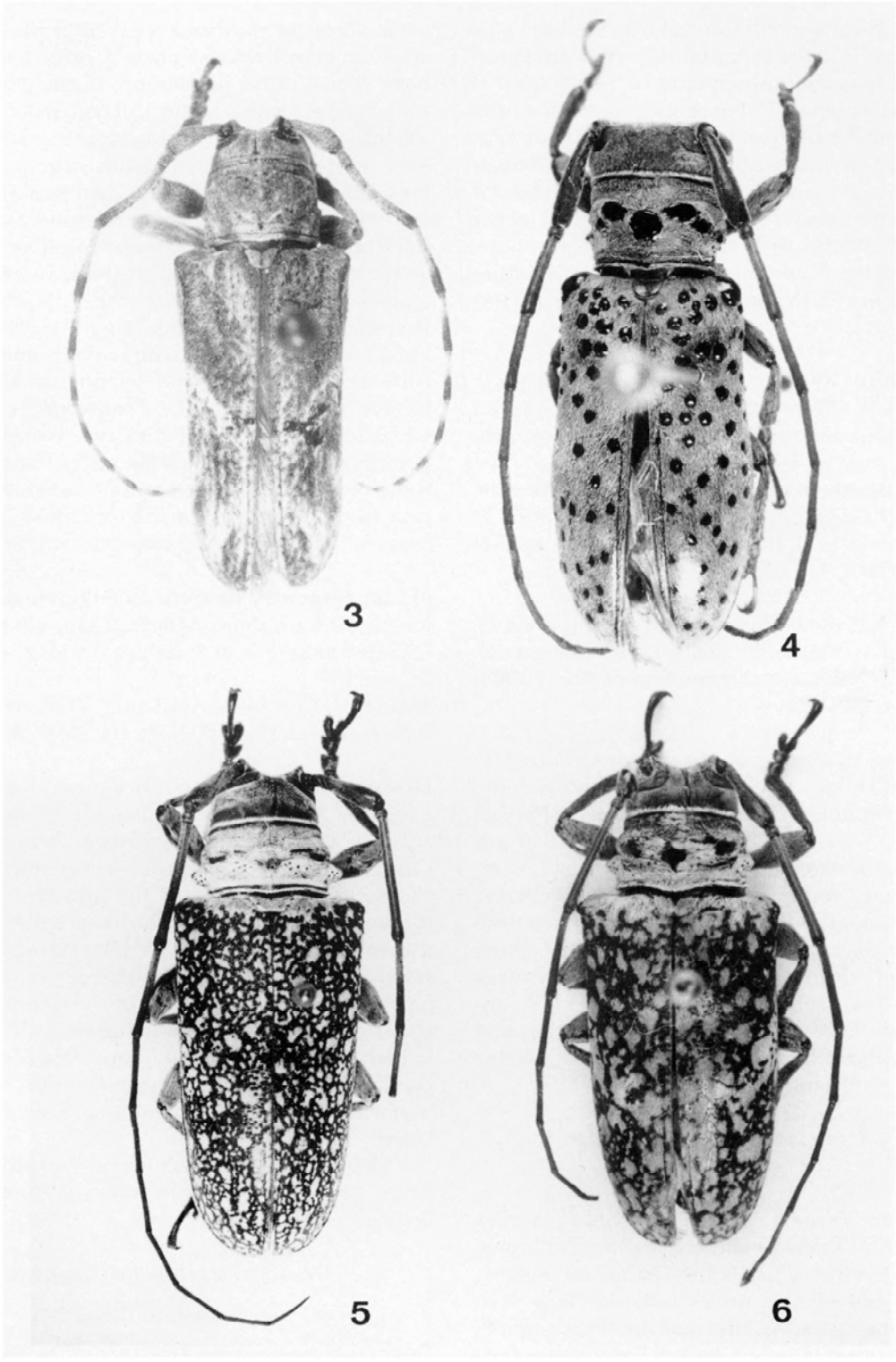
Discussion. The genus *Carenesycha* was established by Martins and Galileo (1990) for a single species, *C. carenata*, described from Ecuador. *Carenesycha velezi* presents some morphological characters which modify the generic definition: tubercle at sides of prothorax minute; humeral tubercle absent; presence of glabrous macula at the sides of urosternite I. These characters will distinguish *C. velezi* and *C. carenata*. Aside from these characters there are different elytral color patterns in both species (Fig. 3 and figure 39 in Martins and Galileo, 1990: 78), the antennomeres VII and IX are uniformly brown in *C. carenata* and bicolored in *C. velezi*.

The epithet is in honour of Prof. Raul Velez Angel the curator of the Museo Francisco Luis Gallego.

Oncideres manauara, sp. n.

(Fig. 4).

Description: Female. Integument reddish brown; darker on the glabrous areas of pronotum and elytral bases; reddish on ventral body surface. General pubescence orangish, sparser on vertex,



Figures 3-6 : 3. *Carenesycha velezi*, sp. n., holotype female. 4. *Oncideres manaura*, sp. n., holotype female. 5. *Lochmaeocles pulcher* Dillon and Dillon, 1946, female. 6. *L. leuripennis*, sp. n., holotype female.

antennae and anterior and posterior margins of prothorax. Ventral side of body covered by whitish pubescence, denser on the sides of metasternum. Mesepisterna and superior half of mesepimera with oransish pubescence. On anterior half of elytra the pubescence is uniform, orangish; on the posterior half intermixed with sparse whitish pubescence, especially around glabrous maculae. Glabrous spots of elytra large throughout, convex and not contiguous at base. Inferior ocular lobes twice as long as genae. Antennae attaining elytral apices at the tip of antennomere IX. Pronotum with five large glabrous maculae. Humeri glabrous, shining.

Measurements, in mm, female. Total length, 12.2-12.4; prothorax length, 2.1-2.1; prothorax width, 3.2-3.2; elytral length, 8.7-8.7; humeral width, 4.2-4.3.

Material. Brazil. Amazonas: Manaus (Cidade Universitaria), paratype female, 1.VII.1972, J. A. Rafael col. (INPA); (Reserva Ducke), holotype female, 14-20.VIII.1991, A. Brescovit col. (MZSP).

Discussion. It is probable that Dillon and Dillon (1946: 396, pl. 15, fig. 14) erroneously identified this new species as *Oncideres tuberculata* Thomson, 1868 (material studied bv Dillon and Dillon was not seen). We examined the slide of the holotype *O. tuberculata* and material from Manaus, Amazonas (DZUP). Both species are very different and *O. manauara*, can be separated by the orangish pubescence on the dorsal body surface; indistinct intermixed whitish pubescence on elytra; ventral body surface covered by whitish pubescence, densely concentrated at sides of metasternum. In addition, the glabrous granules on basal elytral half are more abundant and smaller. In *O. tuberculata* the pubescence on the dorsal body surface is yellowish; the white pubescence is concentrated in few maculae on elytral apical third; ventral body surface completely covered by yellowish pubescence, including the sides of the metasternum; and the glabrous tubercles on elytral basal half are fewer and larger.

Another Amazonian species belonging to this same group is *O. minuta* Thomson, 1868, mentioned below. In this species however, the glabrous maculae are absent on the posterior elytral half where little maculae of white pubescence are present; the general pubescence on the abdomen and the dorsal surface is yellowish. As in *O. manauara*, the sides of the metasternum in *O. minuta* are densely white pubescent. This metasternal white pubescence will separate *O. manauara* from *O. ophtalmalis* Dillon and Dillon, 1946 and *O. polychroma* Dillon and Dillon, 1946; both species have whitish pubescence on the sides of the prothorax, mesepimera and metepisterna.

Oncideres minuta Thomson, 1868

Oncideres minuta Thomson, 1868: 86; Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 372. pl. 14, fig. 13.

Originally described from "Guyana", this was the only known occurence of this species. Dillon and Dillon (1946) redescribed *O. minuta* based on a single female without locality data. The CMNC material extends the distribution to occidental Amazonia: Ecuador. Pichincha: Sto. Domingo (47 km S, Rio Palenque Sta.), 1 male, 18-30.V.1975, S. and J. Peck col.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Prof. Jonas Gruber for taking the photographs; to Dr. R. S. Anderson for review of the manuscript.

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