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BRIEF COMMUNICATION

The large carpenter bee *Xylocopa augusti* (Hymenoptera: Apidae): New record for Chile

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Abstract. The large carpenter bee *Xylocopa* (*Neoxylocopa*) *augusti* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1841, is here recorded for the first time in Chile. This new record increases to four the number of carpenter bees known for the country. Host plant associations for *X. augusti* in Chile are provided. A key to the species of *Xylocopa* Latreille in Chile as well as comments on the presence of *X. (N.) bruesi* Cockerell in the country are also presented.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Xylocopa* Latreille (Xylocopinae: Xylocopini) comprises approximately 470 described species worldwide (Michener, 2007). These bees are commonly known as carpenter bees owing to their behavior of building nests in dead wood, hollow stems, and structural timbers of human constructions (Hurd & Moure, 1963; Gerling *et al.*, 1989). About 110 species in 12 subgenera are known in the Neotropical region (Ospina, 2000; Michener, 2007). The diversity of this group in Chile is relatively low when compared to neighboring countries, with only three species recorded to date: *Xylocopa* (*Neoxylocopa*) *bruesi* Cockerell, 1914; *X. (Schonherria) splendidula* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1841; and *X. (S.) viridigastra* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1841 (Montalva *et al.*, 2008; Montalva & Ruz, 2010).

The record of *X. bruesi* in Chile requires confirmation. This species was first listed by Ruiz (1940) as *X. brasilianorum bruesi* and subsequently cited by other authors (Ospina, 2000; Moure, 2007; Montalva *et al.*, 2008; Montalva & Ruz, 2010). The two specimens, one of each sex, from which Ruiz (1940) recorded this species were collected in Azapa Valley in northern Chile and were deposited in the entomological collection of Museo Nacional de Chile. However, the whereabouts of these specimens are unknown. We were not able to locate them in that collection nor in other collections in

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Figures 1–2. *Xylocopa* (*Neoxylocopa*) *augusti* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau. 1. Female. 2. Male on *Passiflora* sp. (Passifloraceae).

Chile, namely the Instituto de Entomología of the Universidad Metropolitana de Ciencias de la Educación, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, and the collection Flaminio Ruiz in San Pedro Nolasco.

In the entomological collection of the Museo de La Plata, Argentina, we found a specimen from northern Chile with the following labels: //Pocono-Norte de Chile, 2. 52, R. Cortes col. // [handwritten] and /// Tricuspid (=tricuspidifera) // [handwritten]. Based on photographs of the type of *X. brasiliatorum bruesi* deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH), this specimen appears not to be conspecific with that species. It differs from the type of *X. brasiliatorum bruesi* in the shape and orientation of the lateral tubercles of the labrum, wing coloration, and length of setae on the second to fourth terga. Such differences also were pointed out to us by J.S. Ascher (AMNH), who has examined also specimens from northern Chile and that are identified as *X. bruesi* at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; Laurence Packer collection, York University, Toronto, Canada; and AMNH. Thus, the *Xylocopa* specimens from northern Chile appear to be a different species of uncertain identity. Further studies are needed to clarify this as well as other taxonomic issues for South American *Xylocopa*. For example, Hurd (1978: 52) mentioned that *X. bruesi*, *X. (N.) bariwal* Maidl, 1912, and *X. (N.) lachnea* Moure, 1951 seemed to be closely related and may represent a single species.

Herein we record *X. (N.) augusti* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1841, for the first time in Chile. Five female specimens of this species were collected (*vide infra*) and additional specimens were observed in central Chile from December 2012 to March 2013. We also provide host plant associations and a key to the species of *Xylocopa* of Chile. We hope that this contribution draws the attention of melittologists toward a better understanding of the carpenter bee fauna of the country.

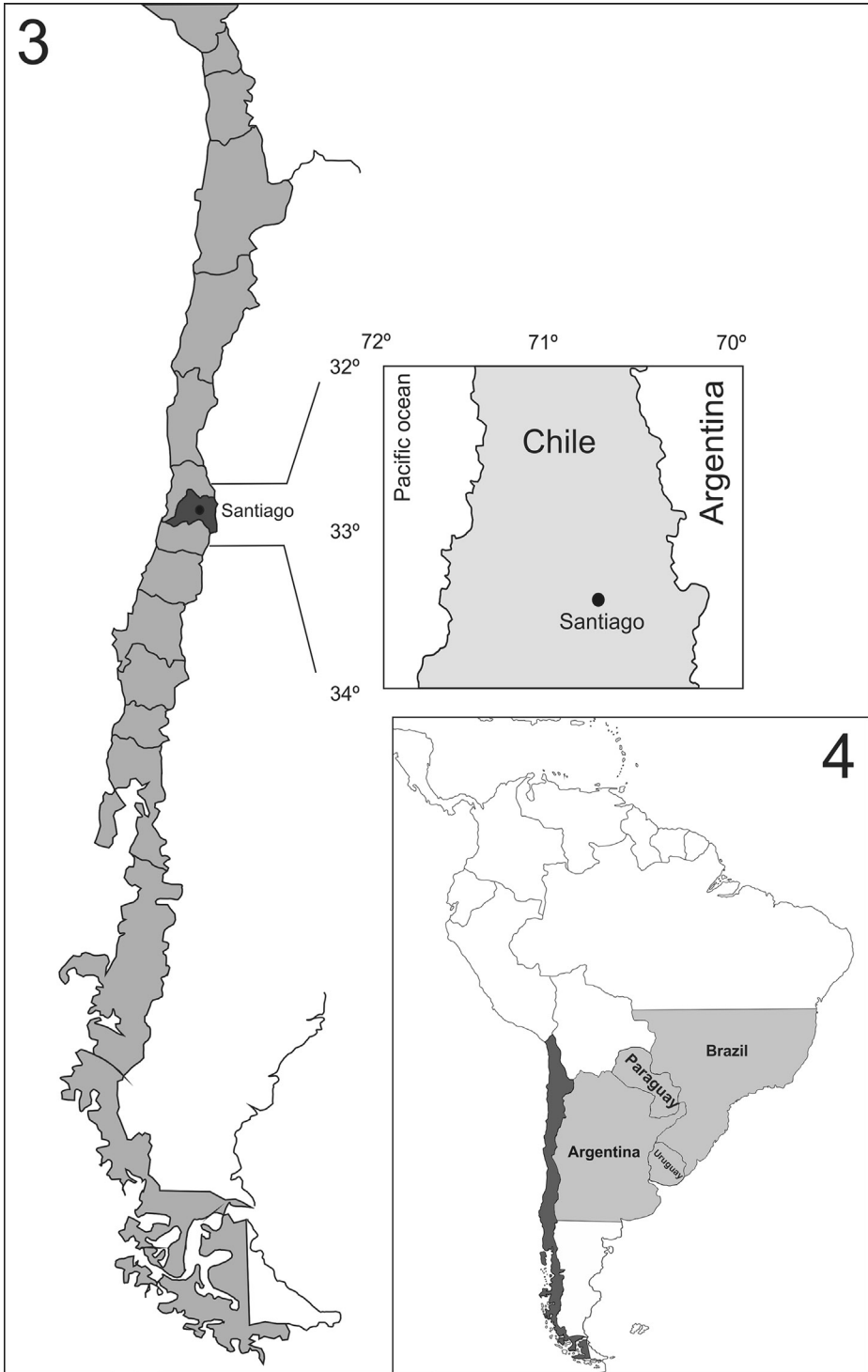
SYSTEMATICS

Genus *Xylocopa* Latreille

Subgenus *Neoxylocopa* Michener

Xylocopa (*Neoxylocopa*) *augusti* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1841
(Figs. 1–4)

DIAGNOSIS: Females of *X. augusti* are large, robust bees, 23–28 mm long, and can be distinguished easily from all other large carpenter bees in Chile, including *X. bruesi*,



Figures 3–4. Distribution of *Xylocopa (Neoxylocopa) augusti* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau. **3.** New record in central Chile (Santiago, Metropolitan area). **4.** South American countries (in gray) from which this species is currently known (Moure, 2007).

by the black body integument with conspicuous ferruginous setae along the sides and apex of the metasoma and the wings dark brown with violet iridescence (Fig. 1). As in other species of *Neoxylocopa* Michener, males (Fig. 2) are tawny and have two well separated tufts of setae on the ventral surface of the metatibia (Brèthes, 1916; Hurd & Moure, 1961).

NEW RECORDS: Chile: 1♀, (Metropolitan region), Quinta Normal, Santiago (33°26'31.33"S, 70°40'54.16"W, 580 m.a.s.l), 24 Jan 2013, J.L Allendes-A. Figueroa (foraging on *Passiflora coerulea* L.); 1♀, idem, Vitacura (33°22'45.05"S, 70°32'27.81"W, 1200 m.a.s.l), 10 Feb 2013, J.L Allendes (foraging on *Passiflora* sp. L.); 1♀, idem, Vitacura, (33°22'45.05"S, 70°32'27.81"W, 1200 m.a.s.l), 20 Feb 2013, J.L Allendes (foraging on *Cleome spinosa* Jacq.); 2♀♀, Quinta Normal, Santiago (33°26'31.33"S, 70°40'54.16"W, 580 m.a.s.l), 1 March 2013, A. Figueroa (foraging on *Passiflora coerulea*). Specimens are deposited in the following institutions in Chile: Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Instituto de Entomología of the Universidad Metropolitana de Ciencias de la Educación, and San Pedro Nolasco, Santiago.

FLORAL RECORDS IN CHILE: Specimens were collected foraging on flowers of *Cleome spinosa* Jacq. (Cleomaceae), *Passiflora coerulea* L. (Passifloraceae) and *Passiflora* sp. Several individuals (males and females) were observed at different locations in Santiago, mainly foraging on *Alstroemeria pulchra* Sims (Alstroemeriaceae), *Agapanthus praecox orientalis* F.M. Leight (Agapanthaceae), *P. tucumanensis* Hook. (Passifloraceae), *Quillaja saponaria* Molina (Quillajaceae), *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. (Fabaceae), and *Solanum crispum* L. (Solanaceae).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: This species was previously known from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay (Moure, 2007) (Figs. 3, 4).

COMMENTS: It is well known that many introductions of carpenter bees are accidental, often caused by undetected nests inside of packaging structures in commercial imports (e.g., Hurd, 1978). This is probably the case for *X. augusti*. This species might have been introduced to Chile from the Atlantic coast facilitated by the high traffic flow between Mendoza (Argentina) and Santiago (Chile), via the trans-Andean passage. Presumably natural movement of bees from Chile to Argentina have also been documented in recent years, such as the cases of the non-native bumble bees *Bombus* (*Megabombus*) *runderatus* (Fabricius, 1775) and *B.* (*Bombus*) *terrestris* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Roig-Alsina & Aizen, 1996; Torreta *et al.*, 2006; Morales, 2007), as well as of several Chilean endemic species that have been reported in Argentina (Montalva & Ruz, 2010). Nevertheless, the possibility that *X. augusti* has gone undetected until now cannot be ruled out. More systematic surveys of local bee faunas are needed to detect newly adventive species, to monitor the spread of these species, and to assess their impact on the native biota.

Key to Species of *Xylocopa* in Chile

Note that *X. bruesi* is not included in the key because its presence in the country needs to be confirmed (refer to text).

1. Integument of metasomal terga with blue or green metallic tints (subgenus *Schonnherria* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau) 2
- Integument of metasomal terga without blue-green tints (subgenus *Neoxylocopa* Michener) 3

- 2(1). Integument of head and mesosoma black with strong blue tints; female wings subhyaline with weak violet iridescent; male apex of seventh tergum without pair of dentiform projections; bees smaller than 19 mm
 *X. (S.) splendidula* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau
- . Integument of head and mesosoma black without blue tints; female wing dark brown with green-violet iridescent; male apex of seventh tergum with pair of dentiform projections; bees larger than 22 mm
 *X. (S.) viridigastra* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau
- 3(1). Female T2–6 laterally with ferruginous setae, central Chile (Fig. 1)
 *X. (N.) augusti* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau
- . Female T2–6 laterally without ferruginous setae, northern Chile
 *X. (Neoxylocopa) spp.*

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