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## DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW LONGICORN BEETLES WITH A KEY TO THE SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *NYSSICUS* (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE)

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In describing these beetles I have had the advantage of obtaining from two sources specimens for comparison, and of having the manuscript checked to a great extent by those who supplied the specimens, so I wish to tender my thanks to Dr. E. Gorton Linsley and to Dr. M. A. Cazier, and to express my appreciation of their kindly and valuable help.

### ***Eburia linsleyi*, new species**

Robust, uniformly dark brown pronotum with seven elevated glabrous areas, side margins tuberculate medially; pronotum widest in front of middle in male, at the middle in female; each elytron with four glabrous lines extending from base to near apex; base of each elytron with one or two small eburneous spots, middle of each elytron with two small eburneous spots.

MALE: Vestiture: Head with long, erect, ochraceous hairs on front between antennal tubercles, and vertex clothed with whitish and yellowish recumbent hairs; border of labrum clothed with ochraceous hairs, labrum with a subtriangular depression in front sparsely clothed with suberect ochraceous hairs; antennal scape moderately clothed with recumbent and suberect yellowish hairs, remainder of segments densely clothed with yellowish recumbent hairs, segments 1 to 6 ciliate on the inner margins. Pronotum covered with whitish recumbent hairs except for seven moderately elevated glabrous areas; transverse posterior depression partly clothed with small, recumbent, ochraceous hairs. Scutellum

clothed with yellowish recumbent hairs. Elytra moderately densely clothed with short whitish hairs and scattered suberect ochraceous hairs; the two eburneous spots at center with several ochraceous setae both externally and internally. Legs with femora, tibiae, and tarsi densely clothed with suberect and depressed hairs. Prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum, and abdominal segments moderately densely clothed with recumbent white hairs intermixed with scattered long, coarse, erect, and suberect ochraceous hairs.

Structure: Head narrower than pronotum; front between the eyes deeply carinate medially, transverse impression below antennal insertion extending across front, surface deeply, rugosely punctate, carinae around antennal insertions, deep, shallow carina across top of head behind the eyes; antennae about one-third longer than body; scape incrassate, segment 3 longer than segments 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and as long as segment 11. Pronotum globular, coarsely, irregularly punctate; there are seven glabrous areas, one on each side in front of disc, one on each side of disc at center, one medially behind disc, and one elongate on each side behind disc, reaching posterior margin. Scutellum subtriangulate. Elytra elongate, parallel; two elongated, oval, basal, eburneous spots, slightly nearer to the suture than to the lateral margin; four elongated, oval, eburneous spots at center, slightly nearer to the suture than the lateral margin and placed on glabrous lines as are the basal spots; four elongated, glabrous, denuded lines on each elytron extending from base to near apex; apices of elytra evenly rounded, unispinose, spines extending from the suture; surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, punctures separated by about twice their own widths.

FEMALE: Not so robust as male. Pronotum subglobular, with a prominent spine laterally, slightly behind the middle; antennae about three-quarters length of body; elytra same as male except that there are four eburneous basal spots, the apices are truncate, and the sutural spines very small.

MALE: Length, 22 mm.; width, 6 mm.

FEMALE: Length, 18 mm.; width, 5 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected in Oak Creek Canyon, Arizona, by W. P. Medlar August 21, 1941. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History. Allotype, female, collected by J. N. Knull in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, on July 14, in his collection. One male paratopotype in author's

collection, collected by W. P. Medlar. Three female paratypes: one collected in Bagdad, Arizona, by G. F. Maughmer on August 20, 1939, in the American Museum of Natural History collection; two in the collection of J. N. Knull (one collected by H. H. Kimball at Paradise, Arizona; the other with label "Arizona").

This species is named in honor of Dr. E. G. Linsley as a very humble tribute to the work he has done, and is still doing, in the furtherance of knowledge of the Cerambycidae.

This species is apparently most closely related to *Eburia conspersa* Horn, but is readily distinguished from it by being uniformly dark brown, by having a deeper impression on front of head below the antennal insertions, by having a transverse impression behind the eyes, by the differently shaped pronotum, and its median lateral spine, by having four glabrous lines on each elytron, and by the lack of the large setigerous punctures on the elytra. *Eburia linsleyi* can be distinguished from *E. nigrovittata* Bates, being uniformly dark brown, by having a deeper impression on front of head below antennal insertions, by having a transverse impression behind the eyes, by the differently shaped pronotum, by a more acute lateral spine on pronotum, by having four glabrous lines on each elytron, and by having no elevated costae or setigerous punctures on elytra. This species does not appear to be closely related to any other previously described species from the United States.

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Nyssicus*

1. Pronotum black at base and apex, disc without black areas (Peru) ..... *conspicillatus* Erichson
- Pronotum not black at base ..... 2
2. Elytral apices unispinose (Tapajos, Brazil) ..... *quadrinus* Bates
- Elytral apices bispinose ..... 3
3. Pronotum with four dark discal areas, elytra with humeral maculae densely clothed with short, recumbent, golden pile (Peru) ..... *aureopilosus*, new species
- Pronotum with fewer than four dark discal areas, elytra with humeral maculae sparsely clothed with white, recumbent pubescence ..... 4
4. Pronotum with two dark areas, antennal scape not tuberculate ..... 5
- Pronotum with three dark areas, antennal scape tuberculate (Brazil) ..... *quadriguttatus* Sweder
5. Elytral maculations divided medially with a pigmented area giving the impression that each macula consists of two separate areas, femora not clavate (America) ..... *quadrimaculatus* Forster<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Judging by the description and illustration given by Forster (1785, Fuessly, Archiv., vol. 6, pp. 13, 32, fig. 3) this species probably belongs in another genus. However, it is included here until such time as adequate material is available to determine its status. In the above publication the pronotum is shown to be quadrispinose and the femora are not clavate.

- Elytral maculations not divided medially, femora clavate (Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone) ..... *setosus*, new species

***Nyssicus aureopilosus*, new species**

Form moderately robust, color light brown, pronotal disc with five small elevated areas, lateral margins with blunt tubercle at middle, scutellum clothed with dense golden pubescence, elytra with two oblong, subovate, basal maculae that are clothed with dense golden pubescence, two postmedian subovate maculae clothed with short recumbent yellow pile, basal maculae margined with black apically, postmedian maculae with black area extending from base laterally for almost their entire length, apices of maculae with a narrow black line extending from the sutural side for about one-third of the distance towards elytral apices, elytral spines black.

MALE: Vestiture: Head and pronotum moderately, densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish pile; antennal segment 3 with scattered erect setae externally, becoming less abundant on segments 4 to 10. Pronotum with basal median flat plate densely clothed with fine, recumbent, golden pile. Scutellum densely clothed with suberect golden pubescence. Elytra with two large basal oblong maculae clothed with dense, short, recumbent, golden pile, two postmedian subovate maculae clothed with minute, yellow, recumbent pile, remainder of the elytra clothed with minute, yellow, recumbent pile, surface with scattered minute suberect hairs, arising from punctures, and a subsutural row of long suberect setae, arising from tubercles, with a few suberect setae scattered behind anterior maculae. Ventral surface densely clothed with short recumbent pubescence, and sparsely, irregularly clothed with long pale hairs, mesepisternum and metepisternum densely clothed with short, recumbent, golden pile. Legs, femora sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, erect, yellowish pile, and suberect setae, anterior and middle tibiae densely clothed on inner surface with short, suberect pile, exterior surface with short, scattered, suberect setae, posterior tibiae densely clothed with long, erect, yellowish pile, exterior surface with scattered suberect setae, tarsi sparsely clothed above with yellowish pile, under surface of first three segments densely clothed with short, erect, yellowish pile.

Structure: Head narrower than pronotum, front with a median longitudinal sulcus extending from base to clypeal suture, surface

shallowly punctate, punctures irregularly placed, interspersed with dense micropunctures; clypeal suture deeply impressed, clypeal surface irregularly, shallowly punctate on basal third, apical two-thirds impunctate; labrum shallowly emarginate anteriorly, sparsely punctate on basal half, apical half impunctate; antennae about one and one-half times as long as body, scape incrassate, shallowly, sparsely, finely punctate, antennal segments 3 and 7 longer than segments 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; segment 7 longer than segment 3, with segment 11 subequal to segment 3, and slightly curved, segments 3 to 9 strongly spined apically on the inside, segments 3 to 9 distinctly carinate on inner margin, segment 10 faintly carinate, segment 11 not carinate. Pronotum broader than long, anterior margin arcuate medially, surface broadly, transversely impressed in front of disc, a black macula on the lateral margin in front of lateral tubercle, two black maculae on either side of disc medially, two median lateral gibbosities in front of disc laterally, two slightly elevated areas behind disc laterally, disc broadly elevated, posterior margin incised, trilobed, a broad, median lobe extending forward as a flat, somewhat rounded plate, marked by a deep arcuate impression which is transverse on posterior lateral lobes, side margins with median blunt tubercles, light brown, surface shallowly punctate, punctures separated by about their own widths, discal black areas cribrately punctate. Scutellum rounded apically. Elytra with four maculae, basal golden maculae oblong, subovate, bordered behind by a narrow lunulate black band, postmedian maculae white, subovate, bordered basally and laterally by a continuous black area which is subtriangular anteriorly, with a narrow brown area extending from the inner apical margin about halfway to the apex of the elytra, apex of the elytra with a dark external spot continuous with lateral spines, elytral apices bispinose, apical margins between apices truncate, humeral angles moderately produced, surface shallowly, irregularly punctate, and tuberculate on basal two-thirds, punctures separated by about their own widths, apical third impunctate, sparsely, irregularly tuberculate. Legs yellowish brown with apices of femora and bases of tibiae dark brown, femora incrassate postmedially, narrowly towards apex, middle and posterior femora with two sharp apical spines, tibiae with two sharp apical spines, inner and outer surfaces strongly carinate.

**FEMALE:** Same as male, but the antennae are about one and two-fifths longer than body, segments 3 to 7 ciliate internally, seg-

ment 3 longer than succeeding segments 4 to 11, which are subequal, elytra without tubercles behind postmedian maculae, apical third of elytra sparsely, shallowly punctate, punctures separated by about three to four times their own widths.

MALE: Length, 26 mm.; width, 6 mm.

FEMALE: Length, 27 mm.; width, 5.5 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype collected at Satipo Valley, Junin Province, Peru, June, 1940, received through Anton Maller; deposited in the American Museum of Natural History collection. Allotype: female, same locality as holotype, collected September, 1941, received through Anton Maller; deposited in the American Museum of Natural History collection. Paratypes: two males and one female from Satipo, Peru, October, 1939; one male and one female in author's collection, one male deposited in the American Museum of Natural History collection.

This species is apparently most closely related to *Nyssicus quadriguttatus* Sweder, but is easily separated from it by the absence of the tubercle on the inside of the scape, by having the antennal spines straight, the basal third of the clypeus punctate, by its more deeply emarginate labrum, two lateral black maculae on the pronotum, the anterior median dark area lacking, the dark areas on the pronotum more densely punctate than the surrounding area, by the golden pile on the scutellum, and the basal elytral maculae, postmedian maculae single, elytral apices truncate between the spines, by the denser punctation on the basal two-thirds of the elytra, presence of the golden pile on the mesepisternum and the metepisternum. In *Nyssicus quadriguttatus* the antennal scape has a small tubercle on the inner surface, the antennal spines are curved backward, the clypeus is glabrous throughout, the labrum is less deeply emarginate, the pronotum has one anterior dark medial area, and two dark lateral discal areas, these areas are less densely punctate than the rest of the surface, the basal elytral maculae are smaller and are clothed with short, recumbent, white pile, the elytral punctures are separated by about two to three times their own widths, the apices of the elytra between the spines are cut obliquely back to the suture, the mesepisternum and metepisternum are densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pile, the postmedian maculae not subovate, lateral margin extending more towards the apex than the inner margin.

***Nyssicus setosus*, new species**

Form narrow, elongate, color testaceous, pronotal disc with four elevated areas and two black maculae, lateral margins with acute tooth slightly behind middle, scutellum sparsely clothed with recumbent white pile, elytra with two white, subovate basal maculae, sparsely clothed with short recumbent white pile, two white, subovate, post-median maculae, sparsely clothed with short recumbent white pile, basal maculae margined with brown apically, post-median maculae bordered with brown basally and apically, elytral apices bispinose, spines reddish brown.

**MALE:** Vestiture: Head from base to clypeal suture densely clothed with white recumbent pile; basal half of clypeus sparsely clothed with short yellowish hairs with one long yellowish seta laterally, apical half of clypeus glabrous; labrum with scattered long yellowish hairs; antennal scape sparsely covered with short yellowish hairs, with long, suberect setae externally, segments 2 to 11 densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellow hairs, segments 2 to 8 densely ciliate beneath, segments 9 to 11 sparsely ciliate beneath, segments 2 to 7 with long, scattered setae. Pronotum with disc densely clothed with short recumbent pile, lateral margins densely clothed with long yellowish pile, basal median flat plate densely clothed with fine recumbent yellowish pile. Scutellum densely clothed with recumbent white pile. Elytra with two basal subovate maculae sparsely clothed with short recumbent white pile, two post-median, oblong, subovate maculae clothed with minute white recumbent pile, remainder of elytra densely clothed with short, white, recumbent pile with a subsutural row of long, suberect setae, and scattered setae over remainder of surface, punctures with minute suberect setae. Ventral surface densely clothed with short whitish recumbent pile, ventral abdominal surface with scattered suberect setae on each ventral segment, more numerous on fourth and fifth segments, mesasterna and metasterna sparsely clothed with suberect setae. Legs with femora moderately densely clothed with white, recumbent pile, with numerous scattered, suberect setae, middle and posterior femora similar to anterior femora except that the setae on both are more numerous, anterior tibiae clothed internally with yellowish hairs, interspersed with long yellowish setae, middle and posterior tibiae with long brownish hairs, interspersed with suberect, brownish setae, tarsi with segments 1 to 3 densely clothed beneath with short, erect, yellowish hairs, form-

ing pads, dorsal surface of segments 1, 2, 3, and 5 sparsely clothed with long, suberect, yellowish hairs.

Structure: Head narrower than pronotum, front with a median longitudinal sulcus extending from basal third to clypeal suture; clypeal surface shallowly punctate on basal half, apical half impunctate, anterior margin truncate; labrum shallowly emarginate anteriorly, sparsely, shallowly punctate; antennae about one and three-quarters times longer than body, scape incrassate, shallowly, sparsely, finely punctate, antennal segments 3 to 8, 9, and 11, which is curved, subequal, segments 5, 6, and 7 subequal, shorter than segment 3, but longer than segments 8, 9, and 11, segment 4 shorter than segment 3 and subequal to 10, segments 4, 5, and 6 strongly spined apically on the inside, segments 3 and 7 with short spines apically and carinate on inner margin. Pronotum broader than long, a black tuberculate macula, surrounded by a narrow band of brown, on each side of disc, slightly in front of middle, a slightly elevated impunctate area below black tuberculate maculae at center, and two elongate, elevated oblique areas extending from basal median flat plate to lateral margins of black maculae, hind margin trilobed, posterior margin incised, a broad median lobe extending forward as a flat, somewhat subspherical plate, marked by a deep arcuate impression, which is transverse on posterior lateral lobes, side margins with post-median blunt tubercles, remainder of surface deeply punctate, punctures separated by about their own widths. Scutellum subtriangular, rounded apically. Elytra with four maculae, basal white maculae subovate, somewhat flattened at apex, bordered behind by a black, triangular band, sparsely minutely punctate throughout, punctures separated by about five to seven times their widths, post-median maculae white, impunctate medially, sparsely punctate around margins, bordered apically and basally, with brown, elytral surface moderately punctate, punctures separated by about twice their own widths, elytral apices bispinose, cut back obliquely from apical spine, apical spines longer than sutural spines, reddish brown. Legs testaceous, femora subclavate, middle and posterior femora bispinose at apex, spines short and acute, tibiae bispinose apically.

MALE: Length, 17 mm.; width, 4 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, collected on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, March 30, 1940, by Mr. G. C. Wood; in collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

This species is apparently most closely related to *Nyssicus*

*quadriguttatus* Sweder, but is easily separated from it by the absence of the tubercle on the inside of the antennal scape, by having the apical spine on the third antennal segment short, by having the basal half of the clypeus punctate and pilose, by having only two black maculae on the pronotal disc, by the absence of tubercles on the apical half of the elytral surface, and by having the apical elytral spines reddish brown. In *N. quadriguttatus* the antennal scape is tuberculate on the inner margin at basal third, the apical spine on the third antennal segment is long and subequal to the spines on fourth and fifth segments, the entire clypeus is impunctate, the pronotum has three dorsal maculae, surface of the apical half of the elytra is tuberculate, and the apical elytral spines are black.

