

2019

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INSECTA MUNDI

A Journal of World Insect Systematics

0701

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Date of issue: May 31, 2019

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Insecta Mundi 0701: 1–7

ZooBank Registered: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:9FAD29E0-7ECF-4A84-8F83-A49A78FD1C90

Published in 2019 by

Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.
P.O. Box 141874
Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 USA
<http://centerforsystematicentomology.org/>

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Electronic copies (Online ISSN 1942-1354, CDROM ISSN 1942-1362) in PDF format

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Layout Editor for this article: Robert G. Forsyth

A new genus and species of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Ecuador, with notes on additional taxa

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Abstract. A new genus and new species of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) are described and illustrated: *Velozideres buntyni*, from Ecuador. The following two new synonymies in Onciderini are proposed: *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993 = *Microcanus minor* (Bates, 1885); *Oncideres piuiensis* Martins and Galileo, 2013 = *Oncideres rondoniae* Martins and Galileo, 1990. The following seven new country records are reported: *Clavidesmus chicac* Giorgi, 1998 (Onciderini) (Argentina); *Ecthoeca quadricornis* (Olivier, 1795) (Onciderini) (Venezuela); *Oncideres ophthalmalis* Dillon and Dillon, 1946 (Onciderini) (Costa Rica); *Oncideres punctata* Dillon and Dillon, 1946 (Onciderini) (El Salvador); *Oncideres xavieri* Galileo and Martins, 2010 (Onciderini) (Peru); *Trestonia signifera* Buquet, 1859 (Onciderini) (Brazil); and *Oideterus crenatocerus* (Galileo, 1987) (Cerambycidae: Prioninae: Anacolini) (Costa Rica).

Key words. Longhorned beetles; Neotropical region; new country record; new synonymy; taxonomy.

Resumen. Un nuevo género y una nueva especie de Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) son descritos e ilustrados: *Velozideres buntyni*, de Ecuador. Las siguientes dos nuevas sinonimias en Onciderini son propuestas: *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993 = *Microcanus minor* (Bates, 1885); *Oncideres piuiensis* Martins y Galileo, 2013 = *Oncideres rondoniae* Martins y Galileo, 1990. Los siguientes siete nuevos registros de país se reportan: *Clavidesmus chicac* Giorgi, 1998 (Onciderini) (Argentina); *Ecthoeca quadricornis* (Olivier, 1795) (Onciderini) (Venezuela); *Oncideres ophthalmalis* Dillon y Dillon, 1946 (Onciderini) (Costa Rica); *Oncideres punctata* Dillon y Dillon, 1946 (Onciderini) (El Salvador); *Oncideres xavieri* Galileo y Martins, 2010 (Onciderini) (Perú); *Trestonia signifera* Buquet, 1859 (Onciderini) (Brasil); y *Oideterus crenatocerus* (Galileo, 1987) (Cerambycidae: Prioninae: Anacolini) (Costa Rica).

Palabras clave. Escarabajos longicornes; nuevo registro de país; región neotropical; taxonomía.

Introduction

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae) is one of the largest tribes of the subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825, with 81 genera and nearly 520 described species widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America (Monné 2018; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2018). Nearn and Swift (2011) provided a brief overview of the tribe and recent work by Nearn and collaborators has resulted in the description of four new genera and 35 new species, several synonymies, and dozens of new country records (e.g., Nearn and Tavakilian 2015).

Herein, I describe a new genus and species from Ecuador: *Velozideres buntyni* Nearn. In addition, two new synonymies are proposed and seven new country records are added.

Materials and Methods

Specimens from the following collections were examined and the following codens are used throughout the paper:

ACMT American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, Texas, USA
BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, England, UK
CASC California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA

RBBNM	Reserva Biológica Bosque Nuboso Monteverde, Centro Científico Tropical, Santa Elena, Costa Rica
ENPC	Eugenio H. Nearns Private Collection, North Bethesda, Maryland, USA
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
MNCR	Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica
MNRJ	Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MZSP	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
RMPC	Renato and Roberto Mattei Private Collection, Puerto Ayacucho, Venezuela
SINAC	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, San José, Costa Rica
UEFS	Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil

Observations of specimens were made using a Nikon SMZ18 stereomicroscope with 10× eyepieces. Photographs were taken with Visionary Digital's Passport Storm imaging system fitted with a Canon EOS 5D. Figure plates were edited with the Adobe Photoshop CS5. Classification and distributional data are based on Monné (2018) and Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2018).

Taxonomy

Velozideres Nearns, gen. nov.

(Fig. 1a–d)

Type species. *Velozideres buntyni*, sp. nov., here designated.

Description. General form elongate-oblong, moderately sized. Habitus as in Fig. 1a. Head with frons subquadrate. Eyes with lower lobes large, oblong; area connecting lobes narrower than upper eye lobe. Genae elongate, distinctly shorter than lower eye lobe. Antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated, modified at apex. Antennae longer than body; scape clavate, distinctly shorter than antennomere III, without cicatrix at apex; antennomere III longest, distinctly curved; antennomere IV longer than scape. Pronotum transverse, subcylindrical, each side with distinct, blunt tubercle behind middle. Mesosternal process without tubercle; apex feebly emarginate. Elytra parallel-sided, with scattered, erect, whitish setae; humeri prominent, with small tubercle; disk without gibbosities or tubercles basally; apices individually rounded. Legs moderate in length, with scattered, erect, whitish setae; procoxae without projection; femora robust, clavate; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra; tibiae gradually expanded to apex.

Etymology. This genus is named for my good friend and excellent longicornist, Ian Patrick Swift (Irvine, California, USA), for his generosity and comradery in the field. Known affectionately as “Juan Veloz” to members of my family, Ian and the late Frank Hovore collected the two known specimens of this new genus on their last trip together; “veloz” (Spanish, meaning fast) + “δέρη” (Greek, “deres”, meaning neck), with the letter “i” connecting both. Feminine gender.

Diagnosis and remarks. This genus strongly resembles *Trestoncideres* Martins and Galileo, 1990, but differs as follows (male), compared to the type species, *Trestoncideres laterialba* Martins and Galileo, 1990: genae shorter than lower eye lobes; each side of pronotum with distinct, blunt tubercle; elytral humeri with small tubercle; elytra and legs with scattered, erect, whitish setae. In *Trestoncideres*, the genae are longer than the lower eye lobes; pronotal sides without distinct, blunt tubercles; elytral humeri without tubercle; elytra and legs without scattered, erect setae.

Velozideres buntyni Nearns, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1a–d)

Description. Male. Length 10.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 1a. Integument dark-brown to almost black, with white, gray, ochraceous, testaceous, and dark-brown pubescence.

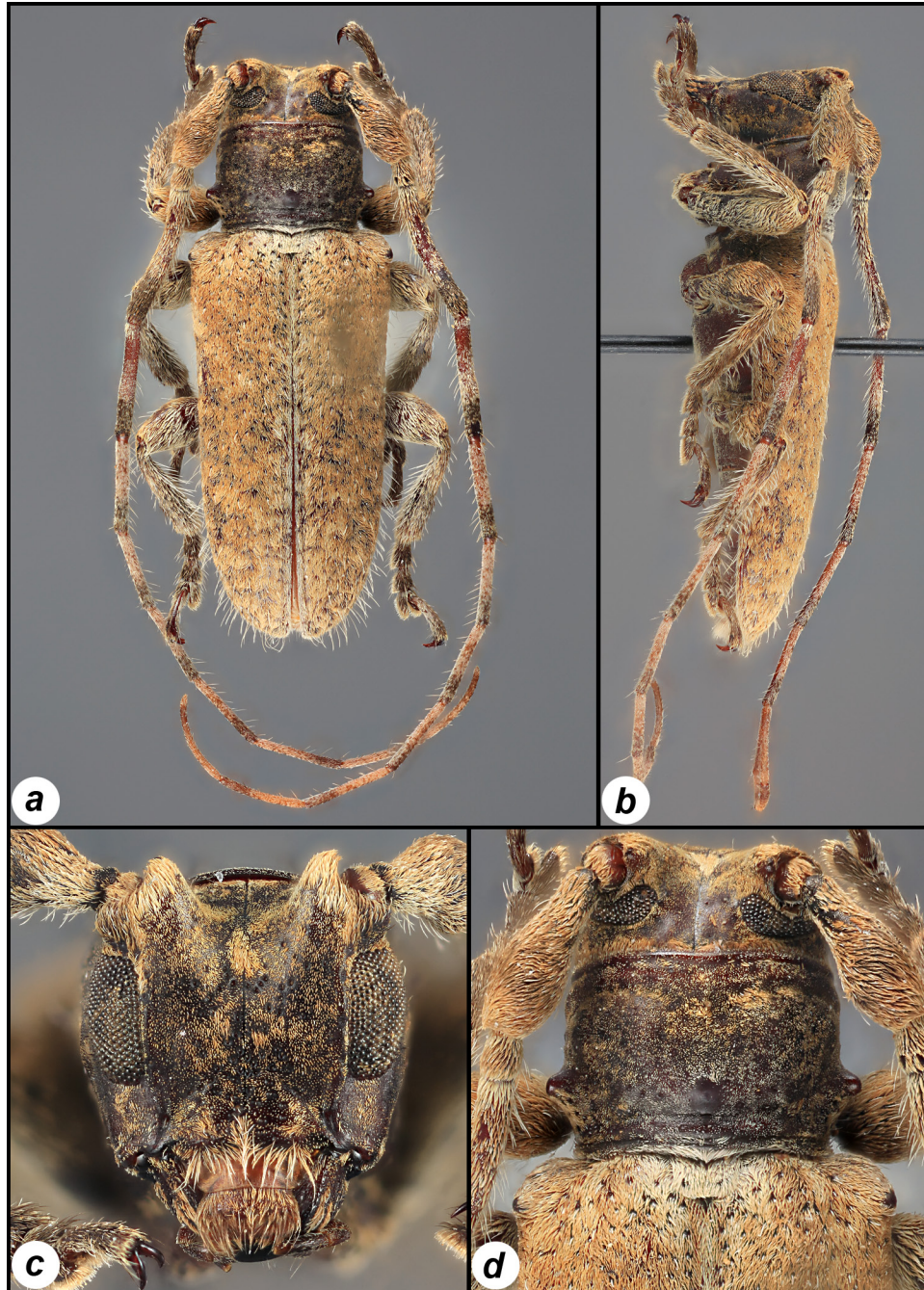


Figure 1. *Velozideres buntyni* gen. and sp. nov., holotype male: **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

Head. Frons about 3.5 times width of lower eye lobes. Eyes with narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae surpassing elytral apices by 5 antennomeres. Scape and antennomeres II–III with dense, recumbent pubescens, becoming sparser on antennomeres IV–XI; antennomeres III–XI with apical 1/3 distinctly darker. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.71; II = 0.19; IV = 0.84; V = 0.7; VI = 0.62; VII = 0.6; VIII = 0.58; IX = 0.62; X = 0.61; XI = 0.69.

Thorax. Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long; disk densely pubescent, with glabrous, subcircular patch behind center as wide as about 9 ommatidia. Apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about 2/3 as wide as mesocoxal cavity. Scutellum transverse, subtruncate rounded. **Elytra.** Slightly more than 2 times as long as width at humeri, about 3.7 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.2 times broader basally than pronotum at its widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/4; disk densely pubescent, with scattered, moderately-deep punctation; humeri prominent, tubercle glabrous. **Legs.** Short; procoxae large, globose; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; tarsomere V about as long as I–IV combined.

Abdomen. Fifth abdominal ventrite slightly longer than IV.

Female. Length 11.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.3 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae slightly longer than body; antennomeres IV–XI decreasing in length compared to III; ventrite V with a median triangular impression, about 2 times longer than IV.

Etymology. This species is named for my good friend and old Navy buddy, Dr. Larry Ross “Randy” Buntyn, Jr. (Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA), for his friendship and generosity. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Material examined. Holotype, ♂, ECUADOR: Manabi Prov., vic. Montecristi, 01.01534°S, 080.68195°W, 355 m, 17–26 Feb 2006, F.T. Hovore, I. Swift, coll. (CASC); Allotype ♀, same data as holotype (CASC).

Remarks. The only two known specimens of this new species were collected together in Montecristi, Ecuador, “beaten from dead limbs of a Fabaceae shrub” (I. Swift, pers. comm.).

Taxonomic Notes

Microcanus minor (Bates, 1885)

= *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993; **syn. nov.**

Remarks. *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993 was described from four specimens (one male, three females) from Guerrero and Oaxaca, Mexico. *Taricanus minor* Bates, 1885 was described from a series of specimens collected in Jalapa (Veracruz), Mexico. Dillon and Dillon (1945) later proposed the genus *Microcanus* for this latter species. Examination of the female lectotype specimen of *M. minor* (BMNH) and a female paratype specimen (ACMT) of *O. paurosoma* revealed no characters to separate the two species (Fig. 2a–d). Based on the absence of morphological features to separate the two species and similar distribution, *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993 is **synonymized** with *Microcanus minor* (Bates, 1885).

Oncideres rondoniae Martins and Galileo, 1990

= *Oncideres piauiensis* Martins and Galileo, 2013; **syn. nov.**

Remarks. Martins and Galileo (1990) described *Oncideres rondoniae* from a single female specimen collected in Rondônia (Brazil). Martins and Galileo (2013) described *Oncideres piauiensis* from a single female specimen collected in Piauí (Brazil). In describing *O. piauiensis*, the authors provided the following to distinguish it from *O. rondoniae* [translated] “differs by the vertex with two small triangular pubescence chestnut spots and behind the eyes with orange pubescence; by whitish pronotal pubescence in the middle and more orange sides.” The key to four described species of *Oncideres* by Galileo et al. (2015) reinforces that the difference between these two species is based solely only on color: the couplet separating the two species states that the elytral pubescence in *O. piauiensis* is “predominantly orangish-yellow” while in *O. rondoniae* it is “predominantly yellowish-white.” Examination of the holotype specimen of *Oncideres rondoniae* (MZSP) and a photograph of the holotype specimen of *Oncideres piauiensis* (UEFS) revealed no morphological characters to separate the two species (Fig. 2e–f). Based on close morphological similarities, *Oncideres piauiensis* Martins and Galileo, 2013 is **synonymized**

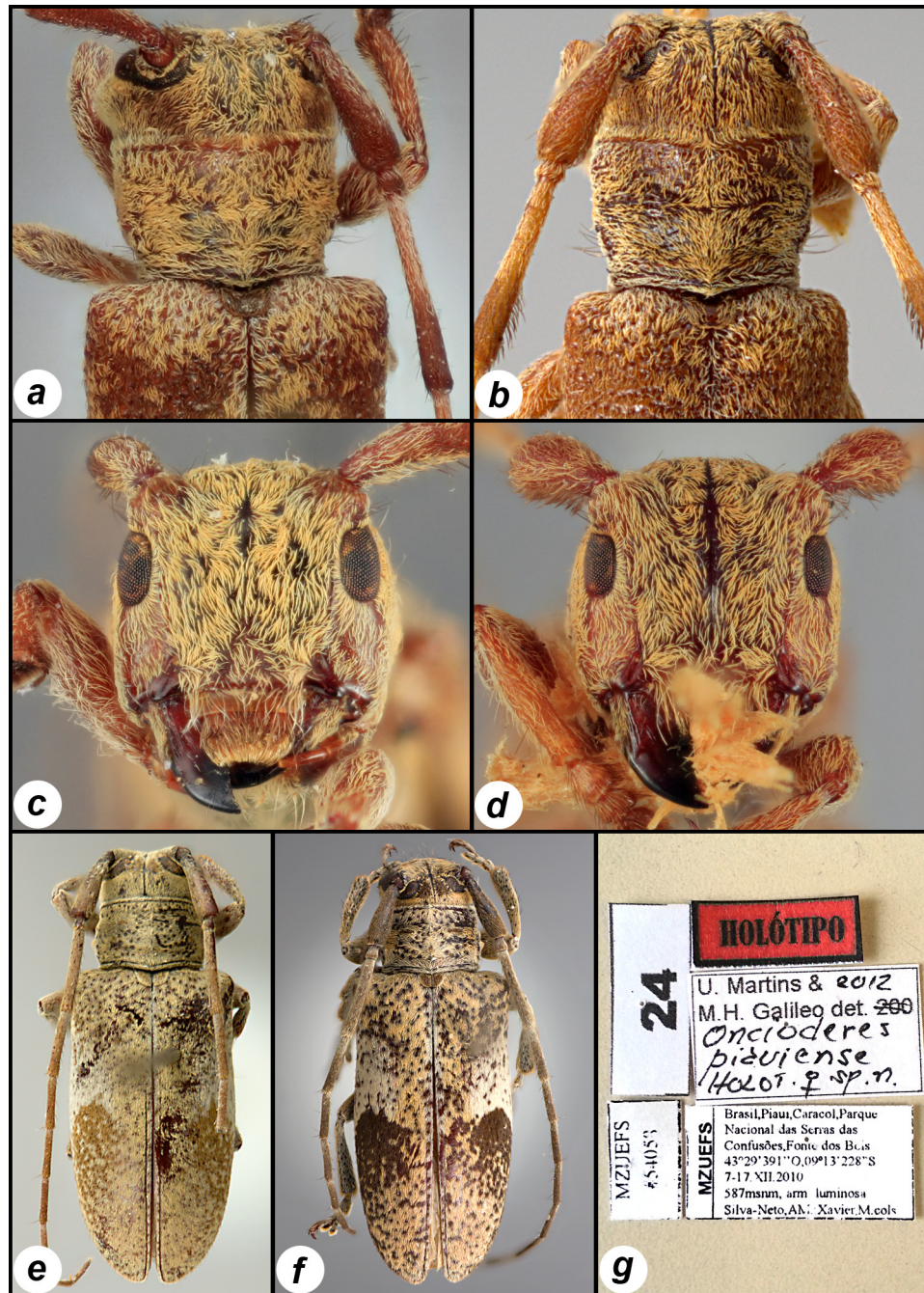


Figure 2. Four species of Onciderini. **a)** *Microcanus minor* (Bates, 1885), lectotype female, close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri. **b)** *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993, paratype female, close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri. **c)** *Microcanus minor* (Bates, 1885), lectotype female, close-up of head. **d)** *Oncideres paurosoma* Noguera, 1993, paratype female, close-up of head. **e)** *Oncideres rondoniae* Martins and Galileo, 1990, holotype female. **f)** *Oncideres piauiensis* Martins and Galileo, 2013, holotype female. **g)** *Oncideres piauiensis* Martins and Galileo, 2013, holotype labels.

with *Oncideres rondoniae* Martins and Galileo, 1990. Note regarding the type locality of *O. piauiensis*: the latitude and longitude was incorrectly reported by Martins and Galileo (2013) as “43°29,391’S, 09°13,228’W”, which is located in the South Atlantic Ocean. Reversing the coordinates to “09°13,228’S, 43°29,391’W”, as indicated in the specimen label (Fig. 2g), corrects the error.

New Distribution Records in Cerambycidae

Clavidesmus chicae Giorgi, 1998 (Lamiinae: Onciderini) is recorded from Argentina, **new country record**. One ♂ specimen (MNHN), “Museum Paris, Republ. Argentine, Haut Parana, Teju Cuare, PR San Ignacio, E.R. Wagner 1911.” This species was previously known only from Brazil.

Ecthoea quadricornis (Olivier, 1795) (Lamiinae: Onciderini) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. Three specimens (RMPC): one ♀, “Venezuela: Estado Bolivar, Comunidad Kanadakuni, Alto Caura, a orillas del Rio Kanadakuni, 21-X-2018, Sanema de Sudukuma coll.”; two ♀♀, “Venezuela: Estado Bolivar, Comunidad Sudukuma, 21-X-2017, Sanema de Sudukuma coll.” This species was previously known from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Panama, Peru, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Oideterus crenatocerus (Galileo, 1987) (Prioninae: Anacolini) is recorded from Costa Rica, **new country record**. One ♂ specimen (ENPC), “COSTA RICA: San José Prov., Pérez Zeledón, Refugio de Aves Dr Alexander Skutch ‘Los Cusingos’ 720m elev., 9°20′25.6″N 83°37′38.3″W, Malaise trap, 95% EtOH, E.H. Nearns, I.P. Swift, G. Barbosa collectors.” This species was previously known only from Ecuador.

Oncideres ophthalmalis Dillon and Dillon, 1946 (Lamiinae: Onciderini) is recorded from Costa Rica, **new country record**. Four specimens (MNCR): one ♀, “Playuelas, 20 m Cano Negro, RNVS Cano Negro, Prov. Alajuela, Costa Rica, 18 a 24 ago 1992, K. Martinez, L-N 319100, 450200//Costa Rica INBio, CRI000 696834”; one ♀, “Costa Rica, Heredia: Est. Biol. La Selva, 50–150 m, 10°26′N, 84°01′W, Jun 1998 INBio-OET//04 Junio 1998, bosque secundario, L/15/290//INBIOCRI002289064”; one ♀, “Est. Magsasay, P.N. Braulio Carillo, 200 m Prov. Here, Costa Rica, M. Barrelier, ene 1991, L-N-264600, 531100//Costa Rica INBio CRI000 064557”; one ♀, “Costa Rica, Heredia: Est. Biol. La Selva, 50–150 m, 10°26′N, 84°01′W, Abr 1998 INBio-OET//22 Abril 1999, bosque primario, L/10/623//INBIOCRI001285246.” This species was previously known from Colombia.

Oncideres punctata Dillon and Dillon, 1946 (Lamiinae: Onciderini) is recorded from El Salvador, **new country record**. Thirteen specimens (USNM): four ♂♂, three ♀♀, “No. 550, Date. 16-IX-54, Loc. La Union, Col. L.F.T.”; one ♂ “No. 550, Date. 26-X-54, Loc. La Union, Col. M.S.V.”; one ♂, three ♀♀ “No. 550, Date. VII-11-55, Loc. El Faro, La Union, Col. L.F.T.”; one ♀, “El Salvador, 3.6 mi. W. Santa Tecla, 30 Jun 1966, Flint & Ortiz.” This species was previously known from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Oncideres xavieri Galileo and Martins, 2010 (Lamiinae: Onciderini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. One ♀ specimen (MNRJ), “Coleção Campos Seabra//Pucallpa, Loreto Peru, I.VI.63 J.M. Schunke.” This species was previously known from Bolivia, Brazil, and Ecuador.

Trestonia signifera Buquet, 1859 (Lamiinae: Onciderini) is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**. One ♂ specimen (BMNH), “Brasilia//Merimna cf. flavifrons (Chev.) Brazil//Bowr. Chev. 63.47*” This species was previously known only from Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to Miguel A. Monné and Marcela L. Monné (MNRJ); Antonio Santos-Silva, Sonia Casari, and the late Ubirajara Martins (MZSP); Thierry Deuve, Azadeh Taghavian, Antoine Mantilleri, and Gérard Tavakilian (MNHN) for the loan of material and access to their respective collections. Renato and Roberto Mattei (RMPC) generously shared data concerning *E. quadricornis* specimens collected in Venezuela. For assistance with collecting permits in Costa Rica, I am grateful to Lourdes Vargas Fallas and Javier Guevara Sequeira (SINAC). For permission to collect in the “Refugio de Aves Dr Alexander Skutch - Los Cusingos,” I am grateful to Don Carlos Hernández and Yoryineth Méndez Corrales (RBBNM). Ian P. Swift provided the Malaise traps used to collect *O. crenatocerus* at the “Los Cusingos” site and Gabriel Barbosa (RBBNM) generously maintained the traps for several years. Antonio Santos-Silva and Juan Pablo Botero (MZSP) provided critical reviews to an earlier version of this manuscript. Opinions expressed in this article do not necessarily represent the policies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Received April 8, 2019; accepted April 26, 2019.

Review editor Gareth S. Powell.

