

## *Acrepidopterus reseri*, spec. nov., a new Jamaican longicorn beetle

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ptericoptini)

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*Acrepidopterus reseri*, spec. nov. (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ptericoptini) from Jamaica, West Indies is described. This new species is similar to *Acrepidopterus pilosum* Fisher, 1932, the only other species of this genus covered with long erect setae, but it differs by a different elytral pattern and tibiae lacking a brown ring.

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### Introduction

Between 1992 and 2001 Dr. Ladislaus Rezbanyai-Reser, conservator of the Entomological Section of the Natur-Museum Luzern (Switzerland), collected a variety of insects in Jamaica. From the collections of 1992–1997, besides the general scientific conditions (geographic position, climate, vegetation, collection methods and dates), the collected Butterflies, Skippers, Hawk Moths and Caddisflies (Rezbanyai-Reser 1998a, 1998b, 1999, Malicky 1999) were analysed.

Among these collections also a large number of longicorn beetles were found, of which only a representative share (ca. 1800 specimens) were mounted. All material comes from Spring Garden, near Reading (c. 78°W, 18°29'N), c. 8 km westwards from Montego Bay, at the northern coast of the island, at 30–100 m above sea-level. A more complete description of the surroundings with maps and photographs may be found

in Rezbanyai-Reser (1998a), but an abstract of these data is reported below.

Spring Garden is a hilly country near the coast and a moderately steep, calcareous slope with numerous scattered farmsteads, but still largely natural. A natural tropical-subtropical broadleaf forest, sometimes alternating with bushes and dry or humid herbaceous communities, forms the vegetation. Near the farmsteads many crop- and garden plants are cultivated. The research locality is situated at an altitude of ca. 70 m above sea-level, at the higher part of this locality, between a dense forest and a wide bushy area (cf. map 4 in Rezbanyai-Reser 1998a: p. 152).

Two normal, opal (200 W at 110 V each) bulbs were employed as light source in a funnel-shaped light-trap, used at the mentioned place during 2–7 weeks each year, between 1993 and 2001.



Fig. 1. *Acrepidopterum reseri*, spec. nov. Holotype.

*Acrepidopterum reseri*, spec. nov.

Fig. 1

**Types.** Holotype: Northwest Jamaica, Spring Garden, St. James (western Montego Bay), 100 m, at light, 3-10.II.1999, L. Rezbanyai-Reser lgt. (deposited in Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich).

**Description**

Length 4.45 mm, width at shoulders 1.25 mm. Slender, reddish brown, entirely covered with sparse erect black setae; elytra covered with close yellow pubescence and numerous small brown spots.

Mandibles short, black along outer edge and at apex, reddish brown in middle; palpi yellowish red; labrum densely punctate, shining reddish brown, covered with yellow setae; clypeus smooth, yellowish brown; frons transverse, extensively and coarsely punctate, reddish brown, blackish anteriorly, covered with dense yellow pubescence; vertex coarsely punctate, reddish brown, covered with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes coarsely faceted, lower lobes transverse and distinctly shorter than genae. Antennal supports widely separated, projected.

Antennae scarcely longer than body (8<sup>th</sup> antennomere reaches apex of elytron); 1<sup>st</sup> anten-



Fig. 2. *Acrepidopterum pilosum* Fisher, 1932. Holotype (National Museum of Natural History, Washington).

nomere thickened, almost club-shaped; 3<sup>rd</sup> hardly shorter than 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> 1/5 longer than 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> as long as 3<sup>rd</sup>; 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> antennomeres entirely yellowish brown, subsequent antennomeres reddish brown except for black apex, entirely covered with small erect yellow setae, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> antennomeres extensively fringed with black setae along inner edge.

Prothorax almost cylindrical, scarcely longer than wide, sides very slightly curved, extensively and coarsely punctate, more densely punctate laterally, reddish brown, covered with dense yellow pubescence and erect black setae. Scutellum semicircular, reddish brown, densely covered with yellow pubescence.

Elytra 2 1/3 longer than wide, parallel until last quarter, then gently curved, coarsely and rather densely punctate on basal half, more finely punctate on apical half, reddish brown, covered with yellow pubescence and with numerous small round brown spots and long black setae.

Meso- and metasternum sparsely and rather coarsely punctate, reddish brown; abdominal segments not punctate, yellowish brown, darker on posterior edge; lower surface entirely covered with yellow pubescence.

Legs short, femora clavate, tibiae sublinear, brownish yellow, knees brownish, apex of hind tibiae blackish, covered with long pale setae; tarsi short, reddish brown, with dense yellow pubescence.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species is similar to *Acrepidopterus pilosum* Fisher, 1932, the only other species of this genus covered with erect setae (Breuning 1971). It differs from that species by a different elytral pattern and tibiae lacking a brown ring (Figs 1, 2).

**Remarks.** The genus *Acrepidopterus* Fisher, 1926 currently comprises five species: *minutum* Fisher, 1926 (Cuba and Jamaica), *acutum* Zayas, 1975 (Cuba), *jamaicense* Fisher, 1942 (Jamaica), *pilosum* Fisher, 1932 (Hispaniola) and *reseri*, spec. nov. (Jamaica).

### Zusammenfassung

*Acrepidopterus reseri*, spec. nov. (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ptericoptini) wird aus Jamaika (Westindien) beschrieben. Mit *Acrepidopterus pilosum* Fisher, 1932 verwandt, der einzigen Art dieser Gattung, die mit abstehenden Haaren besetzt ist, unterscheidet sich *A. reseri* durch die abweichende Tomentierung und das Fehlen eines braunen Ringes an den Schnekeln.

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