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**A new species of *Xyloprista* LESNE, 1901  
with a key to its species  
(Coleoptera: Bostrichidae: Bostrichinae: Xyloperthini)**

**Lan-Yu LIU and Roger A. BEAVER**

**Abstract**

A new species of *Xyloprista* LESNE 1901, *X. longiscapus* **sp. n.** is described from Jamaica. It can be recognized by the prolongation of the antennal scape well beyond the insertion of the remaining antennomeres, the glabrous elytra, and very strongly, coarsely punctured elytral declivity. A key is given to all five species of *Xyloprista*.

**Introduction**

The genus *Xyloprista* was erected by LESNE (1901) for *Xylopertha praemorsa* ERICHSON, *Xylopertha hexacantha* FAIRMAIRE and his new species *Xyloprista arcellata*, without designating any of the species as the genotype. FISHER (1950) designated *Xylopertha hexacantha* FAIRMAIRE as type species, redescribed the characters of the genus, and redescribed *X. hexacantha*. All three species are distributed in the Neotropical region (IVIE 2002, BOROWSKI & WĘGRZYNOWICZ 2007). RAI (1978) described one more species, *X. fisheri* from India. Thus there are now four known species in the genus (BOROWSKI & WĘGRZYNOWICZ 2007). It may be noted here that BOROWSKI & WĘGRZYNOWICZ (2007) state the genus in which *X. arcellata* was originally described as *Xylomeira* LESNE. This is, however, incorrect since LESNE (1901) described it in *Xyloprista*. In this paper, we describe one more new species, and provide a key to all known species.

**Key to the species of *Xyloprista*, based partly on FISHER (1950)**

- 1 Antennal scape with a process extending beyond the insertion of the remaining segments, and bearing very long hairs on its anterior margin. Elytral disc and declivity completely glabrous, the declivity very strongly, coarsely punctured, the marginal tubercles short and thick. Male with a pair of small tubercles on clypeus in addition to pair on frons; female frons and clypeus without tubercles. . . . . *X. longiscapus* LIU & BEAVER **sp.n.**
- Antennal scape without a process extending beyond the insertion of the remaining segments, and lacking very long hairs. Elytral disc and declivity hairy, except sometimes near base of elytra, the declivital punctures never strong and coarse, marginal tubercles variable. Male frons always with at least one pair of small tubercles, female frons with or without tubercles, clypeus without tubercles in either sex. ....2
- 2 Posterior part of pronotal disc strongly, densely punctured in the middle. First segment of antennal club distinctly broader than the following segments. Male frons with a row of 2 – 6 small tubercles. Female frons without tubercles, with an arched row of long hairs near its base above the shorter, reddish pubescence on anterior part... . . . . . *X. arcellata* LESNE
- Posterior part of pronotal disc with rasp-like sculpture in the middle. First segment of antennal club not distinctly wider than the following segments. Male frons with 2 or 4 small tubercles. Female frons with or without tubercles, without an arched row of long hairs near its base, the pubescence more homogeneous . . . . . 3

- 3 Marginal tubercles of elytral declivity long, pointed, spine-like. Frons of both male and female with two small tubercles, stronger in the male. Female frons with rather sparse, greyish pilosity . . . . . *X. hexacantha* FAIRMAIRE
- Marginal tubercles of elytral declivity short and thick, with rounded tip. Female front with or without tubercles . . . . . 4
- 4 Elytral puncturation fine, sometimes attenuate posteriorly. Upper two pairs of tubercles on elytral declivity rather large. Male frons with 2 or 4 small tubercles; female frons unarmed, with very dense, slightly reddish pilosity concealing the integument . . . . . *X. praemorsa* ERICHSON
- Elytral puncturation coarse. Upper two pairs of tubercles on elytral declivity small. Female frons with two small tubercles, and sparse, recumbent, short, whitish hairs, not concealing integument. Male not known . . . . . *X. fisheri* RAI

*Xyloprista longiscapus* LIU & BEAVER sp. n. (Figs 1-5)

Male: Body piceous., except for yellowish palpi, antennae pale with brown club, legs yellowish brown with dark tibiae, basal third of elytra light brown, posterior margins of first to fourth abdominal ventrites brownish yellow, fifth ventrite wholly brownish yellow.

Head moderately convex. Frons rugose with two widely separated tubercles at the level of the upper margin of the eyes. Fronto-clypeal suture indistinct. Clypeus finely rugulose-punctate with a pair of tubercles just above the apical margin, which bears a fine tooth on each side at the base of the labrum. The four tubercles on clypeus and frons form the corners of a square. Vestiture of short pale upwardly directed hairs. Antennae with ten antennomeres, the scape strongly widened from the base, its apex extending well beyond the insertion of the remaining antennomeres; outer margin of scape with very long hairs, the hairs particularly long at the apex. Second antennomere very short, ring-like; third antennomere cylindrical; fourth to seventh antennomeres narrower than the third and very short, third to seventh antennomeres together shorter than the eighth; eighth to tenth antennomeres with short, stiff, erect hairs; eighth and ninth almost equal in length, tenth antennomere about 1.5 times longer than antennomere nine.

Pronotum wider than long, widest slightly basal to middle, sides broadly rounded, more strongly converging anteriorly, with a moderately strong tooth at the anterior angle and two similar smaller teeth in a line behind it. Anterior margin of pronotum weakly concave, unarmed. Posterior angles broadly rounded, basal half sparsely punctate at sides, disk more densely imbricate-punctate. Anterior slope of pronotum densely irregularly asperate, the teeth broad, semierect, variable in size, and rasplike.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, finely punctate.

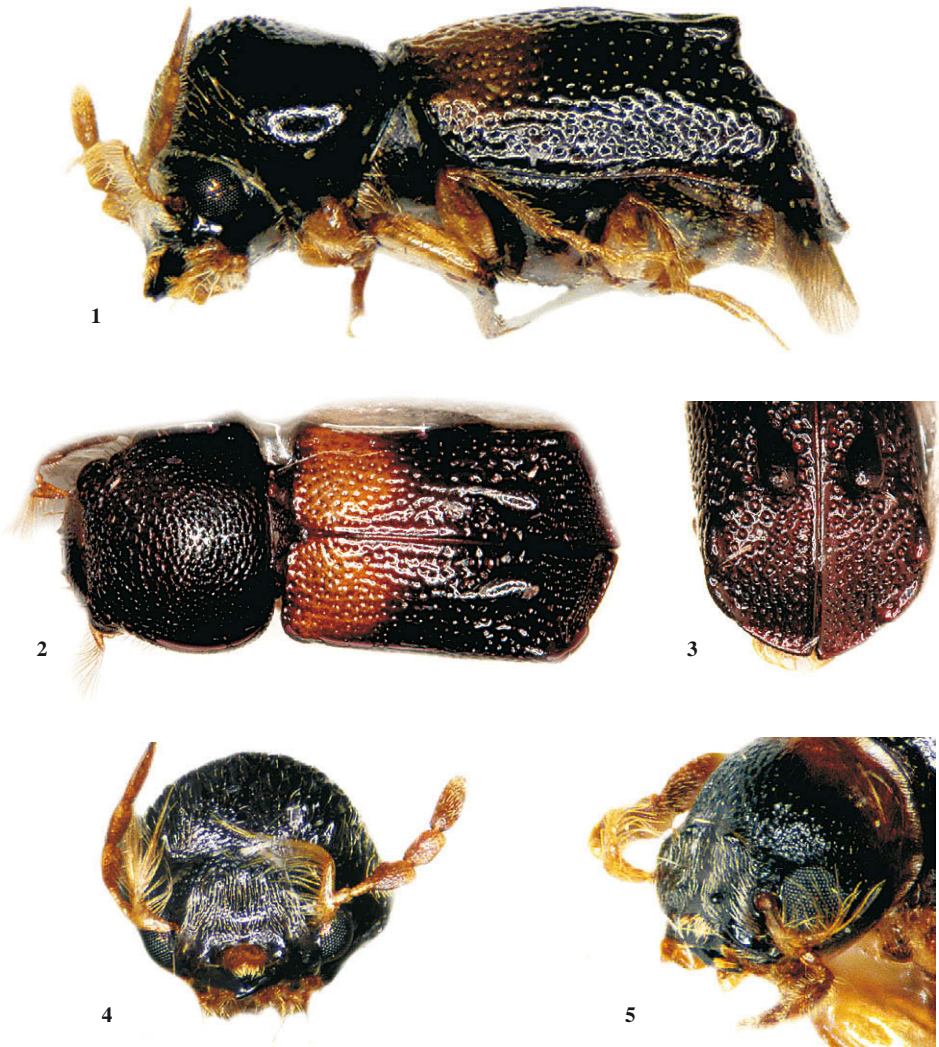
Elytra at base slightly narrower than the maximum of pronotum; sides slightly widening toward apex, the apices slightly angularly separated; both disk and declivity glabrous; basal two-thirds densely coarsely punctured, the punctures increase in size and depth posteriorly. Elytral declivity without strongly raised lateral margin, apical margin slightly reflexed; very densely coarsely punctured, punctures decreasing slightly in size and depth toward apex; bearing three pairs of tubercles, the first pair at the upper margin of declivity very large with a broadly rounded tip, the second pair of similar shape but much smaller, third pair intermediate in size; below the third pair an elevated ridge on each side.

Legs short, subequal in length; tibiae expanded toward apices, dentate on exterior margins, each with a large, arcuate spine at apex; posterior tarsi as long as tibiae, apical segment of each shorter than preceding four segments united. Anterior coxae contiguous. Middle coxae narrowly separated. Intercoxal process of abdomen lamellate.

Abdominal ventrites finely, moderately densely punctured, with fine recumbent, yellowish hairs, punctures denser at sides and on fifth ventrite, which is broadly rounded at apex.

Female: Resembling male except apical extension of scape relatively longer, and the hairs on it longer. Frons and clypeus without tubercles, the vestiture longer and denser than in male, but without very long hairs.

Length 2.9-3.1mm, elytra 1.8-2mm long, maximum width of body 1.0-1.1mm.



**Figures 1-5:** *Xyloprista longiscapus* LIU & BEAVER. 1. Lateral View; 2. Dorsal view; 3. Elytral declivity; 4-5. Front view of head: 4. Female, 5. Male.

Type locality: NW-Jamaica (W-Indiens), Spring Garden, S. James (west of Montego Bay), 1.-10. VI. 1997. Light trap at 100m altitude.

Holotype male and allotype female with the same locality data collected by L. Rezbanyai-Reser.

Deposition of Types: Holotype and allotype deposited in Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Etymology: Derived from the form of the antennal scape.

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## Conclusion

*X. longiscapus* is placed in *Xyloprista* on the basis of the following combination of characters: antennae ten-segmented with five funicular segments, the three club segments with short, stiff, erect hairs, and numerous depressions on both surfaces; anterior margin of clypeus with a small pointed denticle on each side at the base of the labrum; both mandibles pointed and simple; absence of a lateral carina on the pronotum; elytral declivity with three marginal tubercles on each side, and an elevated ridge below them; male abdomen without lateral pieces; female frons convex with erect, dorsally-directed pilosity.

*X. longiscapus* can be easily distinguished from all other species in the genus by the following characters: the apical process of the antennal scape extending well beyond the insertion of the more apical segments, and bearing very long hairs; the glabrous elytra, and very strongly, coarsely punctured elytral declivity; the pair of clypeal tubercles in the male.

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