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# Opuscula Zoologica

Herausgegeben von der Zoologischen Staatssammlung in München

Nr. 27

1. Juni 1959

## On the neotropical Acanthocinini. IV.

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae).

Three new Genera and Species

by

E. Forrest Gilmour

(Museum and Art Gallery, Doncaster, England)

With one plate.

This short paper describing three new genera and two new species is primarily based on material very kindly sent to me for examination by Dr. Heinz Freude, Konservator at the Zoologischen Staatssammlung in Munich.

### **Granastyochus** gen. nov.

This genus is fairly closely allied to *Astyochus* Aurivillius but the species have the elytra granular basally and bear erect elytral setae.

Male: Fairly robust to robust; oblong. Head with the frons very feebly convex, elongate, widening inferiorly; eyes large, closely approaching above; lower lobes large, quadrate or perhaps very feebly elongate, taller than the genae; antennal tubercles well raised, strongly V-shaped between. Antennae elongate and only moderately slender, about twice as long as the body; scape elongate, reaching to about the pronotal base, moderately swollen, very sparsely setose below; segments two to five with fairly numerous, though sparse, setae below; third and fourth segments each slightly longer than the scape.

Pronotum transverse, subcylindrical, slightly broader basally than apically; lateral tubercles strongly conical, usually slightly upwardly directed, placed slightly postmedially; disc smooth or almost so, at most only very feebly irregular. Elytra elongate-oblong, subconvex or fairly convex, epipleura vertical, the junction with the disc rounded; apices truncate, slightly emarginate, the angles, at least the marginal, a little produced; a little uneven discally, feebly depressed premedially, feebly tumescent centro-basally; setose; with fine tubercles basally, sometimes extended in a dorsal line. Prosternal process rather narrow, about a fifth the breadth of a procoxal cavity, moderately rounded, lower than the coxae, feebly longitudinally canaliculate; mesosternal process rather broadened, about three times as broad as the procoxal, slightly explanate apically, feebly emarginate apically, rounded and gradually declivous anteriorly. Apical (fifth abdominal) ventrite emarginate apically; pygidium broad, emarginate apically. Legs fairly slender, elongate, particularly the posterior, the anterior less so; femora pedunculate, the posterior reaching

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to about the elytral apex; pro- and mesocoxae globose; tarsi elongate, the intermediate and posterior most slender, the first segment of the metatarsi about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Similar to the male, but a little more robust; antennae about one and a half times as long as the body; apical ventrite produced into a very long ovipositor up to a little more than half the length of the elytra, apically fairly deeply, acutely, triangularly emarginate, the lateral angles narrowly rounded (or varying in some species to obtuse and slightly emarginate); pygidium very elongately and narrowly lanceolate, rather strongly convex, finely grooved medially, finely longitudinally carinate sublaterally, acutely rounded apically.

Genotype: *Astyochus elegantissimus* Tippmann, 1953.

Herewith designated.

Examination of specimens of *Astyochus elegantissimus* Tippmann reveals the basal elytral small tubercles, which are not mentioned in the original description. I have made this species the Type of the genus, not having examined the two species of Bates which I place here provisionally. Bates (1881, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Col. 5, 183) states under his species *picticauda* that it and the following two, viz., *nigropunctatus* Bates and *tenebrosus* Bates may warrant generic separation from *Astyochus* (= *Astynomus*). They have also elytral granules, and I include the first two in this new genus. *Astyochus tenebrosus* Bates, however, I believe must be further separated on account of its uneven, tubercular pronotal disc and centro-basal elytral tubercle, and I place it in *Tuberastyochochus* gen. nov. described hereafter.

#### Key to Species of *Granastyochochus* Gilmour

1. Head fulvous pubescent, with a small round posterior blackish macula on each side; pronotum dark brown pubescent with discal and lateral fulvous vittae, connecting anteriorly (Peru; Bolivia) . . . . . *elegantissimus* Tippmann, 1953.
  - Head not simply marked thus, either dark vittate on the vertex or black with ochraceous vittae . . . . . 2
2. Head fulvous-yellow, vertex with a narrow median brown vitta on each side medially and a broader one laterally; (elytra each with three broad dark brown fasciae or fasciate maculae, one premedially, one postmedially and one preapically) (Venezuela) . . . . . *trifasciatus* sp. nov.
  - Head black, with a median vitta and vitta below the eyes ochraceous; pronotum dark brown and blackish-brown variegated, with small dorsal and lateral confluent ochraceous maculae . . . . . 3
3. Elytra dark purplish-brown, black and ochraceous guttate, with on each side apically a blackish brown macula, broadly ochraceous margined interiorly; (Guatemala) . . . . . *picticauda* Bates, 1881.
  - Elytra greyish or purplish brown, black and ochraceous spotted, with a postmedian blackish-brown fascia, another dentate greyish ochraceous fascia, a little preapically and a similarly coloured apical macula (Mexico, Guatemala) . . . . . *nigropunctatus* Bates.

#### *Granastyochochus elegantissimus* Tippmann.

Figure 1.

*Astyochus elegantissimus* Tippmann, 1953, Dusenja, IV (5-6), 347, pl. 25, figs. 57, ♂, ♀.

I figure this quite recently described species herewith as a comparison with the following new species.

Length: 13 - 15.5 mm.

Breadth: 4.5 - 5 mm.

- Locality: PERU: Sivia (Tippmann, Type locality)  
 : Rio Perené, Satipo (Tippmann)  
 : Jauja Prov., Satipo, (XII. 1944)  
 (P. Paprzycki Coll.) (Donor F. Johnson)  
 (1♀) (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N.Y.)  
 BOLIVIA: Region Chapare (Tippmann)  
 : Cochabamba (Tippmann)

**Granastyochus trifasciatus** sp. nov.

Figure 2.

Male: Blackish or very dark ferruginous, covered with dense greenish-grey pubescence; with dark brown densely pubescent markings, which have a strong iridescence which varies with the angle of light. Head greyish, frons varying to brown depending on light angle; vertex with two dark brown vittae on each side, the median narrow and running from the upper inner border of the eye, the outer one broader from the middle of the upper lobe. Pronotum with four very narrow, complete, irregular, dark brown, discal vittae, one on each side fairly close to the midline, which are narrowly connected slightly premedially and converge and unite at the basal sulcus, and one on each side of the disc lateral to these, a little broader and also irregular; lateral to these, on each side before the lateral tubercles, two elongate small markings; sublaterally on each side above the coxae, and extending to the underside of the apex of the lateral tubercle, a broad complete, dark brown vitta. Scutellum broadly greyish medially, latero-anteriorly dark brown. Elytra each with principal dark brown markings as follows: - at about the basal third a broad, slightly oblique, transverse fascia, extending to about the middle of the disc from the lateral margin, where it extends narrowly subhumerally; between slightly postmedially and almost the apical quarter, a broad, almost complete, slightly oblique fascia, which extends from the margin almost to the suture, and immediately preapically a fairly broad, complete, slightly oblique fascia; elsewhere on the elytra, smaller, irregular, dark brown pubescence markings: - narrowly round the scutellum; brokenly, transversely and narrowly across the centro-basal area; transversely and brokenly between the postmedian and preapical fasciae; brokenly at the lateral margin and suturally at about the basal quarter. Ventral surface slightly greenish-grey, fairly densely pubescent; with dark brown markings as follows: - on the metasternum a distinct macula on the lateral margin and a somewhat less distinct one at the anterior border; the abdominal ventrites each with macula on each side laterally, small on the anterior, becoming very much larger on the apical segment. Antennae ferruginous, about the apical half of the segments darker, scape greyish basally and broadly grey annulate basally. Legs ferruginous; fairly densely greyish pubescent; femora more annulate medially; tibiae broadly brownish basally and apically; tarsi dark brownish, with the first segment greyish pubescent.

Fairly robust, oblong. Antennae not very slender, elongate, exceeding the elytral apex after about the fifth segment, (segments missing after the eighth, but antennae probably about twice as long as the body; scape elongate, robust, moderately swollen to the apex, extending to the pronotal base; scape and segments to the fourth sparsely setose below, most densely preapically on the segments, and preapically on segments to the seventh; third segment about a fifth longer than the scape; fourth

segment about a sixteenth shorter than the third; fifth about equal to fourth; sixth about a seventh shorter than the fifth; seventh only very slightly shorter than the sixth; eighth (? broken) about four-sevenths the length of the seventh; segments three to five somewhat swollen apically, particularly below; all the segments fairly finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles strongly raised and moderately swollen, moderately separated, strongly V-shaped between. Frons fairly large, almost plane; strongly vertical, nearly twice as long as broad, narrowing a little above between the lower lobes of the eyes, with a distinct, median longitudinal line; fairly finely and fairly closely punctured, more closely and rather matt on the vertex. Eyes moderately large, lower lobe not very strongly convex, more or less oblong, about one and a quarter times as long as broad, about one and a half times as tall as the gena; upper lobes rather closely approaching above, separated by very slightly less than the breadth of one of the upper lobes.

Pronotum subcylindrical, about one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; very slightly broader basally than apically; widening laterally to very broad, large, conical, obtuse tubercles, placed slightly postmedially, thereafter moderately strongly constricted to the base; disc fairly strongly convex, only very slightly irregular; basal transverse sulcus broad and fairly shallow, with a more or less single row of rather indistinct, moderately coarse punctures; apical transverse sulcus broad and shallower than the basal, with a row of similar, fairly coarse punctures, which do not, however, extend over a median portion of the sulcus; the rest very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum rather large, transverse, somewhat trapezoidal, rather strongly sinuate laterally; broadly truncate and depressed apically, with the lateral angles broadly rounded; closely micropunctured.

Elytra elongate-oblong; more or less parallelsided for about the basal half, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are slightly obliquely truncate, the sutural angle rounded, the marginal slightly produced; epipleura almost vertical, their junction with the disc rounded; disc slightly depressed premedially, broadly and slightly tumescent centrobasally; slightly irregular elsewhere; with fairly numerous, semi-erect, stiff, black setae; basally with a number of rather sparse, small, tubercles, mostly each bearing a seta; basally with a number of only moderately large, fairly sparse punctures, on the dark brown lateral fascia, at the basal third, these punctures become extremely large; thereafter the punctures becoming smaller towards the apex and more or less ceasing at about the apical sixth; the interstices finely and fairly closely punctured.

Ventral surface finely and closely punctured, except the submentum almost impunctate and nitid, the punctures distinctly coarser on the metasternum, and with the prosternum rather matt. Prosternal process narrow, about an eighth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; rather strongly and regularly rounded, although considerably lower than the coxae, which are strongly globose; slightly longitudinally canaliculate. Mesosternal process broad, about five times as broad as the prosternal, about threequarters the breadth of a mescoxal cavity; almost plane above, broadly rounded and fairly strongly declivous anteriorly; only slightly narrowing, slightly explanate apically, the apex broadly, moderately strongly, obtusely subtriangularly emarginate, the lateral angles rather acutely rounded. Apical ventrite rather elongately subconical, almost three times as long as the preapical; strongly, about semicircularly, emarginate apically, and lengthily, although fairly sparsely, fringed, the lateral angles rounded. Pygidium moderately broadly sublanceolate,

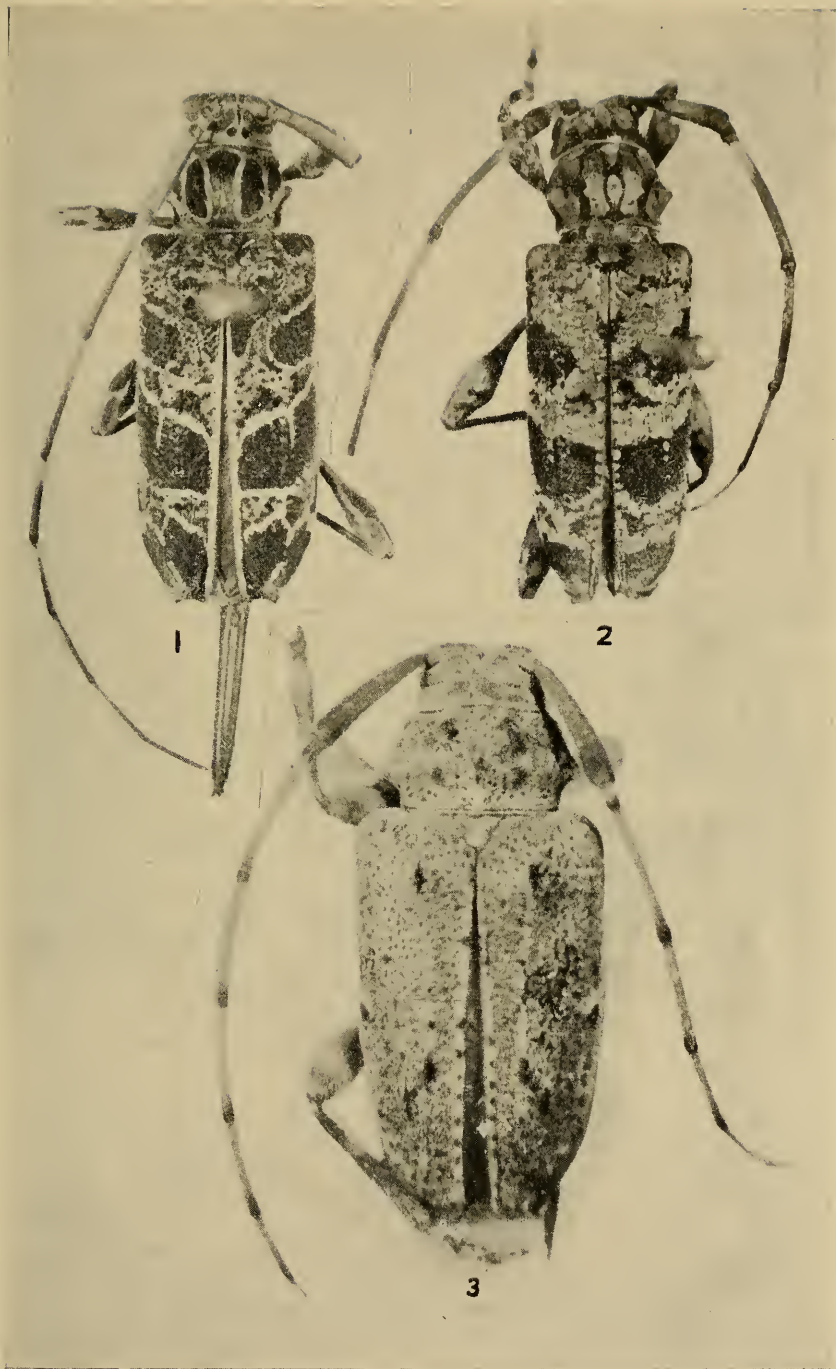


Figure 1. *Granastyochus elegantissimus* Tippmann. ♀.

Figure 2. *G. trifasciatus* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

Figure 3. *Scutelongus freudei* gen. nov., sp. nov., ♂. Holotype.

strongly somewhat semicircularly, emarginate apically, the lateral angles rather acute and produced; sparsely fringed.

Legs elongate and fairly slender; the posterior most elongate; femora strongly pedunculate, the anterior least pedunculiform; tibiae normal, slender, the intermediate and posterior elongate; tarsi elongate and slender, the anterior a little broader, the posterior most elongate; first segment of metatarsi about twice as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 10.8 - 11 mm.

Breadth: 3.5 - 3.7 mm.

Locality: VENEZUELA: Caracas (1. 1848) (Coll. Sturm). (♂, Holotype) [This specimen bears a label, presumably in Sturm's handwriting, with the mss. name „*Colobothetrifasciata* St.“ which I have retained]

: Caracas (♂, Paratype).

Holotype (male) and one Paratype (male) in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, one Paratype placed in authors collection.

This distinct new species is most closely allied to *Granastyochnus elegantissimus* Tippman, to which it is similar in general markings and iridescence, but differs in the vertex being blackish vittate, the pronotal disc being narrowly and irregularly blackish quadrivittate and the elytral light coloured pubescence much more broken up.

#### **Tuberastyochnus** gen. nov.

This new genus is erected for the reception of *Astynomus tenebrosus* Bates. It differs from *Astyochnus Aurivillius* in having the elytra setose, granulate basally, with a centro-basal gibbosity, and the pronotal disc not smooth.

The male has not yet been described so far as I am aware.

Female: Fairly robust, broadly oblong, convex. Antennae moderately robust, very slightly longer than the body; scape elongate, moderately swollen; very sparsely setose beneath on basal segments.

Pronotum transverse, much narrower than the elytra; with a strong lateral tubercle on each side very slightly postmedially (? median), a little anteriorly twisted; the disc strongly tuberosely uneven. Elytra broadly oblong, uneven discal; granularly asperate; each elytron bearing a raised centro-basal tubercle; setose; the apices sinuatetruncate, both sutural and marginal angles slightly produced. Prosternal process rather narrow, mesosternal process broadened. Apical ventrite produced in a rather elongate ovipositor, emarginate apically, the lobes subobtusely; pygidium elongately lanceolate, margined, obsolete sulcate medially.

Male: Unknown.

Genotype: *Astynomus tenebrosus* Bates, 1831. Herewith designated.

#### **Scufelongus** gen. nov.

This new genus is possibly fairly closely allied to *Ozineus* Bates, from which, however, it may be immediately distinguished through the pronotum being obtusely tritumescens discally, the elytra lacking a lateral distinct carina and the completely different pronotal shape, amongst other differences.

I have not seen a female belonging to this genus.

Male: Fairly small. Head with frons large, only very slightly elongate, a little convex; eyes fairly large, rather coarsely faceted, only

feebly elongated, fairly strongly convex; upper lobes fairly closely approaching; antennal tubercles fairly strongly raised and swollen, widely separated, moderately strongly V-shaped between. Antennae moderately robust; eleven-segmented, elongate, about twice as long as the body; scape preapically and segments to the fifth, sparsely setose below; scape elongate, a little and regularly swollen, extending to about the pronotal base; third segment only extremely slightly shorter than the scape, the following segments very gradually decreasing to the tenth, the apical very slightly elongate.

Pronotum strongly transverse, nearly twice as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; bearing laterally on each side, only slightly post-medially, a very strong, broadly conical, fairly obtuse tubercle; disc slightly convex, obtusely tritumescent, two larger and oblong anteriorly and a slightly postmedian, central, smaller, one; basal transverse sulcus very broad and moderately shallow. Scutellum rather elongately subtriangular, rather narrowly rounded apically. Elytra somewhat elongate-ovate, although gradually narrowing and rounded to the apices, which are very broadly rounded; epipleura vertical, junction with the disc a little angular but not carinate; disc slightly convex, each elytron bearing a small, elongate, rather feeble, centro-basal tubercle, which is densely setose; disc thereafter almost obsoletely bicostate.

Prosternal process narrow, about one tenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; scarcely rounded, very low; mesosternal process narrow, scarcely twice as broad as the prosternal, about an eighth the breadth of a meso-coxal cavity, gradually narrowing to its apex, which is rather narrowly rounded; slightly tumescent apically, moderately declivous anteriorly. [Apical (fifth abdominal) ventrite short, but almost completely invisible due to embedding in thick glue on the mounting card!]. Pygidium, [insofar as can be determined], very broad, short, and broadly rounded (?) apically. Legs fairly robust and only moderately elongate; pro- and mesocoxae very globose and projecting; profemora strongly subpedunculate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculate; tibiae only moderately slender, mesotibiae grooved externally; tarsi only fairly slender and not very elongate; first segment of metatarsi about as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Genotype: *Scutelongus freudei* gen. nov., sp. nov.

### *Scutelongus freudei* sp. nov.

Figure 3.

Male: Ferruginous, covered with more or less uniform, fairly dense, tawny-grey pubescent. Head unicolorous. Pronotal disc with two blackish, premedian, slightly oblique somewhat oblong maculae, placed on the anterior obtuse tumescences. Elytra with the centro-basal tubercles black setose; each with a few small blackish maculae as follows: - one about median at the edge of the disc and two, oblique to each other, on the middle of the disc at about the apical third; some very small blackish maculae are placed elsewhere, particularly along the suture; each elytron with a few small creamy-white pubescent markings as follows: - a macula about medially, at the extreme border of the disc, adjoining and anterior to the blackish macula; a very broken linear marking lying about medially on the almost obsolete costa from the centro-basal tubercle, also a few, more vague, whitish markings suturally and latero-preapically. Ventral surface light ferruginous, quite densely and uniformly tawny-

grey pubescent. Antennae light ferruginous, the apices of the segments dark ferruginous; fairly thinly tawny-grey pubescent. Legs light ferruginous, the femora apically and a greater part of the tibiae dark ferruginous; tarsi blackish-ferruginous; fairly densely greyish pubescent.

Fairly small; somewhat elongate-ovate. Antennae elongate and moderately robust, about twice as long as the body; scape preapically and segments to the fifth, sparsely setose below, particularly the latter; scape elongate, extending to about the pronotal base, a little and regularly swollen to the apex; third segment about a fourteenth shorter than the scape; the following segments very gradually decreasing to the preapical; the apical segment slightly longer, about an eighth, than the preapical, comparatively rather strongly curved; segments fairly finely and moderately closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately strongly swollen and moderately raised; widely separated; broadly and moderately strongly, obtusely V-shaped between. Frons large, about one and a fifth times longer than broad, narrowing a little above between the eyes; moderately convex, with a fine, distinct, median, longitudinal line; only fairly finely and moderately closely punctured, the vertex more finely and more closely, somewhat coriaceous, and rather matt. Eyes fairly large; lower lobe rather subquadrate, about as tall as broad, about twice as tall as the gena, nearly two-thirds as broad as the frons, fairly strongly convex; upper lobes fairly large, fairly closely approaching, separated by about four-fifths the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about one and five-sixth times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; somewhat subcylindrical; fairly distinctly broader basally than apically; rather strongly widening laterally to a large, strong, broadly conical, fairly obtuse tubercle, which is placed only slightly postmedially, thereafter fairly strongly narrowed to the base; disc slightly convex, uneven, bearing three distinct, although low and very obtuse, tubercles: - one on each side anteriorly, slightly obliquely elongate and the third on the midline, slightly postmedially, more rounded; basal transverse sulcus very broad and moderately shallow, gradually becoming more shallow laterally and feebly continued sublaterally, with a very irregularly double row of fairly sparse, moderate sized punctures, also some rather smaller punctures scattered, rather sparsely, elsewhere on the disc, except on the tubercles, the interstices fairly finely and closely punctured. Scutellum rather elongately subtriangular, fairly broad basally and about as long as the extreme basal breadth, but fairly rapidly narrowing; apex fairly narrowly rounded; fairly finely and closely punctured.

Elytra somewhat elongate-ovate, but slightly narrowing laterally and very broadly rounded to the apices, which are very broadly rounded; epipleura vertical, the junction with the disc a little angular, but not carinate; disc a little convex; each elytron bearing a small, low, elongate centro-basal tubercle, which is very densely blackish setose; each disc thereafter almost obsoletely bicostate; with numerous, fairly close, fairly large, scattered punctures, these gradually become somewhat smaller posteriorly and cease a little preapically, the interstices extremely finely and not very closely punctured.

Ventral surface very finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum almost impunctate and more nitid. Prosternal process narrow, about one tenth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; very feebly rounded, almost plane, very much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process narrow, scarcely twice as broad as the prosternal, but narrowing to the apex which is narrowly rounded and about equal in breadth to the prosternal; about an eighth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; slightly



tumescant apically; moderately strongly and gradually declivous anteriorly. [Apical ventrite short, but only slightly seen due to embedding in thick glue on the mounting card!]. Pygidium, [as far as can be examined], broad, short, and very broadly rounded (?) apically.

Legs moderately robust and only moderately elongate; profemora strongly subpedunculate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculate. Tibiae normal. Legs rather finely and fairly closely punctured, the tibiae rather more coarsely punctured apically. First segment of metatarsi about equal in length to the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 6 mm.

Breadth: 2.5 mm.

Locality: BOLIVIA: Osthang der Cordillera (Dr. Herzog).

Holotype (male) in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich. Unique.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Opuscula zoologica](#)

Jahr/Year: 1959

Band/Volume: [27](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Gilmour E. Forrest

Artikel/Article: [On the neotropical Acanthocinini. IV. 1-9](#)