

NEW CERAMBYCIDAE FROM HONDURAS (COLEOPTERA)

JOHN A. CHEMSAK AND E. G. LINSLEY
University of California, Berkeley 94720

In conjunction with our studies to make the cerambycid fauna of Honduras better known, a number of undescribed species were encountered. Some of the more obvious ones are described below to supplement a list presenting records of some Cerambycidae from Honduras which is in press.

We are grateful to E. Giesbert and J. V. Mankins for making their specimens available for description. This study was carried out in conjunction with a National Science Foundation sponsored study on North American Cerambycidae through Grant DEB 76-23849 AO1.

Types are deposited at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

***Lophalia auricomis*, new species**

Male.—Form moderate sized, slightly tapering; integument black, each elytron with two glabrous, slightly elevated, longitudinal, yellowish vittae. Head with front with a median impunctate area; vertex flattened, contiguously punctate; pubescence moderately dense, dark, erect; antennae stout, extending a little beyond elytra, segments minutely, densely punctate, segments to fifth densely clothed with dark, suberect and subdepressed setae, remaining segments with a few setae at apices. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides shallowly rounded; apex narrower than base, base narrowly impressed; disk with punctures moderately coarse, dense, except for a glabrous longitudinal median line; pubescence golden, appressed, transverse, moderately dense; prosternum barely impressed, irregularly punctate, densely pubescent, intercoxal process abruptly declivous, coxal cavities open behind; mesosternum minutely, densely punctate, densely golden pubescent; metasternum medially subglabrous, sides densely, minutely punctate, densely golden pubescent, intercoxal process elevated above coxae, abruptly declivous. Elytra less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; each elytron with a broad, glabrous, subsutural longitudinal yellowish vitta and a narrow submarginal one beginning behind humerus and not attaining apex; basal punctures coarse, separated, becoming finer and denser toward apex; each puncture giving rise to a rather short, depressed, dark seta; apices sinuate-truncate, outer angle usually dentate. Legs slender, rather coarsely punctate; front tibiae densely clothed with short suberect pubescence. Abdomen finely densely punctate and pubescent at sides, broad median area very

sparsely punctate; last sternite truncate to shallowly-emarginate at apex. Length, 14–15 mm.

Female.—Form more robust. Antennae about as long as body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate at apex. Length, 16 mm.

Holotype male, allotype from Yoro, Yoro, Honduras, 28 December 1977 (J. V. Mankins). Paratypes, all from Honduras as follows: 1 ♂, same data as types; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, El Taladro, La Paz, 26 December 1977 (Mankins); 1 ♀, Omoa, Cortes, 30 December 1977 (Mankins).

This species differs from others presently in the genus *Lophalia* by the transverse, appressed, golden pubescence of the pronotum.

Tragidion cyanovestis, new species

Male.—Form elongate, cylindrical, sides tapering at middle; integument black, elytra orange; pubescence black with strong turquoise reflections in oblique light, pale on elytra. Head very finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, erect, dark pubescence; antennae extending about four segments beyond elytra, segments slightly expanded at apices, laterally carinate, subglabrous, eleventh elongate, appendiculate. Pronotum broader than long, sides with small, obtuse tubercles; disk convex, with a vague callus on each side of middle; punctures rather fine, very dense, pubescence dense, subdepressed and suberect; prosternum impressed, densely punctate and pubescent; meso- and metasternum densely, minutely punctate, densely pubescent. Elytra more than 2½ times as long as basal width, sides gradually impressed behind basal one-fourth; each elytron with three elevated costae beginning at base and ending before apex; surface subopaque, finely, sparsely punctate; pubescence minute, appressed; apices rounded. Legs slender; posterior femora not attaining elytral apices; posterior tibiae expanding toward apices, with a dense brush of sub-erect hairs over apical one-half. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, finely, moderately densely pubescent; last sternite broadly subtruncate at apex. Length, 17–23 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae extending a little beyond middle of elytra, outer segments abbreviated. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate, internal setal brush evident. Length, 20–24 mm.

Holotype male, allotype from Zamorano, F. Morazan, Honduras, 3 June 1975 (E.A.P.), 25 July 1977 (J. V. Mankins). Paratypes, all from Honduras, as follow: 2 ♂♂, Zamorano, 19 February 1977 (E.A.P.), 12 August 1978 (Mankins); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, El Taladro, La Paz, 3 September 1978 (Mankins), 23 July 1978 (Mankins); 1 ♂, La Paz, La Paz, 21 July 1978 (Mankins); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Siguatepeque, Comayagua, 5 June 1976 (Mankins, Flores); 1 ♀, Tegucigalpa, Distrito Central, 21 May 1978 (Mankins); 2 ♂♂, Lago Yojoa, Santa Barbara, 10 September 1978 (Mankins).

In addition to the rather slender, tapering form, this species is distinctive

by having all of the dark pubescence emit strong turquoise reflections in oblique light.

***Corynellus cinnabarinus*, new species**

Female.—Form moderate sized, broad, flattened; integument black, shining, most of head, pronotum and elytra reddish. Head with front short, coarsely, irregularly punctate; vertex densely clothed with fine recumbent, reddish pubescence; antennal tubercles obtuse, black; antennae extending to about apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of elytra, segments tapering toward apex; scape clothed with long erect black hairs, segments to seventh with numerous long hairs—mostly beneath, scape longer than third segment, fourth subequal to third, fifth longer than fourth but shorter than first, eleventh appendiculate. Pronotum broader than long, sides broadly rounded; disk with a broad depression on each side of middle behind apical margin; punctures moderately coarse, well separated; pubescence reddish to orange, appressed, denser at sides, longer erect hairs numerous; prosternum barely impressed, almost impunctate, intercoxal process narrow, flat, coxal cavities wide open behind; meso- and metasternum shining, subglabrous. Elytra rather strongly expanding from behind humeri; basal punctures moderately coarse, dense, becoming finer toward apex; pubescence dense, fine, appressed, reddish, with numerous long, erect hairs interspersed; apices rounded. Legs short, shining, sparsely punctate and pubescent; tibiae arcuate. Abdomen shining, sparsely punctate and pubescent, tapering strongly toward apex; last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 11–13 mm.

Holotype female from San Isidro, Comayagua, Honduras, 16 July 1978 (J. V. Mankins). One female paratype from 45 km S Tela, Yoro, Honduras, 25–27 May 1978 (E. Giesbert). Also tentatively assigned as this species is one female from Turrialba, Costa Rica, 2–4 February 1978 (E. Giesbert). This specimen differs by having a broad black longitudinal band on the pronotum and a black scutellum.

C. cinnabarinus differs from other known *Corynellus* by the reddish coloration and more broadly explanate elytra.

***Anelaphus giesberti*, new species**

Male.—Form moderate sized, sides parallel; integument reddish brown, head and pronotum darker. Head moderately, coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate; antennal tubercles flattened, obtuse; palpi with apical segments dilated, triangular; pubescence yellowish, depressed, rather sparse, dense in eye emarginations, on apex of antennal tubercles, and narrowly along outside of face; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper lobes small; antennae slender, 11-segmented, slightly longer than body, segments 3 to 5 spined at apices, spine of segment 4 small, that of fifth segment

minute, segments non-carinate, scape cylindrical, longer than third segment, fourth slightly shorter than third, segments to sixth with a fringe of long suberect hairs beneath, basal segments sparsely pubescent, segments from about sixth moderately densely clothed with very short, yellowish, depressed pubescence. Pronotum slightly broader than long, sides broadly rounded; apex and base very narrowly impressed; disk convex, slightly shining, coarsely, confluent punctate, center with a slightly elevated, often irregular, more sparsely punctate callus; pubescence yellowish, appressed, rather sparse except for small patches at sides before middle and usually three basal patches, long erect hairs sparsely interspersed at sides; prosternum impressed, coarsely, shallowly punctate over apical two-thirds, pubescence fine, pale, appressed, with longer suberect hairs interspersed, coxal cavities narrowly open behind; mesosternum barely punctate, finely pubescent; metasternum glabrous medially, densely pubescent toward sides. Scutellum densely yellow pubescent. Elytra about 2.75 times longer than broad; basal punctures moderately coarse, contiguous, becoming finer and sparser from behind middle to apex; pubescence short, erect, with longer hairs interspersed toward apex, condensed whitish patches present at base inside of humeri, smaller patches scattered over surface becoming more numerous behind middle; apices truncate, outer angles dentiform. Legs moderate; femora carinate dorsally at apices; tibiae carinate. Abdomen minutely punctate with large punctures interspersed; pubescence moderately dense, short and appressed and long and suberect; last sternite broadly rounded at apex. Length, 12–15 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae about as long as body. Abdomen with last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 13–15 mm.

Holotype male from 45 km S Tela, Dept. Yoro, Honduras, 800 m, 25–27 May 1978 (E. Giesbert). Paratypes as follow: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as type; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Peten, Tikal, Guatemala, 13 March 1956, 5 and 9 April 1956 (I. J. Cantrall), 20 May 1956 (T. H. Hubbell).

This species differs from other known *Anelaphus* by the yellowish pubescence of the head and pronotum, erect pubescence of the elytra with scattered white condensed patches, and the truncate elytral apices with the outer angles dentiform.

The white patches of the elytra vary in number in the type series.

***Peranoplium inornatum*, new species**

Male.—Form moderate sized, subparallel; integument dark reddish-brown; pubescence moderate, grayish, short. Head moderately coarsely, confluent punctate; pubescence moderately dense, short, appressed, median line vague, extending onto vertex; antennae shorter than body, third segment with a short tooth, remaining segments unarmed, third segment

longer than scape, fourth equal to third, fifth longer than fourth, basal segments moderately densely clothed with pale depressed pubescence, outer segments densely clothed with very fine short pubescence, segments five to ten with small apical poriferous areas at outside margins. Pronotum slightly broader than long, sides feebly rounded; disk coarsely, shallowly alveolate-punctate; pubescence moderate, depressed, sides with several long erect hairs; prosternum barely impressed, sparsely punctate over basal two-thirds, sparsely pubescent, coxal cavities closed behind; meso- and metasternum coarsely, contiguously punctate, moderately densely clothed with recumbent pubescence; scutellum densely clothed with white recumbent pubescence except for median line. Elytra a little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad; basal punctures coarse, contiguous, becoming finer and shallow over apical one-half; pubescence moderately dense, subdepressed and recurved, hairs shorter than length of second antennal segment, each elytron with four longitudinal rows of suberect yellowish hairs; apices rounded. Legs densely pubescent, densely punctate; tibiae carinate. Abdomen finely, densely, shallowly punctate, moderately densely pubescent; last sternite subtruncate at apex. Length, 11–13 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae extending to about second abdominal segment. Length, 11–12 mm.

Holotype male from El Taladro, near La Paz, La Paz, Honduras, 12 February 1978 (J. V. Mankins). Paratypes as follow: 1 ♂, same data as type; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Siguatepeque, Honduras, 5 September 1976 (J.V.M.), 26 June 1978 (Rosales); 1 ♀, Zamorano, Honduras, 23 December 1977 (J.V.M.); 5 ♀ ♀, Zamorano, 9 September 1978 (J.V.M.).

This species is distinguished by the dark reddish brown integument and short, pale, recurved pubescence. The rows of suberect golden pubescence on the elytra are similar to those of *piceum* Chemsak but *inornatum* differs by having the pubescence shorter than the second antennal segment.

***Strangalia hondurae*, new species**

Female.—Form moderate sized, strongly tapering posteriorly; integument black, basal margin of pronotum and elytra orange-brown, legs except tarsi orange-yellow, underside with orange patches on metasternum and abdomen, elytra narrowly black on lateral margins. Head with front elongate, frons finely, densely punctate, sparsely pubescent; vertex finely, densely punctate, with larger punctures interspersed, pubescence sparse; antennae extending to about second abdominal segment, segments from sixth thickened, opaque, poriferous areas small. Pronotum slightly shorter than basal width, sides slightly sinuate; apex narrowly, broadly impressed; disk convex, shining, punctures very sparse, fine; pubescence sparse, very short, with several long erect hairs at sides; prosternum narrowly impressed before

coxae, finely punctate posteriorly, subglabrous over apical two thirds; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short depressed pubescence. Elytra less than three times as long as broad, sides narrowing before middle; punctures fine, dense, separated; pubescence short, dark, depressed; apices emarginate truncate, angles denate. Legs slender, finely pubescent; posterior tarsi elongate. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctate and pubescent; last sternite lightly impressed at apex; last tergite notched at apex, apices acute. Length, 16 mm.

Holotype female from Sigautepique, Honduras, 8 March 1977 (C. Majia).

This species superficially resembles *S. opleri* Chemsak and Linsley from Costa Rica. The two may be easily separated, however, by the densely punctate and pubescent pronotum of *opleri*.

***Tetraopes mankinsi*, new species**

Female.—Form moderate sized, robust; integument black, head red, pronotum reddish except for umbone, an apical and basal median spot, small spots beneath lateral tubercles, apical and basal margins with black bands extending up from underside partially onto disk, elytra orange, humeri with rectangular dorsal black patches, each elytron with a moderately broad, oblique black band at middle, bands not attaining lateral margins or suture. Head with front moderately coarsely, rather sparsely punctate; vertex slightly concave, sparsely punctate; pubescence fine, short, grayish, denser around eyes and cheeks, long, erect, black setae rising out of each puncture; antennae black, shorter than body, tapering apically, segments to about eighth lightly cinereous pubescent beneath, long erect setae decreasing in number toward apex. Pronotum broader than long, sides with prominent, obtuse tubercles; umbone abruptly elevated, prominent, longer than broad, delimited posteriorly by a deep transverse sulcus; punctures sparse, each bearing an erect black seta, umbone densely punctate at middle, erect hairs forming a dense brush; pubescence cinereous, dense, fine; prosternum narrow, densely cinereously pubescent; meso- and metasternum densely pubescent. Elytra about twice as long as broad; punctures fine, sparse, each bearing an erect dark seta, setae decreasing in length toward apex; cinereous pubescence very short, dense, not obscuring surface; apices rounded. Legs short, densely pubescent. Abdomen densely pubescent, long, suberect hairs sparse; last sternite vaguely impressed longitudinally. Length, 12 mm.

Holotype female from Comayagua, Honduras, 4 June 1978 (Rosales). Paratypes as follow: 1 ♂, Siguatepeque, Honduras, 25 June 1975 (J.V.M.); 1 ♀, San Salvador, El Salvador, 23 May 1960 (J. Bechyne).

The distinctive black markings of the pronotum and elytra will separate this species from other known *Tetraopes*.



Chemsak, John A. and Linsley, E Gorton. 1979. "New Cerambycidae from Honduras (Coleoptera)." *The Pan-Pacific entomologist* 55(4), 267-272.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/251701>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/267978>

Holding Institution

Pacific Coast Entomological Society

Sponsored by

IMLS LG-70-15-0138-15

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Pacific Coast Entomological Society

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <http://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.