

Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa. II. Calliini (Lamiinae)

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Abstract

New taxa described: *Callisema elongata*, sp. n., from Colombia and Venezuela; *Mimolaia pichincha*, sp. n., from Ecuador; *M. tachira*, sp. n., from Venezuela; *Colombicallia*, gen. n., type species, *C. curta*, sp. n., from Colombia; *Callia rubristerna*, sp. n., from Peru and *C. bella*, sp. n., from Ecuador.

Introduction

In this second contribution on the Cerambycidae of the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC) new taxa of Calliini are described. Additional material of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (CASC) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP) is included.

The tribe Calliini, with 33 genera predominantly known from South America was recently revised by Galileo and Martins (1991). Pertinent modifications to some keys presented in this revision are added below to incorporate the new taxa described.

Callisema elongata, sp. n. (Figure 1)

Description. Male. Brownish red. Pubescence yellowish white intermixed with glabrous punctures. Eyes coarsely granulate; superior ocular lobes separated by less than the width of one lobe; inferior lobes large, occupying almost all side of head. Antenniferous tubercles not projected. Antennae uniformly pubescent, reaching elytral apices at the tip of segment X. Segment III scarcely longer than IV. Scape with apical scar. Lateral spine of prothorax short, close to middle. Pronotum densely punctate. Mesosternal process with longitudinal tubercle scarcely projected. Sides of metasternum deeply punctate. Elytra with irregular glabrous areas,

otherwise punctate throughout. Femora and urosternites with glabrous punctures.

Measurements, in mm, male. Total length, 8.0-9.6; prothorax length, 1.4-1.6; prothorax width, 1.6-1.9; elytral length, 5.9-6.7; humeral width, 2.1-2.5.

Material. Colombia. Norte de Santander: Chinacota (3 km N, 1000 m), holotype male, 12.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC). Venezuela. Tachira: San Cristobal (38 km NE, 2600 m), paratype male, 17-18.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (MZSP).

Discussion. The genus *Callisema* was revised by Martins and Galileo (1990) and a key to the species presented. *Callisema elongata*, sp. n., differs from *C. rufipes* Martins and Galileo, 1990, by the unicoloured femora and presence of glabrous areas on the elytra. In the two other known species, *C. consortium* Martins and Galileo, 1990, and *C. socium* Martins and Galileo, 1990, the tegument of the elytral lateral declivities is clearer than that of the dorsal surface. In *C. elongata* the elytral tegument is uniform brownish red.

Mimolaia pichincha, sp. n. (Figure 4)

Description. General color black; yellowish tegument: bases of profemora; on elytra under the areas covered by yellowish pubescence. Yellowish

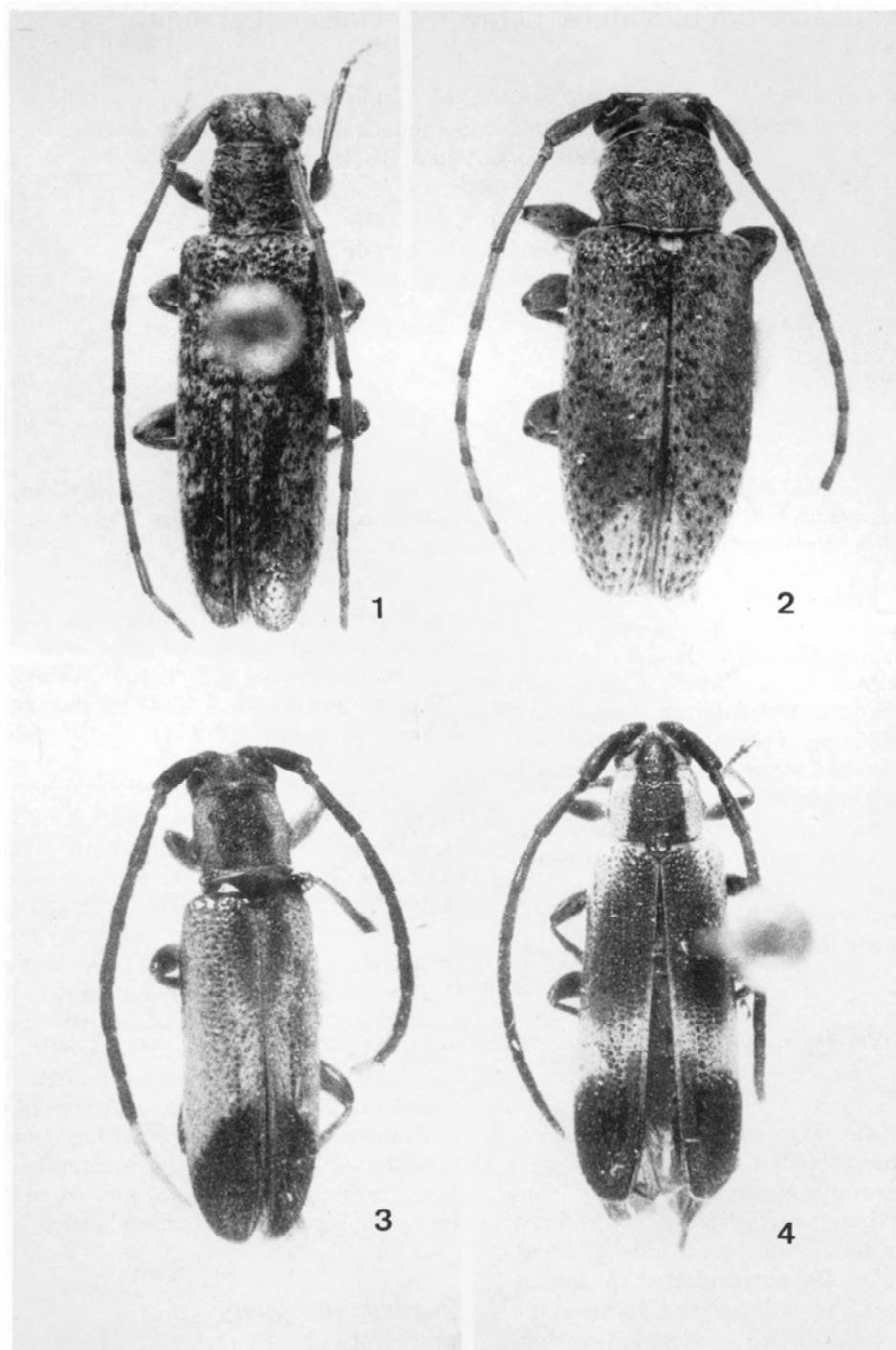


Figure 1-4. 1. *Callisema elongata*, sp. n. holotype male; 2. *Colombicallia curta*, sp. n., paratype female; 3. *Mimolaia tachira*, sp. n., holotype male; 4. *M. pichincha*, sp. n., paratype female. J. Gruber photo.

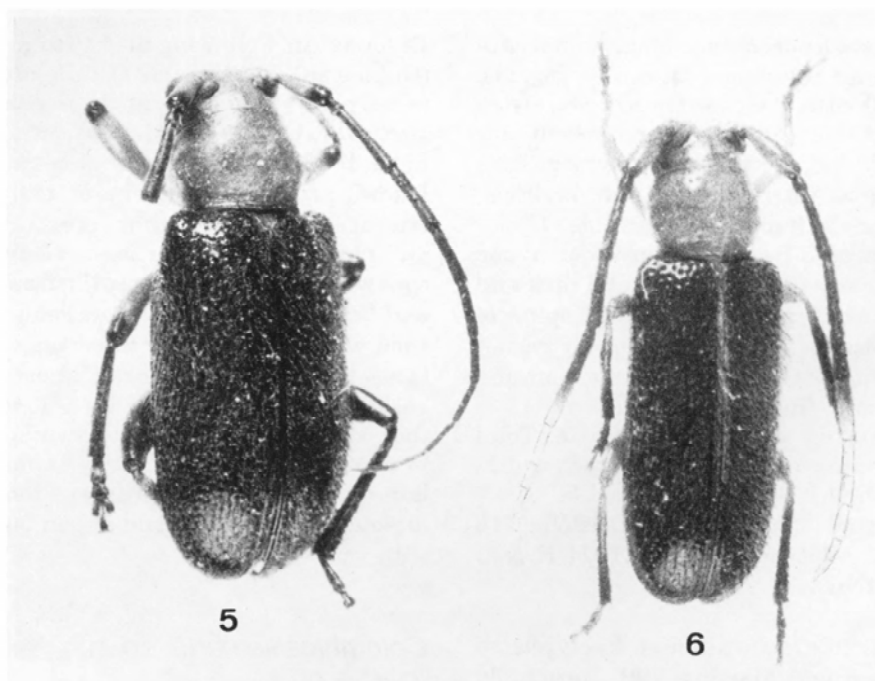


Figure 5-6. 5. *Callia rubristerna*, sp. n., holotype female; 6. *C. bella*, sp. n., holotype male. J. Gruber photo.

pubescence: longitudinal vitta between antenniferous tubercles; post-ocular stripe; wide longitudinal vitta at sides of prothorax; developed humeral triangular area; transverse belt just behind middle of elytra united with humeral area by narrow vitta on lateral declivity. Antennae black, not reaching elytral apices. Antennal segments cylindrical, swollen, with sparse hairs on inner side. Upper ocular lobes separated by twice width of one lobe. Vertex sparsely punctate. Pronotal disk and elytral basal half densely punctate. Elytral dorsal area not longitudinally depressed. Sides of metasternum and urosternites smooth, finely pubescent.

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 6.6-6.9/7.0-7.2; prothorax length, 1.0-1.2/1.1-1.2; prothorax width, 1.4-1.5/1.5-1.6; elytral length, 4.8-5.0/5.3; humeral width, 1.7-1.8/1.8-1.9.

Material. Ecuador. Pichincha: Tinalandia (16 km SE Santo Domingo, 500m), holotype male, 4-14.VI.1976, S. & J. Peck col. (CMNC); idem, (680m), male and female paratypes, 15-30.VI.1975, S. & J. Peck col. (MZSP). Rio Palenque Sta. (47 km S Santo Domingo), paratype female, 18-31.V.1975, S. & J. Peck col. (CMNC).

Discussion. *Mimolaia pichincha*, sp. n., is related to *M. calopteron* (Bates, 1885), *M. lata* Galileo and Martins, 1991 and *M. hua* Galileo and Martins, 1991 by the swollen antennal segments. *Mimolaia pichincha* differs from *M. calopteron* by the elytra regularly convex. In *M. calopteron* the elytra are longitudinally depressed near the elytral suture. *Mimolaia pichincha* can be distinguished from *M. lata* by the unicoloured, black antennae; in the latter species the bases of antennal segments III-VI and segments IX-XI are yellowish. From *M. hua*, *M. pichincha* can be separated by: wide longitudinal yellowish vitta at sides of prothorax; yellowish areas on elytra; antennae unicoloured, shorter than body. In *M. hua*: lateral yellowish vitta at sides of prothorax narrow; bases of antennal segments II and III narrowly reddish; elytral humeral region longitudinally yellowish; antennae (male) longer than body.

Mimolaia tachira, sp. n.
(Figure 3)

Description. Male. General color black; sternites and bases of femora brownish red. Yellowish tegument on elytra under areas covered by yellowish

pubescence. Yellowish pubescence: longitudinal vitta bordering eyes and covering post-ocular regions; wide longitudinal vitta at sides of prothorax; elytra (except posterior one third and circum-scutellar area). Antennae black, shorter than body; segments IX-XI whitish yellow. Antennal segments cylindrical, swollen, with sparse hairs on inner side. Upper ocular lobes separated by more than width of one lobe. Vertex sparsely punctate. Pronotal disk and elytral bases densely punctate. Lateral spine of prothorax conspicuous. Dorsal area of elytra not longitudinally depressed. Sides of metasternum and urosternites smooth, finely pubescent.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 5.7; prothorax length, 1.1; prothorax width, 1.2; elytral length, 4.1; humeral width, 1.5.

Material. Venezuela. Tachira: San Cristobal (13 km SE, 2200 feet), holotype male, 20.V.1974. H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Discussion. *Mimolaia tachira* is most closely related to *M. lata* Galileo and Martins, 1991, originally described from Ecuador by the swollen antennae and segments IX-XI whitish yellow. *Mimolaia tachira* differs by the unicoloured antennal segments II-VI and projected lateral spine of prothorax.

Colombicallia, gen. n.

Type species. *Colombicallia curta*, sp. n.

Description. Frons wider than long. Eyes coarsely granulate; distance between upper ocular lobes subequal to width of one lobe; inferior ocular lobes large, occupying almost all side of head. Antennae as long as body. Scape without apical scar, two thirds longer than segment III and scarcely longer than IV. Antennal segments III-XI linear, not modified. Prothorax wider than long; lateral spine conspicuous, close to middle of side, apex not backwardly directed. Pronotum with three obsolete gibbosities: two antero-laterally, one central near base. Mesosternal process depressed, without tubercle. Elytra not longitudinally depressed near suture, without carinae; surface with short setae; lateral declivity without fringe of hairs; apices rounded. Profemora fusiform; metafemora clavate. Mesotibiae deeply emarginate near apex. Segment I of metatarsi (male) as long as II.

Discussion. Following the key to genera of Calliini (Galileo and Martins, 1991), *Colombicallia* will key to couplet 31. *Colombicallia* is closely related to *Hirticallia* Galileo and Martins, 1991, *Calliomorpha* Lane, 1973 and *Callia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 by the following combination of characters: prothorax with lateral spine; scape without scar; elytra with setae and not depressed near base. Coarsely granulate eyes will separate *Colombicallia* from *Calliomorpha* and *Callia* but relate the new genus to *Hirticallia*, from which it differs by the compact body (fig. 2), lateral spine of prothorax shorter, wider, not backwardly directed; absence of long setae all over the body. In *Hirticallia*, a monotypic genus occurring in southern Brazil, the body is more linear; the lateral spines of prothorax are long, backwardly directed and the body and appendages are clothed with very long setae.

Colombicallia curta, sp. n. (Figure 2)

Description. Reddish brown covered by whitish pubescence, dense on scutellum and sparser at apices of antennal segments. Prosternum (male) with long hairs. Frons and vertex coarsely punctate; pronotum and anterior half of elytra densely punctate; many elytral punctures surrounded by glabrous areas; metepisterna and sides of metasternum punctate; meso- and metafemora with some contrasting glabrous punctures.

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 4.6/6.0; prothorax length, 1.1/1.2; prothorax width, 1.3/1.8; elytral length, 3.1/4.4; humeral width, 1.5/2.1.

Material. Colombia. Magdalena: Parque Tayrona (21 mi. E Santa Marta), holotype male (CMNC), 2 female paratypes (CMNC, MZSP), 17.V.1973, Howden & Campbell col.

Callia rubristerna, sp. n. (Figure 5)

Description. Female. Head, scape (except apex), prothorax, scutellum, pro-, meso-, and metathoracic sternites, pro- and mesocoxae, pro- and mesofemora (except apex), reddish orange. Antennal segments II-XI, legs (except bases of pro- and mesofemora) and abdomen, black. Elytra violaceous blue with

metallic hue. Body covered by silvery gray pubescence, more sparse over reddish tegument; elytra with short, stiff black hairs, denser on lateral and apical declivities. Antennal segments II-XI with an internal fringe of long and sparse black hairs. Punctuation fine, coarser and denser on elytra. Upper ocular lobes separated by twice the width of one lobe. Antennae as long as body. Lateral spine of prothorax conical.

Measurements, in mm, holotype female. Total length, 7.3; prothorax length, 1.5; prothorax width, 2.2; elytral length, 5.3; humeral width, 2.5.

Material. Peru. Junin: Sani Beni (rain forest), holotype female, 5.VI.193...(?), F. Woytkowski col. (CASC).

Discussion. The key to the species of *Callia* published by Galileo and Martins (1991), should be modified to include *C. rubristerna* as follows:

- 13(11). Meso- and metasternum reddish orange. Peru (Junin) *C. rubristerna*, sp. n.
Meso- and metasternum dark 13a
- 13a(13). Elytra and ventral side of body bluish; prothorax ferruginous (Bates, 1866: 300). Brazil (AM, PA) *C. chrysomelina* Pascoe
Elytra violet; ventral side of body black; prothorax glossy yellow (Bates, 1866: 300). Brazil (AM) ..
..... *C. criocerina* Bates

***Callia bella*, sp. n.**
(Figure 6)

Description. Male. Head, scape, prothorax, scutellum, meso- and metathoracic sternites, metacoxae, femora and bases of tibiae, reddish orange. Antennal segments II-V, apical portion of tibiae and abdomen, black. Antennal segments VI (except base) to XI, whitish. Elytra with slight violaceous metallic hue. Head and prothorax covered by sparse golden pubescence. Elytral pubescence grayish,

sparse, uniform. Body ventral surface gray-pubescent. Vertex smooth. Antennae scarcely shorter than body. Pronotum almost smooth with few scattered punctures. Elytra densely punctate on basal half; punctuation gradually more superficial to apex.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 5.5; prothorax length, 1.0; prothorax width, 1.4; elytral length, 3.9; humeral width, 1.7.

Material. Ecuador. Pichincha: Sto. Domingo (15 km E), holotype male, 23-26.II.1981, H. F. Howden col. (CMNC).

Discussion. The key mentioned above (Galileo and Martins, 1991) should be modified as follows to incorporate *C. bella*:

- 3(2). Antennal scape black 4
Antennal scape reddish or reddish with black apex
..... 3a
- 3a(3). Scape entirely reddish; antennal segments VI (except base) to XI, whitish; elytral pubescence uniform; metasternum and metafemora reddish; length, 5.5 mm. Ecuador *C. bella*, sp. n.
Scape reddish with black apex; antennal segments VII (except base) to XI, whitish; elytral pubescence concentrated in a large triangle from scutellum to apical third; metasternum and metafemora black; length, 7.0-9.6 mm. Brazil (AM, PA), French Guyana ... *C. lineatula* Lane

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