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A new species of *Pteroplatus* Buquet, 1840
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) and taxonomical notes
in Neotropical Cerambycidae

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A new species of *Pteroplatus* Buquet, 1840 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) and taxonomical notes in Neotropical Cerambycidae

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Abstract. *Pteroplatus antonkozlovi* Santos-Silva and Botero, **sp. nov.** (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is described from Panama. *Neocompsa thelgema* Martins, 1971 is recorded from Panama, and chromatic variation is discussed. The female of *Icimauna aysa* Martins and Galileo, 1991 is described. Some corrections in a recently published work on Acanthoderini are provided, and the combination *Scythropopsis pupillata* (Bates, 1880) is established as having precedence over the simultaneously published combination *Aegomorphus pupillatus* (Bates, 1880).

Key words. Central America, longhorned woodboring beetles, taxonomy.

Introduction

Recently, we received a relatively large number of specimens of Cerambycidae from Panama, collected by Anton O. Kozlov and Yuliya Kovaleva (Russia) in 2018 and 2019. Among these specimens we found a new species of *Pteroplatus* Buquet, 1840, and new country record for *Neocompsa thelgema* Martins, 1971. Additionally, we found a female of *Icimauna aysa* Martins and Galileo, 1991. As this last species was mentioned only in catalogs and checklists after the original description of the male, which omitted some characters, we took the opportunity to describe the female in detail.

We also take the opportunity to provide some corrections to the work by Santos-Silva et al. (2020).

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

AKPC Anton Kozlov Private Collection, Moscow, Russia
FSCA Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA
MZSP Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Results

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

NEOIBIDIONINI Monné, 2012

COMPSINA Martins and Galileo, 2007

Neocompsa thelgema Martins, 1971

(Fig. 1)

Neocompsa thelgema Martins 1971: 166; Chemsak et al. 1992: 52 (cat.); Monné 1993: 67 (cat.); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 81 (checklist); Turnbow et al. 2003: 12 (distr.); Monné 2005a: 384 (cat.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 99 (checklist); Swift et al. 2010: 21 (distr.); Monné 2020a: 554 (cat.); Bezark 2020a: 132 (checklist).

Neocompsa thelgema was described based on a single male from Costa Rica. Monné and Giesbert (1994) recorded the species from Honduras based, probably, on material from the collection of Edmund F. Giesbert (currently deposited at FSCA).

The female was never formally described, but the two specimens figured in Bezark (2020b) as well as the female examined by us are mostly blackish and not reddish-brown as the holotype male, including antennae and legs. The other features are nearly identical to the holotype male, except the antennae are distinctly shorter. In the holotype male, the antennae reach the elytral apex at about the apex of antennomere VII, while in the female they reach the apex about the apex of antennomere IX.

Material examined. PANAMA, BOCAS DEL TORO: Bastimentos Island, near Red Frog Beach, 9.3471°N / 82.1788°W, 1 female, 4.VI.2019, A. Kozlov and Y. Kovaleva col. (MZSP).

PTEROPLATINI Thomson, 1861

Pteroplatus antonkozlovi Santos-Silva and Botero, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2–6)

Description. Female. Frons and central area of vertex black (black area gradually narrowed toward prothorax on vertex); most of antennal tubercles, sides of vertex, and superior region of area behind upper eye lobes orange; remaining surface of area behind upper eye lobes, and area behind lower eye lobes dark brown, gradually brown toward gularmentum; genae orange except brown apex; gularmentum mostly orange, with anterocentral area brown; mouthparts mostly brown, with apex of last palpomeres light reddish-brown; postclypeus brown; anteclypeus yellowish-brown; labrum brownish posteriorly, more reddish-brown anteriorly and dark brown laterally; mandibles dark reddish-brown on basal half, dark brown on anterior half; antennae black. Pronotum orange, with wide, longitudinal black central band (continuing on vertex). Sides of prothorax with wide, longitudinal black central band close to pronotum (continuing behind eyes), orange toward prosternum. Prosternum orange laterally, except brownish lateral area close to procoxal cavities, pale yellow centrally; prosternal process pale yellow. Meso- and metaventrite mostly black, except dark reddish-brown central area of mesoventrite, and pale yellow meso- and metaventral processes, and small, slightly distinct circular orange area on each side of metaventrite near metacoxal cavities. Scutellum black. Elytra mostly yellowish-brown, slightly orangish-brown on center of dorsal surface, except brownish punctures, and sutural black band on anterior half (continuing on pronotum). Coxae and trochanters brown; femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Ventrites black laterally, gradually brown toward central area, except yellowish-brown anterocentral area of ventrite I.

Head. Frons with narrow, nearly smooth, glabrous, slightly elevated central plate, widened toward clypeus; remaining surface finely, abundantly punctate, with dark brown pubescence not obscuring

integument, slightly denser, bristly laterally. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons; with dark brown pubescence not obscuring integument on black area, and golden-yellow pubescence (longer and denser than pubescence on black area), with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed laterally. Area behind upper eye lobes nearly glabrous close to eye, with golden-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with one very long, whitish seta close to eye. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, moderately sparsely punctate; nearly glabrous, with a few long, erect whitish setae close to eye. Antennal tubercles minutely, densely striate anteriorly, very finely, sparsely punctate on remaining surface; striate area glabrous; remaining surface with golden-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Postclypeus minutely, densely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; with golden-yellow bristly pubescence on wide central area, glabrous laterally; with long, erect, sparse whitish setae interspersed on wide central area. Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus posteriorly, strongly inclined anteriorly; finely, abundantly punctate on coplanar area; with long, erect, yellowish setae directed forward (whiter depending on light intensity), and fringe of golden-yellow setae in anterior margin. Genae finely, moderately abundantly punctate except smooth apex; with golden-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous smooth area; with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed on pubescent area. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous posteriorly, rugose punctate, with sparse yellowish-white pubescence and a few long, erect setae of same color on area between eyes. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.76 times length of scape (0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.10 times length of scape (0.60 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae slightly longer than elytra, reaching posterior third of elytra. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–VI finely, densely punctate; remaining antennomeres minutely, densely, slightly distinctly punctate; with dark brown, somewhat bristly pubescence not obscuring integument; scape with long, erect dark brown setae throughout; pedicel and antennomeres III–VI with fringe of dense erect setae on posterior 3/4 of ventral surface, gradually longer toward apex of each antennomere, distinctly longer on VI; pedicel, and antennomeres III–V with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae on apex of dorsal surface, slightly more abundant on posterior third of ventral surface; antennomere VI with long, erect dark brown setae ventrally; remaining antennomeres with minute brownish pubescence, with grayish-white pubescence interspersed. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.41; pedicel = 0.46; IV = 1.05; V = 1.46; VI = 1.67; VII = 1.29; VIII = 1.12; IX = 0.96; X = 0.79; XI = 0.96.

Thorax. Prothorax widened laterocentrally, forming a slightly conspicuous tubercle. Pronotum gibbous on each side of posterior half; with slightly distinct gibbosity on central area of posterior 3/4, nearly indistinct anteriorly; coarsely punctate on anterior half of central gibbosity, smooth on posterior half of central gibbosity, moderately coarsely, densely punctate on remaining surface (punctures denser, less well-defined laterally); with sparse dark brown pubescence on black area, except glabrous posterior half of central gibbosity; with golden-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface, with long, erect golden and whitish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with dark brown pubescence not obscuring integument on black area, denser, yellowish-white on orange area; with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae interspersed. Prosternum with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (whiter depending on light intensity), with long, erect, moderately abundant setae of same color interspersed. Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.25 times width of procoxal cavity. Apex of mesoventral process slightly narrower than mesocoxal cavity. Meso- and metaventrite with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (whiter depending on light intensity), sparser on central area of mesoventrite and nearly absent on center of metaventrite, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed, denser on metaventrite. Scutellum with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, and gradually finer toward apex; with short, decumbent golden yellow setae not obscuring integument; with long, erect, golden setae interspersed (some brownish on basal half, especially on anterior third); with two longitudinal carinae, starting on base between humerus and scutellum, the outermost almost reaching apex; without humeral carina (Fig. 6); apex rounded toward sutural angle.

Legs. Femora finely, abundantly punctate dorsally and on posterior quarter of lateral surface (general appearance somewhat scabrous), finely, sparsely punctate on remaining surface; with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument on somewhat scabrous area, with a few long, erect dark brown setae interspersed; with long, erect yellowish-white setae ventrally,

distinctly denser on mesofemora. Protibiae with dark brown pubescence, distinctly denser, bristly ventrally, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Meso- and metatibiae with short, sparse, subdecumbent dark brown setae, distinctly denser on posterior area of ventral surface, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed.

Abdomen. Ventrites with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (whiter depending on light intensity), with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Apex of ventrite V truncate, with a few long, erect dark setae.

Variation. Metaventrite pale yellow behind mesocoxal cavities; central area of ventrites reddish-brown except yellowish brown anterocentral area of ventrite I.

Dimensions (mm), holotype female/paratype female. Total length, 8.85/9.40; prothoracic length, 1.35/1.45; anterior prothoracic width, 1.60/1.65; posterior prothoracic width, 1.45/1.50; maximum prothoracic width, 1.80/1.85; humeral width, 2.35/2.45; elytral length, 6.55/6.80.

Type material. Holotype female from PANAMA, CHIRIQUÍ: near Volcán town, 8.8854°N / 82.68336°W, 1900-2200 m, V-VI.2019, A. Kozlov and Y. Kovaleva col. (MZSP). Paratype female from PANAMA, CHIRIQUÍ: near Volcán town, Totumas Mountain Cloud Forest, 8°53'6.01"N / 82°41'1.32"W, 1920 m, V-VI.2018, A. Kozlov and Y. Kovaleva col. (AKPC).

Etymology. The new species is named in honor of Anton Olegovich Kozlov (AKPC), who sent the types, and donated the holotype for MZSP collection.

Remarks. *Pteroplatus antonkozlovi* sp. nov. is similar to *P. variabilis* Sallé, 1850, but differs as follows: elytra (Fig. 2, 6) lacking humeral carina; short elytral setae distinctly sparser (Fig. 6); antennomeres (Fig. 2) proportionally shorter; elytra more projected toward sutural angle (Fig. 2). In *P. variabilis*, the elytra have distinct humeral carina (Fig. 7–9), short elytral setae distinctly denser (Fig. 7), antennomeres proportionally longer (Fig. 8–9), and elytra more uniformly rounded (Fig. 8–9).

Pteroplatus antonkozlovi can be included in the alternative of couplet “5” from Botero et al. (2019):

- 5(4). Elytra distinctly pubescent (Fig. 7–9). Colombia (Magdalena), Venezuela *P. variabilis* Sallé, 1850
 — Elytra not pubescent, with sparse setae (Fig. 2, 6) 5'
 5'(5). Pronotum without black central band, with sparse golden-yellow pubescence on orange area; elytral apex uniformly rounded. Peru *P. pallidicolor* Martins and Galileo, 2013
 — Pronotum with black central band, with dense golden-yellow pubescence on orange area; elytral apex projected toward sutural angle. Panama *P. antonkozlovi* sp. nov.

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHODERINI Thomson, 1860

Recently, Santos-Silva et al. (2020) published a work regarding some genera of Acanthoderini, in which some mistakes were found; these are corrected below:

1. The genus *Plagiosarus* Bates, 1880 was listed three times as “*Plagiosaurus*”; one in the “key-words”; twice on page 31;
2. *Acanthoderes pupillatus* Bates, 1880 was erroneously listed under two new combinations: *Aegomorphus pupillatus* (Bates, 1880) and *Scythropopsis pupillata* (Bates, 1880). According to Santos-Silva et al. (2020), *Scythropopsis* Thomson, 1864 is characterized by the eyes finely faceted, whereas *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847 has the eyes coarsely faceted. As *Acanthoderes pupillatus* has the eyes finely faceted, it belongs to the genus *Scythropopsis*. To avoid future misinterpretation due to the error in Santos-Silva et al. (2020), we herein establish that the combination *Scythropopsis pupillata* has precedence over *Aegomorphus pupillata*.
3. Figures 19–22, *Symperasmus alboniger*, the specimen was reported to be a male. However, it is a female;

4. Figures 77–81, *Aegomorphus ramirezi*, the specimen was reported to be a male. However, it is a female;
5. *Aegomorphus contaminatus* (Thomson, 1965), abstract and pages 18 and 35. The correct year is 1865.

HEMILOPHINI Thomson, 1868

Icimauna aysa Martins and Galileo, 1991

(Fig. 10–14)

Icimauna aysa Martins and Galileo 1991: 823; Chemsak et al. 1992: 159 (cat.); Monné 1995: 12 (cat.); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 285 (checklist); Monné 2005b: 477 (cat.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 261 (checklist); Swift et al. 2010: 59 (distr.); Monné et al. 2017: 70 (holotype); Galileo et al. 2017: 71 (key); Monné 2020b: 697 (cat.); Bezark 2020a: 305 (checklist).

Description. Female. Head reddish-brown except triangular dark brown macula on center of vertex, and wide, transverse dark brown band behind eyes; mouthparts reddish-brown, except basal palpomeres brownish with yellowish-brown areas, and last palpomeres dark brown with apex reddish-brown; anteclypeus and mostly of labrum reddish-brown; mandibles mostly dark reddish-brown on basal half, nearly black on apex; antennae black, paler on posterior 3/4 of IV and antennomeres V–XI. Pronotum with wide, longitudinal black band centrally, narrowed posteriorly, reddish-brown on remaining surface. Sides of prothorax mostly black. Prosternum reddish-brown, gradually more yellowish-brown toward apex of prosternal process. Mesoventrite reddish-brown; mesoventral process pale yellow. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and mostly of metaventrite black; area of metaventrite close to mesocoxal cavities light reddish-brown. Scutellum reddish-brown. Elytra reddish-brown on anterior fifth (this area widened toward sides), with wide black band on anterior 2/5, not reaching epipleural margin (anterior margin of this area oblique), black on about posterior third, reaching epipleural margin, with wide reddish-brown area between the two black areas; punctures brownish on reddish-brown areas. Pro- and mesocoxae, pro- and mesotrochanters orange (more pale yellow depending on light intensity); sides of metacoxae brown, remaining surface and metatrochanters orange (more pale yellow depending on light intensity). Pro- and mesofemora orange (more pale yellow depending on light intensity), with apex black; metafemora orange on basal 2/3 (more pale yellow depending on light intensity), black on distal third. Tibiae and tarsi black. Ventrites mostly black, with apex slightly dark reddish-brown, except orange abdominal process.

Head. Frons finely, sparsely punctate; mostly with dense yellow pubescence obscuring integument, yellowish-brown on central area close to postclypeus, yellowish-white on narrow band close to eyes and along superior area of median groove; with a few long brownish setae close to eyes. Vertex and most of area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence (slightly orangish close to dark central macula), except dark brown triangular area with dark brown pubescence, with a few short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae interspersed; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae interspersed. Black band behind eyes with pubescence as on dark triangular area on vertex; remaining surface behind lower eye lobes and genae with dense yellow pubescence, except glabrous apex of genae; with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with dense black pubescence. Postclypeus with both, yellowish-brown, whitish and yellow pubescence on wide central area close to frons, glabrous on narrow band close to anteclypeus and laterally; with a few long, erect brownish setae on pubescent area. Anteclypeus with yellowish-brown pubescence close to postclypeus, glabrous on remaining surface. Posterior 2/3 of labrum coplanar with anteclypeus, and anterior third inclined; area close to anteclypeus smooth and glabrous; area between the former and inclined region depressed, finely, abundantly punctate, with both, yellowish-white and yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, moderately abundant orangish setae; anterior third mostly glabrous. Gula mentum smooth, glabrous. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.36 times length of scape (0.25 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.76 times length of scape (0.53 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 1.4 times elytral length, slightly surpassing elytral apex. Scape and pedicel with dense black pubescence, bristly, longer, with long, erect black

setae interspersed on inner side of ventral surface; antennomere III with short, dense, bristly black pubescence, except very long, dense fringe of black setae on inner side of ventral surface; antennomere IV with bristly black pubescence on basal quarter, except very long, dense fringe of black setae on inner side of ventral surface, yellowish-white pubescence on central area, black pubescence on posterior area, with minute yellowish-white setae interspersed, long, erect, sparse black setae on inner side of ventral surface of posterior 3/4, and one long seta on apex of dorsal surface; antennomere V with yellowish-white pubescence on inner side of basal half, remaining surface with black pubescence, with minute yellowish-white setae interspersed, long, erect, sparse black setae on inner side of ventral surface, and one long seta on apex of dorsal surface; remaining antennomeres with black pubescence, with minute yellowish-white setae interspersed; antennomeres VI–VII with a few long, erect setae ventrally. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.47; pedicel = 0.08; IV = 0.30; V = 0.20; VI = 0.19; VII = 0.18; VIII = 0.17; IX = 0.16; X = 0.14; XI = 0.18.

Thorax. Sides of prothorax sinuous. Pronotum distinctly sloped in posterior quarter; with black pubescence partially obscuring integument on black central band, with minute yellowish-white setae interspersed, dense yellow pubescence on reddish-brown area; with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae interspersed throughout. Sides of prothorax with black pubescence nearly obscuring integument, with short yellowish setae interspersed (more so basally), except hypomeron projection with yellow pubescence. Prosternum moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.15 times width of procoxal cavity. Mesoventrite with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument laterally and close to prothorax, nearly glabrous close to procoxal cavities and mesoventral process. Posterior area of mesoventral process tab-shaped laterally. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and sides of metaventrite with dense black pubescence (mesanepisternum with yellowish pubescence close to prothorax); remaining surface of metaventrite with yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument (yellowish on metaventral process and close to mesocoxae). Scutellum with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, punctures indistinct on posterior half; reddish-brown areas of elytra with dense yellow pubescence, except sparser pubescence close to black areas and anteriorly on each side of suture; black area with dark pubescence not obscuring integument (bristly, denser on sides of posterior area); with long, erect, moderately sparse setae throughout (denser on sides of posterior black area), dark on black areas, yellowish on reddish-brown areas; posterior margin slightly concave, with outer and sutural angles slightly, triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora with dense yellowish-white pubescence on orange area, dark on black area; with long, erect yellowish setae, distinctly denser ventrally. Tibiae with dense dark pubescence, more brownish ventrally on protibiae and apex of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae. Inner tooth of tarsal claws (Fig. 14) slightly shorter than outer tooth.

Abdomen. Ventrites I–IV mostly with yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, more yellowish-brown laterally, and yellowish on posterocentral area; ventrite V with dark pubescence partially obscuring integument; ventrites I–IV with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae; ventrite V with long, erect dark setae; apex of ventrite V truncate.

Dimensions (mm), female. Total length, 11.75; prothoracic length, 2.05; anterior prothoracic width, 2.25; posterior prothoracic width, 2.30; maximum prothoracic width, 2.45; humeral width, 3.05; elytral length, 8.50.

Material examined. COSTA RICA, no further details, holotype male, IX.1928, F. Nevermann col. (MZSP). PANAMA, BOCAS DEL TORO: Bastimentos Island, near Red Frog Beach, 9.3471°N / 82.1788°W, 1 female, 4.VI.2019, A. Kozlov and Y. Kovaleva col. (MZSP).

Remarks. *Icimauna aysa* was described based on a single male from Costa Rica. Later, Monné and Hovore (2002) recorded the species from Panama. This later record was reproduced by Swift et al. (2010) and Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2019) but is not present in Monné (2020b).

The female is slightly stouter than male (see photograph of the holotype in Bezark 2020b), the antennae are slightly shorter, and the fringe of pubescence on antennomere IV is present only on the basal quarter (surpassing basal half in male holotype).

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Figures 1–9. 1) *Neocompsa thelgema*, female, dorsal habitus. 2–6) *Pteroplatus antonkozlovi*, holotype female. 2) Dorsal habitus. 3) Lateral habitus. 4) Ventral habitus. 5) Frontal view. 6) Elytral base. 7–9) *Pteroplatus variabilis*. 7) Elytral base, syntype 1. 8) Syntype 1, dorsal habitus. 9) Syntype 2, dorsal habitus.



Figures 10–14. *Icimauna aysa*, female. 10) Dorsal habitus. 11) Ventral habitus. 12) Lateral habitus. 13) Head, frontal view. 14) Protarsal claws.