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Neotropical Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)
primarily in the Canadian Museum of
Nature, Ottawa. I. Falsamblesthiini
(Lamiinae)

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I. Falsamblesthiini (Lamiinae)**

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Abstract

The following new species are described: *Nyctonympha andersoni*, sp. n., and *N. howdenarum*, sp. n., both from Colombia; *N. genieri*, sp. n., from Ecuador; *N. taeniata*, sp. n., from Trinidad; *Falsamblesthis microps*, sp. n., from Venezuela; *Bactriola circumdata*, sp. n., from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); *B. maculata*, sp. n., from Venezuela and Ecuador; and *B. falsa*, sp. n., from Brazil (Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul). A redescription of *Bactriola vittulata* Bates, 1885, herein designated as the type species of the genus, is provided. Accurate data on the occurrence of *Saepiseuthes chilensis* Thomson, 1868, in Chile are given. Keys to the species of *Bactriola* Bates, 1885 and *Nyctonympha* Thomson, 1868 are added.

Introduction

The collection of Neotropical Cerambycidae housed in the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa (CMNC) was sent for study by Dr. R. S. Anderson and Mr. F. Génier. The majority of the material was collected by Dr. H.F. and Mrs. A. T. Howden in Trinidad, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Argentina and Chile, and several new or little known taxa are represented.

This is the first contribution of a series on this material; the opportunity will be taken to include pertinent specimens in the "Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de Sao Paulo" (MZSP), and eventually, of other institutions. In this paper, specimens from the Karl-Ernst Huedepohl private collection, Breitbrunn, Federal Republic of Germany (CKHB) and "Museu de Ciências Naturais", Porto Alegre (MCNZ) are included.

A recent key to the genera of Falsamblesthiini was published by Martins & Galileo (1989); in the same paper a key to the seven then known species of *Nyctonympha* was given. As four new species of this genus are represented among the CMNC mate-

rial, a modified key to the *Nyctonympha* species is presented.

The genus *Falsamblesthis* Breuning, 1959, was revised by Galileo & Martins (1987); *F. microps*, sp. n., described below, is the second species recorded for Venezuela.

The identification of *Bactriola vittulata* Bates, 1885, herein designated as the type species of the genus, demonstrated that Bates (1885) had before him two different species when describing *B. vittulata*. A key to the species of this genus is presented and includes three new species; *B. vittulata* is redescribed.

Saepiseuthes chilensis Thomson, 1868, until now known only from the holotype (Martins & Galileo, 1989), was described from Chile without supplementary geographical data. Accurate data on the occurrence of this species are presented.

Nyctonympha Thomson, 1868

Nyctonympha Thomson, 1868: 127; Lacordaire, 1872: 911, 912; Aurivillius, 1920: 4l (revision); Martins & Galileo, 1989: 124 (key to species).

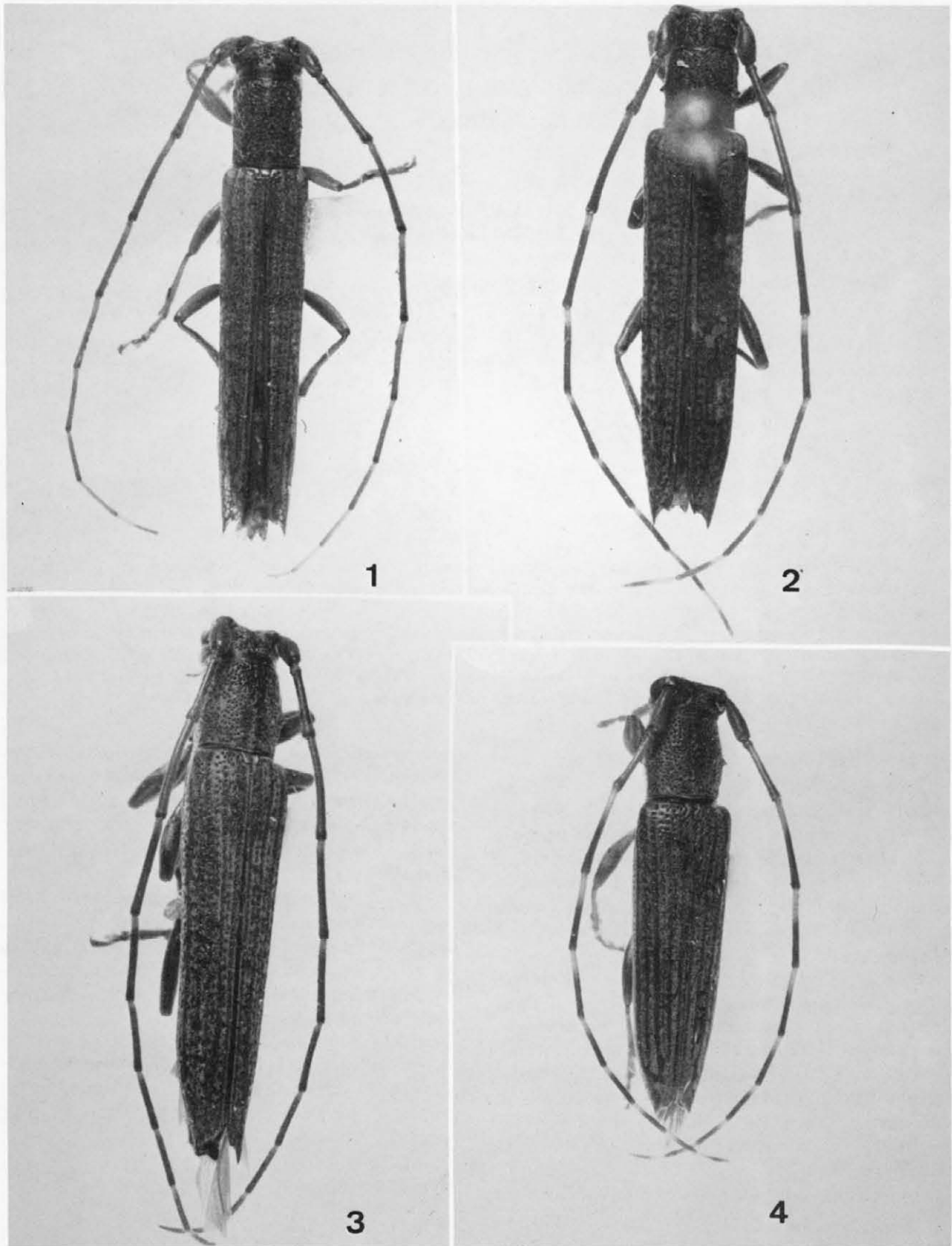


Figure 1-4. 1) *Nyctonymphea genieri*, sp.n., holotype male; 2) *N. howdenarum*, sp.n., holotype male, 3) *N. andersoni*, sp.n., holotype male; 4) *N. taeniata*, sp.n., paratype female.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal and lateral longitudinal carinae on elytra distinct; elytral apices strongly projected. Venezuela *N. costipennis* (Lameere)
Dorsal and lateral carinae on elytra obtuse or absent; elytral apices emarginate or subtruncate with external spine 2
- 2(1). Abdomen smooth 3
Abdomen punctate or with rounded glabrous areas 7
- 3(2). Mesepimera smooth 4
Mesepimera punctate 6
- 4(3). Elytral apical spine short, scarcely longer than pedicel; (dorso sutural region of posterior half of elytra impunctate; basal half of antennal segment IV yellowish). Venezuela
..... *N. annulata* Aurivillius
Elytral apical spine acuminate, longer than pedicel 5
- 5(4). Basal half of antennal segment IV yellowish; yellowish basal areas of antennal segments, gradually larger from V to X; XI yellowish; dorso sutural region of posterior half of elytra sparsely punctate; pronotum sparsely punctate. Venezuela *N. carcharias* (Lameere)
Antennal segments IV to X narrowly yellowish at base; apical half of XI brownish; elytra punctate throughout; pronotum sparsely punctate. Peru, Bolivia *N. annulipes* (Belon)
- 6(3). Elytra brownish, sparsely grayish marmorate without longitudinal brownish vittae in apical half; dorso sutural region of posterior half punctate; scape clavate (as in *N. howdenarum*, fig. 2). Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Rondônia)
..... *N. flavipes* Aurivillius
Elytra grayish pubescent and with longitudinal brownish vittae in apical half (fig. 4); dorso sutural region of posterior half smooth; scape subcylindrical (fig. 4). Trinidad
..... *N. taeniata*, sp. n.
- 7(2). Mesepimera punctate 8
Mesepimera smooth 10
- 8(7). Femora with glabrous punctures. Colombia
..... *N. cribrata* Thomson
Femora uniformly pubescent 9
- 9(8). Elytra punctate throughout; sutural apical angle unarmed; abdominal punctures deeply impressed (fig. 3). Colombia *N. andersoni*, sp. n.

Apical half of elytra with few punctures; sutural apical angle scarcely projected; abdominal punctures shallow, glabrous (fig. 1). Ecuador .
..... *N. genieri*, sp. n.

- 10(7). Scape subcylindrical; abdominal punctures deep, dense; legs yellowish; elytral sutural angle unarmed. Argentina
..... *N. punctata* Martins & Galileo
Scape clavate (fig. 2); abdominal punctures shallow, sparse; legs brownish; elytral sutural angle with a short spine. Colombia
..... *N. howdenarum*, sp. n.

Nyctonympha taeniata, sp. n.
(Figure 4)

Description. Reddish brown; yellowish tegument on: basal half of third antennal segment; basal one third of antennal segments IV-VI (VII); narrow basal ring at remaining segments; bases of femora and tibiae. Pubescence brownish gray; posterior half of each elytron with four longitudinal vittae of brownish pubescence united before apex (fig. 4). Femora uniformly pubescent. Frons, vertex and pronotum densely punctate. Elytral punctures dense and organized in longitudinal rows on basal one third, more sparse until the middle and absent on the dorso sutural region of posterior half. Abdomen smooth. Upper ocular lobes with five rows of ommatidia; separated by the width of one lobe. Scape subcylindrical. Lateral spine of prothorax short, acuminate, upwardly directed. Elytral apices emarginate; external spine moderately long, acuminate. Last urosternite emarginate (male) or subtruncate (female).

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 7.9/7.3-8.6; prothorax length, 1.6/1.5-1.7; prothorax width, 1.4/1.4-1.6; elytral length, 5.5/5.2-6.1; humeral width, 1.8/1.6-1.9.

Material. Trinidad y Tobago. Trinidad: Guayaguayare, holotype male, paratype female, 24.VIII.1969, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC); Simla (5 mi N Arima), 4 female paratypes, 24.VIII.1969, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC, MZSP).

Nyctonympha andersoni, sp. n.
(Figure 3)

Description. Female. Dark reddish brown; base of antennal segments IV-XI narrowly yellowish. Pubescence grayish. Femora uniformly pubescent. Frons, vertex and pronotum densely punctate.

Elytral punctures dense, organized in longitudinal rows. Mesepimera, sides of metasternum and of urosternites deeply punctate (punctures of metasternum closer). Upper ocular lobes with five rows of omatidia; separated by the width of one lobe. Scape robust, clavate. Lateral spine of prothorax short, acuminate, upwardly directed. Elytral apices shallowly emarginate; external spine long, acuminate. Last urosternite subtruncate; last urotergite deeply emarginate.

Measurements, in mm, holotype female. Total length, 10.6; prothorax length, 1.8; prothorax width, 1.8; elytral length, 8.0, humeral width, 2.1.

Material. Colombia. Valle: 5000' nr. Pichinde, holotype female, 19.VII.1970, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Nyctonympha genieri, sp. n.
(Figure 1)

Description. Male. Reddish brown; head and prothorax darker; antennae brown; scape, pedicel, segments III and IV (except apex) and bases of segments V-XI, yellowish; legs orangish yellow. Pubescence grayish, denser on sides of prothorax, mesepimera, sides of metasternum and metepisterna. Posterior one third of elytra with three longitudinal narrow glabrous lines. Femora uniformly, thinly pubescent. Frons, vertex, prothorax, mesepimera and sides of metasternum punctate. Elytral punctures organized in longitudinal rows in basal two thirds; posterior third dorsally smooth, with punctures on lateral declivity. Abdominal punctures shallow, glabrous. Upper ocular lobes with five rows of omatidia; separated by the width of one lobe. Scape clavate. Lateral spine of prothorax very short, upwardly directed. Elytral apices emarginate; sutural angle with short projection, external angle with long, acuminate spine. Last urotergite and eighth abdominal tergite deeply emarginate.

Female. Lateral spine of prothorax longer; last urotergite slightly emarginate; abdominal punctures less conspicuous.

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 9.8/9.5; prothorax length, 1.7/1.7; prothorax width, 1.4/1.5; elytral length, 7.2/7.0; humeral width, 1.6/1.8.

Material. Ecuador. Pichincha: Tinalandia (16 km SE Santo Domingo, 680 m), holotype male, 15-30.V.1975, S. & J. Peck col. (CMNC); Rio Palenque Station (47 km S Santo Domingo), paratype female, 18-30.V.1975, S. & J. Peck col. (MZSP).

Nyctonympha howdenarum sp. n.
(Figure 2)

Description. Male. Reddish brown; yellowish tegument on: a narrow basal ring at antennal segments IV-X; basal half of last antennal segment. Pubescence grayish; apical half of elytra finely marmorate with brown. Prosternum, mesosternum, middle of metasternum and of first urosternite, trochanters and bases of femora with grayish hairs. Femora uniformly pubescent. Frons, vertex, pronotum, lateral sides of prothorax and sides of metasternum deeply punctate. Mesepimera smooth. Abdominal punctures shallow, sparse. Basal elytral two thirds deeply punctate; punctures of dorsal area organized in longitudinal rows; apical third sparsely punctate. Upper ocular lobes wide, with seven rows of omatidia; separated by less than the width of one lobe. Scape clavate, as long as third antennal segment. Lateral spine of prothorax conspicuous, acuminate, upwardly directed. Elytral apices emarginate; sutural angle with short spine; external angle with long, acuminate spine. Last urosternite transversely truncate; eighth abdominal tergite strongly emarginate.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 10.1; prothorax length, 1.5; prothorax width, 1.6; elytral length, 7.8; humeral width, 2.0.

Material. Colombia. Valle: 6000' nr. Saladito, holotype male, 20.VII.1970, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Falsamblethis microps, sp. n.
(Figure 5)

Description. Male. Tegument reddish; antennae and legs lighter. Pubescence yellowish gray. Elytral setae short, brownish. Frons and vertex densely punctate. Pronotum densely, deeply and uniformly punctate. Dorsal anterior half of elytral surface with large punctures organized in rows; posterior one third sparsely punctate. Mesepimera smooth. Sides of metasternum with large, dense punctures. Sides of abdominal sternites sparsely punctate.

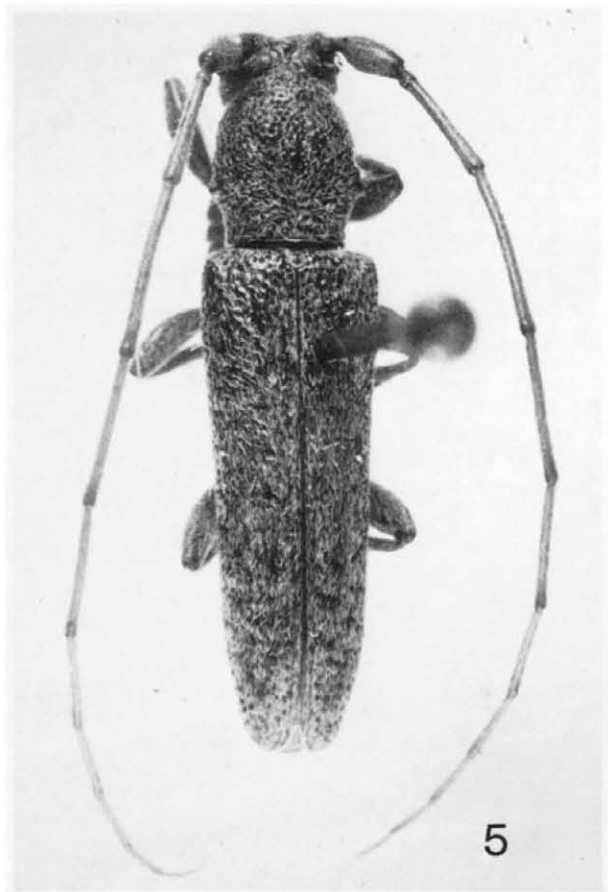


Figure 5. *Falsamblesthis microps*, sp.n., holotype male.

Antennae longer than body. Scape clavate. Inferior ocular lobes scarcely longer than gena. Lateral spine of prothorax stout, backwardly directed. Elytral apices rounded.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 10.7; prothorax length, 2.3; prothorax width, 2.4; elytral length, 7.4; humeral width, 2.6.

Material. Venezuela. Aragua: Rancho Grande, holotype male, 22-23.II.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Discussion. In the key to the species of the genus (Galileo & Martins, 1987: 448), *Falsamblesthis microps*, sp. n., will key to *F. seriepilosa* (Kirsh) and *F. pilula* Galileo & Martins (couplet 3). Presence of brownish elytral setae, anterior region of pronotum strongly and deeply punctate and mesepimera smooth, will run *F. microps* to *F. pilula*, originally described from Colombia. *Falsamblesthis microps* differs from *F. pilula* as follows: (1) inferior ocular lobes scarcely

longer than gena; (2) vertex and internal side of scape without dense yellowish pubescence; and (3) pronotum uniformly convex. In *F. pilula* the inferior ocular lobes are twice the genal length; the vertex and internal side of the scape are densely covered by yellowish pubescence; and the pronotum has three gibbositities.

Bactriola Bates, 1885

Bactriola Bates, 1885: 421.

Type species, *Bactriola vittulata* Bates, 1885, by present designation.

Key to the species

1. Sides of prothorax rosy: (antennae black, base of antennal segments III-VI grayish: legs reddish yellow, bases of femora, apices of tibiae and tarsi, black). Panama *B. paupercula* Bates
Sides of prothorax otherwise coloured 2
- 2(1). Pronotal pubescence yellowish orange, organized in two curved lateral vittae (fig. 9). Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) *B. circumdata*, sp. n.
Pronotal pubescence grayish 3
- 3(2). Elytra with several longitudinal brownish areas among grayish pubescence (fig. 8). Venezuela, Ecuador ...
..... *B. maculata*, sp. n.
Elytral grayish pubescence uniform or organized in longitudinal vittae 4
- 4(3). Inferior ocular lobes short, scarcely shorter than genae; grayish pubescence clearly defined on pronotal and elytral vittae (fig. 6). Panama, Colombia
..... *B. vittulata* Bates
Inferior ocular lobes large, twice as long as genae; grayish pubescence not so clearly defined 5
- 5(4). Elytra longer (length 3.3 times humeral width); pronotal and elytral pubescence organized in vittae (fig. 7). Brazil (Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul)
..... *B. falsa*, sp. n.
Elytra shorter (length 2.7-2.8 times humeral width); grayish pubescence uniformly distributed. Brazil (Espírito Santo) ... *B. minuscula* Fontes & Martins

Bactriola circumdata, sp. n. (Figure 9)

Description. Female. Tegument reddish brown; head and disk of pronotum darker. Antennae black; bases of segments III-VIII yellowish. Grayish pubescence on: inferior half of frons; around eyes; pronotal disk; on elytra

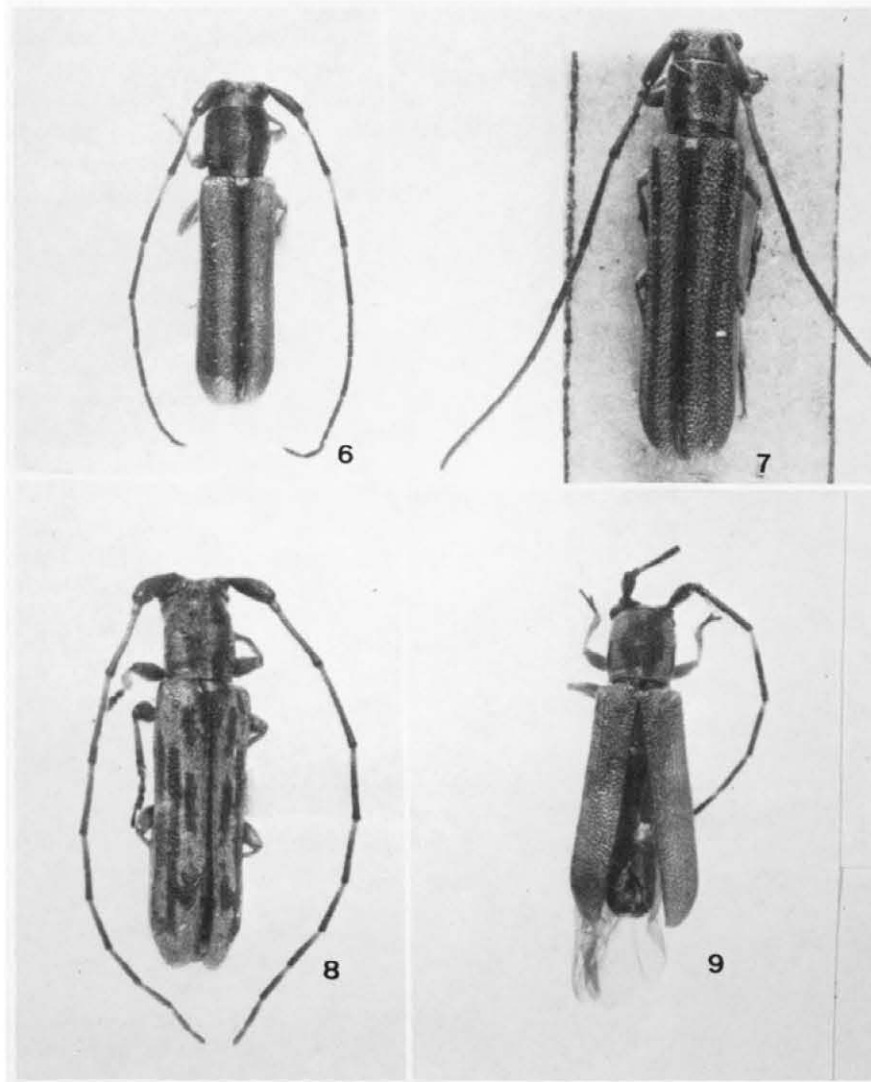


Figure 6-9. 6) *Bactriola vittulata* Bates, 1885, female; 7) *B. falsa*, sp.n., holotype female; 8) *B. maculata*, sp.n., holotype male; 9) *B. circumdata*, sp.n., holotype female.

uniformly distributed; inferior side of body (denser on metepisterna). Pronotal sides with longitudinal, wide, curved vitta of orange yellowish pubescence. Superior half of frons glabrous, densely punctate. Inferior ocular lobes longer than genae. Pronotal disk densely and finely punctate. Elytral punctures large throughout. Metasternum and urosternites coarsely punctate.

Measurements, in mm, holotype female. Total length, 4.5; prothorax length, 1.0; prothorax width, 0.9; elytral length, 3.3; humeral width, 1.1.

Material. Brazil. Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro, holotype female, 11.IV.1969, Coll. Halifax (MZSP).

Bactriola maculata, sp. n.
(Figure 8)

Description. Male. Reddish brown; head, scape and apical portions of antennal segments (gradually wider to apex), darker. Grayish pubescence on: head, scape, base of antennal segments III-IX, three pronotal longitudinal vittae (one central, other two wider at sides); elytra, except on several brownish longitudinal areas: near scutellum, in front of middle and at apical one fourth; ventral surface (more concentrated on sides of urosternite), and legs. Head, pronotum, elytra, mesepimera, metepisterna, mesosternum and urosternites I-IV densely punctate.

Inferior ocular lobes as long as genae. Antennae reaching elytral apex at the tip of segment VII. Scape clavate. Third antennal segment scarcely shorter than fourth. Last urosternite subtruncate at apex.

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 5.0-5.8/5.0; prothorax length, 1.0-1.1/1.0; prothorax width, 0.9-1.1/1.0; elytral length, 3.5-4.2/3.5; humeral width, 1.2-1.4/1.2.

Material. Venezuela. Tachira: San Cristobal (47 km NE, 2600 m), holotype male, 22.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC); (55 km NE, 3300 m), 2 paratype males, 17-18.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC, MZSP). Ecuador. Loja: Malacatos, paratype female, VIII.1977, L. Peña col. (CKHB).

Discussion. *Bactriola maculata*, sp. n., is characterized by the presence of longitudinal brownish maculae or areas on elytra (fig. 8). In the other *Bactriola* species the elytral pubescence is distributed in longitudinal vittae or uniformly distributed throughout.

Bactriola vittulata Bates, 1885 (Figure 6)

Bactriola vittulata Bates, 1885: 421, tab. 25, fig. 12;
Chemsak & Linsley, 1970: 408 (lectotype).

Two specimens were mentioned by Bates (1885: 421) in the original description of *B. vittulata*: one from Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama and the other from Brazil, which "agrees in every respect, except that the ashy-grey adpressed pubescence is not so clearly defined and the general colour more castaneous.." (l.c.: 422). The syntype from Panama "(male?)" was selected as lectotype by Chemsak & Linsley (1970).

We studied one specimen in the CMNC collection, from Colombia, which agrees with Bates' original description and figure; it belongs, however, to a different species than specimens currently identified in Brazilian collections as *B. vittulata*. These misidentified specimens herein are described as a new species, *B. falsa*.

The two species (figs. 6, 7) can be separated by the length of the inferior ocular lobe, the concentration of the greyish pubescence and the length of elytra in relation to humeral width.

Redescription. Female (fig. 6). Dull reddish brown; elytra and legs clearer. Pubescence grayish; more concentrated at base of antennal segments III and IV, three longitudinal vittae on pronotum (one on disk, two at sides), scutellum, one longitudinal dorsal vitta on each elytron, mesepimera and metepisterna. Pronotum densely, finely punctate. Elytral punctures larger, dense. Ventral surface densely punctate except on last urosternite. Inferior ocular lobes scarcely shorter than genae. Antennae reaching elytral apices at the middle of segment VIII. Scape subcylindrical. Antennal segment IV two thirds longer than III. Elytra 3.2 times longer than humeral width; dorsal surface of apical fifth regularly curved; apices rounded. Last urosternite tumid.

Measurements, in mm, female. Total length, 4.5; prothorax length, 1.0; prothorax width, 0.9; elytral length, 3.2; humeral width, 1.0.

Material. Colombia. Norte de Santander: Chinacota (3 km N, 1000 m), 1 female, 10.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Bactriola falsa, sp. n. (Figure 7)

Description Reddish brown, usually on head, scape, apex of antennal segments III-XI and pronotal disk. Frons and vertex densely covered by whitish pubescence. Inferior ocular lobes twice as long as genae. Antennae reaching elytral apices approximately in the middle of segment VIII. Scape subcylindrical, two thirds length of segment III and as long as IV. Prothorax as long as wide. Three longitudinal vittae of whitish pubescence on pronotum: one central, one at each side. Inferior sides of prothorax and prosternum densely whitish pubescent (in some specimens this pubescence covers all sides of prothorax). Pronotum densely and deeply punctate. Each elytron with three longitudinal vittae of whitish pubescence: one wider, close to suture, from base to apex; second begins on humerus, wide at posterior half and not reaching elytral apex; third, sometimes scarcely visible, close to margin and more evident in posterior half. Elytral surface densely and deeply punctate. Thoracic and abdominal sternites with whitish pubescence, densely punctate. Last urosternite of female tumid.

Measurements, in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 4.5-5.6/4.5-5.9 prothorax length, 0.8-1.0/0.9-1.0; prothorax width, 0.8-1.0/0.8-1.0; elytral length, 3.3-4.1/3.4-4.3; humeral width, 1.0-1.2/1.0-1.3.

Material. Brazil. Minas Gerais: Mar de Espanha, paratype female, 24.XI.1909, J. F. Zikán col. (MZSP); Passa Quatro (Fazenda dos Campos), paratype female, XI.1917, J. F. Zikán col. (MZSP); Santa Bárbara (Serra do Caraça), paratype female, I.XII.1972, Exp. Mus. Zool. col. (MZSP); Viçosa (648 m), paratype female, 16.X.1957, Coll. E. Amante (MCNZ). Rio de Janeiro: Nova Friburgo (Mury), paratype male, XII.1974, J. H. Guimarães col. (CMNC). São Paulo: Amparo, paratype female, (MZSP); Itu (Fazenda Pau d'Alho), paratype male, 27.XII.1958, U. Martins col. (MZSP); Monte Alegre (Fazenda Santa Maria, 1100 m), paratype female, 24-30.XI.1942; F. Lane col. (MZSP); São Paulo (Jabaquara), paratype female, 23.XI.1942, Nick col. (MZSP); paratype male, 2 paratype females, XI.1945, Nick col. (MZSP); paratype female, X.1946, Nick col. (MZSP); 2 paratype females, XI.1946, Nick col. (MZSP); (Mato do Governo), paratype female, XI.1926, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); (Santo Amaro), paratype female, 2.XII.1928, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); (Saúde), paratype female, 28.X.1916, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); holotype female, 2.XI.1917, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); paratype male, 30.XII.1917, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); 2 paratype females, 16.XI.1918, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); 2 paratype males, 30.X.1921, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); 5 paratype females, XI.1921, Coll. Melzer (MZSP); paratype male, 25.XII.1921, Coll. Melzer (MZSP). Paraná: Lapa (1300 m), paratype female, 12.I.1951, Coll. E. Amante (MZSP); Ponta Grossa, 3 paratype females, 1941, J.P. Machado col. (MZSP); Rio Negro, paratype female, 5.XI.1924, M. Witte col. (MZSP). Santa Catarina: Nova Teutônia, paratype female, F. Plaumann col. (MZSP). Rio Grande do Sul: Montenegro, 3 paratype females, 29.IX.1977, A. Lise, E. Buckup, M. H. Galileo col. (MCNZ); Nova Petrópolis, paratype female, I.1928, P. Buck col. (MZSP).

Saepiseuthes chilensis Thomson, 1868

Saepiseuthes chilensis Thomson, 1868: 140; Lacordaire, 1872: 912; Martins & Galileo, 1989: 121, fig. 1.

Until now this species was known only from the holotype, illustrated by Martins & Galileo (1989: 121), and originally described from 'Chili' without supplementary data on its distribution. Specimens

examined are from: Chile. Cautin: Villarica (15 km NE, Flor del Lago, 300 m, *Nothophagus* forest), 1 male, 14.XII.1984 - 10.II.1985, S. & J. Peck col. (CMNC). Malleco: Puren (Contulmo Natur. Mon., 350 m, mixed evergreen forest), 1 male, 11.XII.1984 - 13.II.1985, S. & J. Peck col. (MZSP).

Acknowledgment

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