

Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa. IV. Hemilophini (Lamiinae)

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Abstract

New species described: *Erana piriana*, sp. n., from Venezuela; *E. tauaira*, sp. n., from Colombia; and *E. cendira*, sp. n., from Brazil. Comparisons between the genera *Olivensa* Lane, 1965 and *Cephalodina* Bates, 1881 are provided. *Cephalodina crassiceps* Bates, 1881, is designated the type species and a key to the species of *Cephalodina* is presented. *Cephalodina acangassu*, sp. n., is described from Ecuador. *Cephalodina megacephala* (Bates, 1866) is transferred to the genus *Olivensa*. *Tyrinthia scissifrons* Bates, 1866, known from Brazil (AP, AM, PA, MA) is recorded from Trinidad. *Tyrinthia turuna*, sp. n., is described from Colombia.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Hemilophini, Neotropical.

Introduction

This fourth contribution on the Neotropical Cerambycidae of the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC) deals with the Hemilophini (Lamiinae). Material of the Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba (DZUP) and Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP), is added.

Three new species of *Erana* Bates, 1866, are herein described. The eight South American species were revised and keyed by Martins and Galileo (1989) but the genus includes nine other Mexican and Central American species. As some species belonging to *Alampyris* Bates, 1881, will be eventually transferred to *Erana*, a complete revision of the genus is pending examination of more abundant Central American material.

The genera *Cephalodina* Bates, 1881, and *Olivensa* Lane, 1965, are characterized by the great development of the head. *Cephalodina crassiceps* Bates, 1881, is designated the type species and a key to the species presented which includes *C. acangassu*, sp. n. *Cephalodina megacephala* Bates, 1866 is transferred to *Olivensa*.

Tyrinthia Bates, 1866, was redefined by Martins and Galileo (1991) and divided into two species groups recognized by the frons of males and the shape of the antennal scape. *Tyrinthia turuna*, sp. n., is described from Colombia and *T. scissifrons* Bates, 1866, until now known from Brazilian Amazonia, is recorded from Trinidad.

Erana piriana, sp. n.
(Figure 1)

Description. Male. Black tegument: lateral upper areas of frons (inclusive of antenniferous tubercles); post-ocular regions; scape; basal half of pedicel; segment III (except narrow basal ring); narrow basal ring on segment IV; apical half of segment VII; segments VIII-XI; rounded discal area and narrow basal transverse stripe on pronotum; sides of prothorax and ventral body surface; scutellum; apical half of elytra (anteriorly projected at sutural region to scutellum); dorsal apical half of profemora; apical half of mesofemora; metafemora, tibiae and tarsi. White tegument: apical half of pedicel; base of segment III; segments IV (except base) to VI and

basal half of VII; areas on profemora (except black regions mentioned above). Orangish tegument: head (except mentioned black areas); pronotum; sides of basal half of elytra.

Sides of pronotum with wide longitudinal stripe of compact white pubescence. Elytral pubescence orangish. Ventral surface covered by whitish pubescence. Occiput punctate. Inter-ocular dorsal region wider than the width of one lobe. Antennal segment III with long black hairs throughout. Pronotum sparsely punctate; disk with smooth gibbosity. Sides of prothorax dense and deeply punctate. Scutellum truncate posteriorly. Punctures at middle of elytra organized in longitudinal rows. Humeral carina absent. Sides of metasternum sparsely and finely punctate.

Measurements, in mm, male. Total length, 5.5-6.8; prothorax length, 0.9-1.1; prothorax width, 1.2-1.5; elytral length, 4.0-5.0; humeral width, 1.5-2.1.

Material. Venezuela. Tachira: Cordero (1200 m), holotype male, 20.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC); idem, paratype male, 22.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (MZSP).

Discussion. Although possessing bicoloured elytral tegument as in *E. argentina* (Bruch), *E. piriana* sp. n., is easily distinguished; in *E. argentina* the vertex and the disk of the pronotum are clothed with long pubescence; only antennal segment IV is white (except the apex) and the concentrated pubescence at the sides of the prothorax is absent.

Etymology. Tupi. Piriana = striped.

Erana tauaira, sp. n.
(Figure 2)

Description. Female. General color orangish; ventral surface of body, coxae and femora, whitish. Black tegument: two wide areas at dorsal sides of head; scape (ventral side brownish); pedicel; apex of antennal segments III-VI; segments VII-XI; humera; elytral apical one fourth; large spot at sides of metasternum; last urosternite (except base); anterior side of protibiae; meso- and metatibiae (except base). Tarsi brownish. Longitudinal stripe of white pubescence at sides of prothorax scarcely visible in dorsal view, evident in lateral view. Occiput and pronotum sparsely punctate. Hairs of antennal segments long, dark. Pronotal gibbosity scarcely pro-

jected. Scutellum posteriorly truncate. Punctation in middle of elytra coarse, organized in longitudinal rows. Sides of prothorax with deep punctures. Sides of metasternum with large, separated punctures.

Measurements, in mm, holotype female. Total length, 6.0; prothorax length, 0.9; prothorax width, 1.3; elytral length, 4.5; humeral width, 1.6.

Material. Colombia. Norte de Santander: Quebrada Honda (30 km S Cucuta, 700 m), holotype female, 15.V.1974, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Discussion. *Erana tauaira*, sp. n., can be distinguished from *E. piriana* by the completely different distribution of colors on the body and appendages (Figs. 1, 2).

Etymology. Tupi. Tauá = yellow; ira = abdomen.

Erana cendira, sp. n.
(Figure 4)

Description. Male. Head yellowish orange; post-ocular regions widely black. Frons convex, yellowish pubescent, sparsely punctate. Vertex with yellowish pubescence more or less visible according to incidence of light. Antennae reaching elytral apices at tip of segment VI; black, with following regions white: narrow basal ring at segment III; more than basal half of IV; segment V (except apex); basal half of VI. Flagellum with long, sparse hairs throughout. Prothorax yellowish orange; pubescence as on head; sides scarcely rounded. Pronotum punctate; disk convex. Scutellum yellowish orange. Elytra black, brownish at middle; humerus and marginal rib (until the middle) yellowish. Elytral pubescence sparse (perhaps abraded). Femora yellowish; dorso-apical region of metafemora brownish. Protibiae yellowish; dorsal surface of apical half blackish. Mesotibiae black. Ventral surface of body yellowish; rounded brownish spot at metasternum in front of metacoxae. Sides of urosternites dark.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 5.8; prothorax length, 1.0; prothorax width, 1.3; elytral length, 4.3; humeral width, 1.6.

Material. Brasil. Mato Grosso: Rondonópolis, holotype male, 31.X.1991, M. T. Tavares col. (MZSP).

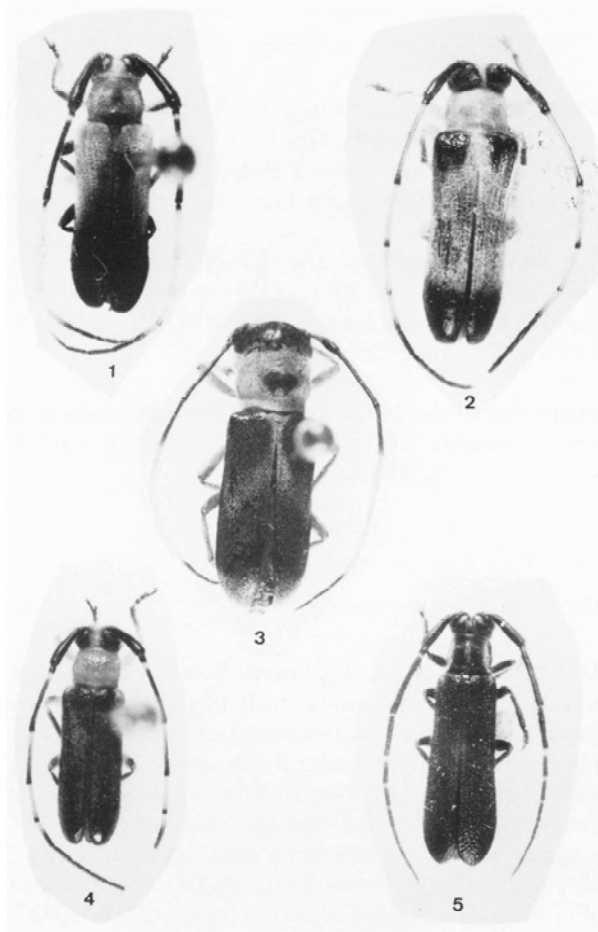


Figure 1. *Erana piriana*, sp. n., holotype male; 2, *E. tauaira*, sp. n., holotype female. 3. *Cephalodina acangassu*, sp. n., holotype female. 4. *Erana cendira*, sp. n., holotype male. 5. *Tyrinthia turuna*, sp. n., holotype male.

Discussion. This species and *E. tauaira* are very similar. However, in *E. cendira* the lateral white pubescent vitta of the prothorax is absent and the sides of the urosternites are dark. The elytral color pattern is variable but in *E. cendira* the humeri are yellowish-orange while in *E. tauaira* they are black.

Erana cendira differs from *E. humeralis* Martins and Galileo, 1989, by the color of the head, antennae, scutellum and especially, the ventral body surface and by the absence of dense pubescence on the pronotum and elytra.

Etymology. Tupi. Cendira = sister; in reference to the similarity to the preceding species.

***Cephalodina* Bates, 1881**

Cephalodina Bates, 1881: 212.

Type species. *Cephalodina crassiceps* Bates, 1881, by present designation.

This genus and *Olivensa* Lane, 1965, are closely related. Lane (1965: 318), when describing *Olivensa*, compared the genus with *Adesmus* but no comparisons with *Cephalodina* were provided.

Both genera share the following common characters: elytral humeral carina absent; internal side of basal flagellomera with sparse short hairs; upper ocular lobes distant; head developed, wide, globose (especially in females). *Cephalodina* can be distinguished from *Olivensa* by bicoloured antennae, with black and white segments, humerus not projected, and basal lateral declivity of elytra regularly convex. Besides, in *Cephalodina*, the vertex is pubescent, opaque and the prothoracical pubescence is white and dense (except on a circular black area in the middle of the pronotum (fig. 3)).

Thus briefly characterized, these genera include the following species:

Cephalodina - *C. crassiceps* Bates, 1881, type species; *C. capito* (Bates, 1866); *C. acangassu*, sp. n. Range: Nicaragua to Ecuador.

Olivensa - *O. mimula* Lane, 1965, type species by monotypy; *O. megacephala* (Bates, 1866), comb. n. Range: Amazonia.

Key to the species of *Cephalodina*

1. Whitish pubescence of elytra more concentrated only on apical declivity; metafemora black 2
Whitish pubescence of elytra concentrated on apical declivity and on an oblique band at anterior one third (fig. 3); metafemora orangish. Ecuador ..
..... *C. acangassu*, sp. n.
- 2(1). Head black; interocular region depressed (Bates, 1881a: 213); antennal segments VI-XI white. Panama. *C. capito* (Bates)
Head black with frons and two oblique vittae on vertex white; interocular region without concavity; antennal segments white: apex of IV, V-VI, base of VII. Nicaragua to Costa Rica.
..... *C. crassiceps* Bates

Cephalodina acangassu, sp. n.
(Figure 3)

Description. Female. Black tegument: head; scape (except base); antennal segments II-IV and IX-XI; rounded spot on pronotal disk; elytra; mesothoracic sternites; abdomen; tibiae; tarsomera I-IV. Whitish yellow tegument: antennal segments V-VIII. Orangish tegument: prothorax; pro- and mesocoxae; mesothoracic sternites; femora. White pubescence very dense: upper half of frons; lateral vitta on head; sides of prothorax and pronotum (except rounded black spot); scutellum. Elytral white pubescence more concentrated on apical declivity and on an oblique belt at anterior one third, narrowly prolonged by suture to scutellum (fig. 3). Body ventral surface with whitish pubescence denser on mesepimera, mesepisterna and metepisterna. Head strongly globose; interocular region not depressed. Inferior ocular lobes shorter than genae. Antennae reaching elytral apices at the tip of segment X. Prothorax constricted at base. Mesotibiae not notched.

Measurements, in mm, female. Total length, 8.2-9.4; prothorax length, 1.6-2.0; prothorax width, 2.2-2.9; elytral length, 5.7-6.4; humeral width, 2.5-2.9.

Material. Ecuador. Pichincha: Tinalandia (15 km E Santo Domingo), holotype female (CMNC) and paratype female (MZSP), 23-25.II.1981, H. F. Howden col.

Etymology. Tupi. Acanga = head; açu = big; in reference to the large head.

Olivensa megacephala (Bates, 1866)
comb. n.

Amphionycha megacephala Bates, 1866: 428.
Cephalodina megacephala; Bates, 1881a: 213; 1881b: 302.

Only one female of this species from Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus, III. 1959, C. Elias col. (DZUP), was examined.

Tyrinthia scissifrons Bates, 1866

Tyrinthia scissifrons Bates, 1866: 372; Martins and Galileo, 1991: 814, figs. 1, 3.

Cyphometopus infacetus Thomson, 1868: 193.

Tyrinthia infaceta; Lacordaire, 1872: 882, note 2.

The material of the CMNC expands the geographical distribution of this species, until now known only from Brazil (AP, AM, PA, MA), to include Trinidad.

Material. Trinidad y Tobago. Trinidad: Simla (5 km N Arima), 2 males, 20.VIII.1969, H. and A. Howden col. (CMNC).

Tyrinthia turuna, sp. n.
(Figure 5)

Description. Male. Tegument black; yellowish or whitish tegument: apical half of pedicel; narrow basal ring on antennal segments V and VI; spot at two thirds length on ventral side segment IV; frons and genae; narrow longitudinal vitta at sides of pronotum; pro- and mesocoxae; basal regions of pro- and mesofemora. Frons unarmed. Basal curvature of scape slight. Antennal segment III and basal half of IV with longitudinal internal fringe of hairs. Disk of pronotum with a smooth gibbosity; anterior region and basal transverse depression punctate. Elytra laterally expanded behind middle; punctation evident, organized in longitudinal rows.

Measurements, in mm, male. Total length, 6.6-7.5; prothorax length, 1.0-1.1; prothorax width, 1.2-1.3; elytral length, 5.1-5.6; humeral width, 2.0-2.2.

Material. Colombia. Valle: Anchicaya Dam (70 km E Buenaventura, 1200 feet), holotype male (CMNC) and paratype male (MZSP), 23.VII.1970, H. & A. Howden col.

Discussion. By the general color pattern, *T. turuna*, sp. n., is similar to *T. scissifrons* which, however, belongs to a different species group (frons of male armed and basal region of scape strongly curved). *Tyrinthia turuna* can be distinguished from *T. photurina* Bates, described from Panama, by the narrow pubescent vitta on the sides of the prothorax and by the color of antennal segments IV-VII. In *T. photurina* (slide of holotype examined) the sides of the pronotum have a wide vitta of white pubescence

reaching the anterior pronotal disk and the apices of antennal segment IV, segments V and VI (except apical ring) are white. *Tyrinthia turuna* differs from *T. biformis* Bates, by the presence of a long internal fringe of hairs on the basal half of antennal segment IV. From *T. lycinella* Bates, *T. turuna* can be separated by the color of the antennae.

Tyrinthia turuna belongs to the second group of species (Martins and Galileo, 1991: 815). In the paratype the humeri are reddish.

Etymology. Tupi. Turuna = black.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Prof. Jonas Gruber for taking the photographs.

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