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Costa Rica and Panama (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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A new species of *Neoregostoma* Monné and Giesbert, 1992 from Costa Rica and Panama (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. *Neoregostoma salazari*, a new species of Rhinotragini Thomson, 1861 from Alajuela (Costa Rica) and Panama (Panamá), is described, illustrated, and compared with *N. erythrocallum* (Lane, 1940) from Central Brazil. A key to *Neoregostoma* species is provided.

Key Words. Central America, key, Rhinotragini, taxonomy.

Resumo. *Neoregostoma salazari*, uma nova espécie de Rhinotragini Thomson, 1861 de Alajuela (Costa Rica) e Panamá (Panamá) é descrita, ilustrada e comparada com *N. erythrocallum* (Lane, 1940) do Brasil central. Uma chave para as espécies de *Neoregostoma* é fornecida.

Introduction

Nine species of *Neoregostoma* Monné and Giesbert, 1992 have been described from South America, and distributed in the sub-continent (Monné 2015) as shown below after the species name: *Neoregostoma spinipenne* (Fuchs, 1961) (French Guiana); *N. fasciatum* (Aurivillius, 1920) (Paraguay and Argentina); *N. erythrocallum* (Lane, 1940) [Brazil (Goiás)]; *N. coccineum* (Gory, 1831) [Brazil (Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul)]; *N. discoideum* (Audinet-Serville, 1833) [Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)]; *N. luridum* (Klug, 1825) [Brazil (Goiás, São Paulo, Paraná), Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay]; *N. unicolor* (Aurivillius, 1920) (Brazil – known only from the holotype without mention of a precise locality); *N. giesberti* Clarke, 2007 [Bolivia (Santa Cruz)]; and *N. bettelai* Clarke, 2010 [Bolivia (Santa Cruz)]. The new species is the first of the genus known from Central America.

Interestingly, the specimens from Costa Rica, used to describe the new species, were collected on flowering trees by using long-handled entomological nets from a suspension bridge.

Materials

Collections and their acronyms are as follows:

ACMT – American Coleoptera Museum (James E. Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA

EDPC – José Rafael Esteban Durán, private collection, Madrid, Spain

MIUC – Museo de Insectos, Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica

***Neoregostoma salazari* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1–6)

Description. Holotype female (Fig. 1, 3), total length 10.5 mm. General appearance elongate, compressed. Integument orangish-red, except some dark-brown spots, almost black. **Head:** Elongate, dorsally densely, coarsely punctate, with small curved grooves. Rostrum long; genae wide, somewhat cloven. Mandibles about one-third longer than gena; distal third black. Coronal suture distinct from about middle of inferior ocular lobes to margin of prothorax. Distance between lower eye lobes about equal to that between upper eye lobes. Antennae slightly longer than elytra, reaching base of elytral distal third; scape reddish, coarsely punctate; pedicel and antennomeres II–IV black; antennomeres V–XI slightly lighter; antennomere III longer than scape. **Thorax:** Prothorax barrel-like, about as long as wide, narrowed apically. Pronotum coarsely, densely, deeply punctate (punctures confluent in some areas); with short, sparse golden setae; with dark longitudinal band on each side of disk, slightly wider from anterior margin to middle, narrowed (mainly at distal fourth) to posterior margin. Scutellum sub-triangular; sides slightly curved inwards. Metepisterna partially black. **Elytra:** Laterally, sides narrowed at middle; surface coarsely, deeply, abundantly punctate; lateral carinae distinct from base to near apex; apex truncate, outer angle rounded, sutural angle slightly projected; sutural margins smooth, moderately thick, elevated; epipleural margins distinctly finer than sutural; the following parts black: humeri black, as is a narrow, longitudinal, sutural marking in basal 20 to 40 percent, and narrow band at apex. **Legs:** Robust; setae short, erect, sparse. Femora clavate, moderately short; profemora brown at apex; meso- and metafemora black at apex. Tibiae moderately enlarged towards apex. Tarsomere V darkened next to claws.

Male (Fig. 4–6). Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.70 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.65 times length of scape. Antennae reaching distal third of elytra. Metepisterna very coarsely, abundantly punctate. Metasternum laterally very coarsely, sparsely punctate.

Variability. Paratype female (Fig. 2): antennomeres V–XI with orange basal ring; dark central spot of elytra, on suture, greatly reduced; an additional small dark spot on lateral side of elytra, below hind legs. Paratype male: lateral sides of prothorax with small, oblique, narrow dark-brown band; paler colored elytra; a large dark spot laterally on elytra, just below hind legs; apical dark bands on elytra larger.

Type material. Holotype female from COSTA RICA, *Alajuela*: Puentes de La Fortuna (near Arenal Volcano, Cantón de San Carlos), 11.V.2013 (on flowers of *Casearia aculeata* Jacq.), Marco A. Zumbado leg. (MIUC), length = 10.5 mm. Paratype female, same place as holotype, 20.V.2013 (on flowers of *Casearia aculeata* Jacq.), A. Hamer Salazar leg. (EDPC), length = 10.8 mm. Paratype male from PANAMA, *Panama*: Cerro Campana (2000'), 27–29.IV.2009, J. E. Wappes col. (ACMT), length = 9.9 mm.

Remarks. The general appearance of *Neoregostoma salazari* is similar to that of *N. erythrocallum* (Lane, 1940), but differs as follows: elytra with dark central band close to the suture (sometimes partly absent); pronotum with two dark bands; metafemora shorter, more distinctly thickened; basal third of metafemora orange; and metepisterna with large black area. In *N. erythrocallum* the elytra lack the dark central band close to the suture, the pronotum has a single, dark central band, the metafemora are longer and less thickened, the basal third of metafemora are dark-brown, and the metepisterna are entirely orange.

Etymology. The new species is named after Alberto Hamer Salazar Rodríguez, professor emeritus at the University of Costa Rica, for his dedication to the systematic investigation of the Class Insecta.

Key to species of *Neoregostoma*

1. Pronotum with a single dark central band. 2
- Pronotum with two dark bands or completely dark. 5

2(1).	Elytra with markings limited to a singular dark spot on humeri....	<i>N. erythrocallum</i> (Lane)	
–	Elytra with additional markings on elytra.		3
3(2).	Pronotal dark band incomplete.	<i>N. discoideum</i> (Audinet-Serville)	
–	Pronotal dark band complete from base to apex.		4
4(3).	Elytra with transverse dark band, near the middle, complete to suture.	<i>N. bettelai</i> Clarke	
–	Transverse dark band of elytra not complete to suture.	<i>N. coccineum</i> (Gory)	
5(1).	Pronotum completely dark.		6
–	Pronotum light colored with darker areas or entirely light.		7
6(5).	Elytra completely dark.	<i>N. unicolor</i> (Aurivillius)	
–	Elytra light colored with wide dark central band.	<i>N. fasciatum</i> (Aurivillius)	
7(5).	Elytra nearly all light colored.		8
–	Elytra with large dark areas.		9
8(7).	Elytra without dark central band close to the suture; elytral apex with spicule at outer angle; meso- and metafemora with middle of club dark.	<i>N. spinipenne</i> (Fuchs)	
–	Elytra with dark central band close to the suture; elytral apex without spicule at outer angle; meso- and metafemora dark at apex.	<i>N. salazari</i> sp. nov.	
9(7).	Elytral markings longitudinal; apices partially dark with light colored markings.	<i>N. luridum</i> (Klug)	
–	Elytral markings transverse; apices broadly dark.	<i>N. giesberti</i> Clarke	

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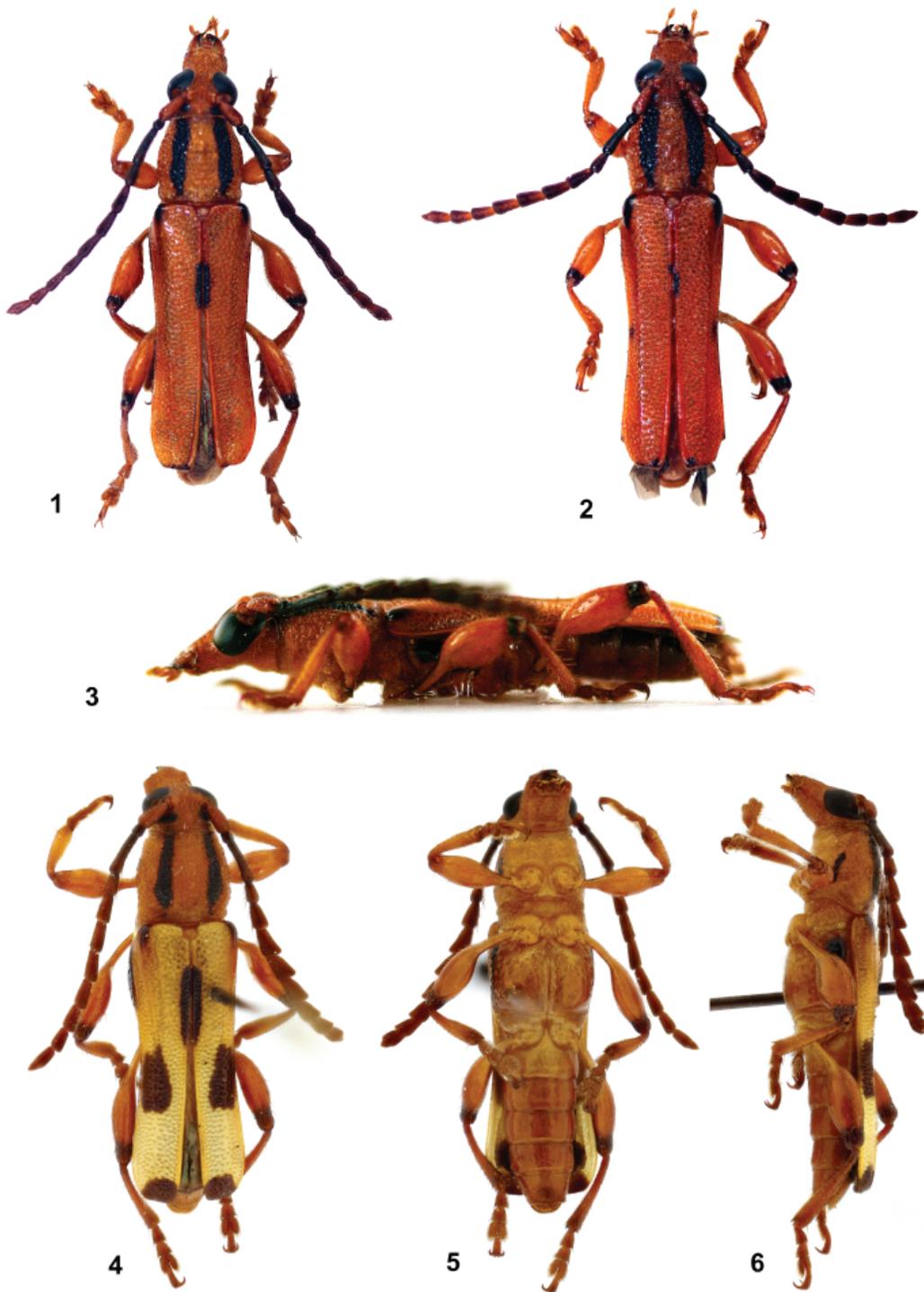
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Figures 1–6. *Neoregostoma salazari* sp. nov. 1) Holotype female, dorsal view. 2) Paratype female, dorsal view. 3) Holotype female, lateral view. 4) Paratype male, dorsal view. 5) Paratype male, ventral view. 6) Paratype male, lateral view.