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New Acanthocinini, notes and new records (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

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<i>Atrypanius</i> ;	North America;
<i>Sternacutus</i> ;	South America.
<i>Eleothinus</i> ;	

Abstract. – Four new species of Acanthocinini are described from Ecuador: *Atrypanius rogueti* sp. nov.; *Eleothinus latus* sp. nov.; *Sternacutus latens* sp. nov.; and *Sternacutus brunneus* sp. nov. The type locality of *Atrypanius irrorellus* Bates, 1885 is discussed, and new state and country records are provided. Variation in the pattern of pronotal and elytral pubescence in *Leptocometes brevicornis* Vlasak, Santos-Silva & Nascimento, 2020 is reported.

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Introduction

Recent collections of specimens of Cerambycidae in Ecuador, carried out by the first author, have often demonstrated that the fauna of the country is still poorly known and has revealed a considerable number of new species. Here we are describing four species of Acanthocinini.

Atrypanius Bates, 1864 is a somewhat large genus of American Acanthocinini with 30 species (Monné 2022) distributed from the United States of America to southern South America. Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2022) listed 31 species because they included *Urgleptes halfferi* Villiers, 1971, a species currently synonymous with *A. spretus* (Bates, 1864), without formal revalidation.

Eleothinus Bates, 1881 is a small genus of Acanthocinini including three species distributed only in Central America (Monné 2022; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022).

Sternacutus Gilmour, 1961 is another somewhat large genus of Acanthocinini, including 29 species distributed from Mexico to southern South America (Monné 2022; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022).

Gilmour (1961) reported on *Sternacutus*: “This new genus shows some affinities with the genus *Ozineus* Bates, but differs through the pronotal shape, the acutely triangular mesosternal process, the extremely strongly swollen pedunculated femora, less depressed form etc.” At least one of these statements is incorrect: the mesoventral process is not acutely triangular. In fact, although slightly variable in *S. zikani* (Melzer, 1935), it is wide, slightly narrowed from base to apex, which is wide and slightly concave. Comparing the original description and photos of the holotype of *S. cristatus*, the type species of the genus, it is possible to see that it is,

in fact, equal to *S. zikani*. Contradictorily, in the description of the mesoventral process of the genus, Gilmour (1961) stated: “mesosternal process not very broad, only slightly wider than the prosternal, more or less parallel, truncate apically, almost longitudinally plane, slightly longitudinally convex medially.”

Monné & Martins (1976) commented (translated): “*Tropidozineus* is separated from *Ozineus* by the elytra laterally carinate and wider in relation to length. It is distinguished from *Sternacutus* by the pronotum without tubercles and by the elytra with lateral carina.” *Ozineus* differs from *Sternacutus* and *Tropidozineus* by having erect setae on the elytra, which are absent in the latter genera. Monné *et al.* (2020) transferred all species that were in *Ozineus* to *Sternacutus*, except the type species. The humeral carina is present and very evident in the type species of *Sternacutus* (although not so in some species currently included in the genus). This carina is absent in *Ozineus* Bates, 1863, however, it is present in species that in 1976 were placed in *Ozineus*. The pronotal tubercles are variable in the species currently placed in *Sternacutus*, and may be distinct or almost absent. Therefore, *Tropidozineus* appears to be a junior synonym of *Sternacutus*. However, we are not proposing the synonymy because we think that it is necessary to fully revise these genera. Even so, this discussion is needed here because we are justifying the inclusion of *Sternacutus brunneus* in this genus due to the presence of the distinct humeral carina. The presence of the humeral carina would allow including the species in either *Sternacutus* or *Tropidozineus* but we prefer to include it in the older genus.

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Material and Methods

Photographs of were taken by the second author 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 collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- **ACMT**: American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes), currently at FSCA.
- **FSCA**: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA.
- **JVCO**: Josef Vlasak collection, Pennsylvania, USA.
- **LGBC**: Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, USA.
- **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

Results

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Atrypanius Bates, 1864

Atrypanius rogueti sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-6)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/02E3CF6A-F899-471E-B4CC-43B5ABEF80EA>

Holotype, ♂, ECUADOR, *Pichincha*: 3,100 m, Sierra Alisos Hotel, Tambillo, 2.X.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (MZSP).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Head capsule blackish with dark-brown ventral surface; ventral mouthparts reddish brown, except dark-brown palpomeres with light-brown apex; anteclypeus mostly dark yellowish brown centrally, dark brown laterally; labrum dark yellowish brown posteriorly, yellowish brown anteriorly; mandible black; scape and pedicel brown; antennomere III light brown with apical area darkened; antennomeres IV-X orangish brown with apex darkened; antennomere XI orangish brown basally, mostly brownish on remaining surface. Prothorax dark brown with blackish irregular areas. Ventral surface of mesothorax dark brown, with central area of mesoventrite and most of mesoventral process blackish and brownish anterolateral areas of mesoventrite. Metanepisternum dark brown; metaventrite black with reddish-brown area close to metanepisternum. Scutellum dark brown with central area slightly lighter. Elytra brown laterally, including sides of dorsal surface, with posterior third and apex lighter; remaining dorsal area black except light orangish-brown sutural region on posterior third, subquadrate dark reddish-brown macula on posterior third of dorsal surface near suture, longitudinal dark reddish-brown band close to suture, with dark-brown spots interspersed, this band fused with subquadrate dark reddish-brown macula. Coxae black with orangish area close to trochanter; trochanters orangish; profemora blackish; base of meso- and metafemora partially orangish; remaining surface of mesofemora dark brown, with dorsal surface slightly lighter; metafemora dark brown ventrally and on sides of posterior third, reddish brown on remaining surface. Tibiae reddish brown basally, this area gradually longer from pro- to metatibiae, blackish apically. Pro- and mesotarsi mostly dark brown; metatarsus mostly reddish brown. Ventrite 1 mostly black; ventrites 2-4 mostly dark brown with base reddish brown; ventrite 5 mostly blackish with reddish-brown area on each side of anterocentral region and most of posterior quarter.

Head. – Frons abundantly, finely punctate with smooth median groove; wide central area with abundant pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument toward clypeus, yellowish brown toward vertex; sides with yellow pubescence close to eyes and yellowish-white pubescence close to clypeus; median groove glabrous; with one long, erect dark-brown seta on each side close to eye. Area between antennal tubercles with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous median groove. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes transversely sulcate; vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous median groove. Area behind lower eye lobes with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence superiorly, pubescence slightly sparser and paler inferiorly. Antennal tubercles with pale yellowish-brown

pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly denser frontally and denser and yellower apically. Genae distinctly shorter than lower eye lobe; sparsely, finely punctate; with dense yellow pubescence close to eye, sparser, pale yellow on remaining surface, except glabrous apex. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, and long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum glabrous close to anteclypeus, with dense whitish pubescence centrally and laterally, almost glabrous anteriorly, except sparse fringe of yellowish-white setae on anterior margin; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed centrally. Gulamentum smooth and glabrous, with anterocentral area depressed and with abundant yellowish-white pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.16 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.48 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.75 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal fifth of antennomere VI. Scape with abundant pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; apex with narrow cicatrix (Fig. 5). Pedicel with sparse pale-yellow pubescence except apex with dense whitish pubescence. Antennomere III with whitish pubescence basally and sparse yellowish-white pubescence on remaining surface except dense pale-yellow pubescence on apex; with a few short, thick, erect black setae ventrally; with a pit near apex of inner surface (Fig. 6). Antennomeres IV-XI with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; antennomere IV with a few short, thick, erect black setae ventrally; apex of antennomeres IV-X with a few short, thick black setae directed backward, setae gradually shorter and slender toward X.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.82 – Pedicel = 0.12. – IV = 0.85. – V = 0.60. – VI = 0.52. – VII = 0.45. – VIII = 0.45. – IX = 0.45. – X = 0.40. – XI = 0.40.

Thorax. – Prothorax transverse; with narrow anterior constriction; sides gradually divergent from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercle, convergent from lateral tubercle to posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle located on posterior quarter, conical, with apex slightly directed upward and backward. Pronotum with slightly elevated central gibbosity on posterior half; with transverse, smooth, glabrous sulcus on each side close to posterior margin; with transverse row of coarse punctures anteriorly and posteriorly, puncture coarser posteriorly; with a few moderately coarse punctures on anterocentral quarter; remaining surface finely, abundantly punctate, except smooth area close to anterior margin and center of central gibbosity; with longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band centrally from smooth anterior area to posterior margin, pubescence dense on posterior quarter, except glabrous smooth area of central gibbosity; with one wide, longitudinal, sinuous yellowish-brown pubescent band on each side of central region, from anterior row of punctures to posterior transverse sulcus; with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence close to smooth anterior area and posterior margin; with large, irregular yellowish-brown pubescent macula on each side of anterior half, and another surrounding lateral tubercle of prothorax; remaining surface with dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Sides of prothorax with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior and posterior transverse sulci. Prosternum with dense pale-yellow pubescence laterally, pubescence sparser, yellowish white centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area 0.42 procoxal width. Sides of mesoventrite, mesanepisternum, and mesepimeron with dense pale-yellow pubescence; remaining surface of mesoventrite with sparse whitish pubescence, denser close to mesocoxal cavities. Mesoventral process with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser on center of posterior half; narrowest area 1.3 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum with pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. Sides of metaventrite with dense pale-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, and remaining surface with abundant white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Scutellum with dense yellowish-white pubescence centrally; apex with narrow yellowish-brown pubescent band; remaining surface with minute yellowish-white pubescence.

Elytra. – Abundantly, coarsely punctate on basal half and entire side; with irregular, longitudinal row of coarse punctures near suture on posterior half and almost smooth on remaining posterior half; apex obliquely truncate. Anterior region of dorsal surface, from base to slightly after middle, with irregular yellowish-brown pubescent maculae and fragmented yellowish-white pubescent band from anterior fifth to middle, longitudinal, located on middle of dorsal surface on its anterior half, transverse on its central region, and longitudinal located near suture on its posterior half; remaining surface with both dark-brown and dark



Figures 1-5. *Atrypanius rogueti* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

1. Dorsal habitus. 2. Ventral habitus. 3. Lateral habitus. 4. Head, frontal view. 5. Apical cicatrix of the scape.

yellowish-brown pubescence, interspersed with glabrous areas. Sides with both brown and yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, from base to apex. Dorsal surface with wide, oblique blackish pubescent band located between middle and posterior third, from middle of dorsal surface to near suture. Beginning of posterior third of dorsal surface with large, dense yellowish-brown pubescent macula, from middle of dorsal surface to suture, except white macula inserted on middle of its posterior 2/3; remaining surface of posterior third with yellowish-brown pubescence, denser close to suture, except blackish pubescent macula close to inferior margin of dense yellowish-brown pubescent macula, and both brown and white pubescent spots close to suture.

Legs. – Femoral peduncles with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, remaining surface with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except apex with fringe of yellow pubescence. Tibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence, more pale yellow on some areas, denser ventrally on basal 2/3 of mesotibiae, and denser on basal quarter and sides of metatibiae; protibiae with dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence on ventral surface of posterior 3/4; posterior quarter of ventral surface of mesotibiae with abundant, thick, bristly dark-brown pubescence, thick, blackish setae on dorsal surface of posterior quarter, and a few short, erect, thick black setae ventrally on posterior half; posterior 2/3 of ventral surface of metatibiae with dense, bristly yellowish-brown

pubescence, and sparse, short, erect, thick black setae interspersed. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres mostly with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and long dark setae interspersed laterally; metatarsomere I as long as II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites 1-4 with abundant pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument laterally and abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface, except glabrous posteroventral area of 2-4; ventrite 5 with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Apex of ventrite 5 widely concave.

Dimensions (mm).

- Total length, 6.30;
- Prothoracic length, 1.15;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.35;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.60;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.05;
- Humeral width, 2.35;
- Elytral length, 4.50.

Etymology. – We are pleased to name this species in honor of our colleague and friend Jean-Philippe Roguet in recognition of his contribution to the study of Lamiinae.

Remarks. – *Atrypanius rogueti* sp. nov. is similar to:

- *A. cinerascens* (Bates, 1864) (Fig. 7-8),
- *A. remissus* (Erichson, 1847) (Fig. 11-12),
- *A. unpanus* Juárez-Noé & Gonzáles-Coronado, 2021 (see photographs on Bezark 2022 and in the original description)

But it differs as follows: elytra without whitish pubescent macula laterally on middle, and without dense white pubescence on dorsal surface of basal half.

In *A. cinerascens*, *A. remissus*, and *A. unpanus* the elytra have a whitish pubescent macula laterally on middle, and have dense white pubescence on dorsal surface of basal half.

Additionally, the new species differs from *A. unpanus* by the antennae in male shorter, 1.75 times elytral length (2.4 times in *A. unpanus*), narrowest area of the prosternal process in male wider, 0.42 procoxal width (0.21 times in *A. unpanus*); and from *A. cinerascens* and *A. remissus* by the prosternal process and mesoventral processes wider (Fig. 2) (distinctly narrower in *A. cinerascens* (Fig. 8) and *A. remissus* (Fig. 12)).

It is also slightly similar to *A. irrorellus* Bates, 1885 (Fig. 13-14) and *A. lignarius* (Bates, 1864) (Fig. 9-10) but differs by the elytral pubescent pattern and prosternal process and mesoventral processes wider.

Furthermore, we did not find a pit on inner surface of the antennomere III in any of these species.

***Atrypanius irrorellus* Bates, 1885**

(Fig. 13-14)

Atrypanius irrorellus Bates, 1885: 411.

Atrypanius trinidadensis Gilmour, 1963: 76.

Lepturges spermophagus Fisher, 1918: 173.

See full references on Monné (2022) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2022). *Atrypanius irrorellus* was described based on syntypes from Guatemala and Panama; *A. trinidadensis* based on a specimen from Trinidad and Tobago; and *Lepturges spermophagus* based on four specimens from Mexico (Tampico). Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2022) indicated *Lepturges spermophagus* as from Tampico “Veracruz-Tamaulipas.” However, Fisher only reported: “Habitat. – Tampico, Mexico.” As there are several places in Mexico called Tampico (San Luis Potosí, Baja California, Tamaulipas, Guanajuato, Chiapas, Nuevo León, Durango, Zacatecas, Jalisco), it is not possible to know which Mexican state the holotype and paratypes are from. Lingafelter *et al.* (2014)

reported the holotype as from Mexico (Tamaulipas, Tampico). However, the labels of the holotype do not mention the state (see Lingafelter *et al.* 2022). Monné (2022) listed the species from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz). Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2022) listed the same places, but listed the author who reported the Mexican state of Tamaulipas (based on *Lepturges spermophagus*).

Material examined.

MEXICO

– **Chiapas (new state record):** Palenque, 3 ♀, 7-9.V.1969, Bright & Campbell leg. (MZSP).

– **San Luis Potosí (new state record):** El Salto de Agua, 1 ♀, 28-30.VII.1960, H. Howden leg. (MZSP).

VENEZUELA (new country record)

– **Aragua:** Rancho Grande, 800 m, 1 ♂, 24-25.II.1971, H. & A. Howden leg. (MZSP).

ECUADOR (new country record)

– **Manabí:** W edge Manta, 20 m, 1 ♂, 27-28.II.1981, H. Howden leg. (MZSP).

***Eleothis* Bates, 1881**

***Eleothis latus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 15-21)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/05771F3B-B0AA-4651-9939-4D8994D30CF2>

Holotype, ♂, ECUADOR, *El Oro*: Arenillas, < 100 m, 4.VIII.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (MZSP).

Paratypes

ECUADOR

– *El Oro*: 2 ♂ and 4 ♀, same data as holotype (MZSP);

– 12 ♂ and 9 ♀, same data as holotype (JVCO).

– *Loja*: 17.5 km S Catamayo, 14 specimens, 22-24.II.2006, F.T Hovore & I. Swift leg. (LGBC);

– 18.5 km N Gonzanama, 22.II.2006, F.T Hovore & I. Swift leg. (LGBC).

COSTA RICA

– *Cartago*: Turrialba, 1 ♂, 2.VIII.1973, R. Morales leg. (FSCA, formerly ACMT).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 15-19)

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; apex of maxillary palpomere IV, labial palpomere III yellowish brown; anterior region of labrum reddish brown; scape brown, slightly darkened apically; antennomeres III-IV reddish brown, with brown maculae interspersed, except dark-brown apex; antennomeres V-VII brown basally, dark brown apically, orangish brown on remaining surface; antennomeres VIII-X blackish on basal and apical quarter, orangish brown on remaining surface; antennomere XI blackish on basal and apical third, brownish on central third. Pronotum with one large, oblique black macula on each side of center of anterior half, and black on center. Prosternal process reddish brown centrally. Femora mostly brown; tibiae brown (more dark reddish brown depending on light intensity) with two black rings, one on basal third, another on apical third; tarsi black. Apex of ventrites 1-4 pale.

Head. – Frons densely, finely punctate; with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence obscuring integument, except somewhat fragmented, wide V-shaped brown macula, from about middle to antennal tubercles; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to eyes. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous median groove and subtriangular brown pubescent macula close to prothorax on each side of central area of vertex; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to upper eye lobes. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense pale-yellow pubescence close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax, pubescent area abruptly widened behind inferior third of eye. Genae with dense pale yellowish-brown pubescence, and a few long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus with dense, bristly pale yellowish-brown pubescence, pubescence longer centrally; with one very long, erect black seta interspersed on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with dense, long, dull



Figures 6-14. *Atrypanius* spp., ♂.

6. *A. rogueti* sp. nov., holotype, apex of antennomere III.

7-8. *A. cinerascens* (Bates, 1864), Brazil, Amazonas (Tapuruquara). 7. Dorsal habitus. 8. Prosternal and mesoventral processes.

9-10. *A. lignarius* (Bates, 1864), Brazil, Espírito Santo, Linhares. 9. Dorsal habitus. 10. Prosternal and mesoventral processes.

11-12. *A. remissus* (Erichson, 1847), Ecuador, Zamora-Chinchipe, Cumbaratza. 11. Dorsal habitus. 12. Prosternal and mesoventral processes.

13-14. *A. irrorellus* Bates, 1885, Ecuador, Manabí. 13. Dorsal habitus. 14. Prosternal and mesoventral processes.

yellowish-brown pubescence almost entirely obscuring integument, and long erect black setae transversely interspersed on posterior half; anterior margin with fringe of dense yellowish-brown setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except depressed anterior region with sparse dull yellowish-brown pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.22 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.53 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.15 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VI. Scape with dense yellowish-white pubescence and brownish pubescent maculae interspersed, except base with brownish pubescence, dorsal apex with dark-brown pubescent macula, and sides of apex with dull yellowish-brown pubescence. Pedicel with dull yellowish-brown pubescence basally, dark brown on remaining surface. Antennomeres III–IV with dense yellowish-white pubescence and areas with sparse pubescence interspersed, except apex with dark-brown pubescence. Antennomeres V–XI with dense blackish pubescence on black blackish area, yellowish brown on remaining surface.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.94. – Pedicel = 0.12. – IV = 0.96. – V = 0.80. – VI = 0.62. – VII = 0.56. – VIII = 0.53. – IX = 0.50. – X = 0.50. – XI = 0.48.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior basal constriction well marked; sides divergent from basal constriction to lateral tubercles, subparallel-sided from lateral tubercles to posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles located on posterior third. Pronotum with one elongate, oblique gibbosity on each side of anterior half, fused anteriorly (corresponding to the black oblique maculae); posterior quarter widely transversely sulcate; abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures coarser on posterior quarter, sparser anteriorly on gibbosities; sides with dense whitish pubescence, except dull yellowish-brown pubescence behind lateral tubercles of prothorax; central region mostly with dense, dull yellowish-brown pubescence except blackish pubescence on gibbosities and center of posterior half (with dull yellowish-brown pubescence close to posterior margin on center of blackish pubescence); with a few long, erect dark setae on sides of posterior quarter. Sides of prothorax abundantly, coarsely punctate; with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence, except whitish pubescence close to pronotum, between anterior margin and lateral tubercle. Prosternum with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, slightly less dense centrally. Prosternal process with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence; narrowest area 0.52 times procoxal width. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and sides of mesoventrite with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence; remaining surface of mesoventrite and mesoventral process with sparser dull yellowish-brown pubescence. Anterior margin of mesoventral process abruptly elevated from mesoventrite; sides strongly convergent toward near apex, where it is distinctly widened; posterior margin concave; narrowest area 0.7 times mesocoxal width. Sides of ventral surface of mesothorax with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence, slightly lighter and less dense on center of metaventrite. Scutellum with triangular yellowish-brown pubescent macula on center of basal third, yellowish-white pubescent band on remaining central area, yellowish-brown pubescence on sides of posterior 3/4 and remaining apex, blackish pubescence on sides of anterior quarter, and brown pubescence on remaining surface.

Elytra. – Abundantly, coarsely punctate; centrobasal crest slightly elevated, with dense, erect black setae; dorsal surface with three slightly elevated longitudinal carinae; obliquely depressed on sides of basal third of dorsal surface; suture carina-shaped from middle to apex; apex slightly oblique and slightly concave; with sparse, small tufts of bristly black setae between centrobasal crest and suture, on longitudinal carina and suture, except on posterior quarter; with narrow black pubescent band surrounding scutellum; with both white and dull yellowish-brown wide pubescent band surrounding black pubescent band close to scutellum; remaining surface mostly with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence, lighter on posterior third, except: oblique yellowish-brown pubescence macula behind centrobasal crest; irregular white pubescent macula on center of dorsal surface of anterior half; narrow white pubescent band close to suture, starting on anterior fifth, oblique from middle to center of dorsal surface on posterior third, zigzag shaped from this area to lateral curvature of elytra; with small dark-brown pubescent spots interspersed, especially close to suture.

Legs. – Femora with dense yellowish-white pubescence, with dull yellowish-brown pubescence, and small areas with sparser brown pubescence interspersed. Protibiae with dense, light dull yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed dorsally, laterally, and on basal third of ventral surface, except dark rings with dark-brown pubescence; remaining ventral surface with dense, bristly

dark-brown pubescence, except inner margin of apical third with fringe of yellowish-brown pubescence. Mesotibiae with dense yellowish-white pubescence with dull yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed, except anterior dark area with dark-brown pubescence, posterior dark area with abundant, short, thick black setae and ventral surface of posterior half with bristly yellowish-brown pubescence. Metatibiae with dense yellowish-white pubescence with dull yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed, except dark areas with dark-brown pubescence and ventral surface of posterior half with bristly yellowish-brown pubescence. Tarsomeres I–II with dense white pubescence dorsally, almost entirely covering protarsomeres, and covering basal half of meso- and metatarsomeres; remaining surface of dorsal surface of tarsomeres I–II with dense black pubescence; tarsomeres III with sparse white pubescence basally and sparse black pubescence on remaining surface; tarsomeres IV with sparse blackish pubescence; tarsomeres V with abundant white pubescence on basal half and blackish pubescence on apical half; tarsomeres I–III with long, erect black setae interspersed laterally; tarsomere V with long, erect black setae on apical half; metatarsomere V as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense yellowish-white pubescence almost obscuring integument; apex of ventrite V subtruncate.

Female (Fig. 20–21). Similar to males, differing by antennae slightly shorter, 2.0 times elytral length (antennae measured only in one female paratype), and by ventrite 5 longer, subtriangularly shaped, with narrow longitudinal glabrous band on middle of basal half, apex shallowly concave.

Variations. – Antennomeres III–VIII with light central area brown or brownish; light area of antennomeres IX–X reddish brown; pronotum without black maculae; black macula on each side of central area of the pronotum surpassing middle, almost straight from middle; area with sparse pubescence on each side of middle almost longitudinal, from anterior fifth to posterior quarter; in several of the specimens the epipleural region has an elongate area with very thin or no pubescence and so appears as a blackish stripe on the dorsal half. These specimens are from the exact same location as specimens with this region containing mottled pubescence as in the holotype; mesoventral process dark brown; pubescence on frons, vertex, and area behind upper eye lobes yellowish brown; pubescence behind lower eye lobes yellowish white or light yellowish brown; posterior half of pronotum with dense brown pubescence following the black pubescence on gibbosities; blackish pubescence on gibbosities of pronotum often bristly; posterior third of elytra with large white pubescent area, especially, laterally; anterior half of elytra with wide, longitudinal white pubescent band on dorsal surface, from anterior fifth to zigzag-shaped white pubescent band; white pubescent band on elytral suture absent.

Dimensions (mm) (Holotype ♂ / paratypes ♂ (3) / paratypes ♀ (4)).

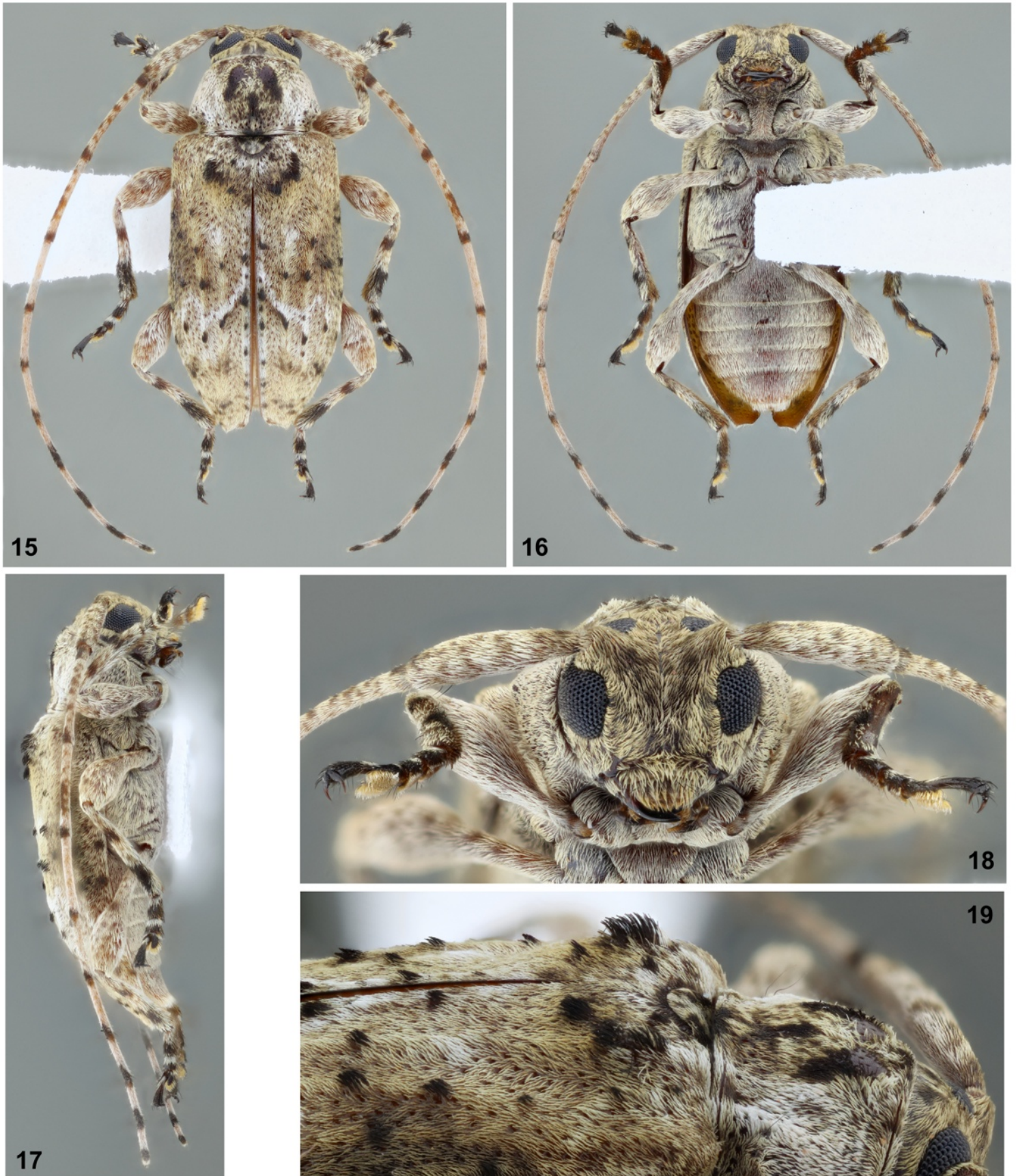
– Total length, 5.85/5.95–6.55/5.70–6.75;
– Prothoracic length, 1.10/1.15–1.40/1.10–1.30;
– Anterior prothoracic width, 1.40/1.35–1.45/1.30–1.45;
– Posterior prothoracic width, 1.60/1.55–1.70/1.50–1.85;
– Maximum prothoracic width, 2.00/1.90–2.00/1.75–2.10;
– Humeral width, 2.35/2.25–2.55/2.15–2.75;
– Elytral length, 4.25/4.25–4.70/4.10–5.05.

Only the specimens belonging to the MZSP and FSCA collections were measured. No reliable difference was found in the specimens from the JVCO collection.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “*latus*” (Latin, meaning wide) refers to the broad body of this species, in relation to the other species in the genus.

Remarks.

– *Eleothinus latus* sp. nov. is similar to *E. abstrusus* Bates, 1881 (Fig. 22–23), but differs by the body stouter (Fig. 15, 20); prosternal process wider in both sexes (Fig. 16, 21), narrowest area about 0.5 times procoxal width. In *E. abstrusus*, the body is proportionally slender (Fig. 22; see also photographs on



Figures 15-19. *Eleothis latus* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

15. Dorsal habitus. 16. Ventral habitus. 17. Lateral habitus. 18. Head, frontal view. 19. Centrobasal crest of the elytra.

Bezark 2022), and the prosternal process is narrower, narrowest area about 0.4 times procoxal width.

– It differs from *E. longulus* Bates, 1881 (see photographs on Bezark 2022), especially by the body distinctly stouter, and the elytra proportionally shorter (body slender and elytra proportionally longer in *E. longulus*).

– *Eleothinus latus* sp. nov. differs from *E. pygmaeus* Bates, 1885 by the elytra without large dark macula on sides (present in *E. pygmaeus*), and without longitudinal white pubescent bands fused posteriorly (present in *E. pygmaeus*).

Leptocometes Bates, 1881

Leptocometes brevicornis Vlasak, Santos-Silva & Nascimento, 2020
(Fig. 24-27)

Leptocometes brevicornis Vlasak, Santos-Silva & Nascimento, 2020: 361.

Vlasak *et al.* (2020) described *L. brevicornis* based on a single male (Fig. 27) from Ecuador (Pichincha). We have since examined two females (Fig. 24-25) and another male (Fig. 26), all collected in the Ecuadorian province of Pichincha. The male and female from Tambillo have the pronotum mostly with whitish pubescence, and there is a large whitish pubescent macula on the elytra, from centrobasal crest to apex; in the holotype from Quito and the female from Paschoa, both the pronotum and the elytra do not have large whitish pubescent areas, although there are several small irregular whitish pubescent maculae, especially on the elytra. Notwithstanding, as there are no other morphological differences, we conclude that the two forms are just extreme variations in the pubescence of the same species.

Female (Fig. 24-25) differs from male by the shorter antennae, 1.8 times elytral length (about 2.0 times in male); apex of ventrite V truncate (notched in male) with a fringe of black setae (lacking in male); body stouter and femoral club more slender.

Material examined.

ECUADOR

– Pichincha: Tambillo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 3,200 m (larvae collected from *Alnus acuminata*), 20.X.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (JVCO);

– Paschoa, 3,200 m, 1 ♀ (pupa in *Alnus acuminata*), 20.X.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (JVCO);

– Quito, holotype ♂, 21.VI.2019, J. Vlasak leg. (MZSP).

Host plant. – Under bark of dead branches of *Alnus acuminata* Kunth, 1817 (Betulaceae).

Sternacutus Gilmour, 1961

Sternacutus latens sp. nov.

(Fig. 28-34)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/B34AEC3E-C15C-4A25-AD8D-523DA23775F5>

Holotype, ♂, ECUADOR, Pichincha: El Septimo Paraiso Hotel, 1,600 m, Mindo, 18.VI.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (MZSP).

Paratypes, 2 ♀, same data as holotype (JVCO).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 28-32)

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; labrum blackish with apex dark yellowish brown; ventral mouthparts reddish brown except blackish palpomeres with reddish-brown apex; scape brownish basally, greenish on remaining surface; pedicel light reddish brown; antennomere III greenish, lighter than scape, with apex dark greenish brown; antennomeres IV-VI orangish on basal half, reddish after middle and dark brown on apical quarter; antennomeres VII-XI orangish on basal third, brown on remaining surface, dark area gradually lighter toward XI. Pronotum mostly blackish. Scutellum brownish green. Elytra brownish green on humeral region, centrobasal crest, and sides, with irregular black maculae interspersed, and mostly brown on

wide area close to suture; posterior half mostly greenish with black maculae interspersed, with large, black dorsal macula in a shape of inverted letter U slightly after middle. Femoral peduncle light orangish and femoral club greenish. Tibiae dark green basally, greenish on remaining basal 2/3, brown on apical third of pro- and mesotibiae, except blackish dorsal surface of mesotibiae on beginning of apical third, blackish on dorsal surface of metatibiae and dark green on ventral surface of metatibiae. Protarsomeres I orangish brown basally, dark brown on remaining surface; meso- and metatarsomeres I orangish on basal 2/3, dark brown on apical third; tarsomeres II-IV dark brown; tarsomeres V dark reddish brown basally, dark brown on remaining surface. Ventrites orangish brown, lighter toward ventrite 5, except yellowish apex of 1-4.

Head. – Frons minutely, abundantly punctate; with abundant pale-yellow pubescence, denser close to eyes, except glabrous median groove; with one long, erect brownish seta close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes glabrous centrally; area between eyes with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove; remaining surface of vertex with a few short, decumbent yellow setae. Area behind upper eye lobes with sparse yellow pubescence, glabrous close to prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae with dense yellow pubescence close to eye, except glabrous area close to clypeus, with sparser yellow pubescence on remaining surface except glabrous apex; with a few long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with abundant pale-yellow pubescence frontally, sparse yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally, except apex with dense yellow pubescence, and abundant yellow pubescence posteriorly. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, except almost glabrous central region, with sides with yellowish pubescence; with one long, erect brownish seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum subsmooth basally and apically, finely, sparsely punctate centrally; punctate area with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, slightly yellower laterally, and long, erect setae interspersed, setae dark brown basally, gradually yellowish toward apex; anterior margin with short, sparse yellowish-brown setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except narrow depressed anterior region with sparse yellowish pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.16 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.53 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.4 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VI. Scape with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with minute, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed; with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed near apex of ventral surface. Pedicel with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, and one long, erect yellowish-brown seta ventrally. Antennomeres III-XI with abundant yellowish-white pubescence on light area, sparse on dark area, pubescence partially dark brown on dark area of III-V; antennomere III with short, erect, thick black setae ventrally; antennomere IV with one short, thick black seta ventrally; antennomeres IV-VIII with a few short, thick black setae directed forward apically.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.81. – Pedicel = 0.11. – IV = 0.70. – V = 0.60. – VI = 0.60. – VII = 0.51. – VIII = 0.53. – IX = 0.53. – X = 0.49. – XI = 0.51.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; sides rounded from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles, convergent from lateral tubercles to posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle short, conical, with apex slightly directed backward, located on posterior fifth. Pronotum coarsely punctate, punctures coarser and more abundant posteriorly; central region with irregular, longitudinal, dense yellowish-white pubescent band; anterolateral third with dense grayish-white pubescence; remaining surface with both yellowish-brown, yellowish pubescence, dense on some areas, except whitish pubescence near lateral tubercles of prothorax, and six areas with somewhat sparse blackish pubescence: one large, irregular, located on each side of central area; one subcircular, smaller, located on each side near posterior margin; and one large on each side of posterior 2/3, with its anterior region projected toward the outer surface. Sides of prothorax with abundant pale-yellow pubescence. Prosternum with dense pale-yellow pubescence laterally, pubescence distinctly sparser on wide central region. Prosternal process with pubescence as on central area of prosternum; narrowest area 0.2 times procoxal width. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with dense yellow pubescence; mesoventrite and mesoventral process with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence; narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.3 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum and metaventrite with dense yellow pubescence, paler on center of metaventrite. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.



Figures 20-23. *Eleothis* spp.

20-21. *Eleothis latus* sp. nov., paratype ♀. 20. Dorsal habitus. 21. Ventral habitus.

22-23. *Eleothis abstrusus* Bates, 1881, ♂, Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Senahú. 22. Dorsal habitus. 23. Prosternal and mesoventral processes.

Elytra. – Centrobasal crest elevated, with sparse black pubescence laterally, and short, suberect, arched black setae dorsally (Fig. 31); apex of each elytron rounded; abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex on posterior half; humeral carina moderately well marked from humerus to posterior quarter; dorsal surface with two moderately well-marked carinae, outermost oblique, from near humerus to posterior third, innermost straight, from apex of centrobasal crest to posterior third; with abundant yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, pubescence appearing to be greenish yellow or somewhat yellowish brown depending on area of integument, with irregular white pubescent maculae and bands from about middle; dark areas with dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly denser and white on some areas of femoral club, especially on meso- and metafemora, and dense and longer on apex. Tibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except sparser pubescence on dorsal and lateral surface of posterior third, dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on ventral surface of posterior third; dorsal surface of posterior third of mesotibiae abundant, short, thick, erect blackish setae; dorsal surface of posterior third of metatibiae with a few short, thick, erect dark-brown setae. Tarsomeres with abundant whitish pubescence dorsally not obscuring integument; metatarsomere I distinctly longer than II - III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex of 1-4; apex of ventrite 5 concave.

Female (Fig. 33-34). Similar to male, differing by the shorter antennae, 2.1 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere VII. Ventrite 5 longitudinally sulcate on center of anterior third, and apex slightly concave.

Variation. – Pubescence between and behind upper eye lobes dense; black pubescent maculae on pronotum more well delimited.

Dimensions (mm) (Holotype ♂ / paratypes ♀).

- Total length, 6.75/6.60-7.60;
- Prothoracic length, 1.20/1.05-1.30;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.30-1.55;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.50/1.55-1.80;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.90/1.80-2.20;
- Humeral width, 2.30/2.45-2.80;
- Elytral length, 4.75/4.85-5.55.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “latens” (Latin, meaning invisible) refers to the greenish camouflaged coloration, which made this species nearly invisible on the moss-covered bark of cloud forest trees.

Remarks. – *Sternacutus latens* sp. nov. is similar to:

- *S. angulistigma* (Bates, 1885),
- *S. cinerascens* (Bates, 1863),
- *S. jubapennis* (Fisher, 1938).

But it differs as follows: elytral apex rounded; elytra with sparse white pubescent maculae.

In *S. angulistigma*, *S. cinerascens*, and *S. jubapennis*, the outer angle of elytral apex is distinctly projected, elytra with abundant grayish-white pubescence. Additionally, the femora are unicolorous, while they are bicolorous in *S. angulistigma*. It differs from *S. cribripennis* (Bates, 1885) by the centrobasal crest of elytra without dense black pubescence (present in *S. cribripennis*), and by the meso- and metafemoral clubs with similar shape (metafemora distinctly more slender than mesofemora in males of *S. cribripennis*).

It can be separated from *S. griseostigma* (Monné & Monné, 2012), by the elytra with sparse white pubescent maculae (abundant in *S. griseostigma*), and tibiae without dense white pubescence on basal half (present in *S. griseostigma*).

***Sternacutus brunneus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 35-39)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/94C0A802-5DFA-407A-BA00-878D5922A5FD>

Holotype, ♂, ECUADOR, *Pichincha*: 1,300 m, Nanegal, 27.IX.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (MZSP).

Paratypes, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀, same data as holotype (JVCO).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown dorsally and laterally, light brown ventrally; ventral mouthparts reddish brown, except palpomeres black with reddish-brown apex; anteclypeus brown; anterior third of labrum yellowish brown; scape dark orangish brown, with brown apex; pedicel mostly brown; antennomere III orangish brown with reddish-brown apex; antennomeres IV–VIII orangish brown basally (this area gradually narrower toward VIII), gradually orangish brown toward brown apex; antennomeres IX–X orangish brown on basal half, dark brown on apical half; antennomere XI dark brown. Pronotum mostly brown, with sides of posterior seventh orangish brown, with large longitudinal dark-brown macula on each side of middle, from anterior to posterior seventh. Sides of prothorax mostly brown, with irregular lighter areas. Prosternum, prosternal process, mesoventrite, mesoventral process, and center of metaventricle orangish; mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and metanepisternum brown; sides of metaventricle brownish. Elytra mostly brown, with irregular dark-brown areas, except orangish-brown sides of posterior half and apex. Coxae and trochanters pale yellow, metacoxae partially brownish; pro- and mesofemora pale yellow on peduncle, dark brown on club; metafemora pale yellow on peduncle, femoral club orangish brown ventrally and laterally, except dark-brown apex, brownish on basal 2/3 of dorsal surface, dark brown on apical third; tibiae blackish, except orangish brown basal 3/4 of ventral surface of protibiae, basal 2/3 of ventral surface of mesotibiae, and entire ventral surface of metatibiae; tarsi blackish. Ventrites yellowish brown with irregular brownish areas interspersed.

Head. – Frons abundantly, minutely punctate; with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence lighter toward clypeus and centrally toward antennal tubercles, yellowish close to eyes; with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed; with one long, erect dark seta on each side close to eyes. Vertex with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, with lighter pubescence on narrow area close to eyes, except glabrous median groove. Area behind eyes with abundant yellowish pubescence, except

glabrous area close to prothorax behind lower eye lobes. Genae with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex and area close to clypeus, with a few long, erect dark setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence lighter apically. Wide central area of postclypeus with somewhat abundant, bristly dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence absent centrally, with short white setae interspersed; with one very long, erect seta on each side near frons, seta black basally, gradually yellowish toward apex; with long, decumbent yellowish setae close to anteclypeus, setae sparse centrally, abundant laterally. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Posterior 2/3 of labrum with sparse yellowish pubescence and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; anterior third glabrous, except anterior margin with fringe of yellowish-brown setae. Gula mentum smooth, glabrous, except narrow depressed anterior region with somewhat abundant yellowish pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.19 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.48 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal quarter of antennomere VI. Scape with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and laterally, and abundant whitish pubescence ventrally not obscuring integument. Pedicel with abundant pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence yellowish white on base of dorsal surface, whitish on remaining surface; with one long, erect, thick yellowish-brown seta ventrally. Antennomeres III–XI with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; antennomere III with a few short, erect, thick, both yellowish-brown and dark-brown setae ventrally; antennomere IV with one short, erect, thick dark seta ventrally, and a few similar setae on apex; antennomere V with a few short, thick dark setae apically.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.76. – Pedicel = 0.12. – IV = 0.81. – V = 0.69. – VI = 0.67. – VII = 0.62. – VIII = 0.62. – IX = 0.59. – X = 0.57. – XI = 0.52.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; with well-marked anterior constriction; sides slightly rounded, gradually widened from anterior constriction to lateral tubercle; short area behind lateral tubercle slightly convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle conical with apex slightly directed backward. Pronotum with one slight elevated gibbosity on each side of central area (corresponding to the dark-brown maculae), and slightly elevated gibbosity centrally; somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures coarser near posterior margin, except smooth anterior constriction, sides of area close to posterior margin, and central gibbosity; with longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band centrally, absent on central gibbosity, and irregular yellowish-white pubescent areas, close to apex of lateral gibbosities, close to lateral tubercles of prothorax, and on sides of anterior third; remaining surface mostly with abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, except orangish posterior area with sparse yellowish pubescence. Sides of prothorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Prosternum and mesoventral process with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly denser and more yellowish white on sides of prosternum, and sparser on posterior third of prosternal process; narrowest area of prosternal process 0.34 times procoxal width. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with dense whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument, except short, sparser pubescence on center of mesoventrite and entire mesoventral process; narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.38 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Centrobasal crest of elytra elevated, longer than metatarsomere I, with abundant, short dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument (Fig. 39); apex individually rounded; abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex on posterior half; with two moderately distinct longitudinal carinae dorsally, outermost from base to posterior quarter, innermost from apex of centrobasal crest to posterior quarter; humeral carina moderately well marked from base to posterior third; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence paler on light area, with yellowish-brown pubescent spots on humeral carina, pubescent spots gradually lighter toward posterior region; with yellowish pubescent spots on anterior half of dorsal carinae, and white pubescent spots on posterior half of dorsal carinae; posterior third with irregular whitish pubescent spots interspersed.



Figures 24-27. *Leptocometes brevicornis* Vlasak, Santos-Silva & Nascimento, 2020, dorsal habitus, Ecuador, Pichincha.

24. ♀, Tambillo. 25. ♀, Paschoa. 26. ♂, Tambillo. 27. Holotype ♂, Quito.

Legs. – Femora with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except dorsal surface and sides of femoral club with yellowish-brown pubescence, with short, thick, decumbent white setae interspersed. Protibiae with yellowish-brown pubescence, denser on anterior 2/3 of ventral surface, with short, decumbent white setae interspersed, and bristly dark-brown pubescence on posterior third of ventral surface. Mesotibiae with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument on anterior 2/3 on dorsal and lateral surfaces, pubescence denser, whitish ventrally on anterior 2/3, with short, thick, decumbent white setae interspersed; dorsal surface of posterior third with short, erect, thick dark-brown setae; ventral surface of posterior third with bristly yellowish-brown pubescence. Dorsal surface of metatibiae with somewhat abundant, decumbent, thick white setae; ventral surface with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence, pubescence bristly on posterior third; dorsal surface with sparse, thick, erect dark setae from middle to posterior third; sides of posterior half with moderately long, erect, thick light yellowish-brown setae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres I with abundant white pubescence; tarsomeres II with white pubescence on basal region, this area gradually longer toward metatarsi, dark brown on remaining surface; tarsomeres III and IV with mostly dark-brown pubescence; tarsomeres V with white pubescence basally, dark brown on remaining surface; metatarsomere I distinctly longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument. Apex of ventrite 5 notched.

Female. Similar to male, differing by shorter antennae, 2.3 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at the apex of antennomere VI, by last tergite triangularly projected, surpassing the apex of ventrite 5 by about 2/3 the length of ventrite 3, and by apex of ventrite 5 truncate.

Dimensions (mm) (Holotype ♂ / paratype ♂ / paratypes ♀).

- Total length, 6.60/6.40/5.70–6.50;
- Prothoracic length, 1.15/1.25/0.90–1.10;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.30/1.10–1.25;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.60/1.60/1.30–1.55;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.00/2.05/1.60–1.85;
- Humeral width, 2.30/2.40/2.00–2.30;
- Elytral length, 4.90/4.60/4.30–4.95.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “*brunneus*” (Latin, meaning brown) refers to the mostly uniform brownish color of this species.

Remarks. – The elytral pubescent pattern and the length of the centrobasal crest of the elytra make *S. brunneus* distinct from all other species currently placed in *Sternacutus*.

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Résumé

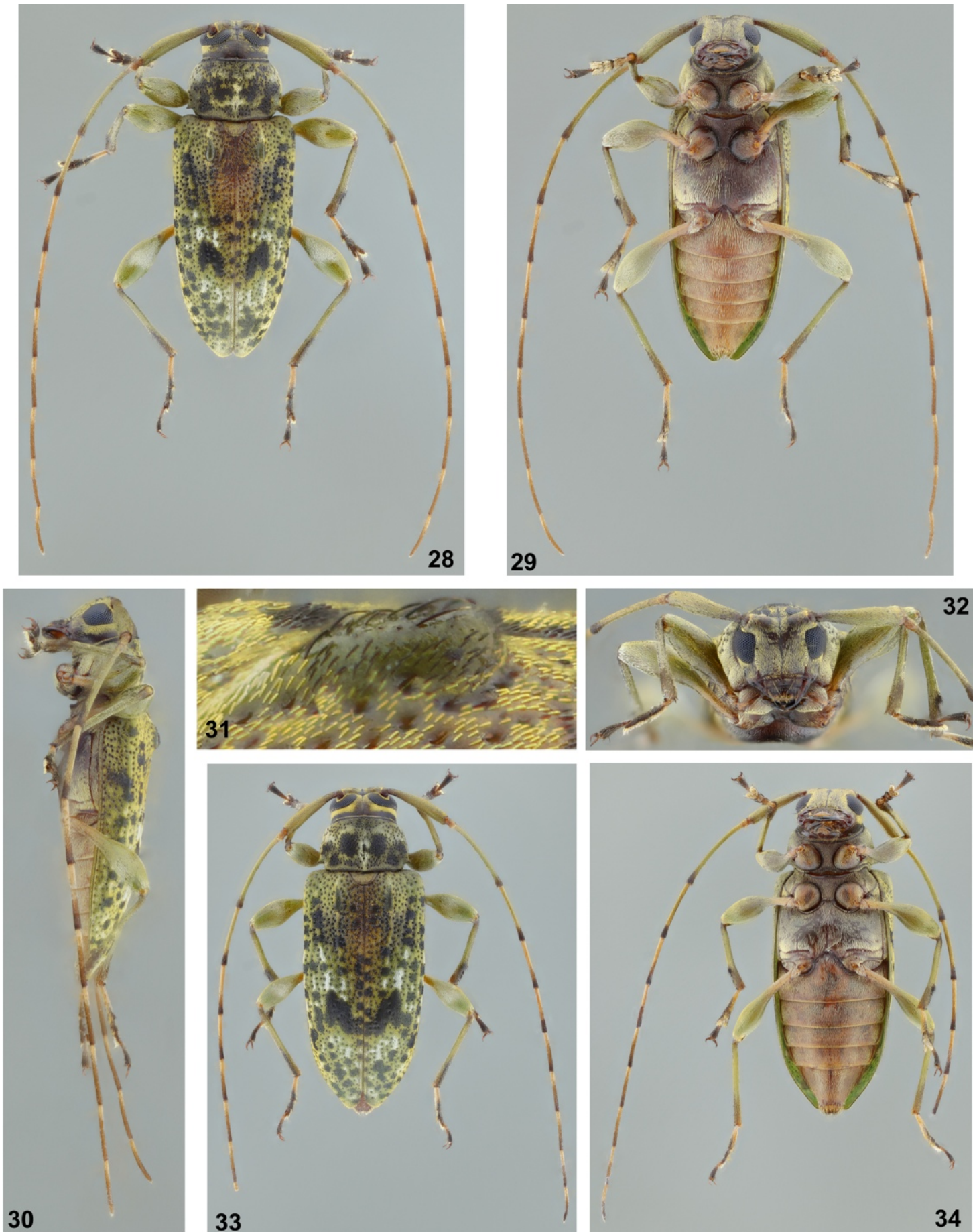
Vlasak J. & Santos-Silva A., 2022. – Note sur les Acanthocinini, avec la description de plusieurs espèces nouvelles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(54): 1–14.

Quatre nouvelles espèces d'Acanthocinini sont décrites d'Equateur : *Atrypanius rogueti* sp. nov., *Eleothinus latus* sp. nov., *Sternacutus latens* sp. nov. et *Sternacutus brunneus* sp. nov. La localité typique d'*Atrypanius irrorellus* Bates, 1885 est discutée, et de nouvelles citations pour de nouveaux états et de nouveaux pays sont données. Des variations de pubescence sur le pronotum et les élytres chez *Leptocometes brevicornis* Vlasak, Santos-Silva & Nascimento, 2020 sont reportées.

Mots-clés. – Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthocinini, *Atrypanius*, *Sternacutus*, *Eleothinus*, taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, région néotropicale, Amérique du Nord, Amérique du Sud.

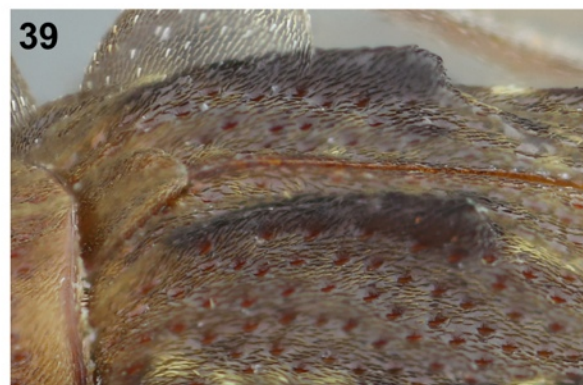
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Figures 28-34. *Sternacutus latens* sp. nov.

28-32. Holotype ♂. 28. Dorsal habitus. 29. Ventral habitus. 30. Lateral habitus. 31. Centrobasal crest of the elytra. 32. Head, frontal view.
33-34. Paratype ♀. 33. Dorsal habitus. 34. Ventral habitus.



Figures 35-39. *Sternacutus brunneus* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

35. Dorsal habitus. 36. Ventral habitus. 37. Lateral habitus. 38. Head, frontal view. 39. Centrobasal crests of the elytra.

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