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A New Neotropical Genus of Ischiolonchini (Coleoptera, Lamiidae)¹

BY FREDERICO LANE²

Although no revision is intended or even possible in the present paper, it is felt that the tribe Ischiolonchini, as defined by Lacordaire, is subject to some modification. Bates [1885 (1879–1886), pp. 369–370] did not accept it, arguing that his *Ischioloncha lineata* shows that the genus is “closely allied to *Eudesmus*, the head being constructed on precisely the same plan as, for example, in *E. metallicus*”; and that “there was no need, therefore, for Lacordaire to remove it so widely from the Onciderini, and make it the type of a separate group, Ischiolonchini.” Dillon and Dillon (1945, p. ix) seem to have had only a partial view of the Ischiolonchini when they pointed out an aggregate of characters for the tribe, most of which, if not all, can be found in the Onciderini. With these difficulties in mind, a broader treatment of the subject, with discussion of controversial aspects, was considered convenient to any future research in this tribe.

The writer wishes to express his deep appreciation to Drs. Mont A. Cazier, Chairman and Curator, and C. H. Curran, Curator, Department of Insects and Spiders, the American Museum of Natural History, for their stimulating assistance and the many facilities made available; to Mr. Rudolph Schrammel for the photographic illustrations; and to

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² In charge of Insect Division, Department of Zoology (Agriculture), São Paulo, Brazil.

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The Ischiolonchini constitute a small tribe of lamiids with a rather peculiar geographic distribution, most genera being restricted in area and distantly apart from the other units. The tribe is represented in tropical America, India, the Philippine Islands, and Madagascar, with but a single or a small number of species in each genus.

The Neotropical species catalogued up to the present time (Gemminger and de Harold, 1873, p. 3134; Aurivillius, 1923, p. 365; and Blackwelder, 1946, p. 606) belong to only two genera: *Ischioloncha* Thomson, 1860, and *Symperga* Lacordaire, 1872. Another genus, *Merocentrum* Lane, 1939, was erected for *Gryllica melzeri* Bondar, 1938. Blackwelder (1946, p. 627) lists Bondar's species under *Gryllica*, but overlooked *Merocentrum* and the new generic combination, which placed the species close to *Xylomimus* Bates, 1865, in the Onciderini. Dillon and Dillon (1945, p. ix) removed both *Merocentrum* and *Xylomimus* to the tribe Ischiolonchini on the basis of structural characters, a procedure with which the present author agrees, with some restrictions.

A common character, among others, to most genera, including ones foreign to the Neotropical fauna, is the more or less under-side fringing of the antennae, especially the third segment. The structure of this segment, on the other hand, divides the genera into what seem to be two natural groups. The first one, which comprises all the genera foreign to tropical America and but a single Neotropical genus, *Symperga*, has a simple, at most very slightly thickened, third antennal segment.

From this group the present author is familiar only with a single specimen from the Amazon Basin, Rio Juruá, and which he had believed, admitting the possibility of dimorphic characters, to be the female of *Symperga balyi* (Thomson, 1860), a species evidently described from a male specimen, and variable in its yellow markings, if one compares Thomson's description with Lacordaire's notes. This Juruá specimen fits, however, the description of *Symperga puncticollis* Breuning, 1940, also described from the Amazon Basin, Pará, Marco da Legua, and apparently a male, although Breuning does not mention the sex of his type specimen, which belongs to the Paris museum. If this last identification be admitted as correct for the Juruá specimen, a few structural characters should be added.

Symperga puncticollis Breuning, 1940

Symperga puncticollis BREUNING, 1940, Folia Zool. et Hydrobiol., vol. 10, pt. 1, p. 212.

FEMALE: Head above very long, not much shorter than length of pronotum, with front strongly inclined, but the head is decidedly *not* retractile, the distance from anterior border of prosternum to procoxae being little less than the diameter of coxae; frons trapezoidal and moderately convex; eyes with lower lobe roundish, as wide as long, and distant from inferior border of head a full diameter of lobe; antennal tubercles clearly separated at base, short, somewhat vertical, with a very small, blunt inner tooth at apex; upper lobes long, narrow, only moderately distant on vertex. Antennae slightly longer than body length, thickly fringed on under side of scape and segments 2-5 with rather long blackish hairs, with a purplish tinge; scape reaching basal third of prothorax, thickened uniformly throughout from base, and somewhat flattened on under side; third segment only very slightly thicker than following, somewhat bent, nearly one-half longer than scape; following segments slender, the fourth about three-fourths of the length of scape and about three-fifths of the length of third segment, segments 4-10 shorter and decreasing very gradually in length; the eleventh segment slightly longer than anterior and pointed at apex. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, unarmed at sides but somewhat tumid at middle and slightly constricted posteriorly; surface strongly and transversely rugose, with punctures scattered along depressions between rugae, on sides more densely punctured; with a lateral angular expansion on posterior sides of pronotum, and from this notched in a semicircle on lower posterior border of prothorax. Scutellum transverse, semicircular. Elytra linear, parallel, convex, more than three times the length of pronotum, and less than two and three-quarters of the width of elytra at humeri; apices slightly obliquely truncate, the outer corner angulate, the sutural one rounded. Meso-episterna large, wide; meta-episterna narrow; prosternal process narrow and parallel-sided between coxae; mesosternal process wider, rather narrowed to apex; front and middle coxae rather widely separated; abdomen convex, with intermediate segments nearly subequal, the fifth segment longer, about the length of the fourth and half of third taken together, truncated at apex and very slightly lobed at each side; close to middle border of apex with a small transverse depression, and at base with a very fine, median, longitudinal sulcus reaching beyond middle of seg-

ment; dorsal plate very convex and declivous, opercular genital aperture. Legs moderate in size; front coxae exerted, rather lageniform, middle coxae less so; front coxae unarmed; femora gradually thickened to middle and narrowed to apex, somewhat fusiform, the intermediate shorter and the posterior longer than anterior pair, the posterior pair fully reaching to distal margin of third abdominal segment; tibiae only slightly thickened to apex, fore tibiae sinuate, posterior tibiae perceptibly arcuate; tarsi rather long, anterior and middle tarsi not much shorter than tibiae; first tarsal segment only slightly longer than second.

Length, 12.25 mm.; width at humeri, 3 mm.

LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazon Basin, Juruá River, 1902, E. Garbe, collector. This specimen belongs to the collection of the Department of Zoology (Agriculture), São Paulo, Brazil, No. 20417.

If, as I presume, Breuning described a male, as one is led to believe by his reference to the fact that the fourth antennal segment is somewhat longer than the scape, there would be no doubt respecting the distinction between *balyi* and *puncticollis*, for the specimen above fits Breuning's description as to clothing and punctuation, but shows the fourth antennal segment only slightly more than three-quarters of the length of scape and much shorter than the third, being about three-fifths of the length of this segment. It diverges also in having the under side of scape also fringed, and base of fourth segment and following ones whitish, more in accordance with the description of *balyi*. This genus is easily distinguishable from any Onciderini, and probably the same is true with respect to the exotic genera of the tribe.

The second group has the third antennal segment strongly thickened and comprises only more or less closely affiliated Neotropical genera more closely related to the Onciderini, from which they can be separated more by their general appearance and an association of characters than by any one character in particular.

One of Lacordaire's chief characters for distinguishing the Ischiolochini from the Onciderini was the retractile head of the last-named tribe. The Ischiolochini are supposed not to have a retractile head. However, Dillon and Dillon (1945, p. v) attribute this negative character to the Onciderini.

The retractibility of the head is a character that seems first to have been put to use by Lacordaire in his treatment of his "Monohammides" (1869, *Genera des coléoptères*, vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 299), explaining in footnote 2 what he meant by it: "(2) *La tête est rétractile lorsque, par suite de la brièveté du prosternum en avant des hanches antérieures, elle peut, au repos, s'appuyer sur les hanches antérieures et la*

partie antérieure de la saillie prosternale. Bien qu'il y ait des passages, et même assez nombreux, qui rendent certaines espèces ambiguës sous ce rapport, c'est un caractère qui mérite qu'on en tienne plus compte qu'en général on ne l'a fait jusqu'ici." Although stressing its imperfections, he also pointed out its usefulness. The Onciderini he considered mainly as a group having a retractile head. Dillon and Dillon, although stating the contrary, also affirm that the procoxae are "large, globose, reaching nearly to apex and base of prothorax," a statement that seems to substantiate Lacordaire's judgment.

Probably not one of the differential characters quoted by Dillon and Dillon can be taken as exclusively peculiar to the tribe in its relation, of course, to the Onciderini. In these the head is not always parallel to the anterior margin of the prothorax; it is sometimes inclined, which it can also be when parallel to the front margin of the prothorax, for in genera with a prothorax that is narrowed below the front margin slopes downward, the posterior one being perpendicular to the body axis. In some genera the head is also rather long, as seen from above, and the prothorax may be cylindriform and subequal in length and width. The legs are also very short in some genera and hardly of a different structure, if one takes into account the many modifications in leg structure that occur in the tribe. Some genera also have very sparse clothing or caducent pilosity, as for example *Pericasta* Dillon and Dillon, 1952. As to the antennae, some genera have them fringed beneath, or the third segment can be swollen as in *Psyllotoxus* Thomson, 1868, or even clubbed as in *Clavidesmus* Dillon and Dillon, 1946.

On the other hand, the head of *Ischioloncha*, according to the diagnosis, is not strongly inclined. In the females of some of the genera of Ischiolonchini the prothorax is only about as long as broad, and at least in *Ischioloncha muhni* Bruch, 1933, it is unquestionably transverse. In *Symperga* the legs are not so short, and the femora are hardly clubbed, the posterior pair reaching well to the distal margin of the third abdominal segment. In some species in the tribe the tegumen is not destitute in basic clothing, although this may be very fine and sparse, so that lack of body covering is not a restricting character. Notwithstanding these arguments, the Ischiolonchini seem to merit a distinct grouping. A character that is apparently valid for most of them would be the length of the head as seen from above, as compared with the generally very short Onciderini type. As to the inclination of the head, one should stress the fact that this does not necessarily imply a retractile head. *Symperga* has a strongly inclined head but not in the least retractile. A tentative definition of the tribe is here suggested.

TRIBE ISCHIOLONCHINI

Ischiolonchini LACORDAIRE, 1872, *Genera des coléoptères*, vol. 9, pt. 2, pp. 414, 709-710. DILLON AND DILLON, 1945, *Sci. Publ. Reading Pub. Mus. and Art Gallery*, no. 5, p. ix.

Small to moderately large in size, ranging from 7 to nearly 30 mm. in body length, and from 2 to 7 mm. in width at humeri; body basic clothing fine and sparse, or obsolete. Head, except in some genera, not retractile, generally long as seen from above; as wide as thorax, slightly to strongly inclined; frons mostly trapeziform, slightly convex; eyes small, finely granulated, upper lobes mostly distant on vertex, lower lobes variable, generally rounded, distant from lower margin of head; antennal tubercles generally short, slightly armed at apex, more so in male. Antennae mostly short, exceptionally longer than body in male, in most genera variably fringed on under side from scape to fifth segment; scape variable, generally robust and rather short, not reaching (with exceptions) far beyond anterior margin of prothorax, third segment longer than scape, sometimes swollen or clubbed. Prothorax cylindrical, mostly longer than wide, smooth or transversely rugose, sometimes slightly uneven; sides parallel or slightly tumid at middle, unarmed, or at most with very small median or postmedian tubercle or tooth; lateral posterior angles of prothorax slightly expanded; below expansion with a large semicircular notch narrowing prothorax below. Scutellum transverse, semicircular. Elytra wider than prothorax, mostly long, convex, parallel-sided, or slightly widened posteriorly; humeri rounded; apices conjointly rounded, or somewhat truncate. Mesoepisterna large, wide; meta-episterna narrow; abdomen convex, intermediate segments shorter than extremes, dorsal plate strongly convex and declivous, opercular genital opening; procoxal cavities closed behind, angular externally; mesocoxal cavities opened externally. Legs generally short and stout; procoxae globose, exerted, mesocoxae less so; procoxae sometimes uncate in male; femora clavate or fusiform, posterior pair at most reaching distal margin of third abdominal segment; tibiae variable, somewhat widened at apex; tarsi with first segment short, longer than second, or at most subequal to segments 2-3 taken together; tarsal claws divergent.

Sexual dimorphism is sometimes very striking in some species. The prothorax can be longer in the male; the antennal tubercles can be more strongly armed in the male; the antennae can exceed to some extent length of body in the male, and be only as long as body in the female; the fourth antennal segment can be subequal in length to the third in the male, and much shorter in the female; the procoxae can

be uncate in the male; the fifth abdominal segment in the female can have a preapical depression and a fine longitudinal basal line, an abdominal female structure which is, of course, of frequent occurrence in many other lamiids, and could be used more widely to establish the sex of single specimens, with unexposed genitalia, and which the author has no permission or any desire to dissect.

KEY TO NEOTROPICAL GENERA OF ISCHIOLONCHINI

1. Head either not retractile or only slightly so; third antennal segment thickened or swollen throughout, fringed or not on under side; elytra rounded at apex2
 Head not retractile; third antennal segment simple, not thickened, fringed with long cerdae on under side, the fringe extended to other segments; elytra truncate at apex*Symperga*
2. Third antennal segment thickened or swollen throughout3
 Third antennal segment narrow at base, strongly and thickly clubbed apically*Orteguaza*, new genus
3. Front moderately inclined; prothorax smooth or partially wrinkled4
 Front strongly inclined; third antennal segment fringed on under side; prothorax smooth*Merocentrum*
4. Third antennal segment fringed on under side; prothorax transversely wrinkled*Xylomimus*
 Third antennal segment not fringed on under side; prothorax smooth or at most wrinkled posteriorly*Ischioloncha*

Owing to vague or incomplete descriptions, some characters have been omitted and others, although included, should be carefully checked in revisional work, for the key is only tentative. The retractability of the head should be reëxamined. The closeness of the procoxae to the anterior border of the prosternum probably led Thomson to use the expression "paulum retractum." This anterior prosternum margin seems to be somewhat plane or only slightly inclined in the *Ischiolonchini*, so that this margin, although narrow, still keeps the procoxae reasonably distant from the head, admitting a *not retractile* classification, or at least a debatable judgment of the character.

This is true in many of the *Onciderini* genera. But in this tribe many other genera have unquestionably a retractile head. A very narrow anterior margin of prosternum coupled with a strong inclination of this margin in species with a strongly narrowed prothorax below and a head with an inclined front would leave very little play to imagination. As there are to my knowledge no examples of anteriorly open procoxal cavities, Lacordaire could refer to nothing else when he explained his meaning of a retractile head. If the character is useless it should be discarded, in both its positive and negative aspects. Even if some of the genera listed in Lacordaire's key for the *Onciderini* as

having a "*tête toujours rétractile*," or a "*tête complètement rétractile*," are admittedly questionable, it is still impossible to eliminate many others, such as *Jamesia* (at least *J. globifera*). I would also consider some of the genera described by Dillon and Dillon as having a retractile head, as, for example, *Agaritha* and *Pericasta*.

In relation to the genera in which the head is considered imperfectly retractile, Lacordaire himself seems a bit confused. His couplet "B" in the keys states "*parfois non rétractile*," whereas in couplet "II" he defines the same group as with a "*Tête imparfaitement rétractile*." In *Trestonia* and *Cacostola* there is a respectable distance from procoxae to prosternum anterior border. As to *Helvina* he should really have no doubt, as the head is decidedly not retractile. But this genus is, of course, strange to the Onciderini and has been removed to the Pachypezini. But *Taricanus*, which has not been removed, is also a genus with a very disturbing aggregate of characters, a sort of mixture between the Onciderini and the Ischiolonchini.

The Neotropical genera and species of Ischiolonchini described up to the present time are listed below. (For references to catalogues, see p. 2.)

TRIBE ISCHIOLOCHINI

Ischiolonchini LACORDAIRE, 1872, *Genera des coléoptères*, vol. 9, pt. 2, pp. 414, 709–710. DILLON AND DILLON, 1945, *Sci. Publ. Reading Pub. Mus. and Art Gallery*, no. 5, p. ix.

GENUS ISCHIOLONCHA

Ischioloncha THOMSON, 1860, *Essai d'une classification de la famille des cérambycides*, pp. 120, 122; 1864, *Mém. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège*, vol. 19, pp. 100, 390. LACORDAIRE, 1872, *Genera des coléoptères*, vol. 9, pt. 2, pp. 710–712.

Ischioloncha lineata Bates

Ischioloncha lineata BATES, 1885, *Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera*, vol. 5, pp. 369–370, pl. 22, fig. 25.

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala; Costa Rica.

Ischioloncha mühni Bruch

Ischioloncha mühni BRUCH, 1933, *Rev. Ent.*, vol. 3, pt. 3, pp. 335–337, 3 text figs.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Cordoba.

Ischioloncha strandiella Breuning

Ischioloncha strandiella BREUNING, 1942, *Folia Zool. et Hydrobiol.*, vol. 11, pt. 2, p. 174.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia.

Ischioloncha wollastonii Thomson

Ischioloncha wollastonii THOMSON, 1860, Essai d'une classification de la famille des cérambycides, p. 123.

DISTRIBUTION: French Guiana.

GENUS *XYLOMIMUS*

Xylomimus BATES, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. 16, p. 308.
LACORDAIRE, 1872, Genera des coléoptères, vol. 9, pt. 2, pp. 668, 684–685.
DILLON AND DILLON, 1945, Sci. Publ. Reading Pub. Mus. and Art Gallery, no. 5, p. ix.

Xylomimus baculus Bates

Xylomimus baculus BATES, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. 16, pp. 308–309. LACORDAIRE, 1872, Genéra des coléoptères, vol. 9, pt. 2, p. 685.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Tapajos River.

GENUS *MEROCENTRUM*

Merocentrum LANE, 1939, Bol. Biol., new ser., vol. 4, pt. 3, pp. 473–474.
DILLON AND DILLON, 1945, Sci. Publ. Reading Pub. Mus. and Art Gallery, no. 5, p. ix.

Merocentrum melzeri (Bondar)

Gryllica melzeri BONDAR, 1938, Rev. Ent., vol. 9, pts. 3–4, pp. 447–449, figs. 7–8.

Merocentrum melzeri (Bondar, 1938), LANE, 1939, Bol. Biol., new ser., vol. 4, pt. 3, pp. 474–477, pl. 11.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Bahia.

GENUS *SYMPERGA*

Symperga LACORDAIRE, 1872, Genera des coléoptères, vol. 9, pt. 2, pp. 710, 711.

Symperga balyi (Thomson)

Gryllica balyi THOMSON, 1860, Essai d'une classification de la famille des cérambycides, pp. 121–122.

Symperga balyi (Thomson, 1860), LACORDAIRE, 1872, Genera des coléoptères, vol. 9, pt. 2, p. 711.

DISTRIBUTION: French Guiana.

Symperga puncticollis Breuning

Symperga puncticollis BREUNING, 1940, Folia Zool. et Hydrobiol., vol. 10, pt. 1, p. 212.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Pará.

ORTEGUAZA, NEW GENUS

Basic pubescence slight. Head moderately oblique, rather long as seen from above, as wide as front of prothorax, slightly inclined; frons somewhat trapeziform and convex, about as long as broad; depressed between antennal tubercles, these slightly divergent, short, projected at apex; mandibles moderately long and curved externally; clypeus broad, with sinuous margin; eyes small, finely faceted, the lower lobe vertical, short or at most about as long as distance to inferior margin of head, rather narrow, the upper lobes widely separated on vertex. Antennae shorter than body (female); the scape short, slightly clavate, rather flattened and concave on under side; third segment one-half longer than scape, narrow at base, strongly and abruptly clubbed to apex, with a patch of long cerdae on under side of club; segments 4-11 cylindrical, the fourth segment shorter than scape, the following segments gradually shorter, nearly subequal, the eleventh somewhat longer than preceding segment and tapering at apex. Prothorax subcylindrical, transverse, slightly broader posteriorly, with a nearly obsolete tooth on each side; posteriorly transversely sulcate. Scutellum transverse, semicircular. Elytra very convex, at base broader than prothorax, slightly widened after basal third, conjointly rounded at apex. Anterior acetabula angular externally, closed behind; middle coxal cavities opened externally; prosternal process curved and nearly parallel-sided between coxae, about one-third of diameter of coxae; mesosternal process not much wider, concave at base, sides subparallel between coxae, slightly raised, apex slightly bilobed; abdomen with intermediate segments shorter than extremes, fifth segment depressed at middle near apex (female). Legs short, robust, procoxal distance from anterior margin about one-third of diameter of coxae; front coxae strongly, middle slightly, exserted; femora clavate; middle and posterior tibiae somewhat flattened and broadening towards apex; tarsi with first segment shorter than segments 2-3 taken together.

This genus seems to run closer to *Ischioloncha* than to any other of the Neotropical genera, but can easily be distinguished by its massive form and the clubbed third antennal segment.

GENOTYPE: *Orteguaza lichenigera*, new species.

Orteguaza lichenigera, new species

Figure 1

FEMALE: Tegumen lustrous, chestnut red, clothed with very fine, brown, scaly pilosity, somewhat sparse, and ornamented with white

markings of larger and denser, close-set, pressed, white scales. Head with some irregular white patches on front, with sparse white scales on vertex and genae, and a narrow transverse stripe along lower external sides; on vertex with a rather narrow longitudinal median stripe, with sides not clear cut; sides with a wide white band beginning at posterior margin of lower lobe of eye and continuing through sides of prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum, including meta-episterna; pronotum with a broad longitudinal middle stripe, from anterior to posterior margin; scutellum entirely white; elytra sparsely speckled with white and with a broad, irregular, vermicular, common band extending from base of elytra along suture to apical declivity before which it connects on each side with a broad, transverse, slightly oblique band that extends to external margins; apical declivity blotched with large, irregular, confluent, white patches; under side, in addition to lateral white bands, with some white scaly hairs intermingled with the

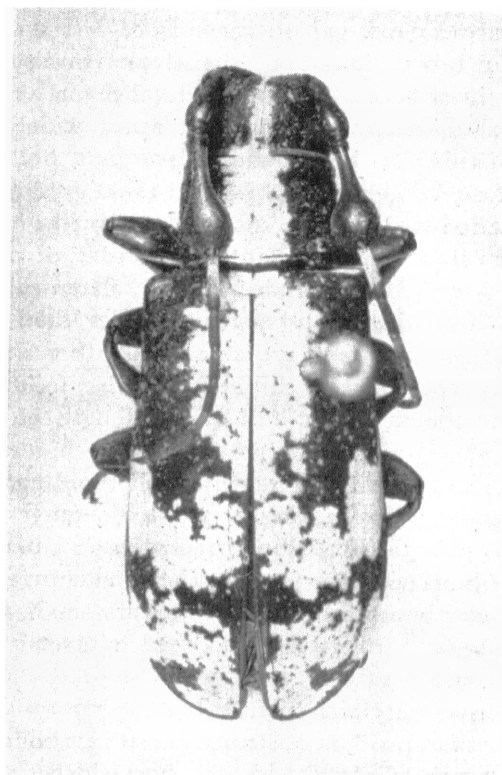


FIG. 1. *Ortegua lichenigera*, new species. Holotype female.

brown clothing; on abdomen with a confused and very irregular mixture of brown and white, except the last segment which, with the exception of the central area and a small brown speck on lateral basal corner, is entirely white. Antennae with scape and third segment nearly nude, very sparsely sprinkled with brown and a few white scales intermingled; third segment with a dense covering of longer, recumbent, bristly pilosity on apical under side; segments 4-11 with a finer and denser brown pilosity, with basal two-thirds of fourth segment, basal half of segments 6 and 8, and a narrow basal ring on tenth segment white; legs very sparse brown, with some scattered white scales.

Head as wide as prothorax, rather long above, nearly four-fifths of the length of pronotum, front inclined, at lower sides thickened and blunt; regularly but not closely punctured on front, sparsely on vertex, and more finely punctured beneath lower eye lobes; frons transverse, slightly narrowed below; clypeus broad, sinuate on distal margin; mandibles moderately curved, the apex acute, the base somewhat rugose on outer and depressed on inner side; eyes small, with lower lobe longer than broad, long-oval, slightly narrower below, distant from lower margin of head a full longitudinal diameter of lobe; upper lobes much smaller, narrow, rounded at apex, widely separated on vertex; antennal tubercles broad, short, divergent, not clear cut from the frons or at base, but separated by a depressed area, the apex with a very short blunt tooth. Antennae short, three-fourths of the length of body, the scape robust, reaching anterior border of prothorax, uniformly thickened from base, rounded at apex, flattened and somewhat depressed on under side; second segment wider than base of third, very short; third one-half longer than scape, rather slender on basal portion, strongly and thickly clubbed distally; following segments cylindric, the fourth about half of the length of the third, the following short, very gradually decreasing in length, segments 6-8 subequal; eleventh segment slightly longer than preceding, acute at apex.

Prothorax transverse, cylindric, surface slightly uneven, transversely depressed posteriorly, slightly thickened on anterior and with a double thickening on posterior margin, the thickenings separated by a slender sulcus; sides beyond middle with a very small, nearly obsolete tooth; posterior lower corner deeply notched in a semicircle; posterior lower expansion small.

Scutellum transverse, semicircular.

Elytra broader than prothorax, strongly convex, about four times the length of pronotum, slightly widened posteriorly, and conjunctly rounded at apex, the sutural corners individually rounded; humeri

somewhat rectangularly rounded; surface uniformly but not densely punctured, the punctures shallow, larger at base, and very fine, nearly obsolete posteriorly.

Under side with prosternum distant from procoxal cavities only one-fourth of the diameter of coxae; abdomen with first four segments gradually decreasing in length, the fifth segment about as long as segments 3-4 taken together, depressed before apex, which is broadly and slightly bilobed, with margin densely fringed with fine yellowish pilosity, and along margin with sparser, long, semi-erect, dark bristles; dorsal plate convex, strongly declivous, opercular genital aperture; surface with a scattering of long, semi-erect, dark bristly hairs.

Legs stout, rather short; profemora somewhat arcuate at base; posterior femora reaching about middle of third abdominal segment; first tarsal segment about the length of second and half of third; distal segment nearly as long as others conjointly; claws divergent.

Length, 17.25 mm.; humeral width, 5.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Rastrojo, Rio Ortegua, August 27, 1947, L. Richter, collector.

A second female specimen conforms with the holotype except in its much darker tegumen and minor differences. It measures 18 mm., with a width of 6 mm., and was collected in Brazil, Upper Amazon Basin, Benjamin Constant, Rio Iteco, August, 1942, A. Parko, collector. This specimen, although structurally perfect, has the clothing rather damaged.

Holotype, female, from Colombia, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Paratype, female, from Brazil, in the collection of Dr. Carlos Alberto Campos Seabra, Rio de Janeiro.

***Ortegua funeraria*, new species**

Figure 2

FEMALE: Moderately large, robust, convex; tegumen black, lustrous, clothed with very fine, pressed, blackish pilosity, and ornamented with the following white yellowish markings of dense, close-set, pressed, long scales: a narrow oblique stripe, reaching from posterior border of lower lobe of eye to lower border of prothorax, and continued, at an angle, and only very slightly inclined, along lower part of prothorax, from border to border; an irregular, rather triangular patch on the meso-episterna; a small spot on anterior part of meta-episterna; an oblique longish patch on each postero-exterior corner of metasternum; a small patch on external part of posterior coxae; irregular, rather oblique patches on sides of each abdominal segment; on

elytra, with a common sutural, narrow, longitudinal stripe, somewhat sinuate at sides, and beginning very close to scutellum and not reaching beyond first quarter of elytra; on each elytron with a transverse oblique vermicular stripe, reaching from about the middle of lateral margin to near suture beyond middle of elytra; with a short, irregular, slightly more oblique patch on apical fourth, and at about the same level, with a marginal patch rather long-oval in shape.

Head moderately inclined, rather long above, about two-thirds of the length of pronotum; broad, somewhat widened below, thickened and blunt at lower sides; front regularly but not closely punctured, vertex and sides only sparingly; frons transverse, moderately convex, angular at sides, narrowed somewhat from inferior eye lobe; clypeus broad, sinuate at distal margin; mandibles only slightly curved, equal

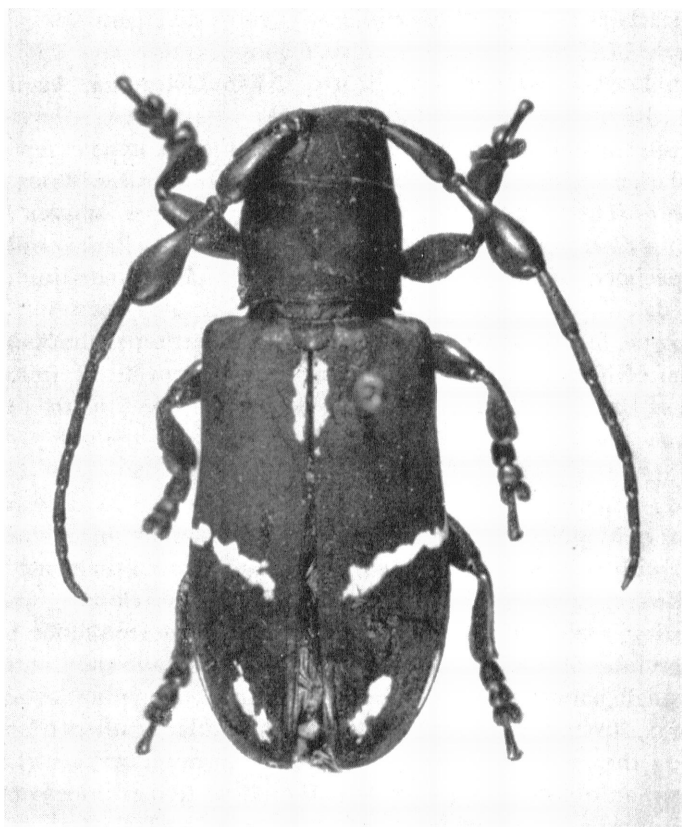


FIG. 2. *Ortegua funeraria*, new species. Holotype female.

in length to distance from lower margin of head to base of antennal tubercles, longitudinally rugose at base, bluntly pointed at apex, inner margins (as far as can be seen in specimen) not toothed; genae and vertex broad and moderately convex; eyes small, with lower lobe about one and one-half diameters from lower margin of head, rather roundish, above gradually narrowed to superior lobes, the posterior margin somewhat straight; superior lobes very much smaller, narrow, rounded at apex, widely distant on vertex; antennal tubercles short, broad, obliquely divergent, separated at base by a narrow longitudinal depression, armed at apex with a thick short tooth. Antennae short, about four-fifths of the length of body, clothed with fine blackish pile, except basal lower side of segments 3-4 which are grayish white; scape short, reaching only to first third of pronotum, uniformly widened from base, rounded at apex, finely and sparingly punctured, flattened and convex on under side, somewhat rugose at basal half of external side; second wider than base of third, but very short; third very finely and sparingly punctate, one and two-thirds of the length of scape, narrow at base, gradually thickened to near middle and then thickly and strongly clubbed, the club rather oval in shape and clothed on under side with rather dense, longer, recumbent hairs; following segments cylindrical, segments 4-10 rounded at apex; fourth segment much shorter than third, about four-fifths of the length of scape, slightly widened to apex; following segments gradually shorter, the eleventh segment somewhat longer than anterior and tapering at apex.

Prothorax transverse, subcylindrical, very sparingly and unequally punctate; middle of pronotum impunctate; slightly narrowed on front, with transverse thickenings at margins, the posterior border bisinuate and doubly thickened, thickenings separated by a fine groove, slightly widened to sides of prothorax; with a transverse depression just before posterior thickenings; sides beyond middle with a very small, nearly obsolete, and hardly perceptible tooth; posterior lateral margin expanded, the lower side of expansion straight, forming a right angle with narrowed lower side of prothorax next to meta-episterna.

Scutellum large, transverse, semicircular, broadly rounded to apex.

Elytra wider than thorax, three and one-half times the length of pronotum; very strongly convex; humeri rounded; after basal third rather widened, then rounded to apex; sutural corners slightly rounded after sutural connections; surface uniformly but not thickly punctured, the punctures shallow, not conspicuous, and rather obsolete posteriorly; each elytron with two longitudinal, nearly obsolete ribs.

Under side with prosternum and mesosternum densely punctate;

other parts with no perceptible punctuation; anterior margin of prosternum separated from procoxae by a distance equal to one-third of diameter of coxae; abdominal segments gradually shorter, the fifth slightly longer than the fourth, widely sinuate-truncate at apex, the genital opening very densely clothed with short, stiff, yellowish brown cerdae, intermixed with longer sparser dark ones; dorsal plate strongly convex and declivous to fifth sternite, forming an opercular structure.

Legs robust, short; femora clavate, the intermediate somewhat shorter and the posterior longer than anterior pair; tibiae rather flattened and widened to apex, especially middle and posterior ones, about subequal in length to femora; anterior tarsi shorter, middle and posterior about subequal to tibiae; first segment of tarsi slightly shorter than segments 2-3 taken together, distal segment nearly as long as the others together; claws divergent.

Length, 19.25 mm.; humeral width, 7 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bolivia, Tumupasa, Mulford Biological Exploration, 1921-1922.

Holotype, female, in the collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

This species is easily distinguished from the preceding by its black tegumen and different color pattern. Its principal structural differences are the differently shaped and more developed apex of antennal tubercles; shorter lower lobe of eye and greater distance from lower margin of head; and the angularly cut posterior sides of prothorax.

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