

ON THE NEOTROPICAL ACANTHOCININI
(COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE).

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES FROM MEXICO

By

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Colaboración especial para los
Anales del Instituto de Biología.

Three new genera and species from Mexico, which have come to light in my examination of the Neotropical Acanthocinini, are described in this paper.

These are *Sternidurges apicalis* gen. nov., sp. nov., *Lepturginus obscurellus* gen. nov., sp. nov., and *Proxatrypanius rockefelleri* gen. nov., sp. nov.

Sternidurges gen. nov.

This new genus appears to be intermediate between *Lepturges* Bates and *Sternidius* Bates. From the former it is immediately distinguishable through the sternal processes being broader, the mesosternal process being about half the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity. From *Sternidius* it may be separated immediately by the lateral pronotal tubercles interrupting the basal sulcus laterally, the disc not tuberculate and the elytra not costate or tufted. From *Sternidocinus* Dillon the genus may be distinguished by the frons being strongly vertical, not quadrate or slightly transverse, and the elytra not costate or tufted, amongst other differences.

Male: Fairly small. Head with frons distinctly vertical, nearly twice as tall as broad, slightly convex; eyes large, strongly emarginate, rather coarsely faceted, lower lobes very large, only moderately

convex, subtriangular, strongly vertical, much taller than the genae; upper lobes closely approaching; antennal tubercles strongly raised and swollen, fairly widely separated, fairly strongly depressed between. Antennae elongate and slender, somewhat more than twice as long as the body; scape elongate; extending to the basal pronotal sulcus, slightly and regularly swollen, with a very few sparse setae below preapically; third segment rather distinctly longer than the scape, fourth about equal to third, following segments very gradually decreasing to apical (eleventh) segment; segments two to four or five with extremely sparse short setae below, segments from fourth to about ninth with short, very sparse setae above and laterally.

Pronotum strongly transverse, nearly twice as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; rather strongly widening laterally to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal fifth, are acutely spinous apically, fairly strongly constricted behind to the base and interrupting the basal sulcus laterally; disc slightly convex, more or less smooth, a little planate medially. Scutellum rather large, broadly rounded apically. Elytra elongate-ovate; fairly strongly convex posteriorly, slightly depressed premedially. Feebly swollen centro-basally; apices obliquely truncate, angles not produced.

Prosternal process narrow, about a fifth the breadth of the procoxal cavity; fairly strongly rounded, moderately lower than the coxae, canaliculate medially; mesosternal process broad, a little more than twice the breadth of the prosternal process, about half the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity, explanate apically, apex broadly truncate, broadly depressed medially and declivous anteriorly. Apical (fifth abdominal) ventrite short, only feebly longer than the preapical segment, semicircular, truncate apically; pygidium very broad, very broadly rounded apically, with a feeble median emargination. Legs rather robust, moderately elongate; pro- and mesocoxae strongly globose, the latter somewhat flattened; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculo-clavate, the latter a little less strongly; tibiae only moderately slender, protibiae rather irregularly slightly excavate and shortly and densely fringed ventrally; mesotibiae grooved externally; tarsi rather elongate, the anterior broadened, the intermediate and posterior fairly slender, particularly the latter, first segment of metatarsi only slightly longer than the following two segments united.

Female: Similar to the male, except as follows: antennae shorter, about twice as long as the body. Apical ventrite subconical, about twice as long as the preapical segment, extending to about the elytral

apex, truncate apically; pygidium somewhat lanceolate, more elongate, extremely broadly rounded, almost truncate apically, narrowly longitudinally grooved medially. Femora a little less swollen, particularly the posterior, which latter are also slightly shorter.

Genotype: *Sternidurges apicalis* gen. nov., sp. nov.

Sternidurges apicalis sp. nov.

Male: Dark ferruginous, with fairly dense brown and flavous-grey pubescence. Head more or less uniformly flavous-grey pubescent. Pronotum mainly flavous-grey pubescent, with three almost complete brown vittæ, which do not quite reach the base, one median, which is very narrowly longitudinally divided with grey,

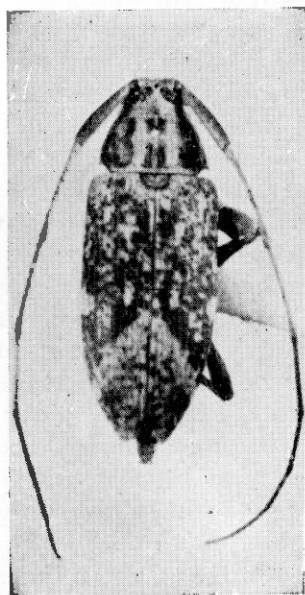


Foto 1.
Sternidurges apicalis sp. nov.
(allotype♀)

and a broad lateral one on each side, each broadening anteriorly, almost covering the base of the lateral tubercles, and vaguely greyish and greyish-brown medially. Scutellum uniformly flavous-grey. Elytra marmorated brown and flavous-grey, the basal declivity and extreme base more or less uniformly flavous-grey; about the apical

third almost completely flavous-yellow, very distinctly delimited by a strongly oblique line from the suture and only very slightly post-medially to slightly behind the apical quarter at the margin, sprinkled with small brown maculæ; the anterior half to three-quarters (laterally) mainly brown pubescent, the flavous-grey reduced to irregular marmoration which is brokenly sublinear in parts. Ventral surface closely, slightly flavous-grey pubescent, more flavous laterally. Antennæ ferruginous, segments somewhat darkened apically; very thinly brownish-grey pubescent. Legs dark ferruginous; greyish to flavous-grey pubescent, somewhat brownish-grey pubescent towards the apical half of the tibiæ; the tarsal pulvilli bright flavous.

Fairly small; elongate-ovate. Antennæ elongate and slender, about two and a third times as long as the body; the scape preapically and segments to the fourth or fifth with a few, extremely sparse setæ below; from the fourth segment with some very sparse short setæ above; scape elongate, extending to about the basal sulcus of the pronotum, slightly and regularly swollen to the apex; third segment about one and a ninth times as long as the scape; fourth segment about equal to third; following segments gradually decreasing to the apex; segments finely and fairly closely punctured. Antennal tubercles rather strongly raised, moderately swollen, fairly broadly and rather strongly V-shaped between, fairly widely separated. Frons of moderate size, rather narrow, strongly elongate, almost twice as tall as broad, slightly narrowing above between the eyes; slightly convex, with a fine distinct median longitudinal line; finely and fairly closely punctured on the frons, more closely and somewhat coriaceously on the vertex. Eyes large; lower lobe large, subtriangular, about one and a half times as long as broad, about three times as tall as the gena, nearly as broad as the frons; upper lobes of moderate size, closely approaching above, only separated by slightly more than half the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about one and five-sixth times as broad as long; rather trapezoidal, rather strongly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal fifth, are acute, spinous and a little posterolaterally directed; thereafter moderately strongly constricted to the base, and limiting the basal sulcus laterally; disc a little convex, smooth, somewhat subdepressed medially; the posterior transverse sulcus moderately strong, broad, slightly deepening laterally and not continued past the base of the tubercles; posterior sulcus with a single row of not very large, not very close, punctures; the rest extremely finely and closely punctured. Scutel-

lum rather large, somewhat subtriangular, rounded apically; extremely finely and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, more or less parallel-sided to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are obliquely truncate, the sutural angle broadly rounded, the marginal rounded, about rectangular, occasionally the apices may be extremely feebly emarginate; the disc rather strongly convex posteriorly, slightly depressed premedially, the centro-basal area feebly and broadly swollen; with fairly numerous only moderately coarse punctures, these are most close on a longitudinal area along about the anterior two-fifths subsuturally, the punctures rather distinctly sublinear in the main, forming about six rows on each disc, the punctures becoming distinctly smaller and more sparse towards the apex, which they almost reach; the rest extremely finely and closely punctured.

Underside very finely and in general, closely punctured, except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid and has a strong narrow anterior transverse pubescent sulcus. Prosternal process narrow, about one fifth the breadth of a procoxal cavity, moderately strongly rounded, moderately lower than the coxæ, moderately canaliculate medially. Mesosternal process broad, slightly more than twice as broad as the prosternal process, about half the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; rather suddenly explanate apically, the apex broadly truncate; broadly depressed and moderately declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite short, slightly longer than the preapical, more or less semicircular, truncate apically. Pygidium very broad, very broadly rounded apically, with a feeble median emargination.

Legs rather robust and moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora strongly pedunculo-clavate, the latter a little less strongly swollen than the intermediate. Tibiæ normal, except the anterior very densely and rather lengthily pubescent below, almost fringed, also somewhat excavate below. Legs very finely and closely punctured, the tibiæ with a number of moderately coarse punctures on their apical half. First segment of metatarsi only very slightly longer than the following two segments united.

Female: Similarly coloured to the male. Differing in the following structural details:— antennæ about twice as long as the body; apical ventrite subconical, about twice as long as the preapical segment, truncate apically; pygidium somewhat lanceolate, extremely broadly rounded, almost truncate apically, narrowly longitudinally grooved medially; femora a little less swollen, particularly the posterior.

Length: 4.6 - 7 mm.

Breadth: 1.6 - 2.6 mm.

Locality: MEXICO: San Luis Potosi, Tamazunchale (20.V. 1952) (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, R. Schrammel Collectors) (Holotype, Allotype and eleven Paratypes).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and eleven Paratypes (eight males, three females) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Lepturginus gen. nov.

This new genus is probably fairly closely allied to *Lepturges* Bates, from which it differs however in the prothorax being more or less parallel-sided and not nearly trapezoidal, the lateral spine slender and separately porrect, not regularly running into the border anteriorly, with the disc completely coarsely punctured; the pro- and mesosterna, whilst narrow, are broader than in *Lepturges* Bates, the former not nearly linear.

I have not seen a female.

Male: Small, elongate, subovate. Head with frons large, transverse, moderately convex; eyes moderate-sized, coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, lower lobes rather large, rather rounded, strongly convex, distinctly taller than the genæ; upper lobes widely separated; antennal tubercles moderately raised, moderately swollen, shallowly depressed between. Antennæ elongate and slender, nearly twice as long as the body; scape elongate, extending to about the pronotal base, very sparsely setose below preapically; moderately and regularly swollen; segments to about the fourth very sparsely setose below; third segment shorter than scape, fourth about equal to third, following segments gradually decreasing to tenth at least [segment(s) after ten missing.]

Pronotum transverse, almost parallel-sided, bearing on each side at about the basal quarter a small, slender, almost porrect, acute spine, behind this slightly narrowed to the base; slightly convex and smooth discally. Scutellum more or less semicircular, rounded apically. Elytra elongate subovate; apices obliquely-truncate, sutural angle rounded, marginal about rectangular; disc smooth, feebly depressed premedially. Prosternal process fairly narrow, about a quarter the breadth of a procoxal cavity, plane, much lower than coxæ; mesosternal process narrow, narrowing to the apex, narrower than the prosternal, narrowly rounded apically, almost plane. Apical (fifth

abdominal) ventrite rather semicircular, broadly and feebly emarginate apically; pygidium broad, broadly rounded apically. Legs only moderately elongate, not very robust; pro- and mesocoxæ strongly globose, particularly the former; femora pedunculate; tibiæ rather slender, the anterior rather broadly excavate medially below, the intermediate grooved externally; tarsi fairly elongate and slender, (metatarsi missing), first segment of mesotarsi only very slightly longer than the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Genotype: *Lepturginus obscurellus* gen. nov., sp. nov.

Lepturginus obscurellus sp. nov.

Male: Light ferruginous, with thin greyish pubescence, which leaves vague, almost glabrous, light ferruginous markings as follows on the elytra:— the suture on a little more than the anterior half, each disc with two rows of rounded and elongate maculæ to about the apical two-fifths where there is a very large, rather quadrate macula from discal border, not reaching the suture, and an irregular fairly large preapical one; on the anterior half at the border of disc and epipleura, a few very vague markings. Ventral surface slightly darker ferruginous than the dorsal surface; thinly greyish pubescent. Antennæ light ferruginous, segments from the third slightly darker apically; very thinly greyish pubescent. Legs light ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small, elongate, sub-ovate. Antennæ elongate and slender, probably nearly or about twice as long as the body (only ten segments present); the scape preapically and segments to the fourth very sparsely setose beneath; scape elongate, extending to about the pronotal base, moderately strongly and regularly swollen to the apex; third segment very slightly shorter than the scape; fourth about equal to third, the following segments very gradually decreasing, at least to the tenth, (segments after missing); segments very finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately raised and moderately swollen, shallowly depressed between; widely separated. Frons large, transverse, about one and a quarter times broader than long, moderately strongly convex, with a fine, distinct, median longitudinal line; the head completely very finely and closely punctured, a little matt. Eyes of moderate size; lower lobe large, strongly convex, almost rounded, very feebly rotundately subtriangular, about

twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes widely separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum transverse, about one and a half times as broad as long, only very slightly broader basally than apically, very slightly rounded laterally, the sides almost parallel-sided, almost not diverging to the lateral spines which are narrow, acute, porrect and placed at about the basal quarter, thereafter not very strongly constricted to the base; the disc slightly convex, smooth; the posterior transverse groove broad and shallow, the anterior groove obsolete; the whole

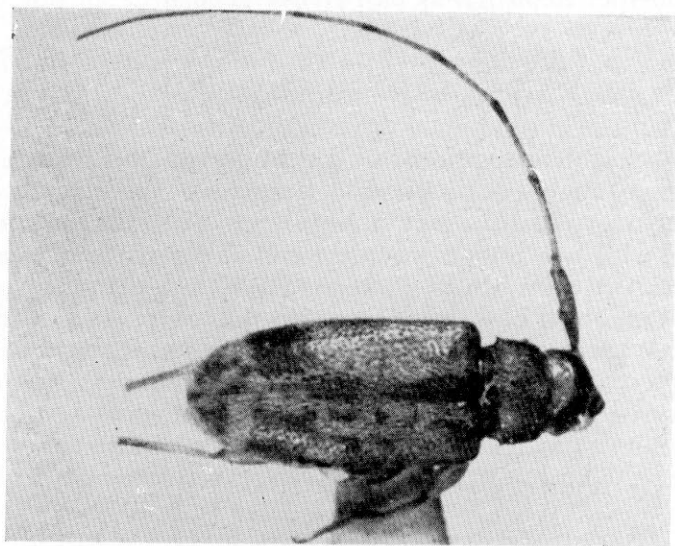


Foto 2.

Lepturginus obscurellus sp. nov.
(Holotype ♂)

pronotum, above and laterally, coarsely and fairly closely punctured, the interstices very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum more or less semicircular, a little elongately; fairly broadly rounded apically; micropunctured.

Elytra elongately subovate; very slightly widening to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are obliquely-truncate, the sutural angle rounded, the marginal about rectangularly rounded; moderately convex, the disc feebly depressed premedially; epipleura vertical, the junction with the disc rounded; with

numerous, fairly close, coarse punctures, which are a little sublinear laterally on the disc, and become a little smaller and less close to the apex, the interstices micropunctured.

Underside micropunctured, a little matt, (except probably the submentum which is however not visible owing to deflexion and twisting of the head.) Prosternal process fairly narrow, about a quarter the breadth of a procoxal cavity, plane, much lower than the coxæ, widened apically. Mesosternal process narrow, gradually narrowing to the apex, slightly narrower than the prosternal, about one fifth the breadth of a mescoxal cavity; narrowly rounded apically; almost plane. Apical ventrite more or less semicircular, about one and a half times as long as the preapical; fairly broadly and very feebly emarginate apically, moderately fringed. Pygidium broad; broadly rounded apically.

Legs not very elongate; femora pedunculate, the anterior least strongly, the posterior not strongly swollen; tibiæ normal, except the anterior broadly, arcuately excavate medially below; very finely and closely punctured. Tarsi fairly elongate and slender; first segment of protarsi only about equal to the following segments united; first segment of mesotarsi about one and a quarter times as long as the following segments united; (metatarsi missing.)

Female: Unknown.

Length: 3.5 mm.

Breadth: 1.2 mm.

Locality: MEXICO: Jalapa (W. Schaus Coll.)

Holotype (male) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Unique.

Proxatrypanius gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Atrypanius* Bates, but differing through the transverse, not elongate frons, the non-canalicate prosternal process, the lateral pronotal tubercle much more obtuse, and placed more anteriorly, etc. From the genus *Leptostylopsis* Dillon it differs through only having three pronotal discal tubercles, and these extremely feeble, the elytra not distinctly costate, and the pro- and mesosternal processes narrower. From *Trypanidius* Thomson it differs basically in the same way as from *Atrypanius* Bates, as well as other more diverse factors.

Fairly small, only moderately elongate and somewhat ovoid in shape; somewhat depressed above. Head with the frons slightly trans-

verse, fairly strongly convex; eyes rather small, well separated above, the lower lobes small, slightly transverse not very strongly convex, slightly shorter than the genæ; antennal tubercles fairly robust, moderately swollen, widely separated, with a rather shallow broad depression between. Antennæ elongate and slender (unfortunately segments missing after the ninth or tenth in the specimens seen), probably up to nearly twice as long as the body; scape with a few extremely spare setæ below towards the apex, other segments not setose; scape elongate, extending to about the basal quarter of the pronotum, moderately strongly swollen, third segment longer than the scape, the following segments gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum transverse, rather strongly convex above, bearing three very obtuse and feeble discal tumescences, two anterior and one posterior; lateral tubercles not very strong, very obtuse, placed at about the basal third. Elytra rather ovoid in shape, only moderately elongate, somewhat irregular above and a little depressed, with feeble traces of two or three faint costæ; apices somewhat acuminate, but rather narrowly truncate, the angles obtuse. Prosternal process of moderate breadth, about a third as wide as the procoxal cavity, very slightly rounded, even; mesosternal process broad, nearly twice as wide as the prosternal, about two-third as wide as the mesocoxal cavity, explanate apically, the apex very broadly and slightly emarginate. Apical (fifth abdominal) ventrite rather narrow, slightly longer than the preapical segment, the apex fairly broadly truncate in male, slightly more elongate and more conical in female; pygidium rather broad, though narrowing somewhat to the apex, which is fairly broadly and shallowly emarginate in male, rounded in female. Legs fairly elongate and slender; procoxæ strongly globose, mesocoxæ globose but somewhat flattened; profemora subpedunculate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate; tibiæ rather slender and elongate, although the anterior rather thickened apically, the intermediate feebly grooved externally; the tarsi elongate, the intermediate and posterior slender, the anterior less slender; first segment of the posterior tarsi slightly longer than the following two segments united.

Genotype: *Proxatrypanius rockefelleri* gen. nov. sp. nov.

Proxatrypanius rockefelleri sp. nov.

Male: Very dark ferruginous above, marmorated with greyish

and yellowish-olive pubescence, with patches of blackish pubescence and with irregular white markings on the elytra as follows:— one at the lateral border of the disc at about the basal sixth, a broken transverse slightly postmedian fasciate macula and various other smaller spots and flecks on the apical third; the major blackish markings at about the centro-basal sixth, premedially, postmedially and about the apical fifth, but numerous, though smaller, elsewhere. The ventral surface dark ferruginous, with lighter ferruginous parts here and there; greyish-yellow pubescent with variable sized blackish-brown smallish spots, particularly laterally. Antennal segments fairly

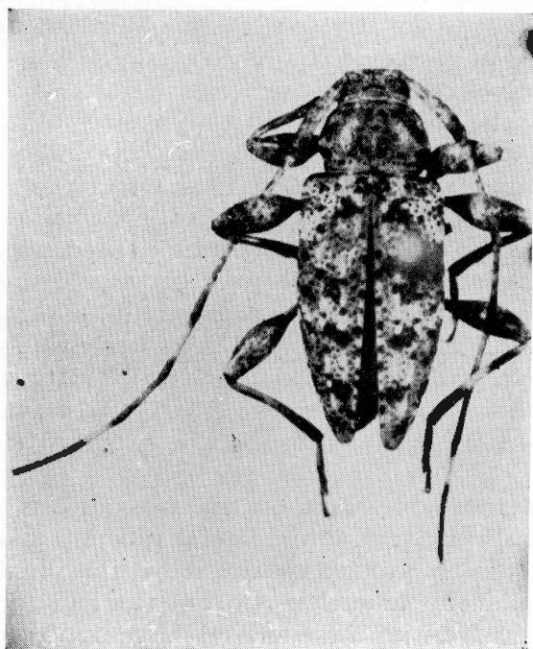


Foto 3.
Proxatrypanius rockefelleri sp. nov.
(Holotype ♂)

dark ferruginous, but light ferruginous on the basal half from the fourth segment, broadly blackish-brown apically and narrowly basally, the light ferruginous part grey pubescent, giving an annulate appearance, particularly from about the seventh segment, the first, third and fourth segment brownish spotted on their lighter basal half. The legs very dark ferruginous, the peduncles of the meso- and

metafemora somewhat lighter; the femora greyish pubescent, spotted and marked with dark brown; the tibiae blackish-brown pubescent, broadly annulate medially with grey pubescence; the tarsi blackish.

Fairly small, only moderately elongate, somewhat depressed above, rather ovoid in shape. Antenne elongate and slender (unfortunately the segment missing after the ninth or tenth in the specimens examined), exceeding the elytral apex from a little more than the seventh segment, and probably about one and three-quarter times as long as the body; the scape with two or three setae below towards the apex, other segments not setose; the scape elongate, extending to about the basal quarter of the pronotum, rather strongly and fairly regularly swollen; the third segment elongate, about one and a quarter times as long as the scape; the fourth segment slightly longer than the scape, slightly shorter than the third segment; the fifth segment distinctly shorter, a little more than two-thirds as long as the fourth segment, the following segments only very gradually decreasing, at least up to the tenth; all the segments very finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles fairly robust, moderately swollen, only moderately raised, widely separated, rather shallowly and broadly depressed between. Frons fairly large, slightly transverse rather strongly convex, with a very distinct, fine median longitudinal line; the head completely finely and closely punctured. Eyes rather small, quite widely separated above; the lower lobe rather small, not very strongly convex, slightly transverse, about two-thirds as high as broad, about two-thirds as high as the gena.

Pronotum transverse, about one and two-thirds as broad as long; with not very strong, very obtuse lateral tubercles placed at about the basal third; fairly strongly convex above, this disc bearing three very obtuse and feeble tubercles:—two anterior and one postmedian; the posterior groove with a row of very large punctures, the rest of the disc with numerous scattered fairly large punctures, interstices closely micropunctured. The scutellum fairly strongly transverse, more or less semicircular, broadly rounded apically; closely and very finely punctured.

Elytra rather oviform, fairly elongate, a little depressed and rather irregular; each elytron with feeble traces of two or three longitudinal costae; very broadly rounded to the apices, somewhat acuminate, the apices rather narrowly truncate, the sutural angle broadly rounded, the marginal somewhat less broadly; without tubercles, a little swollen centro-basally, but not tuberculate; with

numerous large, coarse, scattered punctures, which become a little smaller and a little less numerous to the apex, the interstices finely and closely punctured.

Underside finely and in general closely punctured with a few slightly larger punctures scattered here and there, particularly on the abdominal sternites; except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. The prosternal process of moderate width, about a third as wide as the procoxal cavity, only very slightly rounded, even. The mesosternal process broad, nearly twice as broad as the prosternal, about two-thirds as wide as the mesocoxal cavity; broadly and rather steeply rotundately-declivous anteriorly, more or less plane above, rather explanate apically, the apex very broadly and slightly emarginate. The apical ventrite rather narrow, about one and a quarter times as long as the preapical segment, the apex fairly broadly rectilinearly truncate, the lateral angles rounded. The pygidium broad, the apex fairly broadly rounded and shallowly emarginate.

Legs fairly elongate and slender; the profemora subpedunculate, the meso- and metafemora pedunculate; the tibiae normal, rather slender and elongate, the anterior rather thickened apically; all finely and fairly closely punctured; the tarsi elongate, the meso- and metatarsi most slender; the first segment of the posterior tarsi very slightly longer, about one and a tenth as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Similarly coloured to the male.

Very similar to the male except slightly broader and more ovoid in shape; the antennae slightly shorter. The mesosternal process more regularly rounded and not steeply declivous anteriorly; the apical ventrite a little more elongate, rather subconical, extending a little past the elytral apex, and with its apex slightly emarginate; the pygidium more elongate, extending a little past the elytral apex, rather broadly rounded apically, not emarginate as in the male.

Length: 8.1 - 8.2 mm.

Breadth: 3.1 - 3.2 mm.

Locality: MEXICO: Colima, Manzanillo (18.VII.53, C. & P. Vaurie) D. Rockefeller Mex. Exp. 1953) (Holotype, ♂); Colima, Armeria (21.VII.53, C. & P. Vaurie) (D. Rockefeller Mex. Exp. 1953) (Allotype, ♀.)

Holotype (male) and Allotype (female) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

I have named this species after the sponsor of the expedition upon which it was taken.