

ON THE NEOTROPICAL ACANTHOCININI (COLEOPTERA,
CERAMBYCIDAE, LAMIINAE)

NEW MEXICAN LEPTURGES AND URGLEPTES

By

E. FORREST GILMOUR,

Museum and Art Gallery

Doncaster, England.

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In continuance of my examination of the Neotropical Acanthocinini, this paper contains the description of one new species of *Lepturges* Bates, *sensu stricto*, and three new species of its close ally, *Urgleptes* Dillon, all from Mexico.

These are *Lepturges* (s. str.) *pallisteri* sp. nov., *Urgleptes duffyi* sp. nov., *U. bivittata* sp. nov., and *U. cazieri* sp. nov. All are illustrated in the paper.

Lepturges (s. str.) *pallisteri* sp. nov.

(Figure 1)

FEMALE: Ferruginous, densely fulvous-grey pubescent, with dark brown markings. Head mainly silky dark brown, fulvous-grey round the eyes. Pronotum mainly dark brown, somewhat vaguely fulvous medially and with a more distinct narrow fulvous-grey lateral vitta on each side which does not quite reach the apex or posterior transverse sulcus, on the side somewhat fulvous with a sublateral, blackish-brown, complete, broad vitta. Scutellum broadly dark brown laterally, fulvous-grey medially. Elytra with suture very

narrowly, almost completely, dark brown; each elytron with dark brown markings as follows: covering humeral angle and epipleuron almost to the apex, less broad on the apical quarter, broken with an oval fulvous-grey macula at the border of the disc at basal quarter; centro-basally a large, regular, oval macula, extending nearly to the basal fifth; about medially two parallel elongate macula, the discal short, the lateral elongate, lying between about the basal two-fifths and slightly past the apical third, united narrowly in two places with the epipleural dark area; on about the apical quarter four or five small, elongate, or oblique maculae; subsuturally, slightly before basal quarter, a small vague macula. Ventral surface ferruginous, rather densely fulvous-grey pubescent; a little darker laterally. Antennae fairly dark ferruginous, scape somewhat darkened externally and apically; sparsely fulvous-grey pubescent. Legs ferruginous; fairly densely fulvous-grey pubescent; femora blackish-ferruginous apically, and on about the apical half below on the anterior and intermediate; tibiae with about their apical two-thirds dark; tarsi pitchy, rather silky dark brown pubescent.

Moderately small; elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, slightly more than twice as long as the body; extremely sparsely setose below on the second to fifth segments, segments to the tenth with one or two stiff apical setae; scape not setose; scape only slightly swollen, extending to about the pronotal base; third segment about a sixth shorter than the scape; fourth segment about equal to the scape; fifth and sixth subequal; seventh and eighth slightly shorter, subequal; ninth to eleventh (apical) very gradually increasing; segments very finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen, fairly strongly raised; broadly and fairly strongly concave between; rather strongly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons fairly large, about quadrate, feebly narrowed above between the eyes; moderately convex, with a distinct median longitudinal line; head finely and closely punctured, rather matt. Eyes very large; lower lobe extremely large, very strongly convex, about three-quarters as broad as the frons, about quadrate, about five times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by almost twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum slightly trapezoidal, somewhat subcylindrical; slightly less than one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; laterally only slightly widening to the lateral tubercles,

which are fairly slender, distinct, acute, slightly posteriorly directed, and situated rather distinctly before the base at about the basal fifth, behind moderately constricted to the base; disc very feebly

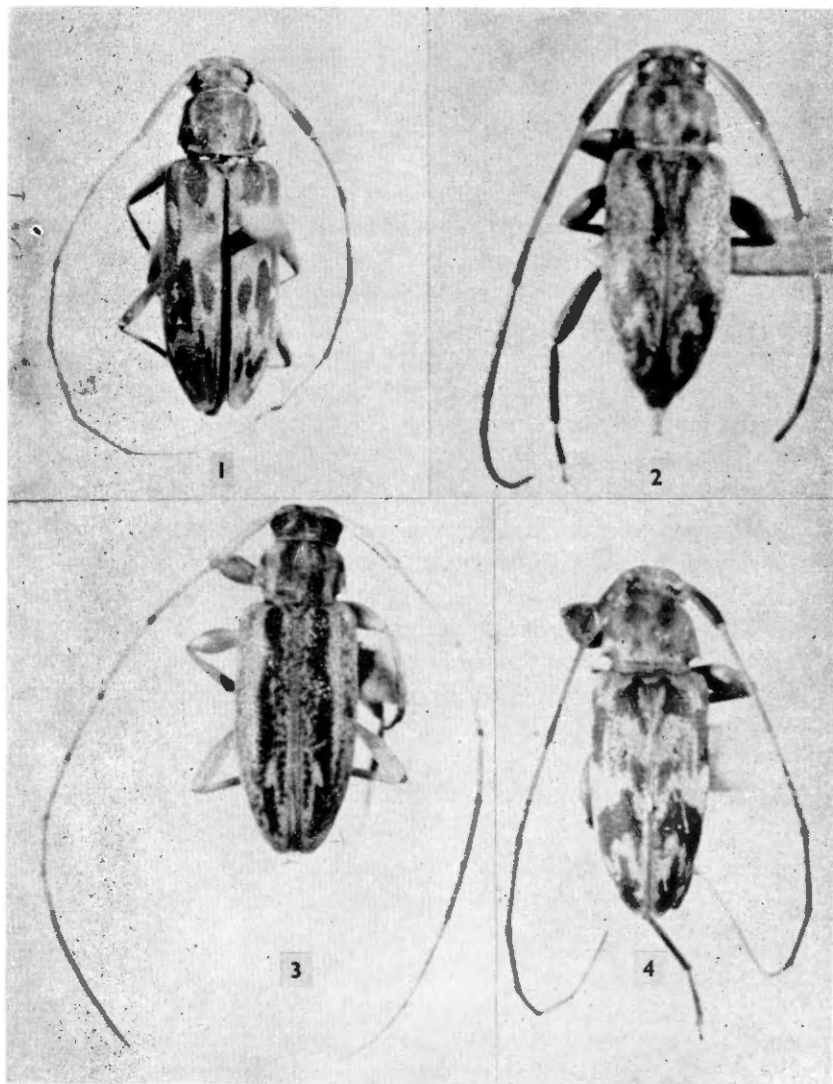


Fig. 1. 1, *Lepturges (s. str.) pallisteri* sp. nov. ♂ . Holotype. 2, *Urgleptes duffyi* sp. nov. ♀ . Holotype. 3, *Urgleptes bivittata* sp. nov. ♀ . Holotype. 4, *Urgleptes cazieri* sp. nov. ♂ . Holotype.

tumid anteriorly and latero-medially; moderately convex in general, somewhat less so medially; posterior broad, shallow transverse sulcus not continued laterally past the base of the tubercles, almost obsolete medially, fairly strongly deepened laterally; in general with irregular, fairly well separated, moderately coarse, scattered punctures, which are only conspicuous in the posterior sulcus; interstices very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum subtriangular, rather narrowly rounded apically; finely and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate; slightly widening laterally to slightly postmedially, thence slightly rounded to the apices, which are slightly obliquely truncate, the sutural angle broadly rounded, the marginal a little less obtusely rounded; disc feebly depressed premedially, feebly bordering posteriorly the centro-basal area which is very feebly tumid; with rather indistinct scattered punctures, which are somewhat sublinear over a broad median area, becoming finer and more sparse towards the apex and ceasing at about the apical fifth; the interstices very finely and closely punctured.

Underside very finely and closely punctured; except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid; a little matt, particularly the prosternum. Prosternal process very narrow, about one tenth as broad as a procoxal cavity, slightly rounded, feebly tumid anteriorly, much lower than the coxae, moderately strongly marginate laterally. Mesosternal process moderately narrow, about two and a half times as broad as the prosternal process, about a fifth, or slightly more, the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; almost plane; feebly emarginate apically. Apical ventrite subconical, about one and a half times as long as the preapical, strongly semicircularly emarginate apically, the lateral angles fairly acute, moderately fringed; with a fairly short, feeble, basal, median sulcus. Pygidium moderately elongate, only a little narrowed, broadly rounded apically, with a very small, feeble, median emargination; moderately depressed apically.

Legs moderately elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora clavate, meso and metafemora pedunculate, the latter only slightly swollen. Tibiae normal, slender. Tarsi elongate and slender, particularly the intermediate and posterior; first segment of metatarsi about two and a quarter times as long as the following two segments united.

MALE: Unknown.

Length: 9.5 mm.

Breadth: 3.1 mm.

Locality: Veracruz, Veracruz (18 May, 1946, J. C. Pallister).

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

This new species would appear to be most closely allied to *Lepturges megalops* Hamilton from Florida (U.S.A.) in having at least a similar extremely large lower eye lobe, which is very conspicuous on examination. It does however differ greatly in markings and other structural details such as the pronotal shape. It is possibly somewhat allied to *Lepturges symmetricus* Haldeman in markings, with the epipleura almost completely dark, but through its pronotal shape and the breadth of the mesosternal process it is a somewhat divergent species in the genus.

I have named this species after the collector, Mr. J. C. Pallister.

Urgleptes duffyi sp. nov.

(Figure 2)

FEMALE: Fairly light ferruginous, with slightly ochreous-grey pubescence, which, over the ferruginous derm, gives a somewhat pinkish appearance. Head with the frons thinly ochreous-grey pubescent, vertex and antennal tubercles ferruginous. Pronotum a little ochreous-grey pubescent with a discal ferruginous vitta on each side of the midline, each formed of an anterior and posterior oval macula, narrowly connected medially; laterally above the tubercles are vague traces of a fairly short ferruginous vitta. Scutellum a little ochreous-grey pubescent. Elytra a little ochreous-grey pubescent, each with ferruginous markings as follows: an irregular, rather narrow, flexuous vitta almost from the base subscutellarly, curving towards the suture at between the basal quarter and third, thence gradually diverging laterally and broadening in a very oblique band to the lateral border of the disc at about the apical third, at about the middle of the disc a posterior, narrow projection from this band towards the suture at about the apical third; discally an elongate-oval macula lying between about the apical quarter and ninth, with a narrow latero-apical continuation to the margin and thence continued

round the apex; elsewhere the greyish pubescence mottled with ferruginous. Ventral surface light ferruginous laterally; thinly greyish pubescent. Antennae ferruginous, the apices of the segments blackish-ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent. Legs with procoxae and base of profemora flavous, remainder of the profemora and the whole of the metafemora light ferruginous; mesofemora light ferruginous basally, the rest rather dark ferruginous; about the basal half of the tibiae ferruginous, apical half and the tarsi dark ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescence.

Small, elongate-ovate. Antennae elongate and not very slender; not quite twice as long as the body; scape preapically and segments to the fourth with sparse stiff setae, interspersed on the third segment and continued to the fifth, and possibly sixth, segment with a rather dense fringe of equally long, although much finer, setose pubescence; scape only moderately fairly regularly swollen, elongate, extending to about the middle of the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment about equal in length to the scape; fourth segment very slightly longer than the third; fifth segment about three-quarters as long as the fourth; the following segments only very gradually decreasing to the apex; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles only feebly swollen, only slightly raised, only very slightly depressed between, moderately transversely foveate behind. Frons large, slightly transverse, about one and a fifth times as broad as tall, slightly narrowed above between the eyes, strongly convex, with a distinct, fine, median, longitudinad line; frons very finely and closely punctured, somewhat coriaceously; vertex extremely finely and closely microgranular, rather matt. Eyes rather small; lower lobe small, somewhat subquadrate, about equal in height to the gena; upper lobes rather small, widely separated by about three times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum slightly trapezoidal, a little more than one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles which are placed at about the basal quarter, are moderately broad based, rather elongately spinous, the spine strongly latero-posteriorly directed, its apex almost level with the pronotal base, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc moderately convex; posterior transverse sulcus broad and shallow, much more shallow medially, continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a rather irregular, mainly single, row

of not very large, fairly close, punctures; the rest extremely finely and closely microgranular and micropunctured; somewhat matt.

Elytra elongate-ovate, very slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices which are narrowly obliquely truncate, the sutural angle very broadly rounded, the marginal angle about rectangular rounded; disc extremely feebly depressed premedially, rather strongly convex posteriorly, the centro-basal area only extremely feebly swollen; closely, coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming rapidly smaller posteriorly, and becoming sparser postmedially; the interstices extremely finely and closely punctured.

Underside finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process linear, very much lower than the coxae, which are contiguous or nearly so. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, almost sublinear, about a tenth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity, very narrowly truncate apically; moderately strongly and rather regularly declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite subconical, not very elongately, about one and a third times as long as the preapical segment; truncate apically, the lateral angles rounded. Pygidium moderately elongate, fairly broad, extending a little past the elytral apex; fairly narrowly truncate apically, the lateral angles broadly rounded.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso— and metafemora pedunculo—clavate, the former moderately strongly swollen, the latter comparatively fairly slender. Tibiae normal, rather slender, the anterior the most robust. Very finely and fairly closely punctured, the punctures slightly coarser towards the apex of the tibiae. Tarsi moderately elongate and slender, the anterior a little broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and two-thirds times as long as the following two segments united.

MALE: Unknown.

Length: 3.6 mm.

Breadth: 1.2 mm.

Locality: La Buena Ventura, Veracruz (7435-09) (3651).

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

This distinct new species is probably most closely allied to

Lepturges tigrella Bates, but differs in several ways, amongst these, in colouration through the dark elytral markings not forming two series but a sinuous narrow vitta from the base to suture and thence to the border of the disc; and the elytral apices rectilinearly obliquely truncate, not obliquely sinuate-truncate.

Perhaps a rather aberrant species in the genus through the small eyes, comparatively tall genae and widely separated upper lobes of the eyes. The curious dense, short, fringing of the third to fifth or sixth antennal segments is also a divergent character.

This species is named for Mr. E. A. J. Duffy, of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, as some small thanks for much help which he has given me from time to time.

Urgleptes bivittata sp. nov.

(Figure 3)

MALE: In general testaceous with light flavous-grey pubescence; the head fairly dark ferruginous, the frons and round the eyes thinly flavous-grey pubescent, the vertex medially very dark ferruginous. Pronotal disc with two fairly broad, median, complete vittae, diverging a little posteriorly; a vague, narrow, ferruginous, somewhat curved, incomplete vitta above the lateral tubercles; ventro-laterally a ferruginous vitta. Scutellum testaceous, ferruginous laterally. Each elytron with an almost complete dark discal vitta, slightly flexuous and a little irregular, from the summit of the basal declivity and not quite reaching the apex. Ventral surface testaceous, pro- and mesosternal episterna ferruginous; thinly grey pubescent. Antennae testaceous, the apices of the segments slightly darkened; fairly thinly light flavous-grey pubescent. Legs testaceous, pro- and mesofemora very slightly darkened in part above, meso- and metatibiae pitchy at their apical external quarter or fifth; thinly light flavous-grey pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, slightly subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, about one and four-fifth times as long as the body; second to fourth segments sparsely setose below; scape a little swollen, elongate, extending to the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment about one and a fifth times as long as the scape, fourth segment extremely slightly longer, almost equal to the third; fifth

distinctly shorter, about three-quarters as long as the fourth; the following segments very gradually decreasing to the apex; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles fairly strongly swollen, moderately raised, broadly and moderately concave between; broadly and fairly strongly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, fairly strongly narrowed above between the eyes, slightly convex, with a very fine, rather indistinct, median, longitudinal line; head with the frons closely and very finely microgranular, micropunctured, rather matt. Eyes of only moderate size; lower lobe fairly strongly convex, more or less rotundate, very slightly taller than the gena; upper lobes moderately separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum feebly trapezoidal, slightly more than one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides feebly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal fifth, are fairly broad based and produced into a long acute spine which is rather strongly latero-posteriorly directed, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus broad, very shallow, and continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a more or less single row of fairly close, fairly large, coarse punctures; the rest completely very closely and finely microgranular and micropunctured, a little matt. Scutellum somewhat subtriangular, rather broadly; the apex very broadly rounded; fairly finely and moderately closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, very slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence very broadly rounded to the apices which are each separately, fairly narrowly rounded; disc somewhat subdepressed above, slightly depressed premedially, slightly swollen centrobasally; fairly distinctly, coarsely and fairly closely punctured, rather irregularly, becoming distinctly smaller and more sparse towards the apex and ceasing at about the apical two-fifths, the interstices and rest very finely and fairly closely punctured.

Underside finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, sublinear, coxae almost contiguous; plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process very narrow where strongly constricted medially, and at that place about twice as broad as the prosternal process, about a tenth or ninth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; slightly, but distinctly gradually explanate to the apex, which

is narrowly truncate; longitudinally canaliculate; rather distinctly concave above, rather strongly declivous at the anterior border, thus forming a transverse slight anterior border, thus forming a transverse slight anterior protuberance [queriably normal formation]. Apical ventrite about one and a half times as long as the preapical, rather semi-ovoid in shape, the apex extremely broadly rounded, almost truncate, with a row of sparse, fairly elongate, black setae preapically. Pygidium short, fairly broad, moderately although not strongly, emarginate apically, moderately fringed.

Legs rather elongate; profemora strongly clavate; meso and metafemora pedunculate, the latter rather slender. Tarsi fairly elongate and moderately slender, the anterior very slightly broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Unknown.

Length: 4.8 mm.

Breadth: 1.6 mm.

Locality: Jalapa, Veracruz (20. V. 1946, J. C. Pallister).

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

This new species appears to be quite conspicuously different in its markings in the genus *Urgleptes* Dillon (and also *Lepturges* Bates), in having the distinct dark complete single vitta on each elytron. The curious structure of the mesosternal process, if normal, is also quite unlike that in any other species which I have examined. Possibly allied to *Urgleptes nigridorsis* Bates from which it may be separated at once through the pronotum dark bivittate and the elytra not having almost the whole dorsal surface with a large common dark macula. It is probably more closely allied to some of the unicolorous testaceous species, but differing at least through the vittate pronotum and elytra.

Urgleptes cazieri sp. nov.

(Figure 4)

MALE: Ferruginous, greyish pubescent, pronotum, basal seventeenth and humeri of elytra and some premedian discal maculae

light ferruginous, the rest dark ferruginous, with black maculae. Head pitchy, with thin brownish pubescence. Pronotum greyish pubescent with four ferruginous vittae, two medio-discal, completely and broadly united on about the apical third, narrowed basally to the transverse sulcus; laterally a shorter curved vitta above each lateral tubercle; ventro-laterally dark brown on about the basal half. Scutellum light ferruginous, very narrowly a little darker laterally; thinly light brownish pubescent. Elytral basal declivity and to about the basal seventeenth and the humeri light ferruginous, thinly light brownish pubescent; about the apical half of the suture very narrowly light ferruginous with thin light brown pubescence and similarly a row of three, subparallel maculae on each elytron between basal third and middle, the subsutural the largest, the two latero-discal vague; each elytron with irregular black markings as follows: a centro-basal macula, with a narrow projection to the scutellum and another almost to the suture at about the basal quarter; a large oblong macula at the lateral margin from posthumerally to about the basal two-fifths and extending slightly into the disc; a post-median, fairly broad, oblique fascia from subsuturally at about the middle, to the margin at about the apical two-fifths and continued along the margin to the apex, with a projection anteriorly along the disc to about the apical quarter. Ventral surface fairly dark ferruginous, rather flavous-grey pubescent. Antennae light ferruginous, the scape extensively blackish below and laterally, the apices of the segments fairly narrowly blackish. Legs blackish, base of femora flavous-ferruginous, more extensively below on the metafemora; about the proximal half of the tibiae dark ferruginous; rather thinly grey pubescent.

Small, elongate-ovate, slightly subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, about two and three-quarter times as long as the body; segments two to four sparsely setose below; scape a little swollen, regularly, to the apex, elongate, extending to about the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment about one and a fifth times as long as the scape; fourth segment slightly longer than the third; fifth distinctly shorter than fourth, about equal to the scape; sixth and seventh very slightly shorter, subequal; eighth to tenth very gradually increasing, the eleventh (apical) segment subequal to the preapical; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen, moderately raised, broadly and shallowly concave between;

broadly, moderately, foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, slightly narrowed above between the eyes, moderately convex, with a fine median longitudinal line; head coarsely microgranular and micropunctured, rather matt. Eyes moderate-sized; lower lobe not very large, about quadrate, about equal in height to the gena; upper lobes fairly widely separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, about one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are placed at about the basal quarter, are broad based and produced into a long acute spine, which is strongly latero-posteriorly directed, strongly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex; posterior transverse sulcus broad, very shallow and continued sublaterally past the base of the tubercles, with a single row of fairly close, fairly coarse punctures; the rest completely closely microgranular and micropunctured, rather matt. Scutellum rather transverse, more or less semicircular, microgranular and micropunctured, matt.

Elytra elongate-ovate, almost parallel-sided, but very slightly narrowing, to about the middle, thence very broadly rounded to the apices, which are each separately rather narrowly rounded; disc moderately convex posteriorly, moderately depressed premedially, feebly swollen centro-basally; fairly distinctly, not very closely, fairly coarsely punctured, slightly sublinearly in places, becoming finer and more sparse towards the apex and ceasing at about the apical two-fifths, the interstices and rest fairly closely micropunctured.

Underside finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, linear medially, coxae almost contiguous, plane, much lower than the coxae. Mesosternal process extremely narrow, about twice as broad as the prosternal process, the apex very narrowly truncate, plane above, rather strongly declivous anteriorly. Apical ventrite more or less semicircular, slightly longer than the preapical; moderately broadly, very feebly emarginate, almost truncate apically; moderately fringed. Pygidium fairly short, board, very broadly rounded apically.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso and metafemora strongly pedunculate, the latter a little less strongly swollen. Tibiae normal, except the anterior rather broadly and

shallowly excavate below on their distal half; the intermediate and posterior slender. Tarsi elongate and slender, the anterior a little broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

FEMALE: Unknown.

Breadth: 4.5 mm.

Length: 1.5 mm.

Locality: Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosi (18.V.1952, M. Cazier, W. Gerstch, R. Schrammel, collectors).

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

This new species is fairly closely allied to *Urgleptes euprepes* Bates, from which it may be distinguished at first glance through the light ferruginous base of the elytra and rather differing macular arrangement, particularly the oppositely directed, oblique, basal, fasciate macula not running from the humerus.

I have named this species after Dr. Mont A. Cazier, Chairman of the Division of Insects at the American Museum of Natural History, and also one of the collectors of this species, as some small acknowledgment for the kindnesses which he has shown me in the past.