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# A new species of *Euderces* LeConte from Guatemala (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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## Keywords:

Coleoptera; *crotonicus*;  
Cerambycidae; taxonomy;  
longhorned beetles; new species;  
Tillomorphini; Guatemala;  
*Euderces*; neotropical region.

**Abstract.** – A new species of *Euderces* LeConte, 1850 is described from Guatemala, Department of Zacapa. The new species is illustrated and included in a previous key.

Santos-Silva A., 2021. – A new species of *Euderces* LeConte from Guatemala (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Faunitaxys*, 9(36): 1 – 3.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/1609AABA-CBD8-4442-ABE4-7A8C1B0AAAE>

## Introduction

*Euderces* LeConte, 1850 is a large genus of Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868. Currently, it includes 59 species distributed from Canada to South America (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2021). Of these, 20 species are currently recorded from Guatemala (Monné 2021).

According to Campbell (1982): “The kind of vegetation that occurs in any particular region of the Sierra de las Minas is highly dependant on elevation (temperature) and precipitation of that region,” and “From about 300 m upwards [the new species was collected between 500 and 600 m of altitude], a dry low forest consisting of many of these genera [*Croton* L. is one of the genera mentioned by him, and the new species described here was collected in blossoms of this plant] and other deciduous trees including *Bursura*, *Calycophyllum*, *Cedrela*, *Cochlospermum*, *Cordia*, *Eysenhardtia*, *Godmania*, *Pseudobombax*, *Spondia*, *Tabebuia*, and *Triplanis* begins to dominate the landscape.”

## Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP 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 species was identified using original descriptions, redescriptions, photographs of the holotypes, and comparisons with specimens of the MZSP collection.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

– FSCA: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA

– MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

**Reviewer:** Robert A. Androw (Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, USA).

## Results

### *Euderces crotonicus* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1–5)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/AE12DAC7-167A-40BD-AD9C-E8B05FB2E15E>

**Holotype**, ♂: GUATEMALA, Zacapa: Quarry rd. to San Lorenzo, Sierra Las Minas, 500-600 m, blossoms of Bush Croton [*Croton fruticosus* Engelm. ex. Torr.], 29-31.V.2019, Wappes, Monzón & Skillman leg. (FSCA).

**Paratype**, ♂, same data as holotype (MZSP).

### Description of the holotype

**Coloration.** – Head capsule reddish brown; mouthparts reddish brown, except palpomeres yellowish brown; mandibles mostly dark reddish brown on basal 2/3, blackish on apical third; scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–VI reddish brown, except dark yellowish brown spines of III–V; antennomere VII dark reddish brown basally, dark brown on remaining surface; antennomeres VIII–XI dark brown. Prothorax with dark brown transverse band on anterior and posterior area (darker posteriorly), reddish brown on remaining anterior third, and dark reddish brown on remaining posterior 2/3. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark reddish brown (more dark brown depending on light intensity). Scutellum dark brown. Elytra reddish brown on anterior fifth, gradually black toward apex; with arched, transverse yellowish-white band on sides of anterior third. Profemora reddish brown (more orangish brown depending on light intensity), except large blackish macula on dorsal surface of femoral club, not reaching apex; mesofemora reddish brown on peduncle, dark reddish brown on sides and ventral surface of femoral club, except large blackish macula on dorsal surface of femoral club, not reaching apex; metafemora reddish brown on peduncle and apex of femoral club, blackish on remaining surface. Protibiae mostly reddish brown with darker base; meso- and metatibiae dark brown, almost black, except dark reddish brown apex. Tarsi mostly reddish brown. Ventral surface of abdomen mostly black. Yellowish-white pubescence and setae appearing to be whiter depending on light intensity and source.

**Head.** – Frons finely, somewhat rugose-punctate; central area with longitudinal, arched sulcus on each side, from clypeus to area between antennal tubercles; area near eyes with slender longitudinal carina from antennal tubercles to clypeus; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect yellowish-white setae closely interspersed. Vertex gradually, distinctly elevated toward prothorax, with sculpturing as on frons; pubescence and erect setae as on frons, but sparser. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpturing, pubescence and erect setae as on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes

rugose-punctate close to eye, sparsely punctate close to prothorax; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence and a few long, erect setae of same color close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae rugose-punctate, with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus with pubescence as on frons, and one long, erect yellowish seta on each side. Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus at posterior half, inclined at anterior half; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence on posterior half, and long, erect yellowish-brown setae laterally on anterior 2/3; anterior margin with fringe of short yellowish-brown setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.53 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.60 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.2 times elytral length, surpassing middle of elytra, but not reaching posterior third; antennomeres with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, gradually denser from antennomere V; scape and pedicel with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed throughout; antennomere III with sparse, moderately long, erect yellowish-white setae ventrally, and long, erect seta of same color on ventral apex, and moderately long, erect setae of same color on dorsal apex; antennomeres IV–VI with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae on apex (IV with very long seta on ventral apex); antennomere III with long spine on inner apex, as long as 2/3 length of antennomere IV (Fig. 3); antennomere IV with spine on inner apex, about as long as apical diameter of antennomere (Fig. 3); antennomere V with spicule on inner apex (Fig. 3).

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.57. – Pedicel = 0.30. – IV = 0.45. – V = 0.69. – VI = 0.51. – VII = 0.45. – VIII = 0.33. – IX = 0.33. – X = 0.30. – XI = 0.45.

**Thorax.** – Prothorax distinctly longer than wide; sides with slightly anterior constriction, slightly widened from constriction to after middle, then gradually, strongly narrowed toward posterior tenth, parallel-sided from this point to apex. Pronotum coarsely, densely asperate-punctate, minutely, irregularly striate between punctures; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence on anterior quarter and posterior fifth, and long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-white setae throughout. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing, pubescence, and erect setae as on pronotum, except area close to anterior margin, striate toward pronotum, almost smooth toward prosternum. Prosternum coarsely, deeply, abundantly punctate on sides of posterior 2/3, somewhat rugose-punctate on center of posterior 2/3, transversely striate on anterior third; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence on sides of posterior 2/3, abundant on central area of posterior 2/3, very sparse on anterior third (slightly more abundant close to anterior margin), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, erect setae more abundant centrally. Ventral surface of mesothorax with a few long, erect grayish-white setae on wide central area, and dense grayish-white pubescence close to elytra. Metanepisternum with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except apex with dense pubescence. Metaventrite with dense grayish-white pubescence close to metacoxae, remaining surface not examined. Scutellum with short, bristly, sparse yellowish-white setae.

**Elytra.** – Basal gibbosity slightly elevated; coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, except smooth yellowish-white band, moderately finely, densely asperate-punctate from middle to posterior quarter, moderately finely and sparsely punctate on posterior quarter, without smooth area between coarsely punctate and asperate-punctate areas; with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument about posterior third; with long, erect, somewhat abundant yellowish setae throughout, more abundant, partially yellowish-brown on pubescent area.

**Legs.** – Femora rugose-punctate; outer side of posterior half of meso- and metafemoral club with longitudinal carina; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, distinctly denser on center of posterior half of outer side of femoral clubs, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Tibiae with long, erect yellowish-white setae, forming longitudinal row on sides of meso- and metatibiae, except most of ventral surface of protibiae with short yellowish-brown setae, and ventral apical third of meso- and metatibiae with denser, bristly yellowish setae; sides of meso- and metatibiae longitudinally carinate.

**Abdomen.** – Ventrite 1 the longest, with moderately long, decumbent grayish-white pubescence on anterior half and sides of anterior 3/4, glabrous on remaining surface, and long, erect setae of

same color interspersed on pubescent area; ventrites 2–5 with short, sparse grayish-white pubescence and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except glabrous posterocentral region of ventrite 2.

**Dimensions** (mm) (holotype ♂ / paratype ♂).

- Total length, 5.65/5.55;
- Prothoracic length, 1.70/1.65;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.05/1.10;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 0.80/0.80;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.30/1.30;
- Humeral width, 1.40/1.35;
- Elytral length, 3.25/3.25.

**Etymology.** – *Croton*, a genus of Euphorbiaceae (Plantae), with the Latin suffix “-icus”, meaning “belonging to;” allusive to the plant where the holotype and paratype were collected.

**Remarks.** – *Euderces crotonicus* sp. nov. can be included in the alternative of couplet “48” from Giesbert & Chemsak (1997) modified:

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 48(47). Antennae of males slightly exceeding elytral apices. Pronotal discal surface longitudinally striate. Mexico (Yucatan, Quintana Roo) ..... <i>E. yucatecus</i> (Bates, 1892)  | — | Antennae of males reaching about middle of elytra. Pronotal surface moderately finely rugulose and asperate ..... 48'  |
| 48'(47). Apex of the antennomere IV unarmed; elytral basal gibbosity distinctly elevated; transverse smooth area after middle of the elytra present. Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas), Guatemala, Belize ..... <i>E. reticulatus</i> (Bates, 1885) | — | Apex of the antennomere IV with distinct spine; elytral basal gibbosity slightly elevated; transverse smooth area after middle absent. Guatemala ..... <i>E. crotonicus</i> sp. nov. |

## Acknowledgments

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**Figures 1–5.** *Euderces crotonicus* sp. nov, holotype, ♂.

1) Dorsal habitus. 2) Ventral habitus. 3) Basal antennomeres. 4) Lateral habitus. 5) Head, frontal view.

## Résumé

Santos-Silva A., 2021. – Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Euderces* LeConte du Guatemala (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Faunitaxys*, 9(36): 1 – 3.

Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Euderces* LeConte, 1850 est décrite du Guatemala, département du Zacapa. La nouvelle espèce est décrite et illustrée. Une nouvelle clé de détermination est proposée.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicorne, Tillomorhini, *Euderces*, *crotonicus*, taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, Guatemala, région néotropicale.

# Faunitaxys

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## SOMMAIRE

Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Euderces* LeConte du Guatemala (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae).

*Antonio Santos-Silva* ..... 1 – 3

## CONTENTS

A new species of *Euderces* LeConte from Guatemala (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae).

*Antonio Santos-Silva* ..... 1 – 3

***Illustration de la couverture*** : Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.

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