

Faunitaxys

*Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire*

Volume 10
Numéro 18

Avril 2022

ISSN : 2269 - 6016
Dépôt légal : Avril 2022

Faunitaxys

*Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire*

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC>

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Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 6 avril 2022

A new species of *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva & Hovore (Coleoptera: Disteniidae: Disteniinae)

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Keywords:

Coleoptera; taxonomy;
Disteniidae; new species;
Disteniinae; Mexico;
Longhorned beetles; Neotropical region;
Elytrimitatrix; North America.

Abstract. – *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *maculata* sp. nov. is described from Mexico (Chiapas). The new species is compared with similar species and included in a previous key.

Botero J. P. & Santos-Silva A., 2022. – A new species of *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva & Hovore (Coleoptera, Disteniidae, Disteniinae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(18): 1 – 4.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/AEE06D58-8528-4CAA-9427-C15600364F84>

Received: 22/03/2022 – Revised: 31/03/2022 – Accepted: 05/04/2022

Introduction

Currently, *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2007 includes 41 species distributed from Mexico to northern South America (Monné 2022; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2021). Mexico is the country with the largest number of known species with 23 (Bezark 2022). According to Beccaloni & Gaston (1995), El Chorreadero, type locality of the species described herein, is located at 680 m, in an area of montane rainforest. The Cerambycidae biodiversity in Mexico is surprising and complex. Not infrequently, many species have different coloration patterns and/or some type of morphological variations (usually, body shape), generally associated with geographic distribution. Often, it is not possible using only morphological features to be sure if these different forms represent only variations of the same species (local forms) or close and different species. This is not the case of the new species that we are describing. It has morphological features that allow it to be easily separated from the other species of the genus, and not simply a variation of one of the species already described.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP with a Canon EOS Rebel T7i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

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

– FWSC: Frederick W. Skillman collection, Phoenix, Arizona, USA

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

Results

Elytrimitatrix (*Grossifemora*) *maculata* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-7)

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Holotype, ♂: MEXICO, Chiapas: El Chorreadero, 600 m, 15.V.1991, McCarty, Thomas & Sullivan leg. (FSCA, formerly FWSC).

Paratype, ♀, same data as holotype (FWSC).

Description of the holotype ♂ (Fig. 1-4).

Coloration. – Integument mostly black; ventral mouthparts, scape, and pedicel orangish brown; part of clypeus and labrum reddish brown; antennomeres III–XI brown (more reddish brown depending on light intensity). Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with irregular dark reddish-brown areas. Each elytron with two irregular reddish-brown maculae, one near middle, another less conspicuous and darker near apex. Legs light orangish brown. Ventriles I–III mostly black with irregular dark reddish brown areas; ventrite IV mostly reddish brown with irregular dark reddish-brown areas (more dark brown depending on light intensity); ventrite V orangish brown, darker anterocentrally.

Head. – Frons smooth, glabrous centrally, finely, abundantly punctate, with short, decumbent yellowish-white setae laterally and sides close to clypeus. Antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate, with short, decumbent yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument frontally, smooth, glabrous on apex and posterior area. Vertex coarsely punctate, punctures sparser between posterior margin of eyes and prothorax, except smooth triangular area from area between eyes to near prothorax; area between antennal tubercles and posterior margin of eyes with short, decumbent, yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument, except glabrous smooth area, and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed laterally; remaining with a few short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, except glabrous smooth central area. Area behind upper eye lobes coarsely punctate, punctures coarser and more abundant than on vertex about middle of lobe; with

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short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae close to eye, glabrous toward prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid close to eye, somewhat coarsely rugose, coarsely, sparsely punctate close to eye and prothorax, smooth centrally; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae close to eye, glabrous on remaining surface. Genae rugose-punctate close to eye, smooth toward apex; with sparse, short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae close to eyes, glabrous on remaining surface. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on posterior half; anterior half finely, very sparsely punctate, except depressed and abundantly punctate area close to intermaxillary process, with short, bristly, sparse yellowish-white setae, and a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus tumid, coarsely, abundantly punctate; with short, decumbent yellowish-white setae close to frons, and long yellowish-brown setae directed forward on remaining surface. Sides of postclypeus smooth, glabrous. Labrum coplanar, smooth, glabrous on posterior quarter, inclined, densely punctate, with long yellowish-brown setae directed forward on anterior 3/4 (more abundant laterally). Maxillary palpomere IV gradually, slightly widened toward obliquely truncate apex (Fig. 4); labial palpomere III subfusiform. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.29 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.70 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VIII. Scape arched basally; coarsely, densely punctate; with abundant, decumbent, short yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument, and long, decumbent setae of same color interspersed. Pedicel with short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument on posterior half, glabrous on basal half. Antennomeres III–XI with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, gradually denser toward XI, and very long, dense reddish-brown setae ventrally.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.14. – Pedicel = 0.17. – IV = 1.00. – V = 1.00. – VI = 1.00. – VII = 1.00. – VIII = 0.94. – IX = 0.88. – X = 0.83. – XI = 0.94.

Thorax. – Prothorax, including lateral tubercles, wider than long; lateral tubercles large, conical, located medially, with acute apex directed upward and backward; anterior constriction well-marked. Pronotum with one large, somewhat elevated gibbosity on each side, between anterior constriction and posterior fifth, and slightly longitudinally elevated centrally between lateral gibbosities; posterior sixth transversely tumid close to posterior sulcus; coarsely, abundantly punctate between lateral gibbosities and central elevated area, laterally, and on entire posterior tumid area; anterior quarter coarsely, sparsely punctate on wide central area; with short, decumbent, sparse yellowish-white setae on punctate areas, and long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed; glabrous on lateral gibbosities and central area. Sides of prothorax coarsely, very sparsely punctate, with a few, both short and long yellowish-white setae. Prosternum smooth between anterior constriction and procoxal cavities, transversely striate on remaining surface (central area with coarse punctures); with a few short, bristly yellowish-white setae close to procoxal cavities and on anterior third. Prosternal process longitudinally sulcate centrally; narrowest area 0.14 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite coarsely, sparsely punctate, with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-white setae centrally, smooth, glabrous laterally. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron coarsely, abundantly punctate, except smooth area of mesepimeron close to metanepisternum; with abundant, decumbent yellowish-white setae not obscuring integument, and similar yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Mesoventral process coarsely, sparsely punctate; apex truncate, deeply notched centrally; punctures each with long, erect light yellowish-brown seta. Metanepisternum finely, abundantly punctate; with short yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument. Metaventricle coarsely, sparsely punctate, except smooth posterocentral area; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, glabrous on smooth area. Scutellum finely, sparsely punctate; with decumbent yellowish-white setae not obscuring integument, longer and more abundant apically.

Elytra. – Very coarsely, abundantly, deeply punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer, shallower, sparser on posterior half; with short, decumbent yellowish-white setae distinctly not obscuring integument, and long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-brown

setae interspersed (part of them somewhat brownish); apex individually rounded.

Legs. – Femora with short, decumbent, abundant yellowish-white setae not obscuring integument dorsally and ventrally, almost absent laterally, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed throughout. Tibiae with short, decumbent, sparse yellow setae, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; meso- and metatibiae granulose ventrally. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventriles coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures gradually finer, shallower toward ventrite 5; with short, decumbent, sparse yellowish-white setae, and long, suberect yellowish setae interspersed; apex of ventrite 5 concave.

Paratype ♀ (Fig. 5-7). – Similar to male, but differs by the maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, antennae slightly shorter, 1.85 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex just after base of antennomere IX, and apex of ventrite 5 uniformly rounded. Additionally, each elytron has three light maculae dorsally, one reddish brown, subrectangular placed on anterior quarter, involving humerus, not reaching suture, one reddish brown, subcircular placed centrally, another orangish-brown, subtriangular, placed near apex.

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

- Total length, 10.65/10.20;
- Prothoracic length, 1.75/1.70;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.65/1.60;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.70/1.65;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.20/2.10;
- Humeral width, 2.60/2.55;
- Elytral length, 7.50/6.95.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “*maculata*,” Latin (meaning stained, spotted), refers to the elytra having maculae.

Remarks. – *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *maculata* sp. nov. is similar to *E. (G.) brevicornis* (Bates, 1885) (Fig. 8-9), but differs as follows:

- (i) maxillary palpomere IV in male slightly widened toward apex (Fig. 4);
- (ii) labial palpomere III in male subfusiform (Fig. 2);
- (iii) upper eye lobes narrower (Fig. 4);
- (iv) antennae in female surpassing elytral apex (Fig. 6);
- (v) antennae in male distinctly longer (Fig. 1).

In *E. (G.) brevicornis*,

- (i) the maxillary palpomere IV and labial palpomere III in male are distinctly securiform (Fig. 8),
- (ii) the upper eye lobes are wider (Fig. 8),
- (iii) the antennae in female do not reach the elytral apex (see photograph on Bezark 2022),
- (iv) the antennae in male slightly surpass the elytral apex (Fig. 9).
- (v) the elytra do not have light maculae.

It is also similar to *E. (G.) batesi* (Villiers, 1959), but differs especially by the elytral apex being rounded (bispinose in *E. (G.) batesi*).

The new species differs from *E. (G.) michelii* Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008, *E. (G.) pictipes* (Bates, 1885), *E. (G.) simplex* (Bates, 1885), *E. (G.) punctiventris* (Bates, 1885), and *E. (G.) setosa* Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008, among other features, by the maxillary palpomere IV not securiform in males (securiform in all these species).



Fig. 1-9. *Elytrimitris (Grossifemora)* spp.

1-4. *E. (G.) maculata* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 1. Dorsal habitus. 2. Lateral habitus. 3. Ventral habitus. 4. Head, frontal view.
 5-7. *E. (G.) maculata* sp. nov., paratype ♀. 5. Head, frontal view. 6. Dorsal habitus. 7. Ventral habitus.
 8-9. *E. (G.) brevicornis* (Bates, 1885), ♂. 8. Head, frontal view. 9. Dorsal habitus.

Elytrimitatrix (*Grossifemora*) *maculata* sp. nov. can be included in the alternative of couplet “20” from Santos-Silva & Hovore (2008) (translated):

20(17). Metatarsomere I as long as II–III together or slightly shorter	20'
— Metatarsomere I longer than II–III together	21
20'(20). Elytra sparsely punctate, especially posteriorly, mostly light yellowish brown; femora bicolorous. Mexico (Guerrero)	<i>E. (G.) linsleyi</i> Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008
— Femora abundantly punctate, especially anteriorly, mostly black; femora unicolorous. Mexico (Chiapas)	<i>E. (G.) maculata</i> sp. nov.

Acknowledgments

We thank Frederick W. Skillman (FWSC) for sending the specimens of the new species. We also thank Víctor Rodolfo Durán Flores for sending and allowing the use of his photograph taken in the region of El Chorreadero (Mexico, Chiapas), and Felipe A. Noguera (Estación de Biología Chamela, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), who kindly helped us get the picture.

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Résumé

Botero J. P. & Santos-Silva A., 2022. – Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva & Hovore (Coleoptera, Disteniidae, Disteniinae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(18): 1 – 4.

Elytrimitatrix (*Grossifemora*) *maculata* sp. nov. est décrite du Mexique (Chiapas). Elle est comparée aux espèces les plus proches et une clé de détermination est proposée.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Disteniidae, Disteniinae, longicorne, *Elytrimitatrix*, taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, Mexique, région néotropicale, Amérique du Nord.

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Faunitaxys

Volume 10, Numéro 18, Avril 2022

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Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) Santos-Silva & Hovore (Coleoptera, Disteniidae, Disteniinae).

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Illustration de la couverture : Region of El Chorreadero (Mexico, Chiapas).

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