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New species of *Chariergus* White and *Ethemon* Thomson. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Compsocerini)

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Abstract: Two new species of *Chariergus* White are described from Brazil: *Chariergus caeruleus*, from Bahia, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo and *C. paranaensis*, from Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. *Ethemon brevicorne*, sp. n. is described from Argentina (Cordoba). A key to species of *Chariergus* is added.

Key words. Cerambycinae; *Chariergus*; Compsocerini; *Ethemon*; taxonomy.

Introduction

Based on a study of the genera of Compsocerini whose females present a pygidial brush, new species of *Chariergus* White and *Ethemon* Thomson were recognized. The former, with 3 known species all described from Brazil (Monné, 1993), was never revised; a revision of *Ethemon* was published by Napp (1979).

The material belongs to the following institutions: Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba (DZUP); Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ); Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZSP).

Chariergus caeruleus, new species

(Figure 1)

Male: Head, prothorax, mesosternum, scutellum, anterior and intermediate coxae orangish red; elytra metallic blue; antennae and legs black to reddish castaneous; metasternum, metacoxae and urosternites black to castaneous.

Head finely, shallowly, densely punctate, with orangish red pubescence. Frons as long as wide. Antenniferous tubercles prominent. Maximum length of genae subequal to half width of lower ocular lobe. Apical segments of maxillary and labial palps triangular-shaped.

Antennae eleven-segmented; unarmed, without carinae; exceeding elytral apices by 4 segments. Segments III-XI cylindrical, slender, finely punctate, pubescence denser toward apical segments; ventral surface of III-IV with scattered setae. Scape somewhat thickened; finely, densely punctated, pubescent and with scattered, recumbent setae. Segment III twice as long as scape and 1/4 longer than V, latter slightly longer than IV; VI-VIII almost as long as V; segment XI about 1/3 shorter than III, not appendiculated.

Prothorax longer than wide; rounded at sides, conspicuously attenuated towards front margin; maximum width at middle or just behind. Pronotum without tubercles. Pronotum and sides of prothorax sides very finely, densely punctate throughout, with dense, recumbent, orangish red pubescence. Basal 2/3 of prosternum glabrous, finely striated, punctures absent; posterior 1/3 and intercoxal process shallowly punctate, rugulose, with short, whitish pubescence. Metasternum sparsely punctate and pubescent in disk, vestiture denser laterad.

Elytra narrow, elongated, parallel-sided, almost 4.5x as long as width across humeri; humeral width subequal to maximum width of prothorax; apices obliquely truncated or shallowly emarginated; with coarse, contiguous to corrugated, deep punctures throughout and sparse, short, recum-

bent reddish castaneous pubescence; usually with 1 or 2 dorsal, irregular, carinae.

Legs slender, elongate, posterior pair twice as long as prolegs. Femora slender, feeble and gradually clavate; shallowly, finely punctate, punctuation denser in mesofemora; castaneous, recumbent pilosity, without erect setae; metafemora exceeding elytral apices by more than 1/3 their length. Tibiae slender, cylindrical, without carinae. Tarsi elongated with about 1/2 length of tibiae; first segment of metatarsi longer than following conjointly, second elongate, as long as fifth.

Urosternites shallowly microcorrugated with sparse, whitish pubescence. Urosternite V in both sexes strongly transverse, truncated apically.

Female: Similar to male. Antennae exceeding elytral apices by 2.5 to 3 segments; VI-X decreasing in length; XI as long as half of III. Apical border of urosternite V with short, reddish, fringelike pilosity. Seventh urotergite with pygidial brush formed by long, silky, redish hairlike setae.

Measurements: in mm, respectively male/female. Total length, 9.0 - 6.8/10.0 - 6.2; prothorax length, 1.8 - 1.3/2.0 - 1.3; prothorax width, 1.4 - 1.1/1.5 - 1.0; elytral length, 6.5 - 5.0/7.3 - 4.5; humeral width, 1.5 - 1.2/1.7 - 1.2.

Types: Holotype male from Pedra Azul, Minas Gerais, Brasil, XI.1972, Seabra & Oliveira col. (MNRJ). 81 paratypes from Brazil as follows: Bahia, Encruzilhada (Motel da Divisa, Estrada Rio-Bahia, km 960, 960m), 1 female, XI.1972, Seabra & Roppa col. (MNRJ). Minas Gerais, Águas Vermelhas, 1 male, XI.1970, F.M. Oliveira col. (MNRJ); Pedra Azul, 5 males, 1 female, XII.1970, F.M. Oliveira col. (MNRJ), 1 male, XII.1970, Seabra & Oliveira col. (MNRJ), 4 males, 3 females, X.1972, Seabra & Oliveira col. (MNRJ), 20 males, 16 females, XI.1972, Seabra & Oliveira col. (MNRJ), 10 males, 8 females, XI.1972, Seabra & Oliveira col. (DZUP), 3 males, 3 females, XI.1972, Seabra & Oliveira col. (MZSP). Espírito Santo, Colatina, 1 male, III.1972, F.M. Oliveira col. (MNRJ); Linhares, 1 male, 4.XII.1971, A.C. Domingos col. (DZUP).

Remarks: *Chariergus caeruleus* is very similar to *C. tabidus* (Klug, 1825) from which it differs mainly by the metallic blue elytra. Other differences are less conspicuous: the new species is more elongated and slender; the prothorax has no trace of lateral tubercles and the metafemora of males exceed the elytral apices by almost half their length.

Chariergus paranaensis, new species

(Figure 2)

Male: Head and prothorax orangish red, the intercoxal process of prosternum and anterior margins of procoxae blackish. Antennae black with segments IX-X yellowish white. Elytra yellowish with 2 brownish black fasciae: first before middle (in 2 specimens forming more or less rounded dorsal maculae) and second behind middle reaching sutural and external margins. Meso- and metasternum, legs (including coxae), scutellum, and urosternites black.

Head smooth; pilosity almost inconspicuous. Frons twice as wide as long. Antenniferous tubercles rounded, not prominent. Maximum length of genae 2/3 of width of lower ocular lobe.

Antennae exceeding elytral apices by 2 to 3 segments, unarmed, without carinae. Segments cylindrical; VI-X slightly depressed, feebly projected at outer apical angle; III-V finely, densely punctate with dense, reddish brown pubescence and conspicuous setae beneath; VII - XI micropubescent, IX-X with dense, yellowish white micropubescent. Scape feebly enlarged; with fine, moderately dense punctures, integument opaque; sparse, castaneous pilosity. Segment III twice as long as scape and 1/5 longer than V; IV slightly shorter than V; XI about 1/3 shorter than III.

Prothorax smooth with scattered fine punctures and few elongated, lateral setae; sparse, whitish pubescence near posterior margin. Slightly longer than wide; strongly constricted near front margin thereafter enlarged, subtuberculated, widened towards middle and then attenuated backwards. Pronotum with 4 latero-dorsal weakly apparent gibbosities, posterior ones more prominent; somewhat raised centro-longitudinally. Prothoracic sides with almost inconspicuous whitish micropubescent. Basal 2/3 of prosternum glabrous, finely striated, punctures absent; posterior third and intercoxal process opaque with fine punctures, whitish pubescence and elongated setae. Meso- and metasternum shallowly, very finely and densely punctate; whitish pilosity contrasting with dark integument.

Elytra wider than maximum width of prothorax; about 3.5 times longer than width across humeri; parallel-sided, conjointly rounded apically. Surface shiny, sparsely punctated, pubescence poorly conspicuous. Scutellum clothed with silky, white pilosity, obscuring the integument.

Legs moderately long, posterior pair about 1.5 times as long as prolegs. Femora somewhat thickened, clavate; shallowly, sparsely, finely punctate with whitish, recumbent pilosity; erect setae absent; metafemora feebly exceeding elytral apices. Tibiae slightly depressed, not carinate; with moderately dense, elongated, whitish setae. Tarsi with yellowish white pilosity; metatarsi somewhat longer than protarsi; first segment of metatarsi as long as 2nd and 3rd conjointly.

Urosternites microcorrugated; clothed with silky, yellowish white pilosity. Urosternite V strongly transverse, apically truncated.

Female: Similar to male. Antennae exceed elytral apices by 1.5 - 2.0 segments. Elytral vestiture denser. Metafemora at most reach elytral apices. Urosternite V emarginated apically. Seventh urotergite with a pygidial brush of long, silky, reddish hairs.

Measurements: in mm, respectively male /female. Total length, 11.5 - 10.8/11.7 - 10.7; prothorax length, 2.2 - 2.0/2.2 - 2.0; prothorax width, 2.0 - 1.7/1.8 - 1.7; elytral length, 8.2 - 7.7/8.5 - 7.8; humeral width, 2.5 - 2.2/2.3 - 2.2.

Types: Holotype male from Quatro Barras (Pico do Paraná, 1700m), Paraná, Brazil. Three paratypes from Brazil as follows: Paraná, Quatro Barras (Pico do Paraná, 1700m), 1 female, 22.I.1970, Laroca & Becker col. (DZUP). Santa Catarina: Serra Geral (28°02' 49'35", 1700m), 1 female, XII.1962, F. Plaumann leg. (DZUP). Rio Grande do Sul: Porto Alegre, 1 male, 1926, P. Buck col. (MZSP).

Remarks: *C. paranaensis* looks like *C. quadripunctatus* Lucas, differing by: 1) the smooth integument of head, prothorax and elytra, the latter with scattered punctures and pubescence; 2) sides of prothorax, just behind the anterior constriction, subtuberculated, as wide as in the middle; 3) pilosity of legs yellowish white contrasting with the dark integument; 4) femora sparsely punctate. In *C. quadripunctatus* the head and the prothorax are densely punctulate and pubescent; the elytral surface is opaque, densely pubescent; the prothoracic sides are gradually widened toward the middle, the pilosity of the legs is castaneous and the femora are densely punctate. The deposited holotype of *C. quadripunctatus*, housed in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, was studied.

According to the data label, the specimen from Santa Catarina was probably collected nearby Urubici.

Key to the species of *Chariergus*

1. Elytra with coarse, contiguous punctures throughout. Antennae black to castaneous, without pale segments. Prothorax laterally not tuberculate 2
—Elytra almost smooth or micropunctate. Antennal segments IX-X pale. Prothorax laterally tuberculate. 3
- 2(1). Elytra metallic blue. Metafemora (males) exceeding elytral apices by near half length. (Fig. 1). Brasil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo) *C. caeruleus* n.sp.
—Elytra yellowish. Metafemora (males) exceeding elytral apices by about 1/3 of their length. Brasil (Goiás, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguai
..... *C. tabidus* (Klug, 1825)
- 3(1). Elytra orangish, concolorous. Scutellum orangish. Brasil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina)
..... *C. signaticornis* Lucas, 1857
—Elytra orangish with 2 castaneous fasciae, before and behind middle. Scutellum black to castaneous 4
- 4(3). Pronotum smooth, glabrous. Elytra shiny, with sparse, fine punctures. (Fig. 2). Brasil (Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) .
..... *C. paranaensis* n. sp.
—Pronotum densely punctated, pubescent. Elytra opaque. Brasil (Paraná, Santa Catarina)
..... *C. quadripunctatus* Lucas, 1857

Ethemon brevicorne, new species

(Figure 3)

Female: Orangish red; elytra metallic blue, shiny; antennae (except scape), tibiae and urosternites black brownish.

Head shallowly, finely punctate, denser, rugulose behind ocular lobes; sparse, reddish pilosity. Vertex not depressed between antenniferous tubercles, latter rounded. Maximum length of genae feebly shorter than width of lower ocular lobe.

Antennae short, scarcely exceeding middle of elytra; unarmed, without carinae. Scape cylindrical somewhat enlarged, as long as 2/3 of segment III; with fine, scabrous punctures denser basad and long, reddish setae. Segment III longest, twice as long as IV and 1/3 longer than V; VI-XI decreasing in length, VIII-XI conspicuously shortened with half length of III. Segments III-V with

fine, dense, scabrous punctures and long, castaneous setae conspicuously denser along inner side of V; VI-XI clothed with castaneous pubescence.

Prothorax wider than long; sides diverging towards middle forming rounded tubercle, thereafter attenuated towards posterior margin; slightly tuberculated between front margin and medial tubercle. Pronotum somewhat convex, posterior gibbosities weakly prominent, anterior inconspicuous; shallowly, densely, finely punctate except in broad longitudinal medial area; decumbent, reddish pubescence. Sides of prothorax with pilosity and punctation similar to those of pronotum, punctures somewhat asperate. Prosternum glabrous, shallowly, finely striated. Metasternum with scattered, fine punctures, denser anterolaterally; pilosity sparse.

Elytra shiny, coarsely corrugated throughout with fine, almost inconspicuous punctures; decumbent, reddish brown pilosity, weakly conspicuous. Elytral apices conjointly rounded.

Femora gradually clavate; sparsely punctate with long, reddish setae; metafemora reaching apical third of elytra. Tibiae depressed, not carinate.

Urosternites scarcely punctate. Urosternite V strongly transverse, slightly emarginated apically. Seventh urotergite with pygidial brush of long, silky, reddish hairlike setae.

Measurements: in mm, female. Total length, 9.1 - 7.8; prothorax length, 1.7 - 1.5; prothorax width, 2.0 - 1.8; elytral length, 6.5 - 7.5; humeral width, 2.3 - 2.1.

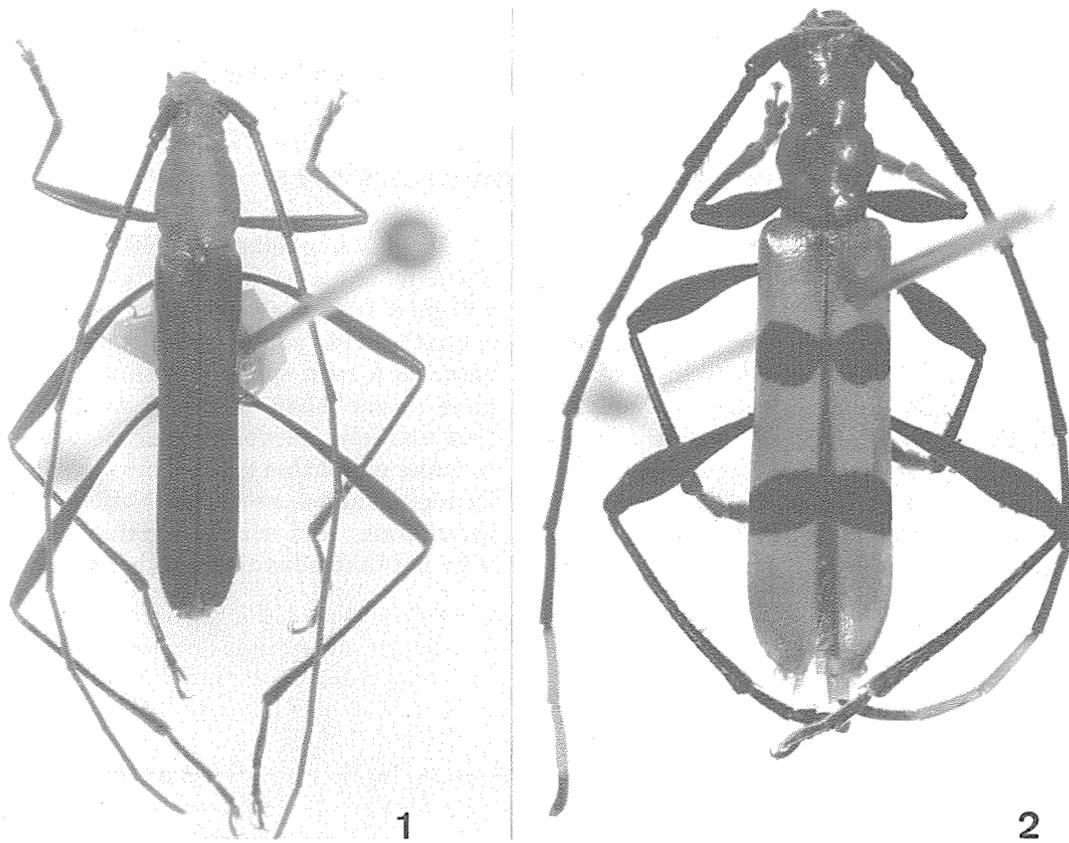
Types: Argentina. Cordoba: Capital (?) [handwritten], holotype female, X.1947, J. M. Bosq (MNRJ); paratype female, 1939, A. Parko col. (DZUP).

Remarks: In the key to the species of *Ethemon* published by Napp (1979), *E. brevicorne* will key to *E. weiseri* Bruch, also described from Argentina, whose females are unknown (Bruch,

1926; Napp, 1979). Napp (1979) examined a syntype male of the latter which differs from the new species by: 1) antennae, legs, scutellum, meso- and metasternum black; 2) pronotum and prothoracic sides without punctures, the pronotal gibbosities prominent; 3) antennae carinated. In *E. brevicorne* the antennal scape, femora, scutellum, meso- and metasternum are orangish red; the pronotum and sides of prothorax are punctate and pubescent and antennae are not carinate. It differs from the females of the other known species of *Ethemon* by the short antennae, reaching the middle of the elytra and shiny, coarsely corrugated elytra.

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Figures 1 - 2. 1. *Chariergus caeruleus*, new species, holotype male; 2, *C. paranaensis*, new species, holotype male. A. M. Sakakibara photo.

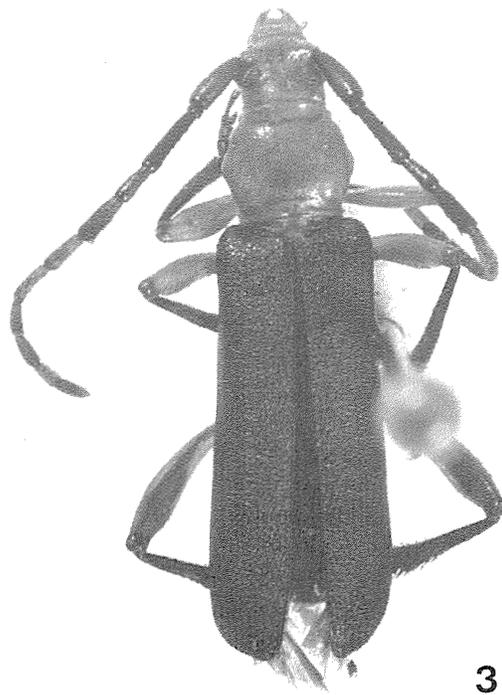


Figure 3. *Ethemon brevicorne*, new species, holotype female. A. M. Sakakibara photo.