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Abstract. A new desmiphorine species belonging to a new genus, *Protumida insularis*, **new genus and new species** (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae), is described from Panama.

Key words. Desmiphorini, Neotropical, new genus, new species, taxonomy.

Resumen. Una nueva especie de Desmiphorini perteneciente a un nuevo género, *Protumida insularis*, **género nuevo y especie nueva** (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae), es descrita de Panamá.

Palabras claves. Desmiphorini, región neotropical, nuevo género, nueva especie, taxonomía.

Introduction

The tribe Desmiphorini (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) in the Neotropical region currently consists of 74 genera and 505 species (Monné 2014). Here we propose a new genus and species, *Protumida insularis*, and discuss the differences between it and two genera, *Coeloprocta* Aurivillius, 1926 and *Anisopeplus* Melzer, 1934 with a similar, robust and broad cylindrical body shape.

Materials and Methods

Specimens from the following museums were used in this study and also serve as depositories for type material:

ACMT — American Coleoptera Museum (James E. Wappes), San Antonio, TX, USA.

MCZN — Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA.

MNRJ — Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA.

Protumida Monné and Wappes, new genus

Type species. *Protumida insularis* Monné and Wappes, new species, here designated.

Description. Head. Deflexed, broad, convex dorsally, flattened anteriorly with vertical frons, densely covered with grayish-white, appressed pubescence. Median frontal line extending from clypeal margin to between eye lobes. Eyes coarsely faceted, deeply notched, lower lobe about twice the height of the gena below it; lobes connected by 1–2 rows of ommatidia, partially covered by pubescence in the connection; upper lobes separated by about twice their greatest width. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, covered

with dense appressed pubescence. Scape cylindrical, not enlarged apically, without cicatrix, extending to posterior fourth of pronotum; antennomere III one and one-half times the length of the scape.

Thorax. Densely pubescent. Prothorax with rounded lateral prominences, provided with several glabrous minute granules. Pronotum with anteromedial and posteromedial prominences each side of the middle, limited anteriorly and posteriorly by transverse sulcus; slightly constricted before anterior and posterior margins, anterior constriction with single row of punctures, posterior constriction without row of punctures. Prosternal process one-third times width of procoxa, projected behind by small tubercle. Procoxal cavities closed. Mesosternum covered with long tawny hairs; mesosternal process as wide as mesocoxal cavity, with minute tubercle in anterior margin. Mesocoxal cavities open externally to epimera. Metasternum covered with appressed tawny pubescence similar to those of the abdomen.

Elytra. Covered with grayish pubescence; humeri with slightly projecting, minute, rounded tubercle; epipleuron subvertical. Basal third of elytra with oblique carina from humeri to suture, provided medially with glabrous longitudinal crest, armed with backward projecting, obtuse tooth. Elytral apices truncate, without projections.

Legs mostly uniformly pubescent with appressed grayish hairs; femora fusiform; mesotibiae lacking external preapical groove; first metatarsal segment as long as the remaining tarsal segments together; tarsal claws divaricate.

Etymology. Latin adjective referring to the protuberant and gibbous body. Gender feminine.

Remarks. The characters listed by Breuning (1974) to define the tribe Desmiphorini (Rhodopinini *sensu* Breuning): scape with or without cicatrix, pronotum with or without lateral tubercles, metepisterna narrowed, mesocoxal cavities open or closed to epimera, mesotibiae with or without external sinus, are contradictory and useless with only “the tarsal claws divaricate” making sense in his diagnosis. *Protumida* is placed in the tribe Desmiphorini based on a combination of characters: tarsal claws divaricate, middle tibiae without an external sinus, and mesocoxal cavities open externally to epimera. Most desmiphorine genera are cylindrical or subcylindrical and previously only two genera (*Coeloprocta* Aurivillius, 1926 and *Anisopeplus* Melzer, 1934) have the body robust and thick (averaging 1.1 to 1.4 times elytral length to humeral width). *Protumida* differs from *Coeloprocta* and *Anisopeplus* by the rounded lateral prominences of the prothorax, elytra with an oblique carina from humeri to suture, provided medially with a glabrous longitudinal crest, projected behind in an obtuse tooth, and humeri with minute, slightly projecting, rounded tubercle; in *Coeloprocta* and *Anisopeplus* the prothorax is armed laterally with prominent conical tubercles, the elytra lack oblique carina, the basal crest is rounded and the humeri are distinctly, acutely tuberculate.

***Protumida insularis*, new species**

(Figures 1–2)

Remarks. As generic characters are applicable to the new species, they are not repeated in the following description.

Description: Male. Antennae longer than body, extending beyond apices by four antennomeres; scape mottled with black glabrous punctures, covered in mostly ashy pubescence; integument slightly darker at apical half of antennomeres IV–XI; antennomere XI appendiculate. Elytra with on oblique post-median line of oval patches of brownish pubescence, from lateral margin to suture at apical third, several longitudinal rows (> ten) of small setose punctures on most of dorsal surface, basal fourth with widely spaced pubescent granules. Fifth urotergite transversely truncated at apex; fifth urosternite rounded in the extremity. Legs with long sparse hairs, denser in the ventral face of meso- and metatibiae.

Female. Antennae extending beyond apices by two antennomeres; antennomere XI not appendiculate. Fifth urotergite transversely truncated at apex; fifth urosternite with distal margin rounded.

Dimensions in mm. (male/female). Total length, 7.1–10.5/6.3–11.5; prothorax length, 1.9–2.6/1.7–2.7; greatest prothorax width, 2.8–4.7/2.5–4.2; elytral length, 5.2–7.5/4.2–7.5; humeral width, 4.3–6.0/3.6–6.3.

Etymology. The name is a reference to Barro Colorado Island, Panama, the locality where most of the specimens in the type series were collected.

Type material. Holotype male, PANAMA: Barro Colorado Island, 21.I.1959, Panama Zool. Exped. (1959), H. S. Dybas col., at light. (USNM). Paratypes (29): Panama: Bayano, 20 km W Ipiti, 3 males, 2 females, 20-23.IV.1993, J. Wappes col. (ACMT). Panama: Barro Colorado Island, 2 males, female, 31.XII.1940, R. W. Cooper col. (MNRJ), 2 females, 2.I.1941, same collector (USNM), male, 18-28.IV.1964, W.D. & S. S. Duckworth col. (USNM), female, 1-9.V.1964, same collectors (USNM), 3 females, 25-28.III.1965, same collectors (USNM), male, 3 females, J. A. Griswold Jr. col. (MNRJ), male, 1934, M. Bates col. (MCZN), 2 males, female, 1935, same collector (MCZN), female, 27.II.1963, R. D. Akre col. (MNRJ), female, 2.III.1963, CW & ME Rettenmeyer col. (USNM), 2 males, female, 21.III.1963, same collectors (USNM), male, 20.IV.1963, same collectors (USNM).

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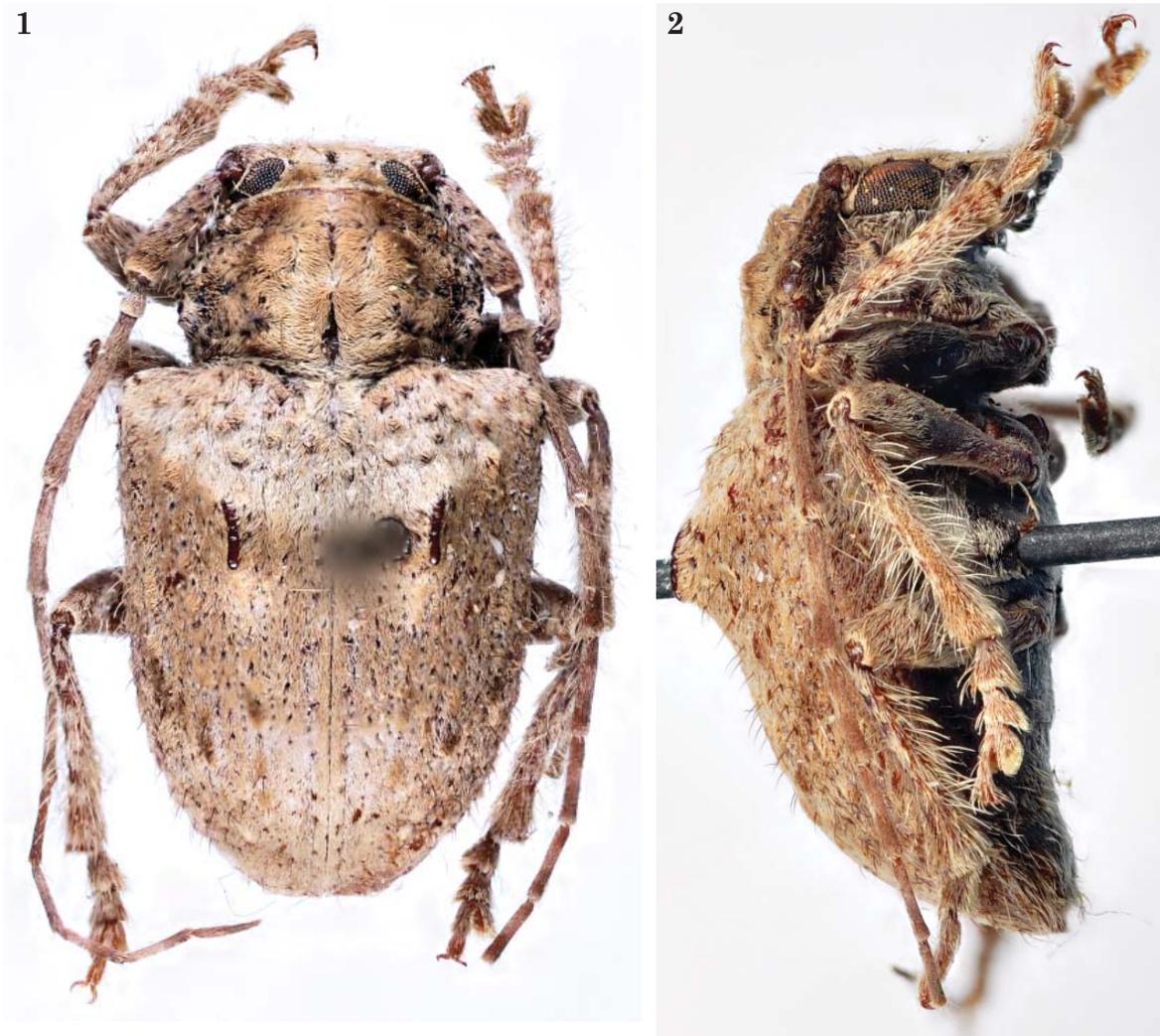


Figure 1-2. *Protumida insularis*, n. sp., holotype male, adult habitus. 1) Dorsal view. 2) Lateral view.

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