

2016

A new species of *Octotapnia* Galileo and Martins, 1992 from French Guiana (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

Pierre-Henri Dalens

Société entomologique Antilles Guyane, ph.dalens@laposte.net

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi>



Part of the [Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Commons](#), and the [Entomology Commons](#)

Dalens, Pierre-Henri, "A new species of *Octotapnia* Galileo and Martins, 1992 from French Guiana (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)" (2016). *Insecta Mundi*. 988.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/988>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Systematic Entomology, Gainesville, Florida at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in *Insecta Mundi* by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

INSECTA MUNDI

A Journal of World Insect Systematics

0481

A new species of *Octotapnia* Galileo and Martins, 1992 from French Guiana (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

Pierre-Henri Dalens
Société entomologique Antilles Guyane (SEAG)
18, lotissement Amaryllis
97354 Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana

Date of Issue: May 13, 2016



Pierre-Henri Dalens

A new species of *Octotapnia* Galileo and Martins, 1992 from French Guiana
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

Insecta Mundi 0481: 1–4

ZooBank Registered: LSID: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:35B3BE7E-AEAB-4150-887A-E75F3DBF53D

Published in 2016 by

Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.

P. O. Box 141874

Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 USA

<http://www.centerforsystematicentomology.org/>

Insecta Mundi is a journal primarily devoted to insect systematics, but articles can be published on any non-marine arthropod. Topics considered for publication include systematics, taxonomy, nomenclature, checklists, faunal works, and natural history. **Insecta Mundi** will not consider works in the applied sciences (i.e. medical entomology, pest control research, etc.), and no longer publishes book reviews or editorials. **Insecta Mundi** publishes original research or discoveries in an inexpensive and timely manner, distributing them free via open access on the internet on the date of publication.

Insecta Mundi is referenced or abstracted by several sources including the Zoological Record, CAB Abstracts, etc. **Insecta Mundi** is published irregularly throughout the year, with completed manuscripts assigned an individual number. Manuscripts must be peer reviewed prior to submission, after which they are reviewed by the editorial board to ensure quality. One author of each submitted manuscript must be a current member of the Center for Systematic Entomology. Manuscript preparation guidelines are available at the CSE website.

Chief Editor: Paul E. Skelley, e-mail: insectamundi@gmail.com

Assistant Editor: David Plotkin

Head Layout Editor: Eugenio H. Nearns

Editorial Board: J. H. Frank, M. J. Paulsen, Michael C. Thomas

Review Editors: Listed on the *Insecta Mundi* webpage

Manuscript Preparation Guidelines and Submission Requirements available on the *Insecta Mundi* web-page at: <http://centerforsystematicentomology.org/insectamundi/>

Printed copies (ISSN 0749-6737) annually deposited in libraries:

CSIRO, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil

Agriculture and Agrifood Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada

The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain

Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warsaw, Poland

National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA, USA

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL, USA

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, USA

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA

Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Electronic copies (On-Line ISSN 1942-1354, CDROM ISSN 1942-1362) in PDF format:

Printed CD or DVD mailed to all members at end of year. Archived digitally by Portico.

Florida Virtual Campus: <http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/insectamundi>

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Digital Commons: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/>

Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main: <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn/resolver.pl?urn:nbn:de:hebis:30:3-135240>

Copyright held by the author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons, Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Layout Editor for this article: Michael C. Thomas

A new species of *Octotapnia* Galileo and Martins, 1992 from French Guiana (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

Pierre-Henri Dalens

Société entomologique Antilles Guyane (SEAG)

18, lotissement Amaryllis

97354 Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana

pierrehenridalens@gmail.com

Abstract. *Octotapnia persona* **sp. nov.** (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) is described from French Guiana and illustrated. The key for species of *Octotapnia* is updated.

Key words. Acanthoderini, taxonomy, Neotropical region

Introduction

During the six-year survey in Montagne des Chevaux (Roura, French Guiana), two specimens of a new species of *Octotapnia* Galileo and Martins, 1992 were collected with automatic light traps. A third specimen was discovered in a local collection.

The genus *Octotapnia* was described by Galileo and Martins (1992); the type species, *O. exotica*, has eight-segmented antennae. Six years later (1998), the same authors added two new species, one with seven-segmented antennae: *O. ceiaca*, and another with six-segmented antennae: *O. mucunaca*. The new species also has six-segmented antennae but differs from the latter by, among other features, its elytral pattern.

Materials and Methods

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows: **MNHN**: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris; **JLGC**: Jean-Louis Giuglaris personal collection, Matoury French Guiana; **PHDC**: Pierre-Henri Dalens personal collection, Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana.

Other acronym: **pk**: kilometeric point, as used on the roads and tracks of French Guiana.

Octotapnia persona **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1–2)

Type material. Holotype: female from FRENCH GUIANA, Montagne des Chevaux (N 4°44'31.54" W 52°25'53.02"), Roura, 5-VII-2014, SEAG leg. (MNHN). **Paratypes** (2): Male, Piste Tibourou pk 7 (Régina), 15-VII-2006, Malaise trap, Jean-Louis Giuglaris leg. (JLGC), female, Montagne des Chevaux (Roura), 19-VII-2014, SEAG leg. (PHDC)

Diagnosis. The species is similar to *Octotapnia ceiaca* but the new species has six-segmented antennae and the elytral pattern does not include chocolate brown patches; it differs from *O. mucunaca* Galileo and Martins, 1998, also by its six-segmented antennae, by its thoracic sides which are light brown, and the elytral pattern: dark brown area surrounding scutellum, round patches on sides of elytral disc, whereas *O. mucunaca* has dark brown patches only at humeri and elytral apex.

Description. Female (Fig. 1–3). Integument dark brown with light brown squamous pilosity, except on several parts, with dark brown pilosity: head, part of antennal segments III, IV and V; pronotum disc and basal thoracic constriction; basal third of elytra (excluding humeri), two round patches laterally on basal half of elytral disc, and irregular transversal band on apical third; two rings on meso- and metafemora.

Head. Frons quadrangular, transverse, slightly convex, with deep punctures and short brown sparse pilosity. Upper interocular space wide as 2.4 times upper ocular lobe width. Antennal tubercles moderately projected; antennae with six segments, barely reaching elytral apical third. Scape pyriform, slightly clavate in basal half and dilated in apical half, antennal formula based on scape: pedicel=0.3; III=1.1; IV=0.9; V=0.3; VI=0.4. Surface with squamous pilosity, light brown on scape, pedicel, basal quarter of segment III, basal two thirds of segment IV, basal third of segment V and entire length of segment VI; rest of surface with dark brown squamous pilosity.

Thorax. Prothorax cylindrical, transverse, 1.6x wider than long; sides with tubercles at anterior half laterally, constriction more pronounced at base with basal margin hemmed; pronotum with deeply punctate integument, covered with moderately dense dark brown pilosity, sagittal ridge in middle of disc, anterior two thirds with light brown squamous pilosity laterally; prosternal process wide, as wide as two thirds of a procoxa, mesosternal process wide, square, rugose, as wide as one mesocoxa, metasternum with sulcus on whole length, deeper on apical half. Scutellum subquadrate, with light brown pilosity in middle. Elytra 1.3 times longer than wide; sides rounded laterally, humeri slightly projected, apex slightly truncate; surface with light brown pilosity and several dark brown patches: on basal third –excluding humeri- with irregular apical border, one round patch on side of disc, three small coarse patches close to suture in medium third, in base of apical third, with irregular borders.

Abdomen. First urosternite wide, abdominal segments II, III and IV short, nearly glabrous in middle, their cumulative length inferior to segment V length. The latter with medial sulcus on basal half and more abundant sparse greyish pilosity.

Legs. Integument dark brown; femora pedunculate, tibiae conical; integument with squamous light brown pilosity, dark brown pilosity forming rings at base and apex of meso- and meta tibiae. protarsomere (reported to first segment): II=1.1; III=2.4; mesotarsomere: II=0.5; III=0.6; metatarsomere: II=0.5; III=0.6.

Dimensions in mm (holotype female). Total length, 8.9 ; length of prothorax at center, 1.9; width of prothorax, 3.1; humeral width, 4.1; elytral length, 5.8.

Male. (Fig. 4) Anterior tarsi wider, with longer setae, legs wider, especially anterior legs. No sulcus on base of last visible sternite.

Etymology. The specific epithet “*persona*” refers to the elytral pattern, which is similar to a mask (in Latin, *persona* = mask).

Key to the species of *Octotapnia*

1. Antennae with eight segments ; basal two thirds of elytra without large areas of white ash-grey compact pilosity, with dense punctuation (space between punctures equal to puncture width); Paraguay ***Octotapnia exotica* Galileo and Martins, 1992**
- Antennae with less than eight segments; basal two thirds of elytra with large area of white ash-grey pilosity, with sparse punctuation (space between punctures superior to puncture width) **2**
- 2(1). Antennae with seven segments; elytral apex obliquely truncate; Brazil (Rondônia) ***Octotapnia ceiaca* Galileo and Martins, 1998**
- Antennae with six segments; elytral apex rounded **3**
- 3(2). Elytra with basal region dark brown laterally, including humeri, scutellum surrounded by light greyish pilosity except along basal margin; Brazil (Mato Grosso) ***Octotapnia mucunaca* Galileo and Martins, 1998**
- Elytra with basal region with triangular area of dark brown pilosity surrounding scutellum, humeri light brown, two round dark brown patches in middle of basal half; French Guiana ***Octotapnia persona* sp. nov.**

Notes on the habitat and ecology

At this time, all the known specimens (3) were collected in evergreen forest on a hilly landscape close to the coastal plain (Tibourou, Montagne des Chevaux); however, scarcity of the species makes it difficult to conclude anything about its distribution pattern.

Acknowledgments

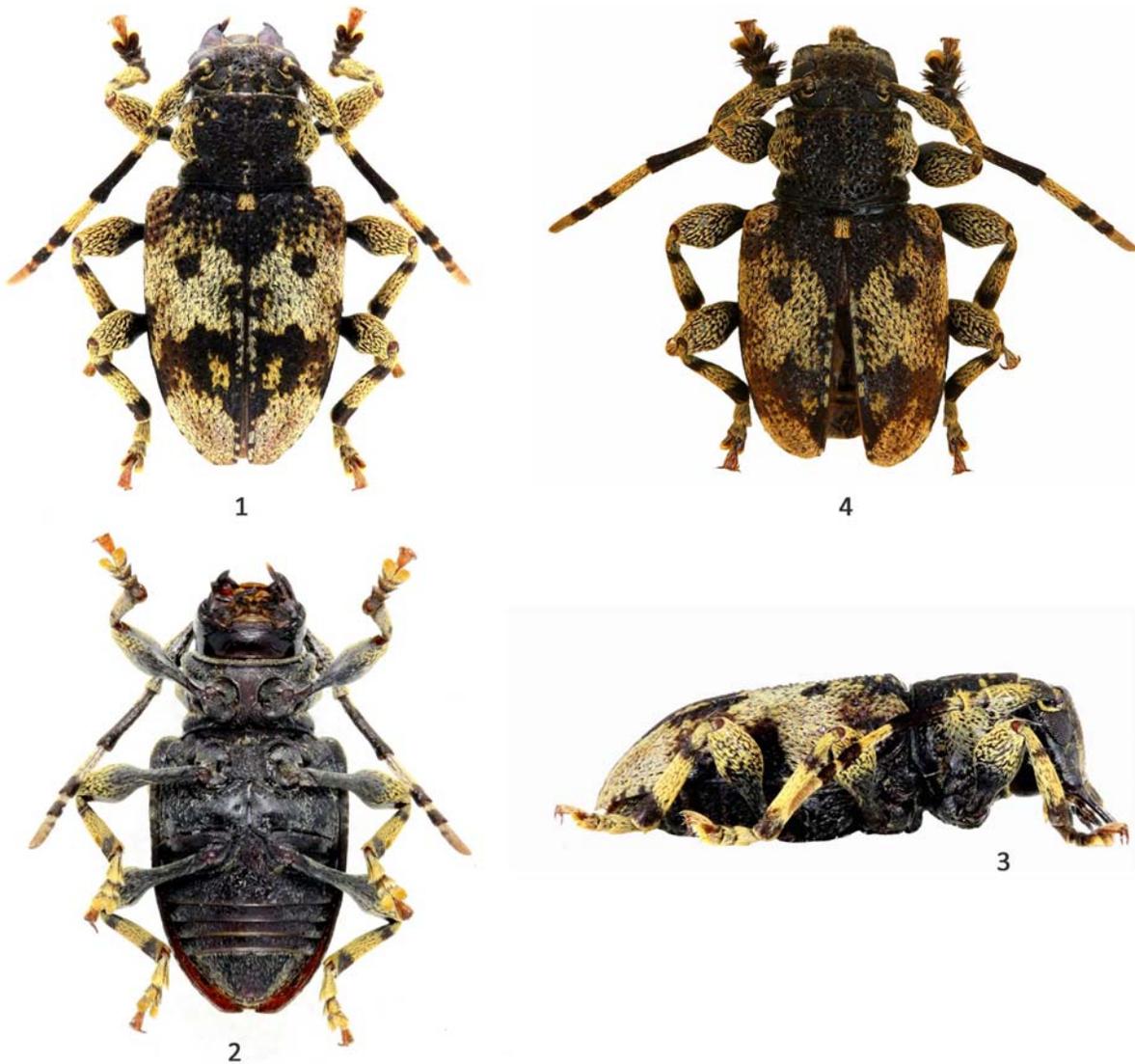
I thank Sabrina Kaloko and Etienne Francillonne from the Carrière du Galion on the Montagne des Chevaux for allowing me to run our annual study. I am also grateful to Jean-Louis Giuglaris who allowed me to study his specimen and for providing the photograph of the male specimen. Furthermore I thank Frédéric Robin for his high quality photographs that illustrate this paper. Finally, I have to express my gratitude to Eugenio Nearn and Julien Touroult who provided reviews for this paper.

Literature Cited

- Galileo, M. H. M., and U. R. Martins. 1992.** Novos longicórneos do Paraguai. *Iheringia, Seria Zoologia* 73: 59–63, 3 fig.
- Galileo, M. H. M., and U. R. Martins. 1998.** Novo generos e novas espécies de Lamiinae neotropicais. *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia* 42(3/4): 147–153, 12 fig.

Received January 18, 2016; Accepted March 5, 2016.

Review Editor Michael C. Thomas.



Figures 1-4. *Octotapnia persona* sp. nov. habitus. 1) Holotype female, dorsal habitus. 2) Holotype female, ventral habitus. 3) Holotype female, lateral habitus. 4) Paratype male, dorsal habitus.