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NEW CERAMBYCID BEETLES BELONGING TO THE TRIBE
DISTENIINI FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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DURING the process of rearranging the American species of the tribe Disteniini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in the United States National Museum, four new species were found. These are described herein.

Genus *DISTENIA* Lepelletier and Serville

DISTENIA LATERALIS, new species

Head, pronotum, and underside of body reddish brown: elytra and scutellum yellowish brown, the elytra with a distinct, broad, longitudinal, green vitta on each side near lateral margin; antennae brownish black; palpi and legs pale brownish yellow.

Head glabrous, sparsely, irregularly punctate. Antenna nearly one and one-half times as long as body, sparsely clothed with long flying hairs on underside; first segment slightly shorter than third, slender, cylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, not depressed on top at base, rather densely, finely punctate, and sparsely clothed with long and short, semierect hairs.

Pronotum, not including lateral spines, slightly longer than wide, widest at middle; sides strongly constricted near base and apex, triangularly expanded on each side at middle and armed with a long, conical, acute spine; disk broadly, transversely depressed near anterior margin, transversely, sinuately grooved near base, with a slightly elevated space on each side in front of transverse, basal groove; surface glabrous, coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, with a smooth, elongated, median space.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum including lateral spines; sides gradually converging from bases to apices, which are

unispinose, the lateral spine on each rather short and acute, and the sutural angle feebly produced; surface very densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, becoming nearly impunctate near apices, very sparsely clothed with rather short, inconspicuous, erect, yellowish hairs.

Body beneath indistinctly punctate, very sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, inconspicuous, recumbent, yellowish hairs, with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed; femora slender, cylindrical, slightly clavate, each armed with a long, acute spine at apex.

Length 22 mm., width at base of elytra 4.5 mm.

Type locality.—Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 57612.

Remarks.—Described from a single specimen collected at the type locality during October by William M. Mann in connection with the Mulford Biological Exploration during 1921–1922.

This species is closely allied to *Distenia limbata* Bates, but it differs from that species in having the head and pronotum reddish brown with only a vague bronzy reflection, the lateral spines on each side of the pronotum long and acute, the scutellum yellowish brown, the elytra more coarsely and densely punctured and with the apices armed with a long, acute, lateral spine, and the antennae brownish black.

DISTENIA SPINIPENNIS, new species

Head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, and underside of body greenish black (elytra slightly more greenish); antenna (except first segment which is black) and palpi reddish brown; legs pale brownish yellow, the femora slightly darker at apices.

Head nearly glabrous, sparsely, irregularly, indistinctly punctate. Antenna one and one-half times as long as body; first segment distinctly shorter than third, robust, very strongly clavate, strongly, longitudinally depressed on top on basal half, scabrous and coarsely punctate basally, and sparsely clothed with long, fine, semierect hairs.

Pronotum, not including lateral spines, slightly longer than wide, widest at middle; sides strongly constricted near base and apex, triangularly expanded on each side at middle and armed with a rather long, acute spine; disk broadly, transversely depressed near anterior margin, narrowly, transversely, sinuately grooved near base, narrowly, transversely grooved along base, and with three slightly elevated, elongate, smooth spaces, one median and one on each side of middle; surface sparsely, indistinctly punctate in depressions, and clothed with a few short, indistinct, erect hairs.

Elytra at base as wide as pronotum including lateral spines; sides strongly converging from bases to apices, which are unispinose, the lateral spine on each long and acute, and the sutural angle rectangular; surface coarsely, densely, deeply punctate, becoming nearly im-

punctate at apices, rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, erect, whitish hairs.

Body beneath indistinctly, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed toward sides with long and short, semierect, whitish hairs; femora slender, slightly clavate, unarmed at apices.

Length 19.5 mm., width at base of elytra 4 mm.

Type locality.—"Guapiles," 250-300 meters, Costa Rica.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 57613.

Remarks.—Described from a single specimen collected at light during May 1934, by Ferdinand Nevermann. The specimen is labeled Guapiles, which is probably an error for Guaplies.

This species is closely allied to *Distenia phaeocera* Bates, but it differs from the description given for that species in not having the elytra stria-punctate or the surface alutaceous, and in the slightly elevated smooth spaces on each side of the pronotum being not divided.

Genus COMETES Lepelitier and Serville

COMETES EMARGINATA, new species

Elongate and strongly shining, black, except anterior coxae, anterior femora (except tips), basal halves of middle and posterior femora, and tibiae in part brownish yellow.

Head finely, irregularly punctate on top, somewhat transversely rugose anteriorly, with a smooth, longitudinal groove extending from clypeus to occiput, sparsely clothed with long, erect and recumbent, whitish hairs. Antenna one and one-half times as long as body, sparsely clothed with long, flying hairs on underside; first segment slightly longer than third, robust, cylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, finely, rugosely punctate, sparsely clothed with long erect and short recumbent, whitish hairs.

Pronotum as wide as long, widest at middle; sides strongly constricted near base and apex, triangularly expanded on each side at middle but not distinctly spinose; disk broadly, transversely depressed near anterior margin, transversely, sinuately grooved near base, narrowly, transversely grooved along base, and with two slightly elevated, round, smooth gibbositities on each side of middle; surface densely, finely punctate in median depression, the punctures nearly concealed by a dense, recumbent, yellowish pubescence, and with a few long, erect, white hairs.

Elytra at base as wide as pronotum at middle; sides gradually converging from bases to apices, which are separately emarginate, the lateral spine slightly longer than sutural spine; surface coarsely, deeply, densely punctate, the puncture forming more or less distinct rows but becoming obsolete toward apices, rather densely clothed toward sides with short, indistinct, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a

few long, erect hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with a narrow vitta of transversely recumbent, white hairs along sutural margin.

Body beneath indistinctly punctate, sparsely clothed at sides with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; legs sparsely clothed with long and short, semierect, white hairs.

Length 11 mm., width 2 mm.

Type locality.—Hamburg Farm (on Reventazon River), Costa Rica.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 57614.

Remarks.—Described from a single specimen collected at the type locality on grass, May 26, 1934, by Ferdinand Nevermann.

This species can be separated from the other described species of this genus by having the tips of the elytra emarginate.

COMETES BICOLOR, new species

Elongate, rather strongly shining except elytra which are subopaque; antennae bluish black with a vague violaceous reflection; head, pronotum, scutellum, underside of body, and legs bluish black with a distinct greenish or violaceous tinge; elytra brownish yellow with apical fourth and elevated lateral margins violaceous blue.

Head rather coarsely, irregularly punctate on top, somewhat transversely rugose anteriorly, with a smooth, longitudinal groove extending from clypeus to occiput, very sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, semierect hairs. Antenna nearly one and one-half times as long as body, sparsely clothed on underside with long, flying hairs; first segment as long as third, slender, cylindrical, narrow at base, strongly expanded toward apex, rather densely, coarsely, shallowly punctate, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, semierect, whitish hairs.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, widest at middle; sides strongly constricted near base and apex, obtusely expanded on each side at middle but not spinose; disk broadly, transversely depressed near anterior margin, shallowly, transversely, sinuately grooved near base, narrowly, transversely grooved along base, with two irregular, smooth elevations on each side of middle, and an elongate, smooth, median elevation; surface coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra at base as wide as pronotum at middle; sides parallel from bases to near apices, which are separately narrowly rounded; surface densely, coarsely, deeply, uniformly punctate, the punctures becoming more confluent toward apices, rather densely clothed with short, inconspicuous, erect hairs, and each elytron with two more or less distinct longitudinal costae, the inner costa extending from base to middle of elytron, and outer one from base to apical fourth.

Body beneath sparsely, shallowly, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, semierect, fine hairs; legs rather densely clothed with long and short, semierect, whitish hairs.

Length 11.5 mm., width 3 mm.

Type locality.—Colombia, South America (no definite locality).

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 57615.

Remarks.—Described from a single specimen collected August 31, 1942, by Francisco J. Otoyá (No. 2053).

This species is allied to *Cometes pulcherrimus* Bates, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum more densely and coarsely punctured, and the basal three-fourths of the elytra brownish yellow, with only the apical fourth and narrow lateral margin of each elytron violaceous blue. The head is mounted separately on the same pin with the rest of the specimen.