

2.

Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Caripito, Venezuela.¹

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INTRODUCTION.

The family Cerambycidae has always been a great favorite with collectors. The beetles of this family are very numerous, and at least 25,000 species have been described. These are distributed over the greater part of the world, except in the extreme cold regions where there is very little plant life. The immature forms live in the twigs, branches, roots and trunks of various kinds of plants and trees. In the tropics the species are very numerous, and since many of these are restricted to certain host plants, there remain many undescribed forms in these regions.

The family is composed of beetles of diverse forms, including some of the smallest and largest beetles, are often brilliantly colored and often mimic members of various other families of Coleoptera, particularly the Lampyridae and Chrysomelidae, and also numerous wasps and bees of the order Hymenoptera. Many of the species are nocturnal in their habits, whereas others are found during the warmest part of the day frequenting flowers or running over the surface of their host plants.

A collection made at Caripito, Venezuela, contains 42 species, belonging to 37 genera. Nine of the species are new to science. All the specimens were collected at Caripito by William Beebe and his associates during 1942.

The types of the new species, through the kindness of Dr. Beebe, have been deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum, at Washington, D. C.

Subfamily PRIONINAE.

Strongylaspis corticaria (Erichson).

Ergates corticarius Erichson, 1848, Schomb. Reise, III, p. 571.

One specimen, May 25.

This species is recorded from Mexico,

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southward through Central America to Guiana, and in the West Indies is known from Cuba and Jamaica.

***Stenodontes (Mallodon) dasystomus* (Say).**

Prionus dasystomus Say, 1823, *Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, III, p. 326.

Nine specimens, April to September.

Say described this species from the lower part of the Missouri River, but the species is distributed throughout the southern part of the United States, Mexico and Central America to the northern part of South America. Lameere places this species in the subgenus *Mallodon*.

***Macrodonia cervicornis* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx cervicornis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 389.

One specimen, no date.

This species has been recorded from Cayenne and the Amazon region.

***Callipogon (Enoplocerus) armillatus* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx armillatus Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. XII, p. 622.

Sixteen specimens, April to September.

This species has been recorded from Cayenne, Paraguay, Argentina, and the Amazon region. Lameere placed it in the subgenus *Enoplocerus* Serville.

***Pyrodes (Emeraldol) auratus* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx auratus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 395.

One specimen, August 4.

This species is recorded from Guiana, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and the Amazon region. It is quite variable, and a number of varieties have been described, principally on the basis of color; and since the color varies in the two sexes, it is very difficult to use these varietal names unless a large series of specimens is available from the same locality.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE.

***Achryson surinamum* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx surinamus Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. XII, p. 632.

Four specimens, April 26-29 and May 4.

This species is widely distributed, extending from the southern part of the United States to Argentina in South America and from nearly all the West Indian islands. The posterior black marking on each elytron is variable in shape. It is usually V-shaped but is frequently divided into three small spots and sometimes represented by only a single spot.

***Brasilianus* Jacobson.**

Brasilianus Jacobson, 1924, *Rev. Russe Ent.*, XVIII, p. 238.

Hamaticherus Serville, 1834, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, III, p. 15.

Jacobson proposed *Brasilianus* for *Hamaticherus* Serville (1834), not Germar (1824), and designated *Cerambyx batus* Linnaeus as the genotype. Nine species have been described from northern South America, only two of which are represented in the collection.

***Brasilianus batus* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx batus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 390.

Two specimens, April 19 and May 11.

This species was described from "Indies," probably from a mislabeled specimen. It has been recorded from Surinam and northern Brazil. This species is uniformly brownish-black, with the palpi and tarsi brownish-yellow.

***Brasilianus plicatus* (Olivier).**

Cerambyx plicatus Olivier, 1790, *Enc. Méth.*, V, p. 299.

Two specimens, April 6.

This species has been recorded from Cayenne and Brazil. The head, pronotum and underside of the body are brownish-black; the antennae, palpi, tibiae, tarsi and elytra, reddish-brown; and the elytra have narrow, black, lateral margins.

***Eburia albolineata*, new species.**

Narrowly elongate, pale brownish-yellow, except mandibles, lateral and dorsal tubercles on pronotum, margin around eburneus spots on elytra, apical spines on elytra and middle and posterior femora, and prosternum, which are black or reddish-black.

Head transverse in front, deeply, transversely grooved behind clypeus, feebly, longitudinally grooved, and concave between antennae, sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs, nearly concealing the surface; antennal tubercles moderately elevated, widely separated, broadly rounded at apices; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by about the width of upper lobe. Antenna slender, slightly longer than body, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with numerous long, erect hairs on underside of basal segments; first segment robust, slightly clavate, flattened on top and bottom near base, densely, shallowly punctate, two-thirds as long as third segment, which is slightly longer than fourth; fourth to tenth segments subequal in length; eleventh segment slightly longer than tenth.

Pronotum as wide as long (not including lateral tubercles), subequal in width at base and apex; sides sinuate, broadly rounded at middle, with a long, slender, acute, black tubercle; disk slightly uneven, with two

smooth, black, conical tubercles in front of middle, and a narrow, smooth, median space behind middle; surface finely granulose, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs, concealing the surface. Scutellum densely pubescent, slightly transverse, broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra at base slightly narrower than pronotum at middle (not including lateral tubercles); humeri not elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near apices, which are separately obliquely subtruncate, with a short concolorous sutural spine, and a long, black spine at outer angle; surface densely, coarsely punctate basally, more sparsely punctate toward apices, rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, which are denser along lateral and sutural margins; each elytron with two long, narrow, eburneous spots, the inner spot slightly constricted at middle, extending from base to behind middle, the outer spot extending from middle to near apex of elytron and narrowly separated from inner spot along middle of elytron.

Body beneath densely, finely granulose, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; last abdominal sternite broadly subtruncate at apex; middle and posterior tibiae and femora long, slender, the latter each armed with a long, black spine on inner margin at apex; mesosternum tuberculate between middle coxae.

Length 20.5 mm., width 5 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen, probably a female, collected May 16.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56662.

This species seems to be intermediate between *Erosida* and *Eburia* but fits better into the latter genus. In general appearance it resembles the species of *Erosida* in being narrowly elongate and in having the long, eburneous spots on the elytra, but differs from the species of that genus in having distinct tubercles on the pronotum, and the third segment of the antenna longer than the fourth segment. *Eburia albolineata* differs from all the described species of these two genera in having the mesosternum distinctly tuberculate between the middle coxae.

***Eburodacrys pilicornis*, new species.**

Rather narrowly elongate, uniformly pale brownish-yellow, except mandibles, dorsal tubercles on pronotum, margins around eburneous spots on elytra, and apical spines on middle and posterior femora, which are black or reddish-black.

Head transverse in front, transversely, arcuately grooved behind clypeus, shallowly, longitudinally grooved between antennae,

coarsely, densely foveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with short, erect and recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; antennal tubercles moderately elevated, widely separated, and obtusely rounded at apices; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on top by twice the width of upper lobe. Antenna slender, about one and one-half times as long as body, densely clothed with long, erect hairs, outer segments also clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; third and fourth segments longitudinally sulcate; first segment rugose and foveolate-punctate, robust, slightly flattened on top and bottom near base, sides nearly parallel, two-thirds as long as third segment, which is slightly longer than fourth, the following segments becoming gradually shorter to eleventh segment, which is slightly longer than tenth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides sinuate, slightly rounded at middle, with a short, obtuse, concolorous tubercle; disk slightly uneven, with two oblong, smooth, black tubercles in front of middle; surface coarsely, densely punctate, transversely rugose between dorsal tubercles, sparsely clothed with long and short, erect and recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum small, transverse, broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra at base subequal in width to pronotum at middle (including tubercles); humeri not elevated; sides vaguely converging from base to near apices, which are separately broadly rounded, with a very small, concolorous spine at outer angle; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with long and short, erect, yellowish hairs, and with numerous small, rasp-like teeth along sutural margins; each elytron with three elongate-oval, eburneous spots, one at base, a longer one at middle closer to sutural margin than other spots, and one at apical third.

Body beneath sparsely, finely punctate, more coarsely punctate on prosternum, sparsely clothed with short recumbent and long, semi-erect, yellowish hairs. Middle and posterior tibiae long, slightly flattened, sides nearly parallel. Middle and posterior femora flattened, each armed with a long, black spine on inner margin at apex.

Length 16.5 mm., width 4 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen, probably a male, collected May 1.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56663.

This species resembles *Eburodacrys sexmaculata* (Olivier), but it differs from that species in being more slender, in having the black tubercles on the pronotum more distinct and oblong, the eburneous spots (except median ones) more oval, and all surrounded by narrow reddish-black areas,

the apical spines on the elytra very small and concolorous with the rest of the surface, and the elytra with numerous small, rasp-like teeth along the sutural margins.

***Stizocera rubricollis*, new species.**

Strongly shining; head, pronotum, basal segment of antenna, underside of body, and femora in part reddish; elytra brownish-yellow, with sutural margins black; antennae (except basal segment of each), tibiae, tarsi, and bases of femora black.

Head deeply, transversely depressed behind clypeus, with a narrow, longitudinal, median carina, flat between antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, slightly elevated, and obtusely rounded at apices; surface glabrous, very sparsely, irregularly, indistinctly punctate; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by three times the width of upper lobe. Antenna twice as long as body, sparsely, shallowly punctate, sparsely clothed with short and long, semi-erect, yellowish hairs, segments 3 to 7 unispinose at apices, the spines on sixth and seventh segments very small; first segment robust, slightly clavate, feebly arcuate, one-half as long as third segment, which is subequal in length to fourth segment; eleventh segment slightly longer than tenth.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, subequal in width at apex and base, widest at middle; sides slightly constricted near base and apex, with a short, obtuse tubercle on each side at middle; disk uneven, transversely depressed behind anterior margin, transversely flattened along base, with four feebly elevated tubercles, two in front and two behind, the posterior pair more widely separated than anterior pair; surface nearly glabrous, very sparsely, finely, irregularly, indistinctly punctate. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with recumbent, whitish hairs.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides gradually converging from base to near apices, which are separately subtruncate, with a long, acute, black spine at outer angle; surface sparsely, finely, shallowly punctate basally, becoming impunctate toward apices, sparsely clothed with very short, erect, inconspicuous hairs, with a few long hairs toward apices.

Body beneath sparsely, indistinctly punctate (except prosternum), clothed with a few inconspicuous, erect hairs at middle, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish hairs at sides; last abdominal sternite broadly subtruncate at apex, and sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs. Prosternum rather densely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with semi-erect, whitish hairs; prosternal process narrow between coxae,

arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs long, sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect, yellowish hairs; anterior femora slightly clavate, middle and posterior femora gradually expanded toward apices, each acutely bidentate at apex; tibiae longitudinally carinate.

Length 20-24 mm., width 5-6 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from two specimens (one type) both collected at the type locality, the type collected May 4 and the paratype May 2.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56664.

This species is allied to *Stizocera vanzaluwenburgi* Fisher described from Puerto Rico, but differs from that species in being larger and not uniformly pale yellow.

***Pantonyssus erichsonii flavipes*, new variety.**

Strongly shining, brownish-yellow, except head, two basal segments of antenna, tips of elytra, and spines on posterior femora, which are black or reddish-black.

Length 17 mm., width 3.5 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen collected May 4.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56665.

This variety differs from the typical form of *Pantonyssus erichsonii* (White) in having the legs and antennae (except two basal segments of each) brownish-yellow.

Bates erected the genus *Pantonyssus* for two species, *Sphaerion erichsonii* White from Pará, Brazil, and *Pantonyssus nigriceps*, new species, from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, without designating either species as the genotype, so the writer is designating *erichsonii* (White) as the genotype of *Pantonyssus* Bates.

***Gnomidolon confusum*, new species.**

Brownish-black, except antennae, legs in part, and elytra at humeri and middle along lateral margins, which are reddish-brown, strongly shining; each elytron with an elongate oval spot on disk at basal third, a narrow fascia extending obliquely backward from sutural margin in front of middle to lateral margin behind middle, and the apex, yellowish-white.

Head opaque, very coarsely, shallowly, irregularly punctate, concave between antennal tubercles, which are rather strongly elevated, and broadly rounded at apices. Antenna slightly longer than body, sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs on underside, third segment distinctly longer than fourth; first segment robust, cylindrical, slightly arcuate, coarsely, shallowly punctate; third to eleventh segments longitudinally carinate, the apical two only slightly.

Pronotum cylindrical, twice as long as wide, transversely depressed near base and

apex, without dorsal or lateral tubercles; sides nearly parallel, slightly constricted near base; surface smooth, impunctate, clothed with a few erect, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum densely clothed with white hairs.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, slightly, transversely flattened on middle third; sides arcuately expanded behind middle, apices separately transversely truncate, with a short, acute tooth at each outer angle; surface coarsely, rather densely, shallowly punctate basally, the punctures becoming finer toward apices, and with rows of sparse, rather long, erect, whitish hairs.

Body beneath indistinctly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed on abdomen; intermediate coxae separated. Legs sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs; femora gradually expanded toward apices, the middle and posterior pairs bispinose at apices, the spines equal in length, short, acutely angulated at apices, posterior pair bispinose at apices, the outer spine much longer than inner one; tibiae distinctly longitudinally carinate.

Length 10 mm., width 2.25 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen collected April 1.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No 56666.

The markings on the elytra of this species resemble those on *Glyptoscapus cicatricosus* Aurivillius, but it differs from that species in having the segments of the antenna distinctly longitudinally carinate, and the first segment of the antenna without a cicatrix at the apex.

Compsa vana (Thomson).

Ibidion (*Compsibidion*) *vanum* Thomson, 1867, *Physis*, I, p. 151.

One specimen, March 26.

This species was described from Cayenne, but has also been recorded from Guatemala.

Ibidion Serville.

Ibidion Serville, 1834. *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, III, p. 103.

This genus contains 84 described species. The species are badly confused and some of the forms described in this genus may belong to allied genera. Although many species have been described from northern South America, only two are represented in the collection, one of which is new to science.

Ibidion binoculatum Linsley.

Ibidion binoculatum Linsley, 1935, *Rev. Ent.*, Rio de Janeiro, V, p. 484, fig. 1.

One specimen, May 1.

This species was described from San

Salvador, but other specimens have been examined from Maracay, Venezuela, which do not differ from the type. The species is robust, of a uniform yellowish-brown color, and each elytron has an oval, eburneous spot, margined with black, in front of the middle.

Ibidion beebei, new species.

Elongate, moderately robust, strongly shining, uniformly reddish-brown; each elytron with two oblong, yellowish-white spots on disk, one arranged longitudinally in front of middle, the other obliquely at apical third, the spots partially surrounded by a dark brown color.

Head strongly transverse, glabrous, and uneven in front, narrowly, longitudinally depressed between antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated and obtusely rounded at apices; surface indistinctly punctate; eyes coarsely granulate, globose, and not distinctly emarginate. Antenna slender, about as long as body, unarmed, sparsely ciliate beneath with long, erect hairs; third to ninth segments longitudinally carinate; first segment rather robust, cylindrical, slightly arcuate, abruptly thickened at apex, about two-thirds as long as third segment, which is nearly twice as long as fourth, the following segments subequal in length to one another.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, vaguely narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides unarmed, slightly constricted near base and anterior margin, feebly, broadly rounded at middle; disk convex, transversely flattened along base, feebly, broadly, transversely concave behind anterior margin, and with two small, erect, acute, approximate tubercles at middle; surface glabrous, impunctate. Scutellum elongate-triangular, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs.

Elytra much wider than pronotum, moderately convex; sides parallel anteriorly, broadly, feebly expanded behind middle, tips separately, shallowly emarginate, not spinose; surface coarsely, sparsely punctate basally, the punctures becoming finer toward apices, very sparsely clothed with long, erect, brownish hairs.

Body beneath indistinctly punctate, with a few long, erect hairs on median part, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs along sides; last abdominal sternite broadly rounded at apex. Legs sparsely clothed with long, semi-erect, brownish hairs; femora strongly clavate toward apices, unarmed at apices; tibiae longitudinally carinate.

Length 14 mm., width at base of elytra 3.5 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen collected June 2.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56667.

This species differs from the description given for *Ibidion bituberculatum* Serville in having the antennae and legs uniformly reddish-brown, and without a yellow spot at the tips of the elytra. It differs from the other species of this genus known to the writer in having the elytra expanded posteriorly and the eyes not distinctly emarginate.

Cyllene cayennensis (Castelnau and Gory).

Clytus cayennensis Castelnau and Gory, 1835, *Monogr. Clytus*, p. 10, pl. III, fig. 9.

Three specimens, April 4 and August 2.

This species was described from Cayenne and has also been recorded from Nicaragua.

Neoclytus guianensis (Castelnau and Gory).

Clytus guianensis Castelnau and Gory, 1835, *Monogr. Clytus*, p. 22, pl. V, fig. 26.

One specimen, March 6.

This species was described from Cayenne and has been reported from Paraguay, but there is some doubt about the record of this species from the latter locality.

Chrysoprasis viridis, new species.

Rather strongly shining; head and pronotum dark green, with a more or less distinct violaceous tinge; elytra dark green, with sutural and lateral margins violaceous blue; scutellum, prosternum, mesosternum, metasternum and anterior and posterior femora violaceous blue; abdomen red; antennae, posterior legs, anterior and middle tibiae, and tarsi black.

Head flattened in front, narrowly, arcuately grooved behind clypeus, with a narrow, longitudinal, median groove; surface glabrous, coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate. Antenna extending to tip of abdomen, opaque, sparsely ciliate beneath; first segment robust, cylindrical, two and one-half times as long as wide, coarsely, densely punctate; third to seventh segments armed on inner margins at apices with a short spine; third segment nearly twice as long as fourth segment, the following segments slightly longer than fourth, and subequal in length to one another.

Pronotum vaguely flattened on top, distinctly wider than long, widest at middle; sides uniformly, arcuately rounded; surface finely, densely foveolate-punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, black, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum triangular, acutely rounded at apex.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle, slightly flattened on disk; sides parallel, broadly subtruncate at apices, rounded at sutural angles; surface densely, finely punctate, more finely punc-

tate along sutural and lateral margins, the intervals densely, finely granulose, rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, semi-erect, inconspicuous, whitish hairs, which are blackish toward lateral margins.

Abdomen beneath finely granulose, finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with rather long, semi-erect, whitish hairs. Prosternum finely, transversely rugose, densely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs. Metasternum coarsely foveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, semi-erect, whitish hairs. Legs slender, finely, densely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect hairs; middle and posterior tibiae bispinose at apices; middle and posterior femora acutely bidentate at apices, the posterior pair extending to tip of abdomen; posterior tarsi as long as tibiae, the segments densely pubescent beneath.

Length 13 mm., width 4.5 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single example collected April 24.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56668.

This species is allied to *Chrysoprasis hypocrita* Erichson, but differs from that species in being more strongly shining, dark green, with a distinct violaceous blue tinge, and the sutural and lateral margins of the elytra violaceous blue; also in having the pronotum foveolate-punctate, and the elytra more coarsely punctured.

Batus barbicornis (Linnaeus).

Cerambyx barbicornis Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulricae*, p. 68.

One specimen, No. 42130.

This beautiful black and orange beetle is widely distributed throughout northern South America, and has been recorded from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, Dutch Guiana and Brazil.

Trachyderes succinctus (Linnaeus).

Cerambyx succinctus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 391.

Two specimens, April 26 and May 4.

This is the most common species of *Trachyderes*. It is distributed from Costa Rica to Paraguay, and has been recorded from nearly all parts of that region. This shining reddish-brown beetle is rather uniform in color, but the transverse yellow fascia on the elytra varies in width, and sometimes has the margins black.

Lissonotus equestris (Fabricius).

Callidium equestre Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* I, p. 153.

One specimen, July 7.

This species was described from Cayenne, French Guiana, but it has been also recorded from British Guiana. In the typical

form of *equestris* the fascia on the elytra extends to the sutural margins and the sutural angles of the elytra are broadly rounded. Pascoe (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, (2) V, 1859, p. 16) described a species from Para, Brazil, under the name of *shepherdii*, stating that it closely resembles *Lissonotus equestris* but that the fascia on the elytra does not extend to the sutural margins nor are the sutural angles of the elytra rounded. The specimen from Caripito has the sutural angles of the elytra broadly rounded but the fascia does not extend to the sutural margins. When more material is available for study, *Lissonotus shepherdii* Pascoe, 1859, may prove to be a synonym of *Lissonotus equestris* (Fabricius), 1787.

***Lissonotypus fasciatus*, new species.**

Uniformly black, strongly shining, each elytron with a rather broad, transverse, median, reddish-yellow fascia, which does not extend quite to lateral margin; margins of fascia sinuate.

Head transverse and depressed in front, concave between antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated, and obtusely rounded at apices, broadly depressed behind antennal tubercles; surface glabrous, coarsely, irregularly punctate. Antenna about as long as body, densely clothed with short, recumbent hairs, with a few long, erect hairs on underside; first segment short, robust, cylindrical, slightly expanded toward apex; third segment longer than any of the other segments; third to fifth segments feebly, longitudinally carinate; third to tenth segments broad, flattened, each strongly expanded and more or less serrate on outer margin at apex; eleventh segment oblong, acute at apex.

Pronotum globose, as long as wide, narrowly grooved along anterior margin and base, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; base sinuate, without a median lobe; sides feebly arcuately rounded; surface glabrous, smooth, impunctate. Scutellum elongate-triangular, acute at apex.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, strongly convex; sides nearly parallel, apices broadly rounded or subtruncate; surface glabrous, very sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate.

Body beneath sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short and long, semi-erect, inconspicuous hairs; last abdominal sternite broadly rounded and with a fringe of long, erect hairs at apex; prosternal process narrow, abruptly deflexed posteriorly, and vaguely tuberculate; mesosternum broadly concave anteriorly. Femora strongly pedunculate; middle and posterior pairs each with a short, acute

tooth on inner margin at apex. Anterior and middle tibiae feebly, longitudinally carinate.

Length 10.5 mm., width 4 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen collected March 26.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56669.

This species differs from *Lissonotypus brasiliensis* (Buquet) in having a transverse, median, reddish-yellow fascia on each elytron, and from *Lissonotypus quadrisignatus* (Buquet) in being entirely black, and in having only a single transverse, median, reddish-yellow fascia on each elytron. It resembles *Lissonotus equestris* (Fabricius) but differs from that species in having the pronotum narrower than the elytra and without a median lobe at the base, the third segment of the antennae subequal in length to the fourth segment, the elytra unarmed at the apices, the middle and posterior femora spinose at the apices, the tibiae unarmed at the apices, the posternal process narrow and slightly tuberculate, and the mesosternum concave in front.

***Megaderus stigma* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx stigma Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 395.

Two specimens, April 8 (No. 42160) and May 18.

This species is also widely distributed from Costa Rica to Brazil. It is a broad, flattened beetle, uniformly black except that each elytron has an oblique yellow fascia, which is variable in width, and frequently indicated by one or two small spots. This beetle does considerable damage to lead-sheathed aerial cables in Brazil.

Subfamily LAMIINAE.

***Tapeina* Serville.**

Tapeina Serville, 1825, *Encycl. Meth. Ins.*, X, p. 545.

Five species have been described in this genus, one of them being represented in the Beebe collection. The males differ from the females in the remarkable lateral expansion of the head before the antennae and eyes, the front being laterally produced into processes or plates extending far beyond the antennal sockets, and even beyond the shoulders in some species. Species have been distinguished by the shapes of these plates as in the following table compiled from the descriptions.

TABLE OF SPECIES.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Body above bicolored; head and prothorax black, elytra reddish-brown. (Brazil) | <i>dispar</i> Serville |
| Body above unicolorous | 2 |

2. Body above reddish-brown; elytra striate-punctate. (Chile).....
 *americana* Castelnau
 Body above black; elytra irregularly punctate 3
3. Frontal plate of male broad, not strongly transverse, bilobed on top. (Colombia)*diadem* Gemminger
 Frontal plate of male narrow, strongly transverse, not bilobed on top 4
4. Frontal plate of male elevated at sides. (Brazil)*coronata* Serville
 Frontal plate of male not elevated at sides. (Costa Rica, Mexico).....
 *transversifrons* Thomson

***Tapaina transversifrons* Thomson.**

Tapaina transversifrons Thomson, 1857, *Archives Ent.*, I, p. 44, pl. 7, fig. 3.

One specimen, July 4.

This species has been recorded from Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela.

***Parysatis nigritarsis* Thomson.**

Parysatis nigritarsis Thomson, 1868, *Physis*; II, p. 120.

Three specimens, April 15-16.

This species was described from Brazil and Colombia. The specimens from Colombia have the elytra paler brown than those examined from Brazil. It has been recorded from Mexico, Costa Rica and Bolivia.

***Hippopsis lemniscata* (Fabricius).**

Saperda lemniscata Fabricius, 1801, *Syst. Eleuth.*, II, p. 330.

Two specimens, June 14 and August 15.

This common species was described from "Carolina," but is distributed throughout the eastern United States, Mexico and Central America to Brazil, and breeds in the stems of various plants. The adult is long and very slender, with the antenna more than twice as long as the body, the pronotum is longer than wide, with two yellow pubescent vittae on each side, and each elytron has three yellow pubescent vittae, with the punctures arranged in longitudinal rows, and the tips acute.

***Onychocerus crassus* (Voet).**

Cerambyx crassus Voet, 1778, *Cat. Coleopt.*, II, p. 10, pl. 8, fig. 28.

Two specimens, May 8-11.

This species has been recorded from Brazil, Cayenne, British Guiana and Venezuela, and from Trinidad and Grenada in the West Indies.

***Acrocinus longimanus* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx longimanus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 388.

Two specimens, No. 42143; March 20; and April 1.

This large, well known beetle is distributed from Mexico to the southern part of Brazil and has also been recorded from the Barbados, British West Indies. It is the only species in the genus and is commonly known as the Harlequin Beetle. It is locally called "Mouche bagasse." It is a large flat beetle with very long antennae and front legs, especially in the males, with irregular pinkish, black and gray markings on the upper surface, and sharp spines at the humeral angles and sides of the prothorax.

***Oreodera glauca* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx glaucus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. X, p. 390.

Two specimens, April 15, 27.

This species is distributed throughout Central and South America, and has been recorded from Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Santo Domingo and the Bahamas. The adults are flat, variable in size, densely clothed with white, yellowish, or brownish-white pubescence, and the elytra have an irregular black spot along the lateral margins and a narrow, transverse, black fascia at the apical fourth.

***Oreodera jacquieri* Thomson.**

Oreodera jacquieri Thomson, 1865, *Syst. Ceramb.*, p. 542.

One specimen, May 5.

Up to the present time this species has been recorded only from Cayenne. The adult is flat, strongly attenuate posteriorly, densely clothed with brown pubescence; the prothorax has two large black tubercles on the disk in front of the middle; the elytra is tuberculate on the basal region, and the disk is covered with a large, white, pubescent spot, the sides of which are trilunate.

***Steirastoma breve* (Sulzer).**

Cerambyx brevis Sulzer, 1776, *Abgek. Gesch. Ins.*, p. 45, pl. 5, fig. 5.

One specimen, July 1.

Of the eighteen species assigned to *Steirastoma*, only one is represented in the collection. This species was described from Surinam, and has been recorded from Florida to the Amazon region, and in the West Indies from Trinidad and Grenada. It is reported as injuring "cocoa trees" in Venezuela and the West Indian islands.

***Acanthoderes circumflexa* Jacquelin Duval.**

Acanthoderes circumflexa Jacquelin Duval, 1857, *Hist. Cuba. Ins.*, p. 270.

One specimen, July 27.

This species is distributed from Mexico to Venezuela and is recorded also from Cuba.

***Acanthoderes nigricans* Lameere.**

Acanthoderes nigricans Lameere, 1885, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, XXVIII, p. 110.

Four specimens, May 7-24.

This species was described from Venezuela and has been recorded also from Guatemala, Colombia and Brazil.

***Acanthoderes venezuelae*, new species.**

Female. — Elongate, convex, opaque, black, with head, pronotum and elytra ornamented with irregular, white, pubescent markings.

Head quadrate in front, concave between antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and slightly elevated, with a narrow, longitudinal, median groove, densely clothed with long, recumbent, white hairs, concealing the surface, except for a small space between antennal tubercles, a median spot on top of head, and a few coarse, glabrous punctures, the white pubescence forming a broad, Y-shaped spot on top of head; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on top by about the width of upper lobe. Antennae slightly shorter than body, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish hairs, narrowly annulated at bases of segments with white pubescence, not ciliate beneath; first segment short, robust, strongly clavate, flattened on underside at base, subequal in length to fourth segment, which is slightly shorter than third, the following segments gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides angularly expanded at middle, with an acute tubercle on each side; disk uneven, narrowly, transversely depressed along base and anterior margin, with a small, glabrous, median spot behind middle; surface coarsely, very sparsely, irregularly punctate on disk and along base and anterior margin, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown and white hairs, concealing the surface, the white hairs covering the middle third of pronotum, with sides of space sinuate and arcuately expanded on each side at middle. Scutellum broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with short, white hairs, except at middle.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, moderately convex, slightly uneven; sides nearly parallel from base to behind middle, then arcuately converging to tips, which are subtruncate; surface sparsely, rather coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, concealing the surface. Each elytron ornamented with white pubescent markings as follows: a few small, inconspicuous spots on basal third, an irregular oblique fascia at middle, ex-

tending from middle of disk to sutural margin, and a large, triangular spot near apex, the margins of white pubescent spaces very irregular, and the large punctures in these spaces surrounded by brown pubescence.

Abdomen beneath densely, finely granulose, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; last sternite longitudinally depressed at middle and subtruncate at apex. Legs short; femora strongly pedunculate, unarmed at apices.

Length 19 mm., width 7 mm.

Type locality: Caripito, Venezuela.

Described from a single specimen collected May 4.

Type in U. S. National Museum, No. 56670.

This species is allied to *Acanthoderes funeraria* Bates, but it differs from that species in being more slender, in having the antennal tubercles more strongly elevated, the eyes more narrowly separated on the top of the head, the white pubescence forming a broad Y-shaped spot on top of the head, the pronotum acutely tuberculate on each side and the middle third covered with a white pubescent spot, the margins of the scutellum clothed with white pubescence, a different arrangement of the white pubescent spots on the elytra, the underside of the body clothed with white pubescence, and the apical segments of the antennae longer and more slender.

***Lagochirus araneiformis* (Linnaeus).**

Cerambyx araneiformis Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. XII, p. 625.

Five specimens, February 26, March 14, May 5 and July 20.

This species is widely distributed from Florida to South America and in nearly all of the West Indian islands. It has also been recorded from Tahiti and Hawaii, where it probably has been introduced in commerce. It varies greatly in size and color markings.

***Leptostylus gibbulosus* Bates.**

Leptostylus gibbulosus Bates, 1874, *Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, p. 230.

One specimen, May 16.

This species was described from Venezuela and has been recorded also from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama.

***Probatius humeralis* (Perty).**

Acanthocinus humeralis Perty, 1830, *Delect. Anim. Artic.*, p. 91. pl. XVIII, fig. 8.

One specimen, June 1.

This species was described from southern Brazil, but it has also been recorded from the Amazon region and Cayenne.

Hylettus vindex Lacordaire.

Hylettus vindex Lacordaire, 1872, Gen. Col., IX, p. 788.

One specimen, May 11.

Up to the present time this species is recorded only from Cayenne.

Astyochus mucoreus (Bates).

Astynomus mucoreus Bates, 1872, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 221.

One specimen, no date given.

This species was described from Nicaragua, but has been recorded also from Mex-

ico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Colobothea pulchella Bates.

Colobothea pulchella Bates, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, XV, p. 221 (separate, p. 152).

One specimen, May 15.

Of the one hundred and four species assigned to *Colobothea*, only one is represented in the Beebe collection. Up to the present time this species is recorded only from the Amazon region.



Fisher, Warren Samuel. 1944. "Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Caripito, Venezuela." *Zoologica : scientific contributions of the New York Zoological Society* 29(2), 3–12. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.184670>.

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