

First record of *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lepturinae: Lepturini) from Peru

Primer registro de *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lepturinae: Lepturini) en Perú

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ZooBank: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:A8510C76-237F-402E-90A2-52A0A654D6FB
<https://doi.org/10.35249/rche.49.3.23.02>

Abstract. We present the first record of *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* from Peru, based on a female specimen collected in a disturbed locality of a seasonally dry forest of the Lambayeque region in northwestern Peru. A diagnosis for recognition of the subspecies and data about its distribution and ecology are provided.

Key words: Lambayeque region; Neotropical region; northwestern Peru; seasonally dry forests; South America.

Resumen. Se presenta el primer registro de *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* en Perú, basado en un espécimen hembra recolectado en una localidad perturbada del bosque estacionalmente seco de la región de Lambayeque en el noroeste de Perú. Se proporciona una diagnosis para el reconocimiento de la subespecie y datos sobre su distribución y ecología.

Palabras clave: Bosques estacionalmente secos; noroeste de Perú; región neotropical; región de Lambayeque; Sur América.

The subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1804 includes 1835 species and subspecies in 231 genera and 11 tribes. The group is dominant in the northern hemisphere, particularly in the Holarctic region, with a few species distributed in the Afrotropical, Oriental, and Neotropical regions (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022). Lepturine larvae feed on decaying wood, and most adults are generally considered to be diurnal flower feeders on pollen, stamens, and nectar (Monné & Monné 2008). The tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802 is the largest tribe in the subfamily with 148 genera and about 1034 described species and subspecies, widely distributed in the northern Hemisphere and with only 29 species distributed in South America (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022; Monné 2023). In Peru, only two species of Lepturinae (Lepturini) are known, both belong to the genus *Strangalia* Dejean, 1835: *Strangalia albicollis* (Pascoe, 1860) and *S. rubricollis* (Bates, 1870) (Monné & Chaboo 2015; Monné 2023).

The genus *Cyphonotida* Casey, 1913 includes only one species *Cyphonotida rostrata* (Bates, 1872) with four subspecies: *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872), *C. rostrata ventralis*

Received 19 April 2023 / Accepted 17 June 2023 / Published online 31 July 2023

Responsible Editor: José Mondaca E.

(Horn, 1894), *C. rostrata borealis* Linsley & Chemsak, 1976 and *C. rostrata texana* Giesbert & Hovore, 1998. *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* occurs from south of the United States to north of Bolivia; the other three subspecies occur in United States and Mexico (Linsley & Chemsak 1976; Giesbert & Hovore 1998; Monné & Monné 2008; Monné 2023).

Herein, we firstly record the presence of *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* in the national territory of Peru.

The specimen was examined using a Nikon SMZ445 stereomicroscope; measurements of specimens were made using a vernier caliper with 0.05 mm precision. The photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix L320 camera of 16.1 megapixels, while the software used for digital image processing was freeware CombineZ4.

The acronyms used in the text correspond to:

BMNH: British Museum Natural History, London, UK.

MUPRG: Museo de Historia Natural "Víctor Francisco Baca Aguinaga", Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo, Lambayeque, Peru.

LGBC: Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, USA.

Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata (Bates, 1872)

(Figs. 1-6)

Ophistomis rostratus Bates, 1872: 183.

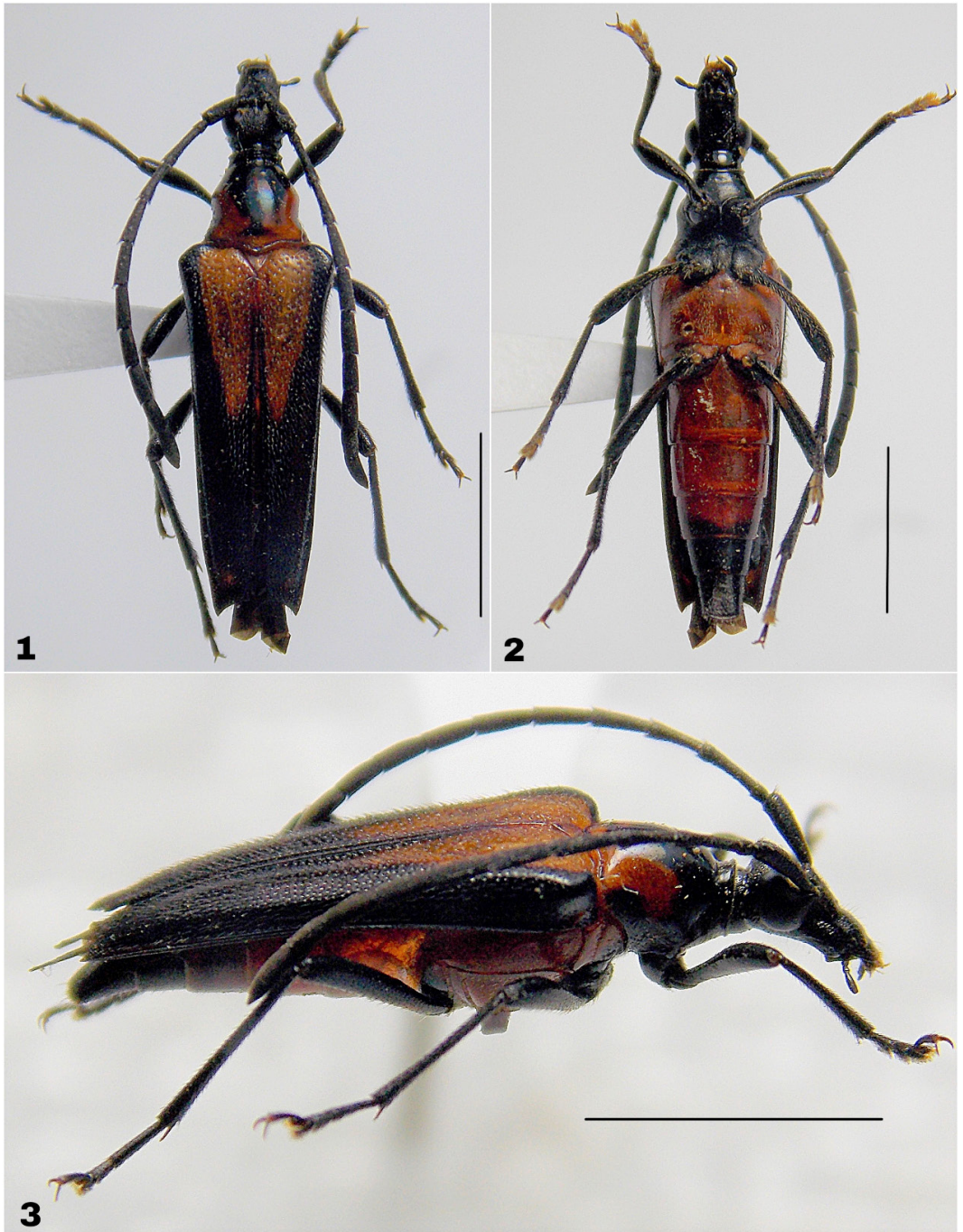
Cyphonotida rostrata (Bates, 1872) Linsley & Chemsak, 1971: 24.

Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata (Bates, 1872) Giesbert & Hovore, 1998: 19.

Ophistomis laevicollis Bates, 1880: 39.

Cyphonotida laevicollis laevicollis (Bates, 1880) Linsley & Chemsak, 1976: 134.

Diagnosis. Female (Figs. 1-3). Integument black and shiny, except posterior and lateral margins of pronotum, meso- and metaventrete, anterior third of elytra, scutellum, and ventrites 1-2 and anterior 3/4 of ventrite 3 red orange. **Head.** Frons and genae elongate, frons with glabrous quadrangular impression; area between antennal tubercles with feeble median sulcus, surface densely and shallowly punctate, except quadrangular impression; vertex densely punctate and with sparse short and long erect setae; clypeus sparsely punctate with distal margin truncate; mandibles elongate, arcuate at apices; maxillary palpi tri-segmented, with terminal palpomeres broad and apex truncate; eyes large; antennae reaching apical third of elytra; antennomeres sparsely and finely punctate with sparse short black setae; scape wide, slightly longer than antennomere 3, pedicel shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 4, antennomere 5 slightly longer than antennomere 4, antennomeres 6-7 equal in length, antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10 with apex pointed; antennomeres 5-11 thickened. **Thorax.** Slightly longer than wide, anteriorly narrower than posteriorly; sides sinuate, impressed behind middle; posterior margin with a small depression at each side of middle; sides sparsely and finely punctate; disk convex, inflated, glabrous. Prosternum finely, irregularly punctate; mesoventrite densely punctate, with short, golden setae; metasternum finely, sparsely punctate, clothed with short, golden hairs. **Elytra.** Longer than wide; wide at base tapering slightly to apex; humeri developed, somewhat slightly pointed; surface sparsely punctate anteriorly, denser, and finer to apex; each puncture bearing a short, suberect seta; apices broad, obliquely emarginate-truncate, outer angles pointed and inner angles with a minute tooth. **Legs.** Slender; sparsely punctate; dorsal surface of femora and tibiae clothed with short, erect black setae, ventral surface with short, suberect golden setae; ventral surface of tarsi with short golden setae; femora widened to distal area; hind femora carinate at basal half. **Abdomen.** Very sparsely, shallowly punctate; glabrous, except ventrite 5 with short black pubescence at posterior margin. Ventrite 5 longer than ventrite 4; sparsely and finely punctate; apex rounded.



Figures 1-3. *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872) (MUPRG). 1-3. Female from Peru, dorsal, ventral, and lateral views. Scale: 5 mm. / 1-3. Hembra de Perú, vistas dorsal, ventral y lateral. Escala: 5 mm.



Figures 4-6. *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872). **4.** *Ophistomis laeivcollis* Bates, 1880, female holotype from Guatemala (BMNH), photography by Larry G. Bezark. **5.** Specimen from Bolivia, photography by Jim Wappes. **6.** Specimen from Costa Rica (LGBC), photography by Larry G. Bezark. / **4.** *Ophistomis laeivcollis* Bates, 1880, holotipo hembra de Guatemala (BMNH), fotografía de Larry G. Bezark. **5.** Espécimen de Bolivia, fotografía de Jim Wappes. **6.** Espécimen de Costa Rica (LGBC), fotografía de Larry G. Bezark.

Dimensions. Total length, 15.00 mm; head length, 3.80 mm; prothoracic length, 2.10 mm; humeral width, 3.10 mm; elytral length, 9.10 mm.

Distribution. Currently, *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* is known from North America (United State and Mexico), Central America (Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua) and South America (Colombia, Guiana, Ecuador, Brazil, and Bolivia) (Linsley & Chemsak 1976; Giesbert & Hovore 1998; Monné & Monné 2008; Monné 2023). One female specimen from Peru is listed below, representing a new country record for this subspecies.

Material examined. Female from PERU, Lambayeque region, Chiclayo province, Pimentel district, San Agustín village, 06°48'12"S, 79°53'42"O, 15 m, 07.II.2023, manual collection, Daniela García leg. (MUPRG) (**New country record**).

Ecology. The female specimen was collected in an anthropogenic disturbed area of seasonally dry forest on flowers of *Baccharis salicifolia* (Ruiz & Pav.) Pers. (Asteraceae) (Fig. 7). Adults of *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* have been taken on flowers of the genera *Guardiola* Cerv. Ex Bonpl., *Baccharis* L., *Brickellia* Raf. (Asteraceae) and *Petalostemon* Michx. (Fabaceae) (Giesbert & Hovore 1998) and *Croton* L. (Euphorbiaceae) (Bezark 2023).

Remarks. *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* is highly variable in color; the pronotum, legs and elytra vary between black and red-orange. Indeed, the holotype described by Bates (1872) has head, elytra and legs black, while the prothorax is red-orange. Some specimens collected

in other countries (Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Bolivia) have the pronotum completely black or red-orange, or black with posterior margin red-orange, or with anterior half black and posterior half red-orange; the elytra are completely black, or black with anterior third red-orange, or completely red-orange with outer margins black; the legs are black, or femora red-orange and tibiae and tarsi black, or femora with basal half red-orange and apical half black (Figs. 4-6). However, the color pattern black in head and antennae appears to be more consistent in this species.

Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata is very similar to subspecies *C. rostrata borealis*, *C. rostrata ventralis* and *C. rostrata texana* by the body form and the color pattern of the body. However, in *C. rostrata borealis* the frons is shorter, the humeri are somewhat rounded and the elytral apices are obliquely truncate with the outer angles less produced, the color of the prothorax is entirely reddish, and the elytra piceous with at least a reddish spot on the humeri. In *C. rostrata texana* the antennae are stouter with segments strongly thickened and the humeri somewhat more acute; being the color pattern red-orange in the prothorax and black in the elytra. In *C. rostrata ventralis* the elytral apices are obliquely truncate with the outer angles feebly produced (Linsley & Chemsak 1976; Giesbert & Hovore 1998).



Figure 7. Habitat of *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872), anthropogenic disturbed area of seasonally dry forest and *Baccharis salicifolia*. / Hábitat de *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* (Bates, 1872), área antropogénica perturbada de bosque estacionalmente seco y *Baccharis salicifolia*.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Larry G. Bezark for sharing with us the photographs of *Cyphonotida rostrata rostrata* from LGBC and his website: A Photographic Catalog of the Cerambycidae of the World. New World Cerambycidae Catalog. We are also grateful to Alex G. Díaz (Herbarium Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo, Lambayeque, Peru) for the identification of the *Baccharis* species.

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