

Revision of the genus *Micropsyrassa* Linsley

(Coleoptera : Cerambycidae)

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The genus *Micropsyrassa* was proposed by Linsley (1961) to include *Psyrassa pilosella* Bates and a number of other undescribed species. Also in the same paper the genus *Haplosphaerion* was described for *Periboeum bimaculatum* Bates. Subsequently much more material has been received which greatly expands the definition of the two genera and indicates that the two above species are congeneric. This synonymy makes the genus *Micropsyrassa* a much more compact group.

The species occur from northeastern Mexico to Nicaragua and thus far, none are known from the Mexican Plateau or the northwestern side.

MICROPSYRASSA Linsley

Micropsyrassa Linsley, 1961, Pan-Pacific Entomol., 37: 166, 170.

Haplosphaerion Linsley, 1961, Pan-Pacific Entomol., 37: 166, 173. (Type: *Periboeum bimaculatum* Bates, monobasic and by original designation). New synonymy.

Size small (6–11 mm), parallel-sided, a little depressed; integument smooth, usually shining. Head with front oblique; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper lobes consisting of three or four rows of facets, widely separated on vertex; genae shorter than lower lobe of eyes; antennae slender, usually longer than body, scape cylindrical, third segment with a very long usually blunt spine at apex, segments 4 to 6 with or without small spines, third segment subequal to or longer than third, remaining segments through tenth subequal, segments usually distinctly carinate and clothed with long erect hairs. Prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad, sides slightly rounded, lacking tubercles or spines; disk slightly convex, lacking calluses or tubercles; prosternum broadly impressed, males coarsely punctate before coxae, front coxal cavities open behind; intermediate coxal cavities closed externally; episternum of metathorax narrow, parallel-sided. Elytra with apices usually unarmed; surface lacking short depressed pubescence. Legs with femora pedunculate and clavate, unarmed; tibiae carinate; posterior tarsi with first segment as long as two following together.

TYPE SPECIES.—*Psyrassa pilosella* Bates (by original designation).

This genus can be separated from *Conosphaerion* by the presence of the very long, blunt spine of the third antennal segment and the rounded, cylindrical pronotum. *Micropsyrassa* differs from *Psyrassa* by the pedunculate femora and from *Stizocera* and allies by the lack of spines at the apices of the femora.

Thus far, eight species are known, chiefly from Mexico.

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KEY TO THE SPECIES OF MICROPSYRASSA

1. Pronotum with disk strongly reticulate-punctate6
 Pronotum with disk smooth or with fine scattered punctures2
- 2(1) Elytra with erect hairs as long as or longer than the third antennal segment3
 Elytra with pubescence short, erect hairs shorter than third antennal segment4
- 3(2) Antennae with spine of fourth segment minute, fifth lacking spine; pronotum with surface lacking microsculpturing; larger species, 7.2–8.2 mm. Mexico (Puebla, Guerrero, Morelos) *pilosella*
 Antennae with spine of fourth segment prominent, fifth segment with distinct spine; pronotum finely microsculptured giving a subopaque appearance; smaller species, 5.9 mm. Salvador *minima*
- 4(2) Antennae without spine on fourth segment, not or indistinctly carinate; elytra with apices rounded; surface dull, not shining. Length, 5.5–8.5 mm. Mexico (Guerrero, Puebla) *opaca*
 Antennae with fourth segment distinctly spined, distinctly carinate; elytra with apices truncate; surface shining5
- 5(4) Antenna with spines on segments 3 to 6, basal segments sparsely clothed with short depressed pubescence and a few long erect hairs; pronotum very finely, sparsely punctate; elytra sparsely punctate. Length, 8.5 mm. Mexico (Oaxaca) *glabrata*
 Antennae with spines on segments 3 and 4 only, basal segments clothed with subdepressed to suberect short hairs and numerous long erect hairs; pronotum distinctly, moderately coarsely punctate; elytra coarsely, moderately densely punctate. Length, 7.5–9 mm. Mexico (San Luis Potosí, Chiapas) *nitida*
- 6(1) Each elytron with a pale spot; antennae and legs with same color as body7
 Elytra unicolorous, lacking pale fasciae; antennae except scape and legs black. Length, 8.5–9.2 mm. Mexico (Michoacan, Puebla, Morelos, Guerrero) *reticulata*
- 7(6) Elytra with pale spots transverse; antennae with spine of fourth segment much less than half the length of the spine of the third segment; apices of elytra not dentiform at outer angle. Length, 7.5 mm. Mexico (Oaxaca) *stellata*
 Elytra with pale spots oblique; antennae with spine of fourth segment at least half as long as spine of third segment; apices of elytra dentiform at outer angles. Length, 7.5–11 mm. Mexico (Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Veracruz), Nicaragua *bimaculata*

MICROPSYRASSA PILOSELLA (Bates)

Psyrassa pilosella Bates, 1892, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1892: 153, pl. 5, fig. 11.
Micropsyrassa pilosella, Linsley, 1961, Pan-Pacific Entomol., 37: 166, 170.

FEMALE.—Form small; integument shining, color brownish testaceous to reddish brown; pubescence pale, long, bristling. Head about as wide as pronotum; vertex rather finely subconfluently punctate; pubescence sparse, long and erect; palpi unequal, apical segment slightly dilated; antennae noncarinate, third segment

subequal to fourth, spine of third segment as long as fourth segment, fourth segment with a minute tooth at apex, basal segments sparsely clothed with fine depressed pubescence with numerous long erect hairs interspersed. Pronotum slightly broadly constricted at base, narrowly at apex; disk shining, moderately densely clothed with very long erect hairs; punctures coarse, shallow, sparse. Elytra about three times as long as broad; punctures over basal half coarse, sparse, well separated; pubescence long, suberect with very long erect hairs interspersed; apices truncate, unarmed. Legs densely clothed with long bristling hairs. Abdomen shining, subglabrous; apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 7.2–9 mm.

This species is characterized by the very long erect hairs, absence of a spine on the fourth antennal segment, and the well-separated punctures of the elytra.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—MEXICO: Puebla: 1♀, Izucar de Matamoros, 3 miles east, 25 April 1962 (F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange); Morelos: 1♀, Cuernavaca, 5,500; 28 May 1959 (H. E. Evans); Yucatan: 1♀, Merida, 3 June 1959 (E. C. Welling).

***Micropsyrassa minima* Martins and Chemsak, new species**

FEMALE.—Form small, integument shining, pronotum subopaque; color brownish testaceous, head and pronotum darker. Head with vertex irregularly punctured, microsculptured; pubescence sparse; palpi unequal, apical segments dilated; antennae noncarinate, third segment subequal to fourth, spine of third segment as long as fourth segment, fourth segment prominently spined, fifth segment spined, sixth denticulate, basal segments sparsely pubescent, long erect hairs numerous. Pronotum broadly, shallowly constricted at base, narrowly at apex; disk subopaque, densely microsculptured, punctures sparse, shallow; long, erect hairs not numerous. Elytra about 2.6 times as long as broad; punctures over basal half very coarse, separated by about a puncture diameter; pubescence suberect, sparse, with very long erect hairs interspersed; apices truncate. Legs moderately clothed with long bristling hairs. Abdomen shining, subglabrous; apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 5.9 mm.

Holotype female (California Academy of Sciences) from LA LIBERTAD, SALVADOR, 15 May 1951 (E. S. Ross).

Besides its small size, this species can be distinguished from *M. pilosella* by the presence of spines on segments 3 to 6 of the antennae, the subopaque aspect of the pronotum, shorter elytra, and by the coarser, denser elytral punctures.

***Micropsyrassa nitida* Martins and Chemsak, new species**

MALE.—Form moderate-sized, integument shining, color reddish orange. Head with vertex finely, densely, confluent punctate; pubescence fine, sparse, mostly subdepressed; palpi slightly unequal, apical segments broadly dilated; antennae carinate, third segment shorter than fourth, spine of third segment two-thirds as long as fourth segment, fourth segment with a distinct spine, basal segments moderately clothed with short, depressed pubescence and long erect hairs inter-

spersed along inside margin. Pronotum shining, not microsculptured; disk sparsely, irregularly punctured; long erect hairs fairly numerous, base with fine appressed hairs. Elytra about 2.6 times as long as broad; punctures over basal half moderately coarse, separated by at least a puncture diameter; pubescence short, suberect, with longer erect hairs interspersed; apices truncate. Legs clothed with long bristling hairs. Abdomen shining, subglabrous; apex of last sternite broadly rounded. Length, 7.5–10.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Similar in size and form. Abdomen with apex of last sternite narrowly rounded. Length, 9–10 mm.

Holotype male and *allotype* (California Academy of Sciences) from EL ZAPOTAL, 2 MILES SOUTH OF TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, CHIAPAS, MEXICO, 1 July 1957, at light (J. A. Chemsak, B. J. Rannells). Paratypes as follows: 1♂, 2♀♀, El Salto Falls, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 16 June 1955 (R. E. Beer and party); 3♂♂, 1♀, El Zapotal, 2 miles south of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, 1 July 1957 (J. A. Chemsak, B. J. Rannells); 1♂, El Zapotal, 15 July 1956 (J. W. MacSwain, D. Linsdale); 1♂, 2♀♀, Santo Domingo, 15 miles southeast of Simojovel, Chiapas, 8–15 July 1958 (J. A. Chemsak).

Paratypes are deposited as follows: 4♂♂, 2♀♀, California Insect Survey; 1♂, 1♀, University of Kansas; 1♂, 2♀♀, Departamento de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brasil.

M. nitida may be separated from *pilosella* and *minima* by the shorter pubescence of the elytra. Additionally, the presence of a distinct spine on the fourth antennal segment and carinate antennae distinguish it from *pilosella* and the absence of microsculpturing on the pronotum from *minima*.

***Micropsyrassa glabrata* Martins and Chemsak, new species**

FEMALE.—Form small, shining, color pale brownish testaceous. Head with vertex finely shallowly punctate; pubescence very sparse; palpi unequal, apical segments slightly dilated; antennae carinate, third segment shorter than fourth, spine of third segment almost as long as fourth segment, segments 4 to 6 distinctly spined, seventh denticulate, basal segments finely clothed with short appressed pubescence, long erect hairs not numerous. Pronotum broadly constricted at base, narrowly at apex; disk shining, sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate; long erect hairs sparse, base narrowly clothed with fine appressed pubescence. Elytra about 2.6 times as long as broad; punctures over basal half rather fine, widely separated; pubescence sparse, short, suberect with very few longer erect hairs interspersed; apices truncate. Legs sparsely clothed with long erect hairs. Abdomen shining, subglabrous; apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 8.5 mm.

Holotype female (California Academy of Sciences) from 8 MILES NORTH OF LA VENTOSA, OAXACA, MEXICO, 20 July 1963 (W. A. Foster).

This species is closely related to *M. nitida* but can be distinguished by the presence of spines on segments 3 to 6 of the antennae, the fine

appressed pubescence of the basal segments of the antennae, and by the finer, widely separated punctures of the pronotum and elytra.

***Micropsyrassa opaca* Martins and Chemsak, new species**

MALE.—Form small, integument dull, color brownish. Head with vertex coarsely punctate, surface microsculptured; pubescence very sparse; palpi unequal, apical segments not dilated; antennae noncarinate, third segment slightly shorter than fourth, spine of third segment two-thirds as long as fourth segment, fourth segment denticulate, basal segments finely clothed with short appressed pubescence, long erect hairs sparse. Pronotum with disk opaque, very finely microsculptured; punctures coarse, numerous, irregular; erect hairs sparse, only moderately long. Elytra about three times as long as broad; punctures over basal half coarse, well separated; pubescence consisting of a very few long erect hairs only; apices rounded. Legs with femora sparsely clothed with fine appressed pubescence, longer erect hairs sparse. Abdomen shining, glabrous; apex of last sternite subtruncate. Length, 7–8.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Antennae shorter than body; abdomen with apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 5.5–8.5 mm.

Holotype male and *allotype* (California Academy of Sciences) from 3 MILES EAST OF IZUCAR DE MATAMOROS, PUEBLA, MEXICO, 25 April 1962 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange); one male and one female paratype with same data and one male paratype from 10 miles north of Zumpango, Guerrero, Mexico, 22 July 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange).

Paratypes are in the collections of the California Insect Survey (1♂); Departamento de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brasil (1♀); and University of California, Davis (1♂).

The darker color, opaque appearance, reduced pubescence, and female antennae shorter than the body will separate this species from all other known *Micropsyrassa*.

***Micropsyrassa reticulata* Martins and Chemsak, new species**

MALE.—Form small to moderate-sized; integument shining, color reddish, legs and antennae except scape black. Head with vertex coarsely shallowly punctate; pubescence very sparse; palpi slightly unequal, apices not dilated; antennae carinate, third segment longer than fourth, spine of third segment one-third as long as fourth segment, fourth and fifth segments distinctly spined, basal segments sparsely clothed with short appressed pubescence, long erect hairs numerous especially along inside margin. Pronotum shining, disk coarsely reticulate punctate; long erect hairs numerous. Elytra about 2.8 times as long as broad; punctures over basal half moderately coarse, well separated; pubescence consisting of shorter recurved hairs, longer erect hairs, and very long erect hairs; apices truncate. Legs with femora sparsely clothed with subappressed pubescence with long bristling hairs numerous interspersed. Abdomen shining, moderately densely pubescent; apex of last sternite truncate. Length, 8.5–9.2 mm.

FEMALE.—Abdomen with apex of last sternite narrowly subtruncate. Length, 8.5–9.2 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 24 MILES SOUTH OF IGUALA, GUERRERO, MEXICO, 18 July 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange); *allotype* from Apatzingan, Michoacan, Mexico, 1,200 feet, 5 August 1941 (R. Haag); paratypes as follows: 2♀♀, 12 miles northwest of Petlalcingo, Puebla, Mexico, 3 July 1953 (Univ. Kansas Mex. Expedition); 1♀, Yautepec, Morelos, Mexico, 23 July 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange); 3♂♂, 24 miles south of Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico, 18 July 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange).

Paratypes are in the collections of the California Insect Survey (1♂, 1♀); Departamento de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brasil (1♂); University of California, Davis (1♂, 1♀); and University of Kansas (1♀).

This species is very distinctive by its coloration and reticulate-punctate pronotum.

MICROPSYRASSA BIMACULATA (Bates), new combination

Periboeum bimaculatum Bates, 1872, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1872: 176; Bates, 1885, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5: 253, pl. 4, fig. 15.

Haplosphaerion bimaculatum, Linsley, 1961, Pan-Pacific Entomol., 37: 174.

MALE.—Form small to moderate-sized, integument shining, color dark reddish brown, elytra with two pale fasciae. Head with vertex rather finely densely punctate; pubescence fine, sparse; palpi unequal, apical segments not dilated; antennae carinate, third segment subequal to fourth, spine of third segment about one-fourth as long as fourth segment, segment 4 distinctly spined, basal segments clothed with very fine appressed pubescence, long erect hairs numerous. Pronotum with disk densely reticulate-punctate except for linear smooth area behind middle; pubescence very short, fine, appressed, with long erect hairs numerous. Elytra about three times as long as broad; each elytron with a large oblique pale fascia before middle, pale spots surrounded by dark color; basal punctures fine, well separated, coarser and denser on pale spots; pubescence short, recurved, with long erect hairs sparsely interspersed; apices shallowly emarginate with outer angles dentiform. Legs with femora sparsely clothed with subdepressed hairs and long bristling hairs. Abdomen shining, moderately densely pubescent; apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 8–11 mm.

FEMALE.—Abdomen with apex of last sternite narrowly rounded. Length, 7–10 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Chontales, Nicaragua.

The pale oblique maculae and produced outer angles of the elytra will separate this species from all other known *Micropsyrassa*.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—MEXICO: Tamaulipas: 1♂, El Limon, 9 June 1951 (H. E. Evans). San Luis Potosí: 1♂, 1♀, El Salto, 1,800 feet, 8 June 1961 (U. Kans. Mex. Exped.); 1♀, Valles, 21 May 1937 (K. L. Maehler). Veracruz: 1♀, 16.2

miles north of Puente Nacional, 21 June 1962 (D. H. Janzen); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Cotaxtla Experiment Station, Cotaxtla, June, July 1962 (D. H. Janzen).

***Micropsyrassa stellata* Martins and Chemsak, new species**

MALE.—Form small; integument shining, color reddish brown with two pale spots on elytra. Head with vertex reticulate-punctate; pubescence very sparse; palpi slightly unequal, apical segments not dilated; antennae carinate, third segment slightly longer than fourth, spine of third segment about one-half as long as fourth segment, fourth segment with short spine, fifth minutely denticulate, basal segments moderately densely clothed with short appressed pubescence, erect hairs moderately long, not numerous. Pronotum with disk reticulate-punctate except for irregular smooth area behind middle; pubescence at base fine, appressed, long erect hairs numerous. Elytra about three times as long as broad; each elytron with a large rounded transverse pale spot a little before middle, pale spots margined by dark color; basal punctures fine, well separated, coarser on pale spots; pubescence short recurved, with a few long erect hairs interspersed; apices emarginate-truncate. Legs sparsely pubescent. Abdomen moderately pubescent; apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 8.5 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 23 MILES SOUTH OF MATIAS ROMERO, OAXACA, MEXICO, 14 August 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange).

The transverse elytral spots and nondentate outer elytral angles will separate this species from *M. bimaculata*.

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