

**Descriptions and Records of
Clytini from Mexico and Central America**

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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There have been relatively few Clytini described from Mexico and Central America since the publications of Bates in 1885 and 1892. Casey (1912), Linsley (1935), and Chemsak and Linsley (1965) added a few new species and genera, and Fuchs (1963) described a species of *Neoclytus* from Colombia subsequently found in Panama. Although there are additional undescribed species at hand, only a few are described at this time in order to make the names available for other projects. The remainder will be made known when the generic limits of the Neotropical Clytini are better defined.

Since many species have previously been known only from single or a few localities, we are presenting additional distribution records for a number of these.

We wish to thank the National Science Foundation for support through Grant No. GB-4944X and the following persons and institutions for the loan of material: The American Museum of Natural History; Canadian National Collection; Cornell University; H. F. Howden; Kansas State University; Kansas University; and Ohio State University. Special thanks are due Celeste Green for preparing the illustrations.

Placoclytus, new genus

Head with front short, not carinate, median line deep; palpi with apical segments dilated; antennae stout, not spinose, scape robust, cylindrical, slightly shorter than third segment, third longer than fourth, fifth longer than third. Pronotum rounded, as broad as or broader than long; disk with a well defined flattened area which is distinctly delimited; prosternum deeply to shallowly impressed, intercoxal process narrow, not expanded at apex, coxal cavities wide open behind; mesosternum with intercoxal process gradually declivous in front, not protuberant; episternum of metathorax very gradually narrowed behind. Elytra slightly tapering posteriorly; pubescence depressed, forming bands of condensed yellowish hairs; apices rounded to truncate, unarmed. Legs slender, rather elongate; hind tibiae rather short, not compressed; hind tarsi with first segment much longer than two following together.

Type species—*Neoclytus championi* Bates.

This genus differs from others presently known in the Clytini by the flattened, dish-like disk of the pronotum. In addition to the type of the

genus, *championi*, two other species may be assigned to the genus: *distortus* Chevrolat, and *virgulatus*, new species.

PLACOCLYTUS CHAMPIONI (Bates), new combination
(Fig. 2)

Neoclytus? *championi* Bates, 1885, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:302.

Color black, appendages reddish. Pronotum densely clothed with short, yellowish, appressed pubescence; discal flat area moderately coarsely, separately punctate. Elytra with undulating fasciae yellowish; apices rounded. Body beneath with patches of dense appressed, yellowish pubescence at sides. Length, 13 mm.

Type locality: Totonicapam, Guatemala, 10,000 feet.

In addition to the type, we have seen one other specimen of this species from 6 miles E. San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, 2 June, 1969, on Pine (H. F. Howden).

PLACOCLYTUS DISTORTUS (Chevrolat), new combination
(Fig. 3)

Clytus (Plagithmisus?) distortus, Chevrolat, 1860, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (3) 8:500.

Neoclytus? *distortus*, Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:58; *ibid.*, 1885:302.

This is a large (25 mm.) robust species having the flattened pronotal disk, stout antennae, and non-costate, unarmed elytra. The ground color is black, legs reddish, and the fine transverse fasciae of the elytra are yellow. Bates (1885) noted that this species should not remain in the genus *Neoclytus* and characterized it with *championi*.

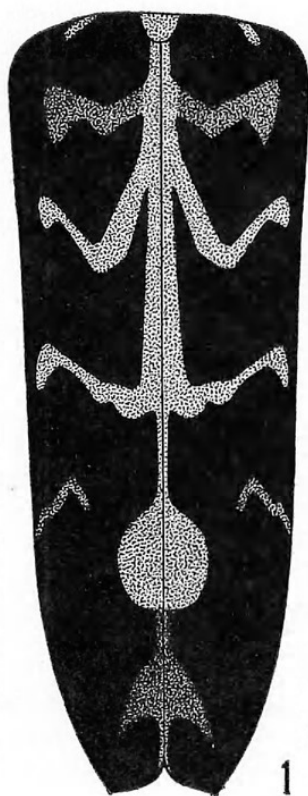
Placoclytus virgulatus, new species
(Fig. 1)

Male: Form moderate sized, tapering slightly; integument black, parts of legs and apices of antennae reddish; pubescence rather sparse, yellowish, black on elytra except for yellow fasciae. Head with front finely punctate except for glabrous median triangle; vertex irregularly punctate; pubescence sparse, appressed; antennae extending about 2 segments beyond elytra, segments from fifth densely clothed with dark appressed pubescence. Pronotum as long as broad; disk with flattened area converging toward apex, punctures dense, irregular; pubescence moderately dense, golden, appressed; prosternum rather deeply impressed, sparsely

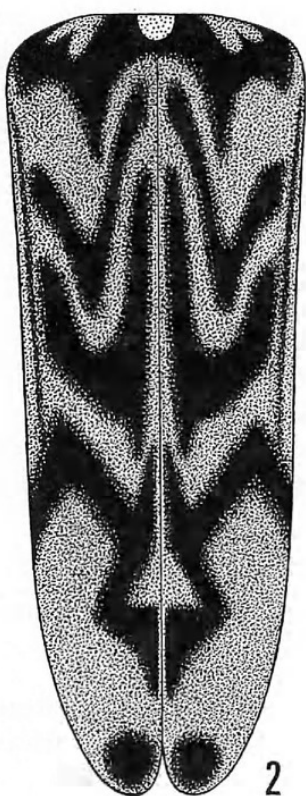
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FIGS. 1-6. Typical elytral patterns of:

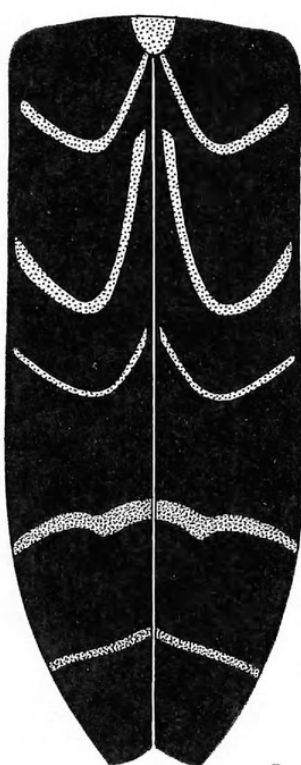
- 1, *Placoclytus virgulatus* Chemsak and Linsley;
- 2, *P. championi* (Bates);
- 3, *P. distortus* (Chevrolat);



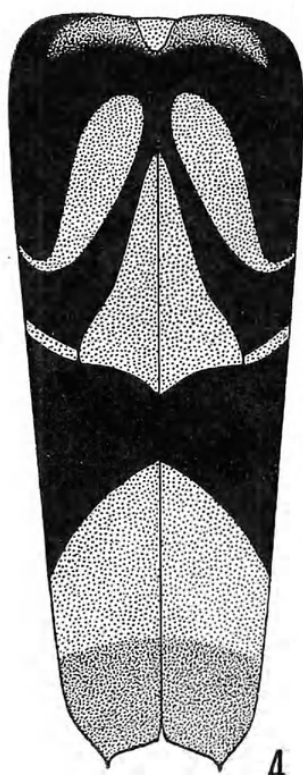
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- 4, *Neoclytus personatus* Chemsak and Linsley;
 5, *N. columbianus* Fuchs;
 6, *Xylotrechus durangoensis* Chemsak and Linsley.

pubescent; meso- and metasternum minutely punctate, moderately densely pubescent, metepisternum with a patch of appressed pubescence at posterior end. Elytra more than twice as long as broad; subbasal fasciae transverse, post basal w-shaped, median arcuate, preapical rounded at suture, angulate away from suture, sutural line pubescent for most of its length; pubescence on dark areas black, short, appressed; punctures vague, minute; apices subtruncate. Legs slender; posterior femora not surpassing elytral apices; pubescence pale, sparse, appressed. Abdomen minutely punctate, rather sparsely pubescent; apex of last sternite shallowly emarginate. Length, 13 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 34 MILES E. MORELIA, MICHOACAN, MEXICO, 2 July, 1963 (W. A. Foster).

The pattern of the fasciae of the elytra, shape of the pronotum, and longer antennae will separate this species from the two others in the genus.

***Neoclytus personatus*, new species**

(Fig. 4)

Male: Form moderate sized, cylindrical; integument dark brown, antennae and tibiae paler; pubescence thick, appressed. Head minutely punctate on front, a little more coarsely on vertex; pubescence fine, yellowish, appressed; antennae extending to about basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of elytra, segments from fifth slightly thickened, scape slender, longer than third segment, third longer than fourth. Pronotum as long as broad, sides broadly rounded; median line prominently elevated, rather finely asperate, each side with slightly elevated, sparsely asperate lines; punctures vague on middle, dense and deep at sides; pubescence yellowish, appressed, dense, sparser on disk; prosternum shallowly impressed, moderately clothed with yellowish recumbent pubescence and long white erect hairs; meso- and metasternum finely, shallowly punctate, moderately pubescent, episterna with bands of condensed yellowish pubescence at posterior halves. Elytra more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, very slightly tapering posteriorly; base with two large obtuse gibbosities behind scutellum; punctures very fine, dense; pubescence very short, appressed on dark areas, yellowish pubescent fasciae consisting of two oblique postbasal bands extending away from near suture and vaguely curving up toward lateral margin, a sutural premedian pair expanding posteriorly away from suture, apex very broadly clothed with very thick appressed pubescence which is darker at posterior end, each side directed obliquely back to lateral margin; apices subtruncate, outer angles dentate. Legs elongate; middle and hind femora bidentate at apices, front femora with a row of small acute teeth along inside margins, hind pair exceeding elytral apices by almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of their length; hind tibiae elongate, compressed, strongly concave along inner side. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, densely clothed with appressed pubescence which becomes sparser toward apex; fifth sternite rounded at apex, lightly emarginate at middle. Length 11 mm.

Female: Form more robust; antennae with outer segments more thickened; pronotum with disk inflated, middle with a broad row of transverse asperites, small asperites dispersed over sides. Abdomen with last sternite narrowly rounded at apex. Length, 14 mm.

Holotype male (Kansas State University) from MONTEVERDE, COSTA RICA, 10°29' N., 84°50' W., 1400 M., 23 February 1963, in malaise trap (C. W. and M. E. Rettenmeyer). One female paratype, same data, 16 February 1963; 3 male paratypes, same data, 17-21 February 1963 (R. D. Akre).

The elytral pattern of this species somewhat resembles that of *N. justini* Chevrolat from Colombia. The overall aspect of the pattern of *personatus* is that of a primitive mask especially enhanced by the darker pubescence at the extreme apex.

The strong basal gibbosities of the elytra, the elytral pattern, and toothed front femora make this species distinctive.

NEOCLYTUS COLUMBIANUS Fuchs

(Fig. 5)

Neoclytus columbianus Fuchs, 1963, Senckenberg Biol., 44: 451, pl. 1.

This species was described from Colombia with no other indication of locality. We have a male and female from Santa Fe, Darien Province, Panama, 6 June, 1967 (D. M. DeLong and C. A. Triplehorn) and one male from Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, 2 April, 1924 (J. C. Bradley).

In addition to the distinctive elytral pattern, *N. columbianus* is characterized by the rather prominent spines at the apices of the elytra.

NEOCLYTUS IRRORATUS (LeConte)

Clytus irroratus LeConte, 1858, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, (2) 4:26.

Neoclytus irroratus, Leng, 1887, Ent. Amer., 3:6; Hopping, 1932, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer., 25: 550, pl. 4, fig. 12; Linsley, 1964, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Entomol., 22: 139, fig. 42.

Rhopalopachys irroratus, Horn, 1894, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 4: 339.

Clytus (Rhopalopachys) morosus Chevrolat, 1860, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (3) 8: 501.

Rhopalopachys morosus, Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5: 58.

The following are additions to the previously listed Mexican records for this species: 1 female, Samalayuca, Chihuahua, 24 June, 1947 (D. Rockefeller Exp., Michener); 1 male, Sta. Barbara, Chihuahua, 6 May, 1947 (C. M. Bradt); 1 female, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, 6 May, 1950 (Hernandez); 1 male, V. de Santiago, Nuevo Leon (A. Salazar); 3 females, Jalapa, Veracruz (W. Schauss); 1 male, 3 miles NW Cuernavaca, Morelos, 24 May, 1959 (H. E. Evans).

NEOCLYTUS SMITHI Bates

Neoclytus smithi Bates, 1892, Trans. Entomol. Soc., London, 1892: 164, pl. 6, fig. 9.

Known previously from a unique specimen from Rincon, Guerrero, Mexico. We have 1 female from Jesus Maria, Nayarit, 27 July, 1955 (B. Malkin).

NEOCLYTUS JUSTINI Chevrolat

Neoclytus justini Chevrolat, 1861, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (4) 1: 382.

Originally described from Colombia, 1 female is at hand from Santa Fe, Darien Province, Panama, 29 May, 1967 (D. M. DeLong and C. A. Triplehorn).

Ochraethes nigrescens, new species

Female: Form moderately robust; ground color black, elytra vaguely tinted with brown; pubescence fine, pale, moderately long, appressed, with scattered long erect pale setae on the head, pronotum, base of elytra and ventral surface. Head coarsely confluent punctured above, more finely on front, lower face and mouthparts shining, punctation fine; antennae not attaining middle of elytra, second segment longer than broad, fourth segment shorter than third or fifth, fifth segment longest. Pronotum broader than long; sides rounded, dorsal surface coarsely, contiguously and somewhat confluent punctate, sides finely densely punctate; pubescence thin, not obscuring surface; pro-, meso-, and metasterna finely punctate; scutellum very finely punctate, thinly pubescent. Elytra more than twice as long as basal width; contiguously and somewhat confluent punctate basally, very finely punctate apically; apices obliquely truncate. Legs slender, finely punctate, thinly pubescent, posterior tarsi more than half as long as tibiae. Abdomen finely densely punctate, thinly pubescent except for a band along posterior margins of first four sternites. Length 13 mm.

Holotype female (American Museum of Natural History) from PALOS COLORADOS, DURANGO, MEXICO, 8000 ft., 5 August, 1947, David Rockefeller Expedition (Gertsch) and 15 paratypes, all female, same locality and date, four collected by Michener, four by Cazier, three each by Schrammel and Gertsch and one by Spieth. Two additional paratypes, also female, are from near Otinapa, Durango, Mexico, 13 August, 1953, collected by C. and P. Vaurie.

This species, judging from the females in the type series, is extremely variable. The pubescence varies from grayish white to bright golden yellow and the ground color of the elytra from black tinted lightly with brown to uniformly reddish-brown to reddish-brown broadly clouded with dark brown basally in the post-scutellar area along the suture, transversely behind the middle, and more narrowly and obliquely subapically and apically. The antennae may extend over the basal one-fourth of the elytra or reach nearly to the middle. However, the body length ranges only from 11 to 13 mm. in the 18 examples at hand.

The species does not appear to be closely related to other described *Ochraethes*, and its general appearance, although variable, is quite distinctive.

Trichoxys longipes, new species

(Fig. 7)

Male: Form moderately robust, tapering; ground color black, antennal flagella, tibiae, tarsi and elytra centrally and posteriorly rufotestaceous. Head moderately finely, densely somewhat confluent punctate on vertex, frons and mandibles, pubescence white and depressed on lower face, mandibles and underside with long erect pale cilia intermixed, eyes encircled with dense yellow pubescence which extends between the upper lobes and between the lower lobes as a yellow band, pubescence of vertex between eyes fine, appressed, brown with an intermixture of long erect setae; antennae slender, extending a little beyond middle of elytra, segments finely punctate, thinly pubescent, ciliate at apices, fourth segment barely shorter than third, distinctly shorter than fifth, eleventh segment a little longer than tenth. Pronotum wider than long, sides rounded, base somewhat tubular, surface finely, densely, contiguously punctate, clothed with fine appressed brown pubescence, with scattered long erect pale setae, anterior and basal margins lined with dense pale yellow pubescence; scutellum margined with yellow pubescence; prosternum clothed with white pubescence, thinner at sides; mesosternum clothed with white pubescence, a patch of dense yellow pubescence on each side, intercoxal process prominent, polished, elevated above the coxae, vertical in front; metasternum thinly clothed with white pubescence, a patch of dense yellow pubescence on each side on anterior margin behind mesocoxae and a patch along posterior margin on each side in front of metacoxae; metepisternum densely yellow pubescent; metacoxae with a dense patch of white pubescence laterally. Elytra two and one half times as long as basal width, narrowing posteriorly, suture depressed, apices shallowly emarginate; surface very finely punctate, ground color black over basal one-third except suture, rufotestaceous basally along suture and most of apical two-thirds except for an elongate-oval oblique black area near middle and a brownish-black cloud over apices; pubescence brown except for a narrow U-shaped, yellow-pubescent band running from suture near base to lateral margin, a yellow patch in humeral cavity, a dense yellow band surrounding oblique median dark areas, a thin yellow band along suture from basal one-fourth to apical one-third and a dense oblique white patch of pubescence extending from the suture toward the lateral margins narrowing laterally and posteriorly. Legs slender; posterior femora extending well beyond apices of elytra; posterior tarsi slightly more than half as long as tibiae. Abdomen thinly clothed with white pubescence, with a dense yellow triangular patch of yellow pubescence at sides of first two sternites; fifth sternite emarginate. Length 12 mm.

Female: Antennae extending over basal one-fourth of elytra, outer segments abbreviated, thickened; fifth abdominal sternite entire. Length 13.5 mm.

Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) and two male paratypes from GUELATAO, OAXACA, MEXICO, elev. 1800 m., 15 November, 1964.

This species differs from all others presently assigned to *Trichoxys* in the long hind legs with the femora surpassing the elytral apices and the unique pattern of elytral coloration and pubescence (Fig. 7). It is not closely related to any other described form,

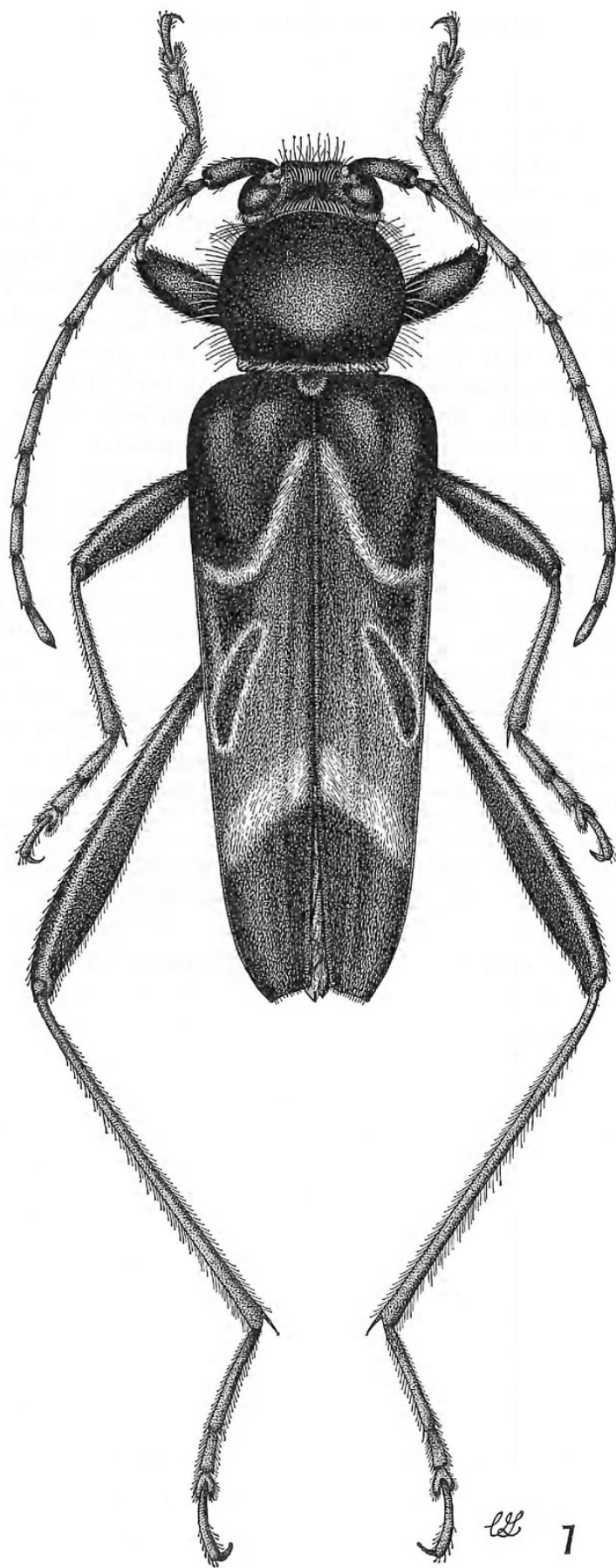


FIG. 7. *Trichoxys longipes* Chemsak and Linsley.

***Xylotrechus durangoensis*, new species**

(Fig. 6)

Female: Form moderate sized, cylindrical; integument dark reddish brown; pubescence rather sparse, white, condensed into patches on pronotum and under-side, elytra with sparsely pubescent white fasciae. Head with indistinct narrow, flattened frontal carinae on each side of median line; vertex confluent, rugosely punctate, concave behind antennal tubercles; palpi with apical segments not dilated; pubescence rather sparse, short and appressed and long and erect, long hairs more numerous below eyes and under mouth; antennae short, attaining about basal $\frac{1}{5}$ of elytra, basal segments with a few white appressed hairs toward base. Pronotum wider than long, sides subangulate; disk impressed on each side of middle, elevated, covered with short, irregular, transverse carinae, remainder of surface asperate; white appressed pubescence forming indistinct lines along apex, base and obliquely up from base around disk to middle, apex with 2 indistinct short patches on each side of middle and middle broadly suffused; prosternum shining, impressed at apex, transversely rugulose, sparsely pubescent; meso- and metasternum subopaque at sides, sparsely punctate at middle, metepisternum with a condensed patch of white pubescence posteriorly, appressed pubescence suffused over middle. Elytra less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; pale areas connecting and encircling round and oblique areas near suture; punctures very fine, dense, subopaque; apices obliquely truncate, outer angles obtusely dentate; scutellum densely white pubescent. Legs rather short; femora finely rugulose, lacking white appressed pubescence on clavate portions, posterior pair not attaining elytral apices. Abdomen minutely, sparsely punctate, moderately densely clothed with white appressed pubescence; last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 17 mm.

Holotype female (Canadian National Collection) from 24 MILES W. LA CIUDAD, DURANGO, MEXICO, 2 July 1964 (H. F. Howden).

The pubescent pattern of this species is unlike that of any other North American *Xylotrechus*. The indistinct narrow frontal carinae of the head also make it very distinctive.

XYLOTRECHUS QUERCUS Schaeffer

Xylotrechus quercus Schaeffer, 1905, Bull. Brooklyn Inst. Arts Sci., 1 (7): 163; Hopping, 1932, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer., 25: 544, pl. 4, fig. 1; Linsley, Knull, and Statham, 1961, Amer. Mus. Nov., 2050: 19; Linsley, 1964, Univ. Calif. Publs. Entomol., 22: 108.

One female, Arroyo del Nido, 35 miles SW Gallego, Chihuahua, Mexico, 23 June, 1957 (W. C. Russell); 1 male, 1 female, 8 miles W. El Palmito, Sinaloa, Mexico, 29 July, 1964, on *Quercus* (J. A. Powell, H. F. Howden); 1 female, 8 miles W. El Palmito, July 1972, reared ex. *Quercus* (J. A. Chemsak).

XYLOTRECHUS SAGITTATUS subsp.

Three specimens (1 male, 2 females) are at hand from 6 miles NE El Salto, Durango, Mexico, 10 August, 1947 (D. Rockefeller Exp., Spieth, Cazier, Gertsch).

More material is necessary before this population can be linked to *X. sagittatus chiricahuae* Chemsak from southeastern Arizona.

XYLOTRECHUS SARTORII Chevrolat

Clytus (*Xylotrechus*) *Sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (3)8:492, pl. 9, fig. 7; Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:58.

This species was originally described from "Mirador," Veracruz and subsequently recorded from Paso del Macho, Veracruz by Bates. We have a series of 7 specimens (3 males, 4 females) from Chipinque Mesa, 5400 ft., nr. Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 22 and 30 July, 1963, on *Quercus* (H. and A. Howden).

MECOMETOPUS HÖGEI Bates

Mecometopus högei Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:56.

Originally described from Paso del Macho, Veracruz. New records from Mexico: 2 males, 2 females, Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, 13 July, 1956 (D. H. Janzen); 1 male, 20 miles E. Xicotepec, Puebla, 23 June, 1964 (C. D. Johnson).

CLYTOPSIS DIMIDIATICORNIS (Chevrolat)

Clytus (*Clytus*) *dimidiaticornis* Chevrolat, 1860, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (3)8:487.

Clytus dimidiaticornis, Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:54, *ibid.*, 1885:299.

Clytopsis dimidiaticornis, Casey, 1912, Memoirs on the Coleoptera, 3:73.

2 females, Pedregal, Distrito Federal, 30 September, 1947 (J. Hendricks); 1 male, 4 miles E. Toluca, Mexico, 17 August, 1954 (Univ. Kansas Mex. Expedition); 1 male, Tlalpam, Mexico, 4 October, 1942 (W. F. Foshag); 1 male, 1 female, 11 miles SE San Juan del Rio, Queretero, 21 August, 1965 (C. Slobodchikoff); 1 male, 4 miles SW Ciudad Mendoza, Veracruz, 16 August, 1962 (H. E. Milliron); 1 male, nr. Espiritu Santo, Rio Verde, Chihuahua, 8 August, 1952 (J. D. Lattin); 1 male, Tzintzuntzan, Michoacan, 8 August, 1954 (Ryckman, Spencer, Christianson); 1 female, 10 miles NW Tamazulapan, Oaxaca, 22 August, 1959 (Menke, Stange); 1 male, 2 females, Oaxaca, August, 1920.

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Chemsak, John A. and Linsley, E Gorton. 1974. "Descriptions and records of Clytini from Mexico and Central America (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)." *The Pan-Pacific entomologist* 50(2), 129–138.

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