

A new species of *Argentinoeme* Bruch 1911 from Argentina (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

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Abstract: *Argentinoeme* Bruch (1911) remained as a monotypic genus until the finding of the material herein described. The type species of the genus, *A. schulzi* Bruch (1911) from Argentina, is characterized by 12-segmented antennae, cylindrical pronotum with granulations at its base, femora narrowing only toward their bases, and divided eyes. *Argentinoeme pseudobscura* sp. nov., with 11-segmented antennae and appendiculate distal segment, constitutes the second known species of this genus.

Key Words: Argentina, *Argentinoeme*, Cerambycidae, new species.

Introduction

Argentinoeme was described by Bruch (1911), who founded this genus on a single species, *A. schulzi*, from Argentina. The genus was later characterized (Martins *et al.*, 1966) by having 12-segmented antennae, cylindrical pronotum with granulations at its base, femora narrowing only toward their bases, and the upper and lower ocular lobes separated (this latter character is also found in other genera of Methiini). *Argentinoeme* remained as a monotypic genus (Monné, 1993) until the discovery of the species herein described, also native to Argentina.

Argentinoeme pseudobscura, new species

Holotype measurements (in mm): pronotum length 2.40; maximum width of pronotum 1.80; humeral width 2.40; elytral length 6.84; total length of body 10.62.

Slightly dark testaceous body, except for following dark brown regions: extreme apex of femora (Fig. 1, 4), covering a larger extension than in *A. schulzi* (Fig. 6); entire tibiae and tarsi of all three pairs of legs; and antennae except for scapes. Elytra show following dark brown areas: apical angle; a stripe that surrounds humerus without touching scutellum runs backwards paralleling epipleura to 2/3 of its length, then shifting direction towards sutural apex of elytron, ending before reaching it;

another dark brown stripe that starts behind scutellum without touching it, extends along sutural margin, ending shortly before apex of external stripe without touching it (Fig. 1). Femoral bases are testaceous as in females of *A. schulzi*.

Antennae 11-segmented with antennomere XI longer than X, appendiculate, without any trace of suture between XI and a hypothetical antennomere XII (Fig. 3) (*A. schulzi* presents a very small XII, and subequal XI and X: Fig. 7). Pronotum noticeably longer than its width, with base and apex more elevated than the centre (Fig. 2) as compared to the flat pronotum of *A. schulzi* in lateral view (Fig. 5); at both sides of the midline, a little before half its length and sideways, two more or less marked depressions; double row of granulations with darkened apices at both sides of midline at pronotal base; posterior pronotal margin sinuated, remarkably convex at its middle part. Elytral surface irregular, finely punctured, with short clear setae regularly scattered; with two veins poorly defined, first lateral vein starting little behind humerus and extending nearly to apex turning inwards, second medial vein starting behind first vein, running parallel to it toward suture, and extending only to middle of the elytron; marked depression along elytral sutures; elytra with lateral margins parallel, posterior margins slightly widened, with external and internal apices rounded. Material examined: **Argentina:** "Entre Rios, Federal 1/1972" Fortich leg., 1 female HOLOTYPUS

PARATYPUS (printed label); both specimens with label: "**Argentinoeme pseudobscura** sp. nov. . Di Iorio det. 94", in author's collection (ODI)

Taxonomic discussion

The generic characters given by Martins *et al.* (1966) for *Argentinoeme* are found in *A. pseudobscura*. In *A. schulzi*, antennomers XI and X are subequal in length (Fig. 7), XI is longer than X in *A. pseudobscura* (Fig. 3). Although no remnants of a suture were observed in the last antennomere of *A. pseudobscura*, antennomere XI can be interpreted as the fusion of primitive XI and XII antennomeres. The key given by Martins *et al.* (1966) is here modified to include both species of *Argentinoeme* Bruch:

- 2. Antennae 12- or 11-segmented. If 12-segmented: distal antennomere very small, XI and X subequal. If 11-segmented: distal antennomere appendiculate, longer than X. Pronotum with granulations at its base, apex of granulations darkbrown. *Argentinoeme* Bruch 2'
- Antennae 10- or 11-segmented. If 11-segmented: distal antennomere not appendiculate and pronotum without granulations at its base 3

- 2'a. Antennae 12-segmented (Fig. 7); elytra of uniform color; dorsum of pronotum flat in lateral view (Fig. 5)..... *A. schulzi*
- 2'b. Antennae 11-segmented (Fig. 3); elytra with two dark longitudinal stripes; dorsum of pronotum depressed in middle of disk in lateral view (Fig. 2)..... *A. pseudobscura*

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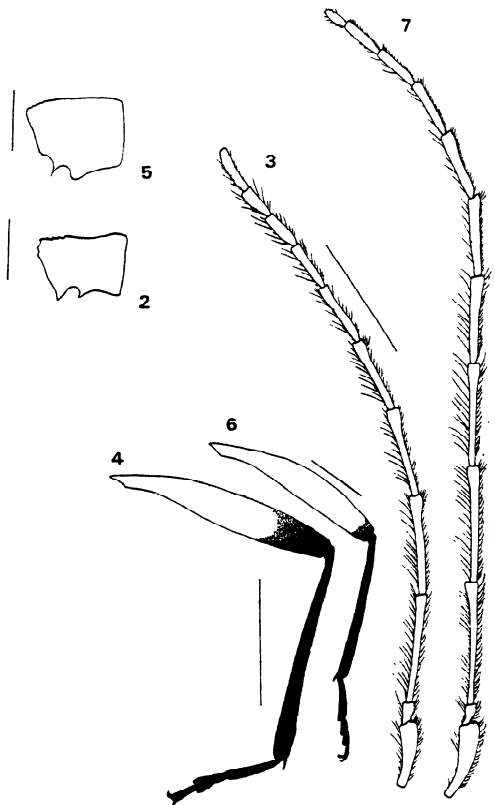
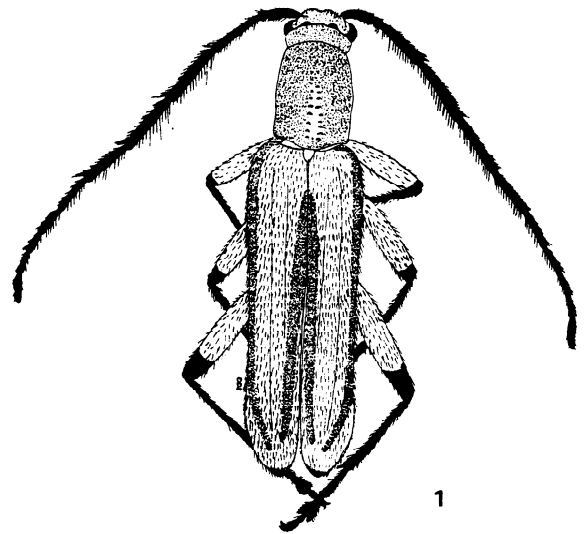


Fig. 1: *Argentinoeme pseudobscura* sp. nov. (holotype).



Figs. 2-4: *Argentinoeme pseudobscura* sp. nov. 2. Pronotum in lateral view; 3. Right antenna; 4. Hind leg. Figs. 4-7. *Argentinoeme schulzi* (female). 5. Pronotum in lateral view; 6. Hind leg; 7. Right antenna. (all scales = 2 mm).