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Acrepidopterus reseri nov. sp., a new Jamaican longicorn beetle

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ptericoptini)

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Acrepidopterus reseri **nov. sp.** (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ptericoptini) from Jamaica, West Indies is described. This new species is similar to *Acrepidopterus pilosum* Fisher, 1932, the only other species of this genus covered with long erect setae, but it differs by a different elytral pattern and tibiae lacking a brown ring.

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Introduction

Between 1992 and 2001 Dr. Ladislaus Rezbanyai-Reser, conservator of the Entomological Section of the Natur-Museums Luzern (Switzerland), collected in Jamaica by time off many insects. about the collections of 1992-1997, besides the general scientific conditions (geographic position, climate, vegetation, collection methods and dates), the collected Butterflies, Skippers, Hawk Moths and Caddisflies (Rezbanyai-Reser, 1998a, 1998b, 1999; Malicky, 1999) were analysed.

Among these collections also a large number of longicorn beetles were found, of which only a representative share (ca. 1800 specimens) were mounted. All material comes from Spring Garden, by Reading (c. 78°W, 18°29'N), c. 8 km westwards from Montego Bay, at the northern coast of the island, at 30-100 m above sea-level. A more complete description of the sur-

roundings with maps and photographs may be found in Rezbanyai-Reser (1998a), but an abstract of these data is reported below.

Spring Garden is a hill country by the coast and a slightly steep, calcareous slope with numerous scattered farmsteads, but still largely natural. A natural tropical-subtropical broadleaf forest, sometimes alternated with bushes and dry or humid herbaceous community, forms the vegetation. By the farmsteads many useful and garden plants are cultivated. The research place is located at an altitude of ca. 70 m above the sea-level, at the higher side of this locality, between a thick forest and a wide bushy area (cf. Map 4 in Rezbanyai-Reser, 1998a: p. 152).

Two normal, opal (200 W at 110 V each) bulbs were employed as light source in a funnel-shaped light-trap, used in the described place during 2-7 weeks each year, among 1993 and 2001.



Fig. 1 *Acrepidopterus reseri* spec. nov. Holotype

***Acrepidopterus reseri* nov. sp.**

Fig. 1

Types. Holotype, Northwest Jamaica, Spring Garden, St. James (western Montego Bay), 100 m, at light, 3-10.II.1999, L. Rezbanyai-Reser lgt. (deposited in Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich).

Description

Length 4,45 mm, width at shoulders 1,25 mm. Slender, reddish brown, entirely covered with sparse erect black setae; elytra covered with close yellow pubescence and numerous small brown spots.

Mandibles short, black along outer edge and at apex, red brown in middle; palpi yellowish red; labrum densely punctate, shining reddish brown, covered with yellow setae; clypeus smooth, yellowish brown; frons transverse, extensively and coarsely punctate, red brown, blackish anteriorly, covered with close yellow pubescence; vertex coarsely punctate, red brown, covered with close yellow pubescence. Eyes coarsely faceted, lower lobes transverse



Fig. 2. *Acrepidopterus pilosum* Fisher, 1932. Holotype (National Museum of Natural History, Washington)

and distinctly shorter than genae. Antennal supports widely separated, projected.

Antennae scarcely longer than body (8th joint reaches apex of elytron); 1st joint thickened, almost club-shaped; 3rd joint hardly shorter than 1st, 4th $\frac{1}{5}$ longer than 3rd, 5th as long as 3rd; 1st and 2nd joints entirely yellowish red-brown, subsequent joints red-brown except for black apex, entirely covered with small erect yellow setae, third and fourth joints extensively fringed with black setae along inner edge.

Prothorax almost cylindrical, scarcely longer than wide, sides very slightly curved, extensively and coarsely punctate, more densely punctate laterally, red-brown, covered with close yellow pubescence and erect black setae. Scutellum semicircular, red-brown, densely covered with yellow pubescence.

Elytra $2 \frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide, parallel until last quarter, then smoothly arched, coarsely and rather densely punctate on basal half, more finely punctate on apical half, red-brown, covered with yellow pubescence, numerous small

round brown spots and long black setae.

Meso- and metasternum sparsely and rather coarsely punctate, red-brown; abdominal segments not punctate, yellowish red-brown, darker on posterior edge; underside entirely covered with yellow pubescence.

Legs short, femora clavate, tibiae sublinear, brownish yellow, knees brownish, apex of hind tibiae blackish, covered with long pale setae; tarsi short, red-brown, with close yellow pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *Acrepidopterus pilosum* Fisher, 1932, the only other species of this genus covered with erect setae (Breuning, 1971). It differs from that species by a different elytral pattern and tibiae lacking a brown ring (Figs. 1, 2).

Remark. The genus *Acrepidopterus* Fisher, 1926 currently comprises five species: *minutum* Fisher, 1926 (Cuba and Jamaica), *acutum* Zayas, 1975 (Cuba), *jamaicense* Fisher, 1942 (Jamaica), *pilosum* Fisher, 1932 (Hispaniola) and *reseri* nov. sp. (Jamaica).

Zusammenfassung

Acrepidopterus reseri nov. sp. (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ptericoptini) wird aus Jamaika (Westindien) beschrieben. Mit dem *Acrepidopterus pilosum* FISHER, 1932 verwandt, die einzige Art dieser Gattung, die mit abstehenden Haaren besetzt ist, unterscheidet sich *reseri* an der ganz anderen Tomentierung und an ihrem Schenkel ohne braunen Ring.

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