



A new species of *Tribotropis* Jekel, 1855 from Colombia (Coleoptera: Anthribidae, Anthribinae, Ptychoderini)

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Abstract

Tribotropis colombianus sp. nov. is described from Colombia and compared with three probably allied species, *T. compressicornis* Jordan, 1895, *T. speciosus* Jekel, 1855 and *T. apollinaris* Jordan, 1939. The new species is distinguished from the other known species of the genus by dorsal vestiture, antebasal carina unbroken and straight, and disk of ventrite I with an oval setiferous patch. A key for identification and illustrations of the four Colombian species are provided.

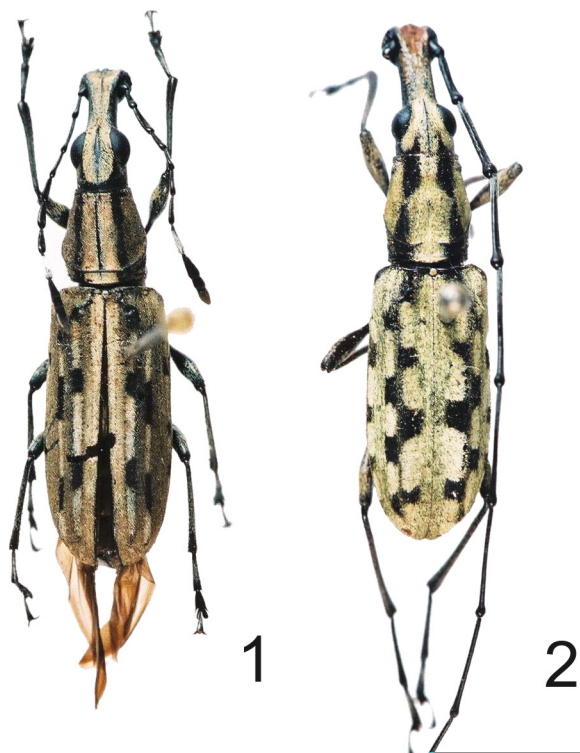
Key words: Anthribidae, new species, Neotropical, taxonomy, *Tribotropis colombianus*

Introduction

Tribotropis Jekel, 1855 is a South American genus (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999) including, at present, 11 species (Wolfrum 1929, 1953) three of which were described from Colombia: *T. speciosus* Jekel, 1855, *T. compressicornis* Jordan, 1895 and *T. apollinaris* Jordan, 1939. The genus *Tribotropis* can be recognized by the combination of sub-oval eyes and rostrum with short, weakly prominent dorsal carinae and not carinate at sides between scrobes and eyes (Jekel, 1855; Jordan, 1895).

Based on the study of the material of the “Institute of Investigaciones of Resources Biological Alexander von Humboldt”, Villa of Leyva (IAHC), a new species from northern Colombia is described herein.

The measurements follow Mermudes (2002) and Mermudes & Napp (2004).



FIGURES 1–4. 1. *Tribotropis colombianus* sp. nov., male holotype; 2. *Tribotropis speciosus* Jekel, 1855 male; 3. *Tribotropis compressicornis* Jordan, 1895, male; 4. *Tribotropis apollinaris* Jordan, 1939, male.

***Tribotropis colombianus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Male.—Integument predominantly black. Dorsally, with a median longitudinal vitta formed by whitish, dense and decumbent scales, extending from near the tip of rostrum up to the posterior margin of pronotum; in the latter pale vitta bordered, on each side, by a narrow vitta of brownish scales. On elytra, whitish scales clothe the scutellary striae and interestriate 1 at length, and rectangular, narrow areas of interestriate 3, 5 and 7; whitish areas longer than the brownish areas; brownish scales arranged in smaller rectangular vittae in interestriate 3 and 5. Sides of the pronotum, interestriate 2 at base, whole length of interestriate 4 and 6-10, and pygidium covered with dense, subdecumbent, olivaceous green scales. Ventral body surface, at sides, densely clothed with yellowish-white scales, medially with sparse whitish pubescence.

Antennae with brownish, sparse pubescence covering the scape to basal half of segment VIII; apical half of VIII and base of IX with white, dense, long and suberect pubescence; club (segments IX-XI) densely clothed with brownish, shining pubescence. Legs with vestiture similar to that of sides of the ventral body surface, vestiture denser underside and at femoral apices. Apical region of tibiae, apex of first tarsal segment and dorsal region of second, in all legs, with brown pubescence.

Rostrum gradually depressed dorsally from base to apex; median longitudinal carina narrow, weakly raised, interrupted at base, extending from region of scrobes up to middle of rostrum, becoming thicker and more prominent on frons; apical notch shallow and somewhat rounded. Sides of rostrum corrugate between scrobes and eyes, coarsely punctate lateroventrally. Scrobes slightly overed; dorsal margin not carinate; without groove; distal pit deep. Ventral surface of rostrum strongly depressed, corrugated, with dense, whitish, subdecumbent scales. Mentum lobes finely, sparsely punctate. Frons strongly depressed near ocular margins. Eyes suboval, anterior margin slightly oblique. Gula with fine, sparse punctures.

Antennae exceeding humeri for the length of the club. Segments II-VII strongly depressed, slightly enlarged at apex. Scape cylindrical, somewhat thickened, little shorter than II; segment III about 1/3 longer than II and IV; IV-VII subequal in length, VIII cylindrical, little shorter than IX; club somewhat thickened, segment IX about twice as long as X, the latter as long as broad; XI about 1/3 longer than X, acuminate at apical half.

Prothorax slightly longer than broad, strongly attenuated from antebasal carina towards anterior margin. Pronotum with median depression, a centrolongitudinal carina more raised at apical third. Antebasal carina unbroken and straight at middle, oblique at sides. Lateral carina short and prominent, ending near pleural suture. Secondary carina widely interrupted medially, prominent and feebly curved at sides, with bract units and scarce coarse punctures associated to lateral portion. Prosternum subplane, oblique towards intercoxal process, subopaque with scarce, fine punctures; transversely, very shallowly furrow in front of procoxae; intercoxal process oblique in relation to prosternum.

Sides of prosternum without conspicuous setiferous punctures. Mesosternum subconvex with coarse, shallow punctures at sides; intercoxal process curved, with a conical, developed protuberance at apex. Metasternum subconvex, scarcely, finely punctate, shallowly grooved near anterior margin. Elytra about twice as long as width across humeri, subparallel at sides; basal gibbosities weakly raised; depressed at base between suture and interestriae 3 at base, after middle between the suture and interestriae 2. Apical declivity with interestriae 3 and 5 prominent; apices rounded.

Ventrites I-IV subplane with sparse, fine punctures. Ventrite I with an oval, shallow setiferous patch; surface rugose with yellowish, suberect, sparse hairs; intercoxal process shallowly grooved. Ventrites I-II subequal in length. Ventrite V slightly longer than IV, strongly depressed at apical two thirds; apical margin slightly curved, lateral angles somewhat projected, not acuminate. Pygidium longer than broad, feebly convex lengthwise; furrow to fit elytra narrowly carinate, almost reaching apical margin; this somewhat rounded.

Measurements, in mm, male: CT = 16,3; CR = 2,5; LAR = 1,5; LBR = 1,1; LC = 1,6; DEO = 1,5; MLO = 1,2; CP = 2,9; LP = 2,7; CE = 8,6; LE = 3,6.

Female.- Unknown.

Type material.- Holotype male from Colombia, PNN Magdalena (SN of Santa Marta El Ramo, 10° 48' N, 73° 39' W), 2.500 m, 16-31.VIII.2000, J. Cantillo leg. (malaise) (IACH).

Remarks.- *Tribotropis colombianus* sp. nov. (Fig. 1) is distinguished from the other species of the genus and also from *T. speciosus*, *T. compressicornis* and *T. apollinaris* described from Colombia, by: 1) dorsal vestiture, with whitish scales forming a conspicuous vitta along rostrum, frons, middle of the vertex and pronotum, and clothing the scutellary striae and interestriae 1 at length in addition to narrow, rectangular areas of the interestriae 3, 5 and 7, these areas longer than the brownish areas; 2) antebasal carina unbroken and straight; 3) disk of ventrite I with an oval, shallow setiferous patch, the surface corrugate with yellowish suberect, sparse hairs.

Key to the Colombian species of *Tribotropis*

- 1 Dorsal vestiture with whitish scales forming a conspicuous vitta along rostrum, frons, middle of the vertex and pronotum, and clothing the scutellary striae and interestriae 1 at length in addition to narrow, rectangular areas of the interestriae 3, 5 and 7, these areas longer than the brownish areas (Fig. 1); antebasal carina of the pronotum unbroken and straight at middle *T. colombianus* Mermudes
- Dorsal vestiture lacking the dorsal whitish vitta; antebasal carina of the pronotum interrupted at middle 2
- 2 Elytra with whitish vestiture and square brownish spots arranged in two longitudinal rows (Fig. 2); antebasal carina of the pronotum widely interrupted at middle (more

- than two times the width of the carina).....*T. speciosus* Jekel
- Elytra with green vestiture and irregular brownish spots; antebasal carina of pronotum narrowly interrupted at middle (less than the width of the carina) 3
- 3 Apical declivity of each elytron with two tubercles, one smaller at interestriae 3, and one more developed at interestriae 5 (Fig. 3); disk of ventrite I, in males, coarsely punctate, with a subapical, coarse pore conspicuously marginate with the inner surface clothed with short hairs *T. compressicornis* Jordan.
- Apical declivity of each elytron lacking tubercles (Fig. 4); disk of the ventrite I, in males, lacking setiferous patch *T. apollinaris* Jordan

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