

## The Genus *Scatopyrodes* Galileo & Martins, 1992 with description of a new species from Mexico (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

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### Summary

The male and the female of *Scatopyrodes aspericornis* n. sp. (Prioninae, Mallaspini) from Mexico (Oaxaca) are described and compared with the other Mexican items. A new key on all *Scatopyrodes* species, based on the one proposed by Galileo & Martins (1992) in their revision of the Mallaspini, is provided.

### Résumé

Le mâle et la femelle de *Scatopyrodes aspericornis* n. sp. (Prioninae, Mallaspini) du Mexique (Oaxaca) sont décrits et comparés aux autres espèces connues du Mexique. Une nouvelle clé pour toutes les espèces de *Scatopyrodes*, basée sur celle proposée par Galileo & Martins (1992) dans le cadre de leur révision des Mallaspini, est donnée.

### Key words

Mallaspini, *aspericornis*, Oaxaca, key.

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Bates described in 1869 *Mallaspis Beltii* from Chontales (Nicaragua) which became in 1992 the type species of the new genus *Scatopyrodes* defined by Galileo & Martins including *Pyrodes tenuicornis* White, 1850, *Mallaspis moreletii* Lucas, 1851, *Mallaspis longiceps* White, 1853, *Pyrodes marginatus* White, 1853, *Pyrodes angustus* Taschenberg, 1870, *Mallaspis trichostetha* Bates, 1879, *Mallaspis iris* Bates, 1884, *Mallaspis lampros* Bates, 1884, *Pyrodes fryi* Lameere, 1909 and two new species *Scatopyrodes samiatius* and *Scatopyrodes vietus*.

Species of the genus *Scatopyrodes* are characterized by the scutellum less long than pronotum, the scape which does not exceed the ocular lobe and the antennal segments III to VIII cylindrical and elongate.

All species inhabit central and south America, from Mexico to Ecuador.

The genus group contains the following ten species and two sub-species :

- *Scatopyrodes angustus* (Taschenberg, 1870): Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru ?  
= *Mallaspis præcellens* Bates, 1871
- *Scatopyrodes beltii* (Bates, 1869): Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama  
= *Mallaspis Salvini* Bates, 1869
- *Scatopyrodes beltii* subsp. *fryi* (Lameere, 1909): Colombia, Ecuador
- *Scatopyrodes iris* (Bates, 1884): Guatemala, Mexico (Ph. 3)  
= *Pyrodes Gounellei* Lameere, 1912
- *Scatopyrodes lampros* (Bates, 1884): Guatemala
- *Scatopyrodes longiceps* (White, 1853): Guatemala, Mexico
- *Scatopyrodes moreletii* (Lucas, 1851): Guatemala
- *Scatopyrodes samiatius* Galileo & Martins, 1992: Honduras
- *Scatopyrodes tenuicornis* (White, 1850): Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Ph. 4)
- *Scatopyrodes tenuicornis* subsp. *marginatus* (White, 1853): Guatemala, Honduras  
= *Pyrodes cervicalis* Casey, 1912
- *Scatopyrodes trichostethus* (Bates, 1879): Costa Rica, Panama
- *Scatopyrodes vietus* Galileo & Martins, 1992: El Salvador

Among specimens collected in Mexico (Oaxaca), the first author observed morphological differences which led us to describe them as a new species:

***Scatopyrodes aspericornis* n. sp.** (Ph. 1-2)

*Examined material.* – HOLOTYPE ♂, 24,5 mm, Mexico, Oaxaca, 45 km N. Huatulco, Portillo del Rayo, 1100 m, VII-2015, *in coll.* P. Haller, Le Mouret, Switzerland. ALLOTYPE ♀, 40 mm, same data, *in coll.* P. Haller, Le Mouret, Switzerland. PARATYPES: 21 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: 1 ♂ same data, *in coll.* P. Haller, Le Mouret, Switzerland; 5 ♂♂ same data, *in coll.* N. Delahaye, Plaisir, France (n°10500, 10504 à 10507); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀ same data, *in coll.* S. Dementjev, Moscow, Russia; 2 ♂♂ same data, *in coll.* A. Titarenko, Moscow, Russia; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀ Mexico, Oaxaca, 8 km north of Portilla del Rayo, 1420 m, IX-2015, *in coll.* P. Haller, Le Mouret, Switzerland; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ same data, *in coll.* N. Delahaye, Plaisir, France (n°10509 & 10510); 1 ♂ same data, *in coll.* Waldrep, Sparks, USA; 1 ♂ same data, *in coll.* Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil (MZSP); 5 ♂♂ same data, *in coll.* R. Westphal, Casares (Malaga), Spain.

*Description male.* – Size : 16-23,5 mm (measures taken from pygidium to labrum, without mandibles). Coloration dark brown, somewhat lighter on elytra, tibia and tarsi reddish brown. Head, pronotum, elytrae and pygidium fairly brilliant with light bronze metallic shine, legs and antennae totally dull. Ventral side metallic bronze. Proportions of the body parts giving the males a very distinctive look: head very large with strong mouth parts, head and pronotum together measuring 3/4 of the length of the elytra, elytrae narrow, not larger than the pronotum with lateral spines. Legs long and quite strong, antennae thick basally, fine apically.

Head large, antennal insertions slightly elevated with a wide inter-antennal V-shaped groove which ends on the forehead in a deep excavation at the base of the antennal insertions. Entire head densely covered with flat round punctures of various sizes, which become smaller and more sparse towards the vertex. Bidentate mandibles. Pale setae on most parts of the head, short and more sparse behind the eyes, longer and denser on the forehead; labium fully covered with long pubescence, as well as the metallic parts of the mandibles.

Antenna strong, specially joints II, III and IV, V to XI gradually more slender. III to V fairly flattened dorsally and ventrally impressed. Scapus bowed, reaching the apical edge of the eyes, moderately shiny, slightly pubescent and totally covered with rough, deep punctures. Second joint ring-shaped and with the same punctures as the scape. Third joint twice the length of the scape, slightly constricted basally but otherwise parallel sided. Joints I to IV dull, III and IV entirely covered with brilliant conical humps. The following joints gradually narrower, more brilliant with a finer raspy rugosity mixed with superficial punctures, apical joints with fine dense longitudinal ridges.

Pronotum transverse, of the same length as the head; base margined and narrower than the apex. Pronotal disc convex and weakly impressed from the base towards two strong lateral spines, the margins finely crenelated. Disc entirely covered by irregular dense large punctures, these punctures becoming smaller and more crammed and confluent at the sides.

Scutellum triangular with a concave base, covered with a curly smooth, pale ochraceous, dense pubescence covering completely the integuments, except for a fine central carina.

Elytrae moderately convex, flattened towards the apex; sutural apex angulated or more or less rounded. Base impressed before the shoulders, humeral angles well developed, prominent and underlined by a short carina. Each elytron with a slightly curved oblique depression, running across the disc from the base to the apical third and disappearing in the flattened area; dense vermiculation covering the surface, larger and stronger basally, gradually finer towards the margins and apex. Elytrae glabrous and lacking punctures.

Legs long, femora strong, hind femora exceeding the elytral apex. Tibiae straight; femora with the same asperities as the third antennal segment, on tibiae finer with raspy surface.

Ventral side, pubescent, with long smooth wooly yellowish hairs; quite dense on pro- and mesosternum, even more so on epimeres, mesepimeres and mesepisternes, sparser on the central parts of abdominal sternites. Integuments with a moderate metallic shine due to a serrate puncture.

*Description female.* – Size: 32-40 mm (measures taken from pygidium to labrum, without mandibles). All in all the female shows the same general features as the males (stature elongate, same bronze metallic coloration, partly reddish brown legs, punctures on head and pronotum, longitudinal impressed elytra, pubescent scutellum with a glabrous carina, pubescent ventral side), but the body size is much larger.

Antenna reaching the apical third of the elytra. Joints III and IV strong, flattened and impressed ventrally on their whole length. All joints dull. Surface covered with large punctures, dense on joints I to VI, sparse on joint VII, the following ones finely carinate.

Hind femora shorter than the elytra, flattened, smooth and impunctate on their dorsal surface except for the finely punctate apical third. This area posteriorly with a sharp brilliant carina. The rest of pro-, meso- and metafemora moderately raspy and dull on all surfaces.

Elytral vermiculation strong on first third, fine and serrate apically and mixed with punctures of various sizes. A periscutellar and central area of the disc smoother, brilliant and with sparse punctures. The longitudinal impression on each elytron, straight, deep and much more distinct than in males, running in a slightly oblique way from the base towards the middle of the disc, gradually disappearing in the flattened surface. Apex of each elytron largely rounded.

Ventral side covered with yellowish white hairs, this pubescence fine and smooth; fluffy dense on the edge of the episternes, mesepimeres, sides of the mesothorax and the prothorax, otherwise present everywhere but rarer especially on the central parts. Integuments of bronze metallic colour and very brilliant on metathorax and sternites which are sparsely punctate.

*Etymology.* – Latin, *asperitas* = asperity ; Latin, *cornu* = horn (“antennae”). Allusive to the rugose of the antennomers.

*Discussion.* – *Scatopyrodes aspericornis* n. sp. is the fourth species of the genus recorded from Mexico. *S. longiceps*, by far the most abundant, has no common point with any other species of *Scatopyrodes*. The remaining three Mexican ones, *S. aspericornis* n. sp., *S. tenuicornis* and *S. iris* are morphologically closer.

*S. aspericornis* n. sp. differs from its congeners by unique features. Both males and females show on their elytrae a striking depression absent in other species. Other features are the antenna, being of strong shape and with a rough surface (slenderer and at most finely rough in *iris* or *tenuicornis*), the elongate and basally convex elytrae (larger and flattened in *iris* and *tenuicornis*), stout strong legs (fine and longer in the two other items), the punctures and / or vermiculation on pronotum and elytra, as well as the long pubescence of the underside (extremely short and sparse in *iris* and *tenuicornis*).

The pale pubescent scutellum which is also found in males of *S. iris* may lead to some confusions but the elytral impression immediately separates the two items. In addition, the elytral discs of *S. iris* are characteristic: a large triangular zone at the base is brightly vermiculated, the rest of the surface dull, due to a very finely serrate vermiculate – punctate structure covered by minute white pubescence. The elytrae of *S. aspericornis* n. sp. totally lack pubescence and punctures and are over all, brightly vermiculated. For females, things are different as the pubescence of the scutellum of *S. iris* is not as dense as in *aspericornis* and can easily be overlooked. Hairs are here long and very fine, silky and not as dense as in males and a worn or greasy specimen may appear having a glabrous scutellum. As in males, the elytral disk is separated in a basal brilliant vermiculate, and a duller discal zone which often shows three to four tiny but neat lines (vestigial relics of the costae). And, again, a ventral side with very little and short hairs.

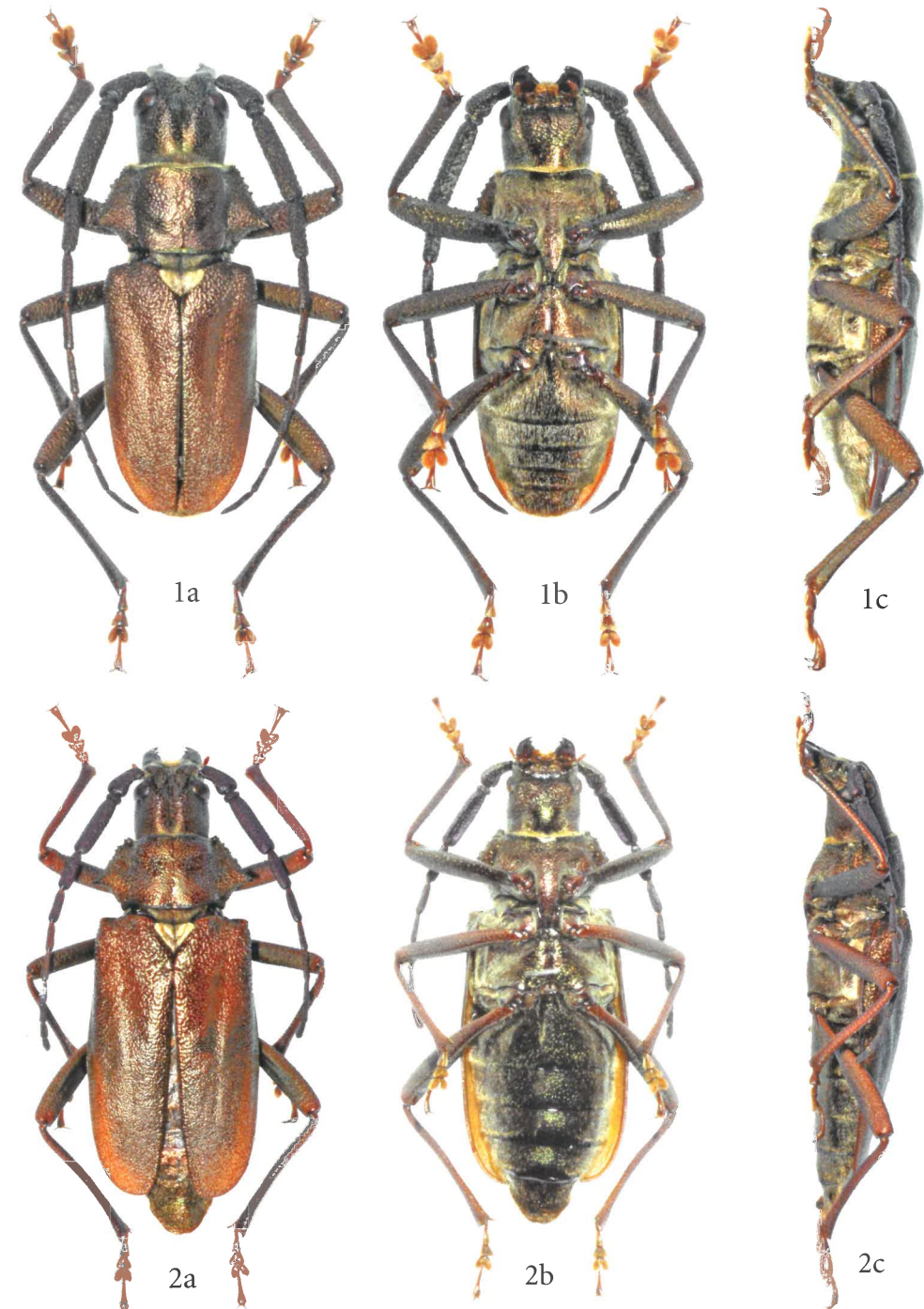
*S. aspericornis* n. sp. is certainly present in collections but misidentified most probably as *S. iris*. As far as known *S. aspericornis* n. sp. and *S. iris* inhabit the highlands of Oaxaca but the little number of available data and locations gives only a very incomplete view on the distribution. On the other hand *S. tenuicornis* is recorded more often from Veracruz on the slopes towards the Gulf of Mexico.

To complete this discussion, the two other Mexican items, *S. iris* and *S. tenuicornis*, are illustrated here by both males and females.

In their revision on the Mallaspini from 1992, Galileo & Martins published a key of all known *Scatopyrodes* species. No further study on this genus has been undertaken since this paper and is still in authority. While working on this present publication we noticed that their key, especially the part on females, needed some updates in order to avoid evident errors. As a result we propose here a revised version including the new species.

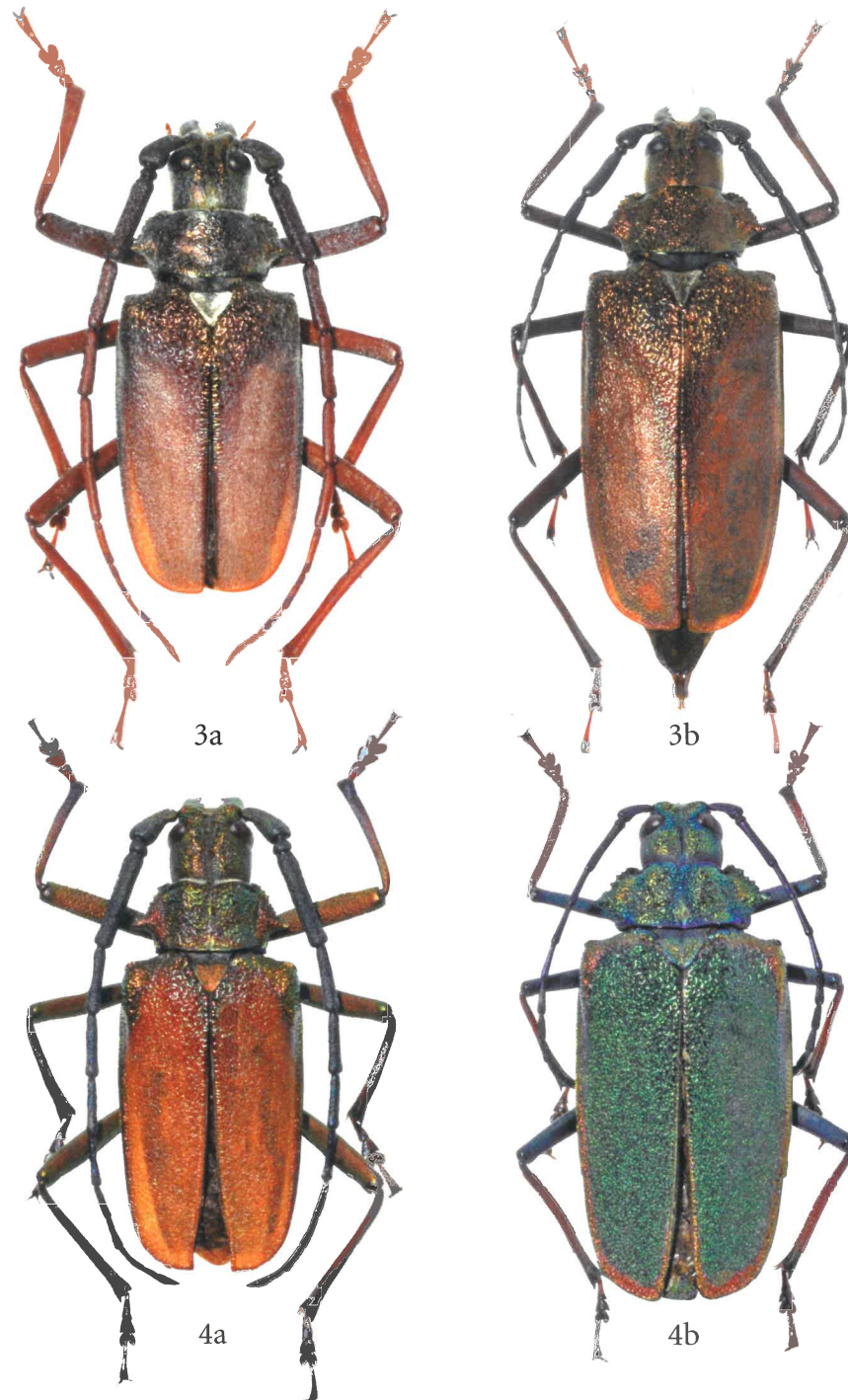
1. Pronotum smooth, with very fine and sparse punctures. External apical angle of elytrae with a tooth. General coloration brown to reddish brown; sides of the prosternum densely pubescent .....	<i>S. longiceps</i>
- Pronotum punctured or rugose. External elytral angle not dentate .....	2
2. Males (excepted <i>S. lampros</i> and <i>S. moreletii</i> ) .....	3
- Females (excepted <i>S. samiatius</i> and <i>S. beltii fryi</i> ) .....	12
3. Pubescence of the ventral side long and dense throughout the entire surface .....	4
- Ventral side glabrous, or with very short, sparse pilosity .....	6
4. Third antennomer smooth, brilliant. Margins of the prothorax not spined or crenelate. Elytrae smooth, brilliant, without punctures .....	<i>S. samiatius</i>
- Third antennomer dull, not brilliant. Margins of the prothorax spined and crenelate. Elytrae rugose / punctured on the entire surface .....	5
5. Third antennomer large, cylindric, densely covered with conical asperities. Elytrae vermiculate without punctures and impressed longitudinally .....	<i>S. aspericornis</i> n. sp.
- Third antennomer slender, neatly impressed on the dorsal face and finely rugose. Elytrae with slightly crumpled surface and entirely punctured and rugose .....	<i>S. trichostethus</i>
6. Anterior lateral parts of the prothorax not crenelate and extending towards the head. Basal lateral tooth well developed .....	<i>S. angustus</i>
- Anterior lateral parts of the prothorax entirely crenelate, not extending towards the head. Basal lateral tooth missing or very small .....	7
7. Scutellum glabrous .....	8
- Scutellum densely pubescent .....	9
8. Ventral face entirely pubescent. Scape and third antennomer rugous .....	<i>tenuicornis tenuicornis</i>
- Ventral face glabrous. Scape and third antennomer not rugous .....	<i>S. tenuicornis marginatus</i>
9. Head and pronotum without punctures, entirely vermiculate .....	<i>S. vietus</i>
- Head and pronotum punctate .....	10
10. Scape, third antennomer, meso- and metafemurs opaque with punctures .....	<i>S. iris</i>
- Scape, third antennomer, meso- and metafemurs smooth and brilliant .....	11
11. Head with strong punctures. Antenna short, reaching the apical third of elytrae .....	<i>S. beltii fryi</i>

- Head with finer punctures. Antenna reaching or exceeding the apex of elytrae ..... *S. beltii beltii*
- 12. Third antennomer parallel-sided, linear ..... 13
- Third antennomer swollen ..... 18
- 13. Latero-anterior parts of pronotum lacking margins, spines and crenelation and extending towards the head ..... *S. angustatus*
- Latero-anterior parts of pronotum with margin, spines and crenelation, not extending towards the head ..... 14
- 14. Scapus short, robust and thick, apex 1,5 to 2 X wider than it's insertion ..... 15
- Scapus long and slender, apex less than 1,5 X wider than it's insertion. Scutellum metallic colourful, with curved sides, the posterior half covered with irregular flat confluent large punctures ..... 20
- 15. Scutellum with rounded sides and pubescent. Scapus and antennal joints smooth, at most with some minute fine punctures ..... *S. beltii*
- Scutellum triangular with rectilinear sides. Pubescent, or finely punctate / vermiculate ..... 16
- 16. Scapus with some irregular superficial fine punctures. Third antennomer with dense, fine microsculpture and fairly brilliant. Colour black ..... *S. trichostethus*
- Scapus and third antennomer dull, covered with large round punctures. Colour dark brown with weak bronze tint ..... 17
- 17. Scutellum finely silky pubescent. Elytrae basally on a large triangular zone brilliant vermiculate; discally duller due to very fine punctures, vermiculation and a minute white pubescence ..... *S. iris*
- Scutellum covered by dense pubescence. Elytrae entirely vermiculate and glabrous, showing longitudinal impressions which run from the shoulder towards the apex ..... *S. aspericornis n. sp.*
- 18. Pronotum and head strongly and densly vermiculate. Metepisternes entirely pubescent ..... *S. vietus*
- Pronotum and head punctate. Metepisternes glabrous or pubescent on the anterior half .. 18
- 19. Third antennomer not impressed dorsally. Metepisternes glabrous ..... *S. lampros*
- Third antennomer markedly impressed dorsally. Metepisternes pubescent on the anterior half ..... *S. moreletii*
- 20. Sides of metasternum punctate ..... *S. tenuicornis tenuicornis*
- Sides of metasternum smooth, impunctate ..... *S. tenuicornis marginatus*



1. *Scatopyrodes aspericornis* n. sp., HOLOTYPE ♂: 1a, dorsal view; 1b, ventral view; 1c, lateral view. 2. *S. aspericornis* n. sp., ALLOTYPE ♀: 2a, dorsal view; 2b, ventral view; 2c, lateral view.





3. *Scatopyrodes iris* (Bates, 1884): 3a, habitus ♂, dorsal view; 3b, habitus ♀, dorsal view. 4. *S. tenuicornis* (White, 1850): 4a, habitus ♂, dorsal view; 4b, habitus ♀, dorsal view.

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