Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) types of The Natural History Museum (BMNH)

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Abstract

The primary types of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 deposited at The Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, United Kingdom, are catalogued and illustrated. Data on the original combination, current name, and type locality are verified and presented. There are 39 primary types of Onciderini including 11 in Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830; and three each in Hesycha Fairmaire & Germain, 1859; Hypselomus Perty, 1832; Lamia Fabricius, 1775; and Tybalmia Thomson, 1868. Of the 39 primary types, 17 were described by H. W. Bates and seven by F. P. Pascoe. Five lectotypes are designated. Notes on additional Onciderini types once believed to be deposited at the BMNH are presented.

Key words: Catalog, holotypes, Neotropical, lectotypes

Introduction

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America (Monné 2005; Monné 2012; Bezark 2014; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2014). Dillon & Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearns & Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe.

Recent work by Nearns et al. (2011), Nearns & Androw (2013), Nearns & Swift (2011), and Nearns & Tavakilian (2012a, 2012b, in preparation) has resulted in the photography of nearly all Onciderini primary type specimens. In this work, we present the 39 primary types of Onciderini deposited at The Natural History Museum (BMNH), most of which have never been published in color. Among these are 11 primary types in Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830, and three each in Hesycha Fairmaire & Germain, 1859; Hypselomus Perty, 1832; Lamia Fabricius, 1775; and Tybalmia Thomson, 1868. Seventeen of the primary types were described by Henry Walter Bates (1825–1892) and seven by Francis Polkingham Pascoe (1813–1893). In addition, five lectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications within this tribe. Notes on additional Onciderini types once believed to be deposited at the BMNH are also presented.

Nearly half (17) of the primary types of Onciderini at the BMNH were described by Henry Walter Bates. Born in Leicester, England, Bates and fellow explorer Alfred Russell Wallace (1823–1913) travelled to Brazil in 1848. Bates stayed in Amazonia 11 years, where he collected thousands of species new to science. Upon his return home, Bates published an account of his adventures which is now widely regarded as a classic: “The Naturalist on the Amazons” (1864). Bates published many important taxonomic papers, including “Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley” (1865a, 1865b, 1865c, 1866) and the Cerambycidae volume of “Biologica Centrali-Americana” (1880, 1885).
FIGURES 37–40. Four species of Onciderini. Fig. 37. Tybalmia caeca Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). Fig. 38. Tybalmia funeraria Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). Fig. 39. Tybalmia turbida Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). Fig. 40. Hypsioma (Jamesia) bipunctata Jekel (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).

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