

## A new *Cylindromorphoides* Kerremans, 1903 from the “Gran Sabana” in Venezuela (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

MICHAEL HORNBURG

Schwedter Str. 9, 10119 Berlin, Germany; e-mail: MiHornburg@t-online.de

### Abstract

From the “Gran Sabana”, in southern Venezuela, a new species of the Neotropical buprestid genus *Cylindromorphoides* Kerremans, 1903, is described. *Cylindromorphoides katrinae* sp. n. is described, and compared in a table with the type species of the genus from the south east of Brazil, *C. agriliformis* (Kerremans, 1897). They are clearly distinguishable by differences in color and form. Both species are illustrated.

### Resumen

Se describe una nueva especie perteneciente a el genero neotropical *Cylindromorphoides* Kerremans, 1903 de la “Gran Sabana” al sureste de Venezuela. Se describe *Cylindromorphoides katrinae* sp. n. y se corrobora en una tabla las características mas resaltantes de este nuevo taxon, que lo separa de la tipo-especie de este genero *C. agriliformis* (Kerremans, 1897) del sureste de Brasil. Se comparan las dos especies con ilustraciones.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Venezuela, Buprestidae, Trachyinae, *Cylindromorphoides*, new species

### Introduction

The monotypic buprestid genus *Cylindromorphoides* Kerremans, 1903 is confined to the Neotropical region (Cobos, 1979). One species of this genus is known: *C. agriliformis* (Kerremans, 1897) from the Brazilian Highlands (Goyaz, Jatahy), first described as *Taphrocerus agriliformis* Kerremans, 1897. An additional species, *C. mrazi* Obenberger, 1924, also from south east Brazil (Sao Paulo), was synonymised during a revision of the Trachyinae by A. Cobos (1979). For a long time, this species was considered a relict of this genus.

During a four-week entomological fieldtrip to the Venezuelan part of the Guiana Highlands, the “Gran Sabana”, in the year 1995, the author collected an unknown species of

*Cylindromorphoides*. In spite of repeated attempts to collect further specimens, it remains unique. The aim of this paper is to report on and describe this second species of the genus.

The holotype of *C. katrinae* sp. n. is compared with two syntypes of *C. agriliformis* from Brazil. The characters of both species are given in Table 1.

### *Cylindromorphoides katrinae* sp. n.

Holotype (male): “Venezuela, Edo. Bolivar, Gran Sabana, nr. El Pauji, lat 04°27' N, long 61°36' W, ca. 800m 14.03.1995, leg. M. Hornburg”.

The holotype will be deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (ZMHB), Germany

### *Diagnosis*

Body small, slender and elongate. Light bronze-red coloured and very fine setose. Head with protruding eyes (Fig. 3).

### *Description*

Measurements: total length: 6.0 mm; width: 1.6 mm.

Head: light golden-red with green frons; sparsely, regularly punctured with very fine micro-sculpture between the punctation; punctures with fine white setae; head with longitudinal furrow, deepest at frons; head appears bilobed, the protruding eyes emphasize this form; one row of strong punctures along posterior of eyes; frons more strongly micro-sculptured; single puncture above each antennal insertion; epistoma deeply emarginate medially with second, more shallowly, concave margin on each side, forming two fine, closely micro-sculptured teeth.

Antennae: slender, bronze; close-fitting laterally, reaching middle of pronotum; with fine white setae from third antennomere; fifth to tenth antennomeres serrate, eleventh slender oval.

Pronotum: light bronze color with red-golden reflection; greatest width in anterior third; weakly transverse, 1.6 times broader than long, slightly narrower than anterior margin of elytra; surface punctured like head, very fine micro-sculpture, fine white pilosity between punctures; anterior portion regularly rounded with smooth margin; posterior margin tri-sinuate; strong transverse depression in middle; depression bound laterally by very distinct, coarse prehumeral-ridge; between arched prehumeral-ridge and weak s-shaped lateral margin, strongly micro-sculptured, with very fine pilosity.

Scutellum: bronze colored; anterior part arcuately rounded, sides straight, nearly equilateral; surface finely micro-sculptured.

Elytra: light bronze colored; opposite metacoxa narrower, anterior and posterior portions nearly of same width, widest just posteriad protruding humeri; elytra 2.6 times longer than wide; flat convex, apices separately rounded; punctation, in general very densely and

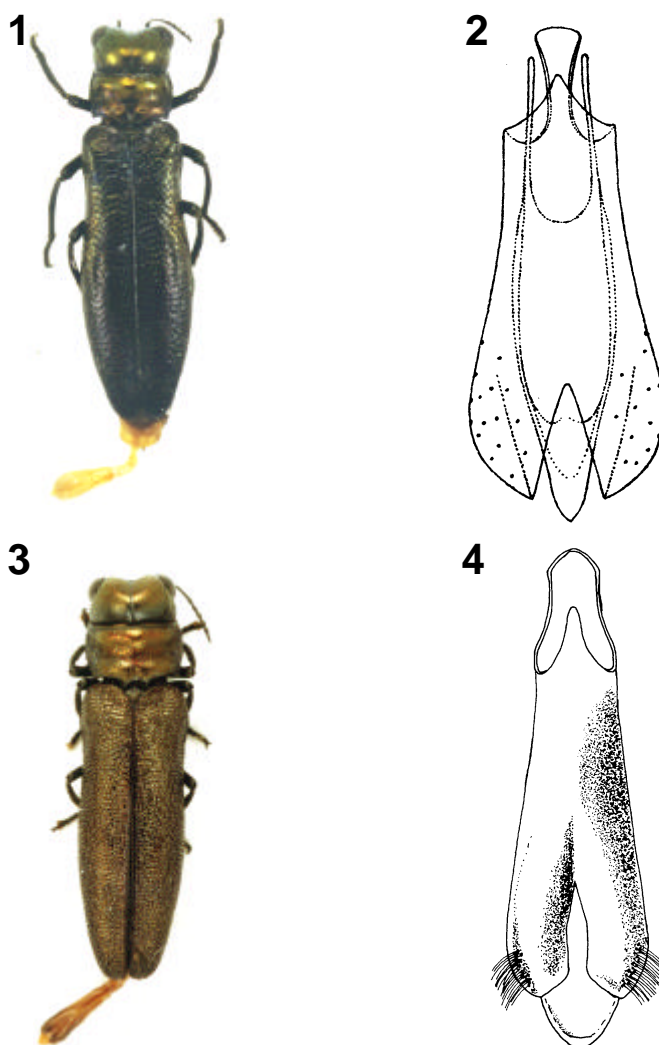
transversely merged; anterior stronger transversely rugose; between punctures shiny, very regularly and closely clothed with fine white pilosity.

Ventral side: darker bronze colored and sparsely pilose; very fine micro-sculptured.

Legs: color like ventral surface, also finely micro-sculptured; femora on inner side with white pilose; tibiae sparsely pilose on external margin; all tibiae weakly arcuate; metatibiae before distal end with a comb of longer white setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4): length 1.5mm, four times longer than broad; parameres straight laterally, divergent, rounded preapically and separately attenuate; after obtuse arch on inner side it extends parallel for half of incision, then converges; lateroposterior part of parameres clothed with long upright, silky setae.

Derivatio nominis: in gratitude to my dear companion Katrin.



**FIGURES 1-4.** **Figs 1 & 2:** *Cylindromorphoides agriliformis* (Kerremans, 1897); 1, dorsal habitus; 2, aedeagus (drawing: Cobos, 1979); **Figs 3 & 4:** *C. katrinae* sp. n.; 3, dorsal habitus; 4, aedeagus.

**TABLE 1.** Comparison between *Cylindromorphoides agriliformis* and *Cylindromorphoides katrinae* sp. n.

	<i>Cylindromorphoides agriliformis</i> , male	<i>Cylindromorphoides katrinae</i> sp. n.
Head	light green-blue-golden, very shiny, glabrous; antennae do not reach middle of pronotum in lateral view	light bronze-golden, fine micro-sculptured, setose; antennae reach the middle of pronotum in lateral view
Pronotum	blue-green-golden, very shiny, glabrous; prehumeral-ridge fine	light bronze-red-golden, micro-sculptured, setose; prehumeral-ridge coarse
Scutellum	anterior part broadly arcuate and transversely elongate	anterior part narrowly arcuate, nearly equilateral
Elytra	black-blue to violet-blue coarsely punctured, very shiny, glabrous	light bronze densely punctured and setose, thereby appears dull
Ventral surface	black colored	dark bronze colored

*Distribution*

Venezuela, Gran Sabana. Known only from the type locality (Fig. 5).

**FIGURE 5.** Type locality of *Cylindromorphoides katrinae* sp. n.



**FIGURE 6.** The valley of the “Rio Icabaru”.

#### *Remarks*

The type locality of *Cylindromorphiodes katrinae* sp. n. is close to a mountain-ridge, covered with ombrophilic and xerophilic vegetation (Fig. 5), known as “El Abismo”, because of the very nice view over the large humid valley of the “Rio Icabaru” (Fig. 6). There are, well-founded to the high-distance and the different climate-conditions, often strong upper winds. It is likely, that this species is native to this type of landscape, how it could be found on that mountain-ridge, but it is also possible, that it was carried up by the wind. Nothing is known about possible host-plants of either species. A later journey to this region, in the year 2001, in intention to collect further specimens, was unsuccessful on that score.

#### *Specimens examined*

2 exs.: *Cylindromorphoides agriliformis* (Kerremans, 1897): “Sao Paulo, Jaro Mraz, Syntypus, *Cylindromorphoides mrazi*: Obenb. Cotype, det. Dr. Obenberger“ (Collection Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, DEIC, Germany, Eberswalde)

#### **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Dr. Lothar Zerche and Lutz Behne of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (DEI, Eberswalde, Germany) for loan of material, my colleague Lars Hendrich (Berlin) and Dr. Charles L. Bellamy (California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, USA) for correcting parts of the manuscript. The author warmly thanks Oswaldo Fuentes Ramos (Caracas) for his valuable informations concerning the field studies in Venezuela. Last but not least I also thank Katrin Krause for her engaged assistance and unlimited patience in the field.

**References**

- Blackwelder, R.E. (1944) Checklist of the coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, The West Indies, and South America, Part 2. *United States National Museum, Bulletin*, 185, 306-341.
- Cobos, A. (1979) Revisión de la subfamilia Trachyinae a niveles supraespecíficos (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). *Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca*, 76, 414-430
- Kerremans C. (1897) Contribution a l'étude de la faune intertropicale Américaine. Voyages de M. E. Gounelle au Brésil. Buprestides. *Mémoires de la Société Entomologique de Belgique*, 6, 1-146.
- Lawrence, J.F., Hastings, A.M., Dallwitz, M.J., Paine, T.A., Zurcher, E.J. (1995-onwards) Elateriformia (Coleoptera): Descriptions, Illustrations, Identifications and Information Retrieval for Families and Subfamilies. (Cylindromorphoidini) Version: 22nd December 2000. <http://biodiversity.uno.edu/delta/>
- Obenberger, J. (1924) Kritische Studien über die Buprestiden (Col.). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 90(A) 3, 1-171.