

**A NEW SPECIES OF *LAMPETIS* DEJEAN FROM CHIAPAS, MEXICO
(COLEOPTERA: BUPRESTIDAE)**

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Abstract

Lampetis (*Spinthoptera*) *chiapaneca*, a **new species** of Buprestidae from Mexico, is described and figured. This species has been collected only in the state of Chiapas.

Resumen

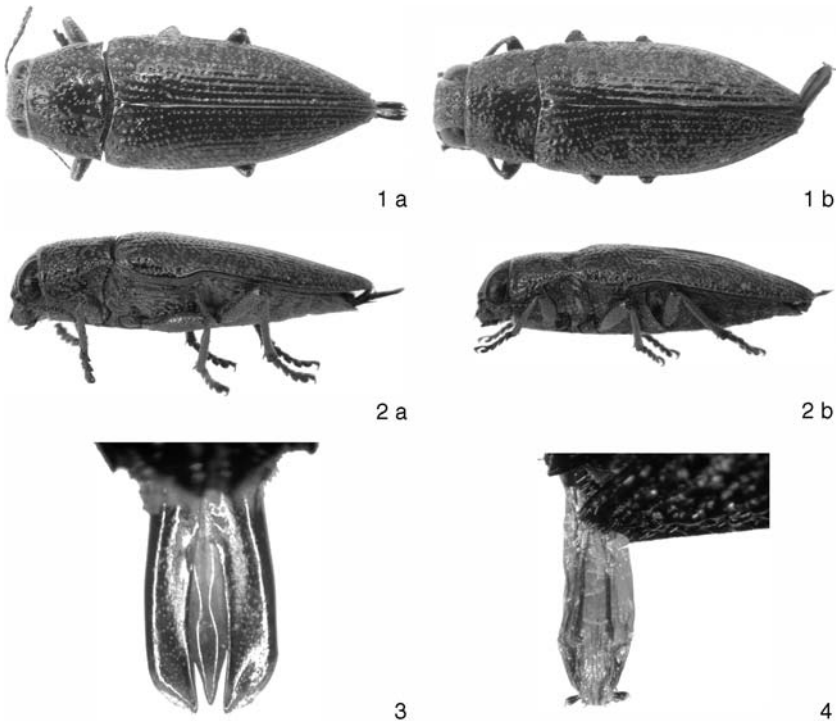
Se describe e ilustra una **nueva especie** de Buprestidae de México, bajo el nombre *Lampetis* (*Spinthoptera*) *chiapaneca*. Esta especie ha sido colectada solo en el estado de Chiapas.

Lampetis Dejean (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Chalcophorinae: Chalcophorini) was considered a subgenus of *Psiloptera* Dejean until Kurosawa (1993) split *Psiloptera* into six genera, one being *Lampetis*. Bellamy (1998) clarified the authorship of certain buprestid genera, accepting *Psiloptera* Dejean, 1833 and *Lampetis* Dejean, 1833. *Lampetis* is one of the richest genera in the subtribe Psilopterina, with approximately 259 species distributed in the Afrotropical (128 spp.), Australian (2), Nearctic (3), Neotropical (104), Oriental (19), and Palearctic (3) regions. According to Kurosawa (1993), the species in the New World are placed in the subgenus *Spinthoptera* Casey, 1909.

According to the literature, 16 species of *Lampetis* are known for the Mexican fauna. Except for the three species reviewed by Nelson (1986), nobody has studied this genus in Mexico. Recently, I began to study specimens from Mexico, finding a new species from Chiapas, which is described herein. Collections and institutions are abbreviated as in Arnett *et al.* (1993), except CNIN = Colección Nacional de Insectos del Instituto de Biología, and MZFC = Colección Entomológica, Facultad de Ciencias; these abbreviations are given in parentheses. Type data are indicated as they appear on the original labels, with data from the same line separated by a slash (/). Length measurements were made from the front of the head to the elytral apex, and width across the widest part of the body.

Lampetis (*Spinthoptera*) *chiapaneca*, **new species**
Figs. 1–4

Diagnosis. Moderately slender; metallic red with bright green punctures above and below; antennae dark brown; pronotum slightly expanded at middle with few punctures; elytra widest at base, margin bright green, disk with striae moderately impressed (Figs. 1–2); first visible abdominal sternum with midline concavity margined by smooth carina.



Figs. 1–4. *Lampetis (Spinthoptera) chiapaneca* Corona. **1)** Dorsal habitus: **a)** male; **b)** female. **2)** Lateral habitus: **a)** male; **b)** female. **3)** Male genitalia, dorsal aspect; **4)** female genitalia, dorsal aspect.

Description. Holotype male. Length 21.9 mm; width 8 mm. Head: labrum bright green with slightly yellow tints, with few and shallow punctate areas, with abundant, white setae; clypeus bright green with slightly yellow tints at light, anterior margin sinuate in the middle, without punctures medially, near margins with few, small, deep punctures; front with deep, large punctures, generally three together, forming callosities, punctures bright green, callosities metallic red; vertex surface metallic red, punctures bright green, with few, deep, large punctures superiorly, with a strong and clear midline, with small, deep punctures along midline, and behind eyes with numerous, small, deep punctures; margin of eyes bright green, punctate areas with few, short, white setae; mandibles bright green at base, with numerous punctures and abundant, recumbent, white setae, apices black without punctures; maxillary palp bright green; antennae dark brown, segments 6–11 serrate, each truncate on toothed border. Pronotum: punctures bright green, surface metallic red; slightly wider than long; lateral margins slightly carinate, weakly expanded at middle, then obliquely converging to anterior angles, anterior and posterior margins bisinuate, each with weak median lobe, lobe of posterior margin extending further than lobe of anterior margin, bright green along posterior margin; posterior angles slightly acute; disk moderately convex, with slight depressions on the base to posterior angles; surface with few punctures medially, bigger than punctures of vertex, punctures closer in the middle and becoming sparse to base with impunctate areas extensive; punctures moderately coarse, more confluent laterally and with slight rugosities. Scutellum oval. Elytra: margin and punctures bright green; surface metallic red; wider at base than pronotum; lateral margins sinuately parallel to middle, then converging apically; apices bright green, oblique and weakly emarginate, outer and sutural angles dentiform; disk moderately convex, with moderately impressed punctate striae, punctures small, next to the second striae with

bright green, interstitial punctate spots, punctures more numerous toward lateral margins forming rugosities, these commonly confluent in transverse and oblique groupings, near base punctures are bigger and deeper than remainder of surface; surface transversely impressed basally; punctures with few, short, recumbent, white setae. Prosternum: bright green with reddish tints; anterior margin weakly bisinuate; disk slightly convex, with numerous, large, deep punctures, not closely set; without punctures medially, but with punctures confluent along anterior margin; prosternal process bright green with reddish tints, flattened, largely impunctate, and bisulcate; sulci with few, shallow punctures, with semierect, white setae, apex bluntly rounded. Mesosternum: surface metallic red with greenish tints, divided, without punctures medially, but with small and deep punctures laterally, with recumbent, white setae. Metasternum: surface metallic red with punctures bright green; surface flattened medially with small, shallow, sparse punctures with short, white setae medially; large and deep punctures laterally, not confluent, with recumbent white, setae. Metacoxae: surface metallic red with punctures bright green; few, small, shallow, sparse punctures with short, recumbent, white setae medially; laterally punctures are fewer, larger, deeper; toward margins with numerous and close punctures and abundant, recumbent, white setae. Femora: surface metallic red with punctures bright green, apex bright green, with few, large and shallow punctures medially, numerous, deep and close punctures laterally, with short, white setae. Tibiae: surface bright green with yellowish tints, with more numerous, more dense punctures than punctures of femur, with abundant, semierect, short, white setae; spines dark brown; the apex of hind tibia dark brown. Tarsi bright dark blue, with abundant, white setae. Abdomen: surface metallic red with olive green tints and punctures bright green; on the anterior margin bright, dark green; first visible sternum concave along midline, concavity with numerous, small, shallow punctures with abundant, recumbent, white setae, and this is bordered by blunt impunctate carina; sternum 2 slightly concave near anterior margin; sterna 3–5 convex; apex of last visible sternum feebly rounded with weak emargination at middle; abdominal sterna with numerous, shallow punctures, with abundant, short, white setae. Male genitalia as in Figure 3.

Allotype Female. Length 25 mm; width 8.9 mm. Similar to male but differs from male as follows: slightly more robust posteriorly; antennae with segment 6 triangular, not truncate on toothed border; apex of last visible abdominal sternum more rounded. Ovipositor as in Figure 4.

Variation. This species varies in some cases in the coloration; the usual bright green to metallic red in prosternum; surface of metasternum and femora from metallic red to metallic red with greenish tints; punctures from bright green to bright yellow or metallic red below; tibiae from bright green with yellowish tints to metallic red with greenish tints; tarsi from bright dark blue to bright green with bluish tints.

Specimens Examined. Holotype male, MÉXICO: Chiapas/ Tuxtla Gutiérrez/ 16° 45'N, 93°06'W, 25-VIII-2001/ A. M. Corona y V. H. Toledo (CNIN). Allotype female, MEX. Chiapas 19/ km S La Trinitaria/ X-20-1988/ J. E. Wappes (CNIN). 18 Paratypes: 4 males y 4 females, MEXICO, CHIAPAS/ 17 KM W TUXTLA GTZ./ OCT. 4–6 1986/ E. GIESBERT, COLL. (EMEC); 1 male, 2 mi. N. Suchiapa/ Chiapas/ Mex., VII-12-57/ J. A. Chemsak/ B. J. Rannels/ collectors (EMEC); 1 male, MEXICO: Chiapas/ 19 km. S La Trini-/ taria, 20 Oct. 1988/ R. Turnbow (GHNC); 1 female, MEXICO: Chiapas/ 18 km. W Tuxtla Gutierrez/ 3 Oct. 1986/ R. Turnbow (GHNC); 1 male, MX, Chiapas, El/ Chorreadero/ 01 Oct. 1989/ F. T. Hovore, Coll. (RLWE); 1 male, MEXICO, Chiapas/ 17 km W. Tutl. Gtrz./ Sep. 28–Oct. 2/ 1986 J. Wappes (JEWG); 1 male, MEXICO: Chiapas/ Cerro hueco/ 5 km Sur de Tux-/ tla Gutierrez/ 16-IX-91/ B. Gómez y G. (CNIN); 1 male, MÉXICO: Chiapas/ Tuxtla Gutiérrez/ 16°45'N, 93°06'W, 3-VIII-2000/ V. H. Toledo (MZFC); 1 male, MÉXICO: Chiapas/ Tuxtla Gutiérrez/ 16°45'N, 93°06'W, 25-VIII-2001/ A. M. Corona y V. H. Toledo (MZFC); 1 female, MEXICO: Chiapas, Mu-/ nicipio Tuxtla Gut-/ iérrez, Mirador for/ Chicoasen Dam at N./ end of Canon El Su-/ midero, alt. 518 m/ 9-IX-1976/ D. E. and J. A. Breedlove/ Cal. Acad. Sci. Coll. (CASC); 1 female, EL CHORRIADERO./ TUXTLA GUTIERREZ./ CHIS. IX-26-61/ J. NAVARRO/ COLECTOR (CEAM).

Host Plants. Larval habits are unknown. I observed adults resting on branches of *Acacia* sp.

Etymology. The Spanish name “*chiapaneca*” refers to the Mexican state where the specimens were collected.

Discussion. *Lampetis chiapaneca* is closely related to *L. monilis* and *L. granulifera*. *Lampetis monilis* is bright green above with blue tints; bright red-coppery below; antennae red-coppery; scutellum rounded; elytra without interstitial punctate spots, not forming rugosities; first abdominal sternum with midline concavity margined by strong carina and second sternum flattened; femur bright green with red-coppery tints; tibiae bright green. *Lampetis granulifera* is robust; bright yellow green above with red-coppery tints; bright red-coppery below with punctures bright green; first segment of antennae bright green, the rest brown; pronotum with deep, large punctures; elytra with interstitial punctate spots, forming rugosities; first abdominal sternum with midline concavity margined by smooth carina; the others convex; femur bright green with red-coppery tints; tibiae bright green; tarsi bright green with blue tints.

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