

## A new species of the genus *Scolytodes* Ferrari (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) from Peru

### Новый вид рода *Scolytodes* Ferrari (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) из Перу

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: короеды, Ctenophorini, черешки листьев, *Cecropia*, Перу.

**ABSTRACT.** A new species of the genus *Scolytodes* Ferrari, 1867 is described from Peru. *Scolytodes* (*Prionosceles*) *callegarii* Petrov et Mandelshtam, **sp.n.** can be distinguished from *S. glabrescens* Wood, 1972 by the larger stria punctures, the minute, uniseriate interstria punctures, the large lateral dentate processes of the mandibles, and by the significantly larger size of the body; it is distinguished from other related species of the subgenus *Prionosceles* Blandford, 1897 by the shining pronotal and elytral surface and by the elytral puncturation.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Описан новый вид короеда рода *Scolytodes* Ferrari, 1867 из Перу. *Scolytodes* (*Prionosceles*) *callegarii* Petrov et Mandelshtam, **sp.n.** отличается от *S. glabrescens* Wood, 1972 крупными боковыми отростками на внешнем крае мандибул, более крупными точками в рядах надкрылий, ровными рядами мелких точек в междурядьях надкрылий и очень крупными размерами тела; от других видов подрода *Prionosceles* Blandford, 1897 он отличается блестящими переднеспинкой и надкрыльями, а также и пунктировкой надкрылий.

### Introduction

The Neotropical genus *Scolytodes* Ferrari, 1867 is very rich in species and more than 150 species of this genus have been described to date [Blandford, 1897; Wood & Bright, 1992]. The biology of a large number of species as well as their host-plants and geographical distribution have been studied in detail [Wood, 1982; Jordal & Kirkendall, 1998; Jordal, 1998a, b]. At the same time, it is quite probable that a large number of *Scolytodes* species from poorly studied regions of Neotropics await description. During field studies in the Peru we have found a new *Scolytodes* species that is to our knowledge the largest species of the genus.

Tribe Ctenophorini Chapuis, 1869  
Genus *Scolytodes* Ferrari, 1867  
Subgenus *Prionosceles* Blandford, 1897  
*Scolytodes* (*Prionosceles*) *callegarii*  
Petrov et Mandelshtam, **sp.n.**  
Figs 1–5.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype: ♂, South America, Peru, Junin province, left bank of Perene river, 5 km NE from Puerto Ocopa, Sta. Cruz vill., alt.1100 m, 11°07'S 74°13'W, in leafstalks of *Cecropia* sp., 19.02.2006 A.Petrov leg.

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Beetle 5.0 mm long, 2.1 times as long as wide, rather short and stumpy (Fig. 1). Body color black, antennae and legs reddish-brown.

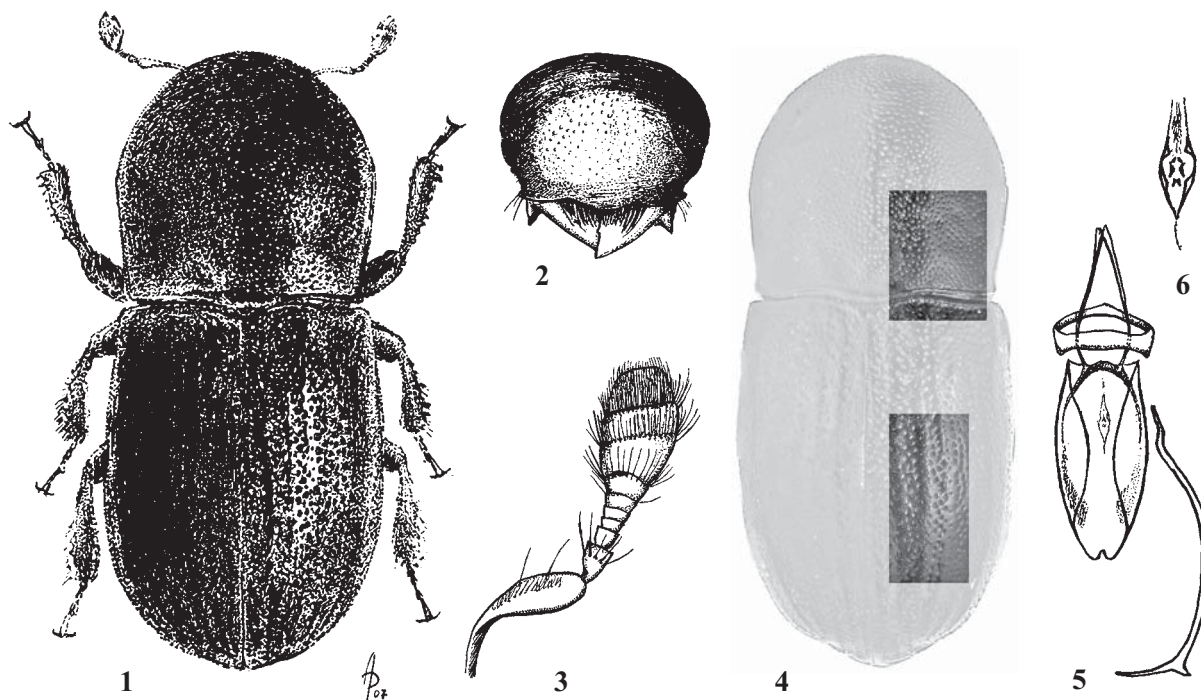
Front weakly convex, very broad (width/length ratio about 2.0), surface shining, glabrous except for isolated, golden bristles laterally above epistoma; sparsely minutely punctured, with larger punctures laterally (Fig. 2). Median part of epistoma above mandibles bears a brush of long golden bristles. Vertex, as well as lateral and ventral parts of head densely shagreened, microreticulate, rather dull, completely lacking hair-like vestiture. Eyes shallowly sinuate, narrow, strongly elongated. Mandibles bear hypertrophically developed lateral processes at their base, equal in length to nearly half of mandibular length (Fig. 2). Antennae reddish-brown with 6-segmented funiculus and small 3-segmented club (Fig. 3).

Pronotum as wide as long, greatest width before the middle, closer to apical margin; all surfaces uniformly punctured with punctures of equal size (Fig. 4); apical part slightly rugose; base and sides of pronotum with well developed elevated line, forming an acute margin laterally; surface glabrous, slightly shining, weakly microreticulate from base to apex.

Scutellum broad, semicircular.

Elytra convex, with slightly raised suture; elytral surface glabrous, with minute light hairs visible at high magnification only on declivity; elytral base marginate with fine elevated line; striae wide, formed by large punctures that are placed irregularly in several rows in each stria; interstria punctures small, uniseriate (Fig. 4); interstriae elevated on elytral declivity and armed by minute tubercles.

Metepisterna and abdomen covered by minute pale hairs. Posterior margins of ventrites bear single rows of golden hairs.



Figs 1–6. *Scolytodes callegarii* Petrov et Mandelshtam, sp.n.: 1 — habitus; 2 — head; 3 — antenna; 4 — punctures of pronotum and elytra; 5 — male genitalia; 6 — internal structure of aedeagus.

Рис. 1–6. *Scolytodes callegarii* Petrov et Mandelshtam, sp.n.: 1 — внешний вид; 2 — голова; 3 — усик; 4 — пунктировка переднеспинки и надкрылья; 5 — гениталии самца; 6 — внутренняя структура эдеагуса.

Outer margin of protibia near apical angle armed by two large denticles, medial portion of outer protibial margin with seven tubercles of significantly smaller size; internal protibial margin with dense brush of golden hairs.

Male genitalia. Apophyses shorter than penis body; tegmen in the form of a broad ring; internal penis structure of spear-like form; apical margin of penis tube divided; spicula gastrale curved in median portion, bifid at apex with longer process acute at apex and short process blunt at apex (Fig. 5–6).

**Female.** Unknown.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *S. callegarii* can be distinguished from other related species of the subgenus *Prionosceles* by the larger body size, by the very wide front with minute punctures in the middle and by the puncturation of elytra. The mandibular process of the *S. callegarii* male is very robust and this feature can be used to differentiate the new species from other *Prionosceles* males. In the related species *Scolytodes* (*Prionosceles*) *atratus* (Blandford, 1897) (male lectotype examined in Natural History Museum, London), there is also a mandibular process, but small and thin and not hypertrophically developed as in *S. callegarii*. This process was not mentioned in the original description [Blandford, 1897].

**HOST PLANT.** *Cecropia* sp.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Known only from the type locality in Peru, in Gran Pagonal in the central part of the Cordillera Oriental.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is dedicated to the Peruvian citizen Ivan Ulises Callegari Cornejo, who has provided invaluable help to A.Petrov during entomological investigations and field work in South America.

**BIOLOGY.** The new species develops in long leafstalks of *Cecropia* sp., infesting fallen leaves. The parental gallery is constructed along the leafstalk length, forming an elongated spiral inside.

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