

# Studies in Afrotropical Cleomenini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). VIII. Corrigenda & addenda to parts I–IV

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*Apiogaster kudrnai* Bjørnstad, 2013 is reduced to a synonym of *Hypargyra albilateralis* ssp. *similis* (Gahan, 1898), *Brachysarthron inerme* Aurivillius, 1925 is transferred to the genus *Cordylomera* and becomes *Cordylomera inerme* (Aurivillius, 1925) **comb. nov.** with *Cordylomera inornata* Duffy, 1952 as a junior synonym. A new species, *Brachysarthron copei* **n. sp.** from Zimbabwe is described.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cleomenini, *Brachysarthron copei* new species, new combination, new synonymy, Africa.

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## Introduction

During the author's publication series on the Afrotropical Cleomenini/Sestyrini (Bjørnstad 2013–2015) many mistakes, inaccuracies and omissions have been discovered in the first four papers (Bjørnstad 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, and 2014a). The aim of the present paper is to rectify some of this. Also new material of the genus *Brachysarthron* Thomson, 1864 has become available for study necessitating the description of a new species.

**Collections acronyms.** ABS = Coll. Anders Bjørnstad, Skien, Norway; JCS = Coll. Jim Cope, San Jose, California, USA; NHM = Natural History Museum, London, U.K.; SANC = South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, Rep. of South Africa; TMSA = Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History (ex Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, Rep. of South Africa

## Sestyrini I (Bjørnstad 2013a)

(1) p. 250 ff.: the correct name for the epithet *krameri* (in *Dere krameri*) should be *kramerae*

since the person of attribution is a female (Ms. Ada Kramer). According to the provisions of the Code (ICZN 1999), Article 19.2. on "Justified emendations", the correct name therefore should read: *Dere kramerae* Bjørnstad, 2013 **nom. emend.** = *Dere krameri* Bjørnstad, 2013 **syn. nov.**

(2) p. 263: the HT of *Dere zimbabweana* Adlbauer, 2000 is in the TMSA (not SANC)

## Sestyrini II (Bjørnstad 2013b)

The author did a serious mistake in wrongfully interpreting the distorted scutellum of a specimen of *Hypargyra albilateralis* ssp. *similis* (Gahan, 1898) as bifid, and therefore concluding it was a representative of the genus *Apiogaster*. The whole article should therefore to be disregarded. The formal rectification should be: *Hypargyra albilateralis* ssp. *similis* (Gahan, 1898) = *Apiogaster kudrnai* Bjørnstad 2013 **syn. nov.**

## Sestyrini III (Bjørnstad 2013c)

p. 76: After this paper was published it became evident that the original series of syntypes for *Zoocosmius coeruleus* Aurivillius, 1914 actually

contained three more specimens. These have been examined. In the list for type material for *Leptoderiana coerulea* (Aurivillius, 1914) it should therefore read: PARALECTOTYPES: 2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ with the same data as the LECTOTYPE in NHM.

#### Cleomenini IV (Bjørnstad 2014a)

Karl Adlbauer and Pierre Juhel, following the publication of pt. IV, both pointed out (pers. comm.) that *Brachysarthron inerme* Aurivillius, 1925 does not in fact belong to the genus *Brachysarthron*, but should be transferred to the genus *Cordylomera* Serville, 1834. Further, that *Cordylomera inornata* Duffy, 1952 is a junior synonym of this species. The Zimbabwean HT of *Cordylomera inornata* Duffy, 1952 is deposited in the NHM, London, and has been compared with the HT of *Brachysarthron inerme* Aurivillius, 1925 in NRM, Stockholm and been found to be conspecific.

The necessary formal taxonomic changes therefore should be: *Cordylomera inerme* (Aurivillius, 1925) **stat. nov.** *Brachysarthron inerme* Aurivillius, 1925: 489 = *Cordylomera inornata* Duffy, 1952 **syn. nov.**

p. 77: New material of *Brachysarthron* from Zimbabwe necessitates the description of a new species, *B. copei* sp. n. The deletion of *B. inerme* and addition of *B. copei* have as a consequence that the generic key given in Bjørnstad (2014a) has to be revised (see Table 1)

#### *Brachysarthron copei* sp. n. (Figure 1)

**Holotype** ♀ SE Zimbabwe: Chiredzi, 30 km N of Triangle. 27.XI.1998. M. Snizek leg. in Coll. JCS

##### Description

**Size.** Length 11 mm, width at shoulders 2.2 mm.

**Head.** Black and shiny. Mandibles with stiff,

yellowish bristles, apex glabrous. Frons shallowly punctate, weakly concave. Eyes excavate with suborbicular inferior lobe. Antennal tubercles weakly raised, rounded. Vertex and occiput shallowly punctate, but no transversal folding.

**Antennas.** Black, ventrally with a few stiffly erect or curved setae, dorsally with very fine, short, adpressed pubescence. Scapus straight, swollen apically. Antennomere 3 the longest, more than 1.5 times the length of no. 4. Antennomeres 5 onwards increasingly flattened and with one apical tooth on each joint.

**Pronotum.** Black and shiny, subglobose, only fractionally longer than wide, evenly convex both laterally and dorsally, only shallowly punctate, glabrous.

**Scutellum.** Triangular with slightly rounded sides.

**Elytra.** Dark cobalt blue, very shiny basally, mat in the middle, then again moderately shiny apically. The elytra are nearly parallel-sided, but with rounded shoulders. Basally there is a small tubercle on either side of the scutellum, then a depression from this towards the shoulder. The elytra are shallowly punctate and nearly glabrous except for a few erect bristles near the rounded apices.

**Legs.** Black with strongly clavate, acarinate femora. Metafemora nearly reaching elytra apices. Tibiae straight (protibiae) or weakly curved (meso- and metatibiae), distally widened. Metatarsi with first joint twice as long as the second. The femora with only a few scattered and short setae; tibiae and tarsi more densely setose.

**Ventral surface.** Gula glabrous, smooth and shiny, otherwise mostly covered with a densely matted, silvery, adpressed tomentum. Last visible tergite and sternite apically with long, erect yeolowish bristles.

**Distribution.** Only known from the type locality in southeastern Zimbabwe.

**TABLE 1.** Key to the species and subspecies of *Brachysarthron* (modified after Bjørnstad 2014)

1.	Elytra apices rounded .....	<i>B. copei</i> sp. n.
-	Elytra apices acute .....	2
2.	Legs and antennas black .....	<i>B. antennatum</i> ssp. <i>antennatum</i>
-	Legs and antennas black and yellow .....	<i>B. antennatum</i> ssp. <i>bicoloripes</i>



**FIGURE 1.** *Brachysarthron copei* sp. n. HT ♀ 11mm (JCS).

**Diagnostic characters.** Closely related to *B. antennatum*. The most important structural difference lies in the rounded elytra apices, as opposed to the acutely spined apices in *B. antennatum*. The pronotum in both species is strongly convex, but in *B. copei* sp. n. the increase in width from the anterior margin is gradual, while in *B. antennatum* the increase is irregular (cf. Figures 1–2 in Bjørnstad 2014a).

The scutellum in *B. copei* is shorter and broader than in *B. antennatum*. In *B. copei* the subscutellar area of elytra is irregularly transversally wrinkled/rugose; not so in *B. antennatum*. The elytra of *B. copei* are relatively shorter and broader than in *B. antennatum*: the ratio length to width of each elytron is c. 6.5 in *B. copei* against 8.0 in *B. antennatum*. In *B. copei* all ventral surfaces – with the exception of the glabrous gula – are densely covered with matted silvery tomentum; in *B. antennatum* the development of a ventral tomentum is much more reduced. The colour differs: in *B. copei* the elytra are dark cobalt blue, as opposed to the green or greenish blue of *B. antennatum*.

### **The Continental Cleomenini of the Afrotropical region: a brief summary**

Eight genera attributed to the tribe Cleomenini have till now been described. All these have been revised or reviewed during the past 12 years: *Apiogaster* Perroud, 1855 (Adlbauer 2003), *Ochimus* Thomson, 1860 (Adlbauer 2004), *Dere* White, 1855 (Bjørnstad 2013a), *Leptoderiana* Bjørnstad, 2013 (Bjørnstad 2013c), *Brachysarthron* Thomson, 1864 (Bjørnstad 2014a), *Iridoclava* Bjørnstad, 2014 (Bjørnstad 2014b), *Hexarrhopala* Gahan, 1890 (Bjørnstad 2014c), and *Zosterius* Thomson, 1864 (Bjørnstad, 2015).

*Apiogaster* (21 spp.) and *Dere* (16 spp.) are by far the largest genera, and together constitute more than three quarters of the 49 species of the Afrotropical Cleomenini described till now. Very likely this number will increase: more than one third (17 spp.) has been described from the year 2000 onwards.

Most of the Cleomenini species seem to be both diurnal and nocturnal in their activity pattern. Many species are colourful and/or metallic and visit flowers for pollen or nectar. The members of the Cleomenini are found all over Sub-Saharan Africa.

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