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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 strial punctures, the minute, unseriate interstrial 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.

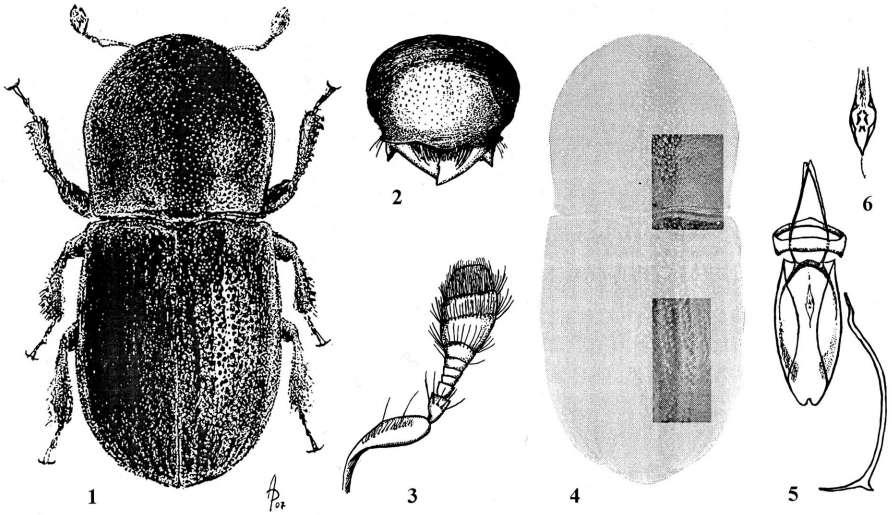
Front weakly convex, very broad (width/length ratio about 2.0), surface shining, glabrous except for isolated, golden bristles laterally above epistoma; sparsely minutely punctured, with larger punctures laterally (Fig. 2). Median part of epistoma above mandibles bears a brush of long golden bristles. 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 microretulate 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; interstrial 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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