

Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Tillomorphini),
with a new synonymy and description of a new species
from the Dominican Republic

К познанию жуков-дровосеков рода *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Tillomorphini)
с новой синонимией и описанием нового вида
из Доминиканской Республики

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini, *Calliclytus*, new synonymy, key to species, new species, Dominican Republic.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini, *Calliclytus*, новая синонимия, определительная таблица видов, новый вид, Доминиканская Республика.

ABSTRACT. A brief review of the genus *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932, as well as a key to its species are given. The following new synonymy is established: *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932 = *Lamproclytus* Fisher, 1932, **syn.n.** A new species, *C. wappesi* **sp.n.**, is described from the Dominican Republic. It is most similar to *C. macoris* Lingafelter, 2011, but differs clearly in the almost entirely black coloration of the elytra, the peculiar sculpture of the pro- and mesosternum, the narrower mesosternal process, and some other traits. The following new combination is established: *Calliclytus elegans* (Fisher, 1932), **comb.n.** Abundant colour pictures, including the type specimens of all studied species, are presented.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Представлен краткий обзор рода *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932. Дана таблица для определения его видов. Установлена следующая новая синонимия: *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932 = *Lamproclytus* Fisher, 1932, **syn.n.** Описан новый вид *C. wappesi* **sp.n.** из Доминиканской Республики. Он наиболее сходен с *C. macoris* Lingafelter, 2011, но ясно отличается почти целиком черной окраской надкрылий, своеобразной скульптурой про- и мезостернума, более узким отростком мезостернума и некоторыми другими

признаками. Установлена следующая новая комбинация: *Calliclytus elegans* (Fisher, 1932), **comb.n.** Представлено большое количество цветных иллюстраций, в том числе типовых экземпляров всех исследуемых видов.

Introduction

The genus *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932 was established for a single species, *C. schwarzi* Fisher, 1932, from Cuba [Fisher, 1932]. The second species, Puerto Rican *C. macoris* Lingafelter, 2011, was described only relatively recently [Lingafelter, 2011]. Until now, the composition of this genus has remained unchanged.

Comparative morphological analysis of the genus *Calliclytus* and the very similar monotypic genus *Lamproclytus* Fisher, 1932, which begun by Lingafelter [2011], showed that the latter should be synonymised under the former genus.

In addition, a detailed study of the *Lamproclytus* specimen from the Dominican Republic, previously considered as *L. elegans* Fisher, 1932 [Miroshnikov, 2014], revealed that it is actually a new species of the genus *Calliclytus*, which is described in this paper.

The material used in this paper comes from the following institutional collections:

EMEC — Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California (Berkeley, California, USA);

USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington D.C., USA).

Genus *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932

Calliclytus Fisher, 1932: 65. Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Zayas, 1975: 146; Monné, 1993: 73; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 123; Peck, 2005: 173; Monné, 2005: 542; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 132; Monné et al, 2007: 138; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 169; Peck, Perez-Gelabert, 2012: 21; Monné, 2012: 52; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 174; Bezark, 2016: 177; Monné, 2020: 815.

Lamproclytus Fisher, 1932: 67, **syn.n.** (type species: *Lamproclytus elegans* Fisher, 1932, by original designation); Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Monné, 1993: 73; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 124; Monné, 2005: 552; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134; Monné et al, 2007: 140; Micheli, 2010: 136; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 171; Monné, 2012: 53; Peck, Perez-Gelabert, 2012: 21; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 176; Bezark, 2016: 179; Monné, 2020: 827.

Type species: *Calliclytus schwarzi* Fisher, 1932, by original designation.

COMPOSITION. The genus includes four species, one of which is described as new.

DISTRIBUTION. West Indies.

REMARKS. Lingafelter [2011: 63–66], while describing *Calliclytus macoris*, noted the following: “The genera *Lamproclytus* and *Calliclytus* were not specifically compared to each other in Fisher’s [1932] descriptions, despite their obvious similarities in nearly every feature. Careful phylogenetic work in Tillomorphini may suggest that synonymy of these genera is necessary, but that is beyond the scope of this work. Given that the position of the eburneous elytral ridge of *C. macoris* is closest to that of *C. schwarzi*, it is placed in that genus as opposed to *Lamproclytus*.”

As a result of the detailed study of all the species presented in this work and taking into account the morphological features of a new species described here, I support the Lingafelter’s conclusions and believe it is necessary to establish the following new synonymy: *Calliclytus* Fisher, 1932 = *Lamproclytus* Fisher, 1932, **syn.n.**

In addition, one should pay attention to the very high degree of morphological similarity of the genera *Calliclytus* and *Bonfilsia* Villiers, 1979 and the correctness of the generic status of the latter, but that is beyond the scope of this paper.

Calliclytus schwarzi Fisher, 1932

Figs 1, 4, 7, 23, 25, 29.

Calliclytus schwarzi Fisher, 1932: 66. Type locality: Cuba, Cayamas (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Zayas, 1975: 146, 372, pl. 19, fig. d; Chemsak et al., 1992: 72; Monné, 1993: 73; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 123; Monné, 2005: 543; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 132; Peck, 2005: 173; Monné et al, 2007: 139; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 169; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 174; Lingafelter et al., 2014: 316, figs 150, k, l (holotype); Devesa et al., 2015: 302 (figs 1–2), 303 (figs 3–5); Bezark, 2016: 177; Monné, 2020: 815.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (USNM) (Figs 1, 4, 7), “Cuba, Cayamas, 10.5 [1903]”, “EA Schwarz Collector”, “*Calliclytus schwarzi* Fisher”, “Type No. 43744 U.S.N.M.” (Fig. 29); 1♀ (EMEC) (photograph), Cuba [see Devesa et al., 2015: 302–303].

DISTRIBUTION. Cuba.

Calliclytus macoris Lingafelter, 2011

Figs 2, 5, 8, 10, 21, 26, 32.

Calliclytus macoris Lingafelter, 2011: 63. Type locality: R. Dominicana, 12 km W San Pedro de Macoris (according to the

original description and the label of the holotype). Bezark, Monné, 2013: 174; Lingafelter et al., 2014: 94, figs 103 m, n (holotype); Bezark, 2016: 177; Monné, 2020: 815.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (USNM) (Figs 2, 5, 8), “R. Dominicana, 12 km W San Pedro de Macoris, May 5–19, 1985, E. Giesbert coll.”, “Holotype ♀ *Calliclytus macoris* Lingafelter Designated 2010” (Fig. 32).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic.

Calliclytus wappesi Miroshnikov, sp.n.

Figs 3, 6, 9, 11, 22.

Lamproclytus elegans (non Fisher, 1932): Miroshnikov, 2014: 202, figs 7–9.

? *Lamproclytus elegans* (non Fisher, 1932): Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 124; (R Dominicana); Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134 (R Dominicana); Monné et al, 2007: 140 (R Dominicana); Monné, Bezark, 2011: 171 (R Dominicana); Bezark, Monné, 2013: 176 (R Dominicana); Bezark, 2016: 179 (Dominican Republic).

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (USNM) (Figs 3, 6, 9), Dominican Republic, San Pedro Prov., Juan Dolio env., 13.V.1985, leg. J.E. Wappes, “*Lamproclytus oakleyi* Fish. Det J.E. Wappes”.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is most similar to *C. macoris*, but differs distinctly by the entirely black coloration of the elytra (excluding an eburneous fascia and a brownish apical spot at the suture) and head, as in Figs 3, 6, 9 (cf. Figs 2, 5, 8); the more curved eburneous fascia on each elytron, especially when viewed from the side, as in Fig. 9 (cf. Fig. 8); the clearly more numerous, rough, irregular punctures on the prosternum, as in Fig. 22 (cf. Fig. 21), the less sharp border between the scabrous and smoothed sculpture in its apical one fourth, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 22 (cf. Fig. 21); the presence of coarse sculpture on the mesosternum, partly in the form of irregular grooves; the narrower mesosternal process with a more narrow emargination apically, as in Fig. 11 (cf. Fig. 10). *Calliclytus wappesi* sp.n. can also be compared to *C. schwarzi*, but is distinguished through, like from *C. macoris*, the almost entirely black coloration of the elytra, as in Figs 3, 9 (cf. Figs 1, 7), in addition, the black coloration of the pronotum (almost entirely), femora, tibiae, and venter, as in Figs 3, 6, 9 (cf. Figs 1, 4, 7), as well as by the entirely alveolate-punctate pronotal disc, the somewhat different shape of the eburneous fascia on each elytron, being the less narrowed towards the suture, as in Fig. 3 (cf. Fig. 1), the presence of yellow, erect, very long setae in addition to white setae on the pronotum and elytra (like in *C. macoris*), and some other traits. In addition, the new species differs very clearly from *Calliclytus elegans* **comb.n.** by the location of the eburneous fascia on each elytron, as in Figs 3, 9 (cf. Figs 12–14, 18–20), the almost entirely black coloration of the elytra, like from *C. macoris* and *C. schwarzi*, as in Figs 3, 9 (cf. Figs 12–14, 18–20), the black coloration of the femora, tibiae and venter, as in Figs 3, 6, 9 (cf. Figs 12–20), and some other traits. See also the Key below.

DESCRIPTION. Female (see Remarks below). Body length 3.95 mm, humeral width 1.05 mm. Body (almost entirely), femora and tibiae black; most mouthparts, genae, most of antennomeres starting from scape, very base and very apex of pronotum, abdominal apex, procoxae and protrochanters, partly, tarsomeres 3 and 4 reddish brown; elytral fascia eburneous (ivory), whereas apical spot near suture of elytra brownish; apical antennomeres, tarsomeres 1 and 2 dark brown.

Body, antennae and legs with long or very long, erect, light setae, but ones on pronotum and elytra yellow and white tones, whereas on remaining parts only white (like in *C. macoris*); in addition, pronotum with suberect and partly erect, shorter, white setae.



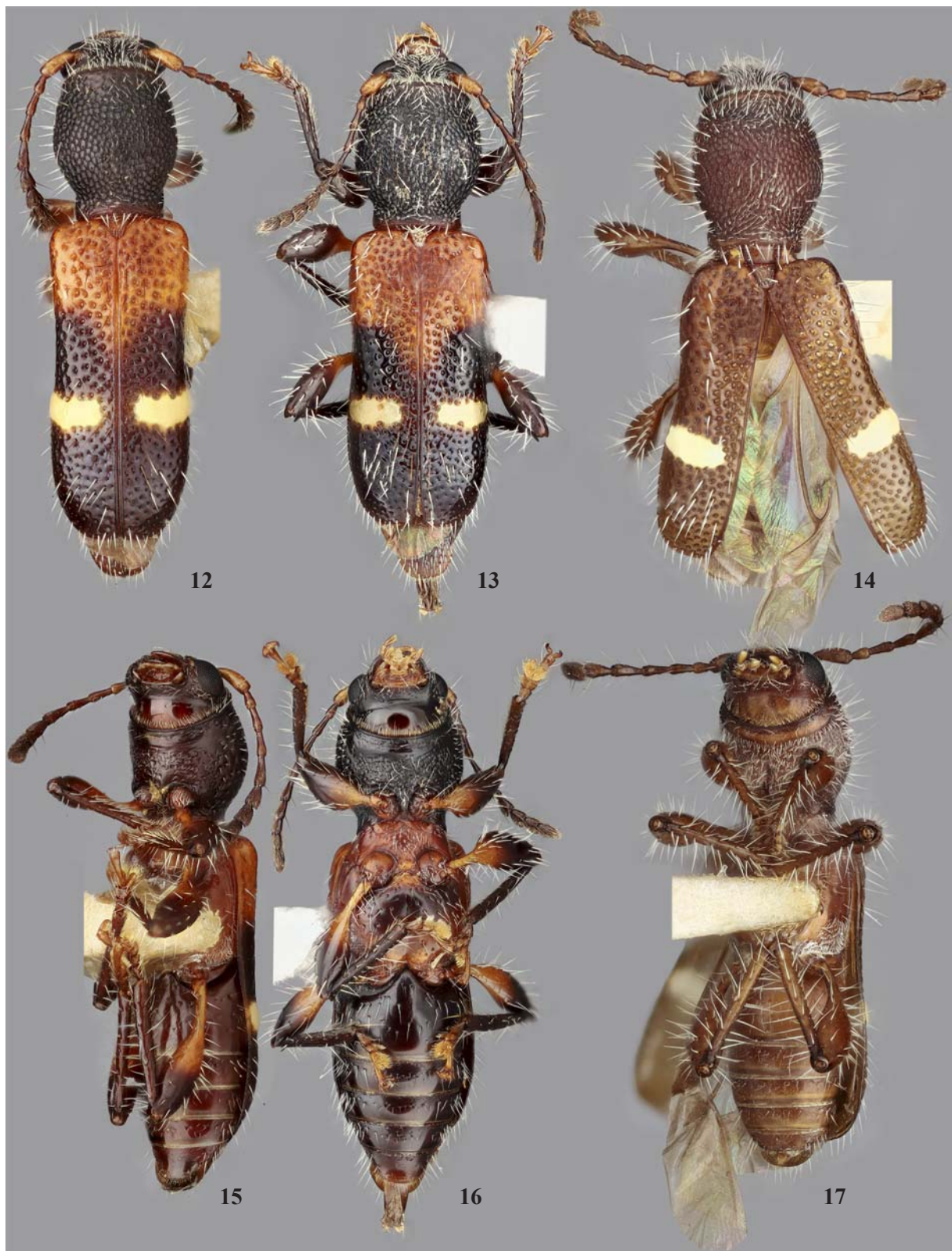
Figs 1–6. *Calliclytus* spp., holotypes, habitus, dorsal and ventral views: 1, 4 — *C. schwarzi*, male; 2, 5 — *C. macoris*, female; 3, 6 — *C. wappesi* sp.n., female (1–2, 4–5 — photographs by Alexander Konstantinov).

Рис. 1–6. *Calliclytus* spp., голотипы, общий вид, сверху и снизу: 1, 4 — *C. schwarzi*, самец; 2, 5 — *C. macoris*, самка; 3, 6 — *C. wappesi* sp.n., самка (1–2, 4–5 — фотографии А. Константинова).



Figs 7–11. *Calliclytus* spp., holotypes: 7 — *C. schwarzi*, male; 8, 10 — *C. macoris*, female; 9, 11 — *C. wappesi* sp.n., female; 7–9 — habitus, lateral view; 10–11 — mesosternal process (7–8, 10 — photographs by Alexander Konstantinov).

Рис. 7–11. *Calliclytus* spp., голотипы: 7 — *C. schwarzi*, самец; 8, 10 — *C. macoris*, самка; 9, 11 — *C. wappesi* sp.n., самка; 7–9 — общий вид, сбоку; 10–11 — отросток мезостерна (7–8, 10 — фотографии А. Константинова).



Figs 12–17. *Calliclytus elegans* **comb.n.**, habitus (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov): 12, 15 — holotype, female; 13, 16 — female from Puerto Rico; 14, 17 — holotype, male of *Lamproclytus oakleyi* Fisher, 1935; 12–14 — dorsal view; 15–17 — ventral view.

Рис. 12–17. *Calliclytus elegans* **comb.n.**, общий вид (фотографии А. Константинова): 12, 15 — голотип, самка; 13, 16 — самка из Пуэрто Рико; 14, 17 — голотип, самец *Lamproclytus oakleyi* Fisher, 1935; 12–14 — сверху; 15–17 — снизу.



Figs 18–20. *Calliclytus elegans* **comb.n.**, habitus, lateral view (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov): 18 — holotype, female; 19 — female from Puerto Rico; 20 — holotype, male of *Lamproclytus oakleyi* Fisher, 1935.

Рис. 18–20. *Calliclytus elegans* **comb.n.**, общий вид, сбоку (фотографии А. Константинова): 18 — голотип, самка; 19 — самка из Пуэрто Рико; 20 — голотип, самец *Lamproclytus oakleyi* Fisher, 1935.



Figs 21–26. *Calliclytus* spp., holotypes: 21, 24, 26 — *C. macoris*, female; 22 — *C. wappesi* sp.n., female; 23, 25 — *C. schwarzi*, male; 21–22 — prosternum; 23–24 — head and pronotum; 25–26 — scutellum (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov, except for figure 22).

Рис. 21–26. *Calliclytus* spp., голотипы: 21, 24, 26 — *C. macoris*, самка; 22 — *C. wappesi* sp.n., самка; 23, 25 — *C. schwarzi*, самец; 21–22 — простернум; 23–24 — голова и переднеспинка; 25–26 — щиток (фотографии А. Константинова, за исключением рис. 22).

Head short, with coarse dense punctures dorsally; antennal tubercles well-expressed; eyes moderately convex, with a very deep emargination, almost divided into upper and lower lobes, with evident, but not large ocelli; genae moderately short; frons barely convex; antennae short, 10-segmented (like in other congeners), freely reaching beyond base of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–10, 64 : 28 : 37 : 44 : 45 : 39 : 38 : 30 : 28 : 30; antennomeres 6–9 distinctly serrate.

Pronotum clearly longitudinal, 1.13 times as long as width; with a sharp constriction in front of base, as in Fig. 3; apex 1.19 times as wide as base; on disc in middle part barely

convex, but in basal third abruptly sloping down towards base, as in Fig. 9, coarsely alveolate-punctate, thereby cells/alveoli round- and oval-shaped resembling that of *C. macoris* (Fig. 24) and *C. elegans* **comb.n.** (Fig. 27).

Scutellum small, strongly narrowed towards apex, triangular.

Elytra distinctly narrowed towards middle starting from base, then clearly widened in apical part, 2.15 times as long as wide at humeral width; on disc behind basal one fourth distinctly depressed, as in Fig. 9; with a coarse, mostly irregular, in places confluent puncturation being weakened near apex; each elytron with a relatively narrow fascia in



Figs 27–32. *Calliclytus* spp. (photographs by Alexander Konstantinov): 27–28, 30–31 — *C. elegans* **comb.n.** (27, 30 — holotype, female; 28 — female from Puerto Rico; 31 — holotype of *Lamproclytus oakleyi*); 29 — *C. schwarzi*, holotype; 32 — *C. macoris*, holotype; 27 — head and pronotum; 28 — head and pronotum; 29–32 — labels.

Рис. 27–32. *Calliclytus* spp. (фотографии А. Константинова): 27–28, 30–31 — *C. elegans* **comb.n.** (27, 30 — голотип, самка; 28 — самка из Пуэрто Рико; 31 — голотип of *Lamproclytus oakleyi*); 29 — *C. schwarzi*, голотип; 32 — *C. macoris*, голотип; 27 — голова и переднеспинка; 28 — голова и простернум; 29–32 — этикетки.

front of the middle, being formed by an inflated surface, thereby a convex margin of fascia is located at its anterior border, as in Figs 3, 9; apical sutural angle obtuse, but well-expressed.

Prosternum with numerous, rough, but shallow, irregular punctures, as in Fig. 22 (like in *C. elegans* **comb.n.**, Fig. 28), with a very well-expressed, but not too sharp border between the scabrous and smoothened sculpture in its apical one fourth, as in Fig. 22 (like in *C. elegans* **comb.n.**, Fig. 28); part of prosternum closing procoxal cavities posteriorly being narrow; prosternal process moderately narrow between coxae; mesosternum partly with coarse, irregular, grooves; mesosternal process between coxae much wider than prosternal process; metasternum and abdominal sternite with very sparse, predominantly rough punctures; metasternum long, about 1.5 times as long as mesosternum and slightly longer than first (visible) abdominal sternite, with distinct median suture except for about anterior one fourth; first (visible) abdominal sternite longest, but clearly shorter than all following (visible) sternites combined; last (visible) abdominal sternite widely rounded apically.

Legs short; femora strongly claviform; metatarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than two next metatarsomeres combined.

ETYMOLOGY. I am pleased to dedicate this magnificent new species to my colleague and longtime friend, Mr. James E. Wappes (American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, Texas, USA), who collected the holotype and has repeatedly provided a very important assistance to my research.

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic.

REMARKS. Previously [Miroshnikov, 2014: 202], the sex of this specimen was misspelled as “male” due to a misprint. In addition, for some technical reasons, the pictures of specimen in publication under consideration [see page 202, figs 7–9] turned out to be slightly more narrowed than in reality in the original photographs presented here.

Calliclytus elegans (Fisher, 1932), **comb.n.**

Figs 12–20, 27–28, 30–31.

Lamproclytus elegans Fisher, 1932: 68. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Bayamon (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Wolcott, 1936: 261; Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Wolcott, 1951: 340; Chemsak et al., 1992: 73; Monné, 1993: 73; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 124; Lingafelter, Micheli, 2004: 50; Monné, 2005: 552; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134; Monné et al, 2007: 140; Micheli, 2010: 136, 137, fig.; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 171; Monné, 2012: 53; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 176; Lingafelter et al., 2014: 56, figs 60 i, j (holotype); Bezark, 2016: 179; Monné, 2020: 827.

Lamproclytus oakleyi Fisher, 1935: 52. Type locality: Puerto Rico, Guanica Central Finca, Ponce (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Wolcott, 1936: 261; Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Wolcott, 1951: 340; Chemsak et al., 1992: 73; Monné, 1993: 73; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 124; Micheli, Hovore, 2003: 1 (syn. pro *L. elegans*); Lingafelter et al., 2014: 109, figs 120 c, d (holotype; as syn. of *L. elegans*).

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (USNM) (Figs 12, 15, 18), “Bayamon, Porto Rico, RCS Shannon”, “*Lamproclytus elegans* Fisher”, “Type No. 43745 U.S.N.M.” (Fig. 30); holotype of *L. oakleyi*, ♂ (USNM) (Figs 14, 17, 20), “*Tabebuia* sp., Guanica Central Finca, Ponce, P R [Puerto Rico], Coll. 21 Sept. [19]33, R.G. Oakley”, “*Lamproclytus oakleyi* Fisher”, “Type No. 51020 U.S.N.M.”, “San Juan ♂ 4693” (Fig. 31); 1♀ (USNM) (Figs 13, 16, 19), Puerto Rico: Guánica For. Trial near Headquarters, 17°58'49"N, 66°51'74"W, 11–12 June 2002 Beating vegetation, leg. Steven W. Lingafelter, *Lamproclytus elegans* Fisher Det. S. Lingafelter, 2002; 1♀ (EMEC) (photograph), Puerto Rico.

DISTRIBUTION. Puerto Rico.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CALLICLYTUS*

1. Eburneous fascia on each elytron is located in front of the middle, as in Figs 1–3, 7–9 2
- Eburneous fascia on each elytron is located in front of apical third, thereby elytra in about basal third reddish brown or entirely brown (excluding an eburneous fascia), as in Figs 12–14, 18–20 *C. elegans* (Fisher), **comb.n.**
2. Elytra in about basal third entirely or predominantly reddish brown, as in Figs 1–2, 7–8; head entirely or at least ventrally brownish red, as in Figs 1–2, 4–5, 23–24 3
- Elytra (excluding an eburneous fascia and a brownish apical spot at suture) entirely black, as in Figs 3, 9; head entirely black, as in Figs 3, 6 *C. wappesi* **sp.n.**
3. Prothorax, meso- and metasternum black, as in Figs 2, 5, 8, 21, 24; pronotal disc entirely sharply alveolate-punctate, thereby cells round- and oval-shaped, as in Fig. 24; scutellum with a dense, recumbent, white setation, as in Fig. 26; elytra in about basal third predominantly reddish brown, on sides of scutellum and behind it black, and with a light spot apically, as in Fig. 2 *C. macoris* Lingafelter
- Prothorax, meso- and metasternum brownish red, as in Figs 1, 4, 7, 23; pronotal disc mostly with coarse, broken, longitudinal, irregular, narrow, strongly and very strongly elongate, predominantly well-expressed cells and only partly with oval and roundish cells, as in Fig. 23; scutellum glabrous, as in Fig. 25; elytra in about basal third entirely reddish brown, without light spot apically, as in Fig. 1 *C. schwarzi* Fisher

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