

A new species of the genus *Camptocerus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) from Peru

Новый вид рода *Camptocerus* Latreille (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) из Перу

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: короеды, новый вид, Перу, Амазонка.

ABSTRACT. A new species of the genus *Camptocerus* Latreille, 1829 from Peru is described. *Camptocerus mandelshtami* Petrov, **sp.n.** distinguished from all related species by bicolor pronotum, conspicuous median epistomal tubercle in the male, gently shagreen and bicolor frons in the female.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описан новый вид короеда рода *Camptocerus* Latreille, 1829 из Перу — *Camptocerus mandelshtami* Petrov, **sp.n.**, отличающийся от близких видов двуцветной переднеспинкой, зубцевидным бугорком над верхней губой самца, нежной шагренью на поверхности надкрылий и двуцветным лбом самки.

Introduction

Nineteen valid species of the Neotropical genus *Camptocerus* Latreille, 1829 are currently recognized [Eggers, 1928, 1929; Wood, 1982, 1986; Wood & Bright, 1992], all being monogamous and xylomycetophagous [Beaver, 1972; Wood, 1986]. Species of this genus can be distinguished from the closely related phloeophagous genus *Cnemonyx* Eichhoff, 1868 by the antennal club with the first suture marked internally by a septum, and by the broad scutellum that is not depressed [Wood, 1982, 1986]. This paper describes a new distinct species of the genus *Camptocerus* from the Amazonian lowlands of Peru.

Tribe Scolytini Latreille, 1807

Genus *Camptocerus* Latreille, 1829

Camptocerus mandelshtami Petrov, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–3

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, South America, Peru, Loreto province, 68 km SW from Iquitos to Nauta, Itaya river, alt.120 m, 4°11' S 73°26' W, 3.02.2006 A.Petrov leg. Paratypes: ♀, collected together with the holotype; ♀, collected in 1.02. 2007 at the same locality. The holotype and one paratype are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State Univer-

sity (ZMMU). The second paratype is kept in the Zoological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species can be easily distinguished from all congeners by the bicolored pronotum in both sexes, by a conspicuous median epistomal tubercle in the male and by the bicolored frons in the female.

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Body wide and stumpy, 6.4 mm long (1.8 times as long as wide). Body tricolored: pronotum orange, except deep brown apical portion, elytra uniformly black (Fig. 1).

Front deeply concave between eyes from vertex to epistoma; lateral margins subacute from eyes to level of antennal insertions, then acutely elevated to epistomal margin. Epistomal margin armed by a rather large median tubercle (Fig. 2). Surface of frontal concavity smooth; vestiture consists of abundant, silver, moderately long hairs from vertex up to epistoma; vestiture of epistomal margin is poorly developed. Antennae very long (Fig. 3), funicular fringe well developed, formed by tufts of long dark hair; antennal club 1.6 times as long as wide, devoid of sutures, surface finely pubescent.

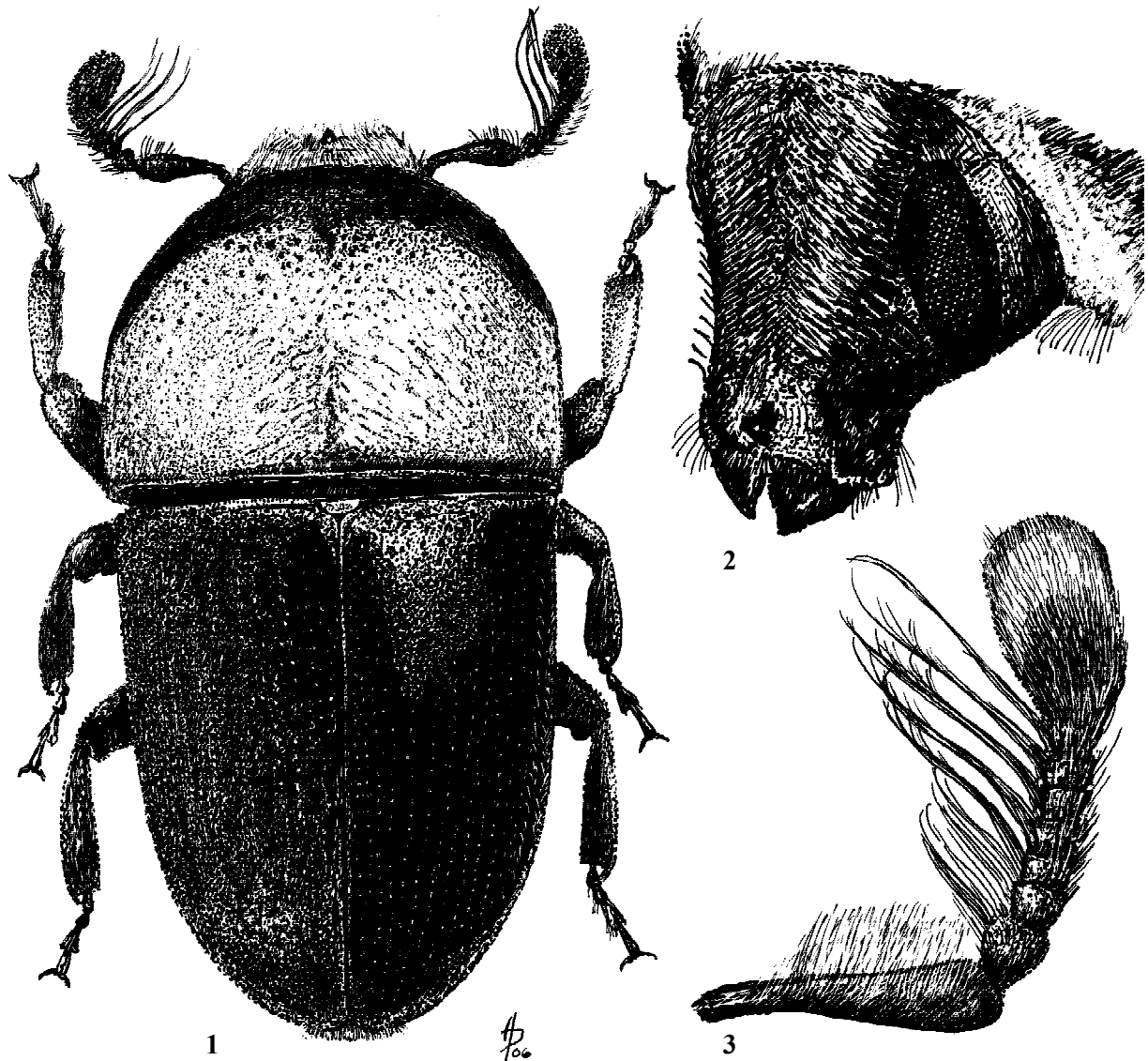
Pronotum 0.7 times as long as wide; glabrous, bicolored, its basal 4/5 orange, apical 1/5 near anterior margin dark brown. Pronotum widest at base, sides almost parallel, only slightly converging forward in basal half, then abruptly narrowed to distinct lateral constriction just behind broadly rounded anterior margin. Surface wrinkled in posteromedian area, punctures small, sparse, more distinct and more closely set in lateral areas.

Scutellum twice as wide as long, flat, black.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, widest at base, gradually narrowing posteriorly. Strial punctures fine, shallow, not impressed; interstriae flat, smooth, finely shagreened, with nearly no lustre. Declivity gradually sloping, convex. Elytra glabrous, gently shagreen with light luster, minute hairs are present only at sides in interstitial punctures. Striae not impressed, interstria flat, punctures minute, points in stria there are more than points in interstria.

Female. Similar to male except front weakly convex, with a median carina, surface with short hairs; area from vertex to epistoma is orange and not uniformly black as in male.

HOST PLANT. *Protium* sp.



Figs 1-3. *Camptocerus mandelsbtami* Petrov, sp.n., holotype: 1 — habitus; 2 — head, anterolateral view; 3 — right antenna.
Рис. 1-3. *Camptocerus mandelsbtami* Петров, sp.n., ГОЛОТИП: 1 — ВНЕШНИЙ ВИД; 2 — ГОЛОВА, ВИД СПЕРЕДИ-СБОКУ; 3 — ПРАВЫЙ УСИК.

DISTRIBUTION. The new species is known only from the type locality in Peru, in the upper flow of Amazon River.

ETYMOLOGY. It is my pleasure to name the new species in honor of my friend and colleague M.Yu. Mandelshtam.

BIOLOGY. The new species is an ambrosia beetle. Types were collected together with 11 larvae in the xylem of a fallen tree. The entrance tunnel is constructed in the wood, and branches into two arms along which eggs are deposited in separate niches. The larvae expand these niches into short larval cradles. The walls of the parental tunnel are white (with white fungal hyphae) whereas the walls of the larval cradles are stained black by conspicuous fungal growth.

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