

## First record of *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Apomecynini) in Peru, with notes regarding other Peruvian species of *Bisaltes (s. str.)* Thomson, 1868

Primer registro de *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Apomecynini) en Perú, con notas sobre otras especies peruanas de *Bisaltes (s. str.)* Thomson, 1868

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ZooBank: [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:1CCE1D03-3320-4FBF-B775-B9428FA3B427](https://doi.org/10.35249/rche.50.1.24.10)  
<https://doi.org/10.35249/rche.50.1.24.10>

**Abstract.** We present the first record of *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 in Peru, based on one male specimen collected in an urban locality of the Lambayeque region in northwestern Peru. A diagnosis for recognition of the species and differentiate it from other similar *taxa* are provided. Additionally, notes regarding other species of *Bisaltes (Bisaltes)* Thomson, 1868 recorded to Peru are given.

**Key words:** Lambayeque; Neotropical region; seasonally dry forest; South America; taxonomy.

**Resumen.** Se presenta el primer registro de *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 en Perú, basado en un espécimen macho recolectado en una localidad urbana de la región de Lambayeque en el noroeste de Perú. Se proporciona una diagnosis para el reconocimiento de la especie y que permite diferenciarla de otras taxones similares. Adicionalmente, se dan notas sobre otras especies de *Bisaltes (Bisaltes)* Thomson, 1868 registradas para Perú.

**Palabras clave:** Bosques estacionalmente secos; Lambayeque; región neotropical; Sur América; taxonomía.

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The genus *Bisaltes* Thomson, 1868 includes 32 species classified in two subgenera: *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) s. str.* Thomson, 1868 and *Bisaltes (Craspedocerus)* Aurivillius, 1900 (Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). Currently, *Bisaltes (Bisaltes)* includes 29 species distributed from the southern United States of America to southern South America, including the Caribbean (Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024). Breuning (1971), Martins *et al.* (2015), Santos-Silva & Wappes (2021), Juárez-Noé *et al.* (2022), Santos-Silva & Bezark (2022) and Bezark & Santos-Silva (2023) provided keys, descriptions of new species, transferences and synonymies of several species of this subgenus.

In Peru, *Bisaltes* includes five species: *Bisaltes (B.) spegazzinii* Bruch, 1911, *Bisaltes (B.) subreticulatus* Aurivillius, 1920, *Bisaltes (B.) fuscodiscalis* Breuning, 1943, *Bisaltes (B.)*

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Received 11 January 2024 / Accepted 27 February 2024 / Published online 31 March 2024

Responsible Editor: José Mondaca E.

*fuscomarmoratus* Breuning, 1966 and *Bisaltes (B.) confusa* Juárez-Noé, González-Coronado & Bezark, 2022 (Juárez-Noé *et al.* 2022; Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024). Currently, *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 it is known from Brazil, Ecuador, and Bolivia (Breuning 1971; Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024). Herein, we present the first record of *B. (B.) brevicornis* in Peru and notes regarding the species of *Bisaltes (Bisaltes)* Thomson, 1868 recorded in the country.

We identified the specimen to species level using Breuning (1939, 1971) and compared it with photographs of the male holotype at BMNH (Fig. 7). The specimen was examined with a Nikon SMZ445 stereomicroscope; measurements of specimens were made using an attached micrometer ocular. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix L320 camera of 16.1 mega pixels, while the software used for digital image processing was freeware CombineZ4.

The acronyms used in the text corresponds to:

**BMNH:** British Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

**ISNB:** Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.

**MNHN:** Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

**MUPRG:** Museo de Historia Natural "Víctor Francisco Baca Aguinaga", Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo, Lambayeque, Peru.

**MUSM:** Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru.

**MZSP:** Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

**ZSM:** Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

### ***Bisaltes (Bisaltes) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939**

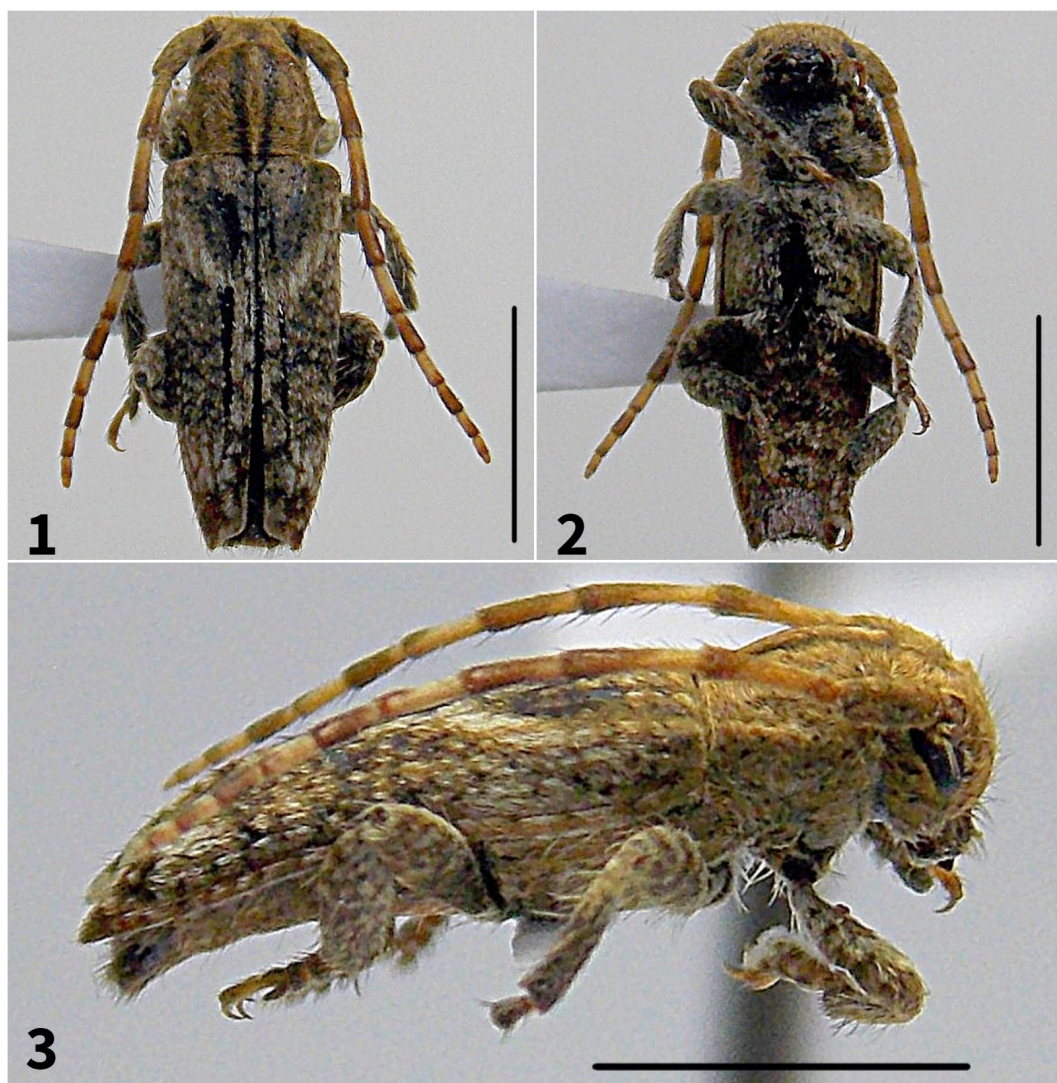
(Figs. 1-6)

**Diagnosis.** The male specimen examined has integument black. Antennae long attaining base of distal one-fourth of elytra; scape and pedicel with dorsal yellowish-brown pubescence, exposing integument at: distal fourth of antennomere III, VI, VIII, X and XI, half of antennomere IV, distal four-fifths of antennomere V, VII and IX. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.00; pedicel = 0.21; IV = 1.05; V = 0.81; VI = 0.65; VII = 0.58; VIII = 0.52; IX = 0.44; X = 0.39; XI = 0.30. Pronotum with slender dark longitudinal bands, in the middle, from base to apex. Scutellum with slender longitudinal yellowish-brown pubescent band. Elytra with oblique longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band, vaguely mottled with dark-brown pubescence, at basal half, from outer edge (not attaining humerus) to suture, joined to slender longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band along suture from a bit beyond middle to almost before apical quarter; transverse yellowish-white pubescent band, from suture to outer edge, at preapical area; apical edge with yellowish-white pubescence; apex obliquely emarginate.

*Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* is very similar to *Bisaltes (B.) confusa* described from Peru. However, it differs by inferior ocular lobes of the eyes as long as genae (shorter than the genae in *B. (B.) confusa*), antennomere III exposing integument on distal one-fourth (antennomere III not exposing integument in *B. (B.) confusa*), scutellum large with slender central pubescence forming longitudinal band (scutellum small with wide central pubescence not forming longitudinal band in *B. (B.) confusa*), oblique longitudinal yellowish-white pubescent band not reaching humerus and attaining the suture beyond the middle (reaching humerus and attaining the suture almost before the middle in *B. (B.) confusa*). The other four species of *Bisaltes* recorded to Peru are very different, mainly in the design of the elytral pubescence.

**Distribution.** Currently, *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* it is known from Brazil (Minas Gerais), Ecuador (Loja) and Bolivia (Breuning 1939, 1971; Bezark 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024). Herein we report this species from the Peruvian region of Lambayeque, representing a new country record for this species. The male specimen was hand-collected in an urban area of the city on leaves of *Duranta erecta* L. (Verbenaceae).

**Material examined.** 1 male. PERU, Lambayeque region, Chiclayo province, Reque district (central park), 06°51'55.1"S, 79°49'07.9"W, 25 m, 7-XII-2023, hand-collected, F. Perales leg. (MUPRG).



**Figures 1-3.** *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939. Male from Peru. 1. Dorsal view. 2. Ventral view. 3. Lateral view. Scale: 3 mm. / **Figuras 1-3.** *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939. Macho de Perú. 1. Vista dorsal. 2. Vista ventral. 3. Vista lateral. Escala: 3 mm.





**Figures 4-7.** *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939. 4-6. Male from Peru. 4. Left antenna, frontal view. 5. Head, frontal view. Scale: 0.5 mm. 6. Photograph of alive individual. 7. Holotype male *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 (BMNH). Photo by Keita Matsumoto. / **Figuras 4-7.** *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939. 4-6. Macho de Perú. 4. Antena izquierda, vista frontal. 5. Cabeza, vista frontal. Escala: 0,5 mm. 6. Fotografía de un individuo vivo. 7. Holotipo macho de *Bisaltes (B.) brevicornis* Breuning, 1939 (BMNH). Foto por Keita Matsumoto.

#### Species of *Bisaltes* (s. str.) recorded for Peru

##### *Bisaltes (B.) confusa* Juárez-Noé, González-Coronado & Bezark, 2022 (Fig. 8)

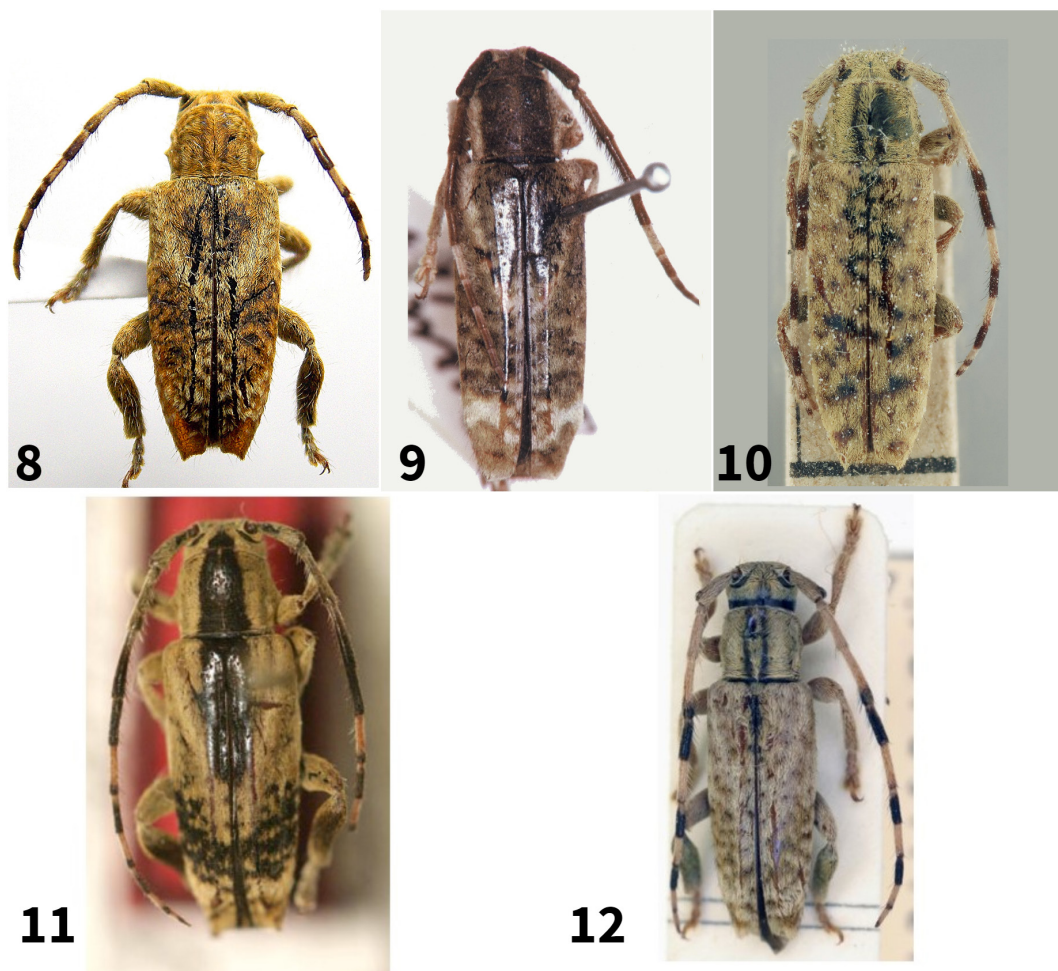
**Remarks.** This species has been confused with *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) fuscomarmoratus* Breuning, 1966 in some collections. Currently, it is known from Ecuador (Loja) and Peru (Piura region: Ayabaca) (Juárez-Noé *et al.* 2022; Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024).

##### *Bisaltes (B.) fuscodiscalis* Breuning, 1943 (Fig. 9)

**Remarks.** This species was described based on a single female from Peru (Breuning 1943). Currently, it is known from Bolivia and Peru (Junin: Chanchamayo) (Santos-Silva & Bezark 2022; Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024).

*Bisaltus (B.) fuscomarmoratus* Breuning, 1966 (Fig. 10)

**Remarks.** This species was described based on a single female from Peru (Breuning 1966). Currently, it is known only from Peru (Puno: Lago Titicaca) (Juárez-Noé *et al.* 2022; Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). According to Juárez-Noé & González-Coronado (2019, 2021), *B. (B.) fuscomarmoratus* is recorded to Piura region (Ayabaca Province) in Peru, however, the species recorded by these authors in this region belong to *B. (B.) confusa*.



**Figures 8-12.** Species of *Bisaltus* (s. str.) recorded for Peru. **8.** *Bisaltus confusa* Juárez-Noé, González-Coronado & Bezark, 2022, holotype male (MUSM). **9.** *Bisaltus fuscodiscalis* Breuning, 1943, holotype female (MNHN). Photo by J.S. Moure. **10.** *Bisaltus fuscomarmoratus* Breuning, 1966, holotype female (ISNB). Photo by Julien Lalanne. **11.** *Bisaltus picticornis* Galileo & Martins, 2003 holotype male (MZSP). Photo by Steve Lingafelter. **12.** *Bisaltus subreticulatus* Aurivillius, 1920 non-type specimen (ZSM). Photo by Steve Lingafelter. / **Figuras 8-12.** Especies de *Bisaltus* (s. str.) registrados para Perú. **8.** *Bisaltus confusa* Juárez-Noé, González-Coronado y Bezark, 2022, holotipo macho (MUSM). **9.** *Bisaltus fuscodiscalis* Breuning, 1943, holotipo hembra (MNHN). Foto por JS Moure. **10.** *Bisaltus fuscomarmoratus* Breuning, 1966, holotipo hembra (ISNB). Foto por Julien Lalanne. **11.** *Bisaltus picticornis* Galileo y Martins, 2003, holotipo macho (MZSP). Foto por Steve Lingafelter. **12.** *Bisaltus subreticulatus* Aurivillius, 1920 espécimen no tipo (ZSM). Foto por Steve Lingafelter.

***Bisaltes (B.) spegazzinii* Bruch, 1911** (Fig. 11)

Syn. *Bisaltes (Bisaltes) picticornis* Galileo & Martins, 2003: 379.

**Remarks.** Currently, this species is known from Argentina (Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Salta, Tucuman, Mendoza, Buenos Aires), Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz) and Peru (Junin: Satipo) (Breuning 1971; Audureau 2016; Santos-Silva & Bezark 2022; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024).

***Bisaltes (B.) subreticulatus* Aurivillius, 1920** (Fig. 12)

**Remarks.** Currently, this species is known from Ecuador, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Brazil (São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Argentina (Tucumán) and Peru (no locality data) (Santos-Silva & Bezark 2022; Bezark 2023; Roguet 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023; Monné 2024).

### Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Larry G. Bezark for sharing with us the photographs of Peruvian species of *Bisaltes* (*s. str.*) from his website: A Photographic Catalog of the Cerambycidae of the World. New World Cerambycidae Catalog.

### Author Contributions

**GJN:** Conceptualization, methodology, investigation, writing original - draft. **FPC:** Methodology, investigation, resources, data curation.

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