

Two new species of Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Peru

Два новых вида Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из Перу

D.A. Kuleshov

Д.А. Кулешов

Tomsk branch of the Federal State Budgetary Institution 'All-Russian Plant Quarantine Center', prospekt Frunze 109A, Tomsk 634021 Russia.
E-mail: ceramb@mail.ru

Томский филиал ФГБУ «Всероссийский центр карантина растений», проспект Фрунзе 109А, Томск 634021 Россия.

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Ключевые слова: Acanthocinini, жук усач, новый вид, Перу.

Abstract. Two new species of Acanthocinini, *Paracleodoxus petrovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** and *Sternacutus mukhanovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** are described from the Junín Region, Peru and illustrated. *Paracleodoxus petrovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** can be distinguished from *P. simillimus* Monné et Monné, 2010 by the absence of a tuft of erect setae on the centrobasal comb, and from *P. cineraceus* Monné et Monné, 2010 by the blackish longitudinally elongated spots on pronotum. *Sternacutus mukhanovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** is similar to *S. similis* Santos-Silva et Bezark, 2024, described from Bolivia, and differs by the absence of black spots on the pronotum and dense gray pubescence covering most of it.

Резюме. Из региона Хуни в Перу описаны два новых вида Acanthocinini: *Paracleodoxus petrovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** и *Sternacutus mukhanovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** *Paracleodoxus petrovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** отличается от *P. simillimus* Monné et Monné, 2010 отсутствием пучка прямостоячих щетинок на центробазальном гребне и от *P. cineraceus* Monné et Monné, 2010 наличием черноватых продольно вытянутых пятен на переднеспинке. *Sternacutus mukhanovi* Kuleshov, **sp.n.** близок к *S. similis* Santos-Silva et Bezark, 2024, описанному из Боливии, и отличается отсутствием чёрных пятен на переднеспинке и густым серым опушением, покрывающим большую его часть. Приведены иллюстрации внешнего вида описанных видов.

Introduction

The Junín region is located in central Peru. The region features diverse landscapes, resulting in a high diversity of longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae). During the expedition to Peru in October, 2024, several hundred specimens and dozens of species of Acanthocinini have been collected, primarily by shaking branches, to a lesser extent by hand collection, and, in some cases, by collecting larvae for subsequent rearing on host plants. Many of these were identified as already known species and were recorded for Peru for the first time [Kuleshov,

2025]. Some species remain unidentified. In this paper, two new species from Peru, both belonging to the tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 are described and illustrated.

Material and Methods

The holotypes of the new species are stored in the D.A. Kuleshov collection and will subsequently be transferred to the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia (ISEA).

Identification was performed using a Carl Zeiss Stemi 305 stereomicroscope. Beetles were photographed using a Canon EOS 5D digital camera with a Canon MP-E 65 mm lens and Zerene Stacker software. Digital processing of the photographs was performed using Photorom.

Nomenclatural act introduced in the present work is registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:775BA346-4FFF-4027-A4AE-80CC0AAD1137

Taxonomy

Paracleodoxus Monné et Monné, 2010

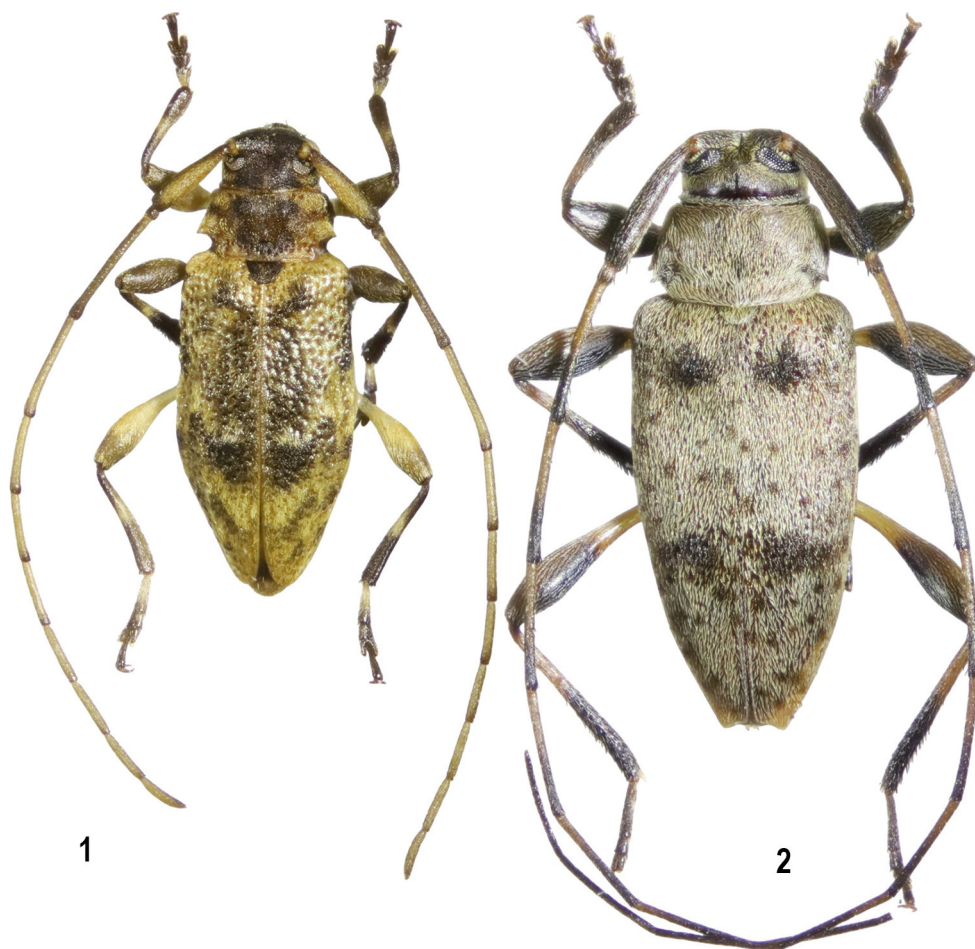
Paracleodoxus petrovi Kuleshov, **sp.n.**

Fig. 1.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FBFAF535-ADA0-42D4-980D-3A1FA9C258EC

Material. Peru, Junin region: Holotype, ♀, Pampa Hermosa distr., Cordillera Oriental, near Calabaza village, 11°32'49.5" S, 74°48'39.4" W, h~3230 m a.s.l., 10.X.2024, A.V. Petrov leg. (ISEA).

Description. Female, holotype. Integument light yellow to dark brown. Head dark brown except for the light yellow basal part of the labrum. Scape predominantly dark brown, with only



Figs 1–2. External appearance of two new species of Acanthocinini from Peru, holotypes: female (1) and male (2). 1 — *Paracleodoxus petrovi* Kuleshov, sp.n.; 2 — *Sternacutus mukhanovi* Kuleshov, sp.n.

Рис. 1–2. Внешний вид двух новых видов Асanthocинини из Перу, голотипы: самка (1) и самец (2). 1 — *Paracleodoxus petrovi* Kuleshov, sp.n.; 2 — *Sternacutus mukhanovi* Kuleshov, sp.n.

the dorsal part exhibiting a yellowish coloration; pedicel uniformly dark brown; antennomeres III–IV light brown laterally and apically; antennomeres V–XI dark yellow, except for the apex. Trochanters and part of the ventral surface of the femora light yellow; legs partially light brown: mainly femora, tibiae brown with a medial yellow spot; base of tarsomere I yellow; the rest dark brown. Abdominal ventrites I–V uniformly yellow. Frons finely punctate, with dense yellowish pubescence not covering the integument. Head with several long black setae on the labrum area and several more near the lower lobes of the eyes. Medial area between antennal tubercles and upper lobes of the eyes with a glabrous deep depression. Genae with sparse light setae not covering the integument. Pronotum and elytra from light yellow to dark brown.

Antennae not twice as long as body, reaching the elytral apex with antennomere VI. Scape elongate, with sparse silvery pubescence; pedicel sub-quadrate, glabrous; antennomeres III–XI mainly with dark pubescence not covering the integument. Length of antennomeres (mm): scape — 0.83, pedicel — 0.09, III — 1.09, IV — 0.92, V — 0.65, VI — 0.61, VII — 0.54, VIII — 0.52, IX — 0.49, X — 0.42, XI — 0.49.

Prothorax wider than long; basal constriction narrow, with distinct deep punctuation; lateral tubercles small, apex slightly obliquely directed backward. Pronotum laterally covered with

yellowish pubescence not concealing the integument. Scutellum nearly rounded.

Elytra parallel-sided, tapered on the apical half, uniformly rounded at apex, slightly depressed in basal-medial half, with nearly rounded centrobasal convexity and with small elevations on the basal and medial portions; surface covered with short yellowish hairs and a dense, rather deep punctuation, especially in the basal and sutural area, gradually becoming sparse towards apex on posterior half.

Femora club-shaped, tibiae linear, covered with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence; dorsal surface of the tarsi with sparse brown pubescence not obscuring the integuments; tarsomere III covered with long black setae.

Abdomen. Urosternite V with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring the integuments.

Total body length (mm): 3.98; prothoracic length 0.60; maximum width at the base of the elytra: 1.46; elytral length: 2.86.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Alexander V. Petrov (Moscow, 'All-Russian Plant Quarantine Center'), my friend and colleague, who collected and submitted the type specimen for study.

Bionomy. The imago was reared from a larva found in the leaf petioles of *Oreopanax* sp. (Araliaceae).

Differential diagnosis. The genus *Paracleodoxus* Monné et Monné, 2010, includes three species [Tavakilian, Chevillotte, 2026]. *Paracleodoxus petrovi* sp.n. can be distinguished from other species of the genus by the centrobasal comb and pronotum. In *P. simillimus* Monné et Monné, 2010, the centrobasal comb of the elytra has a tuft of erect setae and longitudinally elongated spots on the pronotum. The pronotum of *P. petrovi* sp.n. has blackish longitudinally elongated spots, but lacks erect setae on the centrobasal comb. In *P. cineraceus* Monné et Monné 2010, the pronotum lacks blackish longitudinal stripes and the centrobasal comb of the elytra lacks a tuft of erect setae.

***Sternacutus* Gilmour, 1961**

Sternacutus mukhanovi Kuleshov, sp.n.

Fig.2.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:349A56D3-A960-413C-A664-9149617FA62A

Material. Peru, *Junin region*: Holotype, ♂, Satipo Province, Rio Venado, 11°11'39.1" S, 74°46'09.5 W, 14–16.X.2024, D.A. Kuleshov leg. (ISEA).

Description. Male, holotype. Integument mostly dark brown. Head dark brown except for yellowish brown clypeus and labrum. Antennae dark brown, scape basally, pedicel basally, basal 2/3 of antennomeres III–VI and antennomeres VII–VIII basally orange-brown. Trochanters and part of the ventral surface of the femora orange-brown; remaining surface of the femora brown; tibiae, with the exception of the first pair, light brown at the base, blackish in the apical half; tarsi dark brown; claws yellowish. Abdominal ventrites I–V uniformly dark brown. The pronotum and elytra under the pubescence are dark brown.

Frons abundantly, very finely, and shallowly punctured, with dense grayish pubescence not covering the integument between the eyes. Area between the antennal tubercles and upper lobes of the eyes covered with moderately dense, grayish pubescence; median groove smooth. Area behind the upper lobes of the eyes covered with dense grayish pubescence near the eyes. Genae with sparse yellowish pubescence not covering the integument, except for the lower lobe near the eyes. Labrum with sparse light pubescence. Antennae reaching the elytral apex with antennomere V. Scape with abundant silvery pubescence not covering the integument and with a few long, erect dark setae near the apex of the ventral surface; pedicel with moderately abundant light pubescence and with quite long, straight, thick dark ventral setae; antennomeres III–IX with sparse whitish or dark pubescence; ventral surface of antennomeres III–V with quite short, thick, straight dark setae; antennomeres IX–XI mainly with dark pubescence not covering the integument. Length of antennomeres (mm): scape — 1.04, pedicel — 0.13, III — 1.13, IV — 1.12, V — 1.01, VI — 0.99, VII — 0.90, VIII — 0.91, IX — 0.89, X — 0.86, XI — 0.86.

Prothorax wider than long; posterior constriction narrow, well defined; lateral tubercles small, acute, projecting upward and backward. Pronotum covered with dense grayish pubescence completely concealing the integument; with several long, straight dark setae located on the apical half behind the lateral tubercles. Prosternum with abundant grayish pubescence, partially concealing the integument at the sides. Scutellum with abundant grayish pubescence concealing the integument.

Elytra sub-parallel on the basal half, gradually tapering towards the apical half; punctuation abundant and coarse on the basal half, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards the apex on the posterior half; apex slightly truncated, with

a short, blunt, triangular projection on the outer corner; centrobasal ridge slightly raised, with a tuft of semi-recumbent, short black setae; basal fifth of the dorsal surface covered with grayish pubescence, with sparse, rounded black spots; this pubescence disappearing and forming a dark band on the medial-apical part.

Femora with moderately abundant whitish pubescence, not obscuring the integument; protibiae with abundant whitish pubescence and with short, erect, thick setae on the apical half of the inner surface; dorsal surface of the tarsi covered with a moderately sparse whitish or brown pubescence not covering the integument.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant whitish pubescence, not obscuring the integument.

Total body length (mm): 4.58; prothoracic length 0.76; maximum width at base of elytra 1.80; elytral length 3.24.

Etymology. The new species is named in honor of my friend and colleague on a joint expedition to Peru, Sergei Yu. Mukhanov (Moscow, 'All-Russian Plant Quarantine Center').

Differential diagnosis. The genus *Sternacutus* Gilmour, 1961, is a polymorphic genus comprising 37 species [Tavakilian, Chevillotte, 2026]. *Sternacutus mukhanovi* sp.n. is similar to *S. similis* Santos-Silva et Bezark 2024, described from Bolivia. It is distinguished by the absence of black spots on the pronotum and dense gray pubescence covering most of it.

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