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ON *STENOCORUS VITTATUS* FABRICIUS, 1801 (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, CERAMBYCINAE)

ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA¹

ABSTRACT

A forgotten synonymy between Stenocorus vittatus Fabricius, 1801 and Cerambyx globosus Olivier, 1795 (= Xystrocera globosa) is corroborated. Consequently, the former is removed from Alloesia Chevrolat, 1862, and formally excluded from the Brazilian fauna.

KEY-WORDS: *Alloesia*; Brazil; Synonymy; *Xystrocera*.

INTRODUCTION

During the process of identification of specimens received from Stéphane Le Tirant (Insectarium de Montréal, Québec, Canada), I discovered a nomenclatural problem involving a species currently placed in the genus *Alloesia* Chevrolat, 1862.

Currently, *Alloesia* encompasses four species, all from South America: *A. bicolor* Waterhouse, 1880, from Ecuador; *A. bivittata* Chevrolat, 1862, from Venezuela; *A. chlorophana* Chevrolat, 1862, from Colombia; and *A. vittata* (Fabricius, 1801), from Brazil (Monné, 2015). The latter is the object of this short work.

RESULTS

Fabricius (1801) described *Stenocorus vittatus* as follows (translation): “22. *Stenocorus* with thorax shortened, sub-rounded, reddish, elytra testaceous: with shortened, dark-blue band. From Brazil. Dom. Weber. Stature and size of the previous [*Stenocorus strepens*]. Antennae longer than body, ferruginous.

Head ferruginous. Thorax rounded, shortened, rough, ferruginous, with great dark-blue ring. Elytra testaceous: outer margin and shortened central band dark-blue. Body and legs ferruginous.”

Schönherr (1817: 408) only mentioned the species, as *Stenochorus vittatus*, without any additional comment.

Bates (1873: 151) synonymized *Stenocorus vittatus* with *Xystrocera globosa* (Olivier, 1795): “Many examples, agreeing with others from Cambodia, &c. Fabricius erroneously cited Brazil as the locality of his *Stenocorus vittatus*, which is evidently the same as *Xystrocera globosa*.” According to Monné (2015), *X. globosa* (*Xystrocera*) occurs in Asia, Java, Madagascar, Philippines, and was introduced in Puerto Rico. Hua (2002) listed the species in Burma, Celebes, China, Egypt, Hawaii, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pacific Islands, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand.

Aurivillius (1912) placed *Stenocorus vittatus* in *Alloesia* Chevrolat, 1862, a genus from South America. Aurivillius (1912) did not explain the reason and, also, did not list the work neither the synonymy proposed by Bates (1873). Even in the references of

¹ Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo. Caixa Postal 42.494, 04218-970, São Paulo, SP, Brasil. E-mail: toncriss@uol.com.br
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Xystrocera globosa Aurivillius (1912) did not list Bates (1873). Apparently, a few authors mentioned this synonymy, as for example, Harold (1874: 142), and Schönfeldt (1887: 158).

According to Zimsen (1964): “Friedrich Weber is often mentioned by Fabricius as a collector, and most of the types Weber describes in “Observationes Entomologiae” Kiliae 1801 are found in Fabricius’ collection.” Zimsen (1964) did not find the type of *Stenocorus vittatus*, but did not affirm that it is lost. Nevertheless, according to her: ““Lost” means that I am absolutely certain no type specimens remain. But it must be realized that the possibility of locating a type even in cases where “lost” is not expressly stated, is in most cases less than minimal.”

After Aurivillius (1912), *S. vittatus* was mentioned as *Alloesia vittata*, only in checklists or catalogues (e.g., Blackwelder, 1946; Monné, 1994; Monné & Giesbert, 1994; Monné 2005; Monné, 2015).

Following Zimsen (1964), it is almost impossible that Aurivillius had the opportunity to examine the type of *Stenocorus vittatus*. It is hard to believe that the specimen was lost between the work by Aurivillius (1912) and Zimsen (1964). If the specimen was in the Zoological Museum of University of Copenhagen (Denmark) or in The Zoological Museum Kiel (Germany), or even in another museum in 1912, probably it would be there in 1964. Consequently, I am assuming that the placement of Fabricius’ species in *Alloesia* was based merely on assumption; in addition, Aurivillius was apparently unaware of the synonymy proposed by Bates (1873). Thus, I consider the transference from *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762 (Rhagiini) to *Alloesia* (Heteropsini), as well as the “revalidation” of the species, should not be followed and that *Stenocorus vittatus* should be considered as a synonym of *Xystrocera globosa*. Moreover, the original description of *S. vittatus* actually agrees well with *X. globosa*, which reinforces Bates’ opinion.

Xystrocera globosa was described from “environs de Batavia” [currently Jakarta, Indonesia] and, as seen above, has never been recorded in Brazil.

RESUMO

Uma sinonímia esquecida entre Stenocorus vittatus Fabricius, 1801 e Cerambyx globosus Olivier, 1795 (= Xystrocera globosa) é corroborada. Consequentemente, a primeira é removida de Alloesia Chevrolat, 1862 e formalmente excluída da fauna brasileira.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Alloesia*; Brasil; sinonímia; *Xystrocera*.

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