RECORD OF *PRIOTYRANNUS MORDAX* (WHITE) AND *PACHYLOCERUS CORALLINUS* HOPE (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM GOA

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web supplement

Indian Cerambycidae are poorly represented in recent literature. Gahan (1906) compiled species of subfamilies like Prioninae and Cerambycinae in 'The Fauna of British India' volume on Cerambycidae. Later Stebbing (1914) and Beeson (1941) gave additional biological information about these beetles.

Here we are reporting two species from Goa, identified with the help of keys in Gahan (1906), and giving salient features and drawings of the species that are not given by him. In addition we are presenting diagrams and comments on male genitalia in case of *P. mordax*.

Cerambyciade: Prioninae

***Priotyrannus mordax* (White)**

Material examined: 1 male, 12.viii.2003, near Vagheri Hill, Goa, coll. Shraddha Rangnekar; 1 male, x.2003, Chorla Ghat, Goa, coll. Shraddha Rangnekar (Fig. 1).

Measurements of both the specimens (in mm): specimen 1 / specimen 2: Total length TL (without projecting mandibles) 32.5 / 40; mandibles 7.0 / 10; length of prothorax PL 6.5 / 8.0; breadth of prothorax PB 12.5 / 16.5; breadth at humeral angles HB 12 / 15.5; antenna 32 / 41.

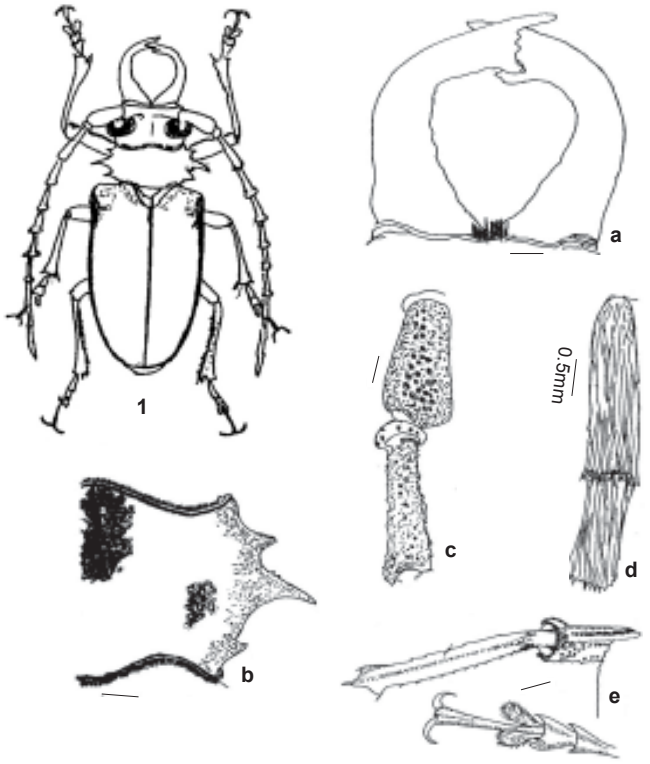

Figure 1. **Priotyrannus mordax*: general habitus, semi-diagrammatic.***
A - mandibles in dorsal view showing a heart shaped space enclosed between them; B - Right half of prothorax showing the margination with 3 spines. Rugulation areas are shown (partly); the margin is finely granular; C - Right antenna (part) showing puncturation on the scape and the asperate nature of the third antennomere; D - The last antennomere showing the longitudinal fine carinae and the transverse ridge distally; E - Mesothoracic leg in two parts to show asperate tibia and deeply bilobed last tarsal segment.
Scale - 1mm

Diagnosis: (Image 1[w]). Red-black. Elytra subnitid, reddish-brown. Head short, broad, more or less square, strongly rugulose punctuate, with a shallow concavity between the antenniferous tubercles. Antennal tubercles elevated but flat; eyes deeply emarginate. Front of head nitid, finely rugulose punctate. Mandibles ventrally strongly punctate, dorsally strongly rugulose except for the inner surface and the apices, nitid, long, recurved. Mandibles with two widely separated, distal 'teeth', the area between the teeth with minute denticles.

Prothorax broader than long, with sinuate basal and apical borders. Colour dark brown, disc rugulose punctate, lateral margins darker and finely rugulose punctate, produced into three spines, the middle spine the longest, the other two short; the anterior angles near the head, slightly produced; both basal and apical margins with tawny pubescence.

Scutellum tongue shaped the distal half with many shallow depressions, basal half covered with fine tawny pubescence except along midline. (Fig. 1 shows general habitus and A to E subsections of the figure show some morphological features). Elytra strongly rugulose punctate at the humerus, and near the scutellum; overall nitid in the basal area and finely punctate, coriaceous, in the remaining area; rounded at the apex. Hind breast or metasternum pubescent, sparsely punctate.

Abdominal sternites finely punctate and light brown, last abdominal sternite sinuate with fine long brownish pubescence. Like other Prioninae members this species also appears to show size variation, as is apparent from the two specimens studied here.

This insect is previously known from Annamalais, Nilgiris, Travancore, Canara (Karnataka) and Bombay (province?) as per Gahan (1906). We are not aware of any recent record of this species, either from Goa or elsewhere.

Male genitalia: (Image 3[w]). Overall the aedeagus is moderately sclerotized as in other Prioninae. Tegmen is curved, the parameres are close to each other, long, not touching at the tip. Parameral setae are dense, short. There is no projection at the base of the parameres. Median lobe is gently curved, more or less flattened. Typical sclerotized beak at the median orifice is

[w] see colour images of adults and male genitalia in the web supplement at www.zoosprint.org

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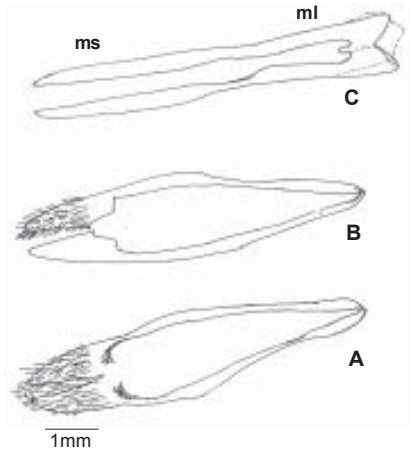

***Figure 2. Male genitalia of* Priotyrannus mordax. A and B - Tegmen in ventral and dorsal aspects; C - Median lobe (ml) and median struts (ms) of the aedeagus.**

present. Median struts are long, partially sclerotized. See Figure 2 (A to C).

Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae
***Pachylocerus corallinus* Hope**

Material examined: 1 male, ix.2003, near Chorla Ghat, Goa, coll. Shraddha Rangnekar.

Measurements: TL: 19mm, HB: 4.8mm, PL: 4.0mm, PB: 4.2mm. Figure 3 shows general habitus and A to C subsections show some morphological features.

Diagnosis: (Image 2[w]). Coralline red. A pattern of red and black longitudinal bands on prothorax and elytra. Head finely punctulate in front. Antenniferous tubercles prominent, raised on the inside. Eyes finely facetted, totally divided (so that there appear to be 4 eyes). The area between the two lobes of each eye depressed to receive the scape. Vertex with a median sulcus. Clypeo-frontal sutures distinct.

The anterior and posterior margins of prothorax black. Anterior margin lined with tawny pubescence, posterior margin lined with silver-grey pubescence. Prothorax rounded, with strong transverse folds, very sparsely punctate in the discal region, the margins finely punctate. Longitudinal black thoracic bands in line with the eyes. Scutellum triangular, black, subnitid and clothed with grey pubescence.

Elytra rounded at the apex with a pattern of four black bands on each elytron. The black bands broader than the intervening red bands. Elytra clothed with short, sparse pubescence, with sparse punctures that become finer towards the apical end, also with a short longitudinal, lateral groove below the humeral shoulder.

All legs compressed. All femora fusiform, finely punctate, setose. Distal portion of femora black; proximal portion of the tibia black, nitid, and punctulate.

Ventrally, coralline red. Prosternum subnitid. Forecoxal cavity black, angulate laterally, the black-brown band extending from the area of angulation to the pronotal collar. Metasternum punctate, scantily clothed with short grey pubescence, with a

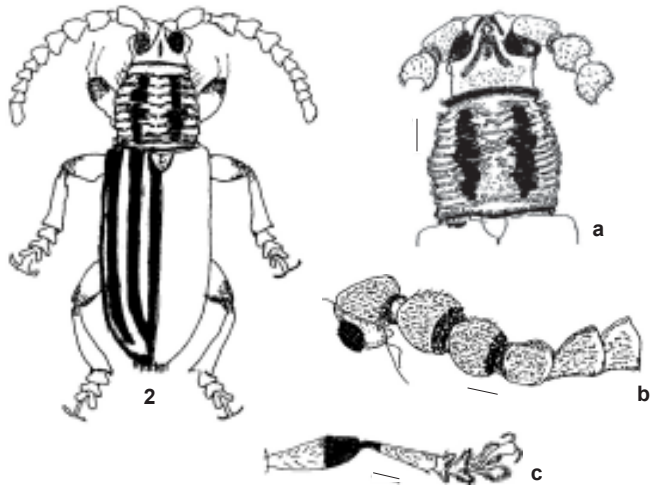

Figure 3. *Pachylocerus corallinus*: general habitus A - Details of head and prothorax to show details of vertex, shallow depression in between the two lobes of the eye and transverse fold on prothorax; B - Details of the first 7 antennomeres, note different shapes of various antennomeres; C - Right prothoracic leg showing the colouration. Scale - 1mm

distinct transverse sulcus in the posterior end, black, nitid, finely punctate. Abdominal sternites black, clothed in short grey pubescence, nitid.

As mentioned by Gahan (1906), this beetle is known from southern India, Nilgiris and Bombay but again we not aware of any recent record.

We feel that the recent locality records of all insects must be compiled and published by taxonomists as there is a serious lacuna in this regard. Cerambycidae beetles are important pests of forest trees and a concerted effort is necessary to understand their identity and status. Biodiversity surveys still largely focus on larger animals, especially vertebrates and even biodiversity Hotspot status of Western Ghats is based largely on data pertaining to vertebrates, as data on invertebrates are insufficient (*see* Myers *et al*., 2000) or non-existent.

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