



Immatures of *Lamprosoma amethystinum* Perty, 1832 (Chrysomelidae, Lamprosomatinae)

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Abstract

The larva and pupa of *Lamprosoma amethystinum* Perty, 1832, collected on *Terminalia catappa* L., are described and illustrated. Biological notes and a comparison among the immatures of *Lamprosoma* are included. A comparison between the larvae of *L. amethystinum* Perty and *Oomorphus concolor* (Sturm) is also presented.

Key words: *Ceiba*; *Chorisia*; *Lamprosoma* larvae; *Oomorphus*; *Psidium cattleianum*; *Terminalia catappa*

Introduction

The genus *Lamprosoma* Kirby, 1818 includes 128 neotropical species and 54 of them are recorded from Brazil (Monrós, 1960). The first species with a described larva was *L. seraphinum* Lacordaire. After that, larvae and pupae of three species were described: *L. bicolor* Kirby, 1818, *L. chorisiae* Monrós, 1948 and *L. azureum* Germar, 1824. Fiebrig (1910) described the larva of *L. seraphinum* Lacordaire, collected on *Terminalia hassleri-ana* Chod. (Combretaceae) of Paraguay. Moreira (1913) described *L. bicolor* collected on *Terminalia catappa* L., in Rio de Janeiro. According to him, this tree was introduced from Molucas Islands, in Oceania. He also considered it probable that *L. bicolor* lived on one native species of *Terminalia* or on another species of Combretaceae and adapted itself to live on *Terminalia catappa*. Monrós (1949) described *L. chorisiae* collected on *Chorisia speciosa* and *Ch. insignis* [*Ceiba speciosa* (A.St.-Hil., A. Juss. & Cambess.) Ravenna and *Ceiba insignis* (Kunth) P.E.Gibbs & J.Semir] (Bombacaceae) (“palos borrachos”) in Tucumán. Caxambu and Almeida (1999) described *L. azureum* collected on *Psidium cattleianum* Sabine (Myrtaceae) (“araçá”), in Paraná state.

Herein, the larva and pupa of *L. amethystinum* collected on *Terminalia catappa* (“amendoeira-da-praia”, “chapéu-de-sol”) in Campinas, São Paulo state, are described and illustrated.

Descriptions

Larva. Length: 1.40–1.55 mm; width: 0.50–0.55 mm. Strongly C-shaped, with folds (Fig. 1). General coloration cream with cephalic head ferruginous with dark-brown mandibles; pronotum yellow except margins; meso- and metathorax, each with lateral yellow patch; coxae brownish in a dorsal band near apex; trochanters brownish in distal half; tibiae with longitudinal anterior and posterior brownish bands; tarsunguli brown. Thoracic pleural lobes each side with small sclerite. Setae long, fine and clear yellowish on a transverse row near anterior margin of pronotum and a sparser row near posterior margin; meso- and metanotum with a sparse