



A new species of *Callona* Waterhouse (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Costa Rica and Panama

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As currently defined, the genus *Callona* Waterhouse, 1840, contains nine species ranging in distribution from southwestern United States to Venezuela. However, the generic distinction between *Callona* and its closely allied *Crioprosopus* Audinet-Serville, 1834, is in need of clarification due to descriptions of both genera being based solely on females (monobasic), absence of allotypes from the type species of these genera, and from the sexual dimorphism displayed by several subsequently described species. Also, scarcity of specimens in collections is a confounding factor in making a determination in the assignment of species to either *Callona* or *Crioprosopus*.

Several years ago a revision of the tribe Trachyderini Dupont (1836) was begun by two prominent North American figures in Cerambycidae systematic, Dr. John A. Chemsak and Mr. Frank T. Hovore; however, both passed away prior to completion of their revision. After their passing, several notes, description of undescribed new species and genera, and type specimens were found in the Essig Museum of Entomology in University of California, Berkeley. This publication provides the Chemsak & Hovore description of *Callona flavofasciata* from the orphaned type in the Essig Museum.

A specimen from the Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica, was examined. The following acronyms are used throughout the paper:

INBio Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad

WHTC William H. Tyson Private Collection, Coarsegold, CA, USA

MNRJ Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

Callona flavofasciata, Chemsak & Hovore, new species

Figs 1–2

Description. FEMALE: Length, 28–32 mm. Form robust, slightly tapering posteriorly; integument shining, all black except for two, yellow, transverse fasciae of elytra; pubescence sparse, long, erect, short, pale, dense at sides of meso-metasterna and abdomen. Head small; front short, deeply impressed transversely, each side of glabrous area with deep pit, median line deep, extending onto vertex between a swollen area between eyes; mandibles arcuate, acute at apices; palpi short, apical segments of labial palpi rounded at apex, maxillary palpi truncate at apices, impressed dorsally; genae small, subtruncate at apices; antennal tubercles broad, moderately elevated, apices rounded; eyes moderately large, finely faceted, upper lobes small, well separated; antennae 11-segmented, slender, shorter than body, scape conical, sparsely, finely punctate, carinate over basal ½, segments from fourth densely clothed with very short, appressed, pale pubescence, basal segments with a few, short, erect, black hairs beneath, segments 3–11 laterally carinate, 3 & 4 slightly enlarged at apices, third segment subequal to first, fourth shorter (7/10 of third), fifth to seventh subequal (8/10 of third), eighth subequal to fourth, ninth to tenth successively shorter than eight, eleventh appendiculate, subequal to ninth. Pronotum broader than long, sides with large, narrowly obtuse tubercles slightly behind middle; disk with two, vaguely elevated, glabrous calluses behind apical margin and three, vague calluses behind middle, one median two lateral, basal margin broadly impressed; sides at apical ½ coarsely, confluent punctate, dorsal punctures coarse, confluent, basal 1/3 almost impunctate, pubescence sparse, pale, long, erect; prosternum coarsely, confluent, punctate above coxae, pubescence pale, erect, intercoxal process narrower than coxal cavities, arcuate, abruptly declivous behind, coxal cavities wide open behind; mesosternum with intercoxal process narrower than coxal cavities, very prominently produced with blunt apex,