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Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)  
holotypes of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH),  
with a brief history of the Coleoptera collection

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**Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)  
holotypes of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH),  
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**Abstract.** The primary types of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) deposited at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH) are catalogued and illustrated. Data on the original combination, current name, and type locality are verified and presented. There are 36 primary types of Onciderini including 12 in *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830; four in *Hypsioma* Audinet-Serville, 1835; three each in *Hesychotypa* Thomson, 1868; *Cacostola* Fairmaire and Germain, 1859; and *Sternycha* Dillon and Dillon, 1945. A brief history of the CMNH is also presented.

**Key words.** Catalog, Cerambycidae, Holotypes, Neotropical

**Resumen.** Los tipos primarios de Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) depositados en el “Carnegie Museum of Natural History” (CMNH) son catalogados e ilustrados. Datos sobre la combinación original, nombre actual, y localidad del tipo son verificados y presentados. Hay 36 tipos primarios de Onciderini incluso 12 en *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830; cuatro en *Hypsioma* Audinet-Serville, 1835; tres cada uno en *Hesychotypa* Thomson, 1868; *Cacostola* Fairmaire and Germain, 1859; and *Sternycha* Dillon and Dillon, 1945. También se presenta una historia breve del CMNH.

**Palabras Claves.** Catálogo, Cerambycidae, Holotipos, Región neotropical

## **Introduction**

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America (Monné 2005; Monné 2012; Bezark and Monné 2013; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2013). Dillon and Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearns and Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe.

Recent work by Nearns et al. (2011), Nearns and Swift (2011), and Nearns and Tavakilian (2012a, 2012b) has resulted in the photography of nearly all Onciderini primary types specimens. In this work, we present the 36 primary types of Onciderini deposited at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH), most of which have never been published in color.

## **A Brief History of the CMNH Coleoptera Collection**

Late in the nineteenth century, Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh steel magnate, was using part of his immense fortune to create an extensive system of libraries. At the same time, William Jacob Holland was Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh and the pastor of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church. With

Holland's encouragement to fund a museum, Carnegie was moved to found The Carnegie Institute in 1895, adding a museum, art gallery and music hall to the existing library. Holland's desire for the construction of a major museum fit well with Carnegie's vision to provide the "common man" of Pittsburgh with a destination for self-education through reading and art, scientific investigation, and social gathering. Within a decade, the original building had been sorely outgrown and in 1907 a grand new building was constructed to house the new library, an ornate music hall, art galleries, and expanded museum exhibit and collection spaces, all still in use today.

From the very founding of the museum, entomology played a central role in the scientific research being conducted at the Carnegie Institute. In 1898, while Holland was still Chancellor at the University of Pittsburgh, he was elected to fill the recently vacated Director's position at the museum. In 1901, he left the university to devote himself full-time to the direction of the museum. Holland was often characterized in later years as a zoologist and paleontologist, but first and foremost, he was a lepidopterist. His seemingly unrelated roles as Presbyterian minister and avid researcher of Lepidoptera, in particular African moths, were to set the stage for the eventual growth of the Carnegie Museum collection into one of the world's premiere insect collections. Holland prioritized developing the invertebrate collections with a worldwide scope, and the donation of his personal collection of nearly 250,000 specimens formed the core of the Carnegie Museum collection. Holland built much of his collection through the purchase of specimens from both professional and amateur collectors (Mallis 1971), and through the efforts of these men, thousands of specimens from many parts of the world, in particular tropical regions in South America and Africa, were sent to the Carnegie Museum.

The core of the Coleoptera collection came through the efforts of several individuals early in the collection's history. Holland's personal collection consisted primarily of Lepidoptera but also included a large component of exotic Coleoptera. After the death of Henry Ulke, a Washington, DC, portrait artist, the Carnegie Museum purchased his beetle collection in 1910. The Ulke Collection consists of approximately 100,000 meticulously prepared North American specimens. It contains many type specimens resulting from Ulke lending material to support the descriptive work of notable entomologists such as John L. LeConte, George H. Horn, George R. Crotch, and Harry F. Dietz.

Large accessions of Coleoptera, both donated and purchased material, were made by Carnegie Museum from the late 1800s into the early 1900s. During a period from 1874 to 1886, extensive collecting was done in South America by Herbert H. Smith, with most of the material eventually deposited at Carnegie Museum, especially specimens from Santarém (Pará, Brazil), Chapada and Corumbá (Mato Grosso, Brazil), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and elsewhere. From 1914 to 1930, Samuel M. Klages, a Pittsburgh field entomologist, collected thousands of specimens throughout Brazil and French Guiana, sending the material back to the Carnegie Museum. The collections made by Klages in the Santarém region of Brazil contained many species that remain to the present day known only from these samples. In Africa, large numbers of specimens were taken by the Rev. A. I. Good in Lolodorf, Cameroon (1910-1952) and by Dr. H. L. Weber in Efulen, Cameroon (1910-1931). For a thirty-two year period from 1908 to 1940, the museum made numerous purchases involving thousands of specimens from the famous Bolivian naturalist José Steinbach, which provided some of the best collections of Coleoptera known from that country.

At present, the CMNH's Section of Invertebrate Zoology houses one of the top five entomological collections in the New World, with approximately 30,000 drawers housing an estimated 13 million curated specimens, as well as a substantial amount of unprepared material in alcohol archives. The Cerambycidae comprise over 500 drawers, and while material is present from all geographical regions, the Neotropical and African faunas are particularly well-represented. New donations are greatly expanding the coverage for the Southeast Asian, Indo-Australian, Neotropical, and Nearctic regions.

Many primary type specimens from all major insect orders are present in the type collection. The Cerambycidae are particularly well-represented with well over one hundred primary types deposited therein. The historic South American and African materials provide a wealth of new species, many described by Lawrence S. and Elizabeth S. Dillon, in their various works on the subfamily Lamiinae. The Neotropical collections made at the turn of the early twentieth century contained many new species in other cerambycid groups as well, many of which have recently been described by well-known Brazilian taxonomists, including Maria Helena M. Galileo, Frederico Lane, Ubirajara R. Martins, Miguel A. Monné, and others.

## Methods

Type specimens are listed in alphabetical order by original combination. The text for each primary type is arranged as follows: the first line contains the original combination, author, year: page number. This is followed by the figure number of the dorsal habitus and label images. The second line is the type of type (holotype, lectotype, or neotype) and gender if known. The third line is the type locality to the most specific level possible based on the label data, literature, and other data. The fourth line is the current name, if different from the original combination, based on Monné (2005, 2012), Bezark and Monné (2013), and Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2013). Country and province/state are listed in most cases, even if these data are not present on the label or in the original literature.

Photographs were taken with Visionary Digital's Passport Storm imaging system fitted with a Canon EOS 40D.

### Primary Types of *Onciderini* Thomson, 1860

***Cacostola clorinda* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 266** (Fig. 1a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Chapada dos Guimarães

***Cacostola nitida* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 258** (Fig. 2a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara

Current name: *Cacostola volvula* (Fabricius, 1781)

***Cacostola zanoa* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 256** (Fig. 3a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara

***Charoides fulvofasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 74** (Fig. 4a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Colombia

Current name: *Tulcus fulvofasciatus* (Dillon and Dillon, 1945)

***Charoides pallida* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 69** (Fig. 5a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Colombia, Magdalena, Don Amo

Current name: *Tulcus pallidus* (Dillon and Dillon, 1945)

***Euthima nerissa* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 108** (Fig. 6a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara

Current name: *Lydipta senicula* (Bates, 1865)

***Euthima rodens ceres* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 108** (Fig. 7a, b)

Holotype, male

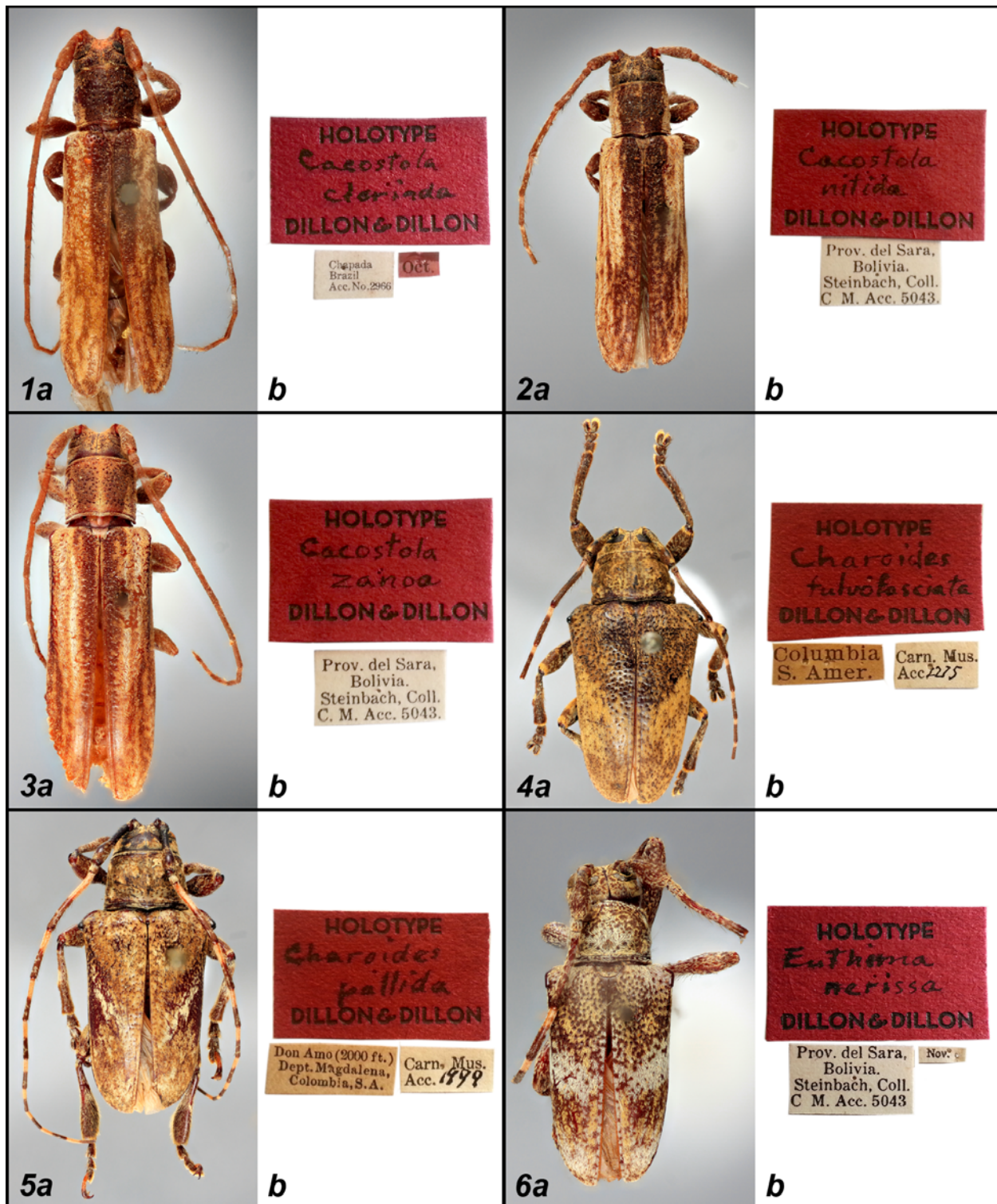
Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara

Current name: *Euthima rodens* (Bates, 1865)

***Hesychotya aeropa* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 155** (Fig. 8a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara



**Figures 1–6.** Six species of Onciderini. 1) *Cacostola clorinda* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 2) *Cacostola nitida* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 3) *Cacostola zanoa* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 4) *Charoides fulvofasciata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 5) *Charoides pallida* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 6) *Euthima nerissa* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).



**Figures 7–12.** Six species of Onciderini. **7)** *Euthima rodens ceres* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **8)** *Hesychotypa aeropa* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **9)** *Hesychotypa crocea* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **10)** *Hesychotypa dola* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **11)** *Hypsioma amydon* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **12)** *Hypsioma chapadensis* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).

***Hesychotypa crocea* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 170** (Fig. 9a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: French Guiana, Oyapok, Pied-Saut

***Hesychotypa dola* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 164** (Fig. 10a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Entre Rios

***Hypsioma amydon* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 36** (Fig. 11a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Amazonas, São Paulo de Olivença

***Hypsioma chapadensis* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 22** (Fig. 12a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Chapada dos Guimarães

***Hypsioma pylades* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 31** (Fig. 13a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

***Hypsioma robusta* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 39** (Fig. 14a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Upper Rocana

***Leus piperella* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 222** (Fig. 15a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Bolivia, Las Juntas

Current name *Leus ramuli* (Bates, 1865)***Lochmaeocles consobrinus bolivianus* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 207** (Fig. 16a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara

***Midamus santaremensis* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 143** (Fig. 17a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

Current name: *Midamiella santaremensis* (Dillon and Dillon, 1945)***Oncideres albomaculata* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 347** (Fig. 18a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

***Oncideres apicalis* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 349** (Fig. 19a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

***Oncideres castanea* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 370** (Fig. 20a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

***Oncideres fulvoguttata* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 356** (Fig. 21a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém



***Oncideres gemmata* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 350** (Fig. 22a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: French Guiana, Oyapock, Pied-Saut

***Oncideres intermedia* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 398** (Fig. 23a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Pará

***Oncideres maxima* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 335** (Fig. 24a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: French Guiana, Mana River

***Oncideres modesta* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 379** (Fig. 25a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

***Oncideres multicineta* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 346** (Fig. 26a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia Ichilo, Buena Vista

***Oncideres nivea* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 324** (Fig. 27a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

***Oncideres phaetusa* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 338** (Fig. 28a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Amazonas, Huitanaã, Rio Purus

***Oncideres polychroma* Dillon and Dillon, 1946: 377** (Fig. 29a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Chapada dos Guimarães

***Peritrox vermiculatus* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 90** (Fig. 30a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

***Priscatoides tatila* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 147** (Fig. 31a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

***Sternycha clivosa* Martins and Galileo, 1990: 68** (Fig. 32a, b)

Holotype

Type locality: Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Provincia del Sara

***Sternycha panamensis* Martins and Galileo, 1999: 810** (Fig. 33a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Panama, Panama, Cerro Campana

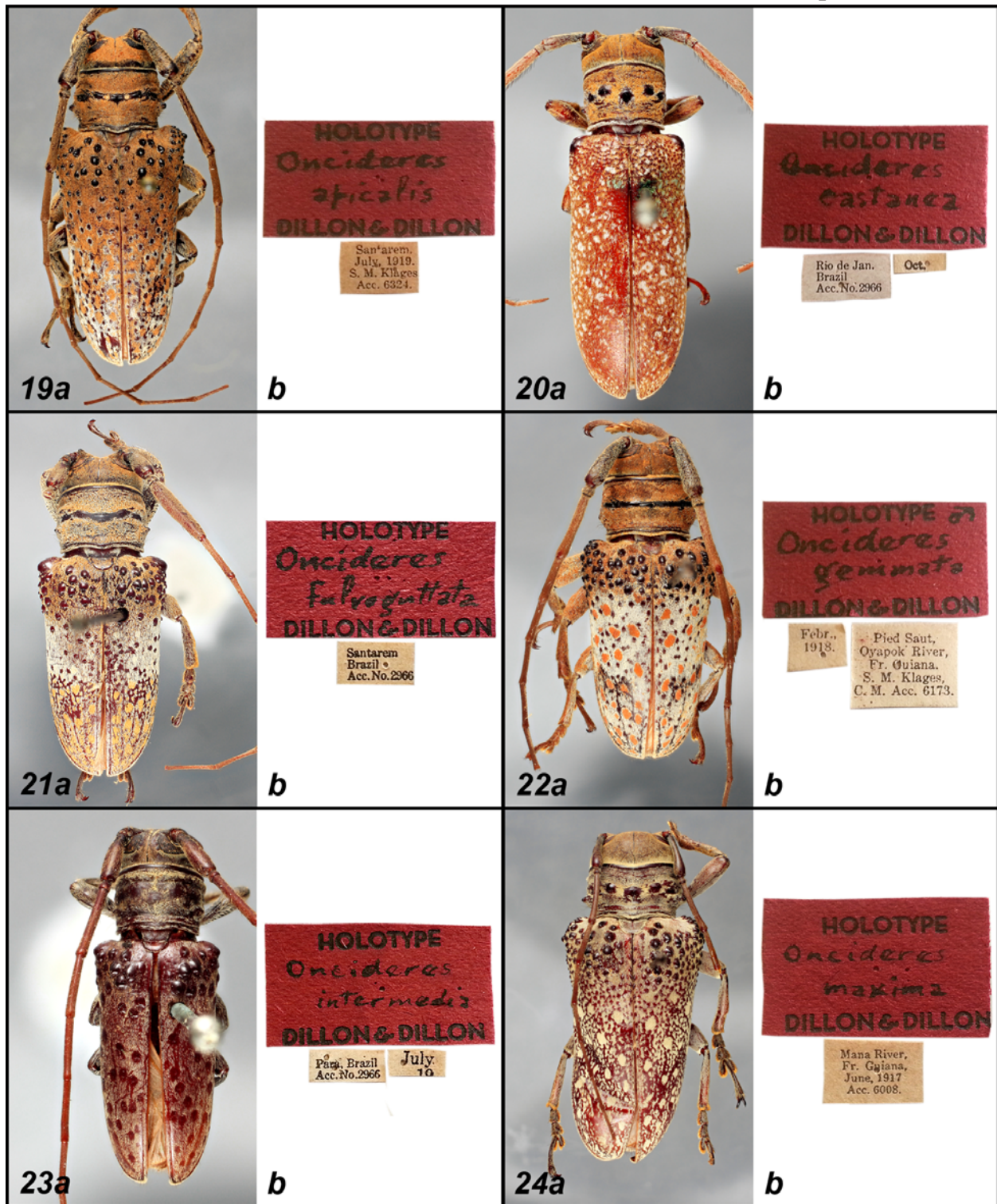
***Sternycha sternalis* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 122** (Fig. 34a, b)

Holotype, female

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém



**Figures 13–18.** Six species of Onciderini. **13)** *Hypsioma pylades* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **14)** *Hypsioma robusta* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **15)** *Leus piperella* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **16)** *Lochmaeocles consobrinus bolivianus* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **17)** *Midamus santaremensis* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **18)** *Oncideres albomaculata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).



**Figures 19–24.** Six species of Onciderini. **19** *Oncideres apicalis* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels) **20** *Oncideres castanea* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **21** *Oncideres fulvoguttata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **22** *Oncideres gemmata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **23** *Oncideres intermedia* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **24** *Oncideres maxima* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).



**Figures 25–30.** Six species of Onciderini. **25)** *Oncideres modesta* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **26)** *Oncideres multicolorata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **27)** *Oncideres nivea* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **28)** *Oncideres phaetusa* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **29)** *Oncideres polychroma* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **30)** *Peritrox vermiculatus* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).



**Figures 31–36.** Six species of Onciderini. **31)** *Priscatoides tatila* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **32)** *Sternycha clivosa* Martins and Galileo (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **33)** *Sternycha panamensis* Martins and Galileo (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **34)** *Sternycha sternalis* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **35)** *Sulpitas lilla* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **36)** *Tritania dilloni* Chalumeau (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).

***Sulpitus lilla* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 140** (Fig. 35a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

***Tritania dilloni* Chalumeau, 1990: 300** (Fig. 36a, b)

Holotype, male

Type locality: Brazil, Pará, Santarém

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