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Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)  
types of the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH),  
with a brief history of the Coleoptera collection

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Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) types of the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), with a brief history of the Coleoptera collection

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**Abstract.** The primary types of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 of the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) are catalogued and illustrated. Data on the original combination, current name, gender, and type locality are verified and presented. There are 14 primary types of Onciderini including five in *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830; three in *Charoides* Dillon and Dillon, 1945; and two in *Jamesia* Jekel, 1861. Of the 14 primary types, 13 were described by L.S. Dillon and E.S. Dillon. One lectotype is designated. A brief history of the Coleoptera collection at the FMNH is also presented.

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

## Introduction

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America (Monné 2016; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2015). Dillon and Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearn and Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe.

Recent work by Lingafelter et al. (2014), Nearn and Androw (2013), Nearn and Santos-Silva (in press), Nearn and Swift (2011), Nearn and Tavakilian (2012a, 2012b, 2015a, 2015b), and Nearn et al. (2011, 2014) has resulted in the photography of nearly all Onciderini primary type specimens. In this work, we present the 14 primary types of Onciderini deposited at the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), Chicago, USA, most of which have never been published in color. Among these are five primary types in *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830; three in *Charoides* Dillon and Dillon, 1945; and two in *Jamesia* Jekel, 1861. Nearly all (13 of 14) of the primary types were described by Lawrence S. Dillon and Elizabeth S. Dillon. In addition, one lectotype is here designated in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications within this tribe. A brief history of the FMNH Coleoptera collection is also presented.

## A Brief History of the FMNH Coleoptera Collection (emphasis on Cerambycidae)

The Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) was established in 1893 in Jackson Park, Chicago, USA, as part of the World's Columbian Exposition. After the exposition, Marshall Field donated funds to establish a permanent museum and the museum's name was changed to the Field Museum of Natural History in 1903. In 1921, the museum moved to its current home on the shores of Lake Michigan. The museum is home to over 30 million specimens across the fields of zoology, botany, anthropology, and geology. The Division of Insects' holdings of worldwide Arthropoda (excluding Crustacea) rank fifth in overall size among North American collections and are of worldwide importance for many groups. The collection presently includes roughly 4.2 million pinned insects plus 8.4 million specimens or lots in alcohol or on microscope slides. In addition, there are over 17,000 partly sorted "bulk samples" from

traps or leaf litter extractions. Collection strengths include ants, bat flies, lice, Coleoptera, myriapods, scorpions, butterflies, and moths.

The best represented and most heavily used order in the collection is the Coleoptera, with comprehensive material at family and generic levels. The strongest collection is the Staphylinidae or rove beetle collection, with nearly one million specimens in nearly 20,000 described species. The Palaearctic (Eurasian and North African) holdings are the most extensive in the Western Hemisphere, as are collections from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Micronesia for many families. Central and South America are also well represented, including the Luis Peña collection, which is possibly the largest collection of Chilean beetles in existence. From North America, the Norville M. Downie collection provides nearly complete species representation for the northeastern United States (Downie and Arnett 1994). The holdings of Histeridae, Ptiliidae, Leiodidae, Cleridae, Mordellidae, and Lucanidae are unmatched among New World collections for world representation of genera and species. Other families of Coleoptera with significant holdings include South American and world genera of Tenebrionidae, and North American Elateridae, Buprestidae, Cleridae, aquatic Byrrhoidea, and Cerambycidae.

At last inventory (Chemsak 1977), the FMNH's insect collection had over 23,000 specimens of Cerambycidae with 125 primary types. The collection has grown substantially since then. For example, in 2015, an inventory of material from the Great Lakes states alone yielded nearly 22,000 specimens of longhorn beetles. Cerambycidae in the FMNH received a huge boost from the acquisition in 1965 of the Dillon and Dillon collection, an assemblage of over 3,700 Cerambycidae, comprising 919 identified species, 19 holotypes, and 272 paratypes. The Cerambycidae collection grew further with the donation of the Josef N. Knull collection, which represents 80–90% of the known cerambycid fauna for North America and the Norville M. Downie collection, which provided complete species representation for the northeastern USA. The FMNH is also home to an unusual collection of longhorn beetles — the collection of retired radiologist Dr. Ulrich Danckers. This odd collection was donated to the FMNH in 2011, and is specially focused on beetles, mostly Cerambycidae, that are larger than 50 mm. This collection also includes several types of species described by Dr. Danckers himself.

## 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, and page number. This is followed by the figure number of the dorsal habitus and label images if available. The second line is the type of type (holotype or lectotype) 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. Country and province/state are listed in most cases, even if these data are not present on the label or in the original literature. The fourth line is the current name, if different from the original combination, based on Bezark (2016), Monné (2016), and Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2015). In some instances, there is a “Remarks” section where additional information such as inconsistencies with the label(s), or other applicable historical information is presented. Details concerning specimens and label data can be seen in Fig. 1–14.

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

## Primary Types of Onciderini Thomson, 1860

***Cacostola fuscata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 71** (Fig. 1a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** “Amazonas”

***Charoides hebes* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 59** (Fig. 2a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Peru, Quiroz

**Current name.** *Tulcus hebes* (Dillon and Dillon, 1945)



Figures 1–6. Six species of Onciderini. **Fig. 1.** *Cacostola fuscata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **Fig. 2.** *Charoides hebes* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **Fig. 3.** *Charoides obliquefasciata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **Fig. 4.** *Charoides subcostata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **Fig. 5.** *Clavidesmus indistinctus* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **Fig. 6.** *Delilah subfasciata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).

***Charoides obliquefasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 61** (Fig. 3a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Brazil, Amazonas, São Paulo de Olivença**Current name.** *Tulcus obliquefasciatus* (Dillon and Dillon, 1952)***Charoides subcostata* Dillon and Dillon, 1945: 61** (Fig. 4a, b)

Holotype, male

**Type locality.** Peru, Quiroz**Current name.** *Tulcus crudus* (Erichson, 1847)***Clavidesmus indistinctus* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 74** (Fig. 5a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Brazil, Bahia***Delilah subfasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 61** (Fig. 6a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Peru, San Martín, Tarapoto***Jamesia duofasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 59** (Fig. 7a, b)

Holotype, male

**Type locality.** Ecuador, Bolívar, Balzapamba***Jamesia fuscofasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 60** (Fig. 8a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Ecuador, Bolívar, Balzapamba***Oncideres albifasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 78** (Fig. 9a, b)

Holotype, male

**Type locality.** Brazil**Current name.** *Oncideres bondari* Melzer, 1923***Oncideres albistillata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 75** (Fig. 10a, b)

Holotype, male

**Type locality.** Peru, San Martín, Tarapoto***Oncideres jatai* Bondar, 1953: 31** (Fig. 11a, b)

Lectotype, male

**Type locality.** Brazil, Maranhão, Ilha São Luiz**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of four male syntype specimens. This specimen (Fig. 11a, b) is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.***Oncideres ochreomaculata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 77** (Fig. 12a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Guyana, Oricabo**Current name.** *Oncideres voetii* Thomson, 1868***Oncideres ochreostillata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 75** (Fig. 13a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** “Santa Dounrya”?***Tybalmia breuningi* Dillon and Dillon, 1952: 66** (Fig. 14a, b)

Holotype, female

**Type locality.** Colombia





Figures 13–14. Two species of Onciderini. **Fig. 13.** *Oncideres ochreostillata* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). **Fig. 14.** *Tybalmia breuningi* Dillon and Dillon (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).

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