

First report of *Olenecamptus bilobus* Fabricius, 1801 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Goa, India

Gadekar Vijaykumar Shivaji¹, Naik Parshuram Sitaram² and Sadashiv Vithal More^{2*}

¹ Department of Zoology, Sangola College, Sangola, Slapur, Maharashtra, India
^{2, 3} Department of Zoology, ADK Science College, Dodamarg, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, India Correspondence Author: S. V. More Received 11 Mar 2022; Accepted 29 Apr 2022; Published 23 May 2022

Abstract

The flat-faced longhorn, *Olenecamptus bilobus* Fabricius, 1801 is reported for the first time from Goa state. A brief diagnostic description, and the current geographical distribution of the species is provided here.

Keywords: longhorned beetle, wood borer, lamiinae, cosmopolitan species

Introduction

The cerambycid beetle, Olenecamptus bilobus Fabricius, 1801 belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae of Cerambycidae. The members of this subfamily are generally known as flat-faced longhorn beetle. The species is diurnal insect, however, it also gets attracted to light sources during the nighttime. Olenecamptus bilobus is a cosmopolitan species known to have been distributed in Australia, Bismarck, Borneo, Comoros, Japan, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda, Madagascar, Malayan Peninsula, Micronesia, Moluccas, Ambon, Bacan, Sula, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea Island, Pakistan, Palaearctic China, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Subtropical China, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor, Vanuatu, Vietnam (Kumawat et al., 2015)^[2]. The species also has a widespread distribution in India in the following states viz., Assam, Andaman, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab

Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Utter Pradesh, and West Bengal (Beeson and Bhatia, 1939^[1]; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2021)^[6]. However, there is no previous record of this species from Goa state. During our field survey in Goa, the species was found around light sources during 7 pm to 9 pm at night and sometimes it spends its whole night near the light source. Currently, there are only 4 species reported from Goa (Sen *et al.*, 2005; More and Prashanth 2019; Naik and More 2020)^[5, 3, 4] viz., *Pachylocerus corallinus* (Hope), *Priotyrannus mordax* (White), *Celosterna scabrator* (Fabricius), *Trirachys holosericea* (Fabricius). The present work adds *O. bilobus* to the cerambycid beetle fauna of Goa.

Olenecamptus bilobus (Fabricius, 1801) (Figures 1-4)

Saperda biloba Fabricius, 1801 Bibl. Acad. Nov. 2: 324. Olenecamptus serratus Chevrolat, 1835 Mag. Zool. 5: Olenecamptus bilobus M. reductemaculatus Breuning, 1969 Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. 2, 41, 3: 665.

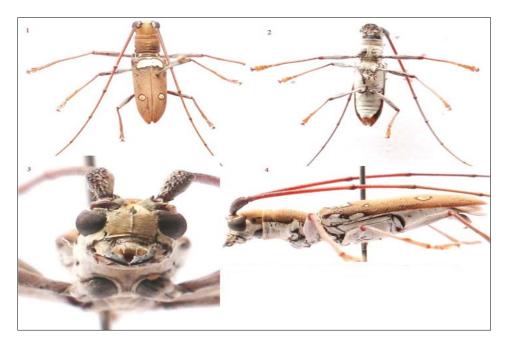


Fig 1-4: Male specimen of Olenecamplus bilobus Fabricius, 1801, 1. Dorsal view 2. Venhal view 3. ROM VIEW of head, 4. Lateral view





Specimens examined

Male, 18.ix.2020, light source, near Siddheshwar temple, Sal village, Goa, elevation (11m), coordinates (15.4149° N, 73.5545° E), Coll. P. Naik, host plant-unknown; male, 4.viii. 2021, light source, light source, Verna-Goa, coordinates (15.360425° N, 73.929269° E), Coll. P. Naik, host plant-unknown.

Adult (male)

Body length: 17.5mm to 17.9mm; width: about 3.6 to 4mm. small-sized beetle, elongate, slender, ventral side entirely covered with white pubescence, eyes widely separated, antennal tubercle and frons brown in colour, vertex brown, Head with front, inner ocular margin of eye lobes and lateral sides of head covered with white pubescence. Sides on vertex impressed with short, glabrous, red-brown line. Antennae hairless, dark brown, the segment-first small distinctly swollen and asperated, remaining segments uniform in colour, antennae about two times as long as body in the male, segment third and fourth longest, segment fourth to tenth about equal in length. Pronotum without spine, brown in colour, elongate, rectangular, strongly wrinkled on the surface, with white pubescence on lower lateral side. Each elytron ornamented with a short band beneath humeral prominence and disc with 3 circular spots of white pubescence (some spots reddish in fresh specimens): two premedian, one postmedian; premedian spots arranged as follows: first one distinctly large, circular spot placed along sutural margin, just behind scutellum, second spot placed obliquely to first at basal third, along sublateral margin, smaller than first spot; postmedian spot slightly oval, placed at middle of disc between sutural and sublateral margin. Legs redbrown in colour, covered with white pubescence, first pair of legs longer than other pairs, femur pedunculate, tibiae elongate with spines. Tarsi brown in colour, covered with brownish to white fine short hairs, first two tarsal joints nearly equal in length, apical tarsal joint longest, deeply wider than second, claws widely separated.

Remark: This is the first report of beetle from Goa state.

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