



**FIRST RECORD OF *GLENEA (STEROGLENEA) HOMONOSPILA* THOMSON, 1865
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE) FROM MAHARASHTRA.**

Yogesh Mane and Sunil Madhukar Gaikwad*

Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416004, India.

*Corresponding Author: Sunil Madhukar Gaikwad
Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416004, India.
Email id: gaikwadsm@rediffmail.com

Article Received on 22/05/2018

Article Revised on 13/06/2018

Article Accepted on 04/07/2018

ABSTRACT

The flat-faced longhorn beetle *Glenea homonospila* is a rare species of the family Cerambycidae and subfamily Lamiinae. It is distributed in East Asia and India (Assam, Kerala and now Kolhapur) is the first real country. The present study focuses on the new locality in India and diagnostic characters of this species.

KEYWORDS: *Glenea homonospila*, flat-faced longhorn, Maharashtra, India.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Glenea* Newman, 1842 is included in the tribe Saperdini (Mulsant, 1839) of subfamily Lamiinae (Latreille, 1825). There are 1661 species and subspecies distributed worldwide while India records 72 species of *Glenea* (<http://insectoid.info>). The members of Lamiinae are numerous and difficult to diagnose because Gahan (1906) compiled the 'non-Lamiinae' subfamilies as the 'Fauna of British India' volume hence identification of its members is a difficult task. In the present communication, efforts have been made to provide color photographs and diagnosis of the species *Glenea homonospila* in detail.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

While studying the collection of Cerambycidae, we have come across a species (Talai, Kolhapur, vii. 2017, coll. S. M. Gaikwad, presently preserved in Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416004, as Ceramb-L 1) that is not recorded from Maharashtra. This species has been identified as *Glenea homonospila* Thomson, 1865 on the basis of image available at SNITZ forums 2000 and by comparing the description given by Breuning (1958) after translation in English language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diagnosis

Body length 14mm. Color- ochraceous with black bands and spots. Head with a black median longitudinal line extending from labrum to pronotum, narrow between the eyes. Antennae black, eleven segmented; second segment is very short looks like part of third segment or may be part of the third segment, then antennae are ten segmented. Prothorax with distinct two black, broad dorsolateral bands and a pair of faint greyish- black

ventrolateral bands in which four dark black spots on each side. Scutellum small black with yellow margin. Head and thorax clothed with pubescence. Elytra punctuate in longitudinal rows, puncturation coarse and larger with black single hair or seta in each puncture towards humeral region; the puncturation finer towards apices. Apically elytra with a pair of black spots, slightly touching each other and single semicircular black spot circled with thick yellow pubescence; apices ending into a black pointed tubercle at the marginal angle and concave. Legs brown, clothed with sparse yellow pubescence. Ventrally whole body covered with lateral black spots on each abdominal segment.



Image. 1. *Glenea homonospila* Thomson, 1865 dorsal view.



Image. 2. *Glenea homonospila* Thomson, 1865 ventral view.



Image. 3. *Glenea homonospila* Thomson, 1865 lateral view.



Image. 4. *Glenea homonospila* Thomson, 1865 Head, frontal view.

DISCUSSION

The species *Glenea homonospila* is a rare species of India as it is reported only from Assam and Kerala (Breuning, 1958; Mathew *et al.*, 2005; Kariyanna, 2017). This species is described by Thomson (1865, page 565) and (page 881) redescribed by Breuning (1958) but in the German language. This is the pest of *Bombax malabaricum* and *Stercula alata* (Lefroy, 1909). Beeson (1911, page 171-173) commented on 19 species of *Glenea* and mentioned that the emergence of the *G. homonospila* occurs in April-July, mainly-June.

CONCLUSION

In Maharashtra state, the species *G. homonospila* is described in English and recorded for the first time from evergreen forested area of Talai, Dist., Kolhapur which is part of the North Western Ghats ecoregion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Authors would like to thank **Head**, Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur for providing laboratory facilities.

REFERENCES

1. Beeson CFC. The Ecology and Control of the Forest Insects of India and the Neighbouring Countries. (1993-Edition by Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehradun), 1941; 1007.
2. Breuning S. Revision der Gattung *Glenea* Newm. (Col. Ceramb.) (3.Fortsetzung und Schluss). Ent Arb Mus Frey, 1958; 9: 804-907.
3. Gahan CJ. Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Coleoptera Vol. I (Cerambycidae). Taylor & Francis, London, 1906; 329.
4. Kariyanna B, Mohan M, Gupta R, Vitali F. The checklist of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from India., Monograph. Zootaxa, 4345, 2017; (1): 1-317. DOI: 10.11646/zootaxa.4345.
5. Lefroy H. Indian Insect Life. Today & Tomorrow's Printers & Publishers, New Delhi, 1909; 786.
6. Mathew G, Shamsuddin R.S.M, Chandran R. Insect Fauna of Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India. Zoo's Print Journal, 2005; 20(8): 1955-1960.
7. SNITZ forums 2000. www.cerambycoidea.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=23496.