NOTA / NOTE
Two physical abnormalities in Coleoptera
(Cerambycidae, Lucanidae) from Rhode Island, U.S.A.

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Abstract: A case of brachelitry in Tylotonotus masoni (Knul, 1928) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) and a case of meiomely in Lucanus capreolus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coleoptera: Lucanidae), both from Rhode Island, U.S.A., are reported.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lucanidae, Teratology, Faunistics.

Resumen: Dos anomalías físicas en Coleoptera (Cerambycidae, Lucanidae) de Rhode Island, U.S.A. Se da cuenta de un caso de braquelitria en Tylotonotus masoni (Knul, 1928) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) y de un caso de meiomelia en Lucanus capreolus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coleoptera: Lucanidae), capturados ambos en Rhode Island, U.S.A.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lucanidae, Teratología, Faunística.

Introduction

Brachelitry (elytra reduction) and meiomely (reduction or loss of appendages) are some of the more common morphological abnormalities encountered among insects. Though not rare in the spectrum of abnormalities as classified by Balazuc (1947), they are of interest to entomologists working with developmental deviations.

The teratologies here reported come from two specimens in the author’s collection (RNFC).

Material and results

1. - Brachelitry in Tylotonotus masoni (Knul, 1928) (Cerambycidae)


This specimen presents the elytra and legs uniformly brownish, pronotal calli poorly defined, and head very short. The pronotal shape and short head are distinctive of the species. It is a non common species. They have a small white patch between the eyes and the antenna. Size 8-10 mm. The walking ability of the insect was not impaired but flight was hampered.

The brachelitry is unilateral with the left elytron reduced by 1/3 in length (Figure 1). The right elytron appears normal.

This type of abnormality is sometimes associated with other deformities and can appear in other coleopteran families with more frequency in the Carabidae and the cause, as mentioned by Ferreira (1967), can be purely mechanic.
2.- Meiomely in *Lucanus capreolus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Lucanidae)


The generic placement of *L. capreolus* (Linnaeus, 1758) has varied between *Pseudolucanus* Hope, 1845 to *Lucanus* Scopoli, 1763 (Benesh, 1960: Krajcik, 2001). In spite of the relative abundance of this species, its life history appears not to have been studied and remains unknown (Ratcliffe, 1991).

This handsome stag beetle is readily attracted to light which causes a problem for its existence and should be a concern, as its frequency and range in this area have declined.

Although at first glance the specimen appears normal, closer examination reveals that the left metathoracic leg has a reduced number of tarsomeres (Figure 2a) as compared to the right leg. From the normal condition of five equally sized tarsomeres (Figure 2b), two tarsomeres are missing and the remaining three are reduced in size (Figure 2a). The tibia is 1/3 shorter in length than the right tibia.

According to Balazuc (1947), this meiomely is common and the most frequent cause is a mechanic pressure inflicted during the ninfal stage, but we cannot disregard the possibility of a toxic influence of the environment as stated by Ferreira (1966).

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Literature Cited


Fig. 1. - *Tylontus masoni* (Knuff, 1928), abnormal elytra.

Fig. 2. - *Lucanus capreolus* (L.). a.- Reduced abnormal leg. b.- Normal leg.