

# Descriptions of three new species and new records of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from America

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## Abstract

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Three new species are described and figured: *Hemilissa birai* **sp. n.** (Piezocerini), from Brazil; *Estoloides (Estoloides) flavoscutellaris* **sp. n.** (Desmiphorini), from Ecuador; and *Esthlogena (Esthlogena) setosa* **sp. n.** (Pteropliini), from Ecuador. Twenty-three new records in Lamiinae are provided.

## Key Words

Neotropical Region

New species

Taxonomy

Introduction

## Introduction

*Hemilissa* Pascoe, 1858 was described for *Acanthoptera gummosa* Perty, 1832. Martins (1976) revised the genus, described three new species and provided a key to species. Martins (2003) provided an update revision of the genus that included ten species: *H. catapotia* Martins, 1976 (from Brazil and French Guiana); *H. cornuta* Bates, 1870 (from Bolivia, Brazil, French Guiana and Peru); *H. emblema* Martins, 1976 (from Bolivia and Venezuela); *H. fabulosa* Martins, 1985 (from Venezuela); *H. gummosa* (Perty, 1832) (from Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina); *H. opaca* Martins, 1976 (from Brazil Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, and Venezuela); *H. quadrispinosa* Gounelle, 1913 (from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Peru); *H. rufa* Melzer, 1934 (from Costa Rica); *H. sulcicollis* Bates, 1870 (from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica?, French Guiana, Guyana, and Peru); and *H. undulaticollis* Zajciw, 1960 (from Brazil).

*Estoloides (Estoloides)* Breuning, 1940 currently encompasses 24 species distributed in North, Central and South America (Monné 2015), and a single species in the United States of America. After the revision by Breuning (1974), seven species were described: five from North America and two from the Caribbean region.

*Esthlogena (Esthlogena)* Thomson, 1864 currently includes 20 species. Monné (2015) does not yet include *Esthlogena (Esthlogena) crassa* Martins et al., 2015, from Guatemala and Mexico. The new species described herein is the first record of the genus in Ecuador.

## Material and methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using a micrometer

ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimen.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

<b>CAS</b>	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA;
<b>CSCA</b>	California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California, USA;
<b>EMEC</b>	Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA;
<b>LGBC</b>	Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, USA;
<b>MSZP</b>	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

## Results

### Cerambycidae Piezocerini

#### *Hemilissa birai* sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/1C3C6769-477E-4D52-A5F4-B93E5D1DC822>

Figures 1–4

**Description.** Male. Integument dorsally dark-brown, ventrally mostly reddish-brown with some areas darker; femoral club reddish-brown with apex dark-brown; tibiae with some areas reddish-brown; antennae mostly reddish-brown with brown and dark-brown areas.

**Head.** Frons moderately coarsely, densely, shallowly, confluent punctate; with short, sparse setae. Central area between antennal tubercles opaque, glabrous, shallowly, confluent punctate; with longitudinal, well-marked carina on each side, between antennal tubercle and coronal suture. Vertex lower than area between antennal tubercles, coarsely, abundantly punctate; glabrous. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpture as on vertex, gradually smooth toward area behind lower eye lobe; with some long setae close to eyes. Area behind lower eye lobes with moderately coarse, sparse punctures, slightly denser on area close to apex of lobe; with some long setae close to eye. Apex of antennal tubercle notably horn-shaped. Coronal suture distinct from near clypeus to posterior level of antennal tubercles. Gula finely, transversely striate, more distinctly toward submentum. Submentum depressed, more distinctly toward anterior edge; finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with short, sparse setae. Area between submentum and lower eye lobes with sparse, very long setae. Mandibles with very long, sparse setae on outer surface. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.55 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, 0.85 times length of scape. Antennae as long as 1.65 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex about apex of antennomere X. Scape coarsely, densely, confluent punctate throughout; with moderately long, sparse setae. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.86; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 0.88; V = 0.82; VI = 0.76; VII = 0.72; VIII = 0.60; IX = 0.62; X = 0.56; XI = 0.86.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly longitudinal, about 1.1 times longer than largest width; basal quarter distinctly constricted; slightly narrowed from basal constriction to anterior margin laterally. Pronotum coarsely alveolate, except for more distinctly smoother lateral sides of basal constriction; with long, thick, sparse setae throughout, interspersed with short, sparse setae. Lateral sides of prothorax with sculpture and setae as on pronotum. Basal half of prosternum coarsely, densely, confluent punctate (punctures smaller, shallower than on pronotum, mainly centrally); with long, sparse setae, interspersed with minute setae. Anterior half of prosternum transversely striate; with moderately long, sparse setae. Prosternal process obliquely inclined about level of middle of procoxae, transversely sulcate and flat at apex. Mesosternum moderately coarsely, densely, shallowly punctate centrally, distinctly smoother laterally. Mesosternal process slightly narrower than mesocoxal cavities, deeply emarginate at apex. Metepisterna with very short, abundant setae. Metasternum with very short, slightly conspicuous setae laterally, with long, sparse setae toward center, except for glabrous central area; coarsely, shallowly punctate near mesocoxal cavities, with fine, very sparse punctures on remaining surface, except for smooth central area. Scutellum with minute, sparse setae. Elytra coarsely, deeply, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finely punctate toward apex (basal punctures partially tuberculiform); with long, sparse setae throughout; apex with long spine at outer angle, rounded at sutural angle.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with short setae interspersed with long setae; ventrite I, without central projection, about as long as II–III together; apex of ventrite V subrounded. **Legs.** Femoral peduncle longitudinally sulcate ventrally and dorsally. Tibiae distinctly carinate.

**Dimensions (mm).** Male. Total length (including mandibles), 15.10; prothoracic length, 3.10; anterior prothoracic width, 2.35; basal prothoracic width, 2.60; largest prothoracic width, 2.90; humeral width, 3.70; elytral length, 10.00.

**Type material.** Holotype female, from BRAZIL, *Rorônia*: 62 km SE Ariquemes, 7–18.XI.1995, W. J. Hanson col. (CAS).

**Etymology.** The new species is named after Ubirajara Martins de Souza (Bira) who made the full revision of Piezocerini in 1976, and the revision of South American species in 2003.

**Remarks.** *Hemilissa birai* sp. n. differs from *H. catapotia* Martins, 1976 as follows: larger size (15.1 mm); antennal tubercle horn-shaped; pronotum without smooth area at central region. *H. catapotia* is smaller in size (from about 6 to 10 mm), the antennal tubercle is not horn-shaped, and the pronotum has a smooth area on the central region. It differs from *H. cornuta* Bates, 1870 by the pronotum not pubescent (with large pubescent area in *H. cornuta*), and by the shiny elytra (opaque





**Figures 1–4.** *Hemilissa birai* sp. n., holotype male: 1 dorsal habitus 2 ventral habitus 3 lateral habitus 4 head, frontal view.

in *H. cornuta*). *Hemilissa birai* sp. n. can be separated from *H. opaca* Martins, 1976 by the shiny elytra (opaque in *H. opaca*) and with a single spine at the apex (bispinose in *H. opaca*), and by the antennal tubercles horn-shaped (not so in *H. opaca*). It differs from *H. quadrispinosa* Gounelle, 1913 by the shiny elytra (opaque in *H. quadrispinosa*), by the elytral apex with a single spine (bispinose in *H. quadrispinosa*), by the antennal tuber-

cle horn-shaped (not so in *H. quadrispinosa*), and by the pronotum not tuberculate (tuberculate in *H. quadrispinosa*). *Hemilissa birai* sp. n. differs from *H. undulaticollis* Zajciw, 1960 by the pronotum not longitudinally sulcate (sulcate in *H. undulaticollis*), and by the antennal tubercle horn-shaped (not so in *H. undulaticollis*).

*Hemilissa birai* can be included in the alternative of couplet “7”, from Martins (2003) (translated):

- 7(4) Central area of the pronotum without sculpture contrasting with lateral sides. Brazil (Rondônia)..... *H. birai* sp. n.  
 – Central area of the pronotum with sculpture contrasting with lateral sides ..... 7'  
 7'(7) Prothorax slightly longer than wide (length, 1.4–2.0 mm; largest width, 1.3–1.7 mm) with sides slightly convex; center of pronotum without distinct longitudinal depression; punctures on base of the elytra not tuberculiform. French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Mato Grosso) ..... *H. catapotia* Martins, 1976  
 – Prothorax longer than wide (length, 1.5–2.8 mm; largest width, 1.2–2.2 mm) with parallel side; center of pronotum with wide longitudinal depression; punctures on base of the elytra tuberculiform ..... 8

## Lamiinae

### Desmiphorini

#### *Estoloides (Estoloides) flavoscutellaris* sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/102F5807-BAA0-436D-9E11-B27D8DBA7454>

Figures 5–8

**Description.** Female. Integument dark-brown; apex of palpomeres yellowish. Pubescence dorsally mostly pale yellowish, interspersed with grayish-white pubescence, except for: distinctly more yellowish on head; more whitish on antennae, after antennomere IV; white on narrow basal ring at antennomeres IV–XI; yellow on scutellum; yellow on margins of tibiae (mainly after middle); whitish on most of tibiae. Pubescence ventrally mostly grayish, except for: more yellowish on prosternum; yellow on narrow distal band at ventrites. Elytral yellowish pubescence uneven, with irregular, denser patches.

**Head.** Frons moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures partially obliterated by pubescence); with long, sparse setae (distinctly longer close to lower eye lobes). Area between upper eye lobes coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate; with long, sparse setae (longer close to eyes). Area between posterior ocular edge and prothorax, finely punctate (punctures obliterated by pubescence). Pubescence behind eyes gradually narrowed toward gular region (nearly glabrous area close to prothorax gradually wider); finely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures obliterated on pubescent region; punctures sparser toward prothorax); with coarse, sparse punctures close to eye (each puncture with long setae). Antennal tubercles with sculpture and setae as on frons. Coronal suture distinct from clypeus to anterior margin of prothorax. Gula shiny, smooth, glabrous. Submentum moderately finely, abundantly punctate; pubescent; anterior margin distinctly elevated. Genae pubescent (glabrous on apex); finely, abundantly punctate (smooth on apex). Basal half on outer side of mandibles pubescent interspersed with long setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.65 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to length of scape. Antennae as long as 1.45 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere XI. Scape, pedicel and antennomere III with long setae ventrally; antennomere IV with moderately long, sparse setae ventrally. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.67; pedicel = 0.14; IV = 0.77; V = 0.54; VI = 0.47; VII = 0.41; VIII = 0.38; IX = 0.35; X = 0.35; XI = 0.31.

**Thorax.** Prothorax distinctly wider than long, distinctly wider at base than anterior margin; lateral tubercles large, conical, placed about middle. Pronotum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures partially obliterated by pubescence); with three longitudinal, slightly distinct bands with yellowish pubescence: one narrow, placed centrally at basal quarter; two moderately wide, placed laterally from base to about anterior third; with three callosities: one centrally, longitudinal, on basal half; two laterally, subelliptical, transverse, on anterior half; with moderately long, sparse setae. Lateral sides of prothorax with sculpture and setae as on pronotum. Prosternum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate centrally on basal half, smooth laterally and anteriorly. Prosternal process wide; coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate from base to posterior level of procoxae. Mesosternum shiny, centrally glabrous, except for some short central close to base of mesosternal process. Mesosternal process moderately coarsely punctate laterally and distally. Metasternum moderately coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate (punctures not obliterated by pubescence), except for sub smooth central region. Scutellum with glabrous, small area on center of base. Elytra moderately finely and sparsely punctate (part of punctures obliterated by pubescence); with short, yellow, decumbent, moderately abundant setae throughout; apex rounded.

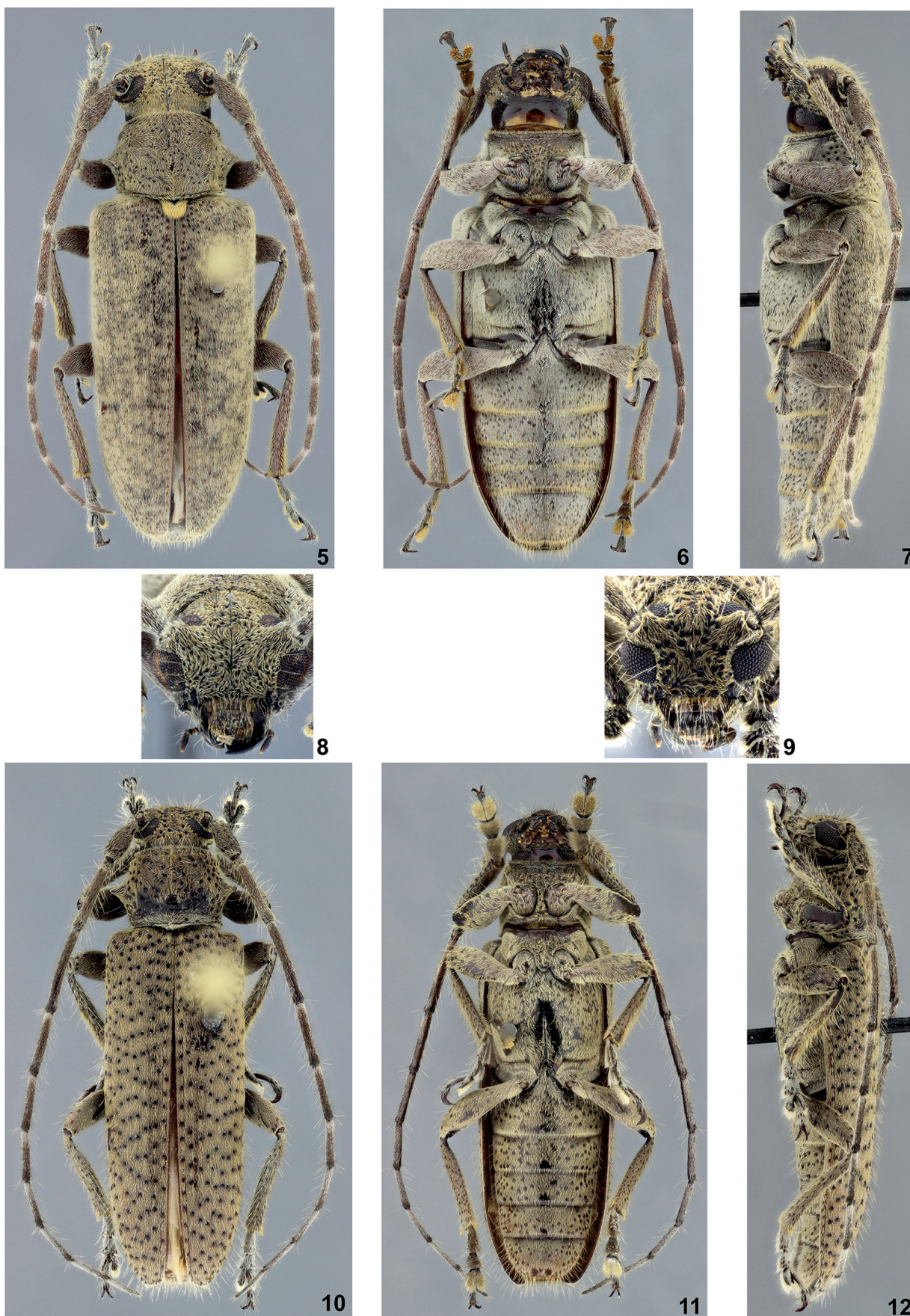
**Abdomen.** Ventrites moderately coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate (punctures not obliterated by pubescence), except for smooth central area of ventrite V; with long, sparse, yellow setae. **Legs.** Femora moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate (punctures partially obliterated by pubescence).

**Variability.** Glabrous area of scutellum from small to large, from glabrous to with short, sparse setae.

**Dimensions (mm).** Female. Total length (including mandibles), 10.00–15.20; prothoracic length, 1.90–2.70; anterior prothoracic width, 1.95–2.90; basal prothoracic width, 2.30–3.30; largest prothoracic width, 2.90–4.30; humeral width, 3.25–5.05; elytral length, 7.10–10.70. The largest dimensions are those of the holotype.

**Type material.** Holotype female, from ECUADOR, *Manabi*: Vicinity of La Pila (200 m; 01.11198S / 080.58068W), 18-27.II.2006, F. T. Hovore and I. Swift col. (CAS). Paratypes – ECUADOR, *Manabi*: 50 KM S Montecristi, female, 10.III.2006, F. T. Hovore and I. Swift col. (MZSP); Vicinity of La Pila (200 m; 01.11198S / 080.58068W), 2 females, 18-27.II.2006, F. T. Hovore and I. Swift col. (LGBC).





**Figures 5–12.** 5–8 *Estoloides* (*Estoloides*) *flavoscutellaris*, holotype female: 5 dorsal habitus 6 ventral habitus 7 lateral habitus 8 head, frontal view 9–12 *Esthlogena* (*Esthlogena*) *setosa*, holotype female: 9 head, frontal view 10 dorsal habitus 11 ventral habitus 12 lateral habitus.



**Etymology.** This species is named for the distinct dense yellowish pubescence of the scutellum.

**Remarks.** *Estoloides (Estoloides) flavoscutellaris* sp. n. is similar to *E. (E.) aquilonius* Linsley & Chemsak, 1984, but differs as follows (female): prothorax wider (about 1.5 times wider than long); pronotum without narrow central glabrous area; elytra proportionally narrow; scutellar pubescence yellow. In *E. (E.) aquilonius* (see Bezark 2015) the prothorax is narrower (about 1.3 times wider than long), the pronotum has narrow central glabrous area, the elytra are proportionally wider, and the scutellar pubescence is whitish. It differs from *E. (E.) alboscuteellaris* Breuning, 1943 by the scutellar pubescence yellow (white in *E. (E.) alboscuteellaris*), by the dorsal pubescence distinctly lighter (darker in *E. (E.) alboscuteellaris*). It can be separated from *E. (E.) galapagoensis* (Blair, 1933) mainly by the elytral pubescence without irregular lines with pubescence contrasting with remaining surface (present in *E. (E.) galapagoensis* – see Bezark 2015). *Estoloides (E.) flavoscutellaris* sp. n. differs from *E. (E.) paralboscuteellaris* Breuning, 1971 by the scutellar pubescence yellow (white in *E. (E.) paralboscuteellaris*), and by the prothorax wider (more elongate in *E. (E.) paralboscuteellaris*).

## Pteropliini

### *Esthlogena (Esthlogena) setosa* sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/A6491209-CC6E-4974-8142-6A9585372085>

Figures 9–12

**Description.** Female. Integument black; apex of palpi and ligula yellowish; anteclypeus reddish. Pubescence yellowish-brown; setae yellowish.

**Head.** Frons coarsely, deeply, abundantly punctate; with long, moderately sparse setae (longer close to eyes). Area between upper eye lobes coarsely, deeply, abundantly punctate; with long, moderately sparse setae. Area between posterior ocular edge and prothorax with some coarse punctures near posterior ocular edge, smooth toward prothorax; with long, sparse setae. Area behind upper eye lobes densely pubescent close to eye, gradually less dense toward prothorax; without punctures. Area behind lower eye lobes densely pubescent, coarsely punctate, with long, sparse setae on wide band close to eye; glabrous, smooth toward prothorax, except for narrow, longitudinal, finely punctate sulcus between those areas. Antennal tubercles with oblique band of moderately coarsely punctures from base to near apex; with long, sparse setae. Coronal suture not distinct. Gula shiny, smooth, glabrous. Submentum with moderately coarsely, shallowly, sparsely punctate; finely pubescent; with long, sparse setae. Genae pubescent; moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate; with long, sparse setae. Basal two-thirds on outer side of mandibles pubescent interspersed with long, sparse setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.6 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.9 times length of scape.

Antennae as long as 1.55 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere X. Scape with long, sparse setae throughout; antennomeres III–XI with long setae ventrally (sparser, shorter toward distal antennomeres); antennomeres III–XI with basal ring with white pubescence, gradually wider toward antennomere XI (almost covering this last one). Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.74; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 1.33; V = 1.00; VI = 0.87; VII = 0.77; VIII = 0.72; IX = 0.69; X = 0.69; XI = 0.61.

**Thorax.** Prothorax about 1.5 times wider than long (including lateral tubercles), distinctly wider at base than anterior margin; lateral tubercles large, conical, placed about middle. Pronotum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, except on smooth callosities; with large, transverse, subglabrous band at basal half; remaining surface pubescent; with three callosities: one centrally, longitudinal, on basal half; two laterally, subelliptical, transverse, on anterior half; with moderately short, decumbent setae throughout; with long, sparse setae. Lateral sides of prothorax pubescent, coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate. Prosternum pubescent, coarsely, abundantly deeply punctate on basal half; coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate between basal half and anterior third; anterior third subsmooth, except for transverse, narrow carina; with long, sparse setae. Prosternal process narrowed near base, gradually enlarged toward posterior edge of procoxae, strongly enlarged toward apex; moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate on area between procoxae; pubescent; with long, sparse setae. Mesosternum pubescent, except on anterior center; coarsely, densely punctate, except for smooth anterior center; without tubercle. Mesosternal process gradually narrowed toward rounded apex. Metasternum pubescent; coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate, except for central region along metasternal suture; with long, sparse setae. Scutellum distinctly more pubescent laterally than centrally. Elytra coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate throughout; pubescent, interspersed with long, moderately abundant setae throughout; apex rounded.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites pubescent; coarsely, shallowly, moderately abundant punctate laterally, distinctly sparser centrally; with long, sparse setae; ventrite V with two small, subcircular glabrous areas near apex; apex truncate. **Legs.** Femora and tibiae pubescent, with moderately coarse, sparse punctures (denser on tibiae).

**Dimensions (mm).** Female. Total length (including mandibles), 12.5–9.8; prothoracic length, 2.0–1.9; anterior prothoracic width, 2.2–1.7; basal prothoracic width, 2.4–1.8; largest prothoracic width, 3.3–2.0; humeral width, 3.5–2.9; elytral length, 9.3–7.3.

**Type material.** Holotype female, from ECUADOR, Loja: 18.5 km N Gonzanama (48°08'08.5"S / 79°23'36.4"W), 22.II.2006, F. T. Hovore and I. Swift col. (CAS). Paratypes – 2 females, same data as holotype (LGBC), 1 female, same data as holotype (MZSP).

**Etymology.** This species is named for the abundant setae on the elytra, antennae and legs.

**Remarks.** *Esthlogena (Esthlogena) setosa* sp. n. is similar to *E. (E.) amaliae* Galileo & Martins, 2001 (see photo of the holotypes at Bezark 2015), but differs as follows: body wider and distinctly more setose (narrower and less setose in *E. (E.) amaliae*); elytral punctures finer (distinctly coarser in *E. (E.) amaliae*); and elytral apex rounded (obliquely truncate in *E. (E.) amaliae*). It can be separated from *E. (E.) chicacaoensis* Galileo & Martins, 2011 (see photo of the holotypes at Bezark 2015) by the elytral punctures finer (distinctly coarser and more concentrated at base in *E. (E.) chicacaoensis*), and by the elytral apex rounded (obliquely truncate in *E. (E.) chicacaoensis*). It can be separated from *E. (E.) dissimilis* Galileo & Martins, 2011 and *E. (E.) foveolata* Aurivillius, 1920 by the central pronotal pubescence not contrasting with pubescence on lateral and basal sides (contrasting in *E. (E.) dissimilis*), and by the smaller elytral punctures (distinctly larger in *E. (E.) dissimilis*). It differs from *E. (E.) guatemalena* Bates, 1885 (see photo of lectotype at Bezark 2015) mainly by the denser elytral punctures (distinctly sparser in *E. (E.) guatemalena*).

#### New records in Lamiinae

*Atrypanius scitulus* (Germar, 1924) (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Panama, **new country record**. Material examined – 1 specimen, Gamboa Pipeline Road, Soberiana National Park, Colon, Panama, 18 February 2014, 09°07'38.8"N, 79°42'53.4"W, 90 m, Larry G. Bezark col., beating, (LGBC). This species was described from Brazil. Currently it is known from eastern Brazil (BA-SP), Peru, Ecuador and French Guiana.

*Bisaltes (Bisaltes) fuscomarmoratus* Breuning, 1966 (Apomecynini) is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. Material examined – 3 specimens, 18.5 km N Gonzanama, Loja Province, Ecuador, 22 February 2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (LGBC), determined by U. R. Martins. This species was described from Peru.

*Esthlogena (Esthlogena) maculifrons* Thomson, 1868 (Pteropliini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. Material examined – 1 male, Paraguay, Canindeyú, Corpus Christi (Guyra Keha), 12.XI.2010, Walt Gomes col. (LGBC). It was described from Brazil (without detailed location). Currently, this species is known from Brazil (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) (Monné 2015).

*Estola albovaria* Breuning, 1940 (Desmiphorini) is recorded from Brazil (Amazonas), **new state record**. Material examined – 1 specimen, 62 km SE Ariquemes, Amazonas, Brazil, 7–18 November 1995, F. D. Parker col. (LGBC), determined by U. R. Martins. This species was described from French Guiana and is known also from Brazil (Rondônia).

*Euryestola cribrata* (Bates, 1881) (Calliini) is recorded from Belize, **new country record**. Material examined – 1 female, Belize, Cayo, Chiquibul National

Park (1976'; 3 miles S Millionario, 16°44.365'N / 89°00.719'W), 14–20.V.2007, F. G. Andrews col. (LGBC). This species was described from Guatemala. Currently it is known from Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico (Monné 2015).

*Eutrichillus neomexicanus* (Champlain & Knull, 1925) (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Utah, **new state record**. Material examined – 1 specimen, 6 mi NW junction, City Cr. Campground, Paiute Co, Utah, 23 July 2006, Blacklight, D. & J. Powell col. (EMEC). This species was described from New Mexico (USA), and is currently known from the southwestern USA (Arizona and Texas), and Mexico (Durango).

*Jurua monachina* (White, 1855) (Anisocerini) is recorded from Rondônia, Brazil, **new state record**. Material examined – 2 males, 62 km SE Ariquemes, Fazenda Rancho Grande, Rondônia, Brazil, 16–22 November 1991, E. M. Fisher col. (CSCA), and 22–31 October 1997, W. J. Hanson col. (LGBC). This species was described from Brazil. Currently it is known from Brazil (Amazonas) and Peru.

*Leiopus marcelamonneae* Audureau & Demez, 2015 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. Material examined – 2 specimens, West of Sarayaca, Nampa-Loreto Road km 55, Napo, Ecuador, 16 March 2001, F.T. Hovore col. (LGBC). This species was described from Peru, and was previously known only from the type material.

*Leptostylus batesi* Casey, 1913 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Costa Rica, **new country record**. Material examined – 1 specimen, Turrialba, Costa Rica, 10 January 1973, V.M. Kirk col. (EMEC). This species was described from Panama, and is currently known from Nicaragua and Panama.

*Leptostylus triangulifer* Bates, 1872 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Mexico, **new country record**. Material examined – 3 specimens, Estacion de Biologia, Los Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico, 15 May 1989, J. D. McCarty col. (EMEC, LGBC), 1 specimen Estación de Biologia, Los Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico, 11 May 1989, J. D. McCarty col. (EMEC). It was described from Nicaragua. This species is currently known from Honduras, and Guatemala to Costa Rica.

*Lepturges (Chaeturges) definitus* Tavakilian & Monné, 1989 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. Material examined – 1 specimen, km 1 Napo-Galeras Road, Napo Province, Ecuador, 25 August 2004, F. T. Hovore col. (LGBC). This species was described from French Guiana.

*Lepturges (Lepturges) singularis* Monné, 1976 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. Material examined – 1 specimen, Guyra Keha, Corpus Christi, Canindeyú, Paraguay, 18 October 2009, Walt Gomez col. (LGBC). This species was described from Brazil. It is currently known from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul).

*Nyssodrysternum insulorum* Monné & Tavakilian, 2011 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Costa Rica, **new**

- country record.** Material examined – 1 specimen La Selva, Heredia, Costa Rica, 22-25 January 1995, F. T. Hovore col. (CAS); 1 specimen vic. Rincon, Osa Peninsula, Puntarenas, Costa Rica, 28 July, 1981, F. T. Hovore col. (CAS). This species was described from Panama.
- Oedopeza louisi* Audureau, 2010 (Acanthoderini) is recorded from Costa Rica **new country record.** Material examined – 1 specimen, Santa Rosa National Park, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, 13 June 2002, Chemsak & Hovore col. (EMEC). This species was described from Nicaragua.
- Oncideres aurantiaca* Galileo & Martins, 2010 (Onciderini) is recorded from Guatemala, **new country record.** Material examined – 1 male, Rt. CA-14 Purulha hotel Ranchito del Quetzal, 1600 m, Department Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, 15°12.929'N, 90°13.149'W, 16 October 2012, R. Zack col., MV/BL light trap (LGBC). This species was described from Honduras.
- Oncideres estebani* Galileo & Martins, 2010 (Onciderini) is recorded from Guatemala, **new country record.** Material examined – 1 male, University del Valle de Guatemala, Research Station, nr Aldea Adelaida/Finca Panama Sta Barbara, Department Suchitepéquez, Guatemala, 1550 m, 14°32.881'N, 91°11.620'W, 11 August 2010, R. Zack col., MV/BL light trap (LGBC). This species was described from Alajuela, Costa Rica.
- Palame crassimana* Bates, 1864 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Panama, **new country record.** Material examined – 2 males, 8-14 km N El Llano, Panama Province, Panama, 12 May 1991, F. T. Hovore col. (EMEC). It was described from Brazil. This species is currently known from Brazil (AP, AM, PA, MT), Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana and Venezuela.
- Plagiohammus imperator* (Thomson, 1868) (Monochamini) is recorded from Nayarit, Mexico, **new state record.** Material examined – 1 specimen, Volcan Ceboruco, 5-15 km W Jala, Nayarit, Mexico, 15 October 2001, R. L. Penrose col. (CSCA). This species was described from Mexico, and known from the states of Mexico, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Puebla.
- Stenolis gilvilineata* Monné, 2011 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Costa Rica, **new country record.** Material examined – 1 specimen La Selva, Heredia, Costa Rica, 22-25 January 1996, F. T. Hovore col. (LGBC). This species was described from Panama.
- Stenolis multimacula* Monné, 2011 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Guatemala, **new country record.** Material examined – 1 specimen, Parque Natural Ixpanpajul Rt. CA-13 nr Santa Ana, 345 m, Department Petén, Guatemala, 16°52.226'N, 89°49.383'W, 12 September 2009, R. Zack col. MV/BL light trap (LGBC). This species was described from Costa Rica and is currently known from Guanacaste & Puntarenas.
- Taurolema hirsuticornis* Chevrolat, 1861 (Mauesini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record.** Material examined – 1 specimen, Britez-cue, Corpus Christi, Canindeyú, Paraguay, 12 November 2010, Walter Gomez col. (LGBC). This species was described from Brazil, and is currently known from Brazil (Goiás, Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul) and Argentina (Misiones).
- Trypanidius irroratus* Monné & Delfino, 1980 (Acanthocinini) is recorded from Ecuador **new country record.** Material examined – 1 specimen, 16 km E Mera, Pastaza, Ecuador, 16 June 2001, D. Curoe col. (EMEC). This species was described from Venezuela, and is currently known from Venezuela and Colombia.
- Zeale dubia* Galileo & Martins, 1997 (Hemilophini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record.** Material examined – 1 male, Peru, Cuzco, Valle del Rio Apumirac, XI.2011, L. G. Bezark col. (LGBC). This species was described from Bolivia. Currently it is known from Bolivia and Colombia (Monné 2015).

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