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Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:

Lionel Delaunay

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Three new genera and three new species of American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)

LARRY G. BEZARK (1) & ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA (2)

(1) 521 46th Street, Sacramento, California, 95819, U.S.A.

- bezbycids@gmail.com - ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/25C35904-2035-4416-9534-8641C1551196>

(2) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Avenida Nazaré # 481, 04263-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

- toncriss@uol.com.br - Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418>

- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/726E502C-0712-4EB7-8737-63D881C96B39>

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Mexico ;
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South America.

Abstract. – Three new genera and three new species are described in American Cerambycidae: *Apteralcidion contractum* **sp. nov.**, from Costa Rica (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini); *Pandemicus varius*, **gen. nov.**, **sp. nov.**, from Mexico (Lamiinae, Calliini); *Nagma* **gen. nov.** (Lamiinae, Calliini), for one species currently placed in *Colombicallia* Galileo & Martins, 1992; and *Esquarre recta*, **gen. nov.**, **sp. nov.**, from Ecuador (Cerambycinae, Rhopalophorini). *Pandemicus* and *Nagma* are included in a previous key, and a key to the genera of Rhopalophorini is provided.

Bezark L. G. & Santos-Silva A., 2020. – Three new genera and three new species of American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). *Faunitaxys*, 8(16): 1 – 11.

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/A5C49C96-46FC-477A-8B35-8E7B627722C2>

Introduction

Examination of unidentified cerambycid specimens loaned or provided to the first author resulted in the discovery of new genera and species.

Acanthocinini is a very large worldwide tribe of cerambycids. According to Bezark (2020), 157 genera occur in the Americas. Hovore (1992) described *Apteralcidion* for a single flightless species, *A. lapierrei* from Costa Rica; here we describe a second species from Costa Rica, and discuss tribal placement for this genus.

Calliini is a tribe of the subfamily Lamiinae with 42 genera and 185 species known to occur in Mexico, Central and South America, with one species from India. Two new genera and species are described below.

Rhopalophorini is a tribe of the cerambycid subfamily Cerambycinae, with 29 genera occurring in the Americas and a single genus in Australia. A new genus and species from Ecuador is described in this paper.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP 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 measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- CAS: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA
- CSCA: California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California, USA
- LGBC: Larry G. Bezark collection, Sacramento, California, USA
- MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Results

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Apteralcidion contractum **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1–6)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/DE370FBF-21FB-4AD0-BCF8-8E24B3F6F4CE>

Holotype, ♂: COSTA RICA, *Cartago*: Volcán Frazu [Irazú], 10,700', 01.VII.2005, no collector indicated (CSCA).

Paratype, ♂: same data as holotype (MZSP).

Description of the holotype.

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; mouthparts reddish-brown, except apex of palpomeres yellow; anteclypeus mostly yellowish-brown; labrum dark reddish-brown; scape and pedicel reddish-brown; antennomeres III–V orangish with posterior quarter brown; antennomeres VI–X pale yellow with apex brownish (brownish area gradually shorter toward X); antennomere XI pale yellow. Posterior half of prosternal process reddish-brown. Posterior area of pronotum reddish-brown. Dorsal surface of elytra narrowly dark yellowish-brown on circum-scutellar area and along anterior half of suture, with wide, somewhat V-shaped yellowish-brown band about middle, narrowly yellowish-brown along posterior area of suture, and orangish on apex; sides of elytra orangish-brown on anterior half, gradually yellowish-brown toward apex, except dark brown punctures. Femoral peduncle pale yellow (slightly darker on profemora); tibiae dark reddish-brown on basal third, yellowish-brown centrally, nearly black on posterior third; tarsomeres I–IV dark brown with irregular dark reddish-brown areas interspersed; tarsomere V dark reddish-brown. Abdominal ventrites II–IV with narrow yellowish-brown band slightly before apex.

Head. – Frons distinctly transverse; finely, densely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with one long, erect brownish seta on each side close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes, finely, somewhat abundantly punctate (punctures coarser than on frons), except nearly smooth area along median groove (nearly smooth area widened between antennal tubercles); remaining

surface of vertex and area behind eyes nearly microsculptured; vertex and area behind eyes with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous band along median groove, and glabrous band close to posterior margin of eyes; with one long, erect pale yellow seta on each side close to eyes. Genae as long as lower eye lobe, microsculptured; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with one long, erect brownish seta close to eye. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing and pubescence as on frons. Median groove distinct from clypeus to prothoracic margin. Wide central area of postclypeus with sparse, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence, and one long, erect brownish seta on each side; sides smooth, glabrous. Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus, convex, finely, somewhat abundantly punctate on posterior 2/3, oblique, smooth on anterior third; with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color on punctate area, glabrous on smooth area. Gula mentum minutely rugose, glabrous on posterior 2/3, depressed, microsculptured, with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on anterior third. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.27 times length of scape (0.28 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.59 length of scape (0.62 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 1.85 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior third of antennomere VII. Scape cylindrical, projected inward at inner apex; with abundant pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, and moderately long, erect, sparse setae of same color ventrally, more abundant on apex. Pedicel and antennomeres with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly sparser on dark area; antennomeres III–IV with a few long, erect pale yellow setae ventrally.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.94. – Pedicel = 0.17. – IV = 0.77. – V = 0.51. – VI = 0.43. – VII = 0.37. – VIII = 0.34. – IX = 0.34. – X = 0.31. – XI = 0.33.

Thorax. – Prothorax transverse; sides slightly rounded about middle. Pronotum slightly gibbose on each side of anterior half, with subelliptical, slightly elevated tubercle on center of posterior half; coarsely, shallowly, sparsely punctate between anterior gibbositities and sides of central tubercle, coarsely, somewhat abundantly, deeply punctate near posterior and anterior margins; with yellowish-brown pubescence, more yellowish-white on some areas, not obscuring integument, except glabrous central tubercle and anterocentral area; with a few long, erect dark setae on sides of posterior third. Sides of prothorax with row of coarse punctures anteriorly and posteriorly, smooth on remaining surface; with yellowish-brown pubescence close to pronotum and prosternum, shorter, somewhat brownish centrally. Prosternum densely micropunctate; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly denser laterally, except glabrous narrow anterior area. Narrowest area of prosternal process slightly narrower than 0.1 times width of procoxal cavity. Ventral surface of meso- and metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.14 times width of mesocoxal cavity. Scutellum with pale yellow pubescence, denser on posterocentral area.

Elytra. – Slightly widened from humeri to about middle, then distinctly narrowed toward outer angle; humeral carina well-marked from humerus to apex of outer angle, somewhat curved inward on its posterior quarter; dorsal surface with two well-marked longitudinal carinae, innermost distinctly curved apically and fused to humeral carina, outer most slightly shorter than innermost and nearly fused apically; innermost carina slightly elevated basally (this area slightly elongated), somewhat abruptly inclined on apex of this area, but not forming distinct tubercle; surface coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, especially on anterior half; apex strongly obliquely truncate from outer angle to rounded sutural angle; with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, with white pubescence interspersed on some areas.

Legs. – Femora with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument (appearing to be whiter on peduncle due to the integument color). Protibiae sinuous ventrally; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally, laterally, and anterior third of ventral surface (appearing to be whiter on light area), dense, bristly, yellowish-brown on remaining ventral surface. Meso- and metatibiae with abundant yellowish pubescence, denser, bristly from anterior third, especially dorsally and laterally. Metatarsomere I slightly longer than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Apex of ventrite V distinctly emarginate centrally.

Variation, paratype male. – Light areas on elytra darker than on holotype; meso- and metafemoral club of dark reddish-brown; posterior half of abdominal ventrite V dark reddish-brown.

Dimensions (mm), holotype male/paratype male.

– Total length, 6.45/6.25
 – Prothoracic length, 1.15/1.20
 – Anterior prothoracic width, 1.30/1.25
 – Posterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.35
 – Maximum prothoracic width, 1.50/1.50
 – Humeral width, 1.75/1.75
 – Elytral length, 4.50/4.50.

Etymology. – The species name *contractum* refers to the overall shape of this beetle, which appears more slender overall than the only other species in the genus.

Remarks. – *Apteralcidion contractum* sp. nov. differs from *A. lapierrei* Hovore, 1992 (Fig. 7–10) as follows: sides of the prothorax less distinctly widened centrally (Fig. 6); basal area of the innermost longitudinal carina of the elytra not distinctly tuberculate; femoral club in males (Fig. 1–3) less widened; and distal antennomeres shorter (Fig. 1). In *A. lapierrei*, the sides of the prothorax are more distinctly widened centrally (Fig. 9), innermost longitudinal carina has a distinct tubercle (Fig. 10), the femoral club in males (Fig. 7–8) is proportionally wider, and distal antennomeres in males are longer (Fig. 7).

According to Hovore (1992): “*Apteralcidion* does not appear to be related to genera currently placed in tribes containing most flightless Neotropical taxa: Parmenini, Moneilemini, Adetini and Apomecynini. Flightless members of these tribes typically lack well-defined elytral humeral angles, have the metasternum greatly abbreviated and usually also strongly retracted, with the episternum and epimeron at least partly concealed beneath the elytral epipleura.” As for the humeral angles and metaventrite, for example, *Apteralcidion* is not different from *Adetaptera* Santos-Silva *et al.*, 2019 (Apomecynini), *Cleptonotus* Breuning, 1950 (Parmenini), *Cupeyalia* Zayas, 1975 (Parmenini), and *Gracililamia* Breuning, 1961 (Parmenini). Considering the length and shape of the scape (length and projection of the inner apex), and also well-defined elytral apex, it resembles *Echthistatus* Pascoe, 1862. Apomecynini is not a possibility because the tarsal claws in this tribe are divergent. However, they are divaricate in Acanthocinini and Parmenini, as in the new species. Accordingly, the tribal allocation of *Apteralcidion* remains doubtful.

CALLIINI Thomson, 1864

***Pandemicus* gen. nov.**

(Fig. 11–14)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/1C66AE09-6BDB-4CB5-A47D-A195B91857CD>

Type species: *Pandemicus varius* sp. nov., here designated.

Etymology. – The genus refers to the global viral pandemic of 2020 which was ongoing when this beetle was being studied. Masculine gender.

Description. Female. – Frons distinctly transverse. Eyes moderately coarsely granulate; distance between upper eye lobes wider than twice width of one upper lobe; lower eye lobes much longer than genae. Antennae slightly longer than body; scape elongate, distinctly widened on basal third of inner side, parallel-sided on posterior two-thirds, without apical cicatrix,



Figures 1-10.

1-6) *Apteralcidion contractum* sp. nov., holotype ♂: 1) Dorsal habitus; 2) Ventral habitus; 3) Lateral habitus; 4) Head, frontal view; 5) Frontal oblique view; 6) Pronotum.

7-10) *Apteralcidion lapierrei*, ♂: 7) Dorsal habitus; 8) Ventral habitus; 9) Pronotum; 10) Lateral habitus of anterior half.

slightly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres filiform, lacking fringe of dense and long setae ventrally; antennomeres III and IV subequal. Prothorax transverse; sides with large, nearly conical tubercle about middle. Pronotum without tubercles, slightly gibbose on each side of middle. Mesoventral process not tuberculate. Elytra not longitudinally depressed near suture; not carinate; with short, erect, abundant setae; apices rounded. Femora claviform. Mesotibiae distinctly emarginate posteriorly on dorsal surface. Metatarsomere I about as long as II and III together; inner tooth of tarsal claws not shortened.

Remarks. – *Pandemicus gen. nov.* is similar to *Nagma gen. nov.* (Fig. 21–23), but differs as follows: the eyes are moderately coarsely granulate; the scape is elongate and sinuous on the inner side, and about as long as antennomere III; the elytra possess abundant erect setae. In *Nagma*, the eyes are distinctly coarsely granulate, the scape is shorter and not sinuous on the inner side, it is distinctly shorter than antennomere III, and the erect setae on elytra are very short and sparse.

Pandemicus varius sp. nov.

(Fig. 11–14)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/51848A59-C4C9-4594-B9C1-F10BF74634E3>

Holotype, ♀: MEXICO, *Jalisco*: 16 mi. SW Mazamitla, 11.VII.1982, Fred G. Andrews col. (CAS, formerly LGBC).

Description of the holotype.

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; mouthparts dark reddish-brown, with apex of palpomeres yellowish-brown, especially last palpomeres; scape and pedicel brown; antennomere III reddish-brown basally, gradually brown toward apex; antennomere IV reddish-brown on basal third, gradually brown toward apex; antennomere V light brown on basal third, gradually darker toward apex; antennomere VI light reddish-brown on basal half, gradually brown toward apex; antennomere VII brown; antennomere VIII light reddish-brown on basal half, gradually brown toward apex; antennomere IX brown; antennomere X light reddish-brown on basal half, brown on posterior half; antennomere XI light reddish-brown. Elytra mostly dark reddish-brown (darker depending on light intensity), with some irregular areas dark brown. Tibiae brown on basal quarter, dark reddish-brown centrally, dark brown on about posterior third. Tarsomeres I and II dark reddish-brown with apex dark brown; tarsomeres III dark reddish-brown; IV and V reddish-brown (slightly darker depending on light intensity).

Head. – Frons finely abundantly punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument (appearing to be paler or whiter on some areas depending on light intensity); with one long, erect brownish seta on each side close to eyes. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence nearly obscuring integument, except sparser pubescence on each side of center of vertex close to prothorax (pubescence on these areas slightly more brownish). Area between antennal tubercles depressed. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, abundantly punctate close to eye, smooth close to prothorax (this area somewhat rugose toward upper eye lobe); with yellowish-brown pubescence obscuring integument close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae finely, abundantly punctate except smooth apex; with yellowish-brown pubescence

close to clypeus and near apex, almost glabrous on remaining surface. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing and pubescence as on frons. Median groove distinct from clypeus to area between antennal tubercles. Postclypeus with yellowish-brown pubescence close to frons (appearing to be lighter depending on light intensity), sparser, bristly close to anteclypeus, partially glabrous laterally; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed on wide central area (on each side with one longer yellowish-brown seta). Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus on posterior half, slightly oblique on anterior half; glabrous close to anteclypeus, with short, decumbent, sparse yellowish-white setae on remaining coplanar area, and long, erect yellowish-white setae directed forward close to oblique area; oblique area mostly glabrous, with golden fringe of short setae on anterior margin. Gulamentum smooth glabrous on posterior 3/4, depressed with bristly yellowish-white pubescence on anterior quarter, with a few long erect setae of same color on anterior margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.53 times length of scape (0.35 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.00 length of scape (0.67 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 1.5 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex near middle of antennomere IX. Scape distinctly widened on inner basal third; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (whiter depending on light intensity). Pedicel with sparse yellowish-white pubescence basally, yellowish-brown toward apex; with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae ventrally. Antennomere III with white pubescence on basal quarter (about basal third ventrally), brownish, less conspicuous on remaining surface; with long, erect brownish setae ventrally, slightly denser apically. Antennomeres IV, VI, VIII with white pubescence on basal half, brownish, less conspicuous on posterior half; with long, erect, sparse brownish setae ventrally. Antennomeres V, VII, IX with sparse brownish pubescence; with long, erect, sparse brownish setae ventrally. Antennomere X with white pubescence on basal 2/3, brownish, less conspicuous on posterior third; antennomere XI with dense white pubescence.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.87. – Pedicel = 0.20. – IV = 0.97. – V = 0.63. – VI = 0.63. – VII = 0.63. – VIII = 0.56. – IX = 0.51. – X = 0.43. – XI = 0.32.

Thorax. – Lateral tubercles of prothorax with blunt apex. Pronotum flattened centrally; coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence, denser on narrow, longitudinal central band from anterior to posterior margin, widened posteriorly and laterally. Sides of prothorax coarsely, shallowly, abundantly punctate; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, lighter close to prosternum. Prosternum coarsely, somewhat abundant punctate on posterior 3/4, nearly smooth on anterior quarter; with abundant, bristly yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on punctate area, almost absent on anterior quarter. Prosternal process with abundant, bristly yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area of prosternal process 0.35 times width of procoxal cavity (including angled side area). Ventral surface of meso- and metaventrite with abundant pubescence, yellowish-brown, nearly obscuring integument laterally, yellowish-white, not obscuring integument on wide central area. Mesoventral process with sides and posterior margin elevated, and central area very slightly longitudinally carinate. Scutellum with abundant white pubescence except apex with yellowish-brown pubescence.

Elytra. – Coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures coarser than on pronotum); with wide, dense yellowish-brown pubescent maculae, and large areas with sparse, brownish pubescence, except narrow white pubescent band along suture; with somewhat long, erect, thick brownish setae throughout.

Pandemicus can be included in the alternative of couplet “31” from Galileo & Martins (1991)

(translated and modified; including *Colombicallia* Galileo & Martins, 1992)

31(30). Eyes coarsely granulate	31’
– Eyes finely granulate	32
31’(31). Elytral setae very long; lateral tubercles of the prothorax spiniform	<i>Hirticallia</i> Galileo & Martins, 1990
– Elytral setae short; lateral tubercles of the prothorax not spiniform	31’’
31’’(31’). Antennomere III distinctly longer than IV	<i>Colombicallia</i> Galileo & Martins, 1992
– Antennomere III about as long as IV	<i>Pandemicus gen. nov.</i>



Figures 11-14.

Pandemicus varius sp. nov., holotype ♀: 11) Dorsal habitus; 12) Ventral habitus; 13) Lateral habitus; 14) Head, frontal view.

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (slightly yellower depending on light intensity). Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except posterior quarter of protibiae, and about posterior third of meso- and metatibiae, with sparser brownish and yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally and laterally, and dense brownish pubescence on ventral posterior half of protibiae; meso- and metatibiae with somewhat short, thick, erect dark setae dorsally (setae slightly longer and sparser on metatibiae).

Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, somewhat sparser, yellowish-white centrally; ventrite V longitudinally sulcate centrally; gradually triangularly depressed centrally.

Dimensions (mm), holotype.

- Total length, 5.25
- Prothoracic length, 0.90
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.25
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.25
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.50
- Humeral width, 1.95
- Elytral length, 3.90.

Etymology. – The specific epithet *varius* refers to the irregular markings of the elytra.

Remarks. – Based on species of other genera of Calliini, the male probably will be very similar to the female.

***Nagma* gen. nov.**

(Fig. 21–23)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/F13E5DC0-BECC-4E7F-9495-E0648039EB63>

Type species: *Colombicallia albofasciatum* Martins & Galileo, 2006, here designated.

Etymology. – Greek, *νάγμα* (*nagma*), meaning anything piled up, or anything that has been stacked or accumulated in a dense manner; allusive to the thick, nearly scale-shaped setae, especially on the elytra, somewhat piled up (apex of one on the base of the next). Neuter gender.

Description. Female. – Frons distinctly transverse. Eyes coarsely granulate. Antennae slightly longer than body in male, about as long in female; scape short, not sinuous on inner margin, parallel-sided on posterior two-thirds, without apical cicatrix, distinctly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres filiform, lacking fringe of dense and long setae ventrally; antennomere III longer than IV. Prothorax transverse; sides with large, nearly conical tubercle about middle. Pronotum without tubercles, gibbose on each side of middle. Mesoventral process not tuberculate. Elytra not longitudinally depressed near suture; not carinate; with very short, erect, sparse setae; apices rounded; with thick, nearly scale-shaped setae (Fig. 23). Profemora nearly fusiform; meso- and metafemora claviform. Mesotibiae distinctly emarginate posteriorly on dorsal surface. Metatarsomere I about as long as II and III together; inner tooth of tarsal claws not shortened.

Remarks. – *Nagma* gen. nov. differs from *Colombicallia* (Fig. 24–27) as follows: the body (Fig. 21) is stouter; the scape shorter and less strongly widened from the base to the apex; the prothorax is distinctly more transverse; the lateral tubercles of the prothorax have a blunt apex; and the elytra possess thick setae. In *Colombicallia*, the body (Fig. 24) is slender, the scape longer and more distinctly widened from the base to the apex, or distinctly widened on the inner side from the basal third, the prothorax is less transverse, the lateral tubercles of the prothorax have an acute apex, and the elytra lack thick setae. See remarks under *Pandemicus*.

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

RHOPALOPHORINI Blanchard, 1845

***Esquarre* gen. nov.**

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/3AB8F232-7C04-461D-8105-BD9D110B1816>

Type species: *Esquarre recta* sp. nov., here designated.

Etymology. – From the old French noun “*esquarre*” (*équerre*), meaning “square;” allusive to the prothorax being about as long as wide in the holotype of the type species. Feminine gender.

Description. Female. – Head short. Frons transverse, carinate laterally. Antennal tubercles distant from each other, apex rounded. Eyes somewhat finely granulate; upper eye lobes very distant from each other, not widened from area of connection between eye lobes. Genae distinctly shorter than lower eye lobes. Maxillary palpi longer than labial palpi; last palpomeres fusiform, with apex narrowly truncate. Antennae 10-segmented, distinctly shorter than body; scape cylindrical, longer than other segments. Prothorax about as long as wide, slightly rounded, unarmed laterally. Pronotum without tubercles, slightly gibbose posteriorly on each side. Procoxal cavities rounded laterally, closed behind. Narrowest area of prosternal process narrower than half the width of procoxal cavity. Mesoventral process distinctly wider than mesocoxal cavity. Scutellum truncate at apex, laterally carinate (Fig. 20). Elytra nearly parallel-sided on anterior 3/4, distinctly narrowed on posterior quarter; apex obliquely truncate, with outer angle distinctly projected; elytral margins crenulate on posterior quarter (Fig. 19); humeral and dorsal carinae well-marked from base to apex, fused near elytral apex; surface coarsely, abundantly punctate. Hind legs distinctly longer than forelegs; prothorax without projection; femora abruptly clavate; metafemora not reaching elytral apex; metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together. Abdominal ventrite I (without abdominal process) about as long as II–III together; apex of abdominal ventrite V truncate.

Remarks. – *Esquarre* gen. nov. is similar to *Dihammaphora* Chevrolat, 1859, and *Timabiara* Napp & Mermudes, 2001, but differs from both by the prothorax not being distinctly longer than wide (it is distinctly longer in *Dihammaphora* and *Timabiara*), and by the scutellum being truncate at the apex (it is triangular in *Dihammaphora* and *Timabiara*).

***Esquarre recta* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 15–20)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/02743F3D-EA3F-4EEE-A527-EB0C9409C479>

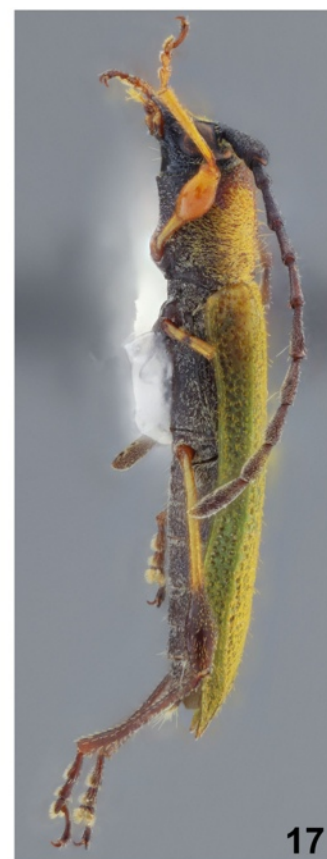
Holotype. ♀: ECUADOR, *Loja*: 18.5 km N Gonzanamá, 04°08'08.5"S / 79°23'36.4"W, 22.II.2006, F.T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CAS), formerly LGBC).

Description of the holotype.

Coloration. – Head mostly blackish, almost black; mentum dark yellowish-brown; ligula and labial palpi dark brown, with distal area of labial palpomere III light yellowish-brown; maxilla mostly yellowish, with irregular brown macula on cardo, palpomeres II–III reddish-brown, and IV brown, gradually light reddish-brown toward apex; scape dark brown, almost black; pedicel and antennomere III mostly dark brown, with irregular lighter areas; remaining antennomeres mostly brown. Pronotum reddish-brown, with center of posterior half darkened, almost black close to posterior margin, and anterior area with blackish irregular areas interspersed. Sides of prothorax reddish-brown close to pronotum, gradually black toward prosternum. Ventral surface of thorax black. Scutellum blackish. Elytra yellowish-brown, with punctures and area around most of them brown. Femoral peduncles yellowish; profemoral and mesofemoral clubs mostly orangish; metafemoral club black. Pro- and mesotibiae mostly orangish (yellower depending on light intensity); metatibiae brown. Pro- and mesotarsomeres I–II reddish-brown, III–V brown; metatarsi brown. Abdominal ventrites dark brown, almost black, with central area of ventrite I irregularly dark reddish brown, and apex of I–IV narrowly pale.

Nagma can be included in the alternative of couplet “31” from Galileo & Martins (1991)
 (translated and modified; including *Colombicallia* Galileo & Martins, 1992)

- 31(30). Eyes coarsely granulate 31’
 – Eyes finely granulate 32
- 31’(31). Elytral setae very long; lateral tubercles of the prothorax spiniform *Hirticallia* Galileo & Martins, 1990
 – Elytral setae short; lateral tubercles of the prothorax not spiniform 31”
- 31”(31’). Body not noticeably stout; elytra lacking thick, scale-shaped setae *Colombicallia* Galileo & Martins, 1992
 – Body distinctly stout; elytra with thick, scale-shaped setae *Nagma* gen. nov.



Figures 15-20.

Esquarre recta sp. nov., holotype ♀: 15) Dorsal habitus; 16) Ventral habitus; 17) Lateral habitus; 18) Head, frontal view; 19) Elytral apex; 20) Scutellum.

Key to Genera of American Rhopalophorini

The following key needs to be used with care. The morphological differences between some genera are questionable and, apparently, there are species with aberrant characters in more than one genus.

1.	Elytra short, exposing abdomen	<i>Brachylophora</i> Clarke, 2011	
–	Elytra long, covering abdomen		2
2(1).	Antennomeres III–V with dense tuft of long erect setae from base to apex of each antennomere		3
–	Antennomeres III–V lacking dense and long tuft of erect setae or some of these antennomeres with tuft (if present in all these antennomeres, then the tufts are isolated)		4
3(2).	Prothorax strongly constricted anteriorly; metatibiae lacking dense tuft of erect setae posteriorly	<i>Disaulax</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834	
–	Prothorax not strongly constricted anteriorly; metatibiae with dense tuft of erect setae posteriorly	<i>Meringodes</i> Wappes & Lingafelter, 2011	
4(2).	Metatarsomere I with dense tuft of long setae	<i>Cynoderus (Ulododerus)</i> Gounelle, 1911	
–	Metatarsomere I lacking dense tuft of long setae		5
5(4).	Metafemora gradually clavate		6
–	Metafemora abruptly clavate		9
6(5).	Elytra lacking dorsal longitudinal carina		7
–	Elytra with dorsal longitudinal carina		8
7(6).	Prosternum with acute projection, tufted at apex	<i>Potiapua</i> Napp & Monné, 2009	
–	Prosternum without projection	<i>Muxbalia</i> Giesbert & Chemsak, 1993	
8(6).	Prothorax about as wide as long, distinctly widened laterocentrally	<i>Listroptera</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834	
–	Prothorax longer than wide, gradually widened toward posterolateral angles	<i>Aguassay</i> Napp & Mermudes, 2001	
9(5).	Peduncle of metafemora with distinct spicules		10
–	Peduncle of metafemora lacking spicules		11
10(9).	Metatibiae somewhat widened, distinctly longitudinally sulcate later	<i>Argyrodines</i> Bates, 1867	
–	Metatibiae slender, not longitudinally sulcate laterally	<i>Parozodes</i> Aurivillius, 1897	
11(9).	Metatibiae with dense tuft of erect setae		12
–	Metatibia lacking dense tuft of erect setae (if erect setae are somewhat abundant, then the metafemoral club is noticeable widened)		16
12(11).	Antennae in both sexes at most slightly surpassing elytral apex		13
–	Antennae in both sexes distinctly surpassing elytral apex		14
13(12).	Antennomere V with dense tuft of erect setae	<i>Cosmisoma</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834 (part)	
–	Antennomere V lacking tuft of erect setae		14
14(13).	Mesofemora not abruptly clavate	<i>Coremia</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834	
–	Mesofemora abruptly clavate		15
15(14).	Dorsal base of the scape with two depressions separated by carina	<i>Dirocoremia</i> Marques 1994 (part)	
–	Dorsal base of the scape with a single depression	<i>Thalusia</i> Thomson, 1864	
16(11).	Antennomere V or V-VI with tuft of long and erect setae	<i>Cosmisoma</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834 (part)	
–	Antennomeres lacking tufts of long and erect setae		17
17(16).	Antennomere IV at most slightly longer than scape		18
–	Antennomere IV distinctly longer than scape		28
18(17).	Antennae 10-segmented		19
–	Antennae 11-segmented		20

19(18). Prothorax distinctly longer than wide	<i>Dihammaphora</i> Chevrolat, 1859 (part)	
– Prothorax about as long as wide	<i>Esquarre</i> gen. nov.	
20(18). Prothorax with distinct lateral tubercle or with central with rounded projection		21
– Prothorax lacking distinct lateral projection		24
21(20). Metafemora distinctly surpassing elytral apex in both sexes		22
– Metafemora not reaching elytral apex		23
22(21). Scape with dorsal depression on base	<i>Lathusia</i> Zajciw, 1959 (part)	
– Scape without dorsal depression	<i>Merocoremia</i> Marques, 1994	
23(21). Antennae longer than body in both sexes; distal antennomeres filiform	<i>Allorhopaliella</i> Martins, Galileo & Santos-Silva, 2015	
– Antennae shorter than body in both sexes; distal antennomeres serrate	<i>Rhopaliella</i> Monné, 2006	
24(20). Elytra lacking carinae	<i>Rhopalophorella</i> Linsley, 1942	
– Elytra carinate		25
25(24). Scutellum truncate at apex	<i>Dihammaphoroides</i> Zajciw, 1967	
– Scutellum triangular		26
26(25). Antennomere VI pyramidal; apex of meso- and metafemora dentate	<i>Haenkea</i> Tippmann, 1953	
– Antennomere VI not pyramidal; apex of meso- and metafemora not dentate		27
27(26). Male with prothorax armed with a long, acute projection	<i>Timabiara</i> Napp & Mermudes, 2001	
– Male lacking projection on prothorax	<i>Dihammaphora</i> Chevrolat, 1859 (part)	
28(17). Antennomeres III–IV with abundant, long and erect setae ventrally; anterior constriction of the prothorax strongly marked	<i>Kozlovellus</i> Galileo & Santos-Silva, 2017	
– Antennomeres III–IV with sparse long and erect setae ventrally; anterior constriction of the prothorax not strongly marked		29
29(28). Sides of the prothorax with slightly but distinct triangular projection about middle, or with short and narrow rounded projection		30
– Sides of the prothorax unarmed or with wide rounded projection centrally or distinctly after middle		31
30(29). Elytra not carinate dorsally	<i>Dirocoremia</i> Marques 1994 (part)	
– Elytra with dorsal carina	<i>Lathusia</i> Zajciw, 1959 (part)	
31(29). Elytra with longitudinal pubescent band	<i>Closteropus</i> Chevrolat, 1843	
– Elytra lacking longitudinal pubescent band (if present, antennomere IV distinctly shorter than III, or prothorax noticeably slender)		32
32(31). Antennomere IV distinctly shorter than III		33
– Antennomere IV at most slightly shorter than III, often as long or longer than III		34
33(32). Antennomere III wider than IV, with abundant erect setae ventrally (females)	<i>Cycnoderus</i> (<i>Cycnoderus</i>) Audinet-Serville, 1834 (part)	
– Antennomere III not distinctly wider than IV, lacking abundant erect setae ventrally	<i>Rhopalophora</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834	
34(32). Prothorax noticeably slender and long (males)	<i>Cycnoderus</i> (<i>Cycnoderus</i>) Audinet-Serville, 1834 (part)	
– Prothorax not distinctly slender		35
35(34). Procoxal cavities widely open behind	<i>Ischionodonta</i> Chevrolat, 1859	
– Procoxal cavities narrowly open behind		36
36(35). Elytra opaque	<i>Gurubira</i> Napp & Marques, 1999	
– Elytra shining, metallic	<i>Cosmisoma</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834 (part)	

Head. – Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with short, thick, decumbent golden setae distinctly more abundant close to clypeus, sparser toward antennal tubercles, especially centrally; with short, sparse, fine white setae close to eyes. Vertex coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures slightly sparser than on frons); area between antennal tubercles with a few short, thick, decumbent golden setae, and a few fine, short white setae; remaining surface with abundant short, thick, decumbent golden setae centrally, sparser laterally. Area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, densely punctate, glabrous. Area behind lower eye lobes coarsely, abundantly punctate close to eye, punctures sparser toward prothorax; with tuft of fine golden setae close to eye near upper eye lobes, with fine, decumbent, somewhat sparse white setae close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae coarsely, somewhat sparsely punctate except smooth apex; with short, decumbent, sparse white setae except glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing as on frons except smooth apex; nearly glabrous. Median groove distinct from clypeus to area between antennal tubercles. Postclypeus with thick, decumbent golden setae close to frons, nearly absent centrally, with a few short, decumbent white setae toward anteclypeus. Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus on posterior half, inclined on anterior half; glabrous on coplanar area, with long whitish setae directed forward on inclined area, and a short tuft of golden setae on antero-central area. Gula mentum finely, transversely striate, glabrous on posterior third, slightly striate-punctate, with a few white setae on central third, depressed, somewhat abundantly coarsely punctate, with sparse, both short and long white setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.84 times length of scape (0.51 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.05 length of scape (0.63 times distance between outer eye margins). Antennae slightly longer than elytral length, reaching posterior third of elytra. Scape coarsely, densely punctate; with a few short, erect yellowish-white setae. Pedicel and antennomeres with short, decumbent yellowish-white setae, denser from VII, especially on X.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.39. – Pedicel = 0.44. – IV = 1.03. – V = 1.05. – VI = 1.16. – VII = 0.94. – VIII = 0.89. – IX = 0.89. – X = 1.30.

Thorax. – Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures coarser than on vertex); with dense, short, thick, decumbent golden setae obscuring integument, except wide central area and area close to anterior margin nearly glabrous; with long, erect, thick, both golden and brownish setae on central area. Sides of prothorax with dense, short, thick, decumbent golden setae obscuring integument close to prothorax, except anterior third with a few setae, gradually shorter, sparser and yellowish-white toward prosternum. Prosternum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate; with abundant white pubescence on posterior half, sparser on anterior half. Prosternal process with white pubescence, except sides and apex glabrous. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum glabrous.

Elytra. – With dense, short, thick, decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument, sparser on sides, with long, erect, thick setae of same color interspersed.

Legs. – Femora with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, except dorsal area of club with thicker, decumbent golden setae not obscuring integument. Protibiae with sparse, bristly yellowish-white setae; meso- and metatibiae with thick, sparse yellowish-white setae longitudinally aligned (yellower depending on light intensity).

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally; ventrite I with fine, decumbent, longer setae of same color centrally.

Dimensions (mm), holotype.

- Total length, 5.60
- Prothoracic length, 1.05
- Anterior prothoracic width, 0.85
- Posterior prothoracic width, 0.95
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.05
- Humeral width, 1.35
- Elytral length, 4.05.

Etymology. – The species name *rectus* refers to the apex of the scutellum being straight, which differs from other species of Rhopalophorini.

Remarks. – This new species represents the eleventh species of Rhopalophorini known to occur in Ecuador.

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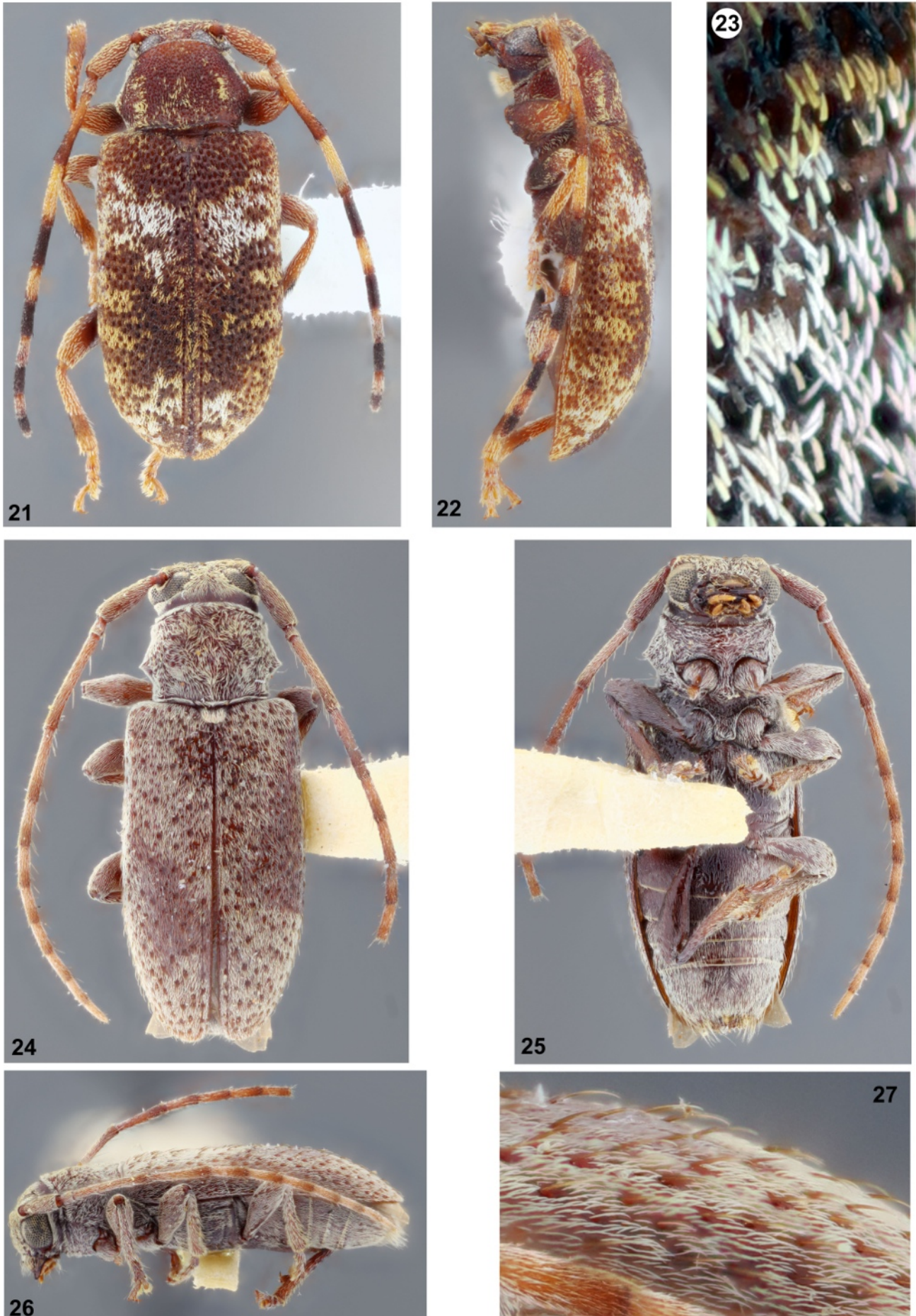
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Résumé

Bezark L. G. & Santos-Silva A., 2020. – Trois nouveaux genres et trois nouvelles espèces de Cerambycidae américains (Coleoptera). *Faunitaxys*, 8(16): 1–11.

Trois nouveaux genres ainsi que trois nouvelles espèces de Cerambycidae sont décrits du continent américain : *Apteralcidion contractum* sp. nov., du Costa Rica (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini); *Pandemicus varius*, gen. nov., sp. nov., du Mexique (Lamiinae, Calliini); *Nagma* gen. nov. (Lamiinae, Calliini), pour une espèce placée jusqu'ici dans le genre *Colombicallia* Galileo & Martins, 1992; et *Esquarre recta*, gen. nov., sp. nov., de l'Équateur (Cerambycinae, Rhopalophorini). Les genres *Pandemicus* et *Nagma* sont intégrés à la clé de Galileo & Martins (1991), et une clé des genres des Rhopalophorini est proposée.

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicornes, taxonomie, Costa Rica, Mexique, Équateur, Amérique du Nord, Amérique du Sud.



Figures 21-27.

21-23. *Nagma albofasciatum* (paratype ♂ of *Colombicallia albofasciata*): 21) Dorsal habitus; 22) Lateral habitus; 23) Elytral setae.
 24-27. *Colombicallia curta* Galileo & Martins, 1992, paratype ♀: 24) Dorsal habitus; 25) Ventral habitus; 26) Lateral habitus; 27) Elytral erect setae.

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