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Descriptions, transference, notes and designation of lectotype in Rhinotragini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Coleoptera; Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Longhorned beetles; Rhinotragini; *Phygopoda*; *hirsuta*; *birai*; *carellii*; taxonomy; South America; Brazil; Venezuela.

Abstract. – *Odontocera argenteolineata* Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016 is transferred to *Ameriphoderes* Clarke, 2015, and the male is described for the first time. The differences between *Phygopoda fugax* Thomson, 1864, and *P. jacobi* Fuchs, 1961 are discussed. Three new species of *Phygopoda* Thomson, 1864 are described: *P. hirsuta* **sp**. **nov**., from Venezuela; *P. birai* **sp**. **nov**., and *P. carellii* **sp**. **nov**., both from Brazil (Pará). A lectotype is designated for *Acyphoderes forficulifera* Gounelle, 1913 (currently *Forficuladeres forficulifera*).

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Introduction

Rhinotragini Thomson, 1860 is a tribe of Cerambycinae distributed only on the American continent. Currently, the tribe includes 547 species distributed in 98 genera (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020).

The initial goal of this work was to describe some species present in the collection of the first author. However, during the identification process we discovered the need to address several other issues in Rhinotragini.

Odontocera Audinet-Serville, 1833 is the largest genus with 72 known species. However, it includes species with different morphological characters, for example, antennae short or moderately long, prothorax narrow or wide, short or long, elytra long or short, narrow or wide, dehiscent or not on sutural margin. Therefore, the genus needs a complete review, as already indicated by Clarke (2015). Here we are transferring *Odontocera argenteolineata* Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016 to *Ameriphoderes* Clarke, 2015.

Phygopoda Thomson, 1864 includes nine species and is known only from South America. Here we are suggesting that *P. jacobi* Fuchs, 1961 is a junior synonym of *P. fugax* Thomson, 1864. However, the synonymy is not formalized because we prefer to examine a larger number of specimens to be sure. Additionally, three new species are described in this genus.

Forficuladeres was described by Clarke (2015) to accommodate *Acyphoderes forficulifera* Gounelle, 1913, and *Acyphoderes sexualis* Linsley, 1934. Here we are designating a lectotype for *A. forficulifera*.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in mm using a measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

– **ACMT**: American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA
– **FSCA**: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA
– **HSCV**: Herbert Schmid private collection, Vienna, Austria
– **MAGD**: Museum and Art Gallery, Doncaster, United Kingdom
– **MNHN**: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
– **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
– **ZMUH**: Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universitat von Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Results

Ameriphoderes argenteolineata (Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016), **comb**. **nov**.

(Fig. 1–5)

Odontocera argenteolineata Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016: 543;
Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019: 15 (distr.);
Bezark, 2020: 161 (checklist);
Monné, 2020: 719 (cat.).

Material examined

– GUATEMALA, *Izabal*: 23 km SE Morelos, 800 m, 23-27.V.1995, Giesbert and Monzón col. (FSCA).

Description of the male

Coloration. – *Integument* mostly black. – *Mouthparts* mostly yellowish brown, with *palpomeres* dark brown and their apex yellowish brown. – *Anteclypeus* and apex of *labrum* yellowish brown; scape-ball, basal 3/4 of antennomeres III–IV dark reddish brown; dorsal surface of antennomeres V–XI mostly brown, and ventral surface mostly reddish brown. – *Elytra* with subtranslucent panel dorsally, from anterior quarter to near apex. – *Peduncle of mesofemora* reddish brown. – *Peduncle of metafemora* light yellowish brown, and club dark brown. – *Protibiae* with apex reddish brown. – *Mesotibiae* with posterior quarter and mostly of ventral surface reddish brown. – *Metatibiae* reddish brown on basal third. – *Tarsi* mostly dark reddish brown, with darker areas. – *Abdominal ventrite* I light yellowish brown.

Head. – Not elongated behind eyes (distance between posterior edge of eyes and prothorax smaller than width of upper eye lobes); rostrum (between apex of inferior ocular lobe and genal apex) 0.6 times length of lower eye lobe. – *Frons* finely, abundantly, mostly confluent punctate; with short, longitudinal, irregular, slightly elevated carina on each side of central area close to eye; with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish setae, and a few long, suberect dark setae interspersed laterally. – *Vertex* finely, abundantly punctate; central area slightly longitudinally elevated; with moderately short, erect, abundant yellowish-brown setae. – Area behind upper eye lobes, striate-punctate, superiorly with setae as on vertex, glabrous toward lower eye lobe. – Area behind lower eye lobes finely, somewhat rugose-punctate on tumid area close to eye; with golden pubescence on narrow band close to eye, and long, erect, abundant dark setae on tumid area. – *Antennal tubercles* finely, sparsely punctate, except smooth apex; with short, erect dark setae. – *Postclypeus* finely, sparsely punctate close to frons, smooth laterally and close to anteclypeus; with short, sparse, erect yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, glabrous on remaining surface. – *Labrum* coplanar with anteclypeus at posterior 2/3, inclined at anterior third; finely, sparsely punctate on posterior area of coplanar region, except one distinct coarser puncture on each side, from each emerges a tuft of long, erect dark seta, and somewhat long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on remaining punctate area; anterior margin with short fringe of yellowish-white setae. – *Genae* finely, densely punctate close to eye, longitudinally striate-punctate on remaining dorsal surface, except smooth apex; with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, and long, erect dark setae toward ventral surface. – *Gulamentum* smooth and glabrous posteriorly, transversely striate-punctate, and long, erect, somewhat abundant dark setae between eyes. – Lower *eye lobes* almost contiguous frontally; distance between upper eye lobes 0.60 times length of scape (0.25 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.05 times length of scape (0.02 times distance between outer margins of eyes). – *Antennae* 1.10 times elytral length, slightly surpassing middle of abdominal segment I; inferior inner side of scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–IV with long, erect dark setae (longer on apex of IV); inner side of apex of antennomeres V–VI with a few long, erect, dark setae; antennomeres III–IV filiform, antennomeres V–X distinctly enlarged toward apex.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.70. – Pedicel = 0.22. – IV = 0.63. – V = 0.70. – VI = 0.65. – VII = 0.59. – VIII = 0.55. – IX = 0.44. – X = 0.41. – XI = 0.55.

Thorax. – *Prothorax* longer than wide, slightly wider posteriorly than anteriorly; sides rounded from anterior to posterior constriction. – *Pronotum* with one longitudinal, sinuous, slightly deep sulcus on each side of central area, from near anterior margin to posterior constriction, finely, abundantly punctate; remaining surface coarsely, somewhat abundant punctate, except smooth anterior and posterior margins; with transverse silvery pubescent band close to anterior margin, and silvery pubescence close to posterior margin, wider centrally, narrower, less conspicuous laterally; with long, erect, somewhat abundant dark setae throughout. – *Sides of prothorax* coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures slightly coarser and sparser centrally close to pronotum, except smooth anterior margin and posterior area; with silvery pubescent band anteriorly, following that on pronotum, and slightly conspicuous silvery pubescent band posteriorly, also following that on pronotum; with long, erect dark setae throughout. – *Prosternum* coarsely, somewhat rugose-punctate; with long, dense dark setae throughout. – Central area of *mesoventrite* finely, densely punctate, sides nearly smooth; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. – *Mesanepisternum* almost smooth and glabrous. – *Mesepimeron* with noticeably dense yellowish-white pubescence, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. – *Metanepisternum* nearly smooth basally, somewhat finely, sparsely punctate on remaining surface; almost glabrous basally, remaining surface with long, erect, both short and long yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument, except apex with dense, almost golden pubescence. – *Metaventrite* with both, short and long yellowish-white setae laterally, and dense silvery pubescence on wide central area (this area gradually narrowed toward apex, almost indistinct depending on angle of view), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. – *Scutellum* with abundant silvery pubescence posteriorly, shorter, slightly conspicuous anteriorly.

Elytra. – Coarsely asperate-punctate on basal fifth, except almost smooth area close to epipleural margin, finely, abundantly punctate on remaining black area, very finely, sparsely punctate on subtranslucent area; with long, erect, yellowish-white setae on basal fifth, except on smooth area, setae distinctly shorter and sparser toward apex (becoming nearly inconspicuous from middle).

Legs. – *Profemora* subfusiform, strongly widened centrally; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae, more abundant ventrally (setae appearing to be darker depending on angle of view). – *Mesofemora* pedunculate-clavate, with peduncle somewhat short, and club strongly widened; ventral surface of club asperate; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae. – *Metafemora* pedunculate-clavate, with peduncle and club long, and club not strongly widened; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae. – *Protibiae* with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae dorsally and laterally, and dense golden pubescence ventrally. – *Mesotibiae* with long, erect, somewhat sparse yellowish-brown setae, denser toward apex. – *Metatibiae* slightly sinuous; with dense tuft of dark setae on posterior 2/3, and sparse yellowish-brown setae on basal third.

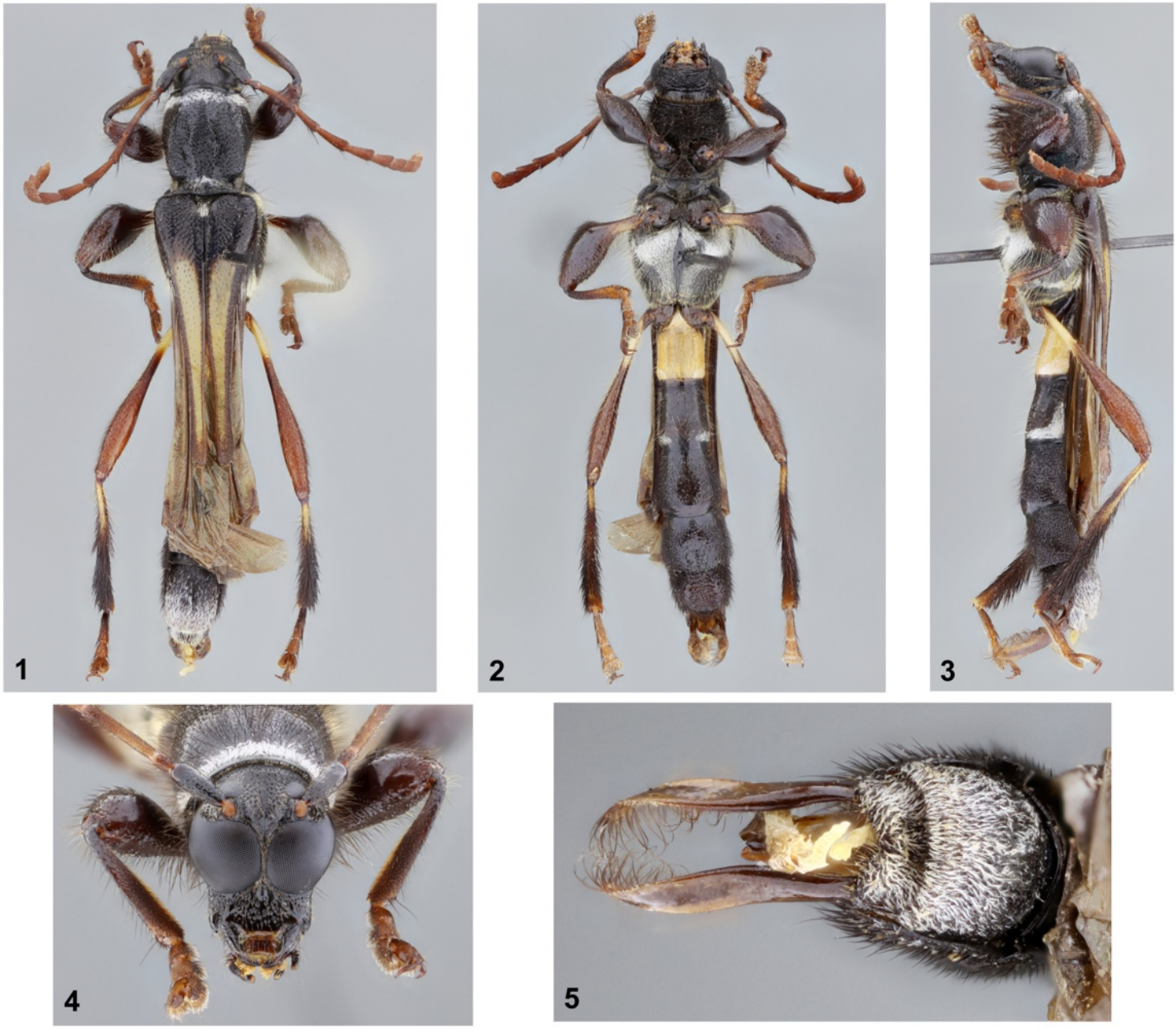
Abdomen. – Elongate, distinctly surpassing elytral apex; segments I–III longer than wide; I parallel-sided, convex, almost smooth, with dense silvery pubescence laterally and sides of posterior area (forming L-shaped band on each side), and long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae; II longer than wide, gradually widened toward apex, convex, finely, sparsely punctate, with grayish pubescence as on I, with short, decumbent, sparse yellowish setae, with long, yellowish setae interspersed; III longer than wide, gradually widened toward apex, convex except depressed central area in posterior half, somewhat coarsely, asperate-punctate (less so on base), with short, decumbent yellowish-white setae, more abundant laterally and more abundant than on II, with long, erect, both yellowish-white and dark setae interspersed; IV wider than long, distinctly depressed centrally in posterior 2/3, coarsely, somewhat asperate-punctate (less so basally), with long, erect, abundant dark setae; V about as long as wide, strongly depressed dorsally (sides of this area almost carinae-shaped), coarsely, somewhat asperate punctate, with long, erect, abundant dark setae. – *Parameres* long, not distinctly widened from base, with long, erect setae ventrally from middle, longer toward apex, with apex narrowly rounded.

Dimensions (mm) (1 ♂).

– Total length, 15.50;
– Prothorax length, 2.70;
– Prothorax anterior width, 1.75;
– Prothorax posterior width, 1.80;
– Widest prothoracic width, 2.25;
– Humeral width, 2.60;
– Elytral length, 6.85.

Remarks. – *Odontocera argenteolineata* was described based on a single female from Mexico (Chiapas). According to Santos-Silva & Bezark (2016), the species was provisionally included in *Odontocera* Audinet-Serville, 1833. Wappes and Santos-Silva (2019) examined a female with the same data label as the male listed here.

The definitions of the genera from the division of *Acyphoderes* Audinet-Serville, 1833 by Clarke (2015) are somewhat confusing, with many exceptions and variations. This makes difficult to include species (new or known) in the genera. However, the discovery of the male of *O. argenteolineata* allows us to observe that it shares the shape of the parameres (Fig. 5) and other features (*e.g.* shape of the elytra, shape of the pronotum, and length and shape of the abdomen) with *Ameriphoderes* Clarke, 2015. Although the definition of *Odontocera* and *Ameriphoderes*, and the limits between these two genera remain uncertain, especially due to the presence of very different species in the former, we believe that *O. argenteolineata* agrees much better with the species of



Figures 1–5. *Ameriphoderes argenteolineata* (Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016), ♂.
1) Dorsal habitus; **2**) Ventral habitus; **3**) Lateral habitus; **4**) Head, frontal view; **5**) Parameres.

the later. This is particularly evident when the type species of both genera are compared.
The prothorax of the male is proportionally narrower than in the females (see photograph of the holotype on Bezark 2020). However, this variation is somewhat common in several species of Rhinotragini.

Phygopoda jacobi Fisher, 1961
(Fig. 6)

Phygopoda jacobi Fuchs, 1961: 16;
Viana, 1972: 294 (distr.);
Monné, 1993: 51 (cat.);
Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 98 (checklist);
Monné, 2005: 499 (cat.);
Monné & Hovore, 2006: 123 (checklist);
Carelli & Monné, 2015: 219;
Bezark, 2020: 165 (checklist);
Monné, 2020: 745 (cat.).

Carelli & Monné (2015) separated *P. jacobi* from *P. fugax* in their key as follows:

4(**2**).	Mesoventral process about half diameter of a mesocoxa; antennae, margin of elytra and metatibiae dark brown to black; clypeus covered with bright, whitish pubescence. Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina) ..... ***P. fugax*** Thomson, 1864
–	Mesoventral process about 1/4 diameter of a mesocoxa; antennae, margin of elytra and metatibiae light brown to reddish brown; clypeus glabrous. Argentina, Brazil (Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay ..... ***P. jacobi*** Fuchs, 1961

However, the examination of a photograph of the holotype of *P. jacobi* (Fig. 6) shows that the elytral color is identical to that of the holotype of *P. fugax*. In the redescription of *P. jacobi* they reported on the male: “Integument dark brown except for legs, antennae and elytra (base and central region of basal 3/4) reddish brown…” The color description of the elytra does not

agree well with the specimen illustrated by them as being male. As the general appearance of the specimen figured by them is very similar to that of the holotype of *P. jacobi*, especially regarding the color of the other parts of the body, this indicates that the elytral color is variable in this species, as already reported by Fuchs (1961). Examination of specimens of *P. fugax* and a few specimens of *P. jacobi* from MZSP collection shows that there is no difference in the width of the mesoventral process. Furthermore, the color of the fore- and middle legs in *P. fugax* is somewhat variable, from reddish to dark brown, the base of the metafemora can be reddish or yellowish-brown, and basal segments of the antennae can be reddish or yellowish brown. Thus, it is possible that *P. jacobi* is just a chromatic variation of *P. fugax* (Fig. 7).

Carelli and Monné (2015) also reported: "We examined slides (made by Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure) of the male paratype (MAGD) from Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina, Brazil." According to Fuchs (1961) (translated): "Holotype male, allotype female, 2 paratypes male, and 1 paratype female from Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina, Brazil; leg. Plaumann; 1 paratype from Hohenau [currently, this place is in Itapúa department], Parana, Paraguay, leg. Jacob. In my collection; 1 paratype in Plaumann collection." This confusing citation indicates that there were 3 males and 3 females (all them belonging to Fuchs collection), and one more paratype (unknown sex) belonging to Fritz Plaumann. Originally there was no specimen from the MAGD collection. According to Herbert Schmidt (personal communication) there are 4 specimens from Fuchs collection: holotype, allotype, paratype male, all from Brazil, Santa Catarina, and a paratype female from Paraguay. Still according to Herbert Schmid, Ernst Fuchs had contact with Elphinstone Forrest Gilmour (MAGD), and often exchanged specimen with him. Thus, this may explain why there are only four specimens in Fuchs collection (currently, at HSCV), instead of six.

Material examined

– BRAZIL, *Santa Catarina*: Nova Teutônia, 27º11'S / 52º23'W, 300-500 m, 1 female, XI.1950, F. Plaumann col. (MZSP).

– ARGENTINA, *Corrientes*: 1 male, XI.1945, Prosen col. (MZSP).

***Phygopoda hirsuta* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 8–11)

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/6F540068-42CD-4268-8C6E-98086B1F6282

Holotype, ♀: VENEZUELA, *Merida*: Puente Real, 7 km W Lagunillas, 07.VII.1991, C. Porter and L. Stange col. (FSCA).

Description of the female holotype.

Coloration. – *Head* mostly dark reddish brown, with irregular blackish areas, especially on vertex, area behind upper eye lobes, and clypeus; scape, pedicel, and basal antennomeres black, gradually dark brown toward IX, X–XI somewhat dark reddish brown. – *Prothorax* mostly dark reddish except black wide central area of prosternum, and prosternal process. – Ventral surface of *meso-* and *metathorax* black, except dark reddish central area of mesoventrite. – *Scutellum* black. Base and sides of *elytra* black, except brownish apex; basal third with narrow black band close to suture and remaining suture brownish; remaining surface light yellowish brown. – *Legs* dark brown, blackish or somewhat dark reddish-brown depending on light intensity. Abdominal ventrites I–IV orangish-brown; abdominal ventrite V brownish.

Head. – *Frons* coarsely, abundantly punctate, except nearly smooth central area close to clypeus; with short, sparse yellowish-white setae. – *Vertex* and area behind upper eye lobes finely punctate, punctures slightly coarser, confluent close to eyes; with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae, especially close to eyes. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, partially confluently punctate, with yellowish-white setae close to eye, gradually longer toward ventral area. – *Genae* finely, abundantly punctate except smooth apex; with sparse, minute yellowish setae, except glabrous apex. – *Postclypeus* finely punctate, punctures partially confluent laterally; with minute yellowish-white setae, less conspicuous centrally, and one long, erect seta of same color on each side. – *Labrum* with short, erect, somewhat sparse yellowish setae on posterocentral area, long, erect yellowish setae on posterolateral areas, and short fringe of yellowish setae on anterior margin. – *Antennal tubercles* with sparse punctures, slightly finer than on frons, with short, sparse yellowish setae, slightly longer toward upper eye lobe. – *Gulamentum* smooth, glabrous on narrow posterior area, somewhat rugose-punctate, with long, erect, somewhat abundant yellowish-white setae between eyes (yellower depending on light intensity and angle of view). Distance between upper eye lobes 0.87 times length of scape (0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.62 times length of scape (0.30 times distance between outer margins of eyes). – *Antennae* 2.45 times elytral length, reaching anterior third of abdominal segment II. – *Scape* gradually widened toward apex; finely, sparsely punctate on anterior half, almost smooth on posterior half; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae. – *Pedicel* and antennomeres III–IV cylindrical (antennomeres slightly widened apically), with short, sparse nearly golden setae dorsally (setae longer apically), and long, erect almost golden setae ventrally (setae darker depending on light intensity and angle of view); antennomere V slightly widened from base to apex, with setae as on antennomere IV; antennomeres VI–XI together subclavate, each one serrate, especially from VII, except XI acute toward apex.

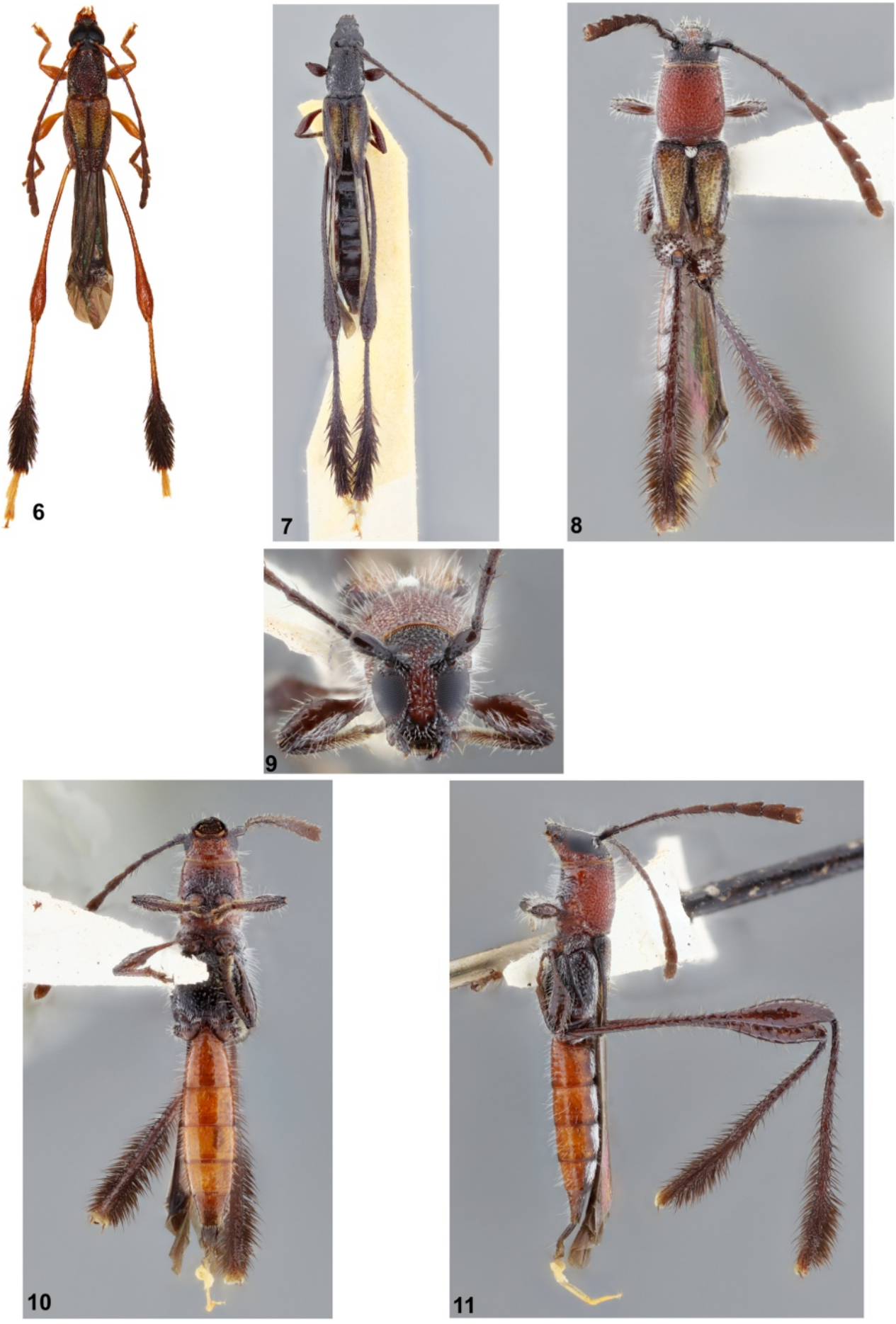
Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.77. – Pedicel = 0.30. – IV = 0.69. – V = 0.88. – VI = 0.84. – VII = 0.77. – VIII = 0.65. – IX = 0.61. – X = 0.50. – XI = 0.65.

Thorax. – *Prothorax* longer than wide, gradually widened from anterolateral angles to about posterior quarter, then narrowed toward apex. – *Pronotum* coarsely, reticulate-punctate; with long, somewhat abundant yellowish-white setae (setae whiter depending on light intensity). – *Sides of prothorax* with sculpturing and erect setae as on pronotum, except anterior area with finer, sparser punctures (this area widened and punctures sparser toward prosternum), and sparse erect setae. – *Prosternum* coarse, abundant punctate on posterior 2/3, punctures finer, sparser on anterior third; with long, erect, abundant yellowish-white setae (less so on sides of anterior third). – Narrowest area of *prosternal process* 0.3 times width of procoxal cavity. – Central area of *mesoventrite* with short yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, and sides of mesoventrite, mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with dense grayish-white pubescence. – Narrowest area of *mesoventral process* about half of mesocoxal cavity. – *Metanepisternum* coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures slightly sparser near apex); with dense, somewhat wide grayish-white pubescent band superiorly, very narrow grayish-white pubescent band close to metaventrite, and long, erect setae of same color on remaining surface. – *Metaventrite* coarsely, abundantly punctate; with grayish-white pubescence on sides of anterior area, and close to metacoxal cavities, and long, erect setae of same color throughout. – *Scutellum* with dense grayish-white pubescence.

Elytra. – Subtriangularly-shaped, with rounded apex; coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures finer on sides of posterior third, almost absent on dorsal surface of posterior third; width across humeri 0.7 times elytral length; with both, short and long, erect, yellowish-white setae, nearly absent near apex (longer setae more abundant basally on dorsal surface, gradually shorter toward middle).

Legs. – *Profemora* with grayish-white pubescence on part of frontal surface, with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae throughout. – *Meso-* and *metafemora* with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae throughout (with some darker setae on metafemora). – *Protibiae* with long, erect, sparse setae dorsally and laterally, and yellowish-brown pubescence ventrally. – *Mesotibiae* with long, erect, sparse, almost golden setae, slightly denser posteriorly on ventral surface. – *Metatibiae* with long, erect dark setae, gradually denser toward middle, then forming distinct tuft toward apex, except narrow area on ventral apex with golden pubescence. – *Metatarsi* missing in both legs.



Figures 6–11.

6) *Phygopoda jacobi*, holotype, ♂, dorsal view. **7**) *Phygopoda fugax* Thomson, 1864, ♀, dorsal view. **8–11**) *Phygopoda hirsuta* **sp**. **nov**., holotype, ♀: **8**) Dorsal view; **9**) Head, frontal view; **10**) Ventral habitus; **11**) Lateral habitus. Figure 6 by Herbert Schmid.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense grayish-white pubescent band on each side, not reaching apex of each ventrite, sparser on V; remaining surface with sparse, decumbent yellowish-white setae, slightly more abundant on V, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

Dimensions (mm).

– Total length, 7.20;
– Prothorax length, 1.35;
– Prothorax anterior width, 1.00;
– Prothorax posterior width, 1.05;
– Widest prothoracic width, 1.20;
– Humeral width, 1.25;
– Elytral length,1.80.

Etymology. – Latin, "hirsutus" (meaning hairy, hirsute); allusive to the setae on metatibiae.

Remarks. – *Phygopoda hirsuta* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *P. fugax* Thomson, 1864 (Fig. 7), but differs: distal antennomeres thicker (Fig. 8); pronotal sculpturing coarser (Fig. 8); elytra proportionally shorter (width across humeri 0.6 times the elytral length). In *P. fugax*, the distal antennomeres are somewhat slender (Fig. 7), pronotal sculpturing is finer (Fig. 7), and the elytra are proportionally longer (width across humeri 0.7 times the elytral length). Although the abdomen in *P. fugax* is often entirely black, it may be at least partially orangish; therefore, the color is not used as differential. It differs from *P. longiscopifera* Clarke, 2017 (Fig. 12), by the metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite more coarsely punctate, and elytra proportionally shorter (similar to *P. fugax* in *P. longiscopifera*), and tuft of setae on metatibiae present only on posterior half (more than apical 2/3 in *P. longiscopifera*).

Phygopoda birai **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 13–16)

ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/E9942664-FA3C-493A-A92A-B204E93891A1

Holotype, ♀: BRAZIL, *Pará*: Serra Norte ("armadilha suspensa", 1.6 m), 10-12.VIII.1984, no collector indicated col. (MZSP).

Description of the female holotype.

Coloration. – *Head* mostly black. – *Mouthparts* reddish brown. – *Antennae* dark brown basally, gradually and slightly lighter toward apex. – *Prothorax* and ventral surface of mesothorax black, except reddish-brown anterior margin of prothorax apex of prosternal process, and mesoventral process. – *Scutellum* dark brown. – Sides of and apex of *elytra* dark brown (lighter on apex); suture narrowly brown; remaining elytral surface subtranslucent, pale flavus. – Fore- and middle *legs* mostly dark reddish brown. – *Coxae*, *trochanters* and base of *metafemora* dark reddish brown, and remaining surface of hind legs dark brown. Abdominal ventrite I orangish brown with irregular brownish areas; abdominal ventrites II–V mostly dark brown with irregular orangish-brown areas.

Head. – *Frons* coarsely, sparsely punctate; with a few short yellowish-brown setae, and a few long, erect setae of same color near apex of eyes. – *Vertex* and area behind upper eye lobes finely, abundantly punctate; with both, short and long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae. Area behind lower eye lobes, somewhat rugose-punctate, except narrow area close to eye with finer and denser punctures; with short, sparse yellowish-brown setae close to eye, and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed. – *Genae* 0.7 times length of lower eye lobe; finely, somewhat sparsely punctate dorsally, except smooth apex, punctures finer, sparser toward ventral surface; with a few minute yellowish-brown setae dorsally, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color toward ventral surface. – *Postclypeus* somewhat depressed close to frons (this area widened laterally); finely, abundantly punctate, punctures confluent and indistinct centrally, more individually distinct laterally; area close to anteclypeus triangularly smooth centrally; with minute, sparse yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed, glabrous on smooth area. – *Labrum* coplanar with anteclypeus posteriorly, inclined anteriorly; finely, sparsely punctate, with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on coplanar area, with short, somewhat abundant yellowish-brown setae on inclined area. – *Antennal tubercles* finely, sparsely punctate except frontal area with punctures slightly coarser, denser and confluent; with minute, sparse yellowish-brown setae, more abundant frontally. – *Gulamentum* finely, transversely striate posteriorly, somewhat rugose on central area of anterior region, and finely punctate laterally; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, glabrous on remaining surface. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.68 times length of scape (0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.57 times length of scape (0.34 times distance between outer margins of eyes). – *Antennae* 2.6 times elytral length, reaching about middle of abdominal ventrite III. – *Scape* gradually widened toward apex; finely, sparsely punctate, punctures slightly more abundant basally; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae. – *Pedicel* and antennomeres III–IV cylindrical (antennomeres slightly widened apically), with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-white setae, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed on dorsal posterior area, and throughout ventrally (ventral erect setae darker depending on angle of view); antennomere V slightly widened from base to apex, with setae as on antennomere IV; antennomeres VI–XI together subclavate, each one serrate, especially from VII, except XI acute toward apex.

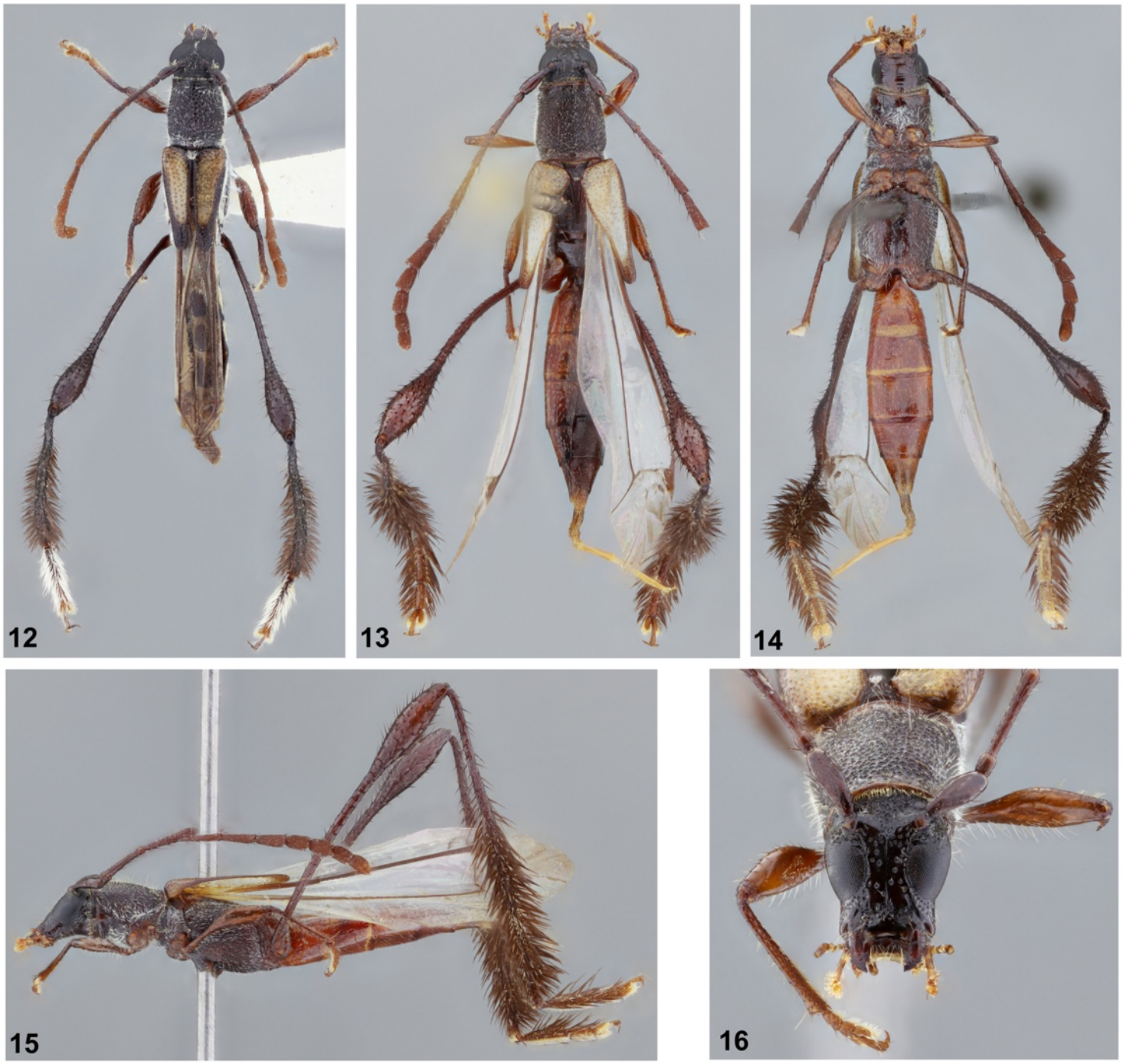
Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.80. – Pedicel = 0.20. – IV = 0.81. – V = 1.06. – VI = 0.80. – VII = 0.71. – VIII = 0.48. – IX = 0.48. – X = 0.43. – XI = 0.60.

Thorax. – *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, gradually widened from anterolateral angles to posterior constriction, then narrowed toward apex. – *Pronotum* slightly coarsely, abundantly punctate; with long, erect, somewhat abundant yellowish-white setae (yellower depending on light intensity and angle of view). – *Sides of prothorax* with sculpturing as on pronotum, except anterior area finely, sparsely striate-punctate (this area widened toward prosternum); with long, erect yellowish-white setae close to pronotum, and dense grayish-white pubescence toward prosternum on punctate area (more yellowish depending on angle of view), nearly glabrous anteriorly. – *Prosternum* densely micropunctate, with fine punctures interspersed on posterior 2/3, very finely, transversely striate-punctate, with fine, sparse punctures interspersed on anterior third; posterior 2/3 with grayish-white pubescence (yellower depending on angle of view), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; anterior third with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae (yellower depending on angle of view). – Narrowest area of *prosternal process* 0.2 times width of procoxal cavity. – Ventral surface of *mesothorax* with grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument (more yellowish-white depending on light intensity). – Narrowest area of *mesoventral process* 0.5 times width of mesocoxal cavity. – *Metanepisternum*, sides and anterior area of metaventrite very finely, densely punctate (general appearance somewhat opaque), and central area of metaventrite finely, sparsely punctate. – *Metanepisternum* and sides of metaventrite with grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed, and central area of metaventrite with long, sparse, erect grayish-white setae. – *Scutellum* with grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Elongate, cuneate, with posterior 2/3 divergent and well-separated; somewhat coarsely, abundantly punctate basally, punctures gradually sparser, shallower toward apex, except outer margin with finer and denser punctures; width across humeri 0.6 times elytral length; with long, erect yellowish-white setae basally, shorter, almost absent on remaining surface.

Legs. – *Pro-* and *mesofemora* with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae. – *Mesofemora* arched. – *Metafemora* somewhat asperate-punctate; with somewhat short, erect, sparse yellowish setae on peduncle, longer on club. – *Protibiae* with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae dorsally and laterally, and dense yellowish pubescence ventrally on distal half; mesotibiae with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae; metatibiae with very long, thick, dense tuft of dark brown setae on posterior 2/3. Metatarsomeres I–II with very long, thick dark brown setae laterally; metatarsomere III with somewhat long yellowish-brown setae laterally.



Figures 12–16.

12) *Phygopoda longiscopifera* Clarke, 2017, ♂, dorsal view. **13–16**) *Phygopoda birai* **sp**. **nov**., holotype, ♀: **13**) Dorsal view; **14**) Ventral habitus; **15**) Lateral habitus; **16**) Head, frontal view.

Abdomen. – Subfusiform. – *Ventrites* with both, short and long, sparse yellowish-white setae; ventrite V distinctly narrowed toward rounded apex.

Dimensions (mm).

– Total length, 8.65;
– Prothorax length, 1.35;
– Prothorax anterior width, 1.05;
– Prothorax posterior width, 1.20;
– Widest prothoracic width, 1.30;
– Humeral width, 1.40;
– Elytral length, 2.30.

Etymology. – The new species is named in honor of the late Ubirajara Ribeiro Martins de Souza (Bira).

Remarks. – *Phygopoda birai* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *P. fulvitarsis* Gounelle, 1911 (Fig. 24), but differs as follows: setae of apex of the metatibiae not yellow; setae of metatarsi distinctly thicker, longer, and darker; metatarsomeres I and II longer; metanepisternum and sides of the metaventrite densely micropunctate; sides of abdominal ventrites lacking dense pubescence. In *P. fulvitarsis*, the setae of the apex of the metatibiae are yellow, setae of metatarsi are shorter, finer and yellow, metatarsomeres I and II shorter, metanepisternum and sides of the metaventrite not micropunctate, and sides of abdominal ventrites with dense pubescence.

***Phygopoda carellii* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 17–23)

ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/A0207FB1-73A0-45C5-8323-B46629EC1202

Phygopoda fulvitarsis;
Carelli & Monné, 2015: 210 (misidentification).

Holotype, ♂: BRAZIL, *Pará*: Santo Antonio de Tauá (Reserva Sonho Azul), 12.IX.2001, Pierre Jauffert col. (MZSP).

Paratype, ♀: same data as holotype, except 02.IX.2001 (MZSP).

Description of the male holotype (Fig. 17–21).

Coloration. – *Integument* mostly black. – *Mouthparts* yellowish brown, except palpomeres mostly brown, darker on last maxillary and labial palpomeres; anteclypeus and distal half of labrum mostly dark yellowish brown; antennae gradually dark brown from antennomere V. – *Elytra* dark brown laterally (except humeral area), suture, and posterior fifth; basal fifth with brownish macula, with its posterior margin oblique from humerus to suture; with yellowish-brown irregular macula close to anterior brownish macula, subtranslucent on remaining surface. – *Femora* and tibiae dark brown, almost black. – *Tarsi* mostly reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites I and V yellowish brown centrally.

Head. – *Frons* finely, sparsely punctate, punctures slightly more abundant close to eyes, sparser centrally; with short, sparse, white setae. – Area between *antennal tubercles* finely, confluently punctate, with a few short white setae. – Remaining surface of *vertex* coarsely, confluently punctate, with a few minute white setae. – Area behind *eyes* finely punctate close to eye, smooth close to prothorax; with both, short and long, erect, sparse white setae close to eye, especially behind lower eye lobe. – *Genae* 0.25 times length of lower eye lobe; finely, sparsely punctate, punctures slightly more abundant toward ventral surface, except smooth apex; with a few short, sparse white setae. – *Postclypeus* finely, sparsely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; with short, sparse white setae on wide central area, and one long, erect yellowish seta on each side of this area; glabrous laterally. – *Labrum* coplanar with anteclypeus posteriorly, inclined anteriorly; posterior area glabrous centrally, with one tuft of long, erect yellowish setae on each side; anterior area with short yellowish-white setae near margin. – *Antennal tubercles* finely, sparsely punctate basally, smooth on remaining surface; with a few short white setae basally, glabrous on remaining surface. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.70 times length of scape (0.36 times distance between outer margins of eyes), in frontal view, lower eye lobes almost contiguous. – *Antennae* 2.2 times elytral length, slightly surpassing apex of abdominal ventrite I. – *Scape* finely, somewhat sparsely punctate on basal third, almost smooth on remaining surface; with a few short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed. – *Pedicel* and antennomeres III–IV cylindrical (antennomeres slightly widened apically); pedicel, antennomeres III–IV and basal 2/3 of V with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, and long, erect, sparse brownish setae ventrally; posterior third of V, and remaining antennomeres with dense brownish pubescence; antennomere V slightly widened from base to apex, with setae as on antennomere IV; antennomeres VI–XI together subclavate, each one serrate, especially from VII, except XI acute toward apex.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.77. – Pedicel = 0.21. – IV = 0.77. – V = 1.07. – VI = 0.77. – VII = 0.61. – VIII = 0.48. – IX = 0.46. – X = 0.38. – XI = 0.54.

Thorax. – *Prothorax* longer than wide, slightly rounded laterally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate, except smooth anterior and posterior margins; with short, sparse white setae (more yellowish white depending on light intensity), distinctly denser on posterior quarter, especially laterally, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed. – *Sides of prothorax* with sculpturing as on pronotum, except anterior area almost smooth (this area widened toward prosternum); with somewhat dense white pubescence on posterior quarter and punctate area close to prosternum, with short, sparse white pubescence on remaining punctate area, glabrous on almost smooth area, and long, erect, sparse white setae interspersed on punctate area (all setae more yellowish white depending on light intensity). – *Prosternum* with somewhat dense white pubescence on posterior 2/3, almost glabrous on anterior third, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. – Ventral surface of *meso-* and *metathorax* with dense white pubescence laterally, sparser toward central area, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, especially on prosternum and metathorax. – Narrowest area of *prosternal process* 0.3 times width of procoxal cavity; narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.5 times width of mesocoxal cavity. – *Metanepisternum* and sides of *metaventrite* densely micropunctate, with fine, somewhat sparse punctures interspersed. – *Scutellum* with dense white pubescence centrally, sparser laterally.

Elytra. – Elongate, cuneate, with posterior half slightly divergent along suture; coarsely, somewhat abundantly punctate on basal fifth, laterally and on posterior fifth, punctures coarser, sparse, shallow on subtranslucent area; width across humeri 0.58 times elytral length; with both, short and long, sparse white setae on anterior third, very short and sparse on remaining surface.

Legs. – *Pro-* and *mesofemora* with short, sparse yellowish-white setae dorsally and laterally, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed (almost absent on profemora), and dense, erect white setae ventrally. – *Metafemora* somewhat coarsely, sparsely punctate (punctures asperate), and short, erect, sparse brownish setae. – *Pro-* and *mesotibiae* with both, short and long, sparse yellowish-white setae, dorsally, laterally, and on basal third of ventral surface, and dense yellowish-brown pubescence on posterior 2/3 of ventral surface. – *Metatibiae* with a few short brownish setae on anterior third, dense, noticeably long and erect setae on posterior 2/3, erect setae dark brown, except yellow setae on posterior quarter (yellow setae shorter than dark brown setae). – *Metatarsi* with long, erect, very sparse yellow setae dorsally.

Abdomen. – Subfusiform. – *Ventrites* with both short and long, sparse yellowish-white setae.

Female paratype (Fig. 22–23). – *Integument* color as in male, except: *elytra* entirely dark brown, almost black laterally; *abdominal ventrites* orangish-brown centrally, except brownish apex of I–IV. In frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times length of scape (0.28 times distance between outer margins of eyes).

Dimensions (mm) (male holotype / female paratype).

– Total length, 7.65/8.80;
– Prothorax length, 1.10/1.25;
– Prothorax anterior width, 0.80/0.90;
– Prothorax posterior width, 0.85/0.95;
– Widest prothoracic width, 0.95/1.05;
– Humeral width, 1.10/1.20;
– Elytral length, 1.90/2.20.

Etymology. – The new species is dedicated to Allan Carelli, for his contribution to the knowledge of *Phygopoda*.

Host plant. – The female paratype was collected as larva in *Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens* (Miq.) (Fabaceae).

Remarks. – According to Santos-Silva *et al.* (2019) on *P. fulvitarsis* Gounelle, 1911: "The record in Brazil (Pará) was based on two specimens from the MZSP collection (Carelli & Monné 2015). However, those specimens belong to a different and, probably, new species. The Brazilian state of Pará is provisionally kept, until the specimens from the MZSP collection can be studied in detail." Now we are formally excluding the record of *P. fulvitarsis* from the Brazilian state of Pará. It is probable that this species occurs there, but cannot be confirmed without specimens.
Phygopoda carellii **sp. nov.** differs from *P. fulvitarsis* (Fig. 24) as follows: metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite minutely, densely punctate; tuft of setae on metatibiae distinctly long and bristly (Fig. 21); metatarsi with a few long and erect setae dorsally (Fig. 21). In *P. fulvitarsis*, the metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite are not minutely densely punctate, tuft of setae on metatibiae are not distinct long, and not noticeably bristly (Fig. 25), and the metatarsi have long and abundant yellow setae dorsally (Fig. 25).

Figures 17–25.

17–21) *Phygopoda carellii* **sp**. **nov**., holotype, ♂: **17**) Dorsal view; **18**) Head, pronotum and elytra; **19**) Lateral habitus; **20**) Head, frontal view; **21**) Metatibia and metatarsus.

22–23) *Phygopoda carellii* **sp**. **nov**., paratype, ♀: **22**) Dorsal view; **23**) Head, pronotum and elytra.

24–25) *Phygopoda fulvitarsis* Gounelle, 1911, ♂: **24**) Dorsal view; **25**) Metatibia and metatarsus.

Forficuladeres forficulifera (Gounelle, 1913)

(Fig. 26–29)

Acyphoderes forficulifera Gounelle, 1913: 388;
Blackwelder, 1946: 577 (checklist);
Zajciw, 1972: 95.

Sphecomorpha forficulifera;
Monné & Giesbert, 1992: 250 (syn.);
Monné, 1993: 43 (cat.);
Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 99 (checklist);
Monné, 2005: 502 (cat.);
Monné & Hovore, 2006: 124 (checklist);
Swift *et al.*, 2010: 28 (distr.).

Forficuladeres forficulifera;
Clarke, 2015: 37;
Bezark, 2020: 159 (checklist);
Monné, 2020: 706 (cat.).

Acyphoderes propinquus Linsley, 1934: 350.

Acyphoderes propinqua;
Chemsak *et al.*, 1992: 58 (checklist);
Blackwelder, 1946: 577.

Remarks.

Gounelle (1913) described *Acyphoderes forficulifera* based on one male and two females from Colombia (Norte de Santander). The three specimens originally belonged to the ZMUH.

Weidner (1976) did not list the types of *A. forficulifera* as present in the ZMUH collection.

Linsley (1934) described *Acyphoderes propinquus* base on males and females from Panama. According to Linsley (1934): "This species resembles *A. forficulitera* Goun. but may be distinguished from that species by the obsolete prothoracic ridges and short elytra and antennae."

However, according to Gounelle (1913) on the male syntype (translated) (Linsley 1934 description between parentheses):

- "antennae short, barely reaching apex of metaventrite" ("antennae attaining base of first abdominal segment");
- "pronotum convex, subglabrous, with three very week carinae" ("Prothorax elongate, cylindrical, dorsal callouses obsolete");
- "elytra not reaching posterior margin of second abdominal segment ("Elytra strongly subulate, attaining apex of first abdominal segment")."

Accordingly, the differences pointed out by Linsley (1934) are not supported by the original description of *A. forficulifera*, and the synonymy proposed by Monné and Giesbert (1992) is correct.

Fortunately, Gounelle kept at least the male syntype in the MNHN collection (Fig. 26-28), which we are designating as lectotype, and have the following labels (Fig. 29):

1. White (handwritten): *Acyphoderes forficulifera* ♂. Type. Goun.
2. White (printed): Columbien / LaGarita (Gebirge) / W. Fritsche
3. Green (handwritten): *Acyphoderes forficulifera* Goun.

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Figures 26–29. *Acyphoderes forficulifera* (Gounelle, 1913) (= *Forficuladeres forficulifera*), lectotype, ♂.
26) Dorsal view; **27–28)** Head and pronotum; **29)** Labels. All by Gérard L. Tavakilian.

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Résumé

Wappes J. E. & Santos-Silva A., 2021. – Descriptions, transferts, notes et désignation de lectotypes dans la tribu Rhinotragini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Faunitaxys*, 9(3): 1 – 12.

Odontocera argenteolineata Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016 is transférée dans le genre *Ameriphoderes* Clarke, 2015, et le mâle est décrit pour la première fois. Les différences entre *Phygopoda fugax* Thomson, 1864, et *P. jacobi* Fuchs, 1961 sont discutées. Trois nouvelles espèces du genre *Phygopoda* Thomson, 1864 sont décrites : *P. hirsuta* **sp**. **nov**., du Venezuela; *P. birai* **sp**. **nov**., et *P. carellii* **sp**. **nov**., du Brésil (Pará). Un lectotype est désigné pour *Acyphoderes forficulifera* Gounelle, 1913 (*Forficuladeres forficulifera*).

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, longicornes, Rhinotragini, *Phygopoda*, *hirsuta*, *birai*, *carellii*, taxonomie, Amérique du Sud, Brésil, Venezuela.

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