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A new genus and seven new species of Neotropical Lamiinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with taxonomic notes

LARRY G. BEZARK (1), JUAN PABLO BOTERO (2,3) & ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA (2,4)

(1) 521 46th Street, Sacramento, California, 95819, USA.

- E-mail: bezbycids@gmail.com

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

(2) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

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

(3) - E-mail: jp_bot@yahoo.com - Orcid: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5547-7987>

- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/463CA17F-AC2C-44DF-85AB-2AEA79684A12>

(4) - E-mail: toncriss@uol.com.br - Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418>

- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/147209A1-FA0E-4AE3-8F10-A5CADAB6EE98>

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new species;
neotropical region.

Abstract. – *Lophopoeum timbouvae* Lameere, 1884 is synonymized with *L. carinatum* Bates, 1863; and the species is newly recorded from the Brazilian states of Pará, Goiás, and Mato Grosso do Sul, and *Macadamia integrifolia* Maiden & Betche (Proteaceae) is reported as a new host plant. Seven new species are described: *Antodice nascimentoi* **sp. nov.** (Aerenicini) from Costa Rica (Puntarenas); *Amphicnaeia pulchra* **sp. nov.** (Apomecynini) from Ecuador (Pichincha and Napo); *Estola rufolutea* **sp. nov.** from Ecuador (Napo) and French Guiana; *Eupogonius apomecynoides* **sp. nov.** from Costa Rica (Puntarenas); *Eupogonius copei* **sp. nov.** from Mexico (Chiapas), *Eupogonius virgatus* **sp. nov.** from Mexico (Sinaloa, Chiapas) (Desmiphorini); and *Homodontus formonsus* **gen. nov., sp. nov.** (Hemilophini) from Guatemala (Izabal). The geographical distribution of *Eupogonius wappesi* Lingafelter, Morris, Skillman & Santos-Silva, 2021 is expanded and the differences between *Unelcus* Thomson, 1864 and *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852 are discussed. The geographical distribution for five species is expanded. *Amphicnaeia pulchra* and *Homodontus* **gen. nov.** are included in previous keys.

Bezark L. G., Botero J. P. & Santos-Silva A., 2022. – A new genus and seven new species of Neotropical Lamiinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with taxonomic notes. *Faunitaxys*, 10(1): 1 – 20.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/2A299BD2-CD36-4F2B-804E-44FA4154256B>

Introduction

Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 is the largest subfamily of Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802; and according to Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2021), it includes 83 tribes, 3,007 genera and subgenera, and 21,634 species and subspecies distributed worldwide. However, According to Roguet (2021), there are 75 tribes, 2,981 genera and subgenera, and 21,456 species and subspecies. Ślipiński & Escalona (2013) reported on the tribes of Lamiinae: “Based on our preliminary molecular- and morphology-based research on Australian Cerambycidae we believe that the current tribal classification of Lamiinae is artificial and should be abandoned ... Certainly, some of the currently recognised groups are monophyletic, but that can be only established from the worldwide perspective through comprehensive phylogenetic research.” We agree that nearly all tribes of Lamiinae are artificial and, often, the inclusion of a new genus is a very difficult task, especially when the taxon has intermediate features between two or more tribes. However, in many cases, what makes the taxonomical tribal division of Lamiinae chaotic is the inclusion of genera that do not even have the basic features of the type genus of the tribe. For example, *Eugamandus* Fisher, 1926 (a genus that appears to

include species of more than one genus) and *Bulbolmotega* Breuning, 1966, do not even possess the most basic feature of Acanthocinini (the long scape), making the inclusion of these genera in the tribe completely incomprehensible. Furthermore, we believe future morphological and/or molecular studies need to include a large number of genera and species to support eventual synonymies, divisions or redefinitions or potential links among taxa.

The genera included here belong to five tribes: Acanthocinini, Aerenicini, Apomecynini, Desmiphorini, and Hemilophini. Of these, only Aerenicini appears to be well-delimited and defined, while Acanthocinini and Desmiphorini are the most problematic and chaotic.

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. For full references on *Lophopoeum carinatum* Bates, 1863 and *L. timbouvae* Lameere, 1884, see Monné (2021) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2021).

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- **AACP**: Alain Audureau Private Collection, Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie, France.
- **CASC**: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA.
- **CSCA**: California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California, USA.
- **FSCA**: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA.
- **JLGC**: Jean Louis Giuglaris Collection, Roura, French Guiana.
- **JVCO**: Josef Vlasak Collection, Schwenksville, Pennsylvania, USA.
- **LGBC**: Larry G. Bezark collection, Sacramento, California, USA.
- **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
- **QCAZ**: Museum of Zoology, Invertebrate Section, Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador.
- **RFMC**: Roy F. Morris Collection, Lakeland, Florida, USA.
- **WHTC**: William H. Tyson Collection, Coarsegold, California, USA.

Results

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Lophopoeum carinatum Bates, 1863

(Fig. 1-14)

Lophopoeum carinatum Bates, 1863: 275.

Lophopoeum timbouvae Lameere, 1884: 102. **Syn. nov.**

Baryssinus leguminicola Linell, 1896: 43.

Bates (1863) described *L. carinatum* based on a single specimen (Fig. 1) from Brazil (Amazonas, Ega – currently, Tefê). The sex of the holotype was not provided, but according to Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2021) it is a male. Later, Lameere (1884) described *L. timbouvae* (Fig. 2) based on a single female from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro) and reported (translated): “This charming species has a lot to do with *L. cristatum* [sic] Bates, from which it must differ mainly in its coloring.” However, although the description by Lameere is more detailed, including colors, both holotypes have the color practically identical. Later, Linell, 1896 described *Baryssinus leguminicola* (Fig. 3 – by Lingafelter *et al.* 2021) based on a single specimen (“probably female”) from Paraguay; Lane (1970) synonymized this name with *L. timbouvae*. Comparing photographs of the holotypes, as well as the original descriptions and specimens from the Amazonian region and Brazilian Atlantic rainforest (Fig. 5–14), it was possible to conclude that the three names correspond to the same species. The dorsal carina may or may not be distinct in specimens from the two regions. Accordingly, we are synonymizing *L. timbouvae* with *L. carinatum*. Currently, *L. carinatum* is known from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), and Brazil (Amazonas); and *L. timbouvae* is known from Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones, Formosa, Chaco, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Catamarca, Buenos Aires), and Uruguay (Monné 2021; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2021).

Material examined (Just a sample of the more than 100 specimens from the MZSP collection).

VENEZUELA

- *Aragua*: near Cata, 1 male, 25.II.1971, H. & A. Howden leg.
- *Distrito Federal*: El Valle, “em frutos de Coimito”, 1 male, 1 female, 30.VI.1941, C.H. Ballou leg.

SURINAME

- Paramaribo, 1 female, 20.III.1962, Broeknuren leg.; 1 female, 10.VII.1975, P.H. van Doesburg leg.

BOLIVIA

- *Santa Cruz*: 500 m, 1 female, 10.VIII.1961, Zischka leg.

BRAZIL

- *Pará* (**new state record**): Faz. Taperinha, 1 female, 16-18.XI.1969, J.M. & B.A. Campbell leg.; Óbidos, 1 female, no more date.

- *Bahia*: 1 female, no date indicated, Bondar leg.
- *Goiás* (**new state record**): Faz. Nova Orlandia, 1 male, I.1964, Martins, Morgante & Silva leg.
- *Mato Grosso do Sul* (**new state record**): Corumbá, Serra do Urucum, 1 female, XI.1960, K. Lenko leg.
- *Minas Gerais*: Viçosa, 2 females, 16.XII.1958, E. Amente leg.
- *Espírito Santo*: Linhares, 2 males, 1 female, X.1972, P.C. Elias leg.; 1 male, 2 females, XI.1972, P.C. Elias leg.
- *Rio de Janeiro*: Rio de Janeiro, São João da Barra (reared in seed of de Ingá) [*Inga luschnathiana*], 1 female, IV.1934, A. Santos leg.; Represa Rio Grande, 1 female, XII.1961, M. Alvarenga leg.; Estrada Rio-São Paulo, 1 male, 6.II.1952, W. Zikán leg.
- *São Paulo*: Limeira, “em fruto de *Macadamia integrifolia*,” 1 male, II.1993, Bernardi leg.; São Paulo, Butantã, 1 male, 1 female, 18.II.1970, no collector indicated; São Carlos, 1 female, no date indicated, M.M. Dias leg.

ARGENTINA

- *Buenos Aires*: 1 female, no date indicated, C. Bruch leg.
- *Paraná*: Ponta Grossa, 1 male, 1940, P. Machado leg.
- *Santa Catarina*: Hansa Humboldt (currently, Corupá), 1 female, XI.1932, A. Maller leg.
- *Rio Grande do Sul*: Santa Maria, 1 female, 5.X.1982, E.C. Costa leg.

ECUADOR

- *Napo*: Napo-Galeras Road, km 1.3 males, 25 August, 2004, F.T. Hovore leg. (LGBC).

PARAGUAY

- *Guiara*: 16 km S. Independencia, Cerro Akati, 2 males, 2220 ft., 20-24 October, 2018, L.G. Bezark leg. (LGBC).
- *Amambay*: Chacurru Ecotourism, 5 km W Pedro Juan Caballero, 2 females, 15-19 October, 2018, L.G. Bezark leg. (LGBC).
- *Itapua*: Hotel Tirol, Encarnacion, 1 male, 25-26 February, 2019, L.G. Bezark leg. (LGBC).

Host plants. – Monné (2001) listed as host plants of *L. timbouvae*: *Gleditschia amorphoides* Taub. (Fabaceae), *Hymenaea courbaril* L. (Fabaceae), *Tamarindus indica* L. (Fabaceae), *Lecythis pisonis* Cambess. (Lecythidaceae), *Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (Vell.) Morong (Fabaceae), *E. timbouvae* Mart. (Fabaceae), *Inga luschnathiana* Salzm. Ex Benth. (Fabaceae), *Prosopis kuntzei* Harms (Fabaceae). For *L. carinatum* he listed: *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw. (Fabaceae), *Caesalpinia guianensis* (probably *Carapa guianensis* Aubl., Meliaceae), and *Dimocarpus longan* Lour. (Sapindaceae). Di Iorio & Farina (2009) added: *Acacia caven* [*Vachellia caven* (Molina) Seigler & Ebinger] (Fabaceae) and *Gleditsia triacanthos* L. (Fabaceae). Casari & Teixeira added *Pterogyne nitens* Tul. (Fabaceae).

The label of one specimen (Rio de Janeiro, São João da Barra) allowed us to confirm *Inga luschnathiana* Benth. (Leguminosae) as a host plant of this species. Furthermore, the label of another specimen from Brazil (São Paulo, Limeira) allowed us to include *Macadamia integrifolia* Maiden & Betche (Proteaceae) as a new host plant of *L. carinatum*.

AERENICINI Lacordaire, 1872

Antodice nascimentoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 15–18)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/02D41074-494C-4A97-9A8D-33B84FE9AD44>

Holotype, ♂: COSTA RICA, *Puntarenas*: 8 km N Pavones, 16.VI.1989, F.T. Hovore leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Description of the holotype.

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown, almost black on some areas; ventral mouthparts reddish brown, except yellowish palpi; basal quarter of antennomere III dark reddish brown; base of antennomeres IV–V light reddish brown; basal quarter of antennomere VI and base of VII–

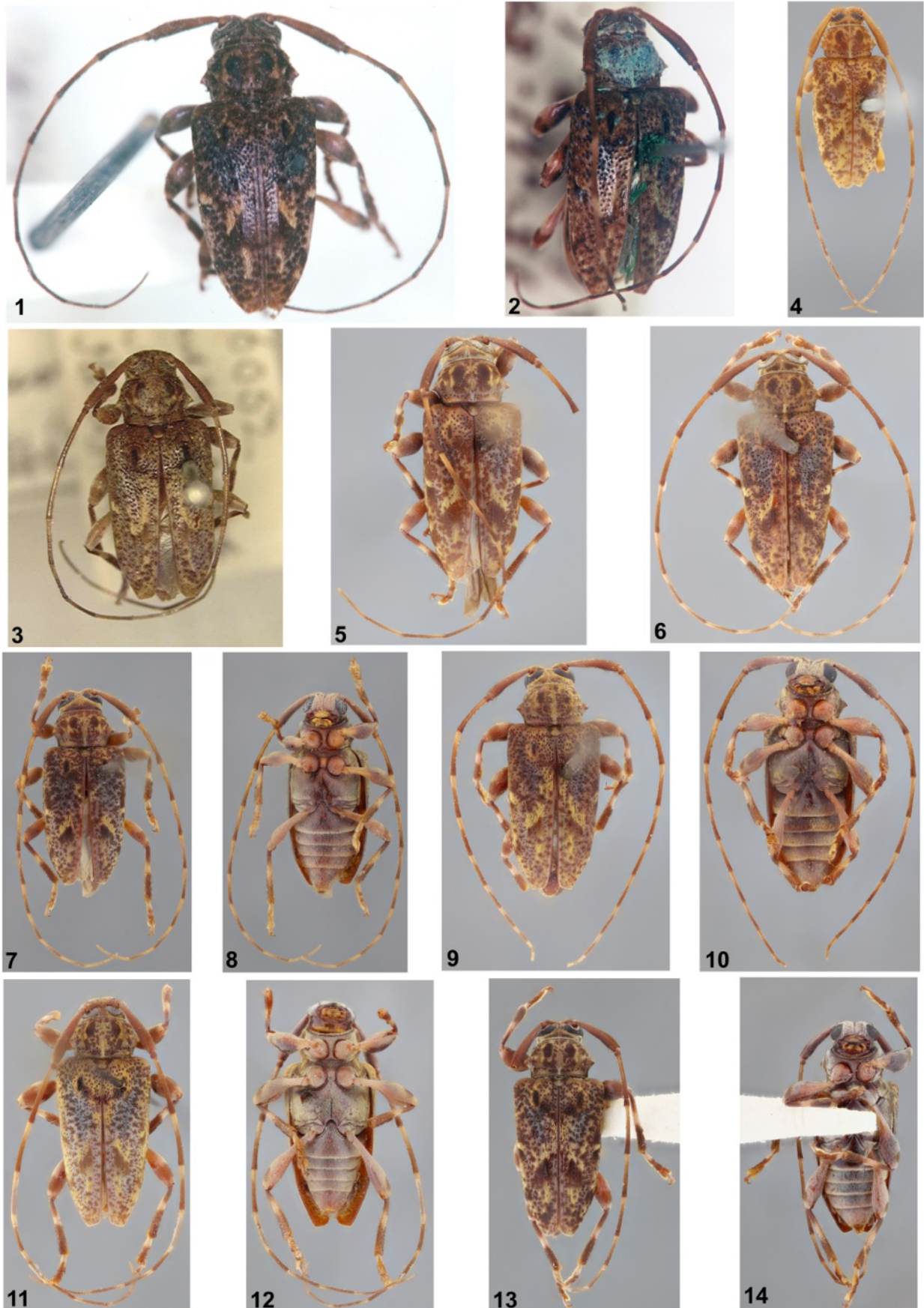


Fig. 1-14. *Lophopoeum carinatum* Bates, 1863.

1) Holotype (by Jesus Santiago Moure), dorsal habitus. 2) *L. timbouvae* Lameere, 1884, ♀, holotype (by Jesus Santiago Moure), dorsal habitus. 3) *Baryssinus leguminicola* Linell, 1896, ♂, holotype (from Lingafelter *et al.* 2021), dorsal habitus. 4) ♀, Brazil (Bahia), dorsal habitus. 5) ♀, Brazil (Pará), dorsal habitus. 6) ♀, Brazil (Minas Gerais), dorsal habitus. 7-8) ♀, Suriname. 7) Dorsal habitus. 8) Ventral habitus. 9-10) ♀, Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). 9) Dorsal habitus. 10) Ventral habitus. 11-12) ♂, Brazil (São Paulo). 11) Dorsal habitus. 12) Ventral habitus. 13-14) ♂, Venezuela (Aragua). 13) Dorsal habitus. 14) Ventral habitus.

VIII orangish brown; base of antennomeres IX–X dark reddish brown. Sides of prothorax gradually brown toward prosternum; ventral surface of prothorax brown, except orangish-brown apex of prosternal process; ventral surface of mesothorax brown (darker than on ventral surface of prothorax), except reddish brown mesoventral process. Elytra brown centrally, gradually dark orangish brown toward epipleural margin. Pro- and mesocoxae, trochanters, about basal third of profemora, and base of meso- and metafemora orangish brown; apex of tarsomeres V and claws dark reddish brown.

Head. – Frons coarsely, sparsely punctate, with minute punctures interspersed laterally; mostly glabrous on wide central area, except a few brownish setae toward antennal tubercles, and pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument close to eyes (pubescence denser toward clypeus). Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, sparsely punctate (punctures slightly finer and more abundant than on frons); with brown pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser centrally on vertex from area between upper eye lobes and prothoracic margin; with a few long, pale yellow setae close to eyes. Area behind region of connection between eye lobes with wide, dense yellow pubescent band, from eye to prothoracic margin. Area behind lower eye lobes coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate close to eye, finely, shallowly rugose-punctate close to prothorax; with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument close to eye, slightly sparser close to prothorax toward superior area, absent toward ventral surface. Genae with abundant pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex. Wide central area of postclypeus with a few long, erect pale yellow setae; sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with long, abundant pale setae, more abundant laterally. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.16 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.51 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior third of antennomere VIII. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres with abundant, bristly blackish setae, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed ventrally (denser on antennomeres III–IV); antennomeres III–IV gradually widened toward apex, especially IV; antennomere VI with a few long, decumbent yellow setae on light area.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.95. – Pedicel = 0.15. – IV = 1.20. – V = 1.25. – VI = 1.20. – VII = 1.10. – VIII = 0.95. – IX = 0.75. – X = 0.65. – XI = 0.60.

Thorax. – Prothorax about as long as wide, slightly wider anteriorly than posteriorly. Pronotum coarsely, sparsely punctate; with dense, wide, longitudinal yellow pubescent band on each side, and brown pubescence on wide central area not obscuring integument. Sides of prothorax with dense yellow pubescence close to pronotum (continuation of the pronotum sideband), and remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, except partially smooth transverse area close to anterior sulcus; with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument (appearing to be more yellowish-white depending on light intensity), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Prosternal process narrow on basal half, strongly widened toward apex on posterior half; pubescence as on prosternum, except sides of posterior area with shorter and sparser pubescence; narrowest area 0.18 times width of procoxal cavity. Wide central area of mesoventrite with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (appearing to be whiter depending on light intensity), and sides with dense pale yellow pubescence. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with yellowish brown pubescence, distinctly less abundant on mesepimeron. Metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and remaining surface of metaventrite yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser centrally, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Mesoventral process narrow, slightly widened posteriorly; narrowest area 0.3 times width of mesocoxal cavity. Scutellum with yellowish brown pubescence, distinctly denser close to margins.

Elytra. – Subparallel-sided on basal half, slightly widened on posterior half; apex individually rounded; coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except sutural region with brownish pubescence on sutural region of basal third, and long, erect, sparse yellow setae interspersed (some setae more brownish).

Legs. – Femora with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, more brownish toward apex of dorsal surface (this area wider on metafemora), distinctly longer, more abundant ventrally, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed ventrally. Tibiae with abundant, bristly dark pubescence, more yellowish brown on part of dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae, and long, erect brown setae interspersed dorsally. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, denser on apex of ventrite V, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype male).

- Total length, 6.60;
- Prothoracic length, 0.90;
- Anterior prothoracic width (= maximum prothoracic width), 0.90;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 0.90;
- Humeral width, 1.30;
- Elytral length, 4.95.

Etymology. – The new species is dedicated to our friend Francisco Eriberto de Lima Nascimento (MZSP), who is currently doing research for his PhD on Aerenicini.

Remarks. – *Antodice* Thomson, 1864 includes species with antennomeres noticeably different (shape and pubescence). *Antodice nascimentoi* belongs to the group of species with antennomeres with dense setae and antennomere III not distinctly cylindrical.

Antodice nascimentoi sp. nov. is similar to *A. neivai* Lane, 1940 (the synonymy between this species and *A. simulatrix* Tippmann, 1960 appears to be questionable), but differs as follows: basal antennomeres stouter; elytra with dense yellow pubescence covering most of the surface. In *A. neivai*, the basal antennomeres are slender, and the elytra have a longitudinal yellowish brown pubescent band on the basal quarter or third of the dorsal surface, and a narrow, oblique yellowish-white pubescent band or wide, transverse yellow pubescent band near the middle.

APOMECCYNINI Thomson, 1860

Amphicnaeia pulchra sp. nov.

(Fig. 19–24)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/F87626D2-45F6-4F0C-B068-FCC8AA66F7E3>

Holotype, ♂: ECUADOR, *Pichincha*: Tungurahua, 7000', Baños Runtún, 7.IX.2005, Frank T. Hovore leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Paratypes

ECUADOR

– *Napo*: Cosanga, 2100 m, -0.617133, -77.883283, 1 male, 19.V.2018, J. McClarin leg. (QCAZ); 1 female, 6.VI.2019, J. McClarin leg. (MZSP, formerly QCAZ); 1 specimen, 15.VI.2021, J. Vlasak leg. (JVCO).

– *Pichincha*: 1 male, same data as holotype (LGBC).

– *Tungurahua*: Runtun, above Banos, Volcan Tungurahua, 1 specimen, 2.IV.2000, R.L. Penrose leg. (CSCA).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 19–22)

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; mouthparts reddish brown; pedicel dark reddish brown apically; antennomeres dark reddish brown basally, gradually dark brown toward apex. Elytra irregularly light brown basally, brown on remaining surface, except dark brown, almost black sutural area on posterior third. Femora with irregular areas dark reddish brown; tibiae reddish brown on basal half, dark brown on apical half.

Head. – Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, more yellowish-white toward clypeus, and a few long, erect dark setae close to eyes.



Fig. 15-18. *Antodice nascimento* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

15) Dorsal habitus. 16) Ventral habitus. 17) Lateral habitus. 18) Head, frontal view.

Vertex with sculpturing as on frons; area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence, and a few long, erect dark setae close to eyes; remaining surface of vertex with longitudinal yellow pubescent band centrally, sparser, brown laterally. Area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, sparsely punctate; with pale yellow pubescence close to eye, brown with yellow setae interspersed on remaining surface. Area behind lower eye lobes coarsely, sparsely punctate; with abundant yellowish brown pubescence, denser close to eyes, sparser on remaining surface, except glabrous area close to inferior region of eye. Genae with pale yellow pubescence close to clypeus, almost glabrous centrally, with yellowish brown pubescence toward ventral surface, glabrous apically. Wide central area of postclypeus almost glabrous close to frons, with fringe of yellowish-white setae close to anteclypeus, and long, erect setae interspersed (setae dark basally, gradually pale toward apex). Labrum with long, erect, sparse setae on posterior half (setae dark basally, gradually pale toward apex). Distance between upper eye lobes 0.15 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.49 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.95 times

elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior third of antennomere VIII. Scape with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few short, erect dark setae ventrally (setae longer toward apex). Pedicel with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and two long, erect, thick dark setae ventrally. Antennomeres with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, more yellowish-white toward apex of antennae; antennomeres III–X with long, erect, thick dark setae ventrally (setae sparser toward X); antennomeres III–XI with short, erect, yellowish setae throughout.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.37. – Pedicel = 0.42. – IV = 1.84. – V = 1.52. – VI = 1.47. – VII = 1.42. – VIII = 1.31. – IX = 1.26. – X = 1.10. – XI = 1.21.

Thorax. – Prothorax slightly wider than long; sides slightly rounded centrally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with three wide pale yellow pubescent band, one centrally (more yellowish-brown apically), another on each side; remaining surface with sparse brownish pubescence; with a few long, erect brown setae centrally close to posterior margin. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly

punctate; with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect brown setae close to pronotum. Prosternum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process with sculpturing as on prosternum; narrowest area 0.15 times width of procoxal cavity. Wide central area of mesoventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, and sides with dense yellowish brown pubescence, more yellowish-white close to mesocoxal cavities. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and sides of metaventrite with dense yellowish brown pubescence; remaining surface of metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventral process with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument; narrowest area 0.45 times of mesocoxal width. Scutellum with abundant pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, except apex with dense yellowish brown pubescence.

Elytra. – Subparallel-sided on basal 2/3, gradually narrowed on posterior third toward subtruncate apex; coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures slightly finer and sparser toward apex); with wide, dense yellowish brown pubescent band dorsally on basal third, reaching epipleural margin on basal sixth, except humerus and subglabrous longitudinal band on middle of dorsal surface of basal sixth, subparallel-sided, not reaching lateral curvature on remaining surface, irregular on its apex; posterior quarter with dense yellowish brown macula, not reaching suture, divided by V-shaped brownish pubescent band, with its anterior margin dentate and partially fused with anterior band by narrow yellowish brown pubescent band; with narrow, longitudinal yellowish brown pubescent band on lateral curvature, from anterior third to apical macula; remaining surface with slightly conspicuous brownish pubescence, and short yellowish brown setae interspersed on some areas; with long, erect, sparse, thick dark setae throughout.

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except ventral surface mostly glabrous. Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on basal half, denser, bristly, yellowish brown on posterior half, except brown pubescence on dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae. Metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense yellowish brown pubescence laterally, slightly sparser, yellowish-white centrally; with a few long, erect brown setae, more abundant on posterior third of ventrite 5.

Female (Fig. 23–24). – General appearance as in male, differing by the larger size and antennae being shorter (1.8 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at the basal quarter of antennomere IX).

Variation. – Basal antennomeres reddish brown with only apical area dark brown; pronotal pubescent band on center fragmented about middle.

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

- Total length, 4.20/4.30–4.50/4.85;
- Prothoracic length, 0.75/0.75–0.85/0.80;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 0.75/0.75–0.80/0.90;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 0.80/0.80–0.85/0.95;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 0.85/0.80–0.90/1.00;
- Humeral width, 1.20/1.20–1.30/1.40;
- Elytral length, 3.05/3.10–3.25/3.55.

Etymology. – The species epithet “*pulchra*” (Latin) refers to the pleasing aspect of this species.

Remarks. – *Amphicnaeia pulchra* sp. nov. is similar to *A. fuscofasciata* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019 (see photographs on Bezark 2021), but differs as follows: Elytra proportionally longer in male (4.0 times prothoracic length); erect setae on ventral surface of the antennomeres distinctly sparser; elytra with long and narrow longitudinal pubescent band on curvature, starting on anterior third; elytra with pubescent macula on sides of posterior quarter (reaching dorsal

surface). In *A. fuscofasciata*, the elytra are proportionally shorter (in male, 3.3 times prothoracic length), erect setae on ventral surface of the antennomeres distinctly denser, especially on basal antennomeres, elytra with short longitudinal pubescent band on curvature, starting after middle, and sides of posterior quarter of the elytra without pubescent macula reaching dorsal surface. It differs from *A. pusilla* Bates, 1866, and *A. antennata* Galileo & Martins, 2001 (see photographs on Bezark 2021) especially by the elytra in male proportionally longer (shorter in *A. pusilla* and *A. antennata*), and elytra with pubescent macula on sides of posterior quarter (reaching dorsal surface) (absent in *A. pusilla* and *A. antennata*).

Amphicnaeia pulchra sp. nov. can be included in the alternative of couplet “30” from Bezark *et al.* (2020):

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 30(29). Longitudinal pubescent band on center of pronotum wider than pedicel length (at least on part of its surface) | 30' |
| — Longitudinal pubescent band on center of pronotum at most as wide as pedicel length | 31 |
| 30'(30). Erect setae on ventral surface of antennomeres abundant; longitudinal pubescent band on elytral curvature short and starting after middle. Costa Rica, Panama | |
| <i>A. fuscofasciata</i> Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019 | |
| — Erect setae on ventral surface of antennomeres sparse; longitudinal pubescent band on elytral curvature long and starting before middle. Ecuador (Napo, Pichincha) | |
| <i>A. pulchra</i> sp. nov. | |

DESMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Estola rufolutea sp. nov.

(Fig. 25–31)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/44ED2BB6-C1EC-4311-BFA3-BC0F64490679>

Holotype, ♂: ECUADOR, *Napo*: Napo-Galeras Road, km 1, 25.VIII.2004, Frank T. Hovore leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Paratypes

ECUADOR

– 2 ♀, same data as holotype (LGBC; MZSP).

FRENCH GUIANA

– Amazone Nature Lodge, Kaw rd. 6, 04°33.579'N, 52°12.433'W, 977', 1 ♀, 19-31.VII.2019, Morris & Wappes leg. (RFMC);

– D-5, 4 km SE Tonnegrande Jct., 1 ♂, 14.VIII.1995, J.E. Wappes leg. (FSCA);
– 2 specimens, Mt des Chevaux, Roura, automatic light trap, 17 July, 2018, SEAG leg. (JLGC);

– Route de Kaw, PK37 (battage), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 22.VIII.2005, Alain Audureau leg. (AACP);

– Route de Kaw, Pk36 (Patawa), on trunk at night, 1 ♂, 18.V.2005, J.A. Cerda leg. (AACP).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 25–29).

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown, except gulamentum brown anteriorly, gradually yellowish brown toward posterior area; ventral mouthparts mostly brownish, except apex of palpomeres yellowish; scape orangish brown; pedicel orangish basally, gradually brownish toward apex; antennomere III orangish brown on basal third, gradually brownish toward apex; antennomere IV orangish brown on basal 2/3, gradually brownish on posterior third; antennomere V orangish brown on basal third, then gradually brown toward apex; antennomere VI orangish on basal 3/4, brownish on posterior quarter; antennomere VII orangish on basal quarter, gradually reddish-brown on central 2/4, dark brown on posterior quarter; antennomere VIII pale yellow on basal 4/5, light reddish-brown on posterior fifth;

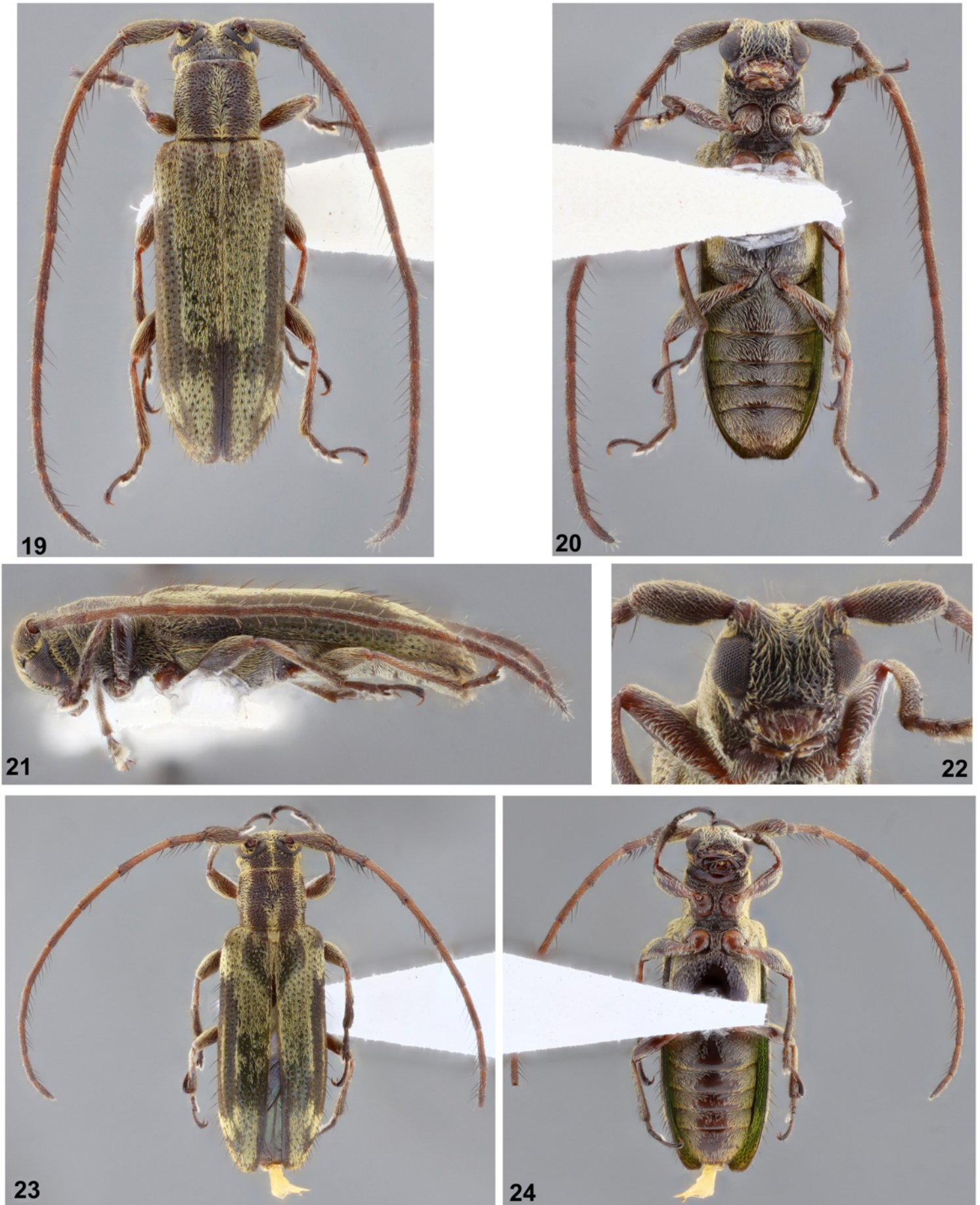


Fig. 19-24. *Amphincaeia pulchra* sp. nov.

19-22) Holotype, ♂. 19) Dorsal habitus. 20) Ventral habitus. 21) Lateral habitus. 22) Head, frontal view.
23-24) Paratype, ♀. 23) Dorsal habitus. 24) Ventral habitus.

antennomere IX orangish brown basally, gradually reddish-brown toward dark brown posterior quarter; antennomere X pale yellow on basal 2/3, brownish on posterior third; antennomere XI pale yellow on basal third, brownish on posterior 2/3. Pronotum dark brown. Sides and ventral surface of prothorax black. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax black. Elytra dark brown dorsally, slightly lighter apically, black laterally. Femora dark brown except apex irregularly orangish brown. Tibiae with two orangish-brown rings, one near middle, another apically; remaining surface dark brown. Tarsi mostly dark orangish-brown, with some areas more brownish. Abdominal ventrites black, except narrow reddish-brown apex of ventrites 1–4.

Head. – Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument between eyes and clypeus, and yellowish brown setae interspersed (yellowish brown setae more abundant centrally), and abundant yellowish brown setae not obscuring integument toward antennal tubercles; with a few long, erect brownish setae interspersed close to eyes. Vertex coarsely, sparsely punctate; with abundant yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, denser close to eyes, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Area behind upper eye lobes with abundant yellowish brown pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense grayish-white pubescence close to eye, and long, erect whitish setae interspersed, glabrous close to prothorax. Antennal tubercles with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Gena with abundant grayish-white pubescence, except sparser pubescence close to clypeus and glabrous narrow apical region. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant, bristly grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum subcoplanar with anteclypeus at posterior half, oblique at anterior half; with sparse grayish-white pubescence on posterior half, more abundant and yellowish on anterior half; with long, erect yellowish setae between the two regions; anterior margin with fringe of yellowish setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.22 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.55 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior quarter of antennomere IX. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–V with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except dark area of V with brown pubescence; remaining antennomeres with whitish pubescence, except dark area of VII and IX mostly with brown pubescence; scape with long, erect whitish setae throughout, more abundant ventrally; pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, both whitish and brownish setae ventrally (some dark setae dark brown), and short, erect, sparse whitish setae interspersed dorsally.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.06. – Pedicel = 0.26. – IV = 1.29. – V = 0.98. – VI = 0.84. – VII = 0.71. – VIII = 0.71. – IX = 0.62. – X = 0.53. – XI = 0.53.

Thorax. – Prothorax transverse; sides with short conical tubercle centrally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellowish brown pubescence, except narrow lateral areas with shorter, sparser brownish pubescence, and apex of lateral tubercles of prothorax with tuft of white pubescence; with long, erect, both brownish and yellowish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with brownish pubescence on narrow area close to pronotum, grayish-white on remaining surface. Ventral surface of thorax with abundant white pubescence, except sparse pubescence on central area of mesoventrite, slightly sparser on center of metaventricle; with a few long, erect white setae on prosternum and metaventricle, abundant on prosternal process, and sides of mesoventral process; narrowest area of prosternal process 0.43 times width of procoxal cavity; width of mesoventral process 0.65 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum with yellowish brown pubescence, sparse on anterocentral area, dense on margins.

Elytra. – Sides gradually convergent from humeri to subrounded apex; coarsely, sparsely punctate; dorsal surface with dense yellowish brown pubescence and areas with brownish pubescence interspersed; sides with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument and transverse white pubescent bands interspersed (Fig. 29), transverse bands slight distinct on anterior quarter, reaching narrow area of dorsal surface on posterior 3/4; with long, erect brownish setae dorsally, longer, brownish basally, yellowish apically on sides.

Legs. – Femora with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, distinctly denser on basal half of ventral surface on meso- and metafemora. Tibiae with white pubescence not obscuring integument, longer, bristly toward apex, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except dorsal apex of meso- and metatibiae with thick yellowish setae, and dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae with thick brown setae; dorsal surface of metatibiae with moderately long, erect, thick dark setae on posterior half. Tarsomeres wide, especially protarsomeres; metatarsomere I shorter than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed laterally.

Female (Fig. 30–31). – Similar to male. It differs by the antennae slightly shorter (1.45 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior third of antennomere X).

Dimensions (mm) (holotype male/paratypes female)

– Total length, 7.50/6.70–6.95;
 – Prothoracic length, 1.50/1.35–1.45;
 – Anterior prothoracic width, 1.55/1.40–1.45;
 – Posterior prothoracic width, 1.75/1.55–1.65;
 – Maximum prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles), 2.05/1.85–1.95;
 – Humeral width, 2.70/2.40–2.60;
 – Elytral length, 5.25/4.75–5.10.

Only the male holotype and two female paratypes were measured.

Etymology. – The species name “*rufolutea*” (Latin) refers to the reddish yellow aspect of the coloration of the body.

Remarks. – *Estola* Fairmaire & Germain, 1859 is a genus in need of a full review. Nearly all species currently included in it strongly differ from the type species, *E. hirsuta* Fairmaire & Germain, 1859 (= *E. hirsutella* Aurivillius, 1922). *Estola rufolutea* sp. nov. also noticeably differs from the type species of the genus by the general appearance, elytral shape, tarsal shape, etc. However, we prefer to include it provisionally in *Estola* until the genus is reviewed.

There are no other species currently described in the genus that could be confused with *Estola rufolutea* sp. nov. It is slightly similar to *E. albasetosa* Breuning, 1940 (see photograph on Bezark 2021), but differs by the general dorsal pubescent color mostly yellowish brown, while it is distinctly dark in *A. albasetosa*.

Eupogonius fuscovittatus Breuning, 1974

Eupogonius fuscovittatus Breuning, 1974a: 26.

Eupogonius fuscovittatus (not Breuning, 1974b); Chemsak *et al.*, 1992: 119 (cat.); Monné, 1994a: 30 (cat.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 221 (checklist); Monné, 2005: 409 (cat.); Hovore, 2006: 376 (distr.); Monné, 2021: 610 (cat.).

Eupogonius fuscovittatus Breuning, 1974b: 154. **Syn. nov.**

Breuning (1974a) described *E. fuscovittatus* (spelled with a single “t” in the syllable “ta”) based on a single specimen from Guatemala. This work was published on August 30, 1974. In the same year, Breuning (1974b) described the same species, based on the same specimen, but spelled as “*fuscovittatus*,” and this is the spelling currently accepted (this work was published on October 17, 1974). However, according to ICZN (1999: Article 32.5.1), the incorrect transliteration or latinization is not considered an inadvertent error. Therefore, the original spelling must be preserved unaltered (ICZN 1999: Article 32.2): “*fuscovittatus*.” Furthermore, *E. fuscovittatus* is a junior synonym of *E. fuscovittatus*, although they are not homonyms.

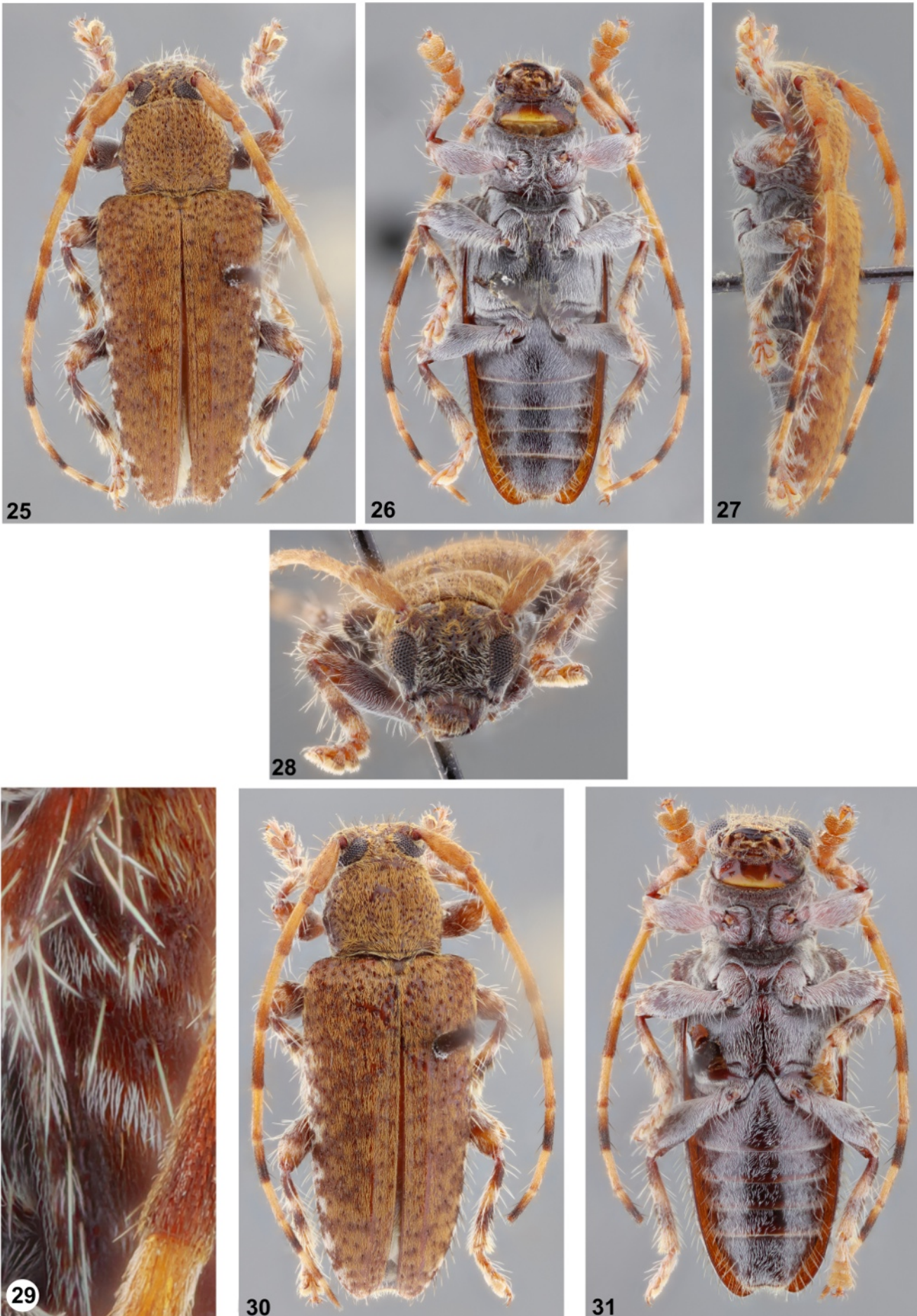


Fig. 25-31. *Estola rufolutea* sp. nov.

25-29) Holotype, ♂. 25) Dorsal habitus. 26) Ventral habitus. 27) Lateral habitus. 28) Head, frontal view. 29) Pubescence on sides of the elytra. 30-31) Paratype, ♀. 30) Dorsal habitus. 31) Ventral habitus.

Eupogonius apomecynoides sp. nov.

(Fig. 32–35)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/904EE130-4232-4C6A-808B-BCF326CEF20C>**Holotype**, ♀: COSTA RICA, *Puntarenas*: Monteverde, 17-18.V.1984, F.T. Hovore leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).**Description of the holotype**

Coloration. – Head capsule dark brown, except gulamentum dark reddish brown; ventral mouthparts dark reddish brown, except apex of palpomeres yellowish; anterior half of labrum yellowish brown; scape dark brown; pedicel and antennomere III brownish; antennomeres IV–V dark reddish brown basally, gradually brown toward apex; remaining antennal region gradually dark brown toward apex. Pronotum dark brown on wide central area, reddish-brown anteriorly and posteriorly; sides of prothorax dark brown; ventral surface of thorax mostly dark brown with some areas darker reddish brown. Elytra dark brown on wide central area, light brown laterally, except reddish brown epipleural region. Trochanters and base of femora orangish brown; remaining surface of femora dark brown, except apex irregularly orangish brown. Tibiae orangish brown basally, brownish on remaining surface. Basal half of tarsomeres I orangish brown and remaining surface brown; tarsomeres II–V mostly brown. Abdominal ventrites dark brown, except apex of 1–4 dark reddish brown.

Head. – Frons finely, moderately sparsely punctate; with straw colored pubescence not obscuring integument (paler yellowish brown depending on light intensity), and long, erect, abundant setae of same color interspersed (lateral setae more brownish). Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes finely punctate, punctures moderately sparse on vertex, denser behind eyes; with abundant pale yellowish brown pubescence partially obscuring integument (more straw colored depending on light intensity, and slightly more brownish toward lower eye lobe), except sparser pubescence on central area of vertex close to prothorax; with long, erect setae interspersed (part of setae brownish close to eyes, remaining setae straw colored). Area behind lower eye lobes with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color close to eye. Genae with pale yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except nearly glabrous central area close to eyes, and glabrous apex; with a few long, erect yellowish setae toward ventral surface. Wide central area of postclypeus with sparse with straw colored pubescence not obscuring integument (more pale yellowish brown depending on light intensity), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with long, erect, sparse straw colored setae on posterior half, with sparse fringe of yellowish setae on anterior margin. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except a few long, erect yellowish setae anteriorly. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.29 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.70 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.45 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere X. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–IV with pale yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect, abundant brown setae interspersed throughout (scape with some yellowish setae); antennomeres V–XI with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect brown setae interspersed throughout (erect setae gradually shorter and slightly sparser toward XI).

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.74. – Pedicel = 0.18. – IV = 0.98. – V = 0.51. – VI = 0.45. – VII = 0.45. – VIII = 0.36. – IX = 0.36. – X = 0.33. – XI = 0.33.

Thorax. – Prothorax slightly wider than long; sides slightly rounded and widened centrally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with narrow, longitudinal pale yellowish brown pubescent band, from anterior to posterior margin, and one wide, longitudinal straw colored pubescent band on each side, from anterior to posterior margin, slightly widened toward posterior margin; remaining surface yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect brownish setae interspersed (setae more yellowish depending on light intensity). Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate; with

yellowish brown pubescence close to pronotum, yellowish-white toward prosternum. Prosternum coarsely, abundantly, shallowly punctate; with yellowish brown pubescence laterally, gradually sparser, grayish-white toward central area, and long, erect grayish-white setae interspersed. Prosternal process with sparse grayish-white pubescence, and long, erect, moderately abundant setae of same color interspersed; narrowest area 0.3 times width of procoxal cavity. Central area of mesoventrite with sparse grayish-white pubescence; sides with abundant pale yellowish brown pubescence. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with abundant pale yellowish brown pubescence (lighter depending on light intensity). Metanepisternum and metaventrite with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with pale yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, longer and denser on posterior half.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior 3/4, gradually narrowed toward rounded apex on posterior quarter; coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, punctures slightly finer and sparser toward apex; with dense, longitudinal pale yellowish brown pubescent band along suture, from anterior third to apex, with longitudinal straw colored pubescent bands, from base to subtriangular straw colored pubescent macula on posterior fifth, fused basally, two dorsally (both gradually narrowed toward their apex, innermost fragmented from middle to apex), another laterally; apex with dense straw colored band surrounding margin; remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-white setae (part of them brownish, at least basally).

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous ventral surface, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed (part of them brownish basally). Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser, bristly yellowish brown on ventral posterior third, and long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed, more abundant dorsally, especially on metatibiae. Metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed laterally, and both yellowish and brownish erect setae on posterior area of ventrite 5.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype female).

- Total length, 4.00;
- Prothoracic length, 0.75;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 0.75;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 0.80;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 0.85;
- Humeral width, 1.15;
- Elytral length, 2.90.

Etymology. – The specific name “*apomecynoides*” refers to the fact that this species resembles species of *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866 in the tribe Apomecynini.

Remarks. – Among the species of *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852, it is similar only to *E. fuscovitatus* (see photograph of the holotype on Bezark 2021), but differs as follows: prothorax without lateral tubercle; pronotum without dark brown macula on each side; posterior fifth of the elytra not entirely covered by straw colored pubescence; elytra with narrow longitudinal light pubescent bands. In *E. fuscovitatus*, the prothorax has a small lateral tubercle (Breuning 1974a, b), pronotum with dark brown macula on each side (Breuning 1974a, b), posterior fifth of the elytra entirely covered by light pubescence, and elytra without longitudinal light pubescent bands.

Eupogonius apomecynoides n. sp. also resembles the general appearance of some species of *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1886 (Apomecynini), but differs by the tarsal claws being divaricate (divergent in Apomecynini).

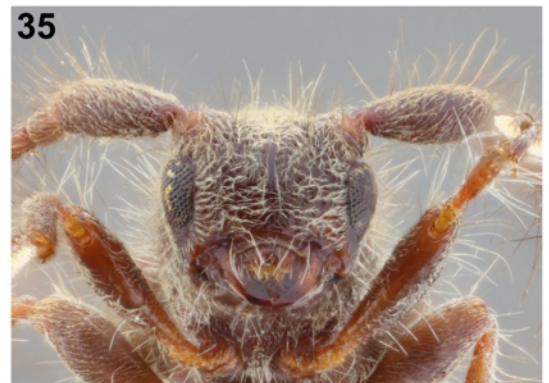


Fig. 32–35. *Eupogonius apomecynoides* sp. nov., holotype, ♀.

32) Dorsal habitus. 33) Ventral habitus. 34) Lateral habitus. 35) Head, frontal view.

***Eupogonius copei* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 36–40)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/A5BE9A61-7869-411E-A8F6-54FAA5A7BCB7>

Holotype, ♂: MEXICO, *Colima*: 20 km S Colima, 19.VII.1990, E. Giesbert leg. (FSCA).

Paratype, MEXICO, *Jalisco*: El Tuito, 1 specimen, 23.VII.1990, R.L. Penrose leg. (CSCA).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; ventral surface of head dark reddish brown; apex of maxillary palpomere IV and labial palpomere III yellowish; base of tibiae dark reddish brown.

Head. – Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except sparse pubescence on central area near antennal tubercles, and long, erect, brownish setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles and area between them with sculpturing as on frons; with abundant grayish-white pubescence almost obscuring integument, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence obscuring integument, and long, erect

brownish setae interspersed. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence close to eye, except inferior area with grayish-white pubescence, and remaining surface with grayish-white pubescence (more yellowish-white on some areas); with long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Genae with white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex, and a few long, erect white setae toward ventral surface. Wide central area of postclypeus with grayish-white pubescence almost obscuring integument, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Sides of postclypeus almost glabrous. Labrum with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument close to clypeus, bristly, moderately long on remaining surface; apex with dense fringe of yellow setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except narrow anterior area with a few short yellowish-white setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.23 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.65 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.8 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VIII. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, more conspicuous on scape; scape with long, erect setae throughout, slightly longer ventrally (most setae entirely brown, some brown basally, gradually yellowish-white toward apex); pedicel and antennomeres III–IV with long, erect brown setae throughout, distinctly longer ventrally (some setae on dorsal surface brown basally, gradually yellowish-white toward apex); ventral surface of antennomeres V–XI with long, erect brown setae (most brown basally, gradually yellowish-white

toward XI), and short, erect most yellowish-white setae interspersed (short setae especially brown basally, gradually yellowish-white toward apex); dorsal surface of V–XI with both long and moderately short, erect yellowish-white setae (some brownish basally, gradually yellowish-white toward apex), antennomere IV (Fig. 40) not widened toward apex.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.75. – Pedicel = 0.14. – IV = 1.06. – V = 0.58. – VI = 0.58. – VII = 0.58. – VIII = 0.54. – IX = 0.50. – X = 0.37. – XI = 0.41.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long, with distinct lateral tubercle placed slightly before posterior third. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense, wide, longitudinal yellow pubescent band on each side (inner margin sinuous), not covering area around lateral tubercle of prothorax, whitish pubescence centrally close to anterior and posterior margins (denser anteriorly), and most brownish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with long, erect, abundant brown setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax and prosternum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed. Prosternal process with abundant grayish-white pubescence, and long, erect, abundant setae of same color interspersed; narrowest area 0.2 times width of procoxal cavity. Meso- and metaventrite with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; metaventrite with a few long, erect grayish-white setae interspersed; metaventrite coarsely, abundantly punctate laterally; mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and metanepisternum with dense yellow pubescence. Scutellum with grayish-white pubescence, except yellowish-white pubescence on margins.

Elytra. – Coarsely, abundantly punctate; with three longitudinal, dense yellow pubescent bands, one close to suture, from scutellum to apex, one dorsally, placed before humerus, from base to slightly surpassing anterior quarter, another laterally, from near humerus to near apex; remaining surface with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect, abundant brownish setae throughout.

Legs. – Femora with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Tibiae with bristly grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except dense, shorter brown pubescence on ventral surface of posterior 2/3 of protibiae, and yellowish brown pubescence on ventral apex of meso- and metatibiae; with long, erect both yellowish-white and brownish setae interspersed dorsally. Metatarsomere I shorter than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except narrow, dense, transverse yellow pubescent band on apex of ventrite 1–2, paler on center of 2, and on sides of 3–4.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype male)

- Total length, 5.35;
- Prothoracic length, 1.00;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 0.95;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.05;
- Maximum prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles), 1.30;
- Humeral width, 1.50;
- Elytral length, 3.80.

Etymology. – This species is named after the first author's good friend Jim Cope of San Jose, California, who has been a friend and mentor for fifty years, during that time providing him with numerous specimens of Cerambycidae.

Remarks. – *Eupogonius copei* sp. nov. is similar to *E. wappesi* Lingafelter, Morris, Skillman & Santos-Silva, 2021, also only known by the male, but differs as follows: antennae longer, 1.8 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VIII; antennomere IV (Fig. 40) cylindrical, not distinctly widened toward apex; elytra with sutural yellow pubescent band; dorsal yellow pubescent band near humerus

slightly surpassing basal quarter; elytra with narrow yellow pubescent band close to lateral curvature. In *E. wappesi*, the antennae are shorter, 1.4 times elytral length, only reaching elytral apex, antennomere IV (Fig. 41) distinctly widened toward apex, elytra without yellow sutural pubescent band, dorsal yellow pubescent band near humerus reaching apex, and wide yellow pubescent band close to epipleural margin. The new species differs from *E. subarmatus* (LeConte, 1859) especially by the presence of longitudinal yellow pubescent bands on the elytra (absent in *E. subarmatus*), and from *E. yeiuba* Martins & Galileo, 2005, by the antennomere IV cylindrical, not distinctly widened toward apex (distinctly widened toward apex in *E. yeiuba*), antennae distinctly surpassing elytral apex (slightly surpassing in male of *E. yeiuba*), and elytra with longitudinal yellow pubescent bands (absent in *E. yeiuba*).

***Eupogonius virgatus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 42–45)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/FE80D437-8D67-4535-B513-D999C982AA82>

Holotype, ♀: MEXICO, Chiapas: Rte. 83, 9.1–10 km N Ocozocuaula, 19.VI.2016, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Paratype, MEXICO, Venedio, Sinaloa Mexico. VI-1-1918" | "Van Dyke Collection" (CASC).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; ventral mouthparts partially reddish-brown; anteclypeus reddish brown with anterior area darker; labrum dark reddish brown with anterior region yellowish brown; trochanters, base and apex of femora, and basal half of tibiae dark reddish brown.

Head. – Frons moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence close to clypeus, and abundant yellowish brown pubescence on remaining surface, both partially obscuring integument, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed, except glabrous area of median groove. Antennal tubercles, vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with sculpturing as on frons; area between antennal tubercles and close to eyes with dense light yellowish brown pubescence, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed; remaining surface of vertex with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument (this area narrowed toward area between upper eye lobes), and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Area behind lower eye lobes moderately finely and sparsely punctate; area close to eye with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument superiorly, and dense yellowish brown pubescence on remaining surface (this later area widened toward ventral surface), and long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed; area close to prothorax nearly glabrous. Genae with dense pale yellow pubescence close to eye, gradually yellowish-white toward apex. Postclypeus with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, and long, erect, both thick brown setae, and fine yellowish-white setae interspersed. Labrum with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, long, erect, thick brown setae interspersed on posterior half, and long, erect, abundant yellowish setae anteriorly. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.21 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.71 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.75 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior quarter of antennomere VIII. Scape and pedicel with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except inferior inner side of scape with yellowish-white pubescence, and long, erect, abundant brown setae interspersed (longer ventrally). Antennomeres with brown pubescence not obscuring integument, more abundant, with minute whitish setae interspersed from V; antennomeres III–IV with long, erect, abundant brown setae interspersed throughout, longer ventrally; antennomeres V–X with long, erect brown setae ventrally, and moderately long, erect yellowish setae dorsally (part of them brown on apex of antennomere); antennomere XI with moderately long, erect yellowish setae throughout, more abundant apically.



Fig. 36-41. *Eupogonius copei* sp. nov. & *Eupogonius wappesi* Lingafelter et al., 2021

36-40) *Eupogonius copei* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. **36)** Dorsal habitus. **37)** Ventral habitus. **38)** Lateral habitus. **39)** Head, frontal view. **40)** Antennomere IV. **41)** *Eupogonius wappesi* Lingafelter et al., 2021, holotype, ♂, antennomere IV.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.64. – Pedicel = 0.16. – IV = 0.97. – V = 0.55. – VI = 0.52. – VII = 0.52. – VIII = 0.48. – IX = 0.45. – X = 0.38. – XI = 0.42.

Thorax. – Prothorax slightly wider than long (excluding lateral tubercle); sides with conical lateral tubercle about middle. Pronotum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with wide pale yellow pubescence on each side (gradually widened toward apex), from base to apex, and narrow whitish pubescence centrally, from base to apex; remaining surface with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, except whitish pubescence not obscuring integument between outer margin of pale yellow pubescent bands and lateral margins; with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, close to pronotum, denser, pale yellowish brown toward prosternum, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Prosternum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellowish brown pubescence laterally, and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface, except sparse pubescence on narrow area close to anterior margin, with yellowish pubescence interspersed, and long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Prosternal process with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; narrowest area 0.3 times width of procoxal cavity. Mesoventrite and mesoventral process with white pubescence, sparse on anteroventral region of mesoventrite, except apices of mesoventrite with dense yellowish brown pubescence. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and metanepisternum with dense yellowish brown pubescence. Metaventricle with sparse yellowish-white pubescence close to metanepisternum, dense on remaining surface; with long, erect, yellowish-white setae interspersed. Scutellum with dense pale yellow pubescence.

Elytra. – Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal third, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex; with long, erect brownish setae interspersed throughout; each elytron with five longitudinal pubescent bands: one close to suture, from scutellum to apex, most pale yellow on basal third, whitish on remaining surface; one about middle of dorsal surface, white basally, mostly yellowish-white on remaining surface; one dorsally close to lateral curvature and other laterally close to lateral curvature, both from base to near apex, yellowish-white, fused apically; and another narrow, whitish close to epipleural margin; remaining surface mostly with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument.

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed (some erect setae brownish). Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), except ventral apical third with bristly, thicker yellowish brown pubescence; with long, erect, both yellowish-white and brownish setae interspersed. Metatarsomere I as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), except apex of ventrites 1–4 with pale yellow pubescence; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed (posterior third of ventrite 5 also with brownish setae).

Dimensions (only the holotype was measured) (mm).

– Total length, 6.30; prothoracic length, 1.20;
 – Anterior prothoracic width, 1.20;
 – Posterior prothoracic width, 1.20;
 – Maximum prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles), 1.45;
 – Humeral width, 1.80;
 – Elytral length, 4.60.

Etymology. – The species name “*virgatus*” (Latin, meaning striped) refers to the complete longitudinal stripes of light-colored pubescence on the elytra.

Remarks. – *Eupogonius virgatus* sp. nov. is similar to species of *Unelcus* Thomson, 1864. However, as the antennomere III and lower eye lobes are proportionally longer than in females of *Unelcus*, we are provisionally describing it in *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852.

Eupogonius virgatus sp. nov. is slightly similar to *E. monzoni* Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2020, but differs as follows: antennae longer (1.75 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior quarter of antennomere VIII); pronotum with whitish central pubescent band; each elytron with five longitudinal pubescent bands. In females of *E. monzoni*, the antennae are shorter (1.45 times elytral length with its apex reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere X), pronotum with yellow central pubescent band, and each elytron with three longitudinal pubescent bands.

Eupogonius azteca Martins, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2015

Eupogonius azteca Martins, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2015: 87, Monné, 2021: 608 (cat.).

Remark. – This species was described from Lake Catemaco, Veracruz and is also known from Chiapas.

Material examined. – GUATEMALA (new country record), Suchitepéquez: 11 km N Patulul, 1 specimen, 700–1100 m, beating, E. Fuller leg. (LGBC).

Eupogonius wappesi Lingafelter, Morris, Skillman & Santos-Silva, 2021

Eupogonius wappesi Lingafelter et al., 2021: 15; Monné, 2021: 617 (cat.).

Remark. – This species was recently described based on a single male specimen from Mexico (Quintana Roo).

Material examined. – MEXICO, Yucatán (new state record): vic. Leona Vicario, 1 male, 26.V.1992, F. T. Hovore leg. (LGBC).

Unelcus Thomson, 1864

(Fig. 46–53)

Unelcus Thomson, 1864: 109; 1865: 395; Lacordaire, 1872: 627; Gemminger, 1873: 3109 (cat.); Bates, 1885: 354; Aurivillius, 1922: 309 (cat.); Breuning, 1963: 513; 1974b: 184 (rev.); Monné, 1994b: 63 (cat.); 2005: 427 (cat.); 2012: 98 (cat.); 2021: 639 (cat.).

Remarks. – Thomson (1864) described *Unelcus* as follows (translated): “Frons convex; antennae longer than body, setose, 11-segmented, antennomere III slightly longer than the others, which are decreasing; prothorax moderate, with acute tubercle after middle; elytra elongate, convex, apex rounded; prosternal process and mesoventral process laminiform; legs short, subcylindrical; tarsi slightly robust, similar, tarsomere V the longest.” However, he did not comment regarding the shape of the metafemora. Unfortunately, the holotype is without both antennae, and it is not possible to see the femora in the photographs that we have (Fig. 49–50). Therefore, we do not know the sex. If it is a female, it would explain why Thomson (1864) did not comment about the shape of the metafemora and metatibiae. Thomson (1865) repeated the information in Thomson (1864) about the *Unelcus* characters, and stated on *Eupogonius* (translated): “Antennae not longer than the body, pilose; prothorax with minute tubercle laterally; body setose.” There are problems regarding the information by Thomson (1864, 1865): 1) the prosternal and mesoventral processes in *Unelcus* are not laminiform – in fact, the prosternal process is distinctly narrowed centrally, but strongly widened posteriorly; and the mesoventral process is parallel-sided and about one-third as wide as the mesocoxal cavity; 2) the length of the antennae in the species of *Eupogonius* is highly variable and, often, are distinctly longer than the body, especially in males;

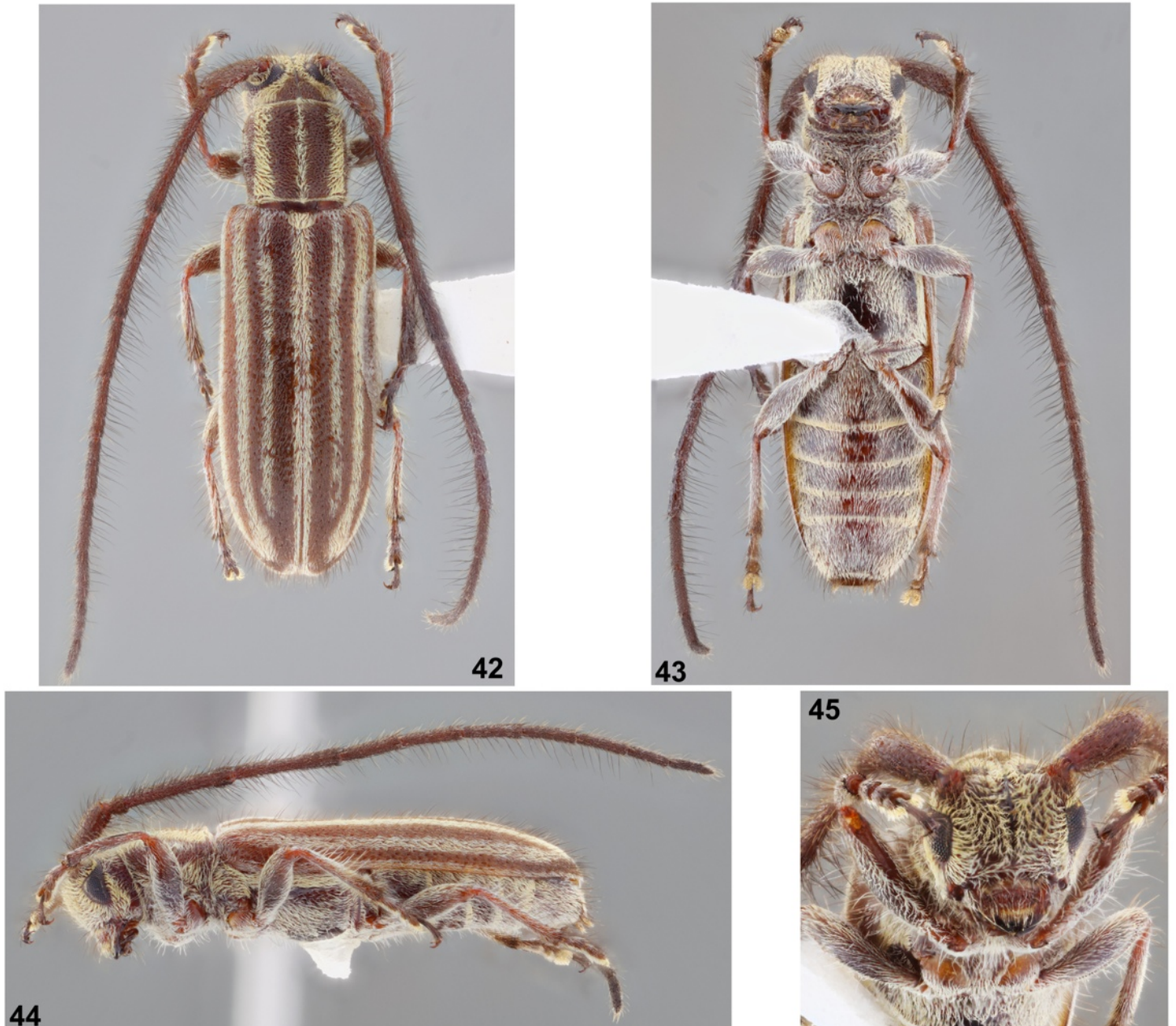


Fig. 42-45. *Eupogonius virgatus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀.

42) Dorsal habitus. 43) Ventral habitus. 44) Lateral habitus. 45) Head, frontal view.

3) the lateral tubercles of the prothorax are very similar in *Unelcus* and *Eupogonius* (in fact, the length is variable even intraspecifically). Therefore, no information provided out by Thomson (1864, 1865) can be used to separate *Unelcus* from *Eupogonius*.

Lacordaire (1869) separated *Unelcus* from *Eupogonius* in his key to genera as follows (translated): “Prothorax very distinctly tuberculate laterally,” leading to *Unelcus*; and “Prothorax not or slightly tuberculate laterally,” leading to *Eupogonius*, *Phidola* Chevrolat, 1862, and *Eriopsilus* Bates, 1866 (currently, both are synonyms of *Eupogonius*). Lacordaire (1869) affirmed that he examined *U. pictus* Thomson, 1864 (type species of *Unelcus*) and *E. tomentosus* (Haldeman, 1847) (type species of *Eupogonius*). Accordingly, it is strange that he did not observe that the differences were practically absent. In fact, contradicting the information on these two genera in his key, he described the lateral tubercle in *Unelcus* as a “petite épine un peu deçà de son milieu [small spine a little below its middle],” and in *Eupogonius* as a “petit tubercle median [small tubercle placed in the middle].”

Comparing the shape and position of the lateral tubercles in the type species of both genera, it is possible to see that they are practically identical in size and are placed at the same position of the sides of the prothorax. Again, no information about the metafemora and metatibiae was provided.

Later, Bates (1885) pointed out the differences between *Unelcus* and *Eupogonius*: “It [*Unelcus*] is distinguished from *Eupogonius* (with which it agrees in the long erect hairs which clothe the body and limbs, and in the simple middle tibiae) by the head being rather deeply concave between the antennae, the joints of the latter from the third gradually diminishing in length, and by the lower lobe of the eyes being elongated.” None of those features really allow separating these two genera, especially because they are variable in the species currently included in *Eupogonius*.

Finally, Breuning (1974b) separated *Unelcus* from *Eupogonius* in his key to genera as follows (translated): “Antennomere III much longer than the scape,” leading to *Eupogonius*; and “Antennomere III not much longer than the scape,” leading to *Unelcus*. This difference in the length of

antennomere III is not useful because it is highly variable in *Eupogonius*. Although often antennomere III is distinctly longer than the scape in *Eupogonius*, it can be very similar in length to the scape, especially in females, as for example in the type species of the genus. Breuning (1974b) also did not provide information on the shape of the metafemora and metatibiae.

Although none of the previous reported characters will reliably separate *Unelcus* from *Eupogonius*, males can be easily separated by the metafemora and metatibiae. In males of *Unelcus*, the metatibiae are distinctly widened toward the apex, while they are slightly widened in both sexes of *Eupogonius*. However, the most conspicuous feature is the outer side of the metafemora in males. In males of the three species currently included in *Unelcus* the outer side of the metafemora has a narrow glabrous area surrounding the central pubescent region (Fig. 48), which is absent in males of *Eupogonius*. Unfortunately, the females of *Unelcus* and *Eupogonius* do not have a reliable feature allowing separating them. The metafemora in females of *Unelcus* (Fig. 53) are very similar to that in females of *Eupogonius* (Fig. 43).

HEMILOPHINI Thomson, 1868

Homodontus gen. nov.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/F75D3FFE-B747-48C5-9B1F-0FC1C9850010>

Type species: *Homodontus formonsus* sp. nov., here designated.

Etymology. – The genus name *Homodontus* refers to the fact that the length of the teeth on the tarsal claws is equal; from Greek prefix “homo-” (meaning “equal”, “same”) and “dontos” (meaning “toothed”). Masculine gender.

Description. Male. Small size. Body elongate, subcylindrical, moderately stout. Head opisthognathous, not elongate and slightly constricted behind eyes; frons transverse, flattened, unarmed, with abundant erect setae; eyes not divided, with area of connections between lobes distinctly narrower than maximum width of upper eye lobe; distance between upper eye lobes about twice maximum diameter of scape; length of lower eye lobes about 1.5 times genal length. Base of antennal tubercles apart from each other, distance larger than length of lower eye lobe. Antennae distinctly longer than body, 11-segmented; scape moderately slender, cylindrical, slightly, gradually widened on basal quarter, without apical cicatrix, not distinctly arched basally; pedicel much shorter than scape; antennomere III, the longest, distinctly longer than remaining flagellomeres, cylindrical; apex of antennomere XI not modified. Prothorax wider than long, sides with slight gibbosity near middle, moderately narrowed from gibbosity to posterolateral angles. Pronotum elevated from posterior quarter, without distinct tubercles, slightly transversely gibbous about middle. Elytra subparallel-sided on basal 3/4, then rounded narrowed toward apex; apex rounded, unarmed; humeral carina well-marked, disappearing on posterior third; humerus not projected; with longitudinal, slightly marked carina dorsally and between humeral carina and epipleural margin; with long, erect, abundant dark setae throughout, longer and more abundant on basal third; epipleural margin without dense fringe of setae on anterior area; sides without yellowish or whitish pubescence contrasting with dorsal pubescence. Inner tooth of tarsal claws as long as outer tooth.

Remarks. – The general appearance of *Homodontus* gen. nov. is noticeably similar to that of *Kuatinga* Martins & Galileo, 2004. However, *Kuatinga* has the inner tooth of the tarsal claws distinctly shorter than the outer tooth (with same length in

Homodontus), and the elytral apex is widely truncate with a spicule at the outer angle (uniformly rounded and unarmed in *Homodontus*). *Homodontus* is somewhat similar to *Adesmus* Lepeletier & Audinet-Serville, 1825, which includes species with highly variable features: body shape (stouter or slender); humerus projected or not; humeral carina from strong to slightly marked; antennomere III thicker than remaining antennomeres or not; prothorax highly variable (length and shape); shape of the elytral apex (rounded, truncate, with or without a spicule at the outer angle; etc. However, species of *Adesmus* do not have long and erect setae on the elytra, which are present in *Homodontus*. Following the key to South American genera by Martins & Galileo (2014a), *Homodontus* can be included in the group of genera “E”.

In the key by Martins & Galileo (2014b) for South American genera of the group “E”, *Homodontus* is included in the alternative of couplet “3” (translated, adapted):

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 3(2). Elytra without long setae on basal sutural region | 4 |
| — Elytra with long setae at least on basal sutural region | 3' |
| 3'(3). Distance between upper eye lobes about half the basal width of the elytron | <i>Homodontus</i> gen. nov. |
| — Distance between upper eye lobes almost as wide as the basal width of the elytron | <i>Adesmiella</i> Lane, 1959 |

Although the keys by Martins & Galileo (2014a,b) are only for South American genera of Hemilophini, they are useful to separate many genera present in Central America, including those not present in South America.

Homodontus formonsus sp. nov.

(Fig. 54–58)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/AF894344-8EFC-42B3-8901-7739CD199EC6>

Holotype, ♂: GUATEMALA, *Izabal*: Finca Firmeza, Reserva de Anfibios, SE of Morales, 540 m, 15.40189°N, 88.69603°W, 3-4.VI.2016, R.S. Zack leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Frons dark brown superiorly, gradually reddish brown toward clypeus; vertex dark brown centrally; sides of vertex and area behind upper eye black, except brown area on inferior region of lower eye lobes. Ventral mouthparts reddish brown, except yellowish palpi; clypeus reddish brown; labrum dark brown; antennae dark brown, almost black. Mandibles most reddish brown on basal half, black on apical half. Pronotum and sides of prothorax reddish brown; prosternum and prosternal process orangish brown, lighter on prosternal process. Mesoventrite and mesoventral process orangish brown, lighter on mesoventral process. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and metaventrite reddish brown. Scutellum brown. Elytra black. Coxae, trochanters, and femora orangish brown, except dark brown apex of femora; tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Abdominal ventrites orangish brown.

Head. – Frons with dense yellowish pubescence obscuring integument, with yellowish-white pubescence interspersed, except whitish pubescence on narrow area close to eyes; with long, erect, moderately abundant pale yellow setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with dense yellowish brown pubescence basally, sparser, yellowish-white toward apex, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Area between antennal tubercles and central area of vertex with dense yellowish-white pubescence obscuring integument, except triangular central area close to prothorax with brown pubescence; dark area of vertex and behind eye lobes with dense dark brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; with long, erect pale yellow setae interspersed (with some brownish setae on dark area); inferior area behind lower eye lobes and genae with dense yellowish-white pubescence obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color

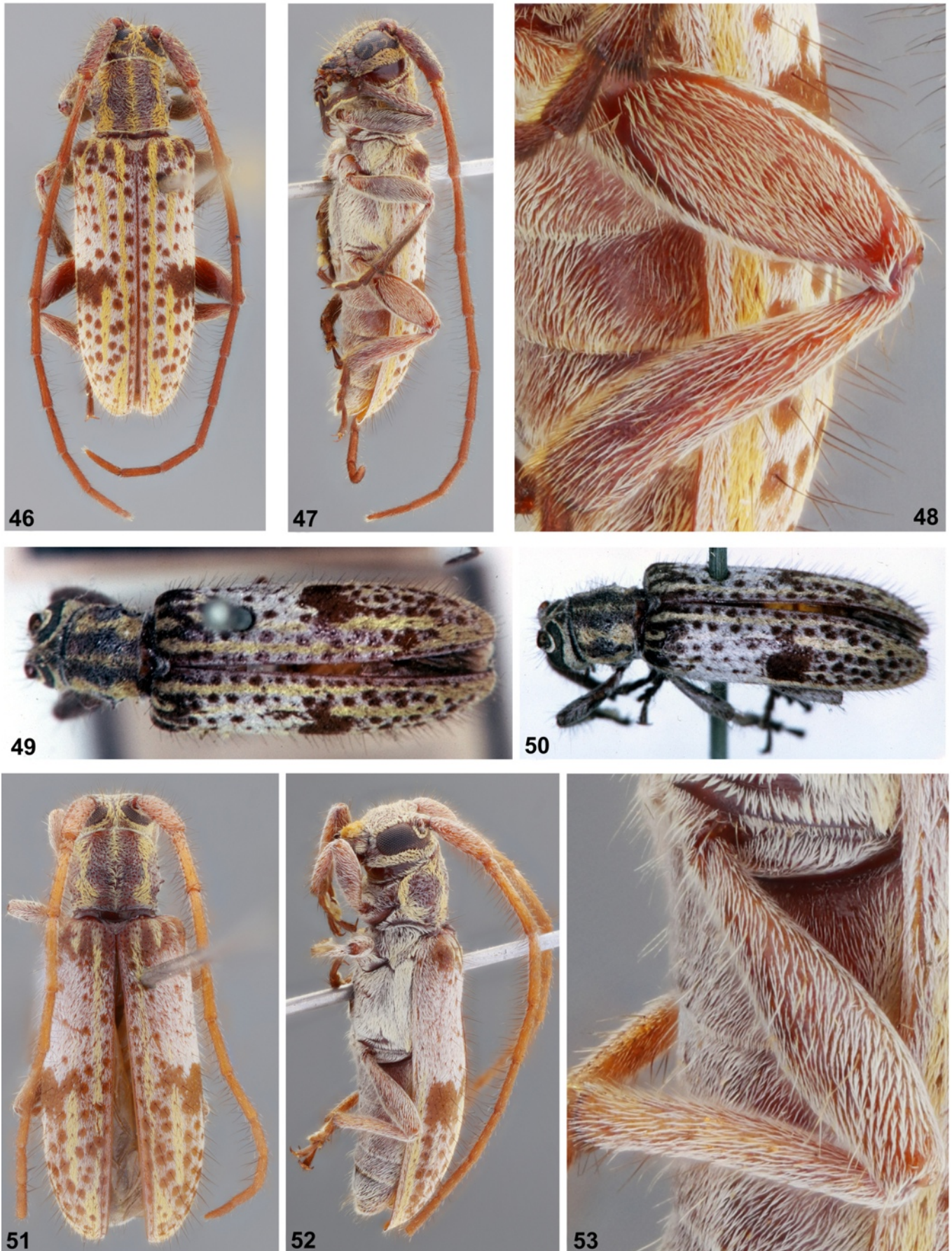


Fig. 46-53. *Unelcus pictus* Thomson, 1864.

46-48) ♂. 46) Dorsal habitus. 47) Lateral habitus. 48) Metafemora and metatibiae.
49-50) Holotype (by Jesus Santiago Moure). 49) Dorsal habitus. 50) Oblique view.

51-53) ♀. 51) Dorsal habitus. 52) Lateral habitus. 53) Metafemora and metatibiae.

interspersed. Postclypeus with dense yellowish pubescence, with whitish pubescence, and long, erect yellow setae interspersed. Labrum with abundant whitish pubescence on wide central area of posterior half, and long, erect pale setae interspersed, and long, erect yellowish brown setae laterally; anterior area glabrous, except brownish fringe of setae on anterior margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.37 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.59 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior third of antennomere VII. Scape with abundant yellowish brown pubescence dorsally, except glabrous apex, and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with long, erect yellowish setae throughout, and a few long, erect brownish setae on posterior quarter of ventral surface. Pedicel with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Base, sides and ventral surface of antennomeres III–IV with abundant white pubescence partially obscuring integument, and remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with short, erect yellowish setae dorsally, and long, erect yellowish setae ventrally between dark erect setae; with a few long, erect brownish setae on apex of dorsal surface. Antennomeres V–VIII with white pubescence on inner surface, yellowish brown, less conspicuous on remaining surface; with short, erect yellowish setae interspersed, slightly longer ventrally; with a few long, erect brownish setae on apex of dorsal surface. Antennomeres IX–XI with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except sparse white pubescence on basal half of inner surface of IX and basal third of X; with short, erect yellowish setae throughout, distinctly longer on apex of XI; with a few long, erect brownish setae on apex of dorsal surface of IX–X.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.61. – Pedicel = 0.17. – IV = 0.72. – V = 0.51. – VI = 0.45. – VII = 0.42. – VIII = 0.37. – IX = 0.33. – X = 0.30. – XI = 0.35.

Thorax. – Pronotum with dense yellowish-white pubescence obscuring integument, except sparse pubescence on sides of posterior fifth (this area not reaching sides), and long, erect, abundant yellow setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence obscuring integument, slightly sparser toward prosternum, and somewhat bristly close to inferior region of posterior margin; with long, erect, moderately abundant yellow setae interspersed. Prosternum with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence, denser, yellowish-white laterally. Prosternal process with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, longer, slightly more abundant apically; narrowest area 0.15 times width of procoxal cavity. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish pubescence, except dense yellowish-white pubescence on sides of superior region. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum, and metaventrite with dense pale yellowish brown pubescence, and whitish pubescence interspersed on some areas; metaventrite with long, erect yellow setae interspersed. Mesoventral process with sparse yellowish pubescence; constricted centrally, with narrowest area 0.45 times width of mesoventral cavity. Scutellum with abundant pale yellowish brown pubescence, obscuring integument posteriorly.

Elytra. – Coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures aligned, gradually finer toward apex; basal 2/3 with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except yellowish brown pubescence on sutural area close to scutellum, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; posterior third with abundant grayish-white pubescence.

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly denser, bristly ventrally, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, distinctly more abundant ventrally. Tibiae with abundant brownish pubescence dorsally, except yellowish brown pubescence on sulcus of mesotibiae, abundant, bristly yellowish brown pubescence ventrally; dorsal surface with long, erect most brownish setae interspersed, and ventral surface with long, erect yellowish brown setae interspersed. Metatarsomere I as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Ventrite 5 with wide central area of posterior third slightly, gradually oblique; apex truncate, emarginate centrally.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype).

– Total length, 9.25;
– Prothoracic length, 1.80;

– Anterior prothoracic width, 2.25;
– Posterior prothoracic width, 2.20;
– Maximum prothoracic width, 2.40;
– Humeral width, 3.10;
– Elytral length, 6.15.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “*formonsus*” (Latin) refers to the beauty of this species.

Remarks. – See remarks under *Homodontus* gen. nov.

PTEROPLIINI Thomson, 1860

Anobrium oberthueri Belon, 1903

Anobrium oberthueri Belon, 1903: 334; Monné, 2021: 915 (cat.).

Remark. – This species is known from Ecuador, Brazil (Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais), and Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz).

Material examined. – PERU (new country record), *Junin*: Satipo, 11 km NE Puerto Ocopa, Los Olivos, 1 specimen, 20–27 March, 2009, A.K. Tishechkin leg. (LGBC); Universidad Nacional San Martín, Tarapoto, 1 specimen, 6 February, 2005, R.D. Cave leg. (LGBC).

TETRAOPINI Thomson, 1860

Phaea laurieae Chemsak, 1999

Phaea laurieae Chemsak, 1999: 65; Monné, 2021: 951 (cat.).

Remark. – This species is known from Mexico (Guerrero and Colima).

Material examined. – MEXICO, *Morelos* (new state record): vic. Contlalco, above Amacuzac, 18°39'N, 99°27'W, 1050 m, 1 specimen 16 July, 1999, R. Westcott leg. (LGBC).

Acknowledgments

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Fig. 54-58. *Homodontus formonsus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

54) Dorsal habitus. 55) Ventral habitus. 56) Lateral habitus. 57) Head, frontal view. 58) Elytral setae.

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Résumé

Bezark L. G., Botero J. P. & Santos-Silva A., 2022. – Un genre nouveau et sept nouvelles espèces de Lamiinae néotropicaux (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae), complété par une étude taxonomique. *Faunitaxys*, 10(1): 1–20.

Lophopoeum timbouvae Lameere, 1884 est mise en synonymie avec *L. carinatum* Bates, 1863 ; c'est une première citation pour l'état brésilien de Pará, Goiás, et Mato Grosso do Sul; elle a été observée sur *Macadamia integrifolia* Maiden & Betche (Proteaceae), nouvelle plante hôte. Sept nouvelles espèces sont décrites : *Antodice nascimentoi* n. sp. (Aerenicini) du Costa Rica (Puntarenas); *Amphicnaeia pulchra* n. sp. (Apomecynini) d'Equateur (Pichincha and Napo); *Estola rufolutesa* n. sp. d'Equateur (Napo) et de Guyane française; *Eupogonius apomecynoides* n. sp. du Costa Rica (Puntarenas); *Eupogonius copei* n. sp. du Mexique (Chiapas); *Eupogonius virgatus* n. sp. du Mexique (Sinaloa, Chiapas) (Desmiphorini) et *Homodontus formosus* (Hemilophini) n. gen., n. sp. du Guatemala (Izabal). La distribution géographique de *Eupogonius wappesi* Lingafelter, Morris, Skillman & Santos-Silva, 2021 est précisée et les différences entre *Unelcus* Thomson, 1864 et *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852 sont discutées. La distribution géographique de cinq espèces sont précisées. *Amphicnaeia pulchra* n. sp. et *Homodontus* n. gen. sont incorporés dans une nouvelle clé.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicorne, Lamiinae, taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, région néotropicale.

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Faunitaxys

Volume 10, Numéro 1, Janvier 2022

SOMMAIRE

Un genre nouveau et sept nouvelles espèces de Lamminae néotropicaux (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae), complété par une étude taxonomique.

Larry G. Bezark, Juan Pablo Botero & Antonio Santos-Silva 1 – 20

CONTENTS

A new genus and seven new species of Neotropical Lamiinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with taxonomic notes.

Larry G. Bezark, Juan Pablo Botero & Antonio Santos-Silva 1 – 20

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