



New taxa and new records in Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from the state of Bahia (Brazil) and notes on *Meridiotroctes* (Acanthoderini)

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Abstract

Twelve new species and two new genera are described from Bahia (Brazil): *Ectenessa aurantiaca* (Ectenessini); *Stizocera lingafelteri* (Elaphidiini); *Raglicia monnei* (Graciliini), new genus and species; *Tobipuranga aspera* (Heteropsini); *Cicatrion unicolor*, and *Pygmodeon obscurum* (Neoibidionini); *Neophygopoda agdae* (Rhinotragini); *Arapari bellus* (Trachyderini), new genus and species; *Meridiotroctes obliquus* (Acanthoderini); *Melzerella inopinata* (Aerenicini); *Ceiupaba poranga*, and *Desmiphora* (*Desmiphora*) *nascimentoi* (Desmiphorini). Notes on *Meridiotroctes* Martins & Galileo, 2007 and *Cosmisoma brullei* (Mulsant, 1862) are provided. Forty-eight species are recorded for the first time for Bahia (Brazil) including four species which are recorded for the first time for Brazil.

Key words: Neotropical, New genera, new records, new species, taxonomy

Resumo

Doze espécies e dois gêneros novos são descritos da Bahia (Brasil): *Ectenessa aurantiaca* (Ectenessini); *Stizocera lingafelteri* (Elaphidiini); *Raglicia monnei* (Graciliini), gênero e espécie novos; *Tobipuranga aspera* (Heteropsini); *Cicatrion unicolor* e *Pygmodeon obscurum* (Neoibidionini); *Neophygopoda agdae* (Rhinotragini); *Arapari bellus* (Trachyderini), gênero e espécie novos; *Meridiotroctes obliquus* (Acanthoderini); *Melzerella inopinata* (Aerenicini); *Ceiupaba poranga* e *Desmiphora* (*Desmiphora*) *nascimentoi* (Desmiphorini). Notas sobre *Meridiotroctes* Martins & Galileo, 2007 e *Cosmisoma brullei* (Mulsant, 1862) são acrescentadas. Quarenta e oito espécies são registradas pela primeira vez para a Bahia (Brasil) incluindo 4 espécies que são registradas pela primeira vez para o Brasil.

Palavras-chave: Espécies novas, gênero novo, Neotropical, novos registros, taxonomia

Introduction

Cerambycidae is among the families of Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758 with the largest number of species described from the Americas. Nevertheless, new species are often discovered, mainly in the Neotropics.

The material received for study and identification, sent by Freddy Bravo, Francisco Eriberto Lima Nascimento and Agda Alves da Rocha, allowed the identification of new species, new genera, and also new records for the state of Bahia, Brazil (including new records for Brazil).

Material and methods

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

CVOB	Coleção Vitor O. Becker, Camacan, Bahia, Brazil;
MNRJ	Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
MZFS	Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil;
MZUSP	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil;
UFBA	Universidade Federal da Bahia, Instituto Multidisciplinar em Saúde, Campus Anísio Teixeira, Vitória da Conquista, Bahia, Brazil;
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA.

The identification of specimens was carried out with the aid of reference collection of the MZUSP, with comparison between types, photographs of types, original descriptions, and redescriptions.

Taxonomy

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

ECTENESSINI Martins, 1998

Ectenessa aurantiaca sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

Holotype male. Integument orange, except for: reddish-brown antennomeres; distal end of antennomeres III–VII blackish; reddish-brown mandibles with black apex; elytra with three longitudinal brown to black bands, non-interconnected at extremes, interspersed with eburneous longitudinal band; tibiae black, with reddish-brown apex; tarsomeres I–II dark-brown; tarsomeres III–V reddish-brown.

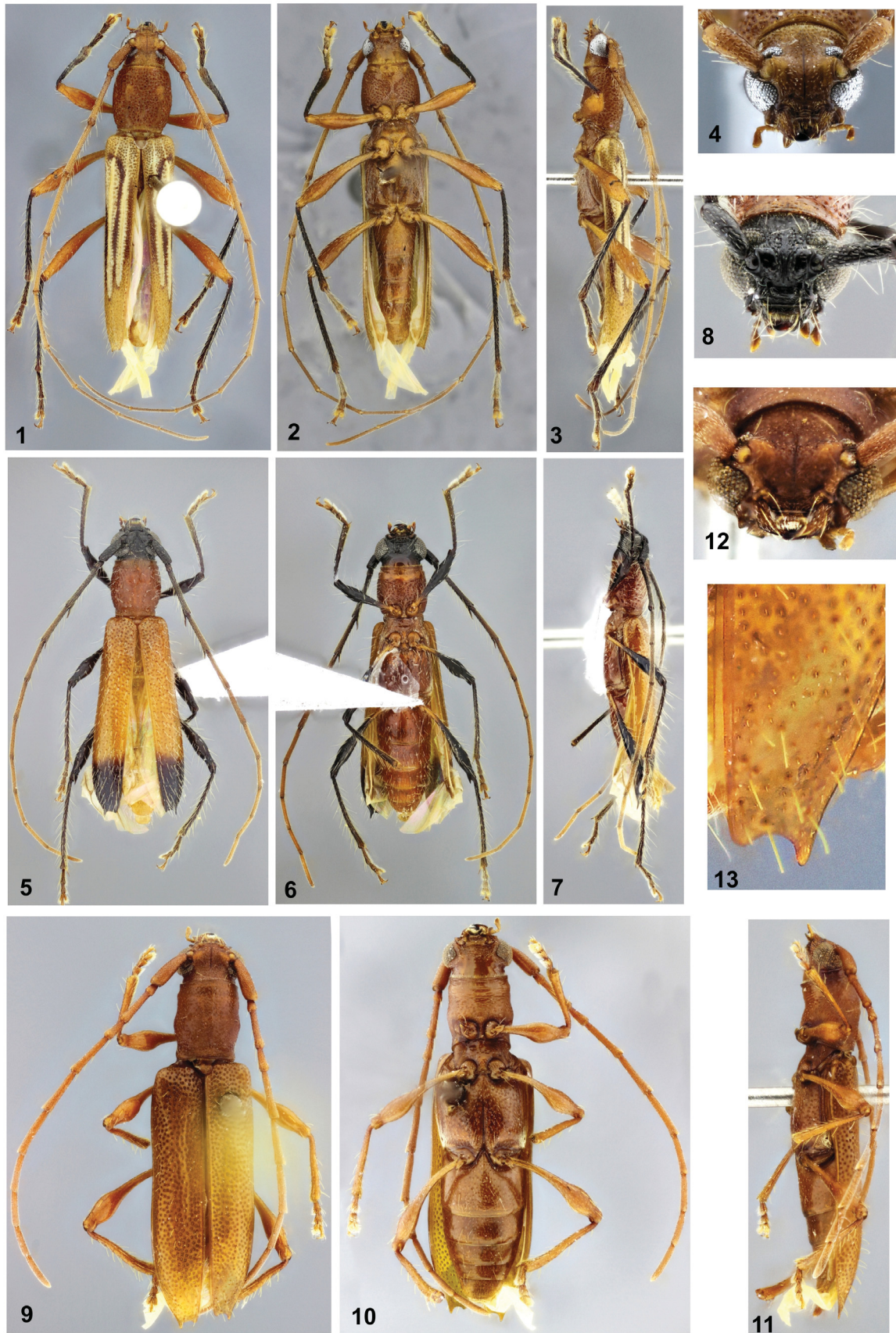
Frons and area between antennal tubercles moderately coarse, shallow, sparsely punctate; vertex coarse, abundantly, well-defined punctate, mainly at area near margin of prothorax. Antennal tubercles microsculptured, with fine, sparse punctures; frons with very short setae, interspersed with some long to very long setae on each side near clypeus; vertex with very short setae, interspersed with some long setae. Area behind eye lobes fine, sparsely punctate. Submentum coarsely punctate, shallowly striate, more distinct at sides; with short, sparse setae, interspersed with long setae. Upper eye lobes with four rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.55 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.7 times length of scape. Antennae as long as 2.5 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VII; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.62; pedicel = 0.14; IV = 1.02; V = 1.14; VI = 1.07; VII = 1.09; VIII = 0.93; IX = 0.90; X = 0.83; XI = 1.11.

Pronotal disk flattened; coarse, deeply, confluent punctate; lateral callosities well-marked, central region depressed; central callosity distinctly visible, but slightly elevated; setae long, sparse. Prosternum coarse, deeply punctate, with long, sparse setae, except for central area similar to two triangles connected by one of vertices, in which region near to mesosternum is striated, pubescent, and region near to head gradually less striated; with very sparse setae (laterally most distinct), moderately coarse punctate (centrally more agglutinated). Scutellum pubescent. Eburneous bands of elytra, protruding, very narrow at base, distinctly enlarged only after scutellum level; reaching distal third (innermost little shorter); punctures coarse, abundant, finer and sparse at distal third (absent on highest part of eburneous bands); apex obliquely truncate, with triangular projection at external angle, rounded at sutural angle; setae moderately long, sparse. Metasternum laterally microsculptured, with coarse, shallow, sparse punctures; pubescent, with long and sparse setae; most central area with short and sparse setae, interspersed with some long setae.

Femora subclavate; profemora with distinct dorsal keel. Urosternites moderately coarse, sparsely punctate, with sparse, short and long setae.

Female. Antennae as long as 1.9 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VIII. Antennomeres dark-brown; longitudinal dark bands of elytra interconnected at extremes.

Dimensions in mm (male/female). Total length, 13.1/14.5; length of prothorax 2.6/2.7; anterior width of prothorax, 1.9/2.1; posterior width of prothorax, 1.8/2.0; humeral width, 2.6/3.0; elytral length, 8.6/10.1.



FIGURES 1–13. 1–4, *Ectenessa aurantiaca* sp. nov., holotype male: 1, Dorsal habitus; 2, Ventral habitus; 3, Lateral habitus; 4, Head, frontal view. 5–8, *Stizocera lingafelteri* sp. nov., holotype male: 5, Dorsal habitus; 6, Ventral habitus; 7, Lateral habitus; 8, Head, frontal view. 9–13, *Raglicia monnei* sp. nov., holotype female: 9, Dorsal habitus; 10, Ventral habitus; 11, Lateral habitus; 12, Head, frontal view; 13, Elytral apices.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área da Caatinga arbórea"); 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W), 21–22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodré col. (MZUSP). Paratype female, (14°30.959'S / 41°27.508'W; "área de pastagem"), 14–15.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Latin, *aurantiaca* = orange; allusive to the color of integument.

Remarks. *Ectenessa aurantiaca* differs from *E. melanicornis* Napp & Martins, 1982, by the eburneous bands protruding (flat in *E. melanicornis*), and by the dark bands not reaching the base (reaching the base in *E. melanicornis*). It differs from *E. guttigera* (Lucas, 1859) as follows: dark tibiae (light in *E. guttigera*); and area around eburneous bands dark (light in *M. guttigera*). It differs from *E. affinis* Martins, Galileo & Oliveira, 2011 by the dark tibiae (light in *E. affinis*).

In the key to species by Martins (1998), *E. aurantiaca* can be included in the couplet "2" (modified):

2(1)	Tibiae mostly black	3
-	Tibiae light	4
3(2)	Elytra without longitudinal bands. Bolivia, Brazil (Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Paraguay	<i>E. villardi</i> Belon, 1902
-	Elytra with dark and light longitudinal bands	3a
3a(3)	Elytra with eburneous bands not protruding and dark bands reaching the base. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná)	<i>E. melanicornis</i> Napp & Martins, 1982
-	Elytra with eburneous bands distinctly protruding and dark bands not reaching the base. Brazil (Bahia)	<i>E. aurantiaca</i> sp. nov.

ELAPHIDIINI Thomson, 1864

Stizocera lingafelteri sp. nov.

(Figs. 5–8)

Holotype male. Integument orange-brown (darker on ventral side), except for: head, mandibles, scape, pedicel, distal end of antennomeres III–VII, distal fourth of elytra, distal half of peduncle of femora, femoral club and tibiae black (the latter, lighter towards apex); antennomeres III–XI (except parts mentioned above) dark-brown, gradually shinier towards distal parts; tarsi dark-brown.

Region between antennal tubercles and central area of frons longitudinally striate; dorsal area moderately coarsely punctate, more abundantly between upper eye lobes, with long and sparse setae. Antennal tubercles shiny, almost smooth. Upper eye lobes with four rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.6 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes equal to 0.8 times length of scape. Antennae twice as long as elytral length; reaching elytral apex at distal fourth of antennomere VIII; scape as long as 0.6 times length of antennomere III (without spine), coarse, abundantly, anastomosed punctate; antennomere III with long spine at internal apex; antennomere IV with spine shorter than antennomere III; antennomere V with small spine at internal apex.

Prothorax longitudinal; laterally rounded, without tubercle. Pronotum with four tubercles slightly elevated (two lateroanterior more distinct); central area, between tubercles, fine, transversely striate; lateral area of striae finely punctate; laterally coarse, moderately abundantly punctate; setae long, sparse. Basal two-thirds of prosternum coarse, abundantly, anastomosed punctate; with long, moderately abundant setae. Metepisternum pubescent. Metasternum pubescent at narrow strip along metepisternum, gradually wider towards metacoxal cavities; lateral region coarsely, sparsely punctate, finer, distinctly sparser towards center; area punctate with long setae, gradually shorter towards abdomen. Elytra coarse, abundantly punctate, finer, sparser at distal fourth; surface with long setae, moderately numerous; apex with long spine at external angle and denticle at sutural angle.

Femora clavate; apex of mesofemora with triangular lobes on each side, well-projected; apex of metafemora with external spine longer than inner spine. Urosternites coarse, sparsely punctate (mainly on urosternite I), with sparse, long setae.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 8.3; length of prothorax at center, 1.6; anterior width of prothorax, 1.1; posterior width of prothorax, 1.1; humeral width, 1.6; elytral length, 5.5.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 14–15.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. The species is named for Steven W. Lingafelter (USNM), for his contribution to the study of Elaphidiini.

Remarks. *Stizocera lingafelteri* belongs to the group of species without lateral spines or tubercles on prothorax. It differs from *S. howdeni* Gilmour, 1963, by the darker antennae, orange-brown pronotum, shorter dark area of the elytra, and mainly by the black femora. In *S. howdeni*, the antennae are lighter, the pronotum is brown, the dark area of the elytra covers the distal third, and the femora are light. It differs from *S. punctatissima* Martins, 2005, *S. pantonyssoides* Zajciw, 1968 and *S. diversispinis* Zajciw, 1962 by the darker antennae, black area of elytra longer (except in *S. pantonyssoides*), femora mostly black, shorter external spine of apex of the metafemora, and dark tibiae. In these three species, antennomeres are light, femora are mostly orange, apex of metafemora with external spine distinctly longer, and tibiae are light for the most part. In *S. punctatissima* and *S. diversispinis*, the dark area of elytra is more distal. It differs from *S. delicata* Lingafelter, 2004 by the shorter body, dark area of elytra being longer, and sutural apex of elytra with denticle. In *S. delicata*, the body is more elongate, the dark area of elytra is restricted to the distal end and the sutural spine of elytra is evident. It differs from *S. kawensis* Galileo & Martins, 2009 by the distinctly shorter spines of antennomeres III–V, apex of mesofemora with triangular lobes of equal length, and shorter spine at external angle of metafemora. In *S. kawensis*, spines of antennomeres III–V are remarkably long, mesofemora have external spine longer than internal spine, and external spine of metafemora are remarkably long. It differs from *S. nigroapicalis* Fuchs, 1961 by the dark antennae, orange-brown prothorax, and mainly black legs. In *S. nigroapicalis* the antennae and legs are red, and the prothorax is black.

Stizocera lingafelteri can be included in the alternative "20" from Martins (2005) (modified) (considering the unicolor antennomeres according to couplet "15", and black antennae according to couplet "19") :

- 20(19) Prothorax black. Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia. *S. rugicollis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)
- Prothorax light. 20a
20a(20) Prothorax in males not subcylindrical; distal urosternites darkened in both sexes *S. ichilo* Lingafelter, 2004
- Prothorax in males subcylindrical; distal urosternites not darkened. *S. lingafelteri* **sp. nov.**

GRACILIINI Mulsant, 1839

Raglicia gen. nov.

Type species: *Raglicia monnei* **sp. nov.**

Etymology. Anagram of *Gracilia*, type genus of Graciliini. Feminine gender.

Body elongate. Frons distinctly wider than long. Antennal tubercles distant from each other. Eyes coarsely faceted, protruding; upper eye lobes narrow, separated from each other. Genae rounded at apex. Last segment of maxillary and labial palps securiform. Antennae with eleven segments; exceeding elytral apex; scape slightly thickened to apex, surpassing anterior margin of prothorax, without dorsal depression, without long setae; antennomere IV distinctly shorter than antennomeres III and V; antennomeres III–X smoothly at external apex (VI–X more distinctly). Mandibles shorter than half length of head.

Prothorax cylindrical, longitudinal, punctate; laterally with blunt tubercle. Mesosternal process with lateral articular surfaces. Scutellum small, longitudinally depressed. Elytra with long, sparse setae; elytral apex projected at external and sutural angle. Femora clavate. Metatarsomere I shorter than II+III.

Remarks. *Raglicia* gen. nov. resembles *Aruama* Martins & Napp, 2007, mainly by the antennomere IV notably shorter than antennomere III, but differs as follows: eyes coarsely granulate; scape elongate, considerably exceeding anterior margin of prothorax, without dorsal basal depression; elytral apex with projections. In *Aruama*, eyes with moderately fine granulation, scape distinctly shorter, slightly reaches or exceeds the anterior margin of prothorax, with dorsal basal depression, and elytral apex without distinct projections. It resembles *Parommidion* Martins, 1974, but differs: antennomere IV distinctly shorter than antennomere III; elytral apex with projections. In *Parommidion*, antennomere IV approximately as long as antennomere III, and elytral apex unarmed (mainly in external angle).

Among the South American genera of Graciliini, *Raglicia* is the only one with a clear projection at external elytral apex.

***Raglicia monnei* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 9–13)

Holotype female. Integument orange. Dorsal side of head closely punctate, with short setae, slightly conspicuous. Coronal suture distinct to level of posterior margin of eyes. Area behind eyes smooth (except for some punctures behind upper eye lobes), shiny. Submentum transversely striate, with sparse, short setae. Outside of mandibles closely punctate at basal two-thirds, with very short setae interspersed with some long setae; distal third smooth, glabrous. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.75 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.8 times length of scape. Antennal length equal to 1.7 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere X; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.19; pedicel = 0.30; IV = 0.61; V = 1.27; VI = 1.23; VII = 1.34; VIII = 1.15; IX = 1.07; X = 0.96; XI = 1.19.

Pronotum opaque, moderately coarse, shallow, abundantly punctate; disk with five callosities: one on each side of basal third, moderately conspicuous; one on each side of middle, slightly conspicuous; one central, at the same level of anterior callosity, conspicuous. Lateral sides of prosternum moderately coarse, abundantly punctate. Prosternum coarse, shallow, abundantly punctate at area closest to procoxal cavities, rugose-punctate at middle third, transversely striate at anterior third. Mesosternum shiny, coarsely punctate (punctures partly confluent at central region); laterally opaque. Metepisternum notably narrow, moderately abundant punctate, distinctly pubescent at distal sixth. Metasternum laterally opaque; coarse, abundantly punctate, sparser towards center; with sparse, short setae, interspersed with some long setae (pubescent at angle close to metepisternum and metacoxal cavities). Elytra coarse, abundantly punctate; each elytron with four rows of long setae; external apical angle with long spiniform projection; sutural angle with conspicuous triangular projection.

Femora with short setae interspersed with long setae. Metatarsomere I as long as metatarsomeres II–III together. Urosternites coarsely punctate, more abundant at center; with short setae interspersed with long setae.

Dimensions in mm (female). Total length, 6.7; length of prothorax at center, 1.4; anterior width of prothorax, 1.0; posterior width of prothorax, 1.0; humeral width, 1.6; elytral length, 4.5.

Type material. Holotype female, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Morro do Chapéu ("povoado de São Rafael"), 17–19.IX.2012, F. E. Nascimento, A. Moreira & F. Bravo col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. The species is named for Miguel A. Monné (MNRJ), for his many contributions to the study of Cerambycidae.

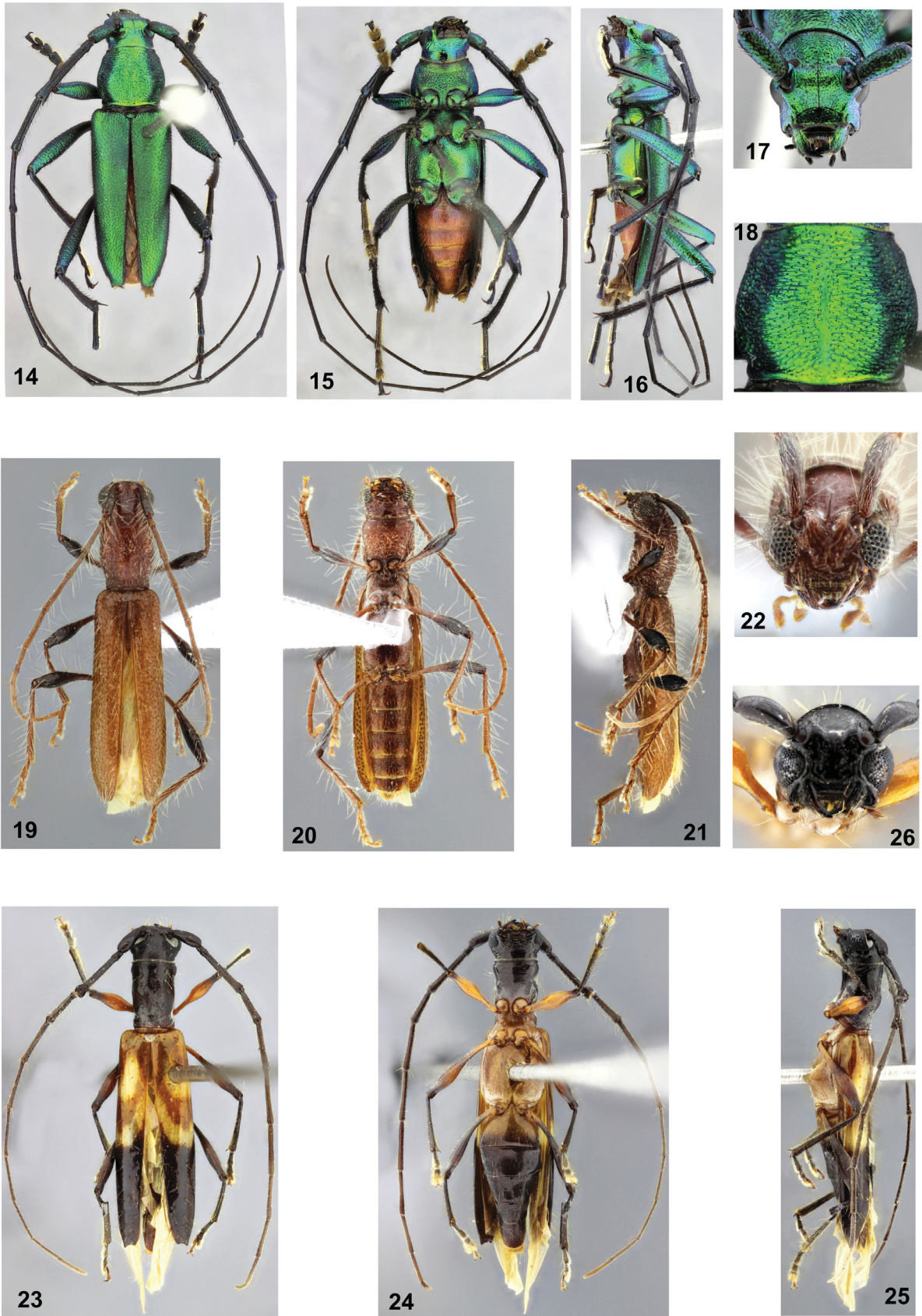
HETEROPSINI Lacordaire, 1868

***Tobipuranga aspera* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 14–18)

Holotype male. Integument metallic-green. Scape, femora darker; pedicel, antennomeres III–XI dark-brown; tibiae, tarsi dark-brown with metallic-green reflexes; urosternites orange.

Frons moderately fine, abundantly punctate; between antennal tubercles and pronotal margin coarse, abundantly, punctate, partially anastomosed, mainly on central area between upper eye lobes. Coronal suture well-marked to level of posterior margin of antennal tubercles. Antennal tubercles contiguous, with acute projection turned backwards; punctures as on frons, slightly sparser. Area under lower eye lobes striate. Mandibles punctate-striate, laterally with short, sparse setae. Gula transversely striate at area closest to the submentum. Submentum punctate-striate. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.6 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in lower view, equal to 1.4 times length of scape. Length of the antennae equal to 3.8 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VI; scape coarsely punctate; dorsal sulcus of antennomeres III–V well-marked; spine of internal apex of antennomeres III–V conspicuous; antennomere VI with small spine at internal apex; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.52; pedicel = 0.17; IV = 0.87; V = 1.04; VI = 1.08; VII = 1.10; VIII = 1.04; IX = 1.06; X = 1.06; XI = 1.46.



FIGURES 14–26. 14–18, *Tobipuranga aspera* sp. nov., holotype male: 14, Dorsal habitus; 15, Ventral habitus; 16, Lateral habitus; 17, Head, frontal view; 18, Pronotum. 19–22, *Cicatrion unicolor* sp. nov., holotype male: 19, Dorsal habitus; 20, Ventral habitus; 21, Lateral habitus; 22, Head, frontal view. 23–26, *Pygmodeon obscurum* sp. nov., holotype female: 23, Dorsal habitus; 24, Ventral habitus; 25, Lateral habitus; 26, Head, frontal view.

Pronotum with central longitudinal sulcus well-marked; disk moderately deeply striate; sides coarse, anastomosedly punctate; setae short, erect, dark, moderately abundant (inconspicuous in dorsal view). Prosternum with coarse, deep, abundant sexual punctation at basal three-fourths; anterior fourth abundantly, obliquely striate; with short, moderately abundant setae at area with sexual punctation. Mesosternum fine, densely punctate. Mesepimera coarse, sparsely punctate; coarsely striated. Metepisterna coarse, sparsely punctate at basal two-thirds, except for central, oblique, smooth band; distal third fine, densely punctate. Metasternum fine, abundantly punctate near metacoxae, gradually coarser, sparser towards apex and at central area; with sparse, moderately long setae. Elytra microsculptured, fine, abundantly punctate; punctures with erect, short, dark setae; apex truncate, with spiny projection at outer angle, and rounded sutural angle.

Femora subclavate; apex of meso- and metafemora with triangular lobe protruding on both sides, apex of metatibia with longer spine at external side. Urosternites coarse, sparsely punctate (mainly on urosternite I); with long, sparse setae.

Female. Antennae 2.0 times as long as elytral length; reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VIII. Prosternum entirely transversely striate.

Dimensions in mm (male/female). Total length, 14.0/13.2; length of prothorax at center, 3.1/2.7; anterior width of prothorax, 2.4/2.2; posterior width of prothorax, 2.9/2.6; humeral width, 3.7/3.4; elytral length, 9.0/8.6.

Type material. Holotype male, paratype female, BRAZIL, Bahia: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 21.XII.2012 (holotype), 22.XII.2012 (paratype), A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Latin, *aspera* = rough; allusive to the sculpture on pronotum.

Remarks. *Tobipuranga aspera* differs from *T. longicornis* (Bates, 1870) by the slender antennae, spine of antennomere V very conspicuous (with or without spicule in *T. longicornis*), prosternum of males with sexual punctation (absent in *T. longicornis*), and coarse pronotal sculpture. It differs from *T. auripes* (Bates, 1870) by the pronotal coarse sculpture, metasternum distinctly finer punctate, and unicolor metafemora (metasternum coarsely punctate, femora bicolor in *T. auripes*).

It differs from *T. ruficoxis* (Bates, 1870) by the metasternum distinctly finer punctate, metacoxae metallic-green, femora unicolor (metacoxae and basal third of metafemora red-orange in *T. ruficoxis*). It differs from *T. chlorogaster* (Aurivillius, 1910) by the pronotal coarser sculpture, metasternum finely punctate, and orange urosternites (dark in *T. chlorogaster*). It differs from *T. ignea* (Bates, 1870) by the coarser sculpture of pronotum and deepened central longitudinal sulcus of pronotum (very shallow in *T. ignea*). It differs from *T. auricollis* (Dalman, 1817) by the orange urosternites (dark in *T. auricollis*) and mesosternum finely punctate. It differs from *T. ybyra* Napp & Martins, 1996 by the well-defined transverse sulcus of pronotum (slightly conspicuous in *T. ybyra*) and metasternum finer punctate.

Tobipuranga aspera can be included in the alternative of couplet "6" (modified) from Napp & Martins (1996):

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 6(5) | Metafemora unicolor. | 6a |
| - | Metafemora red-orangish at base | 7 |
| 6a(6) | Antennomere V with spicule or unarmed; prosternum in males without sexual punctation. Peru, Brazil (Amazonas) | <i>T. longicornis</i> (Bates, 1870) |
| - | Antennomere V with conspicuous spine; prosternum in males with sexual punctation. Brazil (Bahia) | <i>T. aspera</i> sp. nov. |

NEOIBIDIONINI Monné, 2012

Cicatrion unicolor sp. nov.

(Figs. 19–22)

Holotype male. Integument reddish-brown, except for: head brown; scape dark- brown; mandibles blackish; antennomeres brown, gradually lighter towards distal segments; femoral club black.

Frons and frontal portion of antennal tubercles coarse, abundantly punctate; area between antennal tubercles and margin of prothorax microsculptured; vertex very fine, transversely striate; entire dorsal side with long, sparse setae. Area behind lower eye lobes moderately coarse, sparsely punctate, with long setae. Submentum laterally coarsely punctate-striate, finely striate at center; setae long, sparse. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.45

times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.55 times length of scape. Length of antennae equal to 1.7 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere X; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.31; pedicel = 0.27; IV = 0.90; V = 1.20; VI = 1.24; VII = 1.17; VIII = 1.03; IX = 0.96; X = 0.79; XI = 1.03.

Pronotum with central, longitudinal, shallow sulcus; coarse, abundantly punctate at central region, sparser and fine towards anterior and posterior margins; with long, sparse setae. Basal two-thirds of prosternum coarse, abundantly punctate; pubescence less conspicuous, interspersed with long, sparse setae; third closest to head finely striate, with long, sparse setae. Metasternum laterally abundantly punctate, gradually sparser and fine towards center; with short, decumbent, sparse setae, interspersed with long, sparse setae. Scutellum with short pubescence. Elytra coarse, abundantly punctate; with short, moderately abundant setae, interspersed with long setae. Apex of metafemora reaching distal fourth of fourth abdominal ventrite.

Legs with short setae, interspersed with distinct long setae. Urosternites coarsely punctate, interspersed with finer punctures at basal half, distinctly smoother at apical half; with short, sparse setae, interspersed with long setae.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 6.2; length of prothorax at center, 1.4; anterior width of prothorax, 0.8; posterior width of prothorax, 0.8; humeral width, 1.1; elytral length, 4.0.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodré col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Latin, *unicolor* = with single color; relating to the elytra color.

Remarks. *Cicatrion unicolor* differs from *C. calidum* Martins & Napp, 1986 as follows: pronotum distinctly punctate; elytra without yellowish elliptical spot. In *C. calidum*, the pronotum is slightly punctate and the elytra have yellowish elliptical spot. It differs from *C. constricticolle* (Martins, 1962) by the pronotum with longitudinal, slightly distinct sulcus in males, and by the elytra without yellowish elliptical spot. In *C. constricticolle*, the longitudinal sulcus is well-distinct in males and the elytra have yellowish elliptical spot.

The new species can be inserted in key to species from Martins (2009) as follows:

- 1 Elytra without yellowish elliptical spot. Brazil (Bahia) *C. unicolor* **sp. nov.**
- Elytra with yellowish elliptical spot 2
- 2(1) Pronotum (♀) microsculptured; pronotum (♂) with shallow, center longitudinal sulcus; elytra with dorsal, small yellowish spot; femora reddish. Brazil (Bahia, São Paulo) *C. constricticolle* (Martins, 1962)
- Pronotum (♀) without microsculpture; pronotum (♂) uniformly convex; elytra with more developed yellowish spot, almost touching the margins; femora darkened at apical half. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais) *C. calidum* Martins & Napp, 1986

***Pygmodeon obscurum* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 23–26)

Holotype female. Integument black: head, mandibles, scape, pedicel, distal end of antennomeres III and IV, prothorax (except for brown distal band, which extends from the side to the procoxal cavity), almost entire distal half of elytra and distal end of femora. Integument reddish-brown: meso- and metathorax, little more than basal half of elytra (except for yellowish areas, semi-transparent), profemora, almost entire peduncle of mesofemora, base of peduncle of metafemora, and basal two-thirds of urosternite I. Integument dark-brown: antennomeres (except for apex of antennomeres II and IV), apex of peduncle and entire club of mesofemora (except on distal extremity), metafemora (except for base and distal extremity), tibiae, tarsi, distal third of urosternite I, urosternites II–V. Integument yellowish and semi-transparent: wide, curved band, starting at center of basal fifth of elytra and extending to the epipleura, approximately at apex of basal third; curved band, ascendant, from epipleura, just below basal half, to approximately apex of distal third (reaching suture, narrowed from epipleura to suture).

Frons coarse, anastomosedly punctate (mostly laterally), within some of these punctures with minor punctures. Coronal suture well-distinct to after eyes. Area between upper eye lobes with finer punctures than on frons, laterally more grouped; area between eyes and margin of prothorax with fine, sparse punctures. Antennal tubercles elevated, acute at apex. Submentum with transverse in semicircle striae. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.5 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.7 times length of scape. Antennae length equal to 2.0 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere IX; antennal

formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.47; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 0.69; V = 0.91; VI = 0.98; VII = 0.96; VIII = 0.86; IX = 0.79; X = 0.65; XI = 0.71.

Pronotum with longitudinal central, well-distinct carina; shallow, circular depression at sides of area in front of carina; inside depressions, between and in front of them, coarse, deeply, sparsely punctate; sides of carina, fine, sparsely punctate; pubescence distinct between base and central carina, little conspicuous at rest of disk; with long, sparse setae throughout. Basal half of prosternum with V-shaped pubescent area; anterior half fine, transversely striate. Metasternum with pubescence not obliterating integument, laterally more distinct, interspersed with long, sparse setae. Scutellum pubescent. Elytra with coarse, sparse punctures; with long, sparse setae; apex with long projection at outer angle, short at sutural angle.

Apex of femora with rounded lobes. Urosternites with very short pubescence not obliterating integument, interspersed with long, sparse setae.

Variability (paratype female): Antennomeres III–V reddish-brown with apical end black; distal band from side to procoxal cavity, dark-brown; yellowish band at basal third of elytra, slightly conspicuous and less translucent; mesofemora reddish-brown, except for distal end blackish; tibiae reddish-brown on some areas; apex of urosternites blackish.

Dimensions in mm (female). Total length, 8.6–11.1; length of prothorax at center, 1.8–2.3; anterior width of prothorax, 1.3–1.5; posterior width of prothorax, 1.2–1.4; humeral width, 1.7–2.1; elytral length, 5.7–7.3. Largest dimensions are those of the holotype.

Type material. Holotype and paratype female, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 21.XII.2012 (holotype), 21–22.XII.2012 (paratype), A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Latin, *obscurus* = dark; relating to the black color of head.

Remarks. *Pygmodeon obscurum* differs from *P. involutum* (Bates, 1870) as follows: pronotum with longitudinal central carina conspicuous (absent or slightly distinct in *P. involutum*); pronotum entirely black (with light areas in *P. involutum*); elytra without X-shaped brown spot (present in *P. involutum*). It differs from *P. ditelum* (Bates, 1872) by the pronotum entirely black (mainly reddish-brown in *P. ditelum*), black area of elytra covering almost entire apical half (restrict to distal third in *P. ditelum*), anterior yellowish spot of elytra ascending from side towards center of anterior fifth (descending from margin in *P. ditelum*), yellowish more distal spot of elytra placed near middle (at distal third in *P. ditelum*), and by the elytral apex with projections (rounded in *P. ditelum*).

In the key to South American species of *Pygmodeon* from Martins (2009), *P. obscurum* can be included in the alternative of couplet "1":

- 1 Elytral apex with external spine 1a
- Elytral apex unarmed. Venezuela. *P. staurotum* Martins, 1970
- 1a(1) Almost all distal half of elytra entirely black. Brazil (Bahia) *P. obscurum* sp. nov.
- At most, the distal third of elytra black or other color patterns at distal half 2

RHINOTRAGINI Thomson, 1861

Neophygopoda agdae sp. nov.

(Figs. 27–30)

Holotype female. Integument black; mesofemoral club dark-brown with blackish areas; integument reddish-brown as follows: basal two-thirds of elytra (black portion extends approximately to middle along sides); anterior margin of prosternum; ventral portion at basal third of protibiae; basal half of peduncle of mesofemora; almost basal half of metafemora.

Dorsal side of head covered with dense, whitish pubescence on frons, forming wide, longitudinal band between antennal tubercles and margin of prothorax; areas of vertex at sides of this band with sparse setae; margin of lower eye lobes with band of whitish setae, gradually finer towards genae. Submentum moderately coarse, abundantly punctate, with short, sparse setae. Mandibles with short setae, interspersed with long, sparse setae. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.8 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.7 times length of scape. Antennae length equal to 2.6 times elytral length; reaching distal third of

second abdominal segment; antennomeres III–VI filiform; antennomeres VII–XI forming club; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.90; pedicel = 0.35; IV = 0.81; V = 1.09; VI = 0.90; VII = 0.86; VIII = 0.73; IX = 0.68; X = 0.55; XI = 0.68.

Pronotum without longitudinal central carina, coarse, abundantly punctate; with short, decumbent, sparse, whitish setae, interspersed with brownish, long setae. Prothorax laterally with wide band of dense whitish pubescence. Prosternum glabrous on narrow band next to head; laterally with sparse setae, whitish, more abundant at center, mainly towards prosternal process. Prosternal process with whitish, dense pubescence. Mesosternum with sparse setae. Mesepisterna, mesepimera, mesosternal process, and metepisterna covered with whitish, dense pubescence. Metasternum with whitish setae, abundant at basal half (except along metasternal sulcus), gradually sparser at distal half, notably towards center. Scutellum covered with whitish, dense pubescence. Elytra coarse, abundantly punctate; with band of whitish pubescence along distal half of suture; with short, sparse setae (little longer, more conspicuous along anterior half of the suture, also with some long setae).

Apex of metafemora reaching distal fourth of fourth abdominal segment. Urosternites with whitish, dense pubescence, interspersed with some long setae.

Dimensions in mm (female). Total length, 7.0; length of prothorax at center, 1.1; anterior width of prothorax, 0.9; posterior width of prothorax, 0.9; humeral width, 1.1; elytral length, 1.6.

Type material. Holotype female, BRAZIL, Bahia: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 11.IV.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. The species is named for Agda Alves da Rocha (UFBA), for donating the holotype and several other specimens to the collection MZUSP.

Remarks. *Neophygopoda agdae* is similar to *N. exilis* Melzer, 1933, but differs as follows: frons distinctly pubescent; pronotum with very apparent pubescence at center of disk; elytra with pubescent band. In *N. exilis* (female) the frons is almost glabrous, the pronotum has very sparse pubescence at center of disk, and the elytra has not sutural pubescence.

Melzer (1933) compared *Neophygopoda* with *Phygopoda* Thomson, 1864: "Este genero é muito visinho de Phygopoda, mas difere pela extremidade apical das tibias posteriores fortemente engrossada e pela ausencia dos tufos de pêlos nas mesmas". Indeed, *Neophygopoda* and *Phygopoda* differ notably by the form of procoxal cavities: open in the first and close in the second. *Neophygopoda* is much more similar to *Acorethra* Bates, 1873, with which it shares the kind of procoxal cavity. Only one character is useful to differentiate these two genera, the shape of metafemora: long peduncle, short club (*Neophygopoda*) or short peduncle, long club (*Acorethra*). The length of metafemora ("*abdominis extremitatem superantibus*") can be considered a specific character, but not generic. In *Neophygopoda agdae*, the apex reaches the distal fourth of the fourth abdominal segment and, in *N. exilis*, it reaches base of fifth segment, contrary to what has been reported in the description of the genus. Only in *N. tibialis* Melzer, 1933, the apex of metafemora slightly surpass elytral apex.

Key to the species of *Neophygopoda*

- 1 Pronotum with center-longitudinal carina *N. tibialis* Melzer, 1933
- Pronotum without center-longitudinal carina 2
- 2(1). Frons (female) almost glabrous; pronotum with sparse pubescence at center of disk; elytra without sutural band of pubescence.
Argentina *N. exilis* Melzer, 1933
- Frons (female) with dense pubescence; pronotum with distinct pubescence at center of disk; elytra with sutural band of pubescence.
Brazil (Bahia) *N. agdae* sp. nov.

TRACHYDERINI Dupont, 1836

TRACHYDERINA Dupont, 1836

Arapari gen. nov.

Type species: *Arapari bellus* sp. nov.



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FIGURES 27–38. 27–30, *Neophygopoda agdae* sp. nov., holotype female: 27, Dorsal habitus; 28, Ventral habitus; 29, Lateral habitus; 30, Head, frontal view. 31–34, *Arapari bellus* sp. nov., holotype male: 31, Dorsal habitus; 32, Ventral habitus; 33, Lateral habitus; 34, Head, frontal view. 35–38, *Meridiotroctes obliquus* sp. nov., holotype male: 35, Dorsal habitus; 36, Ventral habitus; 37, Lateral habitus; 38, Head, frontal view.

Etymology. *Arapari*, called “Cruzeiro do Sul” (Southern Cross) in Tupi-Guarani language; allusive to the metallic bright of the type species. Masculine gender.

Integument metallic. Frons distinctly wider than long. Antennal tubercles distant from each other. Distance between upper eye lobes greater than 3.0 times width of lobe; lower eye lobes occupy most of side of head. Genae rounded at apex.

Last segment of palpi fusiform. Antennae with eleven segments; not reach elytral apex; scape conical, not exceed anterior margin of prothorax, without dorsal depression; antennomere III without dorso-longitudinal sulcus; antennomeres V–X serrate. Mandibles short, approximately as long as length of frons.

Prothorax cylindrical, slightly wider than long; lateral tubercle slightly indicate; lateral margins slightly convergent forward. Prosternum in males with evident sexual punctation. Scutellum small, longitudinally depressed. Elytra approximately 3.5 times as long as length of prothorax; lateral margins subparallel; surface densely punctate; apex unarmed, subtruncate.

Profemora fusiform; mesofemora subclavate; metafemora distinctly long (approximately 2.0 times as long as length of mesofemora), subclavate. Metatarsomere I distinctly longer than metatarsomeres II and III together.

Remarks. *Arapari* was provisionally included in Trachyderini based on similarities with males of some species of this tribe and, at the same time, absolute impossibility of inclusion in other tribes of Cerambycinae. Since there is no feature that defines males of Trachyderini, it is not possible to be absolutely sure.

Arapari resembles some genera with metallic integument. It differs from *Neochrysopraxis* Franz, 1969 as follows: antennae not reach elytral apex in males (notably exceed in *Neochrysopraxis*); prothorax with lateral tubercle slightly indicate (very distinct in *Neochrysopraxis*); scutellum short (distinctly elongate in *Neochrysopraxis*).

It differs from *Unachlorus* Martins & Galileo, 2008 as follows: base of antennal tubercles far away from each other (next to each other in *Unachlorus*); antennae not reaching elytral apex (distinctly exceed in *Unachlorus*); prothorax with lateral tubercle slightly indicate (very distinct in *Unachlorus*); metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomeres II and III together (subequal length in *Unachlorus*).

It differs from *Weyrauchia* Tippmann, 1953 by the antennae, in both sexes, not reaching elytral apex (they distinctly exceed in males of *Weyrauchia*), by the antennomeres V–X serrate (filiform in *Weyrauchia*), and by the metafemora exceeding elytral apex (not exceed in *Weyrauchia*).

It differs from *Chlorotherion* Zajciw, 1962 by the prothorax with lateral tubercle slightly distinct (very distinct in *Chlorotherion*), by the metafemora approximately twice as long as length of mesofemora (distinctly shorter in *Chlorotherion*—less than 1.5 times length of mesofemora).

It differs from *Micropelta* Zajciw, 1961 by the scape without dorsal-basal depression (present in *Micropelta*), by the antennomere III without dorsal sulcus (present in *Micropelta*), by the prothorax with lateral tubercle slightly indicated (very distinct in *Micropelta*), and by the pronotum punctate, without distinct tubercles on disk (transversely striate, with distinct tubercles on disk in *Micropelta*).

Arapari differs from *Neogalissus* Monné & Martins, 1981 by the antennae not reaching elytral apex (distinctly exceed in *Neogalissus*), by the antennomeres V–X serrate (filiform in *Neogalissus*), and by the metafemora distinctly longer than mesofemora (slightly longer in *Neogalissus*).

It differs from type species of *Zenochloris* Bates, 1885 (*Zenochloris* is markedly heterogeneous, including species with different types of antennae, prothorax and tarsomeres) by the prothorax with lateral tubercle slightly distinct (different in *Z. paradoxa* Bates, 1885).

Arapari is also similar to species of *Eriphus* Audinet-Serville, 1834, which have bodies with a metallic color, but differs by the prothorax with lateral tubercle slightly distinct (more conspicuous in species of *Eriphus*), and slightly narrowed forward (more distinctly narrowed forward in species of *Eriphus*).

***Arapari bellus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 31–34)

Holotype male. Head, scape, pedicel, antennomeres III–V, thorax, and legs blackish with violaceous reflections (especially on pronotum); antennomeres VI–XI black; violaceous elytra; basal two-thirds of urosternites I–III and basal three-fourths of urosternite IV dark-brown (gradually lighter from urosternite I to IV); urosternite V brown.

Frons and area between antennal tubercles moderately coarse, shallowly, abundantly punctate, except for smooth area around coronal suture; area between eyes and margin of prothorax with coarse, abundant, anastomosed punctures, notably at area closest to upper eye lobes; dorsal side of head with short, sparse setae (more abundant on frons), interspersed with some long setae (notably behind upper eye lobes). Distance between upper eye lobes slightly smaller than length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 1.25 times length of scape. Antennae length equal to 1.2 times elytral length; reaching apical fourth of elytra; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.76; pedicel = 0.34; IV = 0.96; V = 1.03; VI = 1.00; VII = 0.96; VIII = 0.82; IX = 0.76; X = 0.65; XI = 0.69.

Pronotum glabrous, very abundantly, anastomosedly punctate, partially striate-punctate along center of disk; basal third with central depression and, on each side, slightly elevate tubercle. Prosternum centrally punctate-striate, on each side, with trapezoidal area abundantly punctate; with moderately long, abundant setae (denser on sides). Metasternum fine, moderately sparsely punctate, from which a long bristle emerges. Elytra with short setae at apical fourth, more concentrated along suture and distal margin.

Apex of pro- and mesofemora with rounded lobes on both sides; apex of metafemora with triangular lobes on both sides. Metatarsomere I 1.6 times as long as length of metatarsomers II–III together. Urosternites with moderately long, sparse setae; elytra not cover the last abdominal segment.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 9.5; length of prothorax at center, 1.8; anterior width of prothorax, 1.7; posterior width of prothorax, 1.8; humeral width, 2.3; elytral length, 6.2.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, Bahia: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 15.XI.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Latin, *bellus* = beautiful.

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHODERINI Thomson, 1860

Meridiotroctes Martins & Galileo, 2007

The features listed from Martins & Galileo (2007) to define *Meridiotroctes* include: (1) lower ocular lobes as long as genae; (2) distance between upper eye lobes equal 2.0 times width of one lobe; (3) antennae in males not reaching elytral apex; (4) flagellomeres VIII–XI without setae on inner side; (5) pronotum with two tubercles at middle level; (6) elytra with basal crest topped by a few granules; (7) elytral apex rounded together. The authors compared *Meridiotroctes* with the other genera of *Acanthoderini* with the last labial palp segment truncate (translated): "it differs from *Spinozotroctes* and *Psapharoctes*, mainly by unarmed apices of elytra; from *Ozotroctes* by the acute spines on sides of prothorax; from *Punctozotroctes* and *Formozotroctes* by the lateral spine of prothorax straight".

Machado & Monné (2009) wrote: "Martins & Galileo (2007) distinguished *Psapharoctes* from *Meridiotroctes* by the unarmed elytral apex. However, only in *Psapharoctes hermieri* Tavakilian & Néouze, 2007 (Fig. 4) is the elytral apex unarmed, whereas *P. fanchonae* Tavakilian & Néouze, 2007 (the type species) has a small apical spine. *Psapharoctes* differs from *Meridiotroctes* by the pronotum with a longitudinal median carina and the elytra with a narrow sulcus near the epipleura, in the apical half. In *Meridiotroctes* the median region of the pronotum is planar and lacks a sulcus near the epipleura"; "*Meridiotroctes* differs from *Punctozotroctes* by the lateral tubercles of the prothorax towards sides and the elytra with a median crista near its base. In *Punctozotroctes* (*P. guianensis* Tavakilian & Néouze, 2007, Fig. 5), the lateral tubercles on the prothorax are directed posteriorly and the elytra has [*sic*] only a slight elevation, without a crista"; "*Meridiotroctes* is distinguished from *Formozotroctes* Tavakilian & Néouze, 2007 and *Spinozotroctes* Tavakilian & Néouze, 2007 by the rounded and unarmed elytral apices. In *Formozotroctes* the elytral apices are obliquely truncate, and in *Spinozotroctes* the outer angles each bear a projecting spine".

The description of the new species in this genus made the original descriptions problematic. For example, in its original description, Tavakilian & Néouze (2007) mentioned that the species of *Psapharoctes* have "les tarsi

antérieurs avec le premier article le plus long, et parfois égal aux deux suivants réunis.” in the same way as the males of *Meridiotroctes bicristata* Machado & Monné, 2009. In the other species of *Meridiotroctes*, the anterior tarsi in males are narrower and protarsomere I is shorter. However, this species could not be allocated to *Psapharoctes*, because the central basal carina of elytra is restricted to basal third (“crête centro-basale atteignant le milieu de l’élytre”), and there is no longitudinal central carina on pronotum. Therefore, the variability in the form of protarsi of males should be added to the original description: notably wide and with tarsomere I as long as II–III together; or moderately narrow protarsi and tarsomere I shorter than II–III together.

Similarly, the description of *Meridiotroctes truncata* Galileo & Martins, 2011 is not in accordance with several characters listed in the original description of the genus and with those related by Machado & Monné (2009): distance between upper eye lobes as width of one lobe; distance between lower eye lobes equal four times length of genae; pronotum with two anterior and one central tubercles projected, and two basal tubercles less pronounced; elytral apex (described as “subrounded”) distinctly truncate. According to the general appearance, this species could be allocated to *Punctozotroctes*, mainly by the pronotum dense, coarsely punctate, lateral spine of prothorax, which could be considered like an apex facing backwards. However, in the species of *Punctozotroctes*, the apex of lateral tubercles of prothorax is more distinctly projected backwards.

With respect to the characters listed above, originally used to describe the genus, we believe it is appropriate to modify them: (1) lower eye lobes as long or distinctly longer than genae; (2) upper eye lobes variable: from as distant each other as width of one lobe to as distant each other as two times the width; (3) antennae in males slightly surpass elytral apex; (4) flagellomeres VIII–X with or without setae on inner side; (5) pronotum with two to five tubercles on disk; (6) basal central crest of elytra topped or not by granules, restricted to basal third or extending to after middle; (7) elytral apex rounded together or truncate.

The grammatical gender of *Meridiotroctes* is male and not female as recorded through the name of type species: *Meridiotroctes meridionale*. Monné (2014b) corrected the ending of two of three species of this genus, remaining only *M. truncata* with female ending.

Key to species of *Meridiotroctes*:

- 1 Distance between upper eye lobes approximately equal to width of one lobe; elytral apices truncate 2
- Distance between lower eye lobes distinctly larger than width of one lobe; elytral apices rounded 3
- 2(1) Distal half of elytra with oblique dark bands. Brazil (Bahia) *M. obliquus* sp. nov.
- Distal half of elytra without oblique dark bands. Brazil (Bahia) *M. truncatus* Martins & Galileo, 2011
- 3(1) Elytral length distinctly less than twice humeral width; protarsomere I shorter than II–III together. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina). *M. meridionalis* Martins & Galileo, 2007
- Elytral length equal to approximately twice humeral width; protarsomere I about as long as II–III together. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) *M. bicristatus* Machado & Monné, 2009

Meridiotroctes obliquus sp. nov.

(Figs. 35–38)

Holotype male. Integument black. Frons and antennal tubercles with brown pubescence, obliterating integument; with some long setae near lower eye lobes; area between acetabulum of antennae and ocular emargination with narrow band of whitish pubescence; area between upper eye lobes and margin of prothorax with brown pubescence, obliterating integument, but exposes some coarse, deep punctures (except on triangular basal central portion, where pubescence not obliterate integument). Area behind lower eye lobes with band of whitish pubescence, extending towards gena; glabrous between this band and margin of prothorax.

Genae with yellowish-white pubescence, not obliterating integument. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 1.35 times width of one lobe; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.75 times length of the scape; lower eye lobes 1.6 times as long as genal length. Antennae length equal to 1.8 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VIII; scape with whitish pubescence, denser on ventral side, dorsally not obliterating integument on two large areas; apex of pedicel and base of antennomere III with greyish-white pubescence; antennomeres III–XI with integument of apex distinctly exposed by the pubescence; pubescence of ventral side of antennomeres III–IV greyish-white; other areas of antennomeres with brownish pubescence;

antennomeres III–X with band of short setae at inner side (less conspicuous on antennomere X); antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.89; pedicel = 0.21; IV = 1.04; V = 0.81; VI = 0.71; VII = 0.62; VIII = 0.54; IX = 0.50; X = 0.41; XI = 0.39.

Lateral tubercle of prothorax acute at apex, slightly facing up. Pronotum with two large tubercles at each side of anterior half, and at basal half a third tubercle central longitudinal, distinctly less elevated; coarse, deeply, moderately abundantly punctate, partially obliterated by the pubescence; pubescence predominantly brownish, greyish-white on some areas; laterally with longitudinal band of pubescence, not obliterating integument, from base to over lateral tubercles, ending on anterior margin of the latter. Prosternum and mesosternum with brownish pubescence, not obliterating integument. Metasternum with yellowish-white pubescence, not obliterating integument, distinctly denser on area near metacoxal cavities and apex of metepisterna. Elytra coarsely punctate, partially obliterated by pubescence; each puncture with short, coarse, white setae; pubescence predominantly white with brownish areas (Fig. 35); two oblique bands at distal half where pubescence not obliterate integument (at two elytra together form design resembling rhombus shape); elytral apex obliquely truncated; external apical angle slightly projected; carina center-longitudinal distinct to after middle.

Femoral clubs with greyish-white pubescence, mixed with brownish areas; femoral peduncles with pubescence distinctly shorter than on clubs, not obliterating integument. Tibiae with greyish-white pubescence obliterating integument, except for: ring at basal half of protibiae; most of distal third of protibiae; ring at each half of meso- and metatibiae (incomplete second ring in latter). Protarsi not remarkably wide; protarsomere I approximately as long as protarsomeres II–III together. Urosternites with yellowish-white pubescence, not obliterating integument, laterally denser.

Variability (paratype male). Margin of the upper eye lobes with small isolated tufts of whitish pubescence; pubescence of pronotum predominantly greyish-white, brownish on some areas.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 11.5–11.7; length of prothorax at center, 2.1–2.1; width of prothorax between the apices of lateral tubercles; 3.2–3.5; humeral width, 3.6–3.9; elytral length, 7.6–7.9. The smallest dimensions are those of the holotype.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W), 08–09.VI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP). Paratype male, same locality as holotype, 06–07.VI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Latin, *obliquus* = oblique, inclined; allusive to the oblique dark spots on elytra.

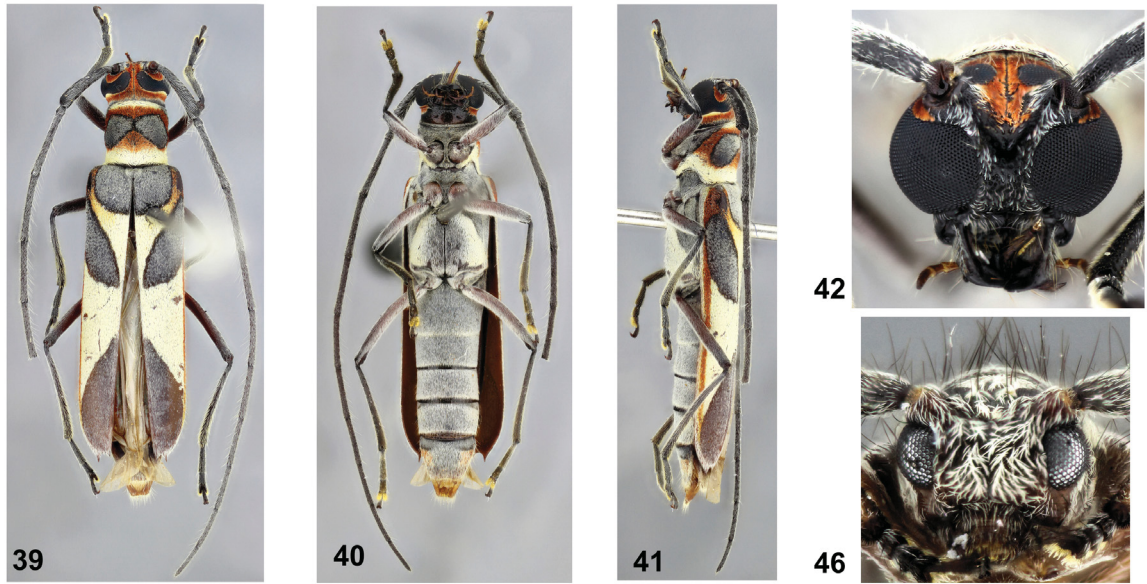
Remarks. *Meridiotroctes obliquus* differs from the other species of the genus, mainly by the oblique dark spots at distal half of elytra. It also differs from *M. bicristata* and *M. meridionale* by the truncate elytral apex (rounded in these species).

AERENICINI Lacordaire, 1872

Melzerella inopinata sp. nov.

(Figs. 39–42)

Holotype male. Integument black, except for distal third of elytra brownish. Frons fine, sparsely punctate; pubescence reddish–brown, sparse, denser at band that borders lower eye lobes, projected along frontal side of antennal tubercles, almost absent at central area along coronal suture and central band along anterior side of antennal tubercles; reddish pubescence on following areas: between antennal tubercles; between upper eye lobes; wide transverse band behind eyes, not reaching prothoracic margin, bordering eyes, narrowing and disappearing along genae (between reddish band and eyes, fine band of yellowish pubescence, distinctly wider between lobes and behind lower eye lobes); area between eyes and antennae. Genae with short, sparse, reddish-brown setae, interspersed with long setae. Gula glabrous. Submentum with short, reddish-brown setae close to mentum, laterally interspersed with long setae. Sides of mandibles with yellowish pubescence, slightly dense, interspersed with long setae. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.1 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.25 times length of scape. Antennae length equal to 1.8 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VIII; pubescence short, reddish-brown, not obliterating integument, interspersed with long setae; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.05; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 0.98; V = 0.89; VI = 0.82; VII = 0.79; VIII = 0.73; IX = 0.66; X = 0.63; XI = 0.59.



FIGURES 39–50. 39–42, *Melzerella inopinata* sp. nov., holotype male: 39, Dorsal habitus; 40, Ventral habitus; 41, Lateral habitus; 42, Head, frontal view. 43–46, *Ceipaba poranga* sp. nov., holotype male: 43, Dorsal habitus; 44, Ventral habitus; 45, Lateral habitus; 46, Head, frontal view. 47–50, *Desmiphora (Desmiphora) nascimento* sp. nov., holotype female: 47, Dorsal habitus; 48, Ventral habitus; 49, Lateral habitus; 50, Head, frontal view.

Pronotum abundantly, moderately fine punctate; pubescence: narrow yellowish band at anterior margin, obliterating integument, reaching interconnection of upper and lower eye lobes; greyish on two large semi-elliptical areas of pronotum, not completely obliterating integument, surrounded by narrow band of pubescence of same color, very sparse, leaving color of integument visible (these bands merge approximately at center of anterior third of pronotum); reddish band obliterating integument, between anterior edge and semi-elliptical areas, triangularly narrowed towards apex of anterior cotyloid cavity; reddish area obliterating integument between the semi-elliptical areas (sides of elytra); wide, whitish band at basal fourth of pronotum, extended to apex of prosternal process (slightly yellowish at distal margin). Prosternum, hypomeron, prosternal process, mesosternum, mesepimeron, mesepisternum, and mesosternal process with greyish pubescence, not obliterating integument (slightly denser and longer on prosternal process). Metepisterna moderately finely punctate; pubescence greyish, except for apex with whitish pubescence. Metasternum, laterally punctate as metepisterna; greyish pubescence on triangular area at sides (tip of triangle reaches approximately distal fourth), whitish, dense pubescence on large triangular, lateral area, obliterating integument, from mesocoxal cavity to metacoxal cavity, whitish pubescence at central region, not obliterating integument, interspersed with long setae. Scutellum with greyish-white pubescence, almost obliterating integument. Elytral apex with spine at external and sutural angles; elytral pubescence: grayish, semicircular at basal sixth, not reaching humeri, not totally obliterating integument, surrounded by narrow band with very sparse pubescence; area with yellowish-white pubescence obliterating integument (Fig. 39), reaching suture, but not epipleura, surrounded by narrow band of very sparse pubescence; narrow band of yellowish pubescence, from base to apex, along epipleura; narrow band of reddish pubescence from humerus to apex of discal area with yellowish-white pubescence (extended along humerus); greyish pubescence at distal third, not obliterating integument, between areas with yellowish-white pubescence; small subelliptical, subglabrous area under humeri.

Urosternites with greyish pubescence, with long, yellowish-brown, sparse setae, except for glabrous transverse band at apex of segments II–IV.

Variability. Areas with white-yellowish pubescence on pronotum and elytra of the holotype, orangish in the paratype.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 14.6–16.7; length of prothorax at center, 2.4–2.5; anterior width of prothorax, 2.2–2.6; posterior width of prothorax, 2.2–2.6; humeral width, 3.2–3.7; elytral length, 10.9–12.5.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 14–15.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP). Paratype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Porto Seguro (Arraial d'Ajuda; 1627'S, 3903'W; 40m), 23.XI.2013, V. O. Becker col. (CVOB).

Etymology. Latin: *inopinatus* = not expected; allusive to the existence of a new species in this genus.

Remarks. *Melzerella inopinata* resembles *M. huedepohli* Monné, 1979, but differs as follows: disk of pronotum with two semi-elliptical spots of pubescence; base of elytra with semi-circular, dark area, not reaching humeri; most distal portion of yellowish-white spot of elytra sub-trapezoidal. In *M. huedepohli*, disk of pronotum with dark area, exposing integument on inverted Y-shape configuration, the dark area at base of elytra is not semi-circular, reaching humeri, the most distal part of yellowish-white spot of elytra (sometimes isolated) is triangular.

It resembles *M. lutzi* Costa-Lima, 1931 but can be differentiated by the pronotum without large areas of whitish pubescence, by the base of elytra with area semi-circular surrounded by darker area, and not reaching humeri, and by the most distal portion of the yellowish-white patch of the elytra sub-trapezoidal. In *M. lutzi*, pronotum with large areas of whitish pubescence, the dark area at base of elytra is not semi-circular and reaches the humeri, and the most distal portion of yellowish-white patch of elytra is triangular.

Wappes & Lingafelter (2011) presented a key to species of *Melzerella*. We regarded the insertion of the new species in this key as problematic. Therefore, we present a new key:

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | Pronotum with two semi-elliptical areas of pubescence | 2 |
| - | Pronotum without semi-elliptical areas of pubescence | 3 |
| 2(1) | Pronotum with black semi-elliptical areas of pubescence; elytral spot of light pubescence not divided by dark area. Venezuela, French Guiana | <i>M. costalimai</i> Campos-Seabra, 1961 |
| - | Pronotum with greyish semi-elliptical areas of pubescence; elytral spot of light pubescence almost completely divided by large dark area. Brazil (Bahia) | <i>M. inopinata</i> sp. nov. |
| 3(1) | Elytral areas of light pubescence reddish, separated by dark area much wider than anterior reddish area; urosternites with reddish pubescence at sides. Bolivia | <i>M. monnei</i> Wappes & Lingafelter, 2011 |

- Elytral areas of light pubescence mostly yellowish, completely or almost completely separated by dark area much narrower than area of the anterior light pubescence. 4
- 4(3) Pronotum with large areas of white pubescence; glabrous area between the spots of elytral pubescence, very narrow on disk; urosternites with reddish pubescent area. Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo). *M. lutzi* Costa-Lima, 1931
- Pronotum without areas of white pubescence; glabrous area between the spots of elytral pubescence, wide on disk; sides of urosternites with areas of yellowish pubescence. Bolivia. *M. huedepohli* Monné, 1979

DESMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Ceiupaba poranga sp. nov.

(Figs. 43–46)

Holotype male. Integument dark-brown; labrum, coxae and femora reddish-brown (club of metafemora darker). Setae dark-brown.

Frons fine, moderately abundant punctate; pubescence whitish, abundant, not entirely obliterating integument, interspersed with long, sparse setae. Area between upper eye lobes and antennal tubercles with whitish pubescence, little sparser than on frons, interspersed with long setae; dorsal area between eyes and margin of prothorax with whitish pubescence, more yellowish near prothorax; area behind lower eye lobes with yellowish-white band of pubescence, extended towards gena; area behind this last band glabrous. Genae with sparse, yellowish-white pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.3 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.6 times length of scape. Antennae length equal to 1.9 times elytral length; reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere VIII; scape and pedicel with long, sparse setae throughout; antennomeres III–X with long setae at ventral side (length equal to approximately 3.0 times width of antennomere); antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.03; pedicel = 0.30; IV = 1.20; V = 0.80; VI = 0.67; VII = 0.67; VIII = 0.60; IX = 0.53; X = 0.50; XI = 0.50.

Pronotum microsculptured; disk with whitish pubescence, mixed with yellowish-white pubescence, not entirely obliterating integument, inclined toward center of disk, forming a narrow central band; at each side of this area of central pubescence, longitudinal band with pubescence distinctly sparser; laterally, wide band of whitish pubescence, partially obliterating integument; entire surface with long, sparse setae. Lateral margins of prothorax with wide band almost glabrous, except for narrow band of pubescence at margin along head. Prosternum laterally with whitish pubescence; with very short, sparse, yellowish pubescence at middle. Mesosternum transversely depressed, with very short, sparse, yellowish pubescence. Mesepimera, mesepisterna and metepisterna with whitish, dense pubescence. Metasternum laterally with dense pubescence, gradually sparser, yellowish towards center. Scutellum pubescent. Elytra coarse, moderately abundant punctate at basal third, punctures gradually sparser, aligned towards apex; each elytron with nine bands of whitish pubescence (more indistinct on basal third, and part of them partially absent on central area); entire surface with long, sparse setae; apex rounded.

Legs with long, sparse setae. Urosternites with yellowish pubescence, moderately sparse at middle, laterally distinctly denser and , whitish; apex of urosternites I–IV with fringe of short , whitish setae; part of urosternites with long, very sparse setae.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 5.2; length of prothorax at center, 1.1; largest width of prothorax, 1.3; humeral width, 1.7; elytral length, 3.7.

Type material. Holotype male, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 18.XI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. Tupi-Guarani language: *poranga* = beautiful.

Remarks. *Ceiupaba poranga* differs from *C. lineata* as follows: scape distinctly longer than distance between antennal acetabula; prothorax more elongate, with lateral tubercle less projected; pubescence of pronotum on bands. In *C. lineata*, the scape is as long as approximately distance between antennal acetabula, the prothorax is more transverse, the lateral tubercle is more projected, and the pubescence of the pronotum does not form bands.

***Desmiphora (Desmiphora) nascimentoi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 47–50)

Holotype female. Integument dark-brown, blackish in some areas. Frons coarse, abundantly punctate; pubescence yellowish-white, partly obliterating integument, interspersed with yellowish-white, abundant, long setae. Area between antennal tubercles and margin of prothorax with yellowish-white pubescence; with very abundant, long, reddish setae forming longitudinal band on each side of coronal suture, brush-like behind upper eye lobes. Frontal side of antennal tubercles with yellowish-white pubescence, and long, reddish setae; posterior side almost without pubescence, with long, reddish setae. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellowish-white pubescence, partly obliterating integument, interspersed with long yellowish-white setae. Distance between upper eye lobes equal to 0.16 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes, in frontal view, equal to 0.78 times length of scape. Antennae length equal to 1.3 times elytral length; reaching apical fifth of elytra; scape, pedicel, and antennomeres with very long, reddish setae, gradually sparser towards antennomere XI; antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.92; pedicel = 0.25; IV = 0.92; V = 0.57; VI = 0.47; VII = 0.45; VIII = 0.42; IX = 0.42; X = 0.45; XI = 0.52.

Prothorax with small, acute tubercle at sides. Pronotum with central area similar elongated hexagon, with yellowish-white pubescence, obliterating integument, interspersed with long setae of same color, except for small, circular glabrous area at center of hexagon; at each side of circular area, pubescence and setae form little dense brush; central anterior portion without bristle brush; at each side of hexagonal area of pubescence, wide band with more reddish pubescence, interspersed with long reddish setae, not obliterating integument, encompassing area of lateral tubercle of prothorax. Lateral margins of prothorax with wide band of yellowish pubescence, obliterating integument, interspersed with long, yellowish setae. Metepisterna with dense yellowish-white pubescence. Metasternum with yellowish-white pubescence, laterally dense, distinctly sparser towards center. Elytra with predominantly reddish-brown pubescence, interspersed with long reddish-brown setae, except for: sub-triangular area at each side of basal third, slightly conspicuous, which starts at epipleura and ends at center of the disk, where the pubescence and long setae form brush; oblique area at distal fourth, from epipleura to suture, with whitish pubescence that forms brush on disk. Urosternites with yellowish setae, moderately dense and long, interspersed with long, sparse setae of same color.

Dimensions in mm (female). Total length, 6.1; length of prothorax at center, 1.3; largest width of prothorax, 1.6; humeral width, 1.8; elytral length, 4.4.

Type material. Holotype female, BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Milagres, 16–30.III.2013, A. M. Neto, E. Menezes & F. E. Eriberto col. (MZUSP).

Etymology. The species is named for Francisco Eriberto Nascimento (MZSF), collector of the holotype.

Remarks. *Desmiphora (D.) nascimentoi* is similar to *D. (D.) pallida* Bates, 1874, but differs as follows: central anterior region of pronotum without brush of pubescence and setae; pubescence on central area of pronotum forming hexagonal design; distal fourth of elytra with band of pubescence distinctly oblique. In *D. (D.) pallida*, the central anterior region of pronotum has a very distinct brush of pubescence and setae, the design of the pubescence in the central area of the pronotum is more elongated and non-hexagonal, and the pubescent band of distal fourth of elytra is transverse (frequently with two distinct bands).

NEW RECORDS

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

ACHRYSONINI Lacordaire, 1868

***Achryson maculatum* Burmeister, 1865.** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi”; “área de Caatinga arbórea”; 14°30.961’S / 41°27.512’W; light trapping), 1 female, 22–23.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Argentina (Tucum n). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Goi s, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Esp rito Santo, S o Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monn  2014a).

CERAMBYCINI Latreille, 1802

Criodion torticolle Bates, 1870. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 15.VII.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently it is recorded from Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Mato Grosso do Sul, São Paulo) (Monné 2014a).

EBURIINI Blanchard, 1845

Eburodacrys curialis Gounelle, 1909. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Iaçú ("Fazenda Sossego"), 1 male, 1 female, 06.XII.2013, Carvalho, Cordeiro, Bravo & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (Goiás). It is recorded from Bolivia and Brazil (Rondônia, Goiás) (Monné 2014a).

Erosida delia Thomson, 1861. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 13–14.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Venezuela. Currently it is recorded from Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia (Monné 2014a). Herein, this species is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**.

Uncieburia nigricans (Gounelle, 1909). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 male, 20–21.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 13–14.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Goiás, Minas Gerais). Currently this species is recorded from Bolivia and Brazil (Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Minas Gerais, São Paulo) (Martins 1997; Monné 2014a).

ELAPHIDIINI Thomson, 1864

Periboeum dilectum Napp & Martins, 1984. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Morro do Chap u (Fazenda Cap o do Pinho, 11°36'30"S, 41°01'06"W, 850 m), 1 male, 1 female, 22–23.VI.2009, Zaoca, Oliveira, Casais & Menezes col. (MZFS).

This species was described and is known only from Ecuador (Monné 2014a). Herein, this species is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**.

Stizocera armigera (White, 1853). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 13–14.I.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 10–11.II.2013, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Brazil (Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, S o Paulo, Paran , Santa Catarina) (Monné 2014a).

HESPEROPHANINI Mulsant, 1839

Anoplomerus buqueti Belon, 1890. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Morro do Chap u ("Balne rio O s do Tareco"; 11°24'20.3"S, 41°22'17.6"W; 700 m), 1 female, 17–19.IX.2012, Nascimento, Moreira & Bravo col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (Minas Gerais). Currently it is recorded from Paraguay, Argentina (Formosa), Uruguay and Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) (Monné, M.L. *et al.* 2009; Monné 2014a).

HETEROPSINI Lacordaire, 1868

Allodemus tricolor (Perty, 1832). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi”; “área de Caatinga arbórea”; 14°30.961’S / 41°27.512’W; light trapping), 1 female, 22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Rio S o Francisco – “Habitat ad flumen S. Francisci”). According to Papavero (1971), about traveling of Johann Baptist von Spix and Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius on Brazil: “Following a N-NE direction, they crossed the Rio S o Francisco and the Rio Carinhanha, entering the present State of Bahia (at that time a part of the Province of Pernambuco), going as far as the Serra Geral, and returning by C ocos (SD-23, 45-4d) to Carinhanha (SD-23, 44-14d) and Malhada (SD-23, 44-14d)”; “Leaving the latter city, after 4 days of marching, they arrived in Jo azeiro (SC-24, 41-9d), on the North of the Province, at the Banks of the Rio S o Francisco, on the frontier with Pernambuco, where finally they found abundant water”. As Spix and Martius crossed the Rio S o Francisco twice (one in the north of Minas Gerais and another in northern Bahia), it is not possible to know in which of these stages of the journey the holotype of *Callidium tricolor* was collected. Currently this species is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Para ba, Mato Grosso do Sul, S o Paulo) (Tavakilian, 2013).

Chrysoprasia globulicollis Zajciw, 1958. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi”; “ rea de Caatinga arb rea”; 14°30.961’S / 41°27.512’W; light trapping), 2 males, 22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Para ba). Currently it is known also from also from Bolivia (Monné 2014a).

Chrysoprasia valida Bates, 1870. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi”; “ rea de Caatinga arb rea”; 14°30.961’S / 41°27.512’W; light trapping), 3 females, 21.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from southern Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia and Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, S o Paulo, Santa Catarina) (Monné 2014a).

Chrysoprasia variabilis Zajciw, 1958. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi”; “ rea de Caatinga arb rea”; 14°30.961’S / 41°27.512’W; light trapping), 1 female, 15.XI.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Para ba) and recorded for Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Norte, Cear  and Pernambuco (Monné 2014a).

HEXOPLINI Martins, 2006

Gnomidolon tomentosum Martins, 1971. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi”; “ rea de vegeta o de pastagem”; 14°30.295’S / 41°27.982’W; light trapping), 1 female, 13–14.I.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described and is known only from Brazil (Esp rito Santo) (Monné 2014a).

NEOIBIDIONINI Monné, 2012

Compsibidion circumflexum Martins, 1971. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu (“Fazenda Lagoa do

Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 male, 22–23.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 12–13.IX.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 21–22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 22–23.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); (14°30.959'S / 41°27.508'W; light trapping), 1 female, 14–15.IX.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Argentina. Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Argentina and Paraguay (Monn  2014a). Herein, this species is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**.

***Tropidion igneicolle* (Martins, 1962)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 male, 13–14.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (S o Paulo) and also recorded for Brazilian state of Minas Gerais (Monn  2014a).

OBRIINI Mulsant, 1839

***Obrium cicatricosum* Gounelle, 1909**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Milagres ("Fazenda Salinas"; 12°54'18"S / 39°50'46"W; 780 m), 1 female, 02.IX.2013, Carvalho, Bravo, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS); I u ("Fazenda Sossego"), 1 female, 06.XII.2013, Carvalho, Cordeiro, Bravo & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (Goi s, Pernambuco). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Chaco, Tucum n) and Brazil (Goi s, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pernambuco, S o Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) (Tavakilian, 2013).

PIEZOCERINI Lacordaire, 1868

***Gorybia invicta* Martins, 1976**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Milagres ("Fazenda Salinas"; 12°54'18"S / 39°50'46"W; 780 m), 1 male, 16–30.III.2013, Carvalho, Bravo, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo), and also recorded from Bolivia (Monn  2014a).

RHINOTRAGINI Thomson, 1861

***Grupiara viridis* (Gounelle, 1911)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 1 female, 21.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Goi s). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Argentina (Misiones), Paraguay and Brazil (Goi s, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo, S o Paulo, Paran , Santa Catarina) (Martins & Santos-Silva 2010; Monn  2014a).

***Rhopalessa hirticollis* (Zajciw, 1958)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 male, 22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described and is known only from Brazil (Para ba) (Monn  2014a).

RHOPALOPHORINI Blanchard, 1845

***Cynoderus (Cynoderus) chlorizans* Chevrolat, 1859**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 2 males, 22.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently recorded from Brazilian states of Goiás, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul (Monné 2014a).

***Ischionodonta smaragdina* (Martins & Napp, 1989)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W), 2 females, 21.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described and is known from Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul, Esp rito Santo) (Monné 2014a).

***Lathusia ferruginea* (Bruch, 1908)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arb rea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 15.XI.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Argentina and recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil (Cear , S o Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2014a).

TRACHYDERINI Dupont, 1836

***Metopocoilus maculicollis* Audinet-Serville, 1832**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arb rea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 21.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Brazilian states of Rio de Janeiro, S o Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul (Monné 2014a).

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

***Hylettus seniculus* (Germar, 1824)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de vegeta o de pastagem"; 14°30.959'S / 41°27.508'W; light trapping), 1 male, 16–17.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Costa Rica, Trinidad & Tobago, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil (Amazonas, Rond nia, Par , Maranh o, Para ba, Cear , Goi s, Mato Grosso, S o Paulo, Paran ) (Monné 2014b).

***Nealcidion silvai* Monné & Delfino, 1986**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arb rea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 14–15.IX.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP); 1 male, 22–23.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 13–14.I.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Para ba). Currently it is recorded from French Guiana and Brazil (Para ba, Alagoas, Sergipe) (Monné 2014b).

ACANTHODERINI Thomson, 1860

***Nesozineus alphoides* (Lane, 1977)**. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arb rea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 7–8.VI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

This species was described and is known from Brazil (S o Paulo, Esp rito Santo, Pernambuco) (Monné 2014b).

AERENICINI Lacordaire, 1872

Aereniphaula machadorum Galileo & Martins, 1990. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 14–15.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP); (14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 14–15.IV.2013, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodré col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Minas Gerais) and recorded also for Brazilian states of Piauí and Espírito Santo (Monné 1995; Monné 2014b).

Holoaerenica multipunctata (Lepeletier & Audinet-Serville, 1825). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 male, 1 female, 16–17.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil (Goiás, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Tavakilian, 2013).

AGAPANTHIINI Mulsant, 1839

Trichohippopsis suturalis Martins & Carvalho, 1983. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 15–16.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP); 1 male, 16–17.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and currently recorded from French Guiana and Brazil (Maranhão, Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo) (Monné 2014b).

APOMECCYNINI Thomson, 1860

Bisaltes (Bisaltes) uniformis Breuning, 1939. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Milagres ("Fazenda Salinas"; 12°54'18"S / 39°50'46"W; 780 m), 1 female, 02.IX.2013, Carvalho, Bravo, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described and known only from Brazil (Pernambuco) (Monné 2014b).

Dorcasta implicata Melzer, 1935. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 8–9.V.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Argentina and recorded also from Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil (Paraíba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Ceará, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Minas Gerais) (Monné 2014b).

Euteleuta fimbriata Bates, 1885. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 10–11.V.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from southern Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia and Brazil (Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) (Monné 2014b).

Ptericoptus avanyae Martins & Galileo, 2010. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 male, 22–23.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodré col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 9–10.III.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP); Milagres ("Fazenda Salinas"; 12°54'18"S / 39°50'46"W; 780 m), 1 female, 02.IX.2013, Carvalho, Bravo, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described and known only from Brazil (Paraíba) (Monné 2014b).

COMPSOSOMATINI Thomson, 1857

Aerenea flavolineata Melzer, 1923. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 male, 7–8.VI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (São Paulo) and recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Ceará, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná) (Monné 2014b).

DESMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Cicuiara striata (Bates, 1866). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de vegetação de pastagem"; 14°30.959'S / 41°27.508'W; light trapping), 1 male, 15–16.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Venezuela and Brazil (Pará, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí, Minas Gerais) (Monné 2014b).

Desmiphora (Desmiphora) cucullata Thomson, 1868. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 09–10.III.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality) and recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Ceará, Paraíba, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2014b). Herein, this species is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**.

Desmiphora (Desmiphora) hirticollis (Olivier, 1795). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 male, 06–07.V.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

This species was described without indication of origin. Currently it is recorded from United States (Texas), Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Vicente, Grenada, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenadinas, Curacao, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Ecuador (Galapagos Islands), Colombia, Bolivia, Guyana, French Guiana, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Ceará, Maranhão, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2014b).

Desmiphora (Desmiphora) intonsa (Germar, 1824). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Milagres ("Fazenda Salinas"; 12°54'18"S / 39°50'46"W; 780 m), 1 male, 02.IX.2013, Carvalho, Bravo, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2014b).

Desmiphora (Desmiphora) lineatipennis Breuning, 1943. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 female, 13–14.VII.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

This species was described and known from Argentina (Monné 2014b). It is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**.

Estola albocincta Melzer, 1932. Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 8–9.VI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo) and Paraguay. Currently it is also recorded from Brazilian states of Espírito Santo and Rio Grande do Sul (Monné 2014b). Duffy (1960) recorded this species from Peru. This record is not in the latest catalogs and needs to be confirmed or not.

***Estola obscuroides* Breuning, 1942.** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 20–21.X.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Paraguay. Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil (Maranh o) (Monn  2014b).

***Ischnolea bimaculata* Chevrolat, 1861.** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 2 females, 15–16.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 16–17.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP); Milagres, 1 female, 16–30.III.2013, Neto, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones) and Brazil (Maranh o, Goi as, Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, S o Paulo, Paran , Santa Catarina) (Monn  2014b).

HEMILOPHINI Thomson, 1868

***Adesmus borgmeieri* (Lane, 1976).** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 male, 20–21.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described and known from Brazil (Mato Grosso) (Monn  2014b).

ONCIDERINI Thomson, 1860

***Cacostola volvula* (Fabricius, 1787).** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 15–16.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. Fran a col. (MZUSP); Milagres ("Fazenda Salinas"; 12°54'18"S / 39°50'46"W; 780 m), 1 male, 02.IX.2013, Carvalho, Bravo, Menezes & Nascimento col. (MZFS).

This species was described from French Guiana. Currently it is recorded from French Guiana, Bolivia and Brazil (Maranh o) (Monn  2014b).

***Oncideres castanea* Dillon & Dillon, 1946.** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Morro do Chap u ("Fazenda Cap o do Pinho"; 11°36'30"S / 41°01'06"W; 850 m), 1 male, 22–23.VI.2009, Zaoca, Oliveira, Casais & Menezes col. (MZFS).

This species was described from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) and also recorded from Brazilian states of Mato Grosso, Goi as, Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo and Santa Catarina (Monn  2014b).

***Oncideres dejeanii* Thomson, 1868.** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; " rea de vegeta o de pastagem"; 14°30.959'S / 41°27.508'W; light trapping), 1 female, 8–9.II.2013, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (without detailed locality). Currently it is recorded from Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Amazonas, Par , Maranh o, Cear , Pernambuco, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Esp rito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, S o Paulo, Paran , Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Silva *et al.* 1968; Monn  2014b). Monn  (2014b) recorded: "Cear  to Rio Grande do Sul". However, we do not know an explicit record for the state of Bahia, as well as some of the Brazilians states that could be considered in the distribution "Cear  to Rio Grande do Sul": Alagoas and Sergipe.

***Oncideres modesta* Dillon & Dillon, 1946.** Material examined. BRAZIL, *Bahia*: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; " rea de vegeta o de pastagem"; 14°30'.959'S / 41°27.508'W; light trapping), 1 male, 22–23.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); " rea de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 male, 11–12.IV.2013, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Pará) (Monné 2014b). Zajciw (1958) recorded this species from Rio de Janeiro, which is not listed in current catalogs (e.g. Monné 2014b).

PTEROPLIINI Thomson, 1860

Ataxia albisetosa Breuning, 1940. Material examined. BRAZIL, Bahia: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.295'S / 41°27.982'W; light trapping), 1 female, 14–15.IX.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP); 1 male, 15–16.XI.2012, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 12–13.I.2013, A. S. Ferreira & A. M. M. França col. (MZUSP).

This species was described from Brazil (Pernambuco) and it is known also from Brazilian states of Ceará, Alagoas and Sergipe (Monné 2014b).

Addendum

Cosmisoma brullei (Mulsant, 1862). Material examined. BRAZIL, Bahia: Aracatu ("Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburi"; "área de Caatinga arbórea"; 14°30.961'S / 41°27.512'W; light trapping), 1 male, 21.XII.2012, A. S. Ferreira & L. G. F. Sodr  col. (MZUSP); 1 female, 18.XI.2013, A. S. Ferreira col. (MZUSP).

Mulsant (1862), mistakenly described *Callimoxys brullei* from "la Gr ce". Burmeister (1865) described a synonym of this species, *Cosmisoma nodicollis*, from Argentina (Paraná). Currently this species is recorded from Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (Rond nia, Mato Grosso, Goi s, Cear , Para ba, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Paran , Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Tavakilian, 2013).

Tavakilian (2013) reported on *Callimoxys brullei*: "AM RIQUE DU SUD (ET NON "GR CE") – "Dalmacia". Monné (2014a) note: "**Type locality** – "Grecia, Dalmacia". (BMNH)". Gahan & Gounelle (1910), reported: "Su patrie en effet n'est ni la Gr ce ni la Dalmatie, comme l'a  crit MULSANT tromp  para une  tiquette erron e, mais l'Am rique du Sud...". However, anywhere in the work Mulsant (1862) stated that *Callimoxys brullei* was from Dalmatia (which is not located in Greece). Mulsant (1862) recorded only that the species was from "la Gr ce". Anyway, according to the ICZN (1999: Recommendation 76A.2): "A statement of a type locality that is found to be erroneous should be corrected". Thus, the type locality of *Callimoxys brullei* is South America, according to Gahan & Gounelle (1910).

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