



## The genus *Rosalba* Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Apomecynini)

ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA<sup>1</sup>, MARIA HELENA M. GALILEO<sup>2</sup>, LUIS J. JOLY<sup>3</sup> & GÉRARD L. TAVAKILIAN<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. E-mail: toncriss@uol.com.br

<sup>2</sup>Museu Anchieta de Ciências Naturais, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. E-mail: galileomh@yahoo.com

<sup>3</sup>Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola Francisco Fernández Yépez, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Apartado 4579, Maracay 2101- A, Estado Aragua, Venezuela. E-mail: ljoly@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup>Antenne IRD, Entomologie, Département de Systématique et Évolution, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 45, rue Buffon, F-75005 Paris. E-mail: tava@mnhn.fr

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## Abstract

Nineteen new species are described: *Rosalba wappesi*, from Bolivia; *R. giesberti*, from Bolivia; *R. skillmani*, from Bolivia; *R. lingafelteri*, from Bolivia; *R. senecauxi*, from French Guiana; *R. dalensi*, from French Guiana; *R. giuglarisi*, from French Guiana; *R. nearnsi*, from French Guiana; *R. cerdai*, from French Guiana; *R. galianii*, from Venezuela; *R. pittieri*, from Venezuela; *R. clinei*, from Bolivia and Brazil; *R. morrissi*, from Costa Rica and Panama; *R. schneppi*, from Panama; *R. birai*, from Colombia; *R. stenodesma*, from Venezuela and French Guiana; *R. similis*, from Peru and Ecuador; *R. bezarki*, from Ecuador; and *R. seraisorum*, from Ecuador and Brazil (Amazonas). The following new synonymies are established: *Aletretia dissimilis* Belon, 1903 = *A. fimbriata* Belon, 1903; *Aletretia consobrina* Melzer, 1934, *Rosalba gounellei* Galileo & Martins, 2013 and *Rosalba vanini* Galileo & Martins, 2013 = *Aletretia inscripta* Bates, 1866; *Aletretia mediofasciata* Breuning, 1943 = *Aletretia bucki* Melzer, 1934; *Aletretia peraffinis* Breuning, 1940 = *Aletretia approximata* Melzer, 1934. The following species are redescribed: *Rosalba strandiella* (Breuning, 1940); and *Rosalba rufescens* (Breuning, 1940). The following new records are reported: *Rosalba strandiella* for Bolivia; *R. strandi* (Breuning, 1943) from the Brazilian states of São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catarina; *R. inscripta* from Peru and the Brazilian state of Acre; *R. smaragdina* (Breuning, 1940) from the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais; *R. obliqua* (Thomson, 1868) from Brazil; and *Rosalba fimbriata* (Belon, 1903) from Ecuador.

**Key words:** Neotropical Region; Synonymy; taxonomy

## Introduction

*Rosalba* Thomson, 1864 is a moderately large genus of Apomecynini Thomson, 1860 including 38 species distributed from Central (five species) to southern South America (34 species) (Monné 2017; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2017). Only *Rosalba obliqua* (Thomson, 1868) is currently recorded in both subcontinents (Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela).

The general appearance of *Rosalba* species is similar to that of *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866. However, *Rosalba* lack long and erect setae on elytra, while they are present in *Amphicnaeia*. They also resemble species of *Unelcus* Thomson, 1864, a genus of Desmiphorini Thomson, 1860, but can be easily separated by their divergent tarsal claws, versus divaricate claws in *Unelcus*.

A large series of *Rosalba* specimens from Central and South America, including many from Bolivia, sent by James Wappes prompted this study. Furthermore, scrutiny of specimens at theMZSP uncovered some misidentifications as well as additional new species.

## Material and methods

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

The pronotal and elytral punctation may be somewhat different from what they really are due the pubescence and/or angle of the photograph.

As the new species have different authors, they are indicated after the name of each species.

The collection acronyms used in this study are as follows:

<b>ACMT</b>	American Coleoptera Museum (James E. Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA
<b>BMNH</b>	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
<b>CASC</b>	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA
<b>CFRM</b>	Colección Familia Romero, Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela
<b>DZUP</b>	Coleção de Entomologia Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil
<b>FSCA</b>	Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA
<b>FWSC</b>	Frederick W. Skillman Jr., Pearce, Arizona, USA
<b>JLGC</b>	Jean-Louis Giuglaris Private Collection, Matoury, French Guiana
<b>LGBC</b>	Larry G. Bezark, collection, Sacramento, California, USA

<b>MIZA</b>	Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola Francisco Fernández Yépez, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela
<b>MNHN</b>	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
<b>MNKM</b>	Museo de Historia Natural, Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
<b>MNRJ</b>	Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
<b>MZSP</b>	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
<b>PERC</b>	Purdue Entomological Research Collection, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA
<b>PHDC</b>	Pierri-Henri Dalens, Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana
<b>RFMC</b>	Roy F. Morris Collection, Lakeland, Florida, USA
<b>SWLC</b>	Steven W. Lingafelter Collection, Hereford, Arizona, USA

## Results

### *Rosalba wappesi* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

**Description. Female.** Integument black, dark brown on some areas; gula yellowish brown; labial palpomeres I–II and maxillary palpomeres I–III reddish brown, narrowly pale yellow at apex; last labial and maxillary palpomere dark brown on basal 2/3, gradually reddish brown on distal third.

**Head.** Frons finely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence almost obscuring integument, more yellowish, slightly longer laterally, glabrous on narrow band along median longitudinal groove; with long, erect, sparse, dark setae (longer laterally). Area between antennal tubercles with sculpture, pubescence and dark setae as on frons. Area between upper eye lobes and remaining surface of vertex with dense, yellow pubescence, obscuring integument, except on glabrous narrow band along median longitudinal groove; area between posterior margin of upper eye lobes and prothoracic margin finely, sparsely punctate (punctures coarser than on frons). Antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate on basal area, sub-smooth on distal area; pubescence yellowish, slightly less dense than on frons, interspersed with long, erect, sparse, dark setae. Tempora tumid close to lower eye lobes; sub-smooth behind upper eye lobes, coarsely, sparsely punctate close to lower eye lobes, minutely, abundantly punctate on glabrous area behind lower eye lobes; with yellow pubescence, obscuring integument, except glabrous close to prothoracic margin, behind lower eye lobes; with long, erect, sparse, dark setae on tumid area. Submentum with sparse, whitish pubescence interspersed with long, erect, dark setae. Postclypeus with yellowish white pubescence, interspersed with long, erect, dark setae, except sub-glabrous lateral area. Labrum convex; with sparse, brownish pubescence basally, gradually, longer, more abundant, yellow toward apex. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.05 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.55 times length of scape. Antennae 1.9 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VIII; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.91; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 1.27; V = 1.06; VI = 0.97; VII = 0.88; VIII = 0.82; IX = 0.79; X = 0.69; XI = 0.79.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.1 times wider than long; sides with blunt protuberance at middle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate except on narrow, smooth, transverse band close to basal and distal margin; with grayish-white pubescence, partially obscuring integument, except three wide, longitudinal band with dense yellow pubescence between smooth bands (central band reaching basal margin); with some long, erect, dark setae. Sides of prothorax with grayish-white pubescence close to pronotum, grayish-white interspersed with yellow setae close to ventral side, with wide, longitudinal band with yellow pubescence centrally; coarsely, abundantly punctate. Prosternum smooth; with grayish-white pubescence (not obscuring integument), more conspicuous laterally. Prosternal process coarsely, sparsely punctate except near apex where punctures are more abundant and confluent; with grayish-white pubescence interspersed with long, erect, yellowish and dark brown setae, distinctly longer, more abundant on distal third. Mesoventrite sub-smooth, notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; laterally with conspicuous grayish-white pubescence, more yellowish close to mesanepisternum. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with dense, yellow pubescence, more grayish-white near margins. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Sides of metaventrite with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument

(wider centrally); remaining surface with grayish-white pubescence interspersed with long, erect, sparse, yellowish setae, except sub-glabrous, narrow central band. Scutellum with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, distinctly finer, sparser on distal half. Each elytron with four, longitudinal band with dense, yellow pubescence; three outermost yellow bands interrupted near middle by transverse, dense band with white pubescence; innermost and third band fused near apex; second band reaching base of distal sixth; outermost reaching apex; remaining surface with grayish-white pubescence before white band, with yellowish brown pubescence after white band; with thick, dark, erect, sparse setae throughout; apex obliquely truncate, with outer angle slightly projected and sutural angle rounded. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence, more grayish laterally and ventrally. Tibiae with yellowish pubescence on basal third, gradually, distinctly darker toward apex; distal half with long, erect, thick, dark setae, denser toward apex. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.85 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.75 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with wide lateral band with yellow pubescence, grayish-white on remaining surface; interspersed with long, erect, sparse, yellowish setae, denser, darker on distal half of ventrite V; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Male.** Differs from female mainly by the antennae longer (2.15 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VII), and by the apex of ventrite V narrow, centrally emarginate.

**Variation.** Transverse white band of pubescence on elytra more yellowish; elytra apex distinctly projected at outer angle.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype/paratypes male/paratypes female).** Total length, 10.20/8.75–12.00/9.40–12.80; prothorax: length, 1.80/1.50–2.25/1.60–2.25; anterior width, 1.90/1.55–2.20/1.70–2.40; posterior width, 1.95/1.55–2.45/1.85–2.50; widest prothoracic width, 2.00/1.70–2.45/1.90–2.60; humeral width, 2.85/2.50–3.35/2.75–3.65; elytral length, 7.35/6.25–8.55/6.90–9.45.

**Type material.** Holotype female from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: 4 km N Bermejo (Refugio los Volcanes; 1045–1350 m; 18°06'S / 63°36'W), 31.X-03.XI.2013, Wappes & Kuckartz col. (MNKM). Paratypes—1 male, same data as holotype (ACMT); 4 males, 6 females, same data as holotype except 4–9.XII.2013, Wappes & Skillman col. (2 males, 4 females, ACMT; 2 males, 2 females, MZSP); 2 females, same data as holotype except 7–8.II.2013, Wappes & Bonaso col. (MNKM); 5 males, 8 females, same data as holotype except 11–17.XII.2012, Wappes & Skillman col. (ACMT); 1 female, same data as holotype except 18–22.I.2007, S. Lingafelter, J. Wappes & Prena col. (SWLC); 1 male, same data as holotype except 24–27.II.2013, S. Lingafelter col. (SWLC); 1 male, same data as holotype except 8.II.2013, S. Lingafelter, J. Wappes & A. Garzon col. (SWLC); 3 males, 1 female, same data as holotype, except 5–6.XII.2013, S. Lingafelter col. (SWLC); Florida (4 km N Bermejo; Refugio los Volcanes; 1000–1200 m; 18°06'S / 63°36'W), 1 male, 2 females, 12.XII.2012, Skillman & Wappes col. (FWSC); 2 females, 13.XII.2012, Skillman & Wappes col. (FWSC); 1 male, 1 female, 15.XII.2012, Skillman & Wappes col. (FSCA); 2 males, 17.XII.2012, Skillman & Wappes col. (FWSC); 4 males, 7.XII.2013, Skillman & Wappes col. (FWSC); BO7 (2–3 km N Bella Vista), 1 male, 30.XI.2013, Skillman & Wappes col. (FWSC); Refugio los Volcanes (1350 m), 1 male, 9–12.XII.2011, Morris & Wappes col. (RFMC); Amboro road above Achira Campo (5.000–5.800'), 1 male, 1 female, 9–11.X.2004, Morris & Wappes col. (RFMC); 1 female, 9–11.X.2004, Wappes & Morris col. (ACMT); (Ag cut/burn area; 18°07.43'S / 63°47.98'W; 1940 m), 1 male, 10–11.X.2006, Wappes, Nearn & Eya col. (PERC); Chaco above Achira (Florida; Vicoquin area; 18°07'S / 63°47'W; 1730 m), 2 males, 22–25.I.2007, Wappes & Lingafelter col. (ACMT); N road to Amboro on Achira ridge (18°09'S / 63°48'W), 1 male, 5–6.II.2013, Lingafelter & Garzon col. (SLPC).

**Etymology.** This species is named for James E. Wappes, collector of the holotype and other specimens in the type series.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba wappesi* sp. nov. is similar to *R. arawakiana* Villiers, 1980, but differs as follows: the longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence on sides of pronotum are narrower, about as wide as central one; longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence on basal half of elytra narrower, not convergent toward middle, more distinctly separated between them; second innermost longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence of elytra not fused to the first and third at distal area of elytra. In *R. arawakiana* the longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence on sides of pronotum are distinctly wider than the central band, the longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence on basal half of elytra are wider, convergent toward middle and slightly separated between them, the three innermost longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence of elytra are fused at distal area of elytra.

***Rosalba giesberti* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5–8)

**Description. Male.** Integument dark brown, black on some regions, mainly head and pronotum; mouthparts mostly brown, yellowish brown on some areas; gula reddish brown; base of meso- and metafemora dark reddish brown, mainly ventrally; base of tibiae slightly lighter than remaining surface.

**Head.** Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with white pubescence obscuring nearly all integument; with one long, erect, brown seta on each side close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate; with white pubescence obscuring part of integument, more yellowish close to upper eye lobes. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex finely, abundantly punctate; with sparse, yellow pubescence along median longitudinal groove, distinctly shorter, finer, yellowish, not obscuring integument on each side of yellow central pubescence. Antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate; with white pubescence interspersed with yellow pubescence toward upper eye lobes. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpture and pubescence as on sides of vertex, except yellow band of pubescence close to eye. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring all exposed surface of integument. Area on each side of gula finely, rugose-punctate. Submentum narrow, depressed, finely, transversely striate close to gula, smooth toward elevate region; with short, sparse, yellowish setae interspersed with long, erect, sparse, brown setae. Postclypeus with white pubescence obscuring distal region of integument, interspersed with long, erect, brown setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; pubescence slightly conspicuous on area close to anteclypeus, moderately long, abundant, yellowish on inclined area; with transverse row with long, erect, thick, brown setae on distal margin of coplanar area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.07 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times length of scape. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal fifth of antennomere VIII; ventral side of scape and antennomere III with sparse, yellow setae; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.93; pedicel = 0.20; IV = 1.06; V = 0.95; VI = 0.89; VII = 0.84; VIII = 0.80; IX = 0.73; X = 0.65; XI = 0.75.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.10 times wider than long; sides rounded about middle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate except on narrow, smooth, transverse band close to basal and distal margin; with three wide, longitudinal bands with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument (one centrally, narrowed between apex of basal quarter and middle; one on each side); remaining surface with short, decumbent, yellowish white pubescence distinctly exposing integument; on base and apex with narrow band with white pubescence. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum, coarser close to procoxal cavity; with transverse, wide band with yellow pubescence obscuring integument placed at about middle; on each side of yellow band with short, decumbent, white pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect, sparse, brown setae. Prosternum finely, moderately sparsely punctate; with sub-erect, abundant, yellowish white setae. Prosternal process coarsely, densely punctate; with sub-erect, abundant, yellowish white setae not obscuring integument, distally distinctly denser, more erect interspersed with brown and yellow setae. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; laterally with decumbent, abundant white pubescence obscuring integument; with slightly conspicuous, yellowish white pubescence on depressed area. Mesanepisternum with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument, except superior inner side with whitish pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument. Mesepimeron with yellow pubescence obscuring integument throughout. Metanepisternum with longitudinal band with dense, yellow pubescence close to metaventrite, with white pubescence toward elytron. Metaventrite with narrow band with dense, yellow pubescence close to metepisterna, with longitudinal band with moderately dense yellow pubescence (distinctly less conspicuous than laterally), from mesocoxal cavities to distal third (narrowed from its base to apex); remaining surface with white pubescence, partially obscuring integument (mainly centrally). Scutellum with dense, yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal third, gradually finer, sparser toward apex. With dense, yellow pubescence as follows: moderately narrow, longitudinal band on vertical area, from humerus to after middle; wide band dorsally from base to near distal third, not reaching suture, interspersed with three elongate areas with slightly conspicuous yellowish brown pubescence (one, shortest, at about center of basal fifth; one, longest, from apex of basal fifth to middle, placed more laterally than the former; one opened posteriorly, starting at

about middle of the longest); on distal fifth except obliquely band with slightly conspicuous yellowish brown pubescence from sides to middle (anterior margin of this yellow area with projections forward, connected with anterior yellow macula by narrow band close to suture). With sutural band with yellow pubescence, gradually, narrowed, more whitish toward apex after basal fifth. Remaining elytral surface with slightly conspicuous, yellowish brown pubescence. Elytral apex obliquely truncate, with outer angle projected in short spine and sutural angle rounded. **Legs.** Femora dorsally with yellow pubescence; ventral side of profemora with longitudinal band with yellow pubescence; remaining surface of femora with white pubescence. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.7 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.9 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites laterally with yellow pubescence, white on remaining surface. Ventrites IV–V with long, erect, brown setae, more abundant on distal third of V; apex of ventrite V truncate at apex (slightly emarginate centrally).

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female).** Total length, 6.50; prothorax: length, 1.20; anterior width, 1.15; posterior width, 1.25; widest prothoracic width, 1.30; humeral width, 1.80; elytral length, 4.60.

**Type material.** Holotype female from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Buena Vista, 18-25.X.1992, E. Giesbert col.(MNKM).

**Etymology.** This species is named for the late Edmund F. Giesbert, an early explorer of the Bolivian cerambycid fauna and collector of the only known specimen.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba giesberti* **sp. nov.** is similar to *R. skillmani* **sp. nov.**, but differs mainly by the elytral pattern of pubescence, and by the absence of a distinct second longitudinal band on inclined area of metaventrete (present in *R. skillmani*).

### ***Rosalba skillmani* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 9–12)

**Description. Female.** Integument dark brown, black on some regions, mainly head and pronotum; mouthparts reddish brown, with last palpomeres mostly brown; base of antennomeres reddish brown; gula reddish brown; basal third of tibiae reddish brown; tarsi black.

**Head.** Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence obscuring part of integument, glabrous on narrow area along median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect, brown setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate on each side of carina-shaped median longitudinal groove; pubescence as on frons. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, except on glabrous along median longitudinal groove, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex finely, abundantly punctate (punctures coarser than on frons), except on narrow area close to median longitudinal groove; with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, except on inverted V-shaped area with pubescence more brownish and exposing integument, and on glabrous narrow area along median longitudinal groove. Antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate, gradually finer toward apex; with pale yellow pubescence, gradually more yellow toward upper eye lobes. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument; with some long, erect, brown setae. Area behind eyes finely, moderately sparsely punctate, with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, interspersed with some long, erect, brown setae. Area on each side of gula, finely, abundantly punctate. Submentum narrow, depressed, with short, yellowish white pubescence, not obscuring integument, with some long, erect, brown setae close to elevated region. Postclypeus minutely punctate; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect, brown setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; pubescence almost absent on base of coplanar area, pale yellow, moderately abundant on remaining surface of coplanar area, more abundant, from yellow to golden on inclined area; with long, erect, thick, brown setae on distal margin of coplanar area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.15 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.65 times length of scape. Antennae 1.9 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal fifth of antennomere VIII; scape with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; antennomere III with yellow pubescence on basal 2/3, more brownish on remaining surface; antennomere IV with yellow pubescence on basal third, gradually brownish toward apex; antennomeres V–X with narrow ring with yellow pubescence on base, with brownish pubescence on remaining surface; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long,

erect, dark setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.10; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 1.30; V = 1.10; VI = 1.04; VII = 0.92; VIII = 0.90; IX = 0.84; X = 0.78; XI = 0.82.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.15 times wider than long; sides rounded about middle. Pronotum coarsely, densely punctate except on narrow, smooth, transverse band close to basal and distal margin; with three wide, longitudinal bands with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument (one centrally, slightly widened at base; one on each side); remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence, interspersed with white pubescence on basal half, distinctly not obscuring integument. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with wide longitudinal band with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument, placed at about middle, anteriorly and posteriorly fused with that on sides of pronotum by transverse band with same pubescence; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence, short, decumbent pubescence not obscuring integument; with some long, erect, brown setae. Prosternum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with sub-erect, abundant, yellowish white setae not obscuring integument, distally distinctly more erect, intersperse with brownish setae. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed, finely striate-punctate, close to apex of prosternal process; laterally with yellowish white pubescence obscuring integument; with slightly conspicuous, yellowish white pubescence on depressed area. Mesanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument (slightly whitish on superior inner side). Mesepimeron with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metaventrite moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate on inclined area; inclined area with wide band with yellow pubescence, distinctly narrowed, curved toward margin of metanepisternum distally; between the former and metanepisternum with narrow band with whitish pubescence; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence, partially obscuring integument, except longitudinal, wide band with white pubescence on area between inclined and flat area. Scutellum with dense, yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal third, gradually finer, sparser toward apex. With dense pubescence as follows: with longitudinal yellow band on vertical area, wide from humerus to after middle, then narrowed and following toward apex, on about apex of basal third interspersed with sub-elliptical macula with yellowish brown pubescence exposing integument; with wide, longitudinal band on center of dorsal surface, almost reaching middle of elytron, connected basally with lateral band of dorsal surface, interrupted on center of basal sixth of elytron by elliptical macula with yellowish brown pubescence exposing integument (inner side of longitudinal band not entirely closed), distally deeply emarginate, connected with distal macula by narrow band near to suture; with moderately narrow, longitudinal band with yellow pubescence, placed laterally on dorsal surface, from base to near middle, narrowed toward apex and connected with oblique band of distal half by narrow; with longitudinal, narrow band with white pubescence between longitudinal yellow band of vertical area and laterally on dorsal surface, and another dorsally between lateral and central yellow bands; with narrow band with white pubescence along suture, from scutellum to apex; with narrow band with yellow pubescence on each side of sutural white pubescence, connected about middle with projection of central projection; with oblique, wide band of pubescence starting laterally about middle (this band formed laterally by white pubescence, connected to yellow lateral band, followed by wide area with yellow pubescence, then by wide band with white pubescence, and finally, another area with yellow pubescence connected to longitudinal yellow band near suture); distal quarter with longitudinal yellow band near suture distinct widened, forming an elongate sub-triangular macula; with elongate band with yellow pubescence between apical sub-triangular macula and lateral yellow band, notably narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, surrounded on its distal half with white pubescence (connected to yellow lateral band through white pubescence). Remaining elytral surface with yellowish brown pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument; with sparse, erect, long, brown setae on distal quarter. Elytral apex slightly obliquely truncate. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence, gradually whitish toward ventral surface. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.9 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.8 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites I–IV with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument except on moderately narrow band on each side with sparser pubescence, distinctly exposing integument, and along central area; ventrite V with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument; distal region of ventrite V with long, erect, sparse, brown setae; apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

**Male.** It differs from female mainly by the body slightly slender and by the abdominal ventrites flatter.

**Variation.** Integument mostly black; base of antennomeres dark reddish brown; inverted V-shaped area on

frons absent or slightly distinct; inner side of center-basal longitudinal yellow band of elytron entirely closed; oblique band of pubescence on elytra not connected with longitudinal band near suture; sub-triangular macula of yellow pubescence on distal quarter narrow and deeply emarginate anteriorly.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female / paratype males / paratype females).** Total length, 8.90/7.75–8.45/7.85–9.90; prothorax: length, 1.45/1.35–1.40/1.40–1.60; anterior width, 1.65/1.40–1.60/1.55–1.80; posterior width, 1.70/1.45–1.60/1.60–1.85; widest prothoracic width, 1.80/1.55–1.65/1.75–1.95; humeral width, 2.65/2.25–2.50/2.35–2.80; elytral length, 6.30/5.65–6.20/5.65–7.25.

**Type material.** Holotype female from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Refugio los Volcanes (3400–4200 m; 18°06'S / 63°36'W), 16–20.IX.2012, Wappes, Skillman, Bonaso & Hamel col. (MNKM). Paratypes—3 males, 2 females, same data as holotype (2 males, 1 female, ACMT; 1 male, 1 female, MZSP); BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: 4 km N Bermejo (Refugio los Volcanes; 1045–1350 m; 18°06'S / 63°36'W), 1 female, 4–9.XII.2013, Wappes & Skillman col. (FWSC); 1 female, 17–24.X.2014, Wappes & Morris col. (ACMT); 1 female, 31.X–3.XI.2013, Wappes & Kuckartz col. (ACMT); (1000–1200 m), 1 male, 25.X.2011, Skillman & Wappes col. (FWSC); (1000 m), 1 female, 4–8.X.2007, Wappes & Morris col. (RFMC); (3363'), 2 males, 1–10.X.2008, Morris & Wappes col. (RFMC); Amboro road above Achira Campo (5000–5800'), 1 male, 9–11.X.2004, Morris & Wappes col. (ACMT); 1 male, 9–11.X.2004, Wappes & Morris col. (ACMT).

**Etymology.** This new species is named to recognize Fred W. Skillman, one of the primary collectors of specimens in the type series.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba skillmani* sp. nov. differs from all other known species in the genus by the elytral pattern of pubescence, including a bicolorous oblique band, on distal half of the elytra. *Rosalba incrustabilis* Galileo & Martins, 2006 has somewhat similar pubescence on distal half of the elytra, but *R. skillmani* differs from it in other ways, as follows: antennae surpassing elytral apex at antennomere VIII; basal ring of antennomeres with light pubescence small, mainly after V; oblique elytral band narrower, better delimited, not surrounded with white pubescence; elytral apex slightly oblique truncate. In *R. incrustabilis* the antennae surpass elytral apex at antennomere IX, the basal ring of the antennomeres is distinctly larger, including on antennomeres V–XI, the oblique elytral band is wider and surrounded with whitish pubescence, and the elytral apex is strongly obliquely truncate. Vide remarks on *R. giesberti*.

### ***Rosalba senecauxi* Tavakilian, Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13–16, 90)

**Description. Male.** Integument black; mouthparts dark brown; parts of metacoxae, metatrochanteres and extreme base of metafemora reddish brown; apex of abdominal ventrite I dark reddish brown; elytra dark reddish brown as follows: oblique, irregular band from middle side (not reaching epipleura) to distal third of suture; transverse, irregular band near apex, from epipleura to suture; small area close to apex; distal half along suture.

**Head.** Frons minutely, moderately abundantly punctate, smooth along median longitudinal groove, with sparse, fine punctures near base of antennal tubercles; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument (slightly denser close to lower eye lobes), except glabrous, narrow, longitudinal area along median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect, dark brown setae near lower eye lobes. Area between antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate; with short, decumbent, yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument (shorter, sparser than on frons), glabrous along median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect, dark brown setae laterally. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence, obscuring integument (except glabrous area along median longitudinal groove), connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, except band with yellowish pubescence along median longitudinal groove (widened toward prothorax). Antennal tubercles very finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument; with sparse, erect, long, dark brown setae. Tempora with yellow pubescence obscuring integument except glabrous, wide, oblique band behind lower eye lobe; with some long, erect, dark brown setae near eye. Area on each side of gula, finely, abundantly punctate. Submentum narrow, depressed, with short, yellowish white sparse setae interspersed with some long, erect, dark brown setae. Postclypeus with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument,



interspersed with long, dark brown setae directed forward. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with decumbent, yellowish pubescence interspersed with long, yellowish and dark brown setae directed forward, golden on distal margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.05 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.45 times length of scape. Antennae 2.1 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal fifth of antennomere VIII; scape with decumbent, sparse, yellowish pubescence; antennomeres with yellowish, sparse pubescence, more conspicuous on basal half of antennomere III, interspersed with short, erect, yellowish setae; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark brown setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.07; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 1.34; V = 1.23; VI = 1.13; VII = 1.05; VIII = 1.02; IX = 0.92; X = 0.86; XI = 0.97.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly wider than long (1.1 times); sides with short, blunt tubercle about middle. Pronotum coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate (punctures coarser centrally), smooth near basal and distal margins; with three longitudinal, wide bands of pubescence, central sparser, with yellowish white pubescence, laterals with dense yellow pubescence; remaining surface with slightly conspicuous yellowish brown pubescence. Sides of prothorax moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate; with wide longitudinal band with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument, placed at about middle, distally fused with that on sides of pronotum by transverse, narrow band with same pubescence; remaining surface with short, decumbent, yellowish brown pubescence distinctly exposing integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae. Prosternum finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, distally more erect, interspersed with yellowish and brownish setae. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; laterally with yellowish pubescence obscuring integument; with slightly conspicuous, yellowish white pubescence on depressed area. Mesanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence toward mesoventrite, with yellow pubescence toward elytra. Mesepimeron with yellow pubescence. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, more whitish on superior side. Metaventrite with narrow band with yellowish pubescence close to metanepisternum, and another wider band with yellowish pubescence on inclined area, fused at apex with that close to metanepisternum; remaining surface with whitish pubescence. Scutellum with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Distinctly coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate on basal third, gradually sparser toward middle, almost impunctate on distal half. With dense pubescence as follows: with longitudinal yellow band on vertical area close to epipleura, from base to about middle, basally reaching dorsal surface and involving glabrous humerus, distally fused with oblique band; with longitudinal yellow band on dorsal surface of basal 2/5, distinctly narrow on basal fifth; with another longitudinal yellow band between the former and suture, starting at apex of basal sixth, distally fused with oblique band, narrowed after basal 2/5; with narrow white band close to suture, from scutellum to about middle; with sparse, white pubescence around longitudinal yellow bands of basal half; with three longitudinal bands fused centrally, longest laterally, shortest near suture, together forming oblique band (longest fused with apical macula by narrow longitudinal band); with transverse yellow band on distal fifth, interrupted on center of dorsal surface, partially fused with sparse yellow pubescence on apex. Remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument. Elytral apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle slightly projected. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, more conspicuous on base and ventral side. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.5 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 1.3 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male/paratype males/paratype female).** Total length, 9.10/8.40/6.45; prothorax: length, 1.65/1.55/1.25; anterior width, 1.75/1.60/1.20; posterior width, 1.70/1.55/1.30; widest prothoracic width, 1.85/1.70/1.35; humeral width, 2.45/2.45/1.80; elytral length, 6.30/6.00/4.55.

**Type material.** Holotype male from FRENCH GUIANA: Piste de Kaw, pk 36,15/XII/1991, attracted by light, Jean-Aimé Cerda col. [ex collection IRD #1317](MNHN). Paratypes—FRENCH GUIANA: 41 km SE Roura on Kaw road (04°32.214'N / 52°07.420'W; 272 m), 1 female, 08.XII.2002, J. E. Eger col. (RFMC). Antecume Pata (Maripa-Soula), 1 male (ex larva), 21.XI.2005, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female (ex larva), 27.XI.2005, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male (ex larva), 06.XII.2005, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male (ex larva), 06.III.2006, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); RNN des Nouragues, Camp Pararé (Régina), 1 female, 03.IX.2009, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); Montagne des Chevaux (Roura), 1 female, 14.IV.2010, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 28.III.2011,

P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 22.II.2014, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 27.IV.2014, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); Montgne Pelée (Saül), 1 male, 21.III.2016, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); Matiti, 2 specimens (unknown sex; ex larva), 26.XI.2006, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); Bélizon, 1 specimen (unknown sex; ex larva), 05.VIII.2006, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); ZA Wayabo Matiti, 1 specimen (unknown sex), 04.I.2014, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); RD06 PK31 Kaw, 1 specimen (unknown sex), 15.II.2015, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); Piste Coralie (pk 2; light trapping), 1 male, 23.III.1992, Annie Docquin & Lionel Sénécaux col. [ex collection IRD #1317](MNHN).

**Etymology.** The new species is named after the late Lionel Sénécaux, who died in 1994 and collected many new species of Cerambycidae for the first author of the species.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba senecauxi* **sp. nov.** resembles *R. hovorei* Touroult, 2007, but differs as follows: elytral pubescence sparser, not covering most basal half; oblique elytral band of pubescence not well-defined; femoral pubescence not obscuring integument; metatarsomere V longer than I–III together. In *R. hovorei* the elytral pubescence is distinctly denser, covering most of the basal half, the oblique elytral band is well-defined, femoral pubescence obscuring most of the integument; metatarsomere V shorter than I–III together. It differs from *R. giesberti* by the punctures on sides of the elytra distinctly coarser (finer in *R. giesberti*), by the metaventrite lateral yellow band of pubescence slightly conspicuous (very distinct in *R. giesberti*), by elytral oblique band of yellow pubescence longer (shorter, not reaching band close to suture in *R. giesberti*), and by the elytra less parallel-sided (more so in *R. giesberti*). It differs from *R. strandiella* by the smaller, distal pubescent macula of the elytra.

### ***Rosalba morrissi* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 17–20)

**Description. Female.** Integument black; mouthparts reddish brown; antennomeres III–V partially dark reddish brown; femora mostly dark brown, more reddish brown toward apex (mainly metafemora); tibiae dark reddish brown, darkened toward apex (metatibiae lighter); apex of abdominal ventrites I–IV with narrow, yellowish brown band.

**Head.** Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument; with some long, erect, brown setae close to lower eye lobes. Area between antennal tubercles with sculpture and pubescence as on frons. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument except glabrous area along median longitudinal groove, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes; with some long, erect, dark brown setae close to eyes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes finely, moderately abundantly punctate on pubescent area, finer, sparser on glabrous area; on each side of median longitudinal groove with sub-reniform area with yellowish brown pubescence (not obscuring integument, surrounded by narrow band with pale yellow pubescence along median longitudinal groove and posterior margin (side of prothorax); area closer to prothorax glabrous; with some long, erect, dark brown setae close to upper eye lobes. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae close to eye. Antennal tubercles minutely, abundantly punctate; with pubescence as on frons. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum, with short, sparse, yellowish white setae on depressed area, with some long, erect, brown setae on elevated area. Postclypeus with pale yellow pubescence, partially obscuring integument on large central area, glabrous laterally; with long, sparse, brown setae directed forward on pubescent area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with decumbent, yellowish pubescence (less conspicuous basally) interspersed with long, yellowish and brownish setae directed forward (mainly on inclined area). Distance between upper eye lobes 0.1 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.6 times length of scape. Antennae 1.9 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex near apex of antennomere VIII; scape dorsally with some long, erect, brownish setae; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark brown setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.08; pedicel = 0.27; IV = 1.19; V = 1.06; VI = 1.02; VII = 0.91; VIII = 0.87; IX = 0.83; X = 0.74; XI = 0.85.

**Thorax.** Prothorax as long as wide; sides slightly rounded centrally, without tubercle. Pronotum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, smooth close to basal and distal margins; with three longitudinal, wide bands of pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument (less so on central band); remaining surface with yellowish white

pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument; with some long, erect, brown setae. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with wide longitudinal band with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument, placed at about middle; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence (slightly more yellowish close to prosternum); with some long, erect, brown setae. Prosternum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, distally more erect, interspersed with short, erect, brownish setae. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with yellowish white pubescence, more conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, whitish, not obscuring integument on narrow area close to elytron. Metaventrite with band of dense yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum, and another wider, less dense close to area between inclined and flat regions; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal 2/3 (slightly sparser from base to apex of this area), smoother, slightly conspicuous on distal third. With 4 longitudinal bands of pubescence, slightly surpassing middle, the 3 dorsal connected on base: outermost yellow, close to epipleura, narrowly, slightly surrounded by white pubescence; one dorsal, close to lateral curvature, slightly yellowish on base, white toward apex of basal quarter, then yellow centrally, surrounded by whitish pubescence (more whitish on its distal area); one yellow on center of dorsal surface, surrounded by white pubescence; another near suture, slightly yellow on base, white toward apex of basal fifth, then yellow surrounded by white pubescence. With band of pale yellow pubescence along basal fifth of suture, becoming white toward middle. With wide, oblique band with yellow pubescence placed after middle, connecting the 4 longitudinal bands of basal 2/3. With three narrow, longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence on distal third, fused at elytral apex: one close to epipleura, connected to oblique band; on near elytral curvature, not reaching oblique band; another close to suture, connected to oblique band, bifurcated after its middle (bifurcation not reaching oblique band). Remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Elytral apex slightly obliquely truncate, with short, distinct spine at outer angle. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish pubescence, not obscuring integument on pro- and mesofemora, obscuring on metafemora. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.7 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 1.1 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, laterally forming a denser wide longitudinal band from base of I to apex of V; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Variation.** Integument mostly dark brown; metafemora entirely reddish brown. Longitudinal yellow bands of basal 2/3 of elytra wider, not surrounded by white pubescence (closer each other).

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female/paratypes female).** Total length, 7.85/6.15–7.05; prothorax: length, 1.55/1.05–1.35; anterior width, 1.45/1.05–1.30; posterior width, 1.50/1.05–1.35; widest prothoracic width, 1.55/1.10–1.40; humeral width, 2.10/1.50–1.85; elytral length, 5.60/4.40–5.05.

**Type material.** Holotype female from PANAMA, *Colón*: Fort Sherman area, 08.V.1999, Morris & Wappes col. (FSCA). Paratypes—1 female, same data as holotype (RFMC). PANAMA, *Coclé*: Rio Indio Lodge (N El Valle; 8°39'46.7"N / 80°7'7.9"W; 575 m), 1 female, 24–27.II.2012, J. B. Heppner col. (FSCA). COSTA RICA, *Guacacaste*: La Selva, 1 female, 10–12.I.1989, F. T. Hovore col. (CASC). Cartago: Turrialba (CATIE; ca. 1400 ft), 1 female, 25.V.1995, J. Riskind (ACMT).

**Etymology.** This new species is named to recognize the collector of the holotype, Roy F. Morris II.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba morrissi* sp. nov. is similar to *R. rufobasalis* (Breuning, 1940), but differs by the oblique, pale yellow pubescence band on elytra rather clearly defined and placed after the middle. In *R. rufobasalis* the pale yellow pubescence band is placed at the middle, is more transverse and vaguely defined.

### ***Rosalba lingafelteri* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 21–24)

**Description. Male.** Integument dark brown, blackish on some areas, mainly on head and pronotum; apex of last palpomeres dark reddish brown.

**Head.** Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, mainly laterally, except narrow glabrous band along median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect, brown setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with sculpture as on frons; with pale yellow pubescence

partially obscuring integument. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and tempora finely, abundantly punctate; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except sub-elliptical area on each side of median longitudinal groove with pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument. Antennal tubercles finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, gradually more pale yellow toward apex. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse, yellowish white setae on depressed area, with some long, erect, dark brown setae on elevated area. Postclypeus finely, abundantly punctate on large central area, smooth laterally; with yellowish white pubescence on punctate area, partially obscuring integument, glabrous on smooth area; with long, sparse, dark brown setae directed forward on punctate area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal 2/3, inclined on distal third; finely, abundantly punctate close to anteclypeus, smooth on remaining coplanar area; with short, sub-erect, yellowish setae and long, yellowish and dark brown setae on punctate coplanar area, glabrous on smooth coplanar area, with short, moderately abundant yellowish setae on inclined area (denser on margin). Distance between upper eye lobes 0.1 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.7 times length of scape. Antennae 1.75 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal quarter of antennomere IX; segments with sparse, decumbent, yellowish pubescence, dorsally interspersed with short, erect, sparse, yellowish setae; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark brown setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.00; pedicel = 0.23; IV = 1.09; V = 1.00; VI = 0.91; VII = 0.91; VIII = 0.82; IX = 0.76; X = 0.67; XI = 0.79.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly wider than long (1.15 times); sides almost parallel-sided. Pronotum coarsely, densely punctate; with three longitudinal, wide bands of yellow pubescence obscuring integument; area between longitudinal yellow bands with minute, slightly conspicuous brownish pubescence. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with wide longitudinal band of yellow pubescence obscuring integument, occupying nearly all inferior side, distally connected to lateral longitudinal band on pronotum by narrow transverse band; remaining surface with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect, sparse, dark brown setae. Prosternum moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with sub-erect yellowish setae partially obscuring integument. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with yellowish white slightly conspicuous pubescence on depressed area; with yellow pubescence obscuring integument laterally. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, more yellowish white on superior side close to mesoventrite. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument on basal quarter, distinctly sparser on remaining surface. Metaventrite finely, moderately abundantly punctate laterally, gradually sparser toward center; large central area slightly convex; with wide band of yellow pubescence covering entire lateral inclined area, with yellowish white pubescence on remaining surface. Scutellum with dense yellow pubescence except narrow, glabrous central area on basal half. **Elytra.** Coarsely, densely punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex (notably on distal quarter). With 4 longitudinal bands of pubescence distinctly surpassing middle, basally connected between them, distally connected (or almost so) with oblique band: outermost yellow, close to epipleura, from base to about apex of basal 2/3, superiorly margined with sparse whitish pubescence; moderately narrow band of yellow pubescence close to elytral curvature, gradually white toward its apex after basal third, surrounded with white pubescence on sides of yellow area; band of yellow pubescence on center of discal area, gradually white near its apex, surrounded by white pubescence; wide band of white pubescence close to suture, variegated with yellow pubescence, mainly on basal third close to suture and center of its distal quarter. With slightly oblique band of dense yellow pubescence on base of distal third (more irregular on its inferior side) from lateral margin to near suture. Distal fifth entirely with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, with narrow projections toward oblique band. Remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence, distinctly exposing integument. Elytral apex obliquely truncate, making the outer angle projected. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.7 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.9 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites finely, sparsely punctate (slightly coarser, more abundant on ventrite I); with yellow pubescence, denser on sides of I–III and entire IV–V, distinctly sparser on moderately narrow area close to sides of I–III; apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

**Variation.** Metaventricle coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate laterally; oblique elytral band interrupted near lateral curvature.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male/paratype male/paratype females).** Total length, 5.75/6.00/5.30–5.80; prothorax: length, 1.00/1.05/0.95–1.00; anterior width, 1.05/1.10/1.00–1.10; posterior width, 1.10/1.10/1.05–1.10; widest prothoracic width, 1.15/1.15/1.15–1.20; humeral width, 1.60/1.65/1.50–1.70; elytral length, 4.15/4.40/3.80–4.45.

**Type material.** Holotype male from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Buena Vista, 3–5.X.1992, E. Giesbert col. (FSCA). Paratypes—BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: 4 km N Bermejo (Refugio Los Volcanes; 1045–1350 m; 18°06'S / 63°36'W), 1 female, 11–17.XII.2012, Wappes & Skillman col. (SWLC); 1 male, 17–24.X.2014, Wappes & Morris col. (ACMT); (3363'), 1 female, 18–24.X.2014, Morris & Wappes col. (RFMC); Flora & Fauna Hotel (Buena Vista), 1 female, 21–25.XI.2003, Morris, Nearn & Wappes col. (MZSP).

**Etymology.** This new species is named for Steven Wayne Lingafelter, in recognition of his many contributions to the knowledge and systematics of New World Cerambycidae.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba lingafelteri* sp. nov. is similar to *R. fimbriata* (Belon, 1903), but differs mainly as follows: oblique band on elytra distinct (even when interrupted laterally), and placed on distal third; distal area of elytra entirely covered with yellow pubescence. In *R. fimbriata* there is no distinct oblique band, and what is there is placed at about middle, mainly laterally, and the distal third of elytra has longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence. *Rosalba lingafelteri* differs from *R. recta* (Thomson, 1868) by the uniformly colored antennomeres (darkened on apex in *R. recta*), by the laterally unarmed prothorax (slightly armed in *R. recta*), and by the transverse elytral band starting on distal third (starting on distal quarter in *R. recta*).

### ***Rosalba clinei* Tavakilian, Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 25–28, 91)

**Description. Female.** Integument black, dark brown on some areas; mouthparts yellowish brown; scape mostly dark brown; antennomeres reddish brown, darker toward distal segments; tarsal claws dark reddish brown.

**Head.** Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence almost entirely obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with sculpture as on frons; with pale yellow pubescence toward frons, more distinctly yellow toward apex and upper eye lobes. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and tempora finely, abundantly punctate; with yellow pubescence obscuring integument except sub-elliptical area on each side of median longitudinal groove with yellowish brown pubescence distinctly exposing integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae close to upper eye lobes. Antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate on base, minutely, abundantly punctate toward apex; with pale yellow pubescence, more yellow toward upper eye lobes. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse pale yellow pubescence on depressed area, with some long, erect, dark brown setae on elevated area. Postclypeus with sculpture and pubescence as on frons on large central area, smooth, glabrous laterally; with long, sparse, dark brown setae directed forward on punctate area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal third, inclined on distal 2/3; finely, moderately abundantly punctate; coplanar area with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument interspersed with moderately abundant, erect, dark brown setae; inclined area with yellow pubescence obscuring integument toward apex, interspersed with long, erect, yellowish and dark brown setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.07 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.60 times length of scape. Antennae 2.1 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal quarter of antennomere VIII; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, dorsally with short, erect, sparse yellowish setae; ventrally with erect, dark brown setae on scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X (gradually shorter, sparser toward X); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.36; pedicel = 0.30; IV = 1.43; V = 1.36; VI = 1.36; VII = 1.30; VIII = 1.16; IX = 1.06; X = 0.97; XI = 1.13.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly wider than long (1.1 times); sides narrowed on basal quarter, gradually widened toward about middle, then slightly convergent toward distal margin. Pronotum finely, densely punctate (punctures

slightly coarser than on frons); with three longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence (central widened at midlength) obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with longitudinal band of yellow pubescence occupying entire inferior half, obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae. Prosternum with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process moderately finely, abundantly punctate; centrally longitudinally sulcate; with nearly erect, yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with slightly conspicuous yellowish white pubescence on depressed area, distinctly more conspicuous laterally on area close to depressed region, glabrous toward apex. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron and metanepisternum with dense yellow pubescence. Metaventrite with narrow, dense band of yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum; remaining surface with yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument. Scutellum with dense yellow pubescence except narrow, glabrous central area on basal half. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer sparser toward apex, mainly on distal quarter. With 4 longitudinal bands of yellow, dense pubescence, connected between them on basal declivity: outermost close to epipleura, connected to distal macula; one close to elytral curvature, almost reaching distal quarter; one on center of disc, almost reaching distal quarter; one near suture, almost reaching elytral quarter (in the holotype this band interrupted on basal half by loss of pubescence). On basal quarter another longitudinal sutural band of yellow pubescence, becoming yellowish, less dense toward apex (in the holotype, interrupted on basal third by loss of pubescence). Area between longitudinal bands with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Distal quarter with nearly diamond macula of dense, yellow pubescence, connected to band close to epipleura. Another macula of dense, yellow pubescence on distal quarter, surrounding apex, connected to band close to suture, following close to suture, widened toward its apex. Remaining elytral surface with yellowish brown pubescence distinctly exposing integument. Elytral apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle projected and sutural angle rounded. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, more distinct on some areas. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.60 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 1.25 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with wide band of yellow pubescence obscuring integument laterally (wider on ventrites II–V); remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument; distal quarter of ventrite V with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae; apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

**Male.** Differs from female mainly by the abdominal ventrites less convex (more conspicuous at II–V).

**Variation.** Mouthparts dark reddish brown; tarsal claws black; pubescence on frons exposing most of integument; longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence on elytra conspicuous, but distinctly less dense; band on distal quarter of elytra (connected to band close to epipleura) more irregular shaped (in the paratype from Brazil, also connected to innermost band, forming a distinct transverse band); pubescence between longitudinal yellow bands on basal half of elytra whitish.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female/paratype males/paratype females).** Total length, 5.90/5.65–6.20/4.60–5.90; prothorax: length, 1.10/1.05–1.15/0.90–1.10; anterior width, 1.10/1.05–1.20/0.95–1.10; posterior width, 1.10/1.05–1.15/0.90–1.05; widest prothoracic width, 1.25/1.20–1.30/1.05–1.20; humeral width, 1.60/1.55–1.60/1.35–1.55; elytral length, 4.20/4.00–4.45/3.40–4.15.

**Type material.** Holotype male from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Potrerillo del Guendá (40 km NW Santa Cruz de la Sierra), 12-18.X.2014, Morris & Wappes col. (MNKM). Paratypes—BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Potrerillo del Guendá (400 m), 1 female, 6-8.XII.2011, Morris & Wappes col. (RFMC); (Reserva Natural; 40 km NW Santa Cruz; 370 m; 17°40'S / 63°27'W), 1 male, 1 female, 30.IX-3.X.2007, Wappes & Morris col. (ACMT); 1 male, 10-15.X.2007, Wappes & Cline col. (ACMT); 4-6 km SSE Buena Vista (Hotel Flora & Fauna), 1 female, 14-16.X.2000, Wappes & Morris col. (ACMT). BRAZIL, *Rondônia*: 62 km SW Ariquemes (Fazenda Rancho Grande), 1 female, 7.X.1993, C.W & L.B. O'Brien col. (MZSP); 1 male, 8-20.XI.1994, W. W. Hanson col. (LGBC). FRENCH GUIANA: Montagne des Chevaux (Roura), 1 male, 11.VII.2009, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 10.XI.2011, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 05.XII.2015, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 02.I.2016, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 23.I.2016, P. H. Dalens col. (PHDC); Kourou, 1 specimen (unknown sex; ex larva), 10.VI.2008, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); ZA Wayabo Matiti, 1 specimen (unknown sex), 23.XI.2003, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); 1 specimen (unknown sex), 01.II.2014, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); 1 specimen (unknown sex), 06.XII.2014, J. L. Giuglaris col. (JLGC); RN2 (pk 43; beating), 1 male, 18.VIII.1985, Patrick Sarry col. [ex collection IRD#939](MNHN).

**Etymology.** This species is named for Andrew Cline, an enthusiastic participant in the Bolivian Cerambycidae survey who collected part of the type series.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba clinei* **sp. nov.** is similar to *R. lingafelteri* **sp. nov.**, but differs mainly by the sides of prothorax narrowed on basal quarter (sides uniformly and slightly rounded in *R. lingafelteri*), the distal quarter of elytra without a wide, transverse band of yellow pubescence on base of distal third (present in *R. lingafelteri*), and the distal quarter of the elytra with areas exposing integument (not so in *R. lingafelteri*).

***Rosalba birai* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29–32)

*Rosalba rufobasalis*; Martins & Galileo, 1999: 71 (misidentification).

**Description. Male.** Integument dark brown; mouthparts dark reddish brown; labrum gradually reddish brown toward apex.

**Head.** Frons finely, moderately sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, yellow close to eyes and toward antennal tubercles, except glabrous, narrow band along median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect, dark brown setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate; with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument except glabrous area along median longitudinal groove. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence. Median longitudinal groove carinate on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Antennal tubercles projected at apex; with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with narrow, dense band of yellow pubescence. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse yellowish white setae on depressed area, with some long, erect, dark brown setae on elevate area. Postclypeus with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument on large central area, glabrous laterally; with long, sparse dark brown setae directed forward. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; finely, sparsely punctate on coplanar area; with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence interspersed with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish and dark brown setae on coplanar area; with transverse, dense band of yellow pubescence close to apex. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.02 times length of scape (almost contiguous); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.35 times length of scape. Antennae 2.2 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VII; with decumbent, yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; dorsal surface of scape with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae; antennomeres III–XI with short, erect, yellowish setae throughout; ventral surface of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–IX with long, erect dark brown setae (longer, more abundant on basal segments, gradually shorter, sparser toward IX); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.90; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 1.25; V = 1.15; VI = 1.10; VII = 1.04; VIII = 1.01; IX = 0.95; X = 0.92; XI = 1.10.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.3 times wider than long; sides slightly convergent from base to apex, with small, blunt tubercle at midlength. Pronotum with surface somewhat irregular, coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate; with three narrow, longitudinal, dense bands of yellow pubescence; remaining surface with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence. Sides of prothorax coarsely, sparsely punctate; with wide band of yellow pubescence placed after middle; remaining surface with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; with some long, erect dark brown setae. Prosternum microsculptured centrally, smooth laterally; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process slightly wider than half of width of procoxal cavity, coarsely, densely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with slightly conspicuous yellowish white pubescence on depressed area, more conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellow pubescence except yellowish white pubescence on semi-circular central area close to mesoventrite. Mesepimeron with yellowish pubescence. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metaventrite with wide band of yellow pubescence on inclined area, with yellowish white pubescence between yellow band and metanepisternum and on remaining surface. Scutellum with wide, longitudinal band of yellow pubescence centrally, with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument

laterally. **Elytra.** Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex; with 4 narrow, longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence starting on base, innermost and third fused near apex, second ending at base of distal seventh; with another narrow band of yellow pubescence close to suture on basal fifth, gradually narrowed, more white toward midlength; remaining surface with slightly conspicuous yellowish brown pubescence; apex truncate, with outer angle triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora with band of yellow pubescence dorsally on basal 2/3; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Inner side of protarsomere V and outer side of meso- and metatarsomeres V with longitudinal band of yellow pubescence; metatarsomere I as long as 0.85 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 1.10 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with wide band of yellow pubescence obscuring integument laterally; remaining surface with whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument; distal third of ventrite V with long, nearly erect dark brown setae; apex of ventrite V truncate, centrally widely emarginate.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male).** Total length, 9.95; prothorax: length, 1.55; anterior width, 1.60; posterior width, 2.00; humeral width, 2.85; elytral length, 7.50.

**Type material.** Holotype male from COLOMBIA, *Nariño*: La Planada, 1.III.1995, no collector indicated (MZSP).

**Etymology.** The new species is named after the late Ubirajara Ribeiro Martins de Souza (Bira).

**Remarks.** According to Martins & Galileo (1999) (translated): “*Rosalba rufobasalis* Breuning, 1940 is known from *Nariño*: Gorgona Island (2°59’N, 78°12’W) (Breuning 1940), a sea island ca. 25 km away from the coast; the species is characteristic for the elytral drawing formed by yellow, narrow longitudinal bands along entire surface. Our specimen differs from the redescription (Breuning 1971) by the larger dimensions; by the scutellum covered only centrally of yellowish pubescence; by the elytral integument with a single color and by the yellowish bands of the elytra much narrower. The slide of the holotype of *R. rufobasalis*, took by J. S. Moure in the BMNH, shows that the scutellum is entirely covered by yellowish pubescence, the integument of the basal half of the elytra is reddish, and covered by yellowish pubescence, and brownish and covered by dark brown pubescence on distal half, and the elytral bands are wider. Furthermore, the dimensions are smaller: length 7 mm, width, 1.6 mm.”

Actually, *R. birai* differs from *R. rufobasalis* for the features pointed out by Martins & Galileo (1999), but also as follows: prothorax distinct narrowed from base to apex; the upper eye lobes are closer (practically contiguous); the prothorax has 4.5 times elytral length; the femora are slender. In *R. rufobasalis*, the prothorax has with similar width on base and apex and the sides are distinctly more parallel, the upper eye lobes are more separated, the prothorax has 3.5 times elytral length, and the femora are thicker.

### ***Rosalba stenodesma* Joly, Tavakilian, Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 33–36, 92)

**Description. Male.** Integument dark brown; mouthparts and labrum reddish brown; antennae dark brown.

**Head.** Frons finely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser close to eyes; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae throughout. Area between antennal tubercles with punctures coarser than on frons; with yellowish white pubescence toward frons, yellow toward upper eye lobes (not obscuring integument); with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with slightly conspicuous, sparse yellowish pubescence except yellow pubescence centrally on vertex close to prothoracic margin; with long erect, sparse dark brown setae close to eyes. Median longitudinal groove carinate on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect dark brown setae. Antennal tubercles minutely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, more yellow toward upper eye lobes, not obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with narrow, dense band of yellow pubescence, mainly on emarginated area of eyes. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse yellowish white setae on depressed area, with some long, erect, dark brown setae on elevate area. Postclypeus with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument on large central area, glabrous laterally; with long, sparse, erect dark brown setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with



anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence interspersed with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish and dark brown setae on coplanar area; with sparse yellowish pubescence on inclined area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.03 times length of scape (almost contiguous); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.45 times length of scape. Antennae 2.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal seventh of antennomere VII; with decumbent, yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; dorsal surface of scape with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae; antennomeres III–XI with short, erect, yellowish setae throughout; ventral surface of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect dark brown setae (longer, more abundant on basal segments, gradually shorter, sparser toward X); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.90; pedicel = 0.12; IV = 1.21; V = 1.10; VI = 1.12; VII = 1.10; VIII = 1.10; IX = 1.07; X = 1.07; XI = 1.26.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.2 times wider than long; sides sub-parallel with blunt, distinct tubercle at about midlength. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with three moderately wide, longitudinal bands of yellow, central slightly widened at midlength; with irregular band of whitish pubescence between yellow bands. Sides of prothorax coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures finer, sparser than on pronotum); with wide longitudinal band of yellow pubescence at about middle, basally projected toward procoxal cavity; with irregular band of whitish pubescence between yellow band and that also yellow on pronotum. Prosternum with some fine punctures centrally, nearly smooth on remaining surface; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument interspersed with long, abundant, erect, dark brown and yellowish setae near apex. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with slightly conspicuous yellowish white pubescence on depressed area, more conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence close to mesoventrite, gradually denser, distinctly yellow toward elytra. Mesepimeron with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metanepisternum with dense yellow pubescence. Metaventrite with slightly conspicuous longitudinal band of yellow pubescence close to lateral curvature (pubescence distinctly less yellow than on metanepisternum); remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, mainly on central area. Scutellum with yellow pubescence (partially lost in the holotype). **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex (nearly smooth on distal quarter); with 4 longitudinal yellow pubescent bands starting on base, thinly margined with sparse whitish pubescence, innermost and fourth fused near apex, innermost oblique from base to near suture on basal third, second ending at base of distal seventh, narrowed before its midlength, third slightly widened at about apex of basal third, outermost slightly narrowed at its midlength; with another narrow band of yellow pubescence close to suture on basal fifth, gradually white toward midlength; remaining surface nearly glabrous, except narrow yellowish white pubescence close to yellow bands; apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.65 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with longitudinal band of yellow pubescence laterally, less conspicuous from IV; remaining surface with whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument; distal third of ventrite V with long, nearly erect dark brown setae; apex of ventrite V truncate, slightly emarginate centrally.

**Female.** It differs from male by the slightly shorter antennae, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VII.

**Variations.** Integument black or almost black; in one paratype the lateral bands of yellow pubescence on pronotum are only indicated, and the bands of whitish pubescence are absent.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male/paratype males/paratype females).** Total length, 9.94/8.68–10.20/9.52–10.50; prothorax: length, 1.78/1.34–1.80/1.48–1.84; anterior width, 1.93/1.24–1.80/1.50–1.84; posterior width, 1.97/1.43–2.00/1.78–2.08; widest prothoracic width, 2.17/1.51–2.10/1.86–2.13; humeral width, 2.76/2.09–2.65/2.65–2.98; elytral length, 7.04/6.27–7.50/6.81–7.58.

**Type material.** Holotype male from VENEZUELA, *Aragua*: Rancho Grande (Portachuelo; 10°20'54,76"N / 67°41'15,93"W; 1100 m), 28.V.1980, J. A. Clavijo & A. Chacón col. (MIZA). Paratypes—VENEZUELA, *Aragua*: Rancho Grande (Portachuelo; 10°20'54,76"N / 67°41'15,93"W; 1100 m), 1 male, 3.IX.1974, F. Fernández & C. J. Rosales col. (MZSP); 1 female, 27.IX.1978, J. Clavijo & A. Chacón col. (MZSP); 1 male, 11.V.1980, F. Fernández Y. & J. A. Clavijo col. (MIZA); 1 female, 22.V.1981, J. A. Clavijo & J. L. García col. (MIZA); 1 female, VI.1975, Fam. Romero col. (CFRM); 1 female, 20.V.1974, F. Fernández Y. & C. J. Rosales col. (MIZA); 1 female,

14.VIII.1976, J. Salcedo & J. M. González col. (MIZA); 1 female, 19.VI.1975, J. Clavijo & I. Jaspe col. (MZSP). *Carabobo*: Montalbán, 2 males, 8.V.1973, B. Bechyne col. (MIZA). FRENCH GUIANA: Saül (on wing), 1 male, no date indicated, Patrick Arnaud col. [ex collection IRD#626] (MNHN).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from Greek, *στενός* (narrow, constricted), and *δέσμος* (ribbon). The name refers to the constriction in the proximal half of two bands of the elytron.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba stenodesma* **sp. nov.** is similar to *R. birai* **sp. nov.** by the elytral drawing, but differs as follows: prothorax with sides sub-parallel, with distinct tubercle at about midlength; pronotal and elytral bands of yellow pubescence wider; scutellum entirely with yellow pubescence; femora ticker. In *R. birai*, the prothorax has the sides convergent from base to apex, lateral tubercle of prothorax is slightly conspicuous, pronotal and elytral bands of yellow pubescence are narrower, scutellum has yellow pubescence only centrally, and the femora are slender.

***Rosalba seraisorum* Tavakilian, Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 37–40)

**Description. Female.** Integument black; mouthparts dark reddish brown, with apex of palpomeres yellowish; base of antennomeres III–XI reddish, this area covering half on antennomere III, gradually shorter toward XI; dark area of antennomeres III–XI gradually lighter toward distal segments; apex of abdominal ventrites I–IV with narrow, transverse yellowish band; abdominal ventrite V gradually brownish toward apex.

**Head.** Frons minutely, densely punctate interspersed with fine, moderately abundant punctures; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, mainly close to eyes; with one long, erect dark brown setae on each side close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate except smooth central area close to upper eye lobes; pubescence as on frons; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae close to eyes. Area between upper eye lobes with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with pale yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence denser along median longitudinal groove and wide band behind eyes; with some long, erect dark brown setae close to eyes. Median longitudinal groove carinate on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, moderately sparsely punctate, mainly toward ventral side of head; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, interspersed on tumid area close to eyes with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae. Antennal tubercles minutely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument on some areas. Area between antennal socket and eyes with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse pale yellow pubescence. Postclypeus minutely, densely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; with pubescence as on frons on punctate area, glabrous on smooth area; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae on punctate area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with slightly conspicuous whitish pubescence on apex of basal half, interspersed with long, erect, sparse dark brown and yellowish setae; with yellowish pubescence on distal half, denser distally. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.10 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.55 times length of scape. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex near midlength of antennomere VIII; scape with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; reddish area of antennomeres III–XI with yellowish pubescence and remaining surface with yellowish brown, slightly conspicuous pubescence; scape, pedicel and ventral side of antennomeres III–X with long, erect dark brown setae, gradually shorter, sparser toward X; antennomeres III–XI with short, erect, sparse yellowish setae throughout; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.96; pedicel = 0.20; IV = 1.26; V = 1.16; VI = 1.10; VII = 1.04; VIII = 0.86; IX = 0.82; X = 0.78; XI = 0.76.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.1 times wider than long; sides slightly widened centrally, with small, blunt tubercle on midlength. Pronotum with three gibbosities centrally arranged in a triangle (basal most centrally); basal quarter transversely, widely sulcate (centrally slightly deeper); surface coarsely, abundantly punctate; with wide band of dense pale yellow pubescence on each side; remaining surface with sparse pale yellowish pubescence, slightly denser centrally on distal third. Sides of prothorax moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures finer than on pronotum); with wide band of dense yellow pubescence covering inferior half, with pale yellow pubescence between this band and pronotum, not obscuring integument; with some long, erect dark brown setae. Prosternum

with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process minutely, densely punctate, interspersed with coarse punctures, mainly on basal third and distal area; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventrite with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence on depressed area, denser, pale yellow laterally. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron and metanepisternum with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metaventrite with yellowish pubescence, denser laterally. Scutellum with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, finer, sparser on beginning of distal half, nearly smooth toward apex. Pubescence forming complex drawing as follows: wide, longitudinal pale yellow band on basal quarter of vertical region; wide, longitudinal pale yellow band on lateral basal fifth of dorsal surface, narrowed toward its apex; wide, longitudinal, sinuous pale yellow band from base to at about apex of basal third; narrow pale yellow band on basal fifth, between sinuous band and suture, starting after apex of scutellum; oblique band starting at level of apex of sinuous band, following to near suture, then becoming fragmented, parallel to suture reaching distal macula; oblique, somewhat fragmented pale yellow band (interspersed with grayish pubescence) starting laterally at about middle connected, becoming longitudinal on center of dorsal surface (on apex of this longitudinal area, starts another oblique, fragmented pale yellow band connected to that close to suture); distal fifth nearly covered with pale yellow pubescence except for irregular, central area with yellowish brown pubescence exposing integument (this area widened on center of dorsal surface); with longitudinal grayish pubescence between basal longitudinal pale yellow bands and along basal half of suture; moderately large circular spot with grayish pubescence on center of discal surface (near midlength); with small, irregular spots of pale yellow and grayish pubescence between apex of basal third and distal area covered with pale yellow pubescence. Elytral apex obliquely truncated, with outer angle triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.65 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) 1.2 times as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites I–IV laterally with wide band of pale yellow pubescence, forming continuous longitudinal band; on each side of central area with narrow band of pale yellow pubescence (less distinct on IV) forming continuous longitudinal band; remaining surface with pale yellow pubescence exposing integument, gradually denser from I to IV (slightly denser centrally). Ventrite V with moderately dense pale yellow pubescence. Distal third of ventrites III–V with long, erect dark brown setae (distinctly more abundant on V). Distal margin of ventrite V slightly concave.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female/paratype male/paratype females).** Total length, 8.40/10.45/8.10–9.20; prothorax: length, 1.60/2.00/1.60–1.70; anterior width, 1.55/2.00/1.50–1.70; posterior width, 1.65/1.95/1.60–1.80; widest prothoracic width, 1.80/2.15/1.70–1.90; humeral width, 2.20/2.80/2.20–2.50; elytral length, 5.90/7.30/5.60–6.45.

**Type material.** Holotype female from BRAZIL, *Amazonas*: Tabatinga, XI.1977, B. Silva col. (MZSP). Paratypes—ECUADOR, *Sucumbios*: Rio Napo-Rio Aguarico (76°–77°W), 1 female, IX–X.1977, Peña col. (MZSP); Shushufindi, 1 female, 5.II.2004, F. T. Hovore col. (CASC). BRAZIL, *Amazonas*: 1 female, same data as holotype (MNRJ). FRENCH GUIANA: Piste de Kaw (pk 45; light trapping), 1 female, 30.VIII.1986, Fanny & Jean-Pierre Serais col. [ex collection IRD#994](MNHN); Piste du plateau des Mines (pk 1.3; light trapping), 1 male, 11.XII.1993, Annie Docquin & Lionel Sénécaux col. [ex collection IRD#994] (MNHN); Piste Coralie (pk 11; light trapping), 1 male, 14.XII.1991, Marc Thouvenot col. [ex collection IRD#994] (MNHN); Piste Changement (pk 6; light trapping), 1 male, 05.IX.1991, Annie Docquin & Lionel Sénécaux col. [ex collection IRD#994] (MNHN); 1 female, RN2 pk 82 (tronçon 1, pk 15 [meaning that at the km 82 of the RN2 road, starts a trail and the collecting was made at the km 15 of this trail], light trapping), 05.VIII.2000, Jean-Louis Giuglaris col.(JLGC).

**Etymology.** The new species is named in honor of Fanny & Jean-Pierre Serais, great contributors to the knowledge of Guianese longhorned beetles.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba seraisorum* sp. nov. is similar to *R. formosa* Martins & Galileo, 2008, but differs as follows: pronotum without distinct central band of yellow pubescence; different elytral drawing (Fig. 37); elytra gradually narrowed toward apex after midlength. In *R. formosa*, the pronotum has central band of yellow pubescence, the elytral drawing is different (Fig. 62), and the elytra is more abruptly narrowed toward apex on distal quarter. It is also similar to *R. incrustabilis* Galileo & Martins, 2006 but differs by the slender body, longer antennae (female), and different elytral drawing. In *R. incrustabilis* the body is wider, the antennae are shorter (female), and the elytral drawing is different (Fig. 65).

***Rosalba bezarki* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs 109–112)

**Description. Female.** Integument mostly dark brown, almost black on some areas; mouthparts reddish-brown; antennae dark reddish-brown; gula reddish-brown; coxae and basal third of metatibiae dark reddish-brown.

**Head.** Frons finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellow pubescence nearly obscuring integument except glabrous, narrow center-longitudinal area; with some long, erect, dark setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles slightly depressed, with sculpture and pubescence as on frons. Remaining surface of vertex with sculpture and pubescence as on frons. Median longitudinal groove distinct from clypeus to prothoracic margin. Antennal tubercles densely, minutely punctate; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid close to eyes; with fringe of yellow pubescence on tumid area, sparser on remaining surface. Area between antennal socket and eyes with narrow band with yellow pubescence. Submentum with minute, somewhat sparse yellowish white setae. Postclypeus with sculpture and pubescence as on frons on wide central region, smooth, glabrous laterally; with long, erect, dark, thick setae directed forward on punctate region. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal 2/3, inclined on distal third; with long, suberect yellow and dark setae on coplanar area; with fringe of golden setae on distal margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.1 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.6 times length of scape. Antennae 1.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal quarter of antennomere VIII; scape with long, erect, dark setae, distinctly sparser dorsally; pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark setae ventrally (sparser toward X); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.95; pedicel = 0.29; IV = 1.29; V = 1.09; VI = 1.06; VII = 0.93; VIII = 0.84; IX = 0.80; X = 0.74; XI = 0.80.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.15 times wider than long; sides unarmed, slightly widened at about midlength. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument except laterally and subreniform central area on each side of center with sparse yellowish white pubescence, and white, moderately sparse pubescence on each side of center on basal half; with some long, erect dark setae. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with small spot with yellow pubescence on center, and band with yellow pubescence close to anterior margin, fused with pubescence of pronotum and narrowed toward ventral side. Prosternum with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser laterally. Prosternal process with yellow pubescence, gradually denser toward apex. Mesoventrite with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Mesanepisternum coarsely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesepimero with yellowish white pubescence exposing integument on half close to elytron, with yellow pubescence obscuring integument on remaining surface. Metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite with yellow pubescence obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence obscuring integument close to yellow area, gradually exposing toward central region. Scutellum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex. Pubescence as follows: transverse, narrow band with yellow pubescence partially exposing integument on each side of scutellum; transverse, moderately wide band with yellow pubescence at about midlength, from lateral margin to near suture; three longitudinal band with yellow pubescence, from apex of basal 1/10 to transverse band, two dorsally, one laterally close to epipleura (innermost partially interrupted close to transverse band); longitudinal band with yellow pubescence from basal 1/10 to apex, fused with transverse band on midlength, fused to another longitudinal band on distal third (this later not reaching transverse band); longitudinal band with yellow pubescence on distal third, close to curvature, not reaching transverse band; longitudinal band with yellow pubescence close to epipleura, from transverse band to apex; narrow band with yellow and white pubescence close to suture, from scutellum to near apex (gradually sparser toward apex); area between longitudinal bands on basal half with white pubescence partially obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence distinctly exposing integument. Apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle forming distinct triangular lobe. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, gradually denser from profemora to metafemora. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.75 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument; center distal area of ventrite V slightly depressed; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female).** Total length, 5.90; prothorax: length, 1.00; anterior width, 0.95; posterior width, 1.05; widest prothoracic width, 1.10; humeral width, 1.60; elytral length, 4.30.

**Type material.** Holotype female from ECUADOR, *Napo*: Napo-Galeras Road (Km 1), 25.VIII.2004, F. T. Hovore col. (CASC).

**Etymology.** This species is named for our friend Larry G. Bezark, who sent specimens for study.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba bezarki* **sp. nov.** resembles *R. pulchella* (Belon, 1903) and *R. genieri* Audureau, 2016 by the pronotal and elytral drawing, but differs from both as follows: eyes coarsely faceted; distance between upper eye lobes shorter than width of one lobe; scape and antennomeres thicker; transverse band with yellow pubescence on elytra starting slightly before midlength. In *R. pulchella* (Fig. 73) and *R. genieri*, the eyes are more finely faceted, distance between upper eye lobes equal to width of one lobe, scape and antennomeres slender, and transverse band with yellow pubescence on elytra starting slightly after midlength. It differs from *R. approximata* (Fig. 52) by the pubescence on pronotum not forming distinct bands (forming in *R. approximata*), and base of elytra without longitudinal bands of pubescence (present in *R. approximata*).

***Rosalba similis* Joly, Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs 105–108, 117–120)

**Description. Female.** Integument mostly brown to dark brown; mouthparts light yellowish brown; antennae beginning on pedicel, reddish-brown; elytra brown, lighter toward apex, yellowish on areas covered by light pubescence.

**Head.** Frons not evidently punctate; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, denser close to eyes; with a few long, erect, sparse dark brown setae close to the eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with yellowish pubescence toward frons, orange toward upper eye lobes (not obscuring integument); with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with slightly conspicuous, sparse yellowish pubescence except yellow pubescence centrally on vertex close to prothoracic margin; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae close to eyes. Median longitudinal groove carinate on vertex, not covered by pubescence on its posterior half. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect dark brown setae. Antennal tubercles minutely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, yellower toward upper eye lobes, not obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with narrow, dense band of yellow pubescence, primarily on emarginate area of eyes. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum. Postclypeus with yellowish white pubescence partially not obscuring integument; with long, sparse, erect dark brown setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence interspersed with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish and dark brown setae on coplanar area; with sparse yellowish pubescence on inclined area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.03 times length of scape, equivalent to one ommatidial diameter (almost contiguous); distance between lower eye lobes in frontal view 0.52 times length of scape. Antennae 2.14 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apical half of antennomere VIII; with decumbent, yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; dorsal surface of scape with few long, erect, sparse dark brown setae; antennomeres III–XI without erect, yellowish setae; ventral surface of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect dark brown setae (longer, more abundant on basal segments, gradually shorter, sparser toward X); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.08; pedicel = 0.2; IV = 1.26; V = 1.18; VI = 1.13; VII = 1.05; VIII = 1.00; IX = 0.95; X = 0.90; XI = 0.98.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.14 times wider than long; sides sub-parallel with blunt, distinct tubercle at about midlength. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with moderately wide, longitudinal band of yellow pubescence centrally; on each side with longitudinal band of yellow pubescence; remaining surface with very short and sparse yellowish setae. Sides of prothorax coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures finer, sparser than on pronotum); with wide longitudinal band of yellow pubescence at about middle; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternum with some fine punctures centrally, nearly smooth on remaining surface; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument interspersed with long, abundant, erect dark brown and yellowish setae near apex. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with slightly conspicuous yellowish white pubescence on depressed area, more

conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence close to mesoventrite, gradually denser, distinctly yellow toward elytra. Mesepimeron with yellow pubescence similar to that of dorsal side of mesanepisternum. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. Metaventricle with slightly conspicuous longitudinal band of yellow pubescence close to lateral curvature (pubescence distinctly more yellow than on metanepisternum); remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, mainly on central area. Scutellum with yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half of basal tumescence, then considerably finer on basal half of disk, gradually finer, sparser toward apex (nearly smooth on distal quarter); with 4 longitudinal relatively wide bands of yellow pubescence, the first (innermost) beginning in the middle of basal tumescence, getting gradually closer to suture, narrowed about middle up to beginning of apical fifth, then wider again to apex, in the middle of narrow area with short, transversal spot; second band beginning at base of elytra, shortly interrupted at level of middle of basal tumescence and again interrupted at middle of elytron, starting again at internal side of transversal spot, and then fused with the first; the third, humeral, continuous from base to apex of elytron, narrowed more or less at same level of the first band; and fourth, subhumeral from base to apex of elytron, interrupted slightly before middle, starting again at external side of second small, transversal spot; external spot placed closer to base than the internal. Areas between longitudinal bands at basal half and close to apex of elytron covered with yellowish to white pubescence; apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora brown with dorsal border yellowish; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.4 times I–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.9 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellow pubescence, more concentrated on sides, but not forming distinct longitudinal band; distal third of ventrite V with long, nearly erect dark brown setae; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Male.** Antennae longer (2.1 times elytral length), reaching elytral apex at distal fifth of antennomere VII.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female/paratype male).** Total length, 8.66/8.80; prothorax: length, 1.48/1.60; anterior width, 1.60/1.60; posterior width, 1.60/1.60; widest prothoracic width, 1.68/1.75; humeral width, 2.44/2.45; elytral length, 6.13/6.25.

**Type material.** Holotype female from PERU, *Huanuco*: Tingo Maria (Castillo; 700 m), 26.VI.1974, Bordon col. (MIZA). Paratype male from ECUADOR, *Orellana*: Shushufindi, 5.II.2004, F. T. Hovore col. (CASC).

**Etymology.** Latin, “*similis*” (similar), allusive to the similarity of the new species with *R. inscripta*.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba similis* sp. nov. is similar to *R. inscripta* (Bates, 1866), but differs by the prothorax constricted at basal half, the longitudinal band of yellow pubescence close to elytral curvature entire from base to near apex, and the presence of two small transversal spots behind middle of elytron. In *R. inscripta*, the basal half of the prothorax is not constricted, the longitudinal band of yellow pubescence close to elytral curvature is interrupted at about midlength and the distal area is surrounded by band with whitish pubescence, and only one transversal spot about midlength. *Rosalba similis* is also similar to *R. fimbriata* in the disposition of the transversal spots of the elytra, but in the latter the basal half of the prothorax is not constricted.

### ***Rosalba giuglarisi* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs 97–100)

**Description. Female.** Integument mostly dark brown, almost black; mouthparts and apex of labrum reddish-brown.

**Head.** Frons and area between antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark setae close to eyes and base of antennal tubercles. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow pubescent band behind upper eye lobes, glabrous on narrow area close to median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect dark setae close to eyes. Remaining surface of vertex finely, abundantly punctate; with band of yellow pubescence on each side of median longitudinal groove and transverse band of yellow pubescence close to prothorax (distinctly sparser than band along median longitudinal groove) connecting the former to band behind upper eye lobes; area between bands of yellow pubescence on vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence distinctly exposing integument; band of yellow pubescence behind upper eye lobes widened toward lower eye lobe. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, interspersed with some long, erect dark

setae close to eye. Median longitudinal groove distinct from area between antennal tubercles and prothoracic margin. Antennal tubercles finely, moderately abundantly punctate on base, minutely, densely punctate toward apex; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Submentum subsmooth, nearly glabrous. Postclypeus with sculpture and pubescence as on frons on wide central area, smooth, glabrous laterally; with long, erect dark setae on punctate area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with long, erect, dark and yellow setae on basal half; with fringe of golden setae on distal margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.1 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.5 times length of scape. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VIII; scape with long, erect dark setae throughout, primarily ventrally; pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect dark setae ventrally (gradually sparser toward X); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.00; pedicel = 0.24; IV = 1.17; V = 1.09; VI = 1.02; VII = 0.95; VIII = 0.90; IX = 0.88; X = 0.81; XI = 0.88.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.05 times wider than long; sides slightly widened centrally, unarmed. Pronotum with on slightly distinct gibbosity on each side of anterior third; moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with central longitudinal band of yellow pubescence; sides with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, prolonged toward entire sides of prothorax; remaining surface with pale yellow pubescence distinctly exposing integument. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with some long, erect dark setae. Prosternum moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, denser laterally. Prosternal process moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish white pubescence centrally, denser laterally. Mesanepisternum, mesepímero and metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument (except small area with yellowish white pubescence on mesanepisternum). Metaventrite with narrow band of yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument; with some long, erect dark setae. Scutellum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Moderately coarsely punctate on basal half (punctures subaligned in rows on disc), smooth on distal half. Pubescence as follows: transverse, irregular, wide band of yellow pubescence placed after midlength, from lateral margin to at about middle of disc; with four longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence: one close to epipleura, from base to transverse band, one close to curvature, from base to transverse band, one on center of disc, from base to transverse band (basally fused with band close to curvature, distally narrowed), another from base to apex, slightly inclined toward suture, fused with anterior band on basal third of elytra; longitudinal band of yellow pubescence close to epipleura, from transverse band to apex; longitudinal band of yellow pubescence placed close to curvature on distal quarter, not reaching transverse band; longitudinal and on center of distal quarter, fused with longitudinal band close to suture; longitudinal band of yellowish white pubescence close to suture, placed on basal quarter; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence distinctly exposing integument; apex obliquely truncate, with outer angle acutely projected. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument (more yellowish white on some areas). Metatarsomere I 0.9 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) 0.9 times as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument (slightly denser laterally); with long, erect, sparse dark setae (more abundant on distal half of V); apex of ventrite V truncate, widely emarginate centrally.

**Male.** Antennae slightly longer (2.1 times elytral length), reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VIII.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male/paratype males/paratype females).** Total length, 6.80/6.40–7.30/5.00 – 6.95; prothorax: length, 1.30/1.08–1.20/0.99–1.30; anterior width, 1.25/1.07–1.150/0.99–1.20; posterior width, 1.25/1.20–1.43/0.93–1.20; widest prothoracic width, 1.40/1.30–1.52/1.04–1.40; humeral width, 1.80/1.70–2.02/1.47–1.75; elytral length, 4.95/4.40–5.07/3.42–4.80.

**Type material.** Holotype female from FRENCH GUIANA: Montagne des Chevaux (Roura; Automatic light trap), 24.V.2014, Dalens col. (MNHN). Paratypes—FRENCH GUIANA: Montagne des Chevaux (Roura), 1 male, 22.XI.2014, Dalens col. (MZSP); 1 male, 16.I.2010, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 28.III.2010, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 14.IV.2010, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 19.XII.2010, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 02.I.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 16.I.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 01.II.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 13.III.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 28.III.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 19.XI.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 29.I.2012, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 15.II.2014, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 31.V.2014, Dalens

col. (PHDC); 1 male, 1 female, 13.XII.2014, Dalens col. (PHDC); 2 males, 20.XII.2014, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 26.XII.2015, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 02.I.2016, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 31.V.2016, Dalens col. (PHDC); Montagne Cacao (Roura), 1 male, 05.XII.2008, Dalens col. (PHDC); Montagne Pelée (Saül), 1 male, 25.VIII.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); Piste Tibourou pk 7 (Régina), 1 female (ex larva), 10.VI.2006, Dalens col. (PHDC); Bélizon, 1 specimen (unknown sex ; ex larva), 31.VIII.2006, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); 1 specimen (unknown sex ; ex larva), 15.VIII.2006, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); piste de Bélizon, 1 specimen (unknown sex ; ex larva), 20.XII.2013, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); Wayabo (Matiti), 1 female, 17.XI.2012, Giuglaris col. (JLGC).

**Etymology.** The new species is named for Jean-Louis Giuglaris (JLGC), collector of some of the paratypes.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba giuglarisi* **sp. nov.** is similar to *R. giesberti* **sp. nov.**, but differs as follows: lateral bands of yellow pubescence on pronotum fused with yellow pubescence on sides of prothorax; elytra with transverse band after midlength, reaching margin; distal pubescence on elytra forming bands. In *R. giesberti*, the lateral bands of yellow pubescence on pronotum is not fused with yellow pubescence on sides of prothorax, elytra with oblique band after midlength, not reaching margin, and distal pubescence on elytra not forming bands.

### ***Rosalba nearnsi* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs 101–104)

**Description. Female.** Integument dark brown, almost black.

**Head.** Frons finely punctate toward antennal tubercles, smooth toward clypeus; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous, narrow, center-longitudinal area; with long, erect, dark, thick setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles somewhat depressed, finely, sparsely punctate except smooth area along median longitudinal groove; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous area along median longitudinal groove; with some long, erect, dark, thick setae close to base of antennal tubercles. Area between upper eye lobes with narrow band of yellowish white pubescence close to eyes, connected to band of pubescence behind upper eye lobes; area along median longitudinal groove glabrous; with some long, erect brown setae close to eyes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with pale yellow pubescence except narrow, glabrous area along median longitudinal groove and wide, subtriangular area from near center of vertex to behind upper eye lobes (narrowed toward behind eyes) with yellowish white pubescence distinctly exposing integument; with some long, erect, brown setae close to eyes. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid, nearly smooth close to eye, finely, abundantly punctate toward prothorax; with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument close to eye, glabrous toward prothorax; with some long, erect, dark, thick setae on tumid area. Median longitudinal groove distinct from near clypeus to near prothorax, slightly carinate between upper eye lobes. Antennal tubercles nearly smooth; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Submentum with minute, sparse yellowish white pubescence interspersed with some long, erect, dark, thick setae. Postclypeus finely, sparsely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; with yellowish white pubescence obscuring integument on punctate area, glabrous laterally; with long, erect, dark, thick setae on punctate area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal 3/4, inclined on distal quarter; finely, moderately sparsely punctate on basal half (punctures coarser than on frons); with golden, suberect setae not obscuring integument throughout; with fringe of golden pubescence on distal margin; with long, erect, dark, thick setae on basal 3/4. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.05 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.50 times length of scape. Antennae 2.35 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VII; scape with long, erect, sparse, thick, dark setae throughout; pedicel and antennomeres III–IX with long, erect, dark setae ventrally (sparser toward IX); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.91; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 1.20; V = 1.14; VI = 1.08; VII = 1.03; VIII = 1.00; IX = 1.00; X = 0.95; XI = 1.12.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.1 times wider than long; side with small, conical tubercle at about midlength. Pronotum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate except on smooth, narrow basal and distal areas; with three longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence, central most widened centrally; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence distinctly exposing integument; with some long, erect, dark setae laterally. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with wide central band with yellow pubescence obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence exposing integument. Prosternum moderately finely and sparsely punctate; with



yellowish white pubescence, centrally not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Prosternal process coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser, somewhat longer centrally on distal third. Mesoventrite centrally with yellowish white pubescence exposing integument, denser laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument on half closer to elytra, with yellowish white pubescence on half closer to mesoventrite. Mesepimeron and metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metaventrite with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument (more yellow depending on angle of light). Scutellum with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex. Pubescence as follows: with oblique, wide band of yellow pubescence at about midlength, starting at lateral margin and not reaching suture; longitudinal band with yellow pubescence near epipleura, from base to oblique band; with longitudinal band close to curvature, from base to oblique band, yellow on base, yellowish white toward its midlength, yellow toward apex; longitudinal band from base to oblique band, placed at about center of disc, distinctly narrow, curved on its basal third, widened, straight on remaining surface; longitudinal band along suture, from apex of basal sixth to apex (narrowed at about central area), somewhat yellow on its basal third, gradually yellowish white toward apex; three narrow, longitudinal bands of yellowish white pubescence, from oblique band toward apex (partially fused with band close to suture at apex); with yellowish white band of pubescence close to suture, from scutellum to at about midlength (narrowed toward its apex); pubescence on basal half between longitudinal bands yellowish white, partially obscuring integument, except subelliptical macula on basal sixth close to scutellum and elongate macula on basal close to outer side of longitudinal band on center of disc with yellowish white pubescence distinctly exposing integument; distal area between longitudinal bands with yellowish white pubescence distinctly exposing integument; apex slightly obliquely truncate. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I 0.75 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) 1.2 times as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument; with some long erect, dark setae (more abundant on distal half of V); distal third of ventrite V depressed, with distal margin truncate, slightly, widely emarginate centrally.

**Male.** Antennae slightly longer (2.4 times elytral length); apex of abdominal ventrite V not depressed.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female/paratype males/paratype female).** Total length, 8.75/6.00–7.90/7.40; prothorax: length, 1.60/1.15–1.45/1.35; anterior width, 1.65/1.10–1.45/1.40; posterior width, 1.80/1.20–1.50/1.45; widest prothoracic width, 1.90/1.30–1.55/1.60; humeral width, 2.45/1.60–2.20/2.10; elytral length, 6.25/4.00–5.45/5.15. Only one paratype female was measured.

**Type material.** Holotype female (ex larva) from FRENCH GUIANA: Kaw, 28.XII.2006, Giuglaris col. (MNHN, former JLGC). Paratypes—FRENCH GUIANA: Bélizon, 1 male (ex larva), 15.X.2006, Giuglaris col. (MZSP); 1 specimen (unknown sex; ex larva), 31.VIII.2006, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); Kaw, 1 specimen (unknown sex; ex larva), 15.XI.2006, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); Montagne de Chevaux (Roura), 1 male, 10.I.2009, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 28.III.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 09.VII.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 1 female, 26.XII.2015, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male, 13.VIII.2016, Dalens col. (PHDC); Montagne de Kaw pk 30 (Roura), 1 male (ex larva), 10.IV.2004, Dalens col. (PHDC); ZA Wayabo Matiti, 1 specimen (unknown sex), 11.X.2013, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); 1 specimen (unknown sex), 26.X.2013, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); 1 specimen (unknown sex), 28.XII.2013, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); 1 specimen (unknown sex), 11.XI.2009, Giuglaris col. (JLGC); RN2 PK 125 piste Kapiri, 1 specimen (unknown sex), 16.IX.2009, Giuglaris col. (JLGC).

**Etymology.** The new species is named in honor of Eugenio H. Nearn, for his friendship and contributions to knowledge of Cerambycidae.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba nearnsi* **sp. nov.** is similar to *Rosalba morrissi* **sp. nov.**, but differs as follows: sides of prothorax with small, conical tubercle; metaventrite without bands of yellow pubescence. In *R. morrissi*, the sides of prothorax are unarmed, and metaventrite has 2 bands of yellow pubescence. It is also slightly similar to *R. maculosa* Galileo & Martins, 2013, but differs primarily by the oblique band placed at about elytral midlength entire (divided in *R. maculosa*), and by the elytra without longitudinal band of white pubescence from near base to near apex placed near lateral curvature (present in *R. maculosa*).

***Rosalba dalensi* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs 93–96)

**Description. Male.** Integument mostly black; mouthparts and gular area light reddish-brown; parts of legs dark reddish-brown.

**Head.** Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark setae close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with sculpture as on frons, except smooth narrow area close to median longitudinal groove; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous narrow area close to median longitudinal groove. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to pubescent area behind eye, glabrous on narrow area close to median longitudinal groove. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with sculpture as on frons, except area closer to prothoracic margin with finer, sparser punctures; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous area along median longitudinal groove and narrow area closer to prothoracic margin; with some long, erect, dark setae close to eyes. Median longitudinal groove distinct only due glabrous area from frons to at about after eyes. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid, finely punctate close to eye, minutely punctate toward prothorax; with yellow pubescence obscuring integument on tumid area, glabrous toward prothorax; with some long, erect, dark setae close to eye. Antennal tubercles finely, moderately abundantly punctate, becoming smooth toward apex; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with pale yellow pubescence, obscuring integument on some areas. Submentum subsmooth, nearly glabrous. Postclypeus with sculpture and pubescence as on frons on wide central area, smooth laterally; with long, erect, dark setae on sides of punctate area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal 3/4, inclined on distal quarter; with yellow pubescence, not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect yellow and dark setae; with fringe of golden setae on distal margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.1 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.5 times length of scape. Antennae (missing antennomeres X–XI in the right antenna, and IX–XI in the left antenna) 1.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VIII; scape with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect, dark setae throughout; pedicel and antennomeres III–IX with long, erect, dark setae ventrally (sparser toward IX); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.27; pedicel = 0.25; IV = 1.36; V = 1.17; VI = 1.20; VII = 0.98; VIII = 0.98; IX = 0.92.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.05 times wider than long; sides widened centrally, unarmed. Pronotum with one slightly distinct gibbosity on each side of anterior third; moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with three longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence, central most wider, less distinct basally; area between yellow bands with white pubescence not obscuring integument; with sparse, long, erect dark setae. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; area closer to pronotum with wide band with white pubescence partially obscuring integument, and area closer to prosternum with wide band with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Prosternum moderately finely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, denser laterally. Prosternal process moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish white centrally, denser laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence toward mesoventrite, with yellow pubescence close to elytra. Mesepimeron with yellow pubescence. Metanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence. Metaventrite with narrow band of yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum, with yellowish white pubescence on remaining surface. Scutellum with yellow pubescence interspersed with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Moderately coarsely and abundantly punctate on basal half, smooth on distal half. Pubescence as follows: transverse, irregular band of yellow pubescence after midlength, from lateral margin to suture (distal margin widely projected near suture); four longitudinal rows with yellow pubescence from base to transverse yellow band (innermost almost absent on basal fifth); longitudinal band with yellow and yellowish white pubescence along suture, from scutellum to at about apex of basal quarter; distal fifth with yellow pubescence (anterior margin irregular), except on irregular central area with sparser pubescence exposing integument; with narrow band of yellow pubescence along suture, from transverse yellow band to distal yellow area; remaining surface between base and transverse yellow band with yellowish white pubescence exposing integument (distinctly sparser on discal basal fifth, between second longitudinal yellow band and suture); remaining surface between transverse yellow and distal yellow area with brown pubescence distinctly exposing integument; apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle slightly triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora with

yellowish white pubescent not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I 0.75 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites laterally with moderately wide band of pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument (sparser than laterally); with long, erect, sparse dark setae; apex of ventrite V truncate, centrally slightly emarginate.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male/paratype males/paratype female).** Total length, 6.10/5.90–6.90/7.20; prothorax: length, 1.10/1.05–1.25/1.35; anterior width, 1.15/1.10–1.25/1.30; posterior width, 1.10/1.15–1.30/1.30; widest prothoracic width, 1.20/1.20–1.40/1.35; humeral width, 1.60/1.65–1.85/2.00; elytral length, 4.25/4.10–4.80/4.85. Only one paratype female was measured.

**Type material.** Holotype male from FRENCH GUIANA: Montagne des Chevaux (Roura; automatic light trap), 04.I.2014, Dalens col. (MNHN, former PHDC). Paratypes—FRENCH GUIANA: Montagne des Chevaux (Roura), 1 male (ex larva), 07.IV.2010, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female (ex larva), 09.VI.2010, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male (automatic light trap), 07.XII.2013, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male (automatic light trap), 05.VII.2014, Dalens col. (PHDC); Montagne Pelée (Saül), 1 male, 11.I.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 female, 11.I.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); 1 male (Malaise trap), 20.V.2011, Dalens col. (PHDC); RN2 PK 125 piste Kapiri (interception trap), 1 specimen (unknown sex), 19.XII.2008, Giuglaris col. (JLGC).

**Etymology.** The new species is named for Pierre-Henri Dalens (PHDC), collector of the holotype.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba dalensi* sp. nov. resembles *R. senecauxi*, also from French Guiana, but differs as follows: elytra with transverse band after midlength, fused with distal yellow area only through sutural band; metanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence. In *R. senecauxi*, the elytra have oblique, very irregular band after midlength (often fragmented), at least partially fused with distal yellow area for more than on narrow band, metanepisternum with yellow pubescence.

### ***Rosalba schneppi* Santos-Silva & Galileo, sp. nov.**

(Figs 113–116)

**Description. Female.** Integument mostly black; mouthparts yellowish brown; labrum gradually yellowish brown toward apex; antennomeres gradually dark brown toward distal segments.

**Head.** Frons smooth except for some fine punctures near clypeus and lower eye lobes; pubescence yellow partially obscuring integument except narrow band close to lower eye lobes with pubescence distinctly denser and interspersed with long, erect dark setae. Area between antennal tubercles smooth, with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area between upper eye lobes with narrow band with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band of same color behind eyes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with pale yellow pubescence exposing integument, slightly yellower and denser centrally close to prothoracic margin. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid close to eye; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument (except on glabrous, irregular area on tumid region), gradually glabrous toward gula on area close to prothorax. Genae with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument on wide area close to eye, glabrous close to apex; with long, erect, sparse dark setae. Antennal tubercle with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, interspersed with some long, erect dark setae on base. Submentum narrow, slightly depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum, with short, sparse yellowish setae on depressed area. Postclypeus with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument on large central area, glabrous laterally; with some long, erect dark setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal third, gradually inclined on distal 2/3; with fine, sparse punctures on inclined area; nearly glabrous on basal third, with minute, sparse setae on inclined area interspersed with long, erect, thick, dark setae. Upper eye lobes contiguous; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.5 times length of scape. Antennae 2.3 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VII; scape dorsally with some long, erect dark setae, ventrally with long, erect dark setae on distal half; pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark brown setae, gradually sparser and shorter toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.06; pedicel = 0.17; IV = 1.35; V = 1.34; VI = 1.29; VII = 1.20; VIII = 1.15; IX = 1.13; X = 1.12; XI = 1.20.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly wider than long; sides with small conical tubercle at about middle. Pronotum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, smooth close to basal and distal margins; with three longitudinal bands

of yellow pubescence obscuring integument (central band narrowest); remaining surface with yellow pubescence distinctly exposing integument; with some long, erect dark setae. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with wide, longitudinal, irregular band with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, placed at about middle; remaining surface with yellow pubescence distinctly exposing integument. Prosternum smooth; with yellow pubescence distinctly exposing integument. Prosternal process smooth on basal third, coarsely, abundantly punctate toward on distal 2/3; with yellow pubescence, not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect dark setae (primarily on distal half). Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with yellowish pubescence, more conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum with band of dense yellow pubescence on its superior region, with yellowish pubescence exposing integument on remaining surface. Mesepimeron with dense yellow pubescence. Metanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument (slightly yellower and denser on base). Metaventrite with band of dense yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum, with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument on dorsal surface, and are with sparse, yellow pubescence between lateral band and dorsal area. Scutellum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal third, gradually finer, sparser toward middle, nearly smooth on distal half. With wide, oblique band of yellow pubescence, from epipleura to suture, placed after middle, and 4 longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence, starting at base, one close to suture, reaching oblique band, two between the former and humerus (outermost distinctly narrowed toward apex and reaching oblique band), another laterally close to epipleura, narrowed toward apex and reaching oblique band; with longitudinal, narrow band of yellow pubescence on distal third, starting on oblique band close to suture (partially lost in the two specimens examined), distinctly triangularly widened on distal sixth; with narrow band of yellow pubescence on distal third, from oblique band to base of triangular band close to suture (partially lost in the holotype); with narrow band of yellow pubescence from oblique band to apex (partially lost in the holotype); with narrow band of yellow pubescence close to epipleura, from oblique band to apex (partially lost in the holotype); area between basal longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence and area close to suture on basal half with yellowish white pubescence; remaining surface with yellow pubescence distinctly exposing integument; elytral apex slightly oblique, with short, distinct spine at outer angle. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish white pubescence (more yellower dorsally) not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.8 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 1.4 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, slightly denser laterally; ventrite V with sparse, long, erect dark setae and truncate apex.

**Variation.** Pubescence on frons obscuring integument, except on glabrous narrow band along median longitudinal groove, but denser close to lower eye lobes; vertex and area behind upper eye lobes glabrous on narrow longitudinal band (gradually widened toward prothorax), with transverse, subelliptical macula with pale yellow pubescence exposing integument, surrounded with dense yellow pubescence; pubescence on postclypeus partially obscuring integument and dark erect setae slightly more abundant; elytral band of yellow pubescence on distal third, from oblique band to base of triangular band close to suture entirely lost; elytral apex truncate.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female–paratype female).** Total length, 10.40–9.60; prothorax: length, 2.00–1.80; anterior width, 1.90–1.80; posterior width, 2.00–1.90; widest prothoracic width, 2.05–1.95; humeral width, 2.85–2.55; elytral length, 7.25–6.70.

**Type material.** Holotype female from PANAMA, *Panama*: 10–13 km N El Llano ( $\pm 1800'$ ), 03–05.VI.1982, E. Giesbert col. (FSCA). Paratype—PANAMA, *Panama*: Barro Colorado Island (09°09'N / 79°51'W), 1 female, 27.XI.1996, Pickering & Windsor col. (MZSP); 1 specimen, unknown sex, 20–27.XI.1996, J. Pickering col. (ACMT).

**Etymology.** This species is named for Kyle E. Schnepf, for his help with the specimens of *Rosalba* deposited at FSCA.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba schneppi* sp. nov. is similar to *R. morrisoni* sp. nov., but differs by the antennae finer and distinctly longer (Fig. 113), mesanepisternum with dense yellow pubescence only on its superior region (Fig. 115), and metanepisternum not covered with yellow pubescence (Fig. 115). In *R. morrisoni*, the antennae are thicker and shorter (Fig. 18), mesanepisternum and metanepisternum covered with dense yellow pubescence (Fig. 20).

***Rosalba pittieri* Joly, sp. nov.**

(Figs 121–124)

**Description. Male (?).** Integument mostly brown to dark brown; labrum, ventral side of scape, antennomeres II–IV, and legs reddish brown; mouthparts light yellowish brown.

**Head.** Frons finely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, denser close to eyes; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae throughout. Area between antennal tubercles with punctures coarser than on frons; with yellowish white pubescence toward frons, more orange toward upper eye lobes, not obscuring integument; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae. Area between upper eye lobes with yellowish pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellowish pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with slightly conspicuous, sparse yellowish pubescence except yellow pubescence centrally on vertex close to prothoracic margin; with long erect, sparse dark brown setae close to eye Median longitudinal groove not carinate on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, without erect setae. Antennal tubercles minutely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, yellower toward upper eye lobes, not obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with narrow, dense band of yellowish pubescence, primarily on emarginate area of eyes. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse yellowish white setae on depressed area, with a few long, erect, dark brown setae on elevate area. Postclypeus with yellowish white pubescence partially not obscuring integument; with long, sparse, erect dark brown setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.09 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.64 times length of scape. Missing left antenna and antennomeres V–XI at right antennae; antennomeres with decumbent, yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; dorsal surface of scape without dark brown setae; antennomeres III–IV without short, erect yellowish setae throughout; ventral surface of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–IV with long, erect dark brown setae; antennomere IV feebly arcuate in lateral view; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.25; pedicel = 0.31; IV = 1.47.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.18 times wider than long; sides rounded, constricted on basal third, without distinct lateral tubercle. Pronotum finely, abundantly punctate; with moderately narrow, longitudinal band of yellowish pubescence centrally (sparser anteriorly); on each side with longitudinal band of yellowish pubescence; remaining surface with very short and sparse yellowish setae. Sides of prothorax finely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures slightly stronger than on pronotum); with wide longitudinal band of yellowish pubescence at about middle, basally projected toward procoxal cavity; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternum with some fine punctures centrally, nearly smooth on remaining surface; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process minutely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence on depressed area, more conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellowish pubescence. Mesepimeron with yellowish pubescence obscuring integument. Metanepisternum with dense yellowish pubescence. Metaventrite with slightly conspicuous longitudinal band of yellowish pubescence close to lateral curvature; remaining surface with yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, mainly on central area and behind mesocoxae. Scutellum with yellowish pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex; with four longitudinal bands of yellowish pubescence starting on base and finishing at about midlength of elytron, diffuse on its posterior half; first (sutural) shorter, fourth longest, denser and wider; two irregular flexuous bands, one behind middle and another at apex; with three oblong brown bands between basal yellowish bands, three similar brown bands (longer than basal ones) on middle of elytron, and three preapical, elongate, oblong brown bands (the central longest); apex slightly rounded, with outer angle not projected. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, except on base. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.45 times I–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.66 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites more or less uniformly covered by pubescence, denser on IV and V; distal third of ventrite V with long, nearly erect dark brown setae; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype male?).** Total length, 5.15; prothorax: length, 1.00; anterior width, 1.06; posterior width, 1.10; widest prothoracic width, 1.18; smaller prothoracic width, 1.06; humeral width, 1.66; elytral length, 3.72.

**Type material.** Holotype male from VENEZUELA, *Aragua*: Rancho Grande, 1500 m, 2.VI.1967, J. & B. Bechyne col. (MIZA).

**Etymology.** This species is named after Henri François Pittier, Swiss naturalist and botanist who immigrated to Costa Rica and finally to Venezuela.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba pittieri* sp. nov. is similar to *R. tanimbuca* Galileo & Martins, 2013, by the elytral pattern and shape of prothorax, but differs as follows: prothorax with three longitudinal bands of pubescence; elytral bands of yellowish pubescence best defined, especially at base of elytron; apex of elytra rounded. In *R. tanimbuca* the pubescence covers completely the pronotum, the elytral bands of yellowish pubescence are more diffuse, and the apex of the elytra is truncate.

***Rosalba galianii* Joly, sp. nov.**

(Figs 125–128)

**Description. Female.** Integument mostly brown to dark brown; mouthparts light yellowish brown; antennae light brownish-orange, gradually lighter toward distal antennomeres, except black dorsal side of scape and extreme apex of antennomeres.

**Head.** Frons finely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser close to eyes; with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae throughout. Area between antennal tubercles with punctures coarser than on frons; with yellowish white pubescence toward frons (not obscuring integument); with long, erect, sparse dark brown setae. Area between upper eye lobes with brownish-orange pubescence not obscuring integument (except on triangular area close to prothorax), also with brownish orange pubescence behind eyes, prolonged ventrally to apex of gena. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with conspicuous, sparse brownish-orange pubescence except two central spots on vertex, close to prothoracic margin, with denser pubescence obscuring integument; with few long erect, sparse dark brown setae close to eyes. Median longitudinal groove carinate on vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes with brownish-orange pubescence partially obscuring integument, except for central glabrous dark brown spot, interspersed with long, erect dark brown setae. Antennal tubercles minutely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence, more brownish-orange toward upper eye lobes, not obscuring integument. Area between antennal socket and eyes with narrow, dense band of brownish orange pubescence, primarily on emarginate area of eyes. Submentum narrow, depressed close to gula, elevated toward mentum; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse yellowish white setae on depressed area. Postclypeus with yellowish white pubescence partially obscuring integument, with long, sparse, erect dark brown setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; with a few yellow setae on coplanar area; with slightly conspicuous yellowish pubescence interspersed with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish and dark brown setae on inclined area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.11 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.60 times length of scape. Antennae slightly longer than elytra, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere IX; with decumbent, yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; dorsal surface of scape with a few long, erect, sparse dark brown setae; antennomeres III–XI with short, erect, yellowish setae throughout; ventral surface of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect dark brown setae (longer, more abundant on basal segments, gradually shorter, sparser toward X); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.98; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 1.09; V = 0.93; VI = 0.89; VII = 0.82; VIII = 0.72; IX = 0.68; X = 0.63; XI = 0.64.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.17 times wider than long; sides sub-parallel with blunt, indistinct tubercle at about midlength. Pronotum moderately finely punctate, punctures separated by diameter of two or more puncture; with irregular, moderately wide, longitudinal band of brownish-orange pubescence centrally; on each side with longitudinal band of dense brownish-orange pubescence; remaining surface with very short and sparse whitish pubescence and a few brownish orange setae. Sides of prothorax coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures finer, sparser than on pronotum); with wide longitudinal band of brownish orange pubescence at about middle, anteriorly projected toward procoxal cavity; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternum with a few fine punctures centrally, nearly smooth on remaining surface; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process finely, sparsely punctate; with decumbent yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventrite notably transversely depressed

close to apex of prosternal process; with slightly conspicuous yellowish white pubescence on depressed area, more conspicuous laterally. Mesanepisternum with brownish orange pubescence close to mesoventrite, gradually denser, distinctly. Mesepimeron with brownish-orange pubescence obscuring integument. Metanepisternum with dense yellow pubescence. Metaventrite with slightly conspicuous longitudinal band of brownish orange pubescence close to lateral curvature interspersed with whitish on anterior half; remaining surface with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex (nearly smooth on distal quarter); with wide, short sutural band ending on first third and 4 longitudinal bands of brownish-orange pubescence starting on base: two dorsal, interrupted on basal tumescence, the innermost of which turns toward suture where it continues, ending at apical fourth, the second ends more or less on middle of elytron before oblong brown spot; the third (humeral) shortly interrupted before middle of elytra, surrounded posteriorly the oblong spot and fuses with the first; the fourth on external side of elytra. Area between elytral bands with whitish pubescence on basal half, denser, forming spot behind basal tumescence; apical fifth covered with whitish pubescence at base becoming yellow toward apex and with brown anchor-shaped spot at middle; remaining surface with very fine yellowish white pubescence; apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle triangularly projected. **Legs.** Femora dark brown, reddish at base, with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Tibiae with integument yellow except on apex, which is reddish brown; with yellow pubescence on light areas and dark reddish brown pubescence and erect setae on darker areas. Tarsomeres I–III on all legs yellowish except the blackish apex. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.41 times I–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with four longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence, remaining surface with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; apex of ventrite V with long, nearly erect dark brown setae; apex of ventrite V truncate, slightly depressed centrally on apical half.

**Dimensions in mm (holotype female).** Total length, 8.98; prothorax: length, 1.64; anterior width, 1.76; posterior width, 1.84; widest prothoracic width, 1.92; humeral width, 2.56; elytral length, 6.53.

**Type material.** Holotype female from VENEZUELA, *Miranda*: P. Nac. Guatopo, 500 m, 5.III.1986, Bordon leg. (MIZA).

**Etymology.** This species is named for Marco A. Gaiani in acknowledgment of his help with informatics and photography to one of the authors (L. J. J.).

**Remarks.** Few species of *Rosalba* have the apical region of the elytra covered by whitish or yellowish white pubescence: *Rosalba alboapicalis* (Breuning, 1940), *R. cacapyra* Galileo & Martins, 2013, *R. formosa* Martins & Galileo, 2008, *R. seraisorum* sp. nov., and *R. monnei* Audureau, 2016. *Rosalba gaianii* sp. nov. differs from all of them by the following combination of characters: Antennae light brownish-orange, except dorsal side of scape and extreme apex of the antennomeres, which are black; median longitudinal groove carinate on vertex; prothorax subcylindrical, with lateral sides more or less straight; pronotum medially with a moderately wide, pubescent yellow longitudinal band with irregular borders; apical fifth of the elytra covered with whitish pubescence, yellowish toward apex, and with a brown anchor-shaped spot at middle; abdominal ventrites with 4 longitudinal bands of orange pubescence. *Rosalba alboapicalis* has the antennae light reddish-brown, gradually darker toward apex of segments; central longitudinal band of the pronotum narrow with well-defined lateral borders; the whitish apical area is limited anteriorly by a transversal undulate line; and the abdominal ventrites I, II, III and V have a dark lateral spot. *Rosalba cacapyra* has the antennomeres IV–XI black with orange basal ring; median longitudinal groove not carinate; pronotal longitudinal, central band with yellowish pubescence slightly distinct and narrow; apical third of the elytron with a small oblique band with whitish pubescence; and abdominal ventrites I and II with lateral spots of black integument, and V with two longitudinal black bands. *Rosalba formosa* has the basal half of the antennomeres III–XI reddish-brown covered with whitish pubescence; median longitudinal groove not carinate; central longitudinal band of the pronotum narrow, with well-defined lateral borders; apical area of whitish pubescence not reaching apex and is preceded by a transversal dark band; abdominal ventrites II–IV with pinkish pubescence concentrated in spots. *Rosalba seraisorum* has the base of the antennomeres III–XI reddish, this area covering half of antennomere III, gradually shorter towards XI; pronotum without distinct central band of yellow pubescence and very different elytral pattern. *Rosalba monnei* has the antennomeres apparently lighter at base; pronotum without longitudinal, central band of yellowish pubescence; apical third of the elytron covered with two white bands separated by a darker area.

***Rosalba cerdai* Tavakilian, sp. nov.**

(Figs 129–131)

**Description. Male.** Integument mostly black; palpi brown, with apex of palpomeres yellowish brown; basal half of meso- and metatibiae dark reddish brown.

**Head.** Frons minutely, densely punctate, interspersed with moderately finely, abundant punctures; with light yellowish brown pubescence nearly obscuring integument, interspersed with a few long, erect dark setae close to lower eye lobes. Area between antennal tubercles with sculpturing and pubescence as on frons, but smooth and glabrous along median groove. Area between upper eye lobes and prothorax and area behind eyes with light yellowish brown pubescence obscuring integument; with a few long, erect dark setae close to eyes. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing and pubescence as on frons; with a few long, erect dark setae. Area between antennal socket and eyes with light yellowish brown pubescence obscuring integument. Genae with dense light yellowish brown pubescence toward ventral side, gradually pale yellow, sparser toward dorsal side, except glabrous distal area; with a few long, erect dark setae. Postclypeus with pubescence as on frons interspersed with long, erect, sparse dark setae. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; densely, minutely rugose-punctate on coplanar area; with sparse yellowish brown pubescence on coplanar area, interspersed with long and short setae directed forward distally; with yellowish brown pubescence on inclined area, slightly more abundant than on coplanar area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.09 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.53 times length of scape. Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal area of antennomere VIII; scape with yellowish brown pubescence no obscuring integument dorsally, more yellowish, partially obscuring integument ventrally, interspersed with long, erect, sparse dark setae; antennomeres III–X with long, erect setae ventrally, gradually shorter and sparser toward X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.08; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 1.20; V = 1.12; VI = 1.00; VII = 1.00; VIII = 0.90; IX = 0.90; X = 0.81; XI = 0.86.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly wider than long (1.1 times); sides with without tubercle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate, except nearly smooth distal area; with three longitudinal, wide light yellowish brown pubescent bands, one at each side, another narrowest centrally; remaining surface with yellowish brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few long, erect dark setae. Sides of prothorax coarsely, densely punctate; with wide longitudinal band with dense light yellowish brown pubescence obscuring integument, placed after middle; remaining surface with whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument; with a few long, erect dark setae. Prosternum and mesoventrite finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellowish white pubescence toward mesoventrite, with yellow pubescence toward elytra. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Metaventricle with narrow band with yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum, yellowish white, partially obscuring integument on remaining surface. Scutellum with light yellowish brown pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal half, smooth on distal half; apex slightly sinuous, with acute projection at outer angle. With dense light yellowish brown pubescence as follows; one on vertical area close to epipleura, from base to distal third; one dorsally close to lateral curvature, from base to distal third, gradually narrowed toward its apex; one at about center of dorsal area, from base to middle; one dorsally near suture, from apex of basal sixth to about distal base of distal third, gradually narrowed toward its apex; one transverse on base, joining two outermost dorsal bands, reaching scutellum; one wide, slightly transverse, irregular, placed at about base of distal third, joining longitudinal bands of basal 2/3, except band central band; one narrow close to epipleura, from transverse band to apex; one narrow on lateral curvature, from apex to near transverse band; one close to suture, distinctly widened toward apex, Y-shaped, fused distally with the two distal outermost. Basal half with whitish pubescence between longitudinal light yellowish brown bands, partially obscuring integument, except sub-reniform area on basal sixth close to scutellum with minute yellowish brown pubescence exposing integument. Remaining surface with minute yellowish brown pubescence exposing integument. **Legs.** Femora with light yellowish brown pubescence partially obscuring integument. Tibiae with light yellowish brown pubescence partially obscuring integument on basal 2/3, blackish on distal third (this latter longer laterally in meso- and metatibiae). Metatarsomere I as long as 0.75 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as I–III together.



**Abdomen.** Ventrites with yellow pubescent band laterally, yellowish white pubescence, partially obscuring integument on remaining surface; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Dimensions in mm.** Total length, 8.15; prothorax: length, 1.55; anterior width, 1.50; posterior width, 1.45; widest prothoracic width, 1.65; humeral width, 2.35; elytral length, 5.95.

**Type material.** Holotype male from FRENCH GUIANA: Route de Kaw (pk 39), 10.V.1996, Jean-Aimé Cerda col. [ex collection IRD#1323] (MNHN).

**Etymology.** The new species is named in honor of Jean-Aimé Cerda, who collected many new species of Cerambycidae for the author of the new species.

**Remarks.** *Rosalba cerdai* **sp. nov.** resembles *R. hovorei* Touroult, 2007, but differs as follows: body (Fig. 129) slender; wide transverse pubescent band on elytra placed more distally, with posterior margin ending at about base of distal fifth. In *R. hovorei* (Fig. 63) the body is wider, and the wide transverse pubescent band on elytra with posterior margin ending at about base of distal third. It differs from *R. senecauxi* **sp. nov.** (Fig. 90), especially by the wide transverse band of pubescence on elytra unicolorous (bicolorous in *R. senecauxi*).

## Redescriptions

### *Rosalba strandiella* (Breuning, 1940)

(Figs. 41–44)

**Redescription. Female.** Integument black, dark brown on some areas; gula mostly reddish brown; mouthparts reddish brown; scape dark brown; antennomeres reddish brown; tarsi dark reddish brown, black on apex of tarsomere V and claws.

**Head.** Frons finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with yellow pubescence, partially obscuring integument, denser on narrow area close to eyes, interspersed with some long, erect, brown setae. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes with sculpture, pubescence and dark setae as on frons. Remaining surface of vertex finely, abundantly punctate; with minute yellowish setae, distinctly not obscuring integument. Antennal tubercles minutely, abundantly punctate; with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly denser close to lower eye lobes. Area behind upper eye lobes finely, abundantly punctate; with yellow, dense pubescence close to eye, shorter, slightly conspicuous toward prothoracic margin; with long, erect, sparse, brown setae close to eye. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument; with some long, erect, dark brown setae near eye. Submentum smooth, with short, decumbent, sparse yellowish setae. Postclypeus with yellowish pubescence on large central area, partially obscuring integument, glabrous laterally; with long, erect, brown setae close to glabrous area. Labrum convex and coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, inclined on distal half; pubescence slightly conspicuous on basal half, distinctly longer, more abundant on distal half. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.10 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.55 times length of scape. Antennae 1.85 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VIII; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect, dark setae, gradually sparser toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.89; pedicel = 0.16; IV = 1.13; V = 1.03; VI = 0.92; VII = 0.84; VIII = 0.74; IX = 0.67; X = 0.65; XI = 0.73.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.15 times wider than long; sides with small protuberance about middle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate except on narrow, smooth, transverse band close to basal and distal margin; with three wide, longitudinal bands with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument (one centrally, widened at base; one on each side); remaining surface with yellowish white, short, decumbent pubescence, distinctly not obscuring integument. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with wide longitudinal band with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument, placed at about middle, anteriorly and posteriorly fused with that on sides of pronotum by transverse band with same pubescence; remaining surface with yellowish white, short, decumbent pubescence, distinctly not obscuring integument. Prosternum minutely, densely punctate, laterally interspersed with fine punctures; with moderately dense band with yellow pubescence laterally, distinctly shorter, less conspicuous, yellowish white centrally. Prosternal process coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish white pubescence not obscuring integument, distally interspersed with long, moderately abundant setae. Mesoventrite microsculptured, notably transversely depressed close to apex of prosternal process; laterally with decumbent,

abundant yellowish white setae partially obscuring integument, with slightly conspicuous, sub-erect, yellowish white setae on depressed region. Mesanepisternum with dense, yellow pubescence obscuring integument, except superior inner side with whitish pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument. Mesepimeron with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on half closer to elytra, with yellow pubescence obscuring integument on remaining surface. Metanepisternum with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Inclined side of metaventricle with dense, longitudinal band with yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum, another near flat area of metaventricle, fused with the former at apex; remaining surface with whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument. Scutellum with dense, yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex. With dense, yellow pubescence as follows: wide, longitudinal band on basal third of vertical region, not reaching epipleura; wide, longitudinal band on central third of vertical region, not reaching epipleura; longitudinal band from base to near distal third, placed close to elytral curvature, fused with the following innermost band on base; two longitudinal, slightly oblique band, fused at end of basal quarter by large macula (innermost almost absent basally, fused with distal macula; outermost distinct from base to near middle); longitudinal sutural band on basal fifth; diamond macula placed centrally, slightly before distal third; moderately narrow band close to epipleura on vertical distal third, partially fused with center-lateral band, fused at apex with discal bands of distal third; wide V-shaped macula on distal third, partially fused with diamond macula and innermost band of anterior 2/3; longitudinal band on distal third close to lateral curvature of elytra, fused at apex with the former. With narrow, longitudinal bands with slightly dense, white pubescence among yellow longitudinal bands; remaining surface with yellowish brown, slightly conspicuous pubescence. With sparse, erect, brown setae on distal quarter. Elytral apex slightly obliquely truncate, with outer angle distinctly spiny and sutural angle rounded. **Legs.** Femora with longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence; remaining surface with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as 0.7 times II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.95 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites I–III with lateral macula with yellow pubescence on distal half; ventrite IV with lateral macula with dense, yellow pubescence on distal half, sparser on basal half; ventrite V with lateral band with yellow pubescence; remaining surface of ventrites with whitish pubescence, partially obscuring integument.

**Dimensions in mm (female).** Total length, 9.50/10.85; prothorax: length, 1.60/1.80; anterior width, 1.70/2.00; posterior width, 1.80/2.05; widest prothoracic width, 1.80/2.15; humeral width, 2.65/2.95; elytral length, 6.85/7.85.

**Material examined.** BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Florida (4 km N Bermejo; Refugio los Volcanes; 1000–1200 m; 18°06'S / 63°36'W), 1 female, 05.XII.2013, Skillman & Wappes col. (MNKM). BRAZIL, *Goiás*: Perolândia, 1 female, XII.1972, F. M. Oliveira col. (MZSP)

**Remarks.** Breuning (1940) described *Rosalba strandiella* based on two specimens (sex not informed) from Brazil. According to him, the holotype is from the Brazilian state of Goiás (Jataí) and is deposited at MNHN. He did not report where the paratype was collected, as well as where it is deposited. However, according to Breuning (1971) (translated): “Described by me based on two specimens from Brazil: state of Goiás, Jatahy [= Jataí] and Mineira [probably Mineiros] (Museum of Paris).” Bezark (2013) recorded the species for the Brazilian state of Rondônia. The species is now recorded for Bolivia (**new country record**).

The middle band of yellow pubescence on distal third of elytra is variable, from distinctly narrow to nearly diamond-shaped, and from isolated to fused with outermost and innermost. The yellow pubescence can be paler.

### ***Rosalba rufescens* (Breuning, 1940)**

(Figs. 45–48)

**Redescription. Male.** Integument brown; head and prothorax dark brown; mouthparts, antennae and legs (except dark brown distal quarter of tarsomere V and claws) light reddish-brown; distal area of elytra more reddish.

**Head.** Frons moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument except denser area close to lower eye lobes; with some long, erect dark brown setae close to lower eye lobes. Area between antennal tubercles moderately finely, abundantly punctate (punctures slightly finer than on frons) except smooth area along median longitudinal groove; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous area along median longitudinal groove. Area between upper eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument, connected to narrow band also with yellow pubescence behind and close to upper eye lobes; with some long, erect dark brown setae close to eyes. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes

with yellow pubescence except large, transverse band of yellowish brown pubescence exposing integument. Median longitudinal groove not carinate. Area behind lower eye lobes with yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Antennal tubercles basally with sculpture as on frons, minutely punctate toward apex; with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Area between eyes and antennal socket with dense yellow pubescence (more yellow than other areas of head). Postclypeus with pale yellow pubescence on large central area, glabrous laterally. Labrum slightly convex and coplanar with anteclypeus; with yellowish pubescence interspersed with short, erect yellowish and brown setae, with dense fringe of yellow pubescence distally. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.07 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.75 times length of scape. Antennae 1.9 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere IX; scape with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect dark brown setae, gradually sparser, shorter toward antennomere X; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.38; pedicel = 0.33; IV = 1.62; V = 1.43; VI = 1.33; VII = 1.26; VIII = 1.19; IX = 1.14; X = 1.00; XI = 1.04.

**Thorax.** Prothorax 1.15 times wider than long; sides without tubercle, rounded centrally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate densely punctate; with three wide, longitudinal bands of pale yellow pubescence (one centrally, denser basally and distally, one on each side obscuring integument); remaining surface with brownish pubescence distinctly exposing integument. Sides of prothorax with sculpture as on pronotum; with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument except on sinuous, wide band exposing integument close to lateral band of pale yellow pubescence on pronotum. Prosternum with pale yellow pubescence, denser laterally. Prosternal process moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventrite with yellowish white pubescence, slightly conspicuous, on depressed area, yellowish, moderately dense laterally. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, metanepisternum and metaventrite with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument, except glabrous central area of metaventrite. Scutellum with dense pale yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate throughout. With dense pale yellow pubescence as follows: wide band on basal third, from epipleura to middle of dorsal surface, forming semicircle at inner margin, irregularly dentate distally; wide band on dorsal surface, fused with the former, distally reaching apex, interrupted at its midlength by large elliptical area with brownish pubescence distinctly exposing integument; narrow longitudinal band on basal seventh between suture and semicircle of lateral band; wide band on distal half, from near epipleura to side of dorsal surface, interrupted at about its center by wide, longitudinal band with brownish pubescence distinctly exposing integument, distally fused with longitudinal dorsal band. Elytral apex rounded. **Legs.** Femora with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Metatarsomere I as long as II–III together; metatarsomere V (without claws) as long as 0.75 times I–III together.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument. Apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

**Female.** Differs from male mainly by the abdominal ventrites more convex.

**Variation.** Integument dark brown; elytra entirely brown or dark brown; scape dark brown and antennomeres brown or dark reddish brown; legs entirely brown or dark brown.

**Dimensions in mm (Male/Female).** Total length, 4.75–5.70/5.00–6.20; prothorax: length, 0.90–1.05/0.95–1.10; anterior width, 0.95–1.10/0.95–1.15; posterior width, 0.95–1.05/0.90–1.15; widest prothoracic width, 1.05–1.15/1.05–1.25; humeral width, 1.45–1.70/1.35–1.40; elytral length, 3.30–4.05/3.55–4.30.

**Material examined.** BRAZIL, *Rio de Janeiro*: Jussaral (Angra dos Reis), 1 male, X.1934, Travassos & Lopes col. (MZSP). *São Paulo*: São Roque, 1 male, 25.XII.1971, F. Lane col. (MZSP); Amparo, 1 female, no date and collector indicated (MZSP); Presidente Epitácio, 1 male, X.1926, Ohaus col. (MZSP).

**Remarks.** Breuning (1940) described *Rosalba rufescens* based on a single specimen from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). According to Breuning (1971) (translated): “Red, covered with sparse pale yellow pubescence (not well conserved in the single specimen).” Currently, the holotype of *R. rufescens* (Fig. 78), deposited in the BMNH, is damaged, missing the head, prothorax and left elytron. According to Keita Matsumoto (personal communication), they were not found in the unit tray of the holotype. Additionally, Breuning (1971) reported (translated): “Perhaps this is just a poorly preserved specimen of *malleri* MELZ.” Actually, the description (Breuning 1940) and redescription (Breuning 1971) of *R. rufescens* do not allow us to be sure about the differences regarding to *R. malleri* (Fig. 70). However, from what it is possible to see, the holotype of *R. rufescens* has the elytra apex less narrowed toward apex than in *R. malleri*. Furthermore, examination of the pubescence that remained on the elytron of the holotype suggests that the arrangement is more similar to that of the specimens studied by us than in *R. malleri*.

## Synonymies

### *Rosalba fimbriata* (Belon, 1903)

(Figs. 60–61)

*Aletretia fimbriata* Belon, 1903: 152; Aurivillius, 1922: 294; Melzer, 1934: 86; Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist).

*Rosalba fimbriata*; Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); 1971: 228; Monné, 1994: 6 (cat.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 190 (checklist); Monné, 2005: 310 (cat.); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 228 (checklist); Wappes *et al.*, 2006: 25 (distr.); Monné, 2017: 270 (cat.).

*Aletretia dissimilis* Belon, 1903: 153; Bruch, 1912: 212 (cat.); Aurivillius, 1922: 294 (cat.); Melzer, 1934: 86; Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist). *Syn. nov.*

*Rosalba dissimilis*; Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); 1971: 229; Monné, 1994: 6 (cat.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 190 (checklist); Monné, 2005: 309 (cat.); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 228 (checklist); Wappes *et al.*, 2006: 25 (distr.); Monné, 2017: 270 (cat.).

According to Belon (1903), *R. dissimilis* differs from *R. fimbriata* as follows (translated): “1. Between bands or ochraceous spots, with a grayish pubescence slightly more apparent than usual, reducing the bare appearance of the intervals; mainly on the pronotum, the absence of this pubescence is notably evident, and the ochraceous bands do not contrast with the surface more than their shade.—2. The scutellum, slightly rounded laterally and with the apex obtuse, is rather triangular than transverse or square.—3. The system of antennal setae is notably modified. Here, in fact, the setae below the antennae are not very long and thick as in *fimbriata*; they are arranged as in *pulchella*, that is to say poorly opposite, when viewed in profile, are distinguished a pubescence vertical, short, almost equal and rather dense.”

However, the grayish pubescence may or may not be too evident. Furthermore, it is possible to see that it is present on the elytra of one of the syntypes of *R. dissimilis*, as a narrow and slightly distinct band close to longitudinal bands on basal half. Also, the yellowish bands on pronotum could be somewhat variable and, in one of the syntypes of *R. dissimilis*, it is possible to see that it is partially damaged. As for the scutellum, it is common to find variation in the shape. It is not possible to be sure, but seeing a photograph of one of the syntypes of *R. dissimilis*, the scutellum does not seem triangular. Finally, seeing photographs of one of the syntypes of *R. fimbriata* (Fig. 61) and a syntype of *R. dissimilis* (Fig. 60), it is possible to see that the setae on ventral side of the antennal segments are identical, or almost so, in both specimens. Thus, there is no difference pointed out by the author.

Based on the absence of reliable differences between the types of both species, we are considering *R. dissimilis* as a junior synonym of *R. fimbriata*.

### *Rosalba inscripta* (Bates, 1866)

(Figs. 56, 64, 68, 86)

*Aletretia inscripta* Bates, 1866: 34; Gemminger, 1873: 3134; Aurivillius, 1922: 309 (cat.); Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist); Zischka, 1948: 8 (distr.); Baucke, 1957: 12 (distr.); Buck, 1959: 598 (distr.).

*Rosalba inscripta*; Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); Breuning, 1971: 226 (syn.); Monné, 1994: 6 (cat.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 190 (checklist); Tavakilian *et al.*, 1997: 311 (host); Monné, 2001: 66 (host); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 228 (checklist); Wappes *et al.*, 2006: 25 (distr.); Morvan & Morati, 2006: 41 (distr.; host); Touroult *et al.*, 2010: 31 (distr.); Morvan & Roguet, 2013: 21 (distr.); Monné, 2017: 271 (cat.).

*Unelcus acanthocinoides* Thomson, 1868: 142; Gemminger, 1873: 3109; Thomson, 1878: 12 (types); Aurivillius, 1922: 309 (cat.); Blackwelder, 1946: 599 (checklist).

*Aletretia consobrina* Melzer, 1934: 88; Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist); Zikán & Wygodzinsky, 1948: 47 (type). *Syn. nov.*

*Rosalba consobrina*; Zajciw, 1958: 15 (distr.); Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); 1971: 229; Zajciw, 1974: 67 (distr.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 67 (checklist); Monné, 1994: 5 (cat.); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 228 (checklist); Wappes *et al.*, 2006: 25 (distr.); Rodrigues *et al.*, 2010: 317 (distr.); Monné, 2017: 270 (cat.).

*Rosalba gounellei* Galileo & Martins, 2013: 294; Monné, 2016: 270 (cat.). *Syn. nov.*

*Rosalba vanini* Galileo & Martins, 2013: 293; Monné, 2017: 272 (cat.). *Syn. nov.*

Melzer (1934) compared his *Aletretia consobrina* with *A. fimbriata* (translated): “By the antennal setae this species [*A. consobrina*] approaches *A. fimbriata* Belon, but differs by the punctuation and elytral color.” Apparently,

Melzer did not know *Rosalba inscripta* (Bates, 1866). Comparison of the original descriptions of *R. consobrina* and *R. inscripta*, and of the holotype of *R. consobrina* (Fig. 56), as well as other specimens identified as *R. consobrina* in the MZSP collection, with photograph of a syntype of *R. inscripta* (Fig. 68), make impossible to separate these species. Therefore, we are considering *R. consobrina* as a junior synonym of *R. inscripta*.

According to Galileo & Martins (2013): “*Rosalba gounellei* differs from *R. inscripta*: by the presence of a small tubercle on the sides of prothorax and central-basal ridge of the elytra. In *R. inscripta*, the sides of the prothorax are unarmed and there is no trace of a central-basal ridge on the elytra. Additionally, the yellowish spot on the middle of elytra is rounded in *R. gounellei* and triangular and close the suture in *R. inscripta*.” Notwithstanding, the photograph of a syntype of *R. inscripta* (Fig. 68) figured by Bezark (2017) shows a small, but distinct tubercle. Furthermore, according to Bates (1866), the prothorax is not unarmed at sides: “Thorax cylindrical, rather broader in the middle, and having on each side a minute tubercle.” Also, examination of the specimens deposited in the MZSP collection shows that the basal area of the elytra is variable regarding the ridge: from almost absent to distinct. Although none of the specimens examined have the ridge as evident as in the holotype of *R. gounellei* (Fig. 64), we believe that it is only an extreme variation of the species. As for the shape and position of the yellowish spot on elytral midlength, we see that they are somewhat variable in the *R. inscripta*. Consequently, *R. gounellei* is another junior synonym of *R. inscripta*.

*Rosalba vanini* Galileo & Martins, 2013 (Fig. 86) is another junior synonym of *R. inscripta*. According to Galileo & Martins (2013), *R. vanini* differs from *R. inscripta* by the absence of yellowish pubescence on basal and apical half of the elytra. Actually, the yellowish longitudinal bands are present on basal half, although they are paler than usual. The white pubescence between the yellowish longitudinal bands is also denser, making the yellowish bands less conspicuous. The same occurs in the holotype of *Unelcus acanthocinoides* Thomson, 1868.

Examination of the species deposited in the MZSP collection, as well as specimens sent for study, shows that *R. inscripta* have a series of considerable variation in some features: lateral tubercles of prothorax from absent to distinct; gibbosity of the basal quarter of elytra from almost absent to very distinct; pubescence between bands of yellow pubescence on basal half of the elytra from whitish to yellowish, from slightly conspicuous to very conspicuous (general appearance of a wide band when considered the yellow bands); spot of yellow pubescence placed at midlength near suture from distinctly triangular to irregularly-shaped; yellow and white transverse bands at side of the former yellow spot from absent to present (partially, only yellowish bands, only white bands, or with both bands). Also the elytra are somewhat variable in shape: from more rounded to more distinctly tapered at sides of the distal quarter. None of these variations is restrict to a particular place, and appear mixed in the specimens studied.

### ***Rosalba bucki* (Melzer, 1934)**

(Figs. 54, 71)

*Aletretia bucki* Melzer, 1934: 87; Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist); Zikán & Wygodzinsky, 1948: 47 (types); Buck, 1959: 598 (distr.).

*Rosalba bucki*; Breuning, 1971: 231; Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 189 (checklist); Monné, 1994: 5 (cat.); 2005: 309 (cat.); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 228 (checklist); Galileo & Martins, 2006: 240 (distr.); Monné, 2017: 269 (cat.).

*Aletretia mediofasciata* Breuning, 1943: 38; 1947: 68 (type). **Syn. nov.**

*Rosalba mediofasciata*; Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); 1971: 231; Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 190 (checklist); Monné, 1994: 7 (cat.); 2005: 310 (cat.); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 229 (checklist); Monné, 2017: 271 (cat.).

Breuning (1971) separated *R. bucki* (Fig. 54) from his *R. mediofasciata* (Fig. 71) in the key as follows (translated): “Third antennal segment slightly longer than scape... **mediofasciata** BREUN. / Third antennal segment shorter than scape..... **bucki** MELZ.” Actually in the redescription of *R. bucki* he pointed out that the antennomere III is slightly shorter than scape. Actually, the information on the length of the antennomere III was not reported in the original description and the angle of the photo of the holotype does not allow seeing the proportions between it and the scape. The range from “slightly shorter” to “slightly longer” is controversial, and can reflect only sexual dimorphism or even specific variations. For example, in the “typus” of *R. bucki*, the antennomere III is slightly shorter than scape, while in the “cotypus” they have the same length. As we did not find any difference comparing the descriptions and types of *R. bucki* with photograph of the holotype of *R. mediofasciata*, we consider the latter as

a junior synonym of the former. As strengthening this opinion, the examination of a specimen identified as *R. mediofasciata* in the MZSP collection, that is practically identical to the holotype of the species in color and shape of elytral drawings, has the antennomere III slightly shorter than scape.

### ***Rosalba approximata* (Melzer, 1934)**

(Figs. 52, 75)

*Aletretia approximata* Melzer, 1934: 85; Zikán & Zikán, 1944: 25 (distr.); Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist); Buck, 1959: 598 (distr.); Bachmann & DiIorio, 2002: 59 (types).

*Aletretia approximata*; Zikán & Wygodzinsky, 1948: 47 (type; error).

*Rosalba approximata*; Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); 1971: 227; Viana, 1972: 339 (distr.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 189 (checklist); Monné, 1994: 189 (cat.); 2005: 308 (cat.); Monné & Hovore, 2006: 228 (checklist); Galileo & Martins, 2006: 238; Monné *et al.*, 2010: 247 (distr.); Monné *et al.*, 2012: 56 (distr.).

*Rosalia approximata*; Zajciw, 1972: 59 (distr.; error).

*Aletretia peraffinis* Breuning, 1940: 153. **Syn. nov.**

*Rosalba peraffinis*; Breuning, 1960: 174 (cat.); 1971: 228; Monné, 2005: 310 (cat.); Monné *et al.*, 2010: 247 (distr.); Monné *et al.*, 2012: 56 (distr.).

Breuning (1971) separated *R. approximata* from *R. peraffinis* in his key as follows (translated):

“9. The outer apical angle of the elytra sometimes spiny, but not stretched in lobe...10 [conducting to *R. peraffinis*] / This angle stretched into a lobe sometimes very small... 14 [conducting to *R. approximata*].”

Nevertheless, examination of the type series of *R. approximata* and several specimens belonging to MZSP collection, as well as photograph of the holotype of *R. peraffinis*, show that the difference pointed out by Breuning (1971) is just specific variation. There are no other differences separating these species. Thus, we synonymize *R. peraffinis* with *R. approximata*.

### **New records**

***Rosalba strandi*** (Breuning, 1943) (Fig. 82). Material examined. BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais*: Serra do Caraça (1380 m), 1 male, 1 female, XI.1961, Kloss, Lenko, Martins & Silva col. (MZSP). *São Paulo*: Botucatu, 1 female, III.1976, Mantovani col. (MZSP)—**new state record**. *Paraná*: Rio Negro, 1 female, XI.1925, Franciscans seminarians col. (MZSP)—**new state record**. *Santa Catarina*: Nova Teutônia (Seara), 1 female, IX.1966, F. Plaumann col. (MZSP)—**new state record**.

***Rosalba inscripta*** (Bates, 1866) (Figs. 56, 64, 68, 86). Material examined (only new records): PERU, *Huanuco*: Tingo Maria (Castillo; 700 m), 1 male, 26.VI.1974, Bordon col. (MZSP)—**new country record**. BRAZIL, *Acre*: Tarauacá (Rio Tarauacá), 1 male, XI.1956, former Dirings collection (MZSP)—**new state record**.

***Rosalba smaragdina*** (Breuning, 1940) (Fig. 80). Material examined (only new records): BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais*: Vila Monte Verde, 1 male, 12.III.1969, Halik col. (MZSP); 1 male, 1.II.1970, Halik col. (MZSP)—**new state record**.

***Rosalba obliqua*** (Thomson, 1868) (Figs 72, 77). Material examined: BRAZIL, *Rondônia*: Ouro Preto do Oeste, 1 male, VIII.1980, B. Silva col. (MZSP)—**new country record**.

***Rosalba fimbriata*** (Belon, 1903) (Figs 60, 61). Material examined: ECUADOR, *Orellana*: 16 km W Coca, 1 male, 20.II.2004, F. T. Hovore col. (CASC).

### **Key to species of *Rosalba***

(Except *R. indistincta* (Breuning, 1940), due to the impossibility of the correct identification of the species)

1.	Elytra with longitudinal pubescent bands from base to apex or nearly so, not interrupted by transverse or oblique pubescent band . . . . .	2
-	Elytra without longitudinal pubescent bands or with bands interrupted by transverse or oblique pubescent band . . . . .	4
2(1).	Innermost and outermost longitudinal pubescent bands of elytra fused distally in a wide area covering elytral apex (Fig. 82). Brazil (Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina) . . . . .	<i>R. strandi</i> (Breuning, 1943)
-	Innermost and outermost longitudinal pubescent bands of elytra not or slightly fused near apex, and not forming wide area covering elytral apex . . . . .	3
3(2).	Pronotal and elytral longitudinal pubescent bands about as wide as diameter of antennomere III; femora thick (Fig. 92). Venezuela and French Guiana . . . . .	<i>R. stenodesma</i> <b>sp. nov.</b>
-	Pronotal and elytral longitudinal pubescent bands narrower than diameter of antennomere III; femora slender (Fig. 29). Colombia . . . . .	<i>R. birai</i> <b>sp. nov.</b>
4(1).	Elytral pubescence not forming distinct longitudinal and/or transverse or oblique bands, but with irregular pubescent bands . . . . .	5
-	Elytral pubescence forming distinct longitudinal and/or transverse or oblique bands (the latter sometimes very wide) . . . . .	12
5(4).	Pronotum without longitudinal pubescent bands . . . . .	6
-	Pronotum with longitudinal pubescent bands . . . . .	7
6(5).	Elytral apex notably oblique, giving acute appearance to this region (Fig. 65). Bolivia <i>R. incrustabilis</i> Galileo & Martins, 2006	
-	Elytral apex straightly truncate (Fig. 80). Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina) . . . . .	<i>R. smaragdina</i> (Breuning, 1940)
7(5).	Prothorax with large blunt tubercle laterally. Brazil . . . . .	<i>R. suiaba</i> Martins & Galileo, 2009
-	Prothorax, at most, with small, slightly conspicuous lateral tubercle . . . . .	8
8(7).	Antennomeres without pubescent ring covering about basal half of segment, distinctly contrasting with distal half . . . . .	9
-	At least antennomeres IV–VII with pubescent ring covering about basal half of segment, distinctly contrasting with distal half . . . . .	10
9(8).	Body notably slender; general color dark (Fig. 132). Peru . . . . .	<i>R. monnei</i> Audureau, 2016
-	Body not slender; general color light (Fig. 126). Venezuela . . . . .	<i>R. gaianii</i> <b>sp. nov.</b>
10(8).	Elytra with very irregular, oblique pubescent band from humerus to suture on basal half (Fig. 38). Ecuador, Brazil, French Guiana . . . . .	<i>R. seraisorum</i> <b>sp. nov.</b>
-	Elytral pubescence not forming irregular oblique band on basal half . . . . .	11
11(10).	Basal antennomeres with dense fringe of long setae ventrally. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) . . . . .	<i>R. alboapicalis</i> (Breuning, 1940)
-	Basal antennomeres with sparse, long erect setae. Bolivia . . . . .	<i>R. formosa</i> Martins & Galileo, 2008
12(4).	Elytra with wide whitish transverse band covering, at least, 1/4 of elytral length (Figs 54, 71) . . . . .	13
-	Transverse band, when present, narrow ( <i>e.g.</i> Fig. 73), if it is wide, then it is formed by whitish and yellowish pubescence ( <i>e.g.</i> 76) . . . . .	14
13(12).	Elytral transverse band placed on basal half (Figs 59, 89). Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay . . . . .	<i>R. digna</i> (Melzer, 1934)
-	Elytral transverse band placed at about middle (Figs 54, 71). Brazil (Espírito Santo, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) . . . . .	<i>R. bucki</i> (Melzer, 1934)
14(12).	Pronotum without distinct longitudinal, narrow pubescent band (when present, pubescent band is wide, usually irregular) . . . . .	15
-	Pronotum with distinct longitudinal, narrow pubescent band . . . . .	22
15(14).	Distal half of elytra without longitudinal pubescent bands (Fig. 55). Ecuador . . . . .	<i>R. cacapyra</i> Galileo & Martins, 2013
-	Distal half of elytra, at least, with one longitudinal pubescent band . . . . .	16
16(15).	Basal half of elytra with wide, oblique pubescent band (Fig. 70). Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) . . . . .	<i>R. malleri</i> (Melzer, 1934)
-	Basal half of elytra without oblique pubescent band ( <i>e.g.</i> Fig. 111) . . . . .	17
17(16).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra starting after distal third (Fig. 87). Venezuela . . . . .	<i>R. recta</i> (Thomson, 1868)
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra starting, at most, slightly before distal third ( <i>e.g.</i> Fig. 73) . . . . .	18
18(17).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra almost straight (Figs 110, 133) . . . . .	19
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra distinctly oblique (Figs 73, 85) . . . . .	20
19(18).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra wider than widest area of the scape; antennomeres slender (Fig. 133). Peru . . . . .	<i>R. genieri</i> Audureau, 2016
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra about as wide as widest area of the scape; antennomeres thick (Fig. 110). Ecuador . . . . .	<i>R. bezarki</i> <b>sp. nov.</b>
20(18).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra starting near base of distal third (Fig. 21). Bolivia . . . . .	<i>R. lingafelteri</i> <b>sp. nov.</b>
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra starting near middle (Figs 73, 85) . . . . .	21
21(20).	Elytral apex with spicule at outer angle; elytra slightly longer than 4 times pronotal length (Fig. 73). Peru, Bolivia . . . . .	<i>R. pulchella</i> (Belon, 1903)
-	Elytral apex without spicule at outer angle; elytra 3.5 times longer than pronotal length (Fig. 85). Bolivia . . . . .	<i>R. tanimbuca</i> Galileo & Martins, 2013
22(14).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra white, notably contrasting with remaining pubescence (Figs. 1, 67) . . . . .	23
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra yellowish, not notably contrasting with remaining pubescence, or absent ( <i>e.g.</i> Figs 18, 26) . . . . .	24
23(22).	Transverse white pubescent band of elytra slightly wider than apex of scape (Fig. 67). Venezuela . . . . .	<i>R. jolyi</i> Galileo & Martins, 2013

-	Transverse white pubescent band of elytra wide than 2 times apex of scape (Fig. 1). Bolivia. . . . .	<i>R. wappesi</i> sp. nov.	
24(22).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra absent (Fig. 26). Bolivia, French Guiana, Brazil (Rondônia) . . . . .	<i>R. clinei</i> sp. nov.	25
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra present. . . . .		25
25(24).	Elytra with triangular pubescent macula on basal third (Fig. 50). Colombia. . . . .	<i>R. alcidionoides</i> Thomson, 1864	
-	Elytra without triangular pubescent macula on basal third. . . . .		26
26(25).	Elytra with yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle, not reaching lateral curvature (Figs 56, 60, 61, 64, 68, 69, 83, 86, 105) . . . . .		27
-	Elytra without yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle, but often with transverse pubescent band (e.g. Fig. 113) . . . . .		31
27(26).	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle usually triangular and not followed by another similar spot between lateral curvature and margin (Figs 56, 64, 68, 83, 86) . . . . .		28
-	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle followed by another similar spot between lateral curvature and margin (Figs 60, 61, 69, 105) . . . . .		29
28(27).	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle followed laterally by narrow, transverse yellowish pubescent bands, isolated or as part of longitudinal bands (Figs 56, 64, 68, 86). Peru, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Acre, Rondônia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia, Paraguay . . . . .	<i>R. inscripta</i> (Bates, 1866)	
-	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle not followed laterally by narrow and transverse yellowish pubescent bands (Fig 83). Bolivia, Brazil (Rondônia, Goiás) . . . . .	<i>R. strandiella</i> (Breuning, 1940)	
29(27).	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle together with lateral spot in front it forming almost straight, fragmented pubescent band (Fig. 105). Ecuador, Peru . . . . .	<i>R. similis</i> sp. nov.	
-	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle together with lateral spot in front it forming an oblique, fragmented pubescent band (Figs 60, 61, 69) . . . . .		30
30(29).	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle far from suture, together with lateral spot in front it forming notably oblique, fragmented pubescent band (Fig 69). Colombia, Peru . . . . .	<i>R. maculosa</i> Galileo & Martins, 2013	
-	Yellowish pubescent spot near sutural middle reaching or almost reaching suture, together with lateral spot in front it forming slightly oblique, fragmented pubescent band (Figs 60, 61). Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina . . . . .	<i>R. jimbriata</i> (Belon, 1903)	
31(26).	Elytra without transverse pubescent band on posterior half of elytra before apex (Fig 47). Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina) . . . . .	<i>R. rufescens</i> (Breuning, 1940)	
-	Elytra with transverse, oblique, concave or convex pubescent band on posterior half of elytra before apex (e.g. Figs 9, 113) . . . . .		32
32(31).	Elytra with narrow, distinctly concave pubescent band on distal half, between two innermost longitudinal pubescent bands, not extended toward sides of elytra (Fig. 51). Brazil (Amazonas) . . . . .	<i>R. amazonica</i> Galileo & Martins, 2013	
-	Elytra without concave pubescent band on distal half or, if somewhat concave, extended toward sides of elytra . . . . .		33
33(32).	Transverse pubescent band of elytra straight, notably oblique and not fragmented (Figs 72, 77). Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil (Rondônia) . . . . .	<i>R. obliqua</i> (Thomson, 1868)	
-	Transverse pubescent band of elytra not straight, usually not notably oblique (if straight, it is fragmented) (e.g. Figs 57, 129) . . . . .		34
34(33).	Widest area of the transverse pubescent band of the elytra, at most, as wide as maximum width of the scape (e.g. Fig. 52) . . . . .		35
-	Widest area of the transverse pubescent band of the elytra distinctly wider than maximum width of the scape (e.g. Fig. 129), or not well-delimited (Fig. 79) . . . . .		40
35(34).	Transverse pubescent band of the elytra oblique (Figs 57, 58) . . . . .		36
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-	Transverse pubescent band of the elytra ending after base of distal third (Figs 57, 58) . . . . .		37
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40(34).	Central area of the elytra with large pale yellow pubescent macula; transverse macula of the elytra placed near apex (Fig. 74). Ecuador . . . . .	<i>R. parva</i> Galileo & Martins, 2013	
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## Acknowledgments

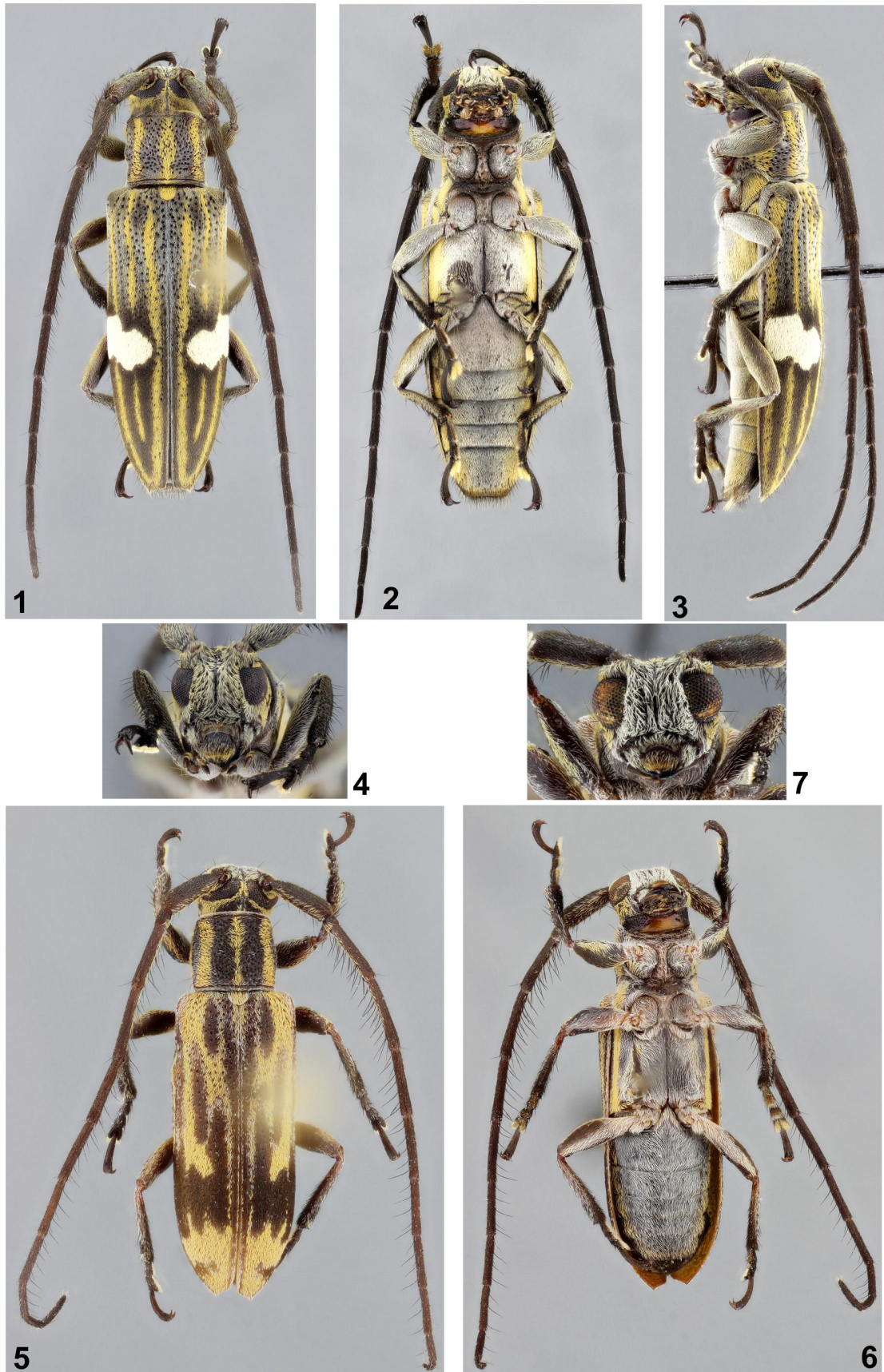
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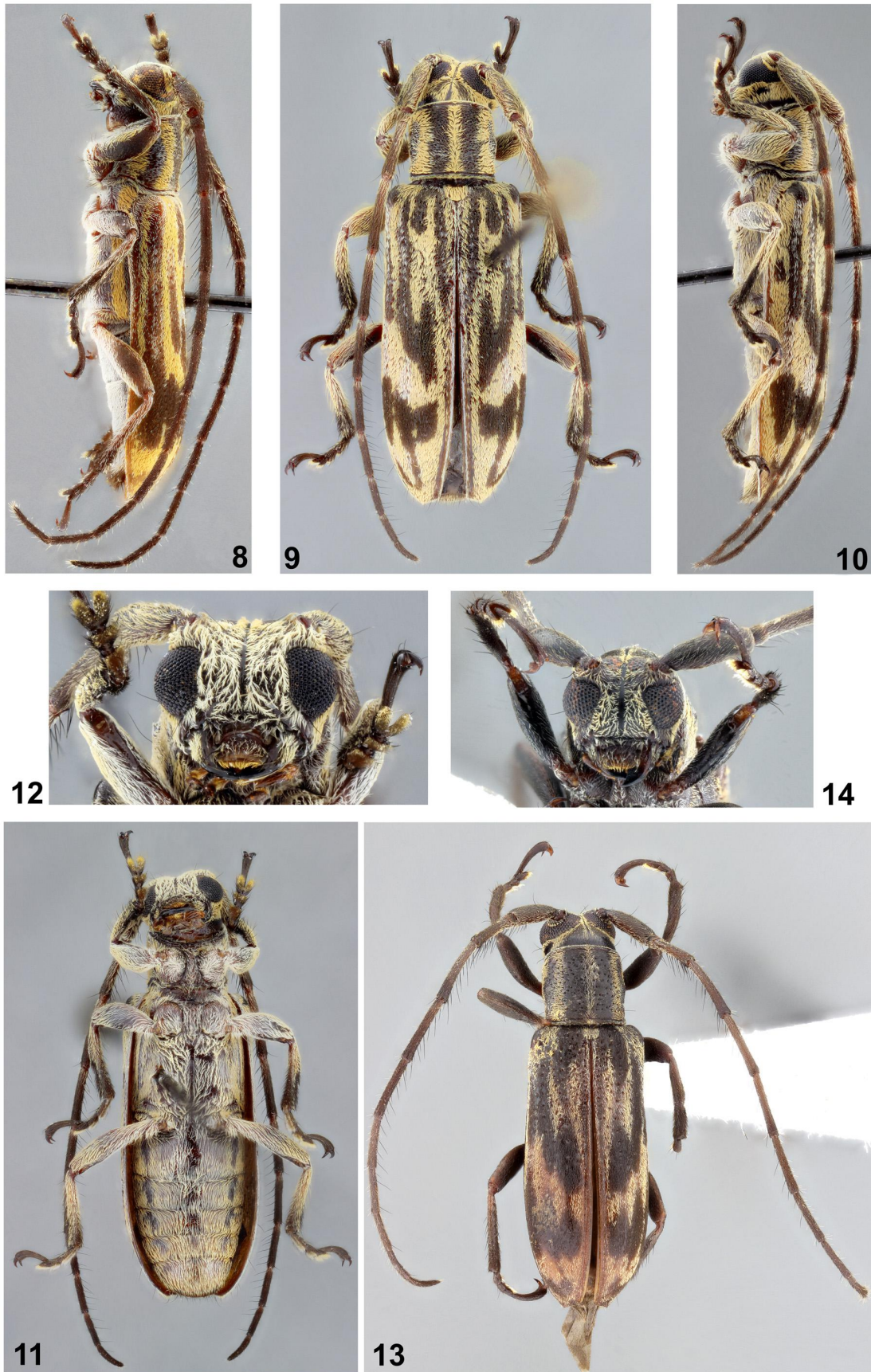
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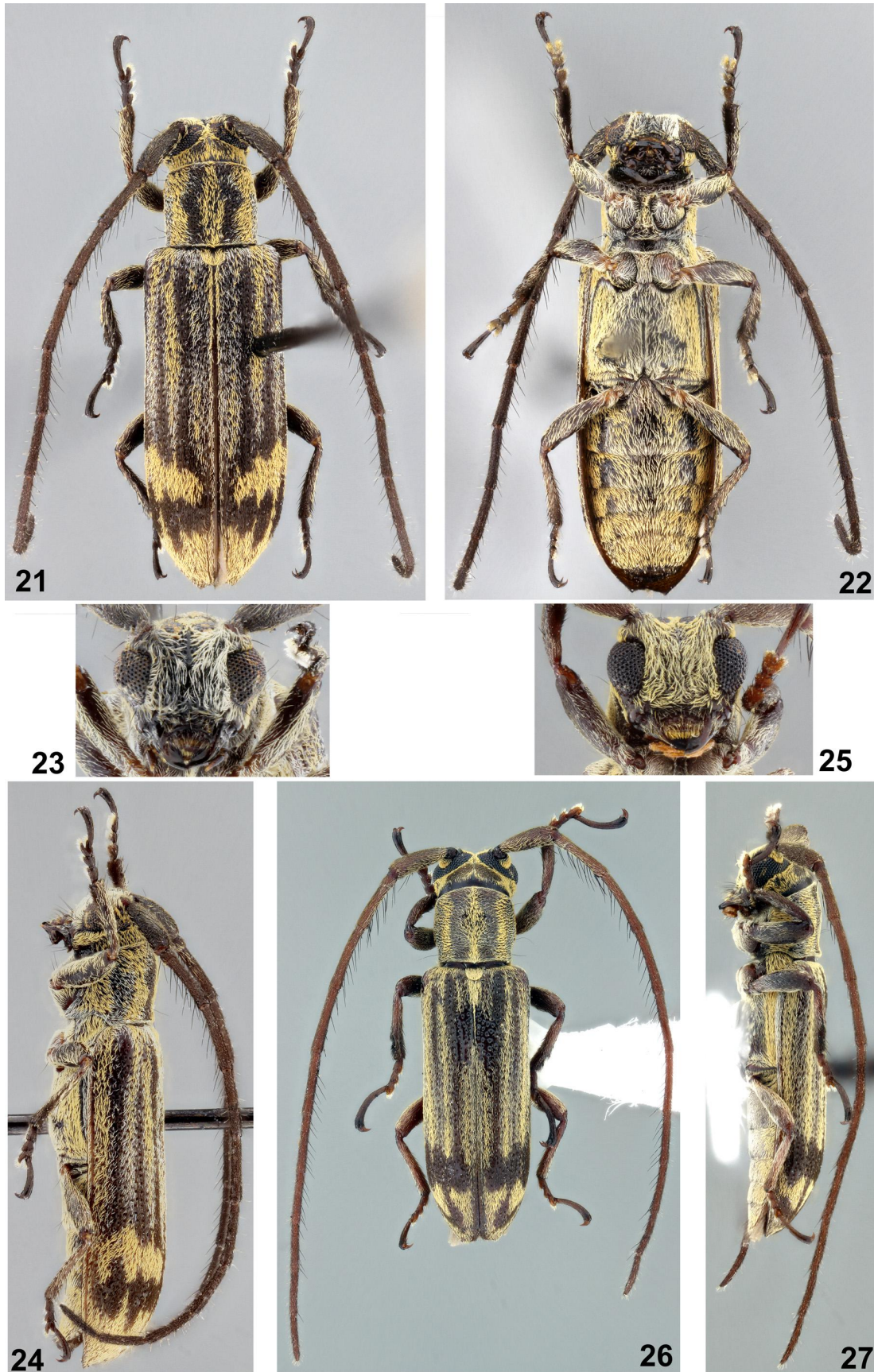
**FIGURES 1–7.** 1–4, *Rosalba wappesi* sp. nov., holotype female: 1, dorsal habitus; 2, ventral habitus; 3, lateral habitus; 4, head, frontal view. 5–7, *Rosalba giesberti* sp. nov., holotype female: 5, dorsal habitus; 6, ventral habitus; 7, head, frontal view.



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**FIGURES 21–27.** 21–24, *Rosalba lingafelteri* sp. nov., holotype male: 21, dorsal habitus; 22, lateral habitus; 23, head, frontal view; 24, ventral habitus. 25–27, *Rosalba clinei* sp. nov., holotype female: 25, head, frontal view; 26, dorsal habitus; 27, lateral habitus.



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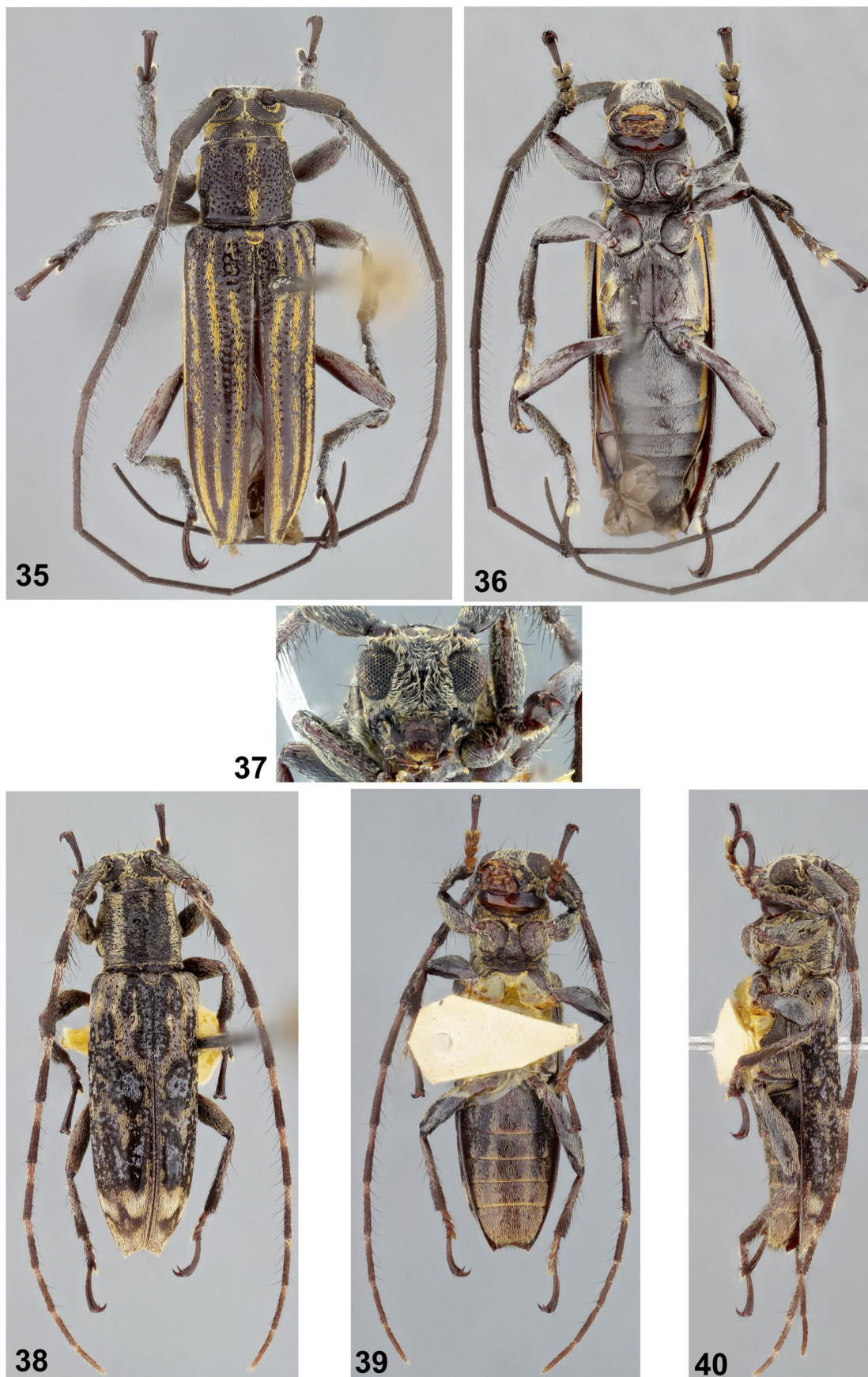


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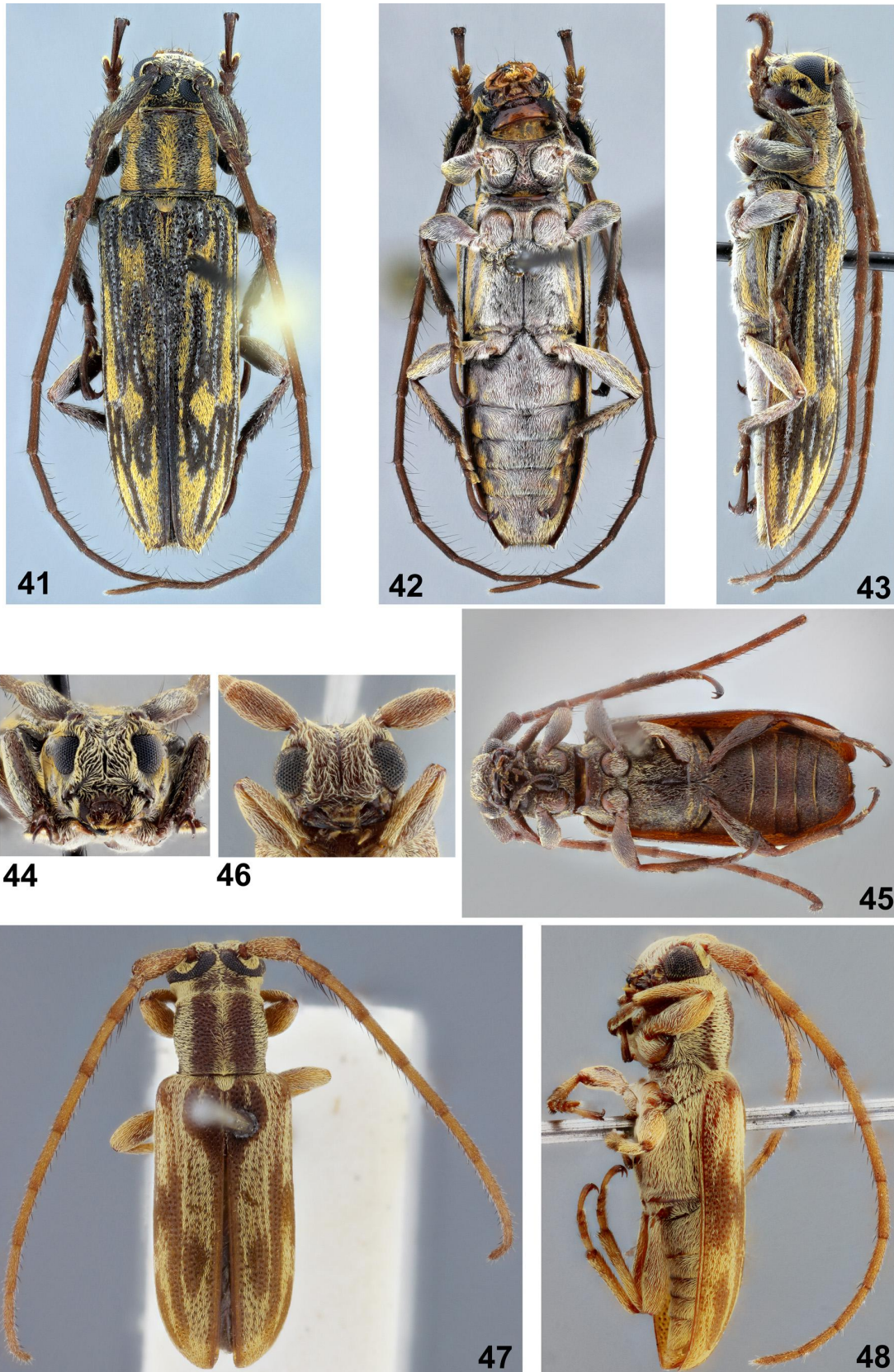
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**FIGURES 28–34.** 28, *Rosalba clinei* sp. nov., holotype female, ventral view. 29–32, *Rosalba birai* sp. nov., holotype male: 29, dorsal habitus; 30, head, frontal view; 31, ventral habitus; 32, lateral habitus. 33–34, *Rosalba stenodesma* sp. nov., paratype male: 33, head, frontal view; 34, lateral habitus.

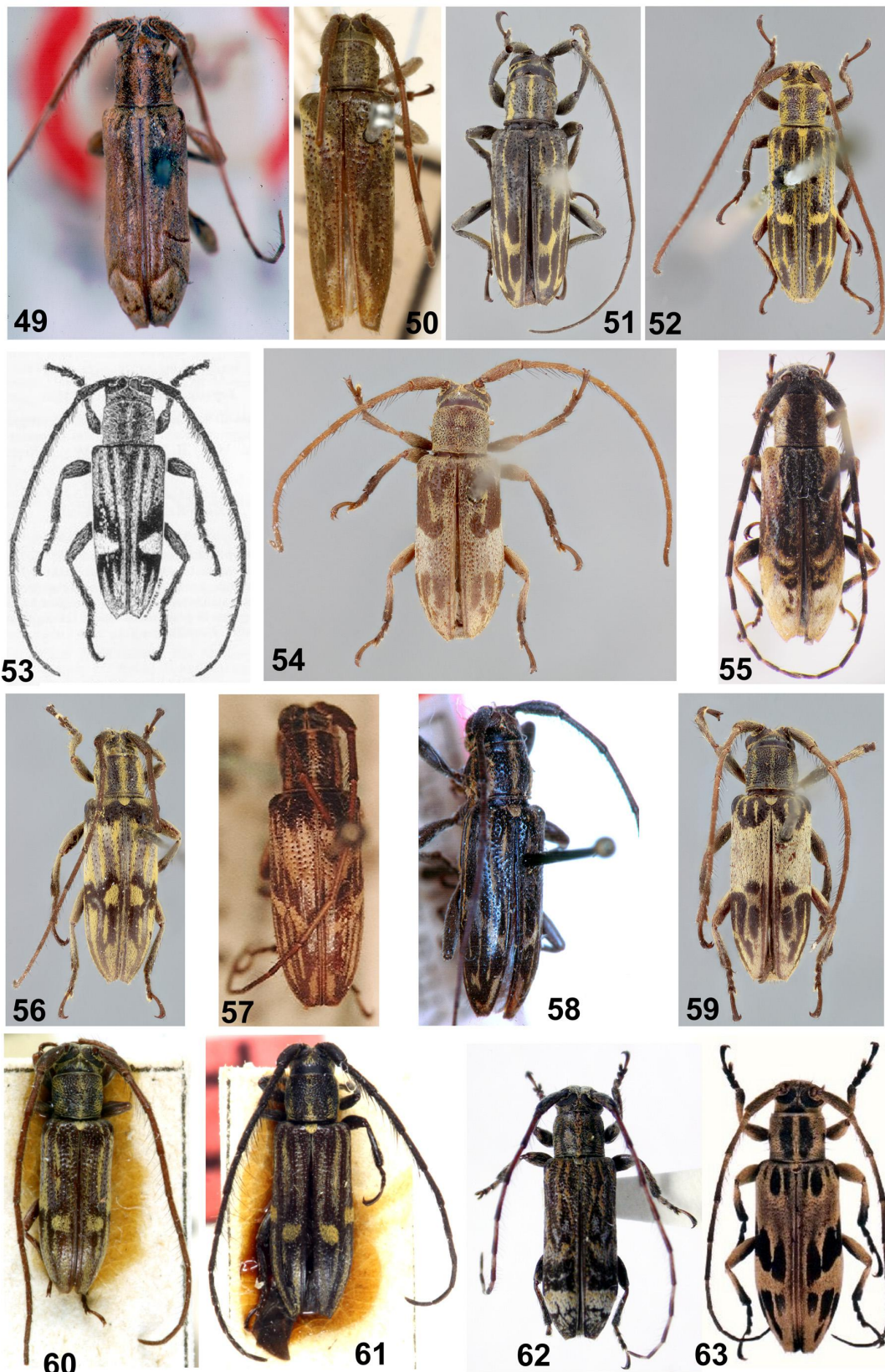


**FIGURES 35–40.** 35–36, *Rosalba stenodesma* sp. nov., paratype male: 35, dorsal habitus; 36, ventral habitus. 37–40, *Rosalba seraisorum* sp. nov., holotype female: 37, head, frontal view; 38, dorsal habitus; 39, ventral habitus; 40, lateral habitus.

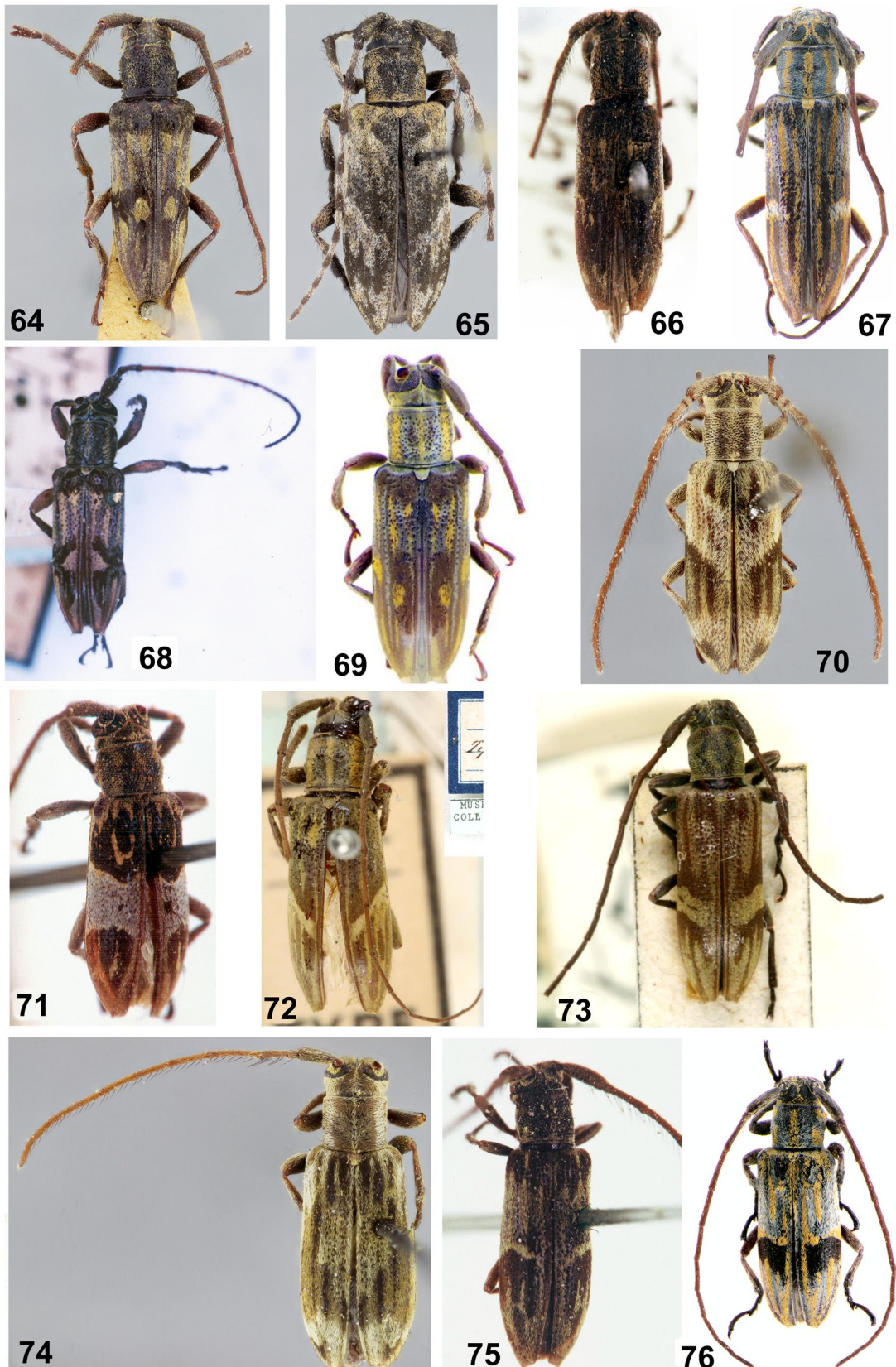




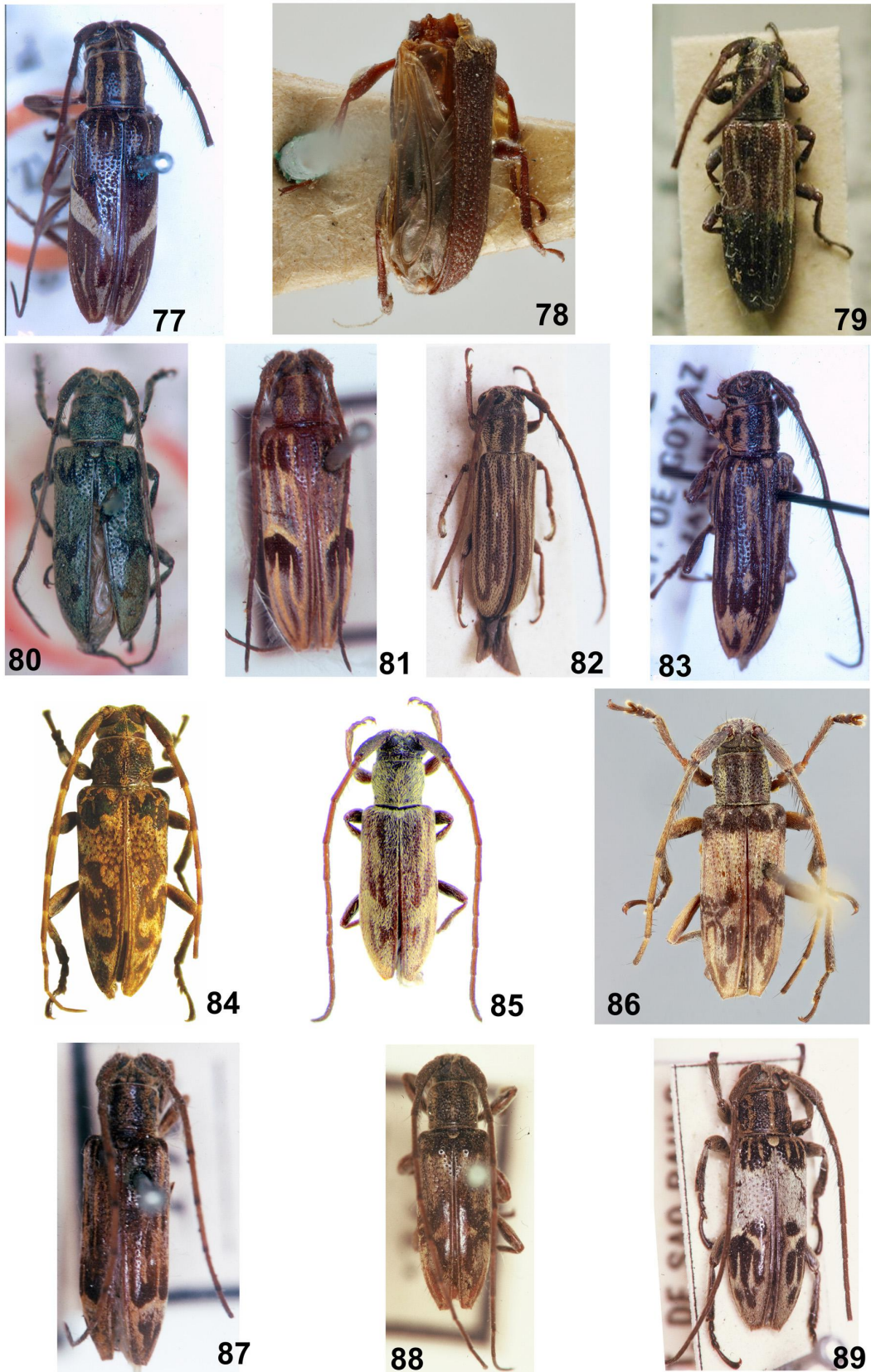
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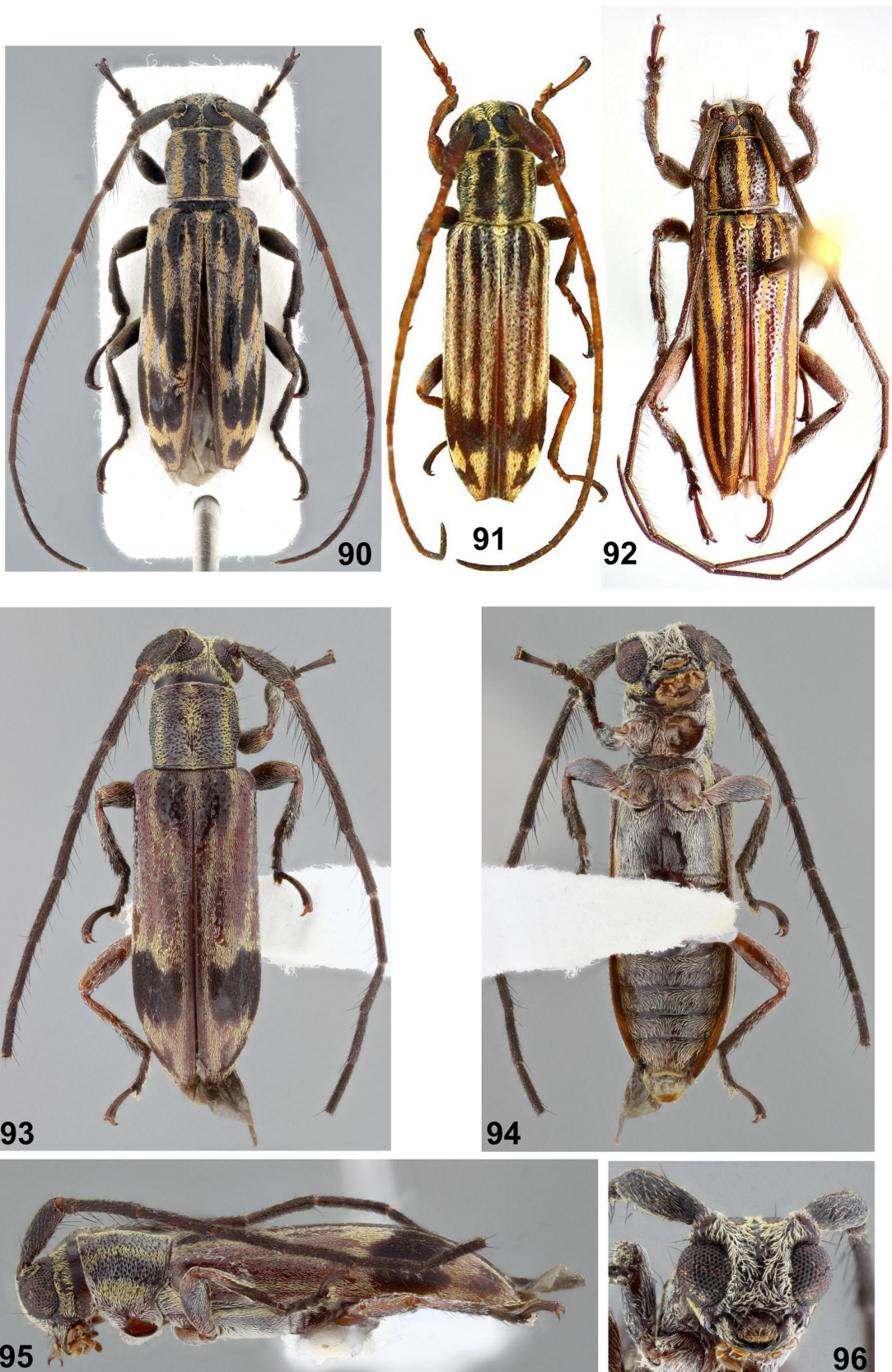
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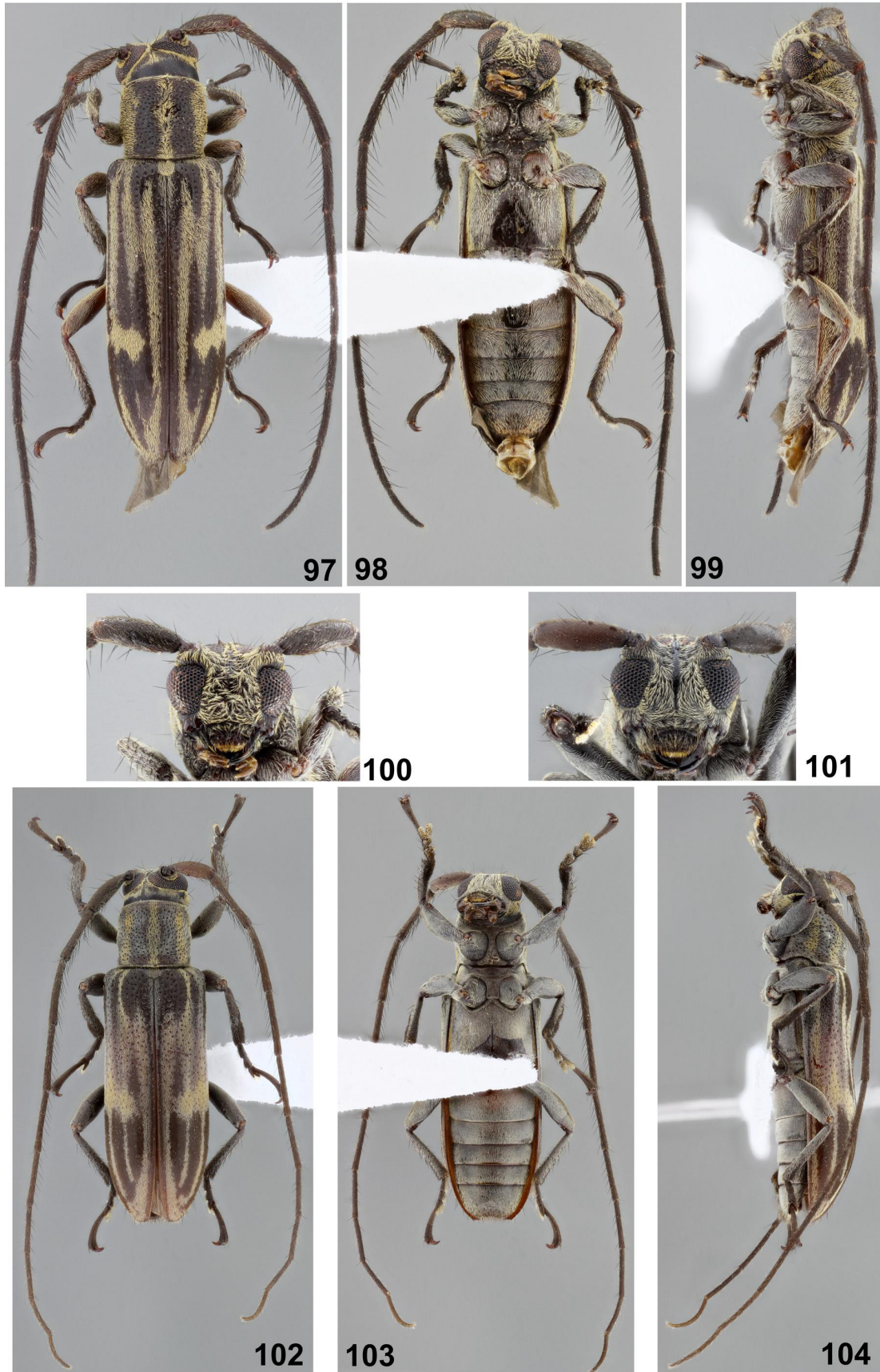
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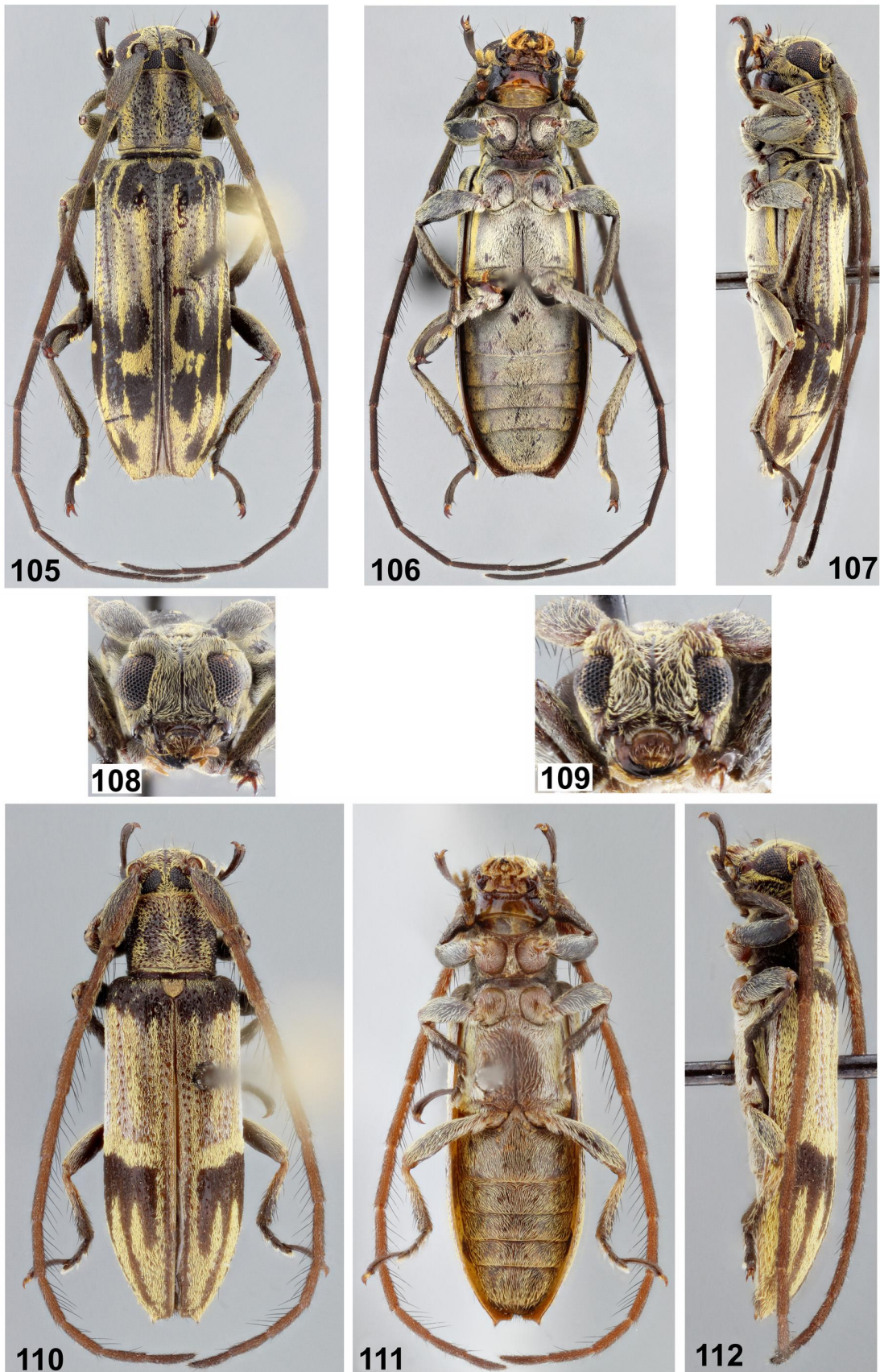
**FIGURES 77–89.** Dorsal habitus: 77, *Aletretia pulchra* Bates, 1885, holotype; 78, *R. rufescens*, holotype; 79, *R. rufobasalis*, holotype; 80, *R. smaragdina*, holotype; 81, *R. stigmatifera*, holotype; 82, *R. strandi*, holotype; 83, *R. strandiella*, holotype; 84, *R. suiaba*, holotype; 85, *R. tanimbuca*, holotype; 86, *R. vanini*, holotype; 87, *Unelcus rectus*, holotype. 88, *Unelcus acanthocinoides*, holotype; 89, *Aletretia albofasciata* Breuning, 1942, holotype. Figures 77, 80–83, 87–89 by Jesus Santiago Moure; 78 by Keita Matsumoto (BMNH).



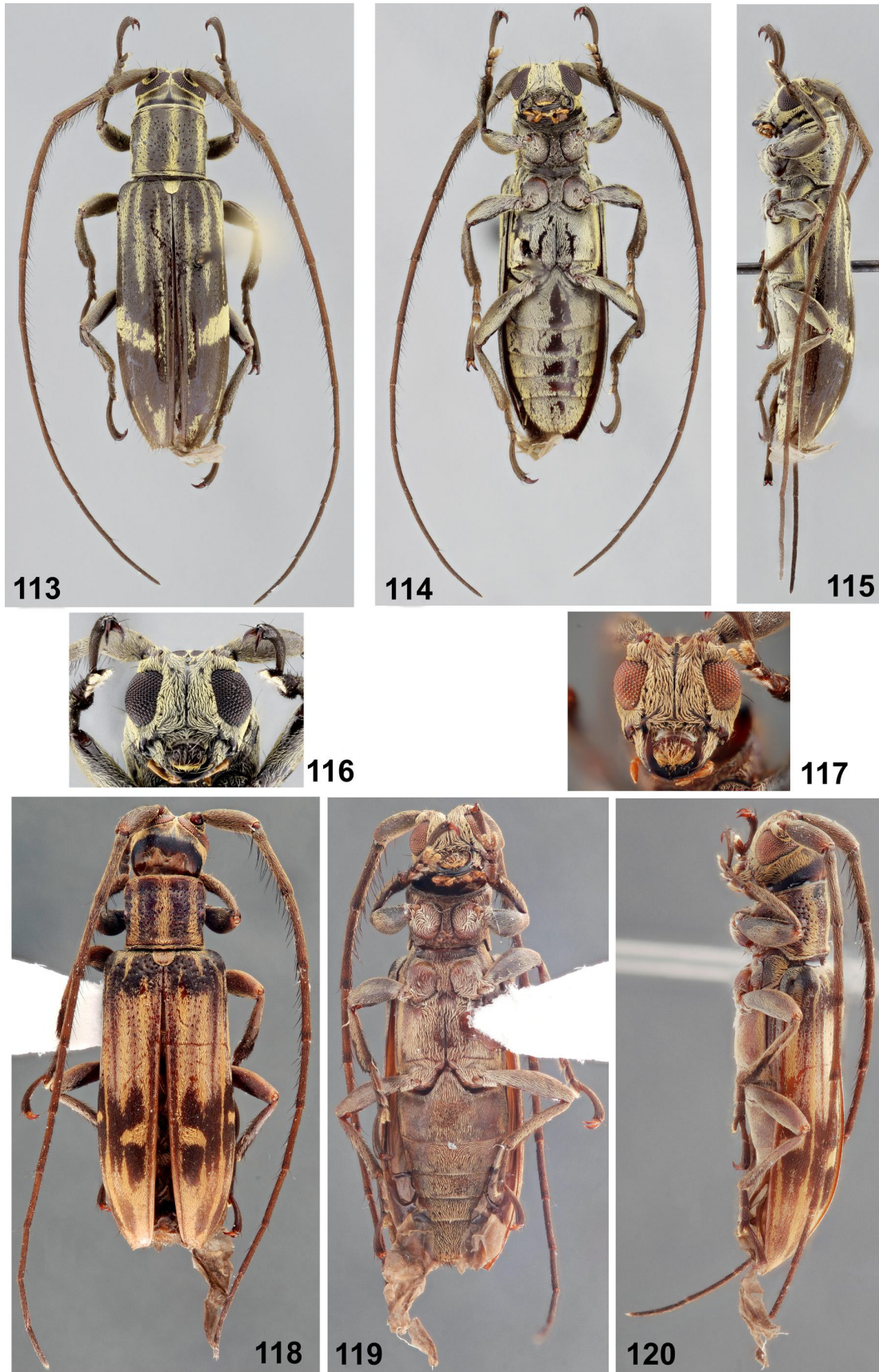
**FIGURES 90–96.** Dorsal habitus: **90**, *Rosalba sencauxi* sp. nov., holotype male; **91**, *Rosalba clinei* sp. nov., paratype female; **92**, *R. stenodesma*, holotype male. **93–96**, *R. dalensi*, holotypemale: **93**, dorsal habitus; **94**, ventral habitus; **95**, lateral habitus; **96**, head, frontal view.



**FIGURES 97–104.** 97–100, *R. giuglarisi*, holotype male: 97, dorsal habitus; 98, ventral habitus; 99, lateral habitus; 100, head, frontal view. 101–104, *R. nearnsi*, holotype female: 101, head, frontal view; 102, dorsal habitus; 103, ventral habitus; 104, lateral habitus.

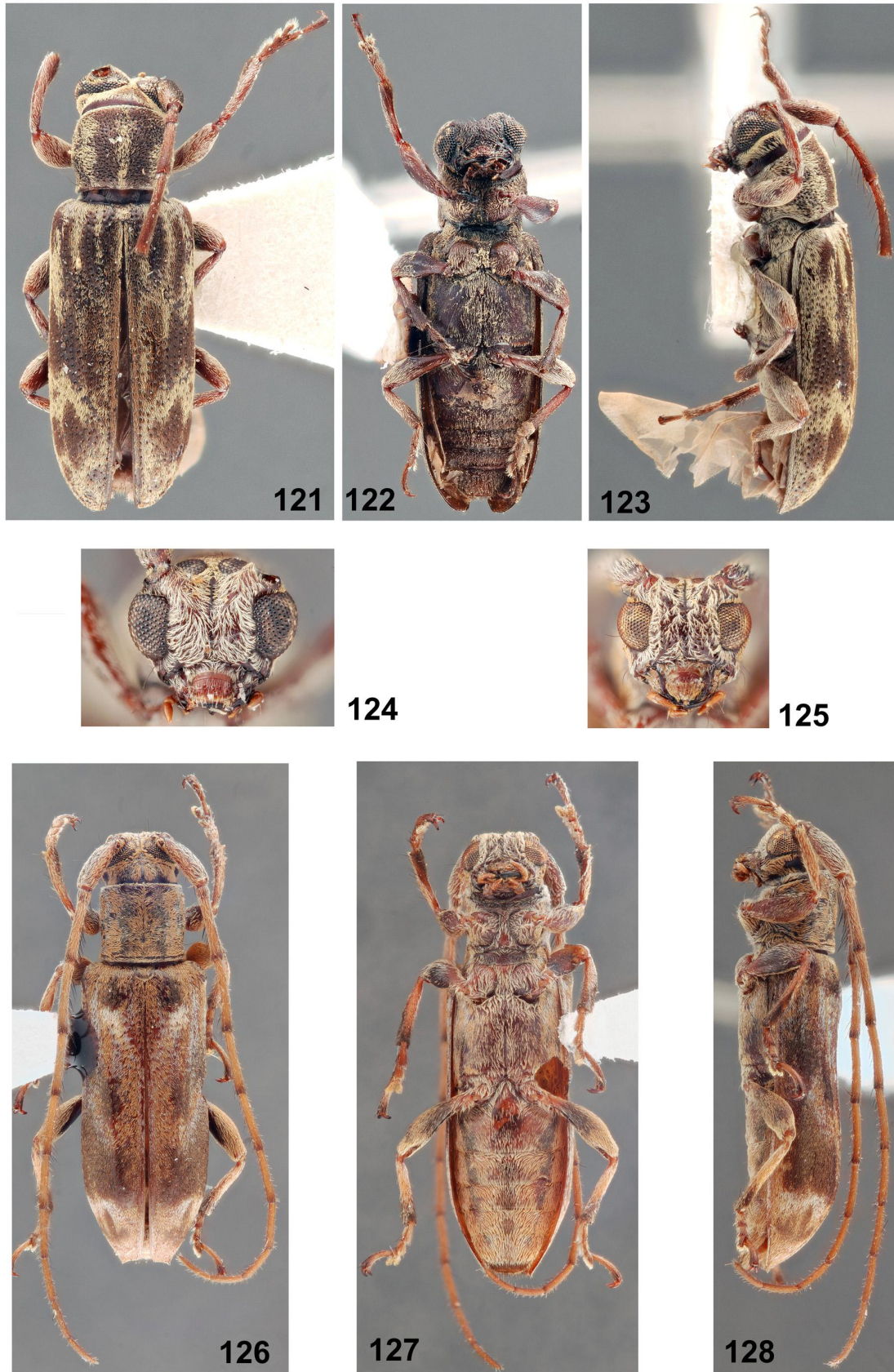


**FIGURES 105–112.** 105–108, *R. similis*, paratype male: 105, dorsal habitus; 106, ventral habitus; 107, lateral habitus; 108, head, frontal view. 109–112, *R. bezarki*, holotype female; 109, head, frontal view; 110, dorsal habitus; 111, ventral habitus; 112, lateral habitus.



**FIGURES 113–120.** 113–116, *R. schneppi*, paratype female: 113, dorsal habitus. 114, ventral habitus; 115, lateral habitus; 116, head, frontal view. 117–120, *R. similis*, holotype female: 117, head, frontal view; 118, dorsal habitus; 119, ventral habitus; 120, lateral habitus.





**FIGURES 121–128.** 121–124, *R. pittieri*, holotype male: 121, dorsal habitus. 122, ventral habitus; 123, lateral habitus; 124, head, frontal view. 125–128, *R. gaianii*, holotype female: 125, head, frontal view; 126, dorsal habitus; 127, ventral habitus; 128, lateral habitus.



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**FIGURES 129–134.** 129–134. *Rosalba cerdai*, holotype male: 129, dorsal habitus; 130, lateral habitus, 131, head, frontal view. 132, *R. monnei*, holotype female, dorsal habitus. 133, *R. genieri*, holotype male, dorsal habitus. 134, *R. peruviensis*, holotype female, dorsal habitus.