



New species and records of Cerambycinae and Lamiinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Neotropical Region

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Abstract

New species are described in Cerambycinae, in Elaphidiini: *Eurysthea parva* **sp. nov.** from Ecuador (Loja); in Hexoplonini: *Hexoplon rubriceps* **sp. nov.** from Ecuador (Napo); in Neoibidionini: *Cynidolon praecipuum* **sp. nov.** from Bolivia (Santa Cruz); in Pteroplatini: *Pteroplatus caudatus* **sp. nov.** from Colombia (Cundinamarca); *Pteroplatus pallidicolor* **sp. nov.** from Peru (Cajamarca); in Tillomorphini: *Epropetes tristis* **sp. nov.** from Panama (Darién) and *Eudercus elachys* **sp. nov.** from Ecuador (Manabí). In Lamiinae, Agapanthiini: *Trichohippopsis barbatulus* **sp. nov.** from Ecuador (Manabí) is described. Chromatic variation in *Gnomidolon pulchrum* Martins, 1960 (Hexoplonini) is discussed. New records are given for: *Eburodacrystola pickeli* Melzer, 1928 and *Eburodacrycs cunusaia* Martins, 1997 (Eburiini) for Bolivia; *Tetranodus tropipennis* Chemsak, 1977 (Tillomorphini) for Nicaragua and Ecuador; and *Pteroplatus transversalis* Breme, 1844 (Pteroplatini) for Ecuador.

Key words: Agapanthiini, Hexoplonini, Pteroplatini, Tillomorphini, taxonomy

Resumo

Novas espécies são descritas em Cerambycinae, em Elaphidiini: *Eurysthea parva* **sp. nov.** do Equador (Loja); em Hexoplonini: *Hexoplon rubriceps* **sp. nov.** do Equador (Napo); em Neoibidionini: *Cynidolon praecipuum* **sp. nov.** da Bolívia (Santa Cruz); em Pteroplatini: *Pteroplatus caudatus* **sp. nov.** da Colômbia (Cundinamarca); *Pteroplatus pallidicolor* **sp. nov.** do Peru (Cajamarca); em Tillomorphini: *Epropetes tristis* **sp. nov.** do Panamá (Darién) e *Eudercus elachys* **sp. nov.** do Equador (Manabí). Em Lamiinae, Agapanthiini: *Trichohippopsis barbatulus* **sp. nov.** do Equador (Manabí) é descrita. Variação cromática de *Gnomidolon pulchrum* Martins, 1960 (Hexoplonini) é comentada. Novos registros são dados para: *Eburodacrystola pickeli* Melzer, 1928 e *Eburodacrycs cunusaia* Martins, 1997 (Eburiini) para Bolívia; *Tetranodus tropipennis* Chemsak, 1977 (Tillomorphini) para Nicarágua e Equador; e *Pteroplatus transversalis* Breme, 1844 (Pteroplatini) para o Equador.

Palavras-chave: Agapanthiini, Hexoplonini, Pteroplatini, Tillomorphini, taxonomia

Introduction

Based on material received for identification from various institutions seven new species in Cerambycinae and one in Lamiinae are described. In Cerambycinae, the species are in the tribes Elaphidiini, Hexoplonini, Neoibidionini, Pteroplatini and Tillomorphini; in the Lamiinae, one species is described in Agapanthiini. The tribes Elaphidiini, Hexoplonini and Neoibidionini were recently reviewed and keys to species were presented (Martins, 2005, 2006; Martins & Galileo, 2007). The specimens examined allowed commentary on the color variability in *Gnomidolon pulchrum* Martins, 1960 and establishment of new country records for four species of Cerambycinae.

Material and methods

Material used in this paper are from the following institutions: American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio (ACMS); California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (CASC); Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California (CLBS); Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (MNKM); Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZSP); Ian Swift Collection, Sacramento California (ISC); Museo Entomológico, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá (UNAB).

Taxonomy

CERAMBYCINAE

HEXOPLONINI

Hexoplon rubriceps sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Description. Head dark red, glabrous. Upper half of frons with short irregular furrows. Scape red with sparse punctures; apices slightly projected outward. Pedicel reddish-black. Antennomeres III-XI black.

Prothorax black, narrowly red along the anterior edge; in the pronotum, the red coloration is confined to the anterior fifth. Prothorax with small sparse punctures laterally. Prosternum with white pubescence on the prosternal process. Mesepimera, mesepisterna and metepisterna black covered with silky, white, pubescence. Metasternum primarily black, red in the middle and the sides pubescent.

Elytra black with tan markings centrally and apically. Each elytron with a black oblique fascia extending from the black basal area to the elytral margin, ending slightly above a transverse black band that crosses the elytral at apical third, apical fifth tan. Each elytron with two longitudinal rows of piliferous punctures centrally. Elytral apices emarginate with an outer spine and sutural projection.

Legs black. Mesofemoral apices with a long spine on the inner side, Metafemoral apices with a long spine on the external side. Mesocoxae red. Mesosternum black, mesosternal process red and covered by silky white pubescence.

Urosternite I black with red center. Sides of urosternites with white pubescence.

Measurements in mm, holotype female. Total length, 15.5; prothorax length, 3.8, greatest width of prothorax, 2.2; elytron length, 10.1; humeral width, 3.4.

Type material. Holotype female, ECUADOR, *Napo*: Napo Galeras Road (km 1-2), 17.II.2004, F. T. Hovore col. (CASC).

Etymology. Latin, ruber = red; suffix ceps, derived from caput = head; refers to the red color of the head.

Discussion. *Hexoplon venus* Thomson, 1864, occurring in Colombia, Venezuela and French Guiana, is the only species with similar elytral color as *H. rubriceps* sp. nov. Both will key to couplet 21 in the key to South American species (Martins, 2006). They can be differentiated as follows: *H. rubriceps* sp. nov. has a predominantly black prothorax; elytra with black band, curved in front before the extremity, oblique black fascia reaching the margin in the apical third of each elytron and femora and body ventrally black. In *H. venus*: the prothorax, elytra, femora and ventral body are red; a red band before the elytra extremity, with its anterior margin straight, and the oblique black stripe in the middle of the elytra ending at the margin.

Gnomidolon pulchrum Martins, 1960

(Fig. 2)

Gnomidolon pulchrum Martins, 1960: 7; Monné, 2005: 313 (cat.).

Martins (2006) called attention to the variation in color of *G. pulchrum*. The typical form, with the apical half of the elytra reddish, occurs in the south-central part of Paraguay (San Pedro, Cordillera) and in northern Argentina. The

form with the apical half of the elytra black is recorded for Brazil (Mato Grosso), but also occurs in northern Paraguay (Concepción). The typical form has been illustrated in color by Martins (1967: 210, est. 7, fig. 2; 2006: 169, fig. 183).

A female from Bolivia before us agrees with the form that shows the apical half of the elytra black, but the extremities of the elytra have a narrow transverse white stripe (Fig. 2). Structurally, the specimen agrees morphologically with the other forms cited.

Specimens examined. BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Albanez (40 km S S(santa)C(cruz), “Laspetas”, fêmea, 6.XII.2011, J. L. Aramayo col. (ACMS).

NEOIBIDIONINI, NEOIBIDIONINA

Cydnidolon praecipuum sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Head black. Frons and vertex with silky, white pubescence. Eyes not divided. Antennae (female) almost reaching the apices of the elytra. Scape reddish-brown with blackened tip. Antennomeres III-X black with orange in basal third.

Prothorax black. Pronotum with a gibbosity on each side near the anterior third; pubescence white, sparse, most evident before gibbositities and on sides of the base; remainder of the surface practically glabrous. Lateral parts of prothorax glabrous. Prosternum orange with pubescence sparse, in shape of a “V” in basal half.

Elytra black; yellow fascia, in shape of an inverted “V,” extending from the scutellum to the anterior third, with a small groove on the posterior edge of the fascia, close to the suture. Apical half covered by silky white pubescence, irregular and more concentrated anteriorly. Elytral punctation sparse, the apices oblique with a small spicule at outer margin.

Profemora orange with apical third darkened. Meso- and metafemora with peduncle yellow, clubs black. Tibia basally black then orange toward the apices. Tarsi and Thoracic sterna red. Urosternites black.

Measurements, in mm, holotype female. Total length, 6.9; prothorax length, 1.5, greatest width of prothorax, 1.1; elytron length, 4.5; humeral width, 1.4.

Type material. Holotype female, BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Florida (4 km N Bermejo, Refugio los Volcanes, 18°06’ S, 63°36’ W, 1000–1200 m), 25–29.X.2011, Wappes & Skillman col. (MNKM).

Etymology. Latin, praecipuum = particular, singular; alluding to the appearance of the species.

Discussion. *Cydnidolon praecipuum* sp. nov. resembles *C. clarkei* Martins & Galileo, 2007, both key to couplet 4 in the key for South American species in Martins (2007), but is separated (comparison between females) by: the black head; flagellomeres bicolored, orange and black; pronotum with two gibbositities and pubescence sparse; humeri black; and apical half of the elytra sparsely pubescent. In *C. clarkei*: the head is red; flagellomeres are unicolorous, orange; pronotum densely pubescent with a small glabrous gibbosity; apical half of elytra densely pubescent.

PTEROPLATINI

Pteroplatus caudatus sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Head opaque with integument black. Frons (40 x) finely punctate. Vertex with sparse black pubescence, more visible on the occiput. Eyes finely granulate. Upper ocular lobes (width = 0.21 mm) separated by a distance of 3.5 times lobe’s width (distance between lobes = 0.7 mm). Antennae (male) black, reaching the apical fourth of the elytra. Scape thickened toward the apex, densely, finely punctate, covered by short black hairs, with a few intermixed long hairs; length subequal to that of antennomere III. Antennomeres III-VI with dense tufts of black hairs on the inner margins, apically thicker and longer in the direction of VI. Antennomeres VII-X with length gradually decreasing. Antennomere XI as long as antennomere VIII.



FIGURES 1–6. 1. *Hexoplon rubriceps* sp. nov., holotype female, length 15.5 mm; 2. *Gnomidolon pulchrum* Martins, 1960, female (ACMS), length 11.9 mm; 3. *Cycnidolon praecipuum* sp. nov., holotype female, length 6.9 mm; 4. *Pteroplatus caudatus* sp. nov., holotype male, length 11.8 mm; 5. *Pteroplatus pallidicolor* sp. nov., holotype male, length 13.0 mm; 6. *Eurysthea parva* sp. nov., holotype female, length 10.3 mm.

Prothorax black, wider than long, the anterior and posterior constriction similar in length. Pronotum with two orange integumental spots covered by golden-yellow pubescence, positioned very close to the anterior rim and

extending past the middle, closer to the margin than the midline; two very small spots behind the larger ones at the basal margin. Pronotal midline glabrous, discretely elevated from near basal margin to the apical margin. Prothorax laterally punctate. Prosternum punctate with sparse hairs.

Elytra black, opaque; humeri with small orange spot; apical fifth yellow. Dorsum of elytra with two costae, the more evident outer costae reaches from the humeral area to the posterior part of the apical orange marking, the other, closest to the suture, is much less visible and evanescent in apical third. Surface of elytra impunctate but with discrete grooves. Elytra apices oblique with sutural angle projected and obtusely rounded.

Legs black. Profemora fusiform; meso- and metafemora pedunculate and clavate. Ventral surface of body black with sparse hairs. Thoracic sterna opaque, finely punctate; urosternites glabrous, punctures more evident.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 11.8; prothorax length, 1.9, greatest width of prothorax, 2.5; elytron length, 9.2; humeral width, 3.3.

Type material. Holotype male, COLOMBIA, *Cundinamarca*: Ubaque (Vereda San Antonio, 4°29'06"N, 73°53'24"W, 1867 m), 4.X.1997, C. Bejarano & J. Diaz col. (UNAB).

Etymology. Latin, cauda = caudate; alluding to the extremities of elytra.

Discussion. *Pteroplatus caudatus* sp. nov. is distinguished from other species of the genus by the pronotal spots and by having the apical fifth of the elytra orange. Most *Pteroplatus* species have a longitudinal black stripe, in the center of the pronotum, with a few having the pronotum all black or yellow. Generally, the elytra in *Pteroplatus* have black apices.

***Pteroplatus pallidicolor* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

Head with tegument black and opaque. Frons (40 x) punctate on sides. Vertex with sparse, black pubescence. Eyes finely granulate. Upper ocular lobes (width = 0.2 mm) separated from one another by 3.5 times the width of a lobe (distance between lobes = 0.7 mm). Antennae (male) black, reaching the apical fourth of the elytra. Scape thickened toward the apex, finely, densely punctate, covered by short, black hairs, with a few much longer hairs; longer than antennomere III. Antennomeres III-VI with tufts of dense black hairs on the inner margin apically, gradually thicker and longer in the direction of VI. Antennomeres VII-IX with length gradually decreasing. Antennomeres X and XI missing.

Prothorax reddish-yellow, except on anterior border of the underside, and perimeter of the procoxa. Pronotum with four dark spots: very small ones close to the anterior margin; the others black and larger, close to the basal edge. Pronotal surface opaque, smooth in the center and with very sparse hairs laterally. Sides of prothorax smooth. Prosternum punctate with sparse, white hairs. Scutellum black.

Elytra entirely yellow with contrasting dark punctures; outer costa more projected than the inner. Elytral extremities rounded.

Thoracic sterna black. Urosternites reddish-black.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 13.0; prothorax length, 2.0, greatest width of prothorax, 2.5; elytron length, 10.0; humeral width, 3.4.

Type material. Holotype male, PERU, *Cajamarca*: Jaen, 8.X.1964, Korytkowski col. (MZSP).

Etymology. Latin, pallidus = pallid; color = color; alluding to the color of elytra.

Discussion. *Pteroplatus pallidicolor* sp. nov. is distinguished from *P. nigriventris* Breme, 1844, described from Colombia, by the two black spots close to the base of the pronotum, and by the black scutellum. In *P. nigriventris*, the pronotum has three longitudinal black stripes, one central and one on each side and scutellum yellow.

ELAPHIDIINI

***Eurysthea parva* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 6)

Integument reddish-brown, appendages lighter, elytra black. Frons with golden-yellow pubescence, not obscuring surface. Vertex with golden-yellow pubescence, denser behind the eyes. Upper ocular lobes with four rows of

ommatidia separated from one another by five times the width of a lobe. Genae with sparse white hairs. Antennae reaching the elytral apices approximately at the apex of antennomere VIII. Scape with irregular surface and sparse, white hairs. Antennomere III with long apical spine paralleling the segment, nearly 2/3 the length of antennomere IV. Antennomere IV with apical spine as long as 1/4 the length of antennomere V. Antennomere V and the following ones unarmed.

Prothorax without spine or lateral tubercle. Pronotum with two nearly contiguous, rounded tubercles located on anterior third; a less elevated longitudinal tubercle is positioned between and behind the anterior ones; two small low elevations are at the sides of the base; disk smooth and glabrous; punctation moderate on the edges of the tubercles, scattered whitish-yellow pubescence located on the sides and between the pronotal tubercles. Sides of prothorax punctate and moderately pubescent. Prosternum punctate in posterior 2/3.

Elytra shining; each elytron with two yellow markings: one, slightly before the middle, in the shape of an inverted "V," which reaches both the margin and the suture; the other, situated in the apical fourth, appears as two rounded and fused spots, and extends obliquely downward from the suture to the margin, Elytral punctation evident, distinct at base but decreasing towards apex. Elytra with scattered, long white hairs. Elytral apices transversely truncate with long outer spine.

Thoracic sterna and urosternites with dark reddish, shiny integument, with sparse white hairs, more concentrated laterally; metepisterna covered by white pubescence.

Measurements, in mm, holotype female. Total length, 10.3; prothorax length, 2.0; greatest width of prothorax, 2.0; elytron length, 7.5; humeral width, 2.5.

Etymology. Latin, parvus = small; allusive to the measurements.

Type material. Holotype female, ECUADOR, *Loja*: Gonzanama (3 km S), 27.II–7.III.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC).

Discussion. *Eurysthea parva* sp. nov. and *E. cribipennis* Bates, 1885, which also occurs in Ecuador, will both key to couplet 12 in Martins (2005) key to species. *E. parva* sp. nov. is distinguished by its smaller dimensions (total length, 10.3 mm); by the rounded, unarmed sides of the prothorax; by the general black or reddish-black color; by the upper ocular lobes with four rows of ommatidia; and by the spine of antennomere III as long as 2/3 the length of antennomere IV. In *E. cribipennis*, the dimensions are larger (length, 19.6–20.1 mm); the sides of the prothorax are spined; the general color is reddish-brown; the upper ocular lobes have six rows of ommatidia, and the spine of antennomere III is 1/3 longer than that in IV.

TILLOMORPHINI

Euderces elachys sp. nov.

(Fig. 7, 8)

Head black; frons dark red, microsculptured (50 x). Vertex microsculptured (50 x). Upper ocular lobes absent. Antennae red, reaching about middle of the elytra. Scape finely punctate (40 x). Antennomere III slightly longer than antennomere IV with inner apical spine rounded at apex. Antennomere IV with a much shorter but distinct acute spine. Antennomere V the longest. Antennomeres VI–X gradually shorter.

Prothorax black, with distinct basal constriction. Surface of pronotum finely microsculptured (50 x). Scutellum finely, sparsely pubescent. Elytra black; in the holotype (Fig. 7) with wide transverse yellow band at anterior third. In the paratype (Fig. 8), the transverse band is closer to the margin, and less contrasting, the elytra almost appearing entirely black. Long white hairs scattered the length of the elytra.

Femora reddish-black (holotype) or black (paratype) with sparse long hairs. Tibiae and tarsi reddish-black (holotype) or black (paratype). Thoracic sterna red (holotype) or black (paratype) with white pubescence. Urosternites reddish-black (holotype) or black (paratype).

Measurements, in mm, holotype female/paratype male. Total length, 4.8/4.9; prothorax length 1.4/1.3; greatest width of prothorax, 0.9/1.0; width of basal constriction of prothorax 0.7/0.7; elytron length, 3.2/3.2; humeral width, 1.2/1.2.

Type material. Holotype female, ECUADOR, *Manabi*: Montecristi (5 km S), 10.III.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC). Paratypes: male, same data as the holotype, Montecristi (vicinity, 01,01534°S, 80,68195°W,

355 m), 17–26.II.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (MZSP); same data as the holotype, 4 males (CLBS, ISC).

Etymology. Greek, elachys = small, refers to the measurements.



FIGURES 7–10. *Euderces elachys* **sp. nov.**: 7. holotype female, length 4.8; 8. paratype female, length 4.9; 9. *Epropetes tristis* **sp. nov.**, holotype (female?), length 5.4 mm; 10. *Trichohippopsis barbatulus* **sp. nov.**, holotype male, length 11.6 mm.

Discussion. The genus *Euderces* LeConte, 1850 contains 56 species (Monné & Bezark, 2011), but only six occur in South America: *E. dilutus* Martins, 1975 (Bolivia), *E. guerinii* (Chevrolat, 1862) (Colombia), *E. paraposticus* Giesbert & Chemsak, 1997 (Colombia), *E. posticus* Pascoe, 1866, (Colombia), *E. venezuelensis* Giesbert & Chemsak, 1997 (Venezuela) and *E. waltli* (Chevrolat, 1862) (Brazil).

Euderces elachys **sp. nov.** is the first species recorded for Ecuador and is distinguished from *E. dilutus* and from *E. venezuelensis* by the spine of antennomere III longer than antennomere IV, by the wide yellow elytra band, and by the base of the elytra sparsely punctate. In *E. dilutus* and *E. venezuelensis*, the spine of antennomere III is small, distinctly shorter than antennomere IV; the white band of the elytra is narrow and the elytral base densely punctate.

We have not seen the two species described by Chevrolat (1862a, b) however, according to the descriptions, *E. elachys* differs from them by the color and sculpture of the elytra. *Euderces guerinii* has a narrow, elevated, ivory fascia on the middle of each elytron, as well as a distinct narrow, black elevation. In *E. waltli* there is a strong basal gibbosity on each elytron along with four white fascia with the interval between the posterior ones dark red.

From *E. paraposticus* it differs by the sparse but uniform elytral punctation; in *E. paraposticus*, the posterior half of the elytra have a wide smooth transverse band and pubescent apical fourth. From *E. posticus* it differs by the elytra lacking an eburneous fascia, with sparse pubescence and uniform punctation. In *E. posticus* the elytra are densely punctate with an eburneous fascia, and the apical region densely pubescent.

***Epropetes tristis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Head black. Frons and vertex punctate. Eyes almost divided; upper ocular lobes narrow, distance between them equal to six times the width of one lobe. Antennae yellowish-brown (broken at the apex of antennomere VII). Scape (length, 1.0 mm), slightly shorter than antennomere III (length, 1.2 mm). Pedicel elongate. Antennomere III with long hairs, moderately dense on inner side.

Prothorax black, longer than wide and strongly constricted at base. Pronotum densely punctate, with long white hairs throughout. Prothorax finely punctate laterally. Prosternum smooth on anterior third, finely rugose toward the sides of the anterior margin and posterior third punctate.

Elytra black, except for a small triangular yellow spot on sides at anterior third; a broad band of white pilosity covering much of anterior third, (easily visible depending on incidence of light); behind this pubescent band is a black integumental band of similar size followed by the apical third covered in white pubescence. Elytral apices rounded.

Femora and tibiae black; tarsi reddish-brown. Underside of body black. Urosternites narrower toward abdominal apex; urosternite V very narrow.

Measurements, in mm, holotype (female?). Total length, 10.3; prothorax length, 2.0; greatest width of prothorax, 2.0; elytron length, 7.5; humeral width, 2.5.

Type material. Holotype (female ?), PANAMA, *Darien*: Cerro Chucanti (850 m), 13–16.II.2012, L. G. Bezark col. (CLBS).

Etymology. Latin, *tristis* = sad; alluding the color of integument.

Discussion. *Epropetes tristis* **sp. nov.** is similar to *E. velutina* Martins, 1975. It differs: by the more elongate slender prothorax, giving a more elongate appearance; by the black elytral band, situated below the anterior white band, without red pubescence; by the absence of white, pubescent spots on ventral surface. In *E. velutina*: part of the prothorax is globular; elytral black band, situated behind the white band is oblique; metepisterna and the sides of the metasternum with red pubescence intermixed with white, shining pubescence.

LAMIINAE

Agapanthiini

***Trichohippopsis barbatulus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 10)

Head brown, opistognathous, elongate. Vertex behind the upper ocular lobes, as long as the anterior part from antennal tubercles to posterior margin of the upper ocular lobes. Frons distinctly longer than wide and covered by white, moderately dense pilosity. Vertex with the same kind of pilosity. Upper ocular lobes projected forward and as far apart as the width of a lobe. Antennal tubercles contiguous at base and projected. Lower ocular lobes slightly longer than the genae. Antennae (male) reaching the apex of the elytra about middle of article VII. Scape as long as article III. Pedicel and antennomeres III–XI with long hairs, denser on the inner side. Antennomere III shorter than IV.

Prothorax brown, cylindrical, as long as head. Pronotum punctate, with dense pilosity, converging toward middle. Prothorax with similar pilosity and punctuation laterally. Prosternum with denser pilosity. Thoracic sterna brown and densely pubescent.

Elytra reddish-brown, entirely covered by white pilosity. Elytral apices obliquely truncate.

Femora fusiform, dark-brown, with white pubescence; profemora longer than meso- and metafemora; metafemora reaching the middle of urosternite I. Tibiae and tarsi red. Metatarsomere I longer than II+III and as long as V.

Urosternites brown pubescent; pubescence longitudinally denser on middle of segments; punctuation of urosternites dense and visible under pilosity. Urosternite V with strong half-moon like depression.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 11.6; head length, 1.7; prothorax length, 1.7; greatest width of prothorax, 1.1; elytron length, 8.2; humeral width, 1.6.

Type material. Holotype male, ECUADOR, *Manabi*: La Pila (vicinity, 01° 11' 19.6" S, 80° 58' 06" W, 200 m), 18–27.II.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC). Paratype male, same data (CASC).

Etymology. Latin, *barbatus* = having a beard, bearded; alluding to the pilosity of the antennae.

Discussion. The genus *Trichohippopsis* Breuning, 1958 is restricted to South America and contains five species: *T. exilis* Galileo & Martins, 2006; *T. magna* Martins & Carvalho, 1983; *T. rufula* Breuning, 1958; *T. suturalis* Martins & Carvalho, 1983 and *T. unicolor* Galileo & Martins, 2007.

Trichohippopsis barbatulus sp. nov. differs from other species by the very large head, as long as prothorax, by the upper ocular lobes projecting forward, and by the large depression on urosternite V. From *T. unicolor*, described from Brazil (Amazonas), it is distinguished by the evenly distributed elytral punctuation and pilosity. In *T. unicolor*, elytra are strongly and densely punctate with a lateral area, from middle to distal fourth, microsculptured, with sparse punctures, and denser pilosity.

New records

Eburiini

Eburodacrystola pickeli Melzer, 1928:146; Monné, 2005: 166 (cat.).

Specimens examined. BOLIVIA, *Tarija*: Vila Montes (2 km SW, 21°16'S, 63°29'W), female, 12–16.XII.2011, Wappes, Bonaso & Morris col. (ACMS);

Eburodacrystola cunusaia Martins, 1997: 66, fig.3; Monné, 2005:156 (cat.).

Specimens examined. BOLIVIA, *Tarija*: Vila Montes (2 km SW, 21°16'S, 63°29'W), female, 12–16.XII.2011, Wappes, Bonaso & Morris col. (ACMS).

Tillomorphini

Tetranodus tropipennis Chemsak, 1977:124; Monné, 2005:554 (cat.).

Specimens examined. NICARAGUA, *Granada*: Domitilia (12°2.322'N, 85°6.884'W, 300 feet), female, 31.V–06.VI.2005, F. G. Andrews col. (CLBC). ECUADOR, *Manabi*: Montecristi (1.0134°S, 80.68195°W, 355 m), male, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC).

Pteroplatini

Pteroplatus transversalis Breme, 1844:309, est.9, fig. 3: Monné, 2005:452 (cat.).

Specimens examined. ECUADOR, Loja: Gonzanama (3 km S), male, 22.II.–07.III.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC).

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