

Arquivos de Zoologia

Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

Volume 46(7):87-113, 2015

www.mz.usp.br/publicacoes
www.revistas.usp.br/azmz

ISSN impresso: 0066-7870
ISSN on-line: 2176-7793

SEVEN NEW SPECIES OF *ONCIDERES* LACORDAIRE, 1830 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE: ONCIDERINI) FROM SOUTH AMERICA, WITH NOTES ON ADDITIONAL TAXA

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ABSTRACT

Seven new species of *Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Onciderini)* are described and illustrated: *Oncideres aliciae* from French Guiana, *Oncideres barclayi* from French Guiana, *Oncideres bezarki* from Argentina, *Oncideres birai* from Peru, *Oncideres brunapalanzae* from Colombia, *Oncideres jodii* from French Guiana, and *Oncideres svachai* from French Guiana. The following 10 **new synonymies** in *Onciderini* are proposed: *Euthima wendtae* Martins, 1979 = *Euthima variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921); *Ischiocentra nobilitata* Thomson, 1868 = *Ischiocentra clavata* Thomson, 1861; *Japi Martins & Galileo, 2012* = *Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830*; *Japi duartei* Martins & Galileo, 2012 = *Oncideres pectoralis* Thomson, 1868; *Oncideres aurantiaca Galileo & Martins, 2010* = *Oncideres fulvostillata* Bates, 1872; *Oncideres estebani Martins & Galileo, 2010* = *Oncideres putator brevifasciata* Dillon & Dillon, 1946; *Oncideres maculosa Redtenbacher, 1868* = *Lochmaeocles fasciatus* (Lucas, 1859); *Oncideres sparsemaculatus* Martins & Galileo, 2010 = *Oncideres ocellaris* Bates, 1885; *Ubytyra Galileo & Martins, 2012* = *Hesychotypa Thomson, 1868*; *Ubytyra tuberosa Galileo & Martins, 2012* = *Hesychotypa morvanae Audureau, 2012*. *Oncideres miliaris* (Voet, 1778) and *Trachysomus dromedarius* (Voet, 1778) are nomina nuda; *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817) is the correct name for the former and *Trachysomus verrucosus* (Olivier, 1795) is the correct name for the latter. A **neotype** is designated for *Lamia miliaris* Schönherr, 1817 and *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817) is redescribed. **Lectotypes** are designated for the following seven species: *Ischiocentra alternans* Aurivillius, 1920; *Lamia acromii* Dalman, 1823; *Lamia albisparsa* Germar, 1824; *Lamia globifera* Fabricius, 1801; *Lamia impluviata* Germar, 1824; *Lamia ulcerosa* Germar, 1824; *Oncideres maculosus* Redtenbacher, 1868. **Forty-one new country records** are also reported in *Onciderini*.

KEY-WORDS: Neotropical; New country record; New synonymy; Taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) currently consists of about 500 described species in 82 genera. Onciderini is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America. Dillon & Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearn & Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe. A phylogenetic analysis of the tribe has not been conducted and its monophyly remains untested. A morphological study and cladistic analysis of the tribe is forthcoming (Nearn & Miller, in preparation).

The number of described species in the genus *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830 (currently 125) has nearly doubled since the publication of Dillon & Dillon's (1946) key to species (which treated 72). As Aiello (2015) pointed out, Dillon & Dillon's key has two numbering errors, and an updated identification key is needed. Richly illustrated dichotomous and interactive identification keys are currently in preparation (Nearn *in prep.*).

During the process of producing a Lucid key to the genera of Onciderini (Nearn *et al.*, 2011), several new taxa, taxonomic problems, and distribution records came to light (see Nearn & Swift, 2011; Nearn & Tavakilian, 2012a, b; Nearn & Andrew, 2013; Nearn *et al.*, 2014; Nearn & Tavakilian, *in prep.*). Here we add seven new species, designate seven lectotypes and one neotype, propose 10 synonymies, and report 41 new country records.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens from the following collections were examined and the following codens are used throughout the paper: **ACMS**, American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, TX, U.S.A.; **BMNH**, The Natural History Museum, London, England, U.K.; **CMNH**, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA, U.S.A.; **DFPC**, Denis Faure Private Collection, Kourou, French Guiana; **EFGC**, Edmund F. Giesbert Collection (at FSCA), Gainesville, FL, U.S.A.; **ENPC**, Eugenio H. Nearn Collection (at PERC), West Lafayette, IN, U.S.A.; **FMNH**, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, U.S.A.; **FSCA**, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL, U.S.A.; **INBC**, Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Heredia, Costa Rica; **ISNB**, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; **ISPC**, Ian P. Swift Pri-

vate Collection, Orange County, CA, U.S.A.; **JLGC**, Jean-Louis Giuglaris Private Collection, Matoury, French Guiana; **JTPC**, Julien Touroult Private Collection, Soyaux, France; **MCZN**, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, U.S.A.; **MCNZ**, Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; **MNHN**, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; **MNRJ**, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; **MIUC**, Museo de Insectos, Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica; **MUSM**, Museo de Historia Natural Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru; **MZSP**, Museo de Zoología, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; **NHMW**, Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria; **NHRS**, Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden; **NMBA**, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel, Switzerland; **NMPC**, Národní muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic; **PERC**, Purdue Entomological Research Collection, West Lafayette, IN, U.S.A.; **PHDC**, Pierre-Henri Dalens Private Collection, Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana; **RFMC**, Roy F. Morris Private Collection, Lakeland, FL, U.S.A.; **RMPC**, Renato Mattei Private Collection, Puerto Ayacucho, Venezuela; **SMFD**, Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany; **SNSD**, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Dresden, Germany; **UCDC**, The Bohart Museum of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA, U.S.A.; **USNM**, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, U.S.A.; **ZMHB**, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany; **ZMUC**, Zoological Museum University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Observations of specimens were made using a Max Erb stereomicroscope with 10× eyepieces. Photographs were taken with Visionary Digital's Passport Storm imaging system fitted with a Canon EOS 40D. Label data are verbatim and placed in quotes. Classification and distributional data are based on Monné (2005), Bezark (2015), Monné (2015), and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Oncideres aliciae sp. nov.

Figures 1A-D

Description: Female: Length 11.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.1 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices).

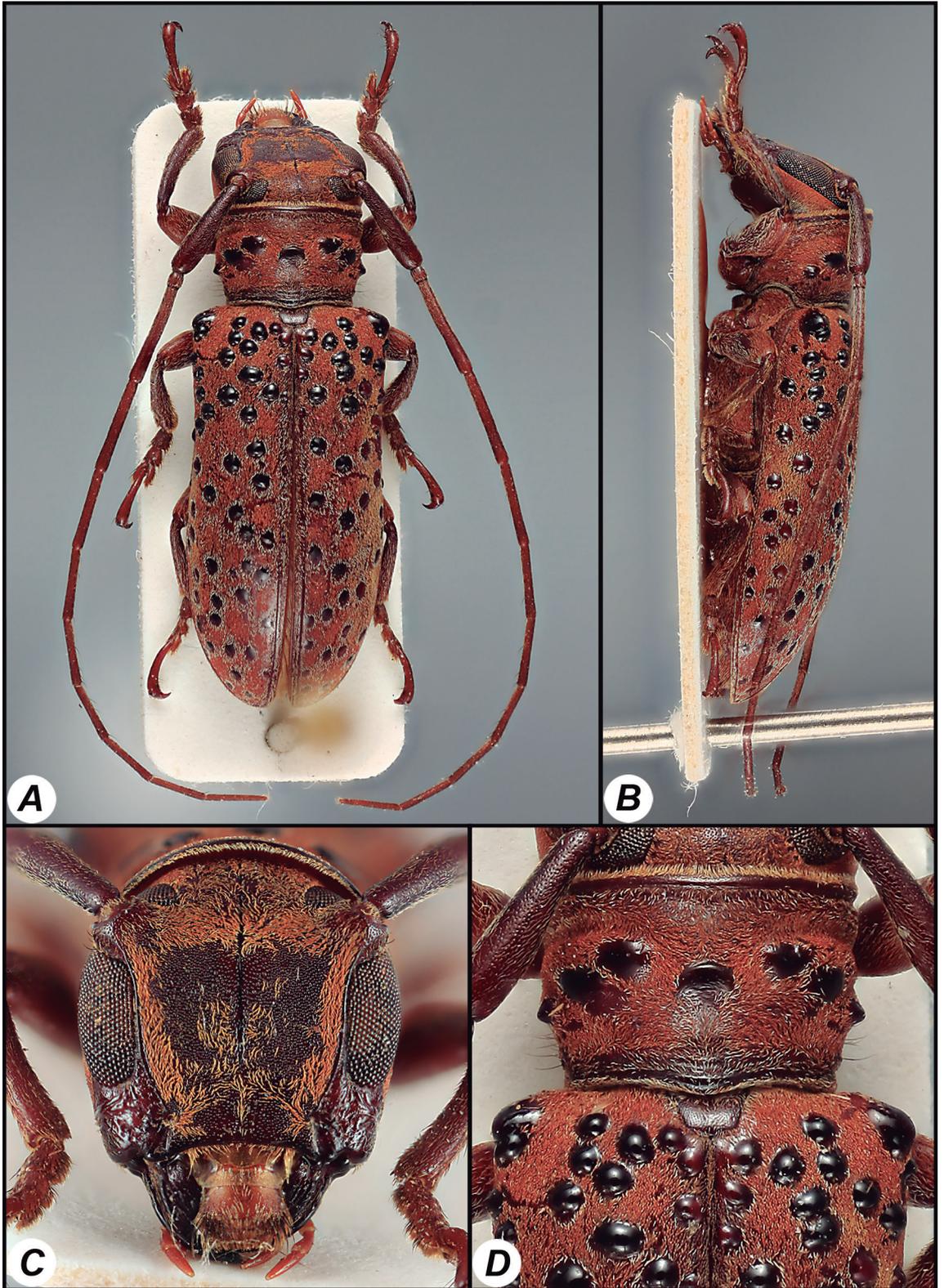


FIGURE 1: *Oncideres aliciae*, sp. nov., holotype female. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

sured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 1A. General form elongate-oblong, small-sized. Integument brown to ferruginous, with ferruginous, ochraceous, and gray pubescence. Head with frons subquadrate, about width of 3.5 lower eye lobes; surface densely, shallowly punctate (Fig. 1C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae subquadrate, nearly 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae nearly 1.3 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomere III slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.97; II = 0.14; III = 1; IV = 0.94; V = 0.80; VI = 0.69; VII = 0.64; VIII = 0.60; IX = 0.58; X = 0.52; XI = 0.60. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, slightly wider at apex (Figs. 1A, 1D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex truncate. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 1A), a little more than 4 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.25 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins nearly straight, sides roughly parallel, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/2 of elytra with scattered, moderately-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri moderately prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; remaining ventral characters not visible due to specimen preparation (glued to card). Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined. **Male:** Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, female (Figs. 1A-D), "Route de Kaw pk 34, 12 janvier 1998 Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux, José Manuel Crespo leg.//1511" (MNHN).

Etymology: This species is named in honor of the first author's fiancée, Alicia M. Hodson, for her companionship and support. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: small size; pronotal disk with 5 glabrous tubercles; and basal 1/2 of elytra with moderately-sized, glabrous tuber-

cles. Little is known about the habitat and behavior of this species; the single female specimen was collected at lights in January.

Oncideres barclayi sp. nov.

Figures 2A-D

Description: Male: Length 10.4-12.9 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.1-4.9 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 2A. General form elongate-oblong, small to moderate-sized. Integument brown to ferruginous, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of pronotum and venter with white pubescence. Head with frons nearly subquadrate, slightly elongate, about width of 3 lower eye lobes (Fig. 2C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae about 1.7 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles with small, blunt projection at apex; scape clavate, with distinct basal groove on inner face; antennomere III distinctly swollen, thicker than antennomeres IV-XI, about as thick as apex of scape; antennomere XI curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.59; II = 0.13; III = 1.00; IV = 0.57; V = 0.55; VI = 0.54; VII = 0.53; VIII = 0.52; IX = 0.51; X = 0.54; XI = 0.72. Pronotum roughly cylindrical, transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long (Figs. 2A, 2D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 3 prominent, glabrous tubercles; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex truncate. Elytra about 2.3 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 2A), nearly 3.25 times as long as pronotal length, nearly 1.4 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with scattered, moderate and large-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; remaining ventral characters not visible due to specimen preparation (glued to card). Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae moderately expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined. **Female:** Length 18.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 6.7 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae shorter, slightly longer than

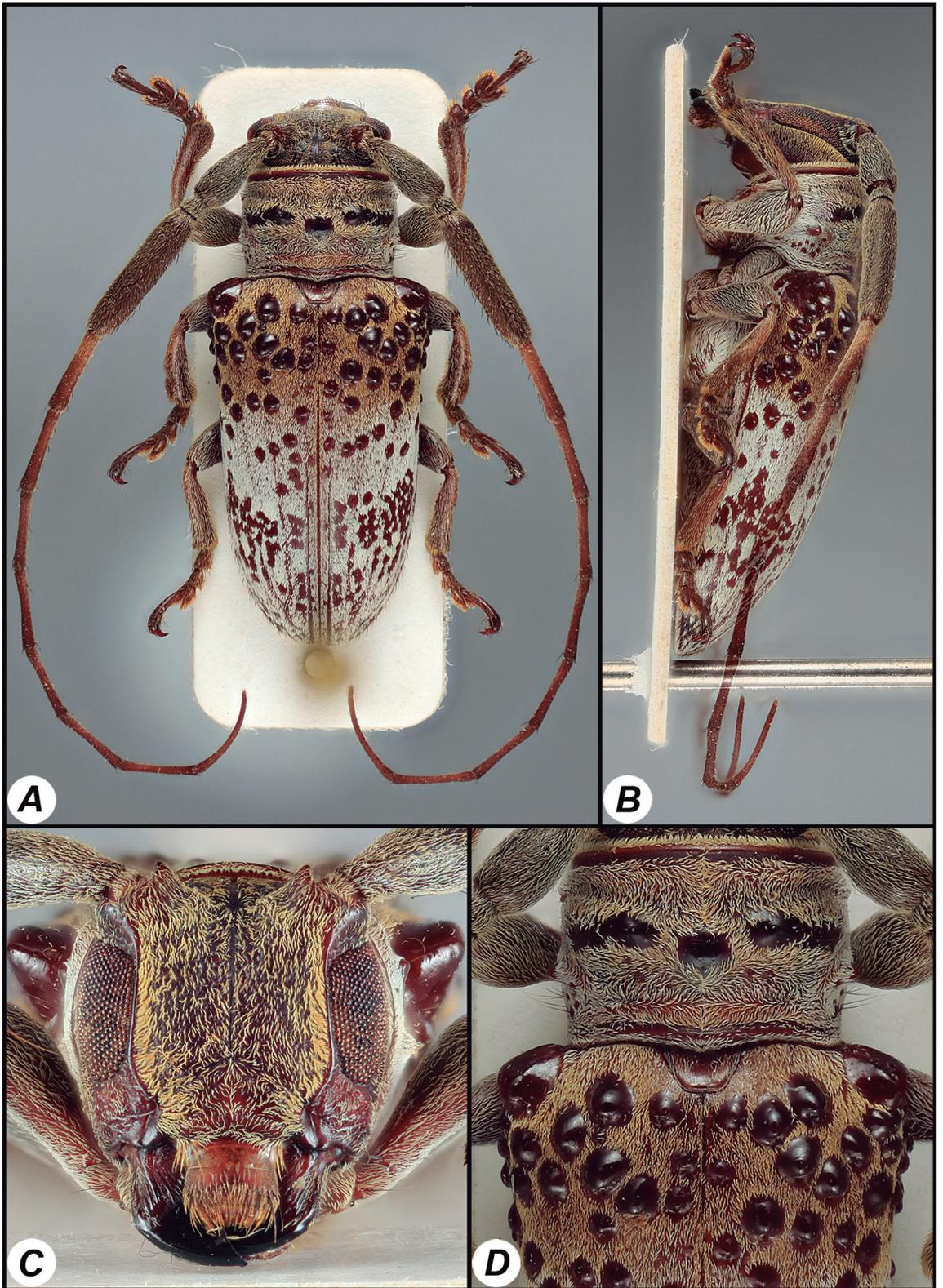


FIGURE 2: *Oncideres barclayi*, sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

body; antennomere III not distinctly swollen; scape without distinct basal groove on inner face. Pronotum strongly transverse. Fifth abdominal sternite about 2 times as long as IV, with a median triangular impression.

Material Examined: Holotype, male (Figs. 2A-D), "DZ 5 (Regina St-Georges) 08 Avril 1991 Guyane [French Guiana] Piégeage lumineux, Marc Thouvenot leg". (MNHN) (Figs. 2A-D). Allotype, female, "Guyane Française [French Guiana], Nouveau Chantier, Collection Le Moul't" (MNHN). Four paratypes, all males: "Guyane [French Guiana], 07/III/2008, RN2 pk 125 track Kapiri, light" (JLGC); "French Guiana, 24/IX/2011, Matiti Z.A. Wayabo, trap interception" (JLGC); "French Guiana, 10/VII/2002, track Bélizon pk 3 + 8,5, light" (JLGC); "French Guiana, 15/I/2000, Kourou road of Petit Saut, light" (Yannig Ponchel in JLGC).

Etymology: This species is named in honor of Maxwell V.L. Barclay, for his friendship and collaboration. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: portions of pronotum and venter with white pubescence; basal 1/3 of elytra with moderate and large-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri glabrous; and antennomere III distinctly swollen in males. *Oncideres barclayi* is described from six specimens (five males, one female).

***Oncideres bezarki* sp. nov.**
Figures 3A-D

Description: Male: Length 16-18.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 6.0-7.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 3A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument black to brown, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of pronotum and venter with white pubescence; apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small, irregularly-shaped orange maculae against a field of white pubescence. Head with frons subquadrate, about width of 2.5 lower eye lobes (Fig. 3C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae subquadrate, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae nearly 2 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, moderately separated; tubercles armed at

apex with small, blunt projection; scape clavate, with distinct basal grooves on inner face; antennomeres III, IV, IX, XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.58; II = 0.15; III = 1.00; IV = 0.76; V = 0.66; VI = 0.61; VII = 0.53; VIII = 0.42; IX = 0.50; X = 0.70; XI = 1.25. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 3A, 3D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 thin, somewhat transverse, irregularly-shaped, glabrous tubercles; each side with moderate-sized, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 3A), about 3.6 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.3 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins attenuate, slightly sinuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/4 of elytra with sparse, scattered, small to large-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri prominent, with several glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about 2/3 as wide as mesocoxal cavity; moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V as about as long as I-IV combined. **Female:** Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, male (Figs. 3A-D), "Argentina: Formosa, Estancia Guaycolec 185 m, 25 km N Formosa, 25°59'S, 58°12'W//26.II.10. III.1999, SL Heydon & J Ledfor, Black light" (UCDC). One paratype, male, same data as holotype (USNM).

Etymology: This species is named for Larry G. Bezark, who made the specimens available for study. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species closely resembles *Oncideres gibbosa* Thomson, 1868 but can be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: pronotal disk with 5 thin, somewhat transverse, irregularly-shaped, glabrous tubercles (glabrous tubercles larger, more regularly oval in *O. gibbosa*); basal 1/4 of elytra with sparse, scattered, small to large-sized, glabrous tubercles (tubercles more dense in *O. gibbosa*); and apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small, irregularly-shaped orange maculae (larger, more uniformly-sized and spaced maculae in *O. gibbosa*). This

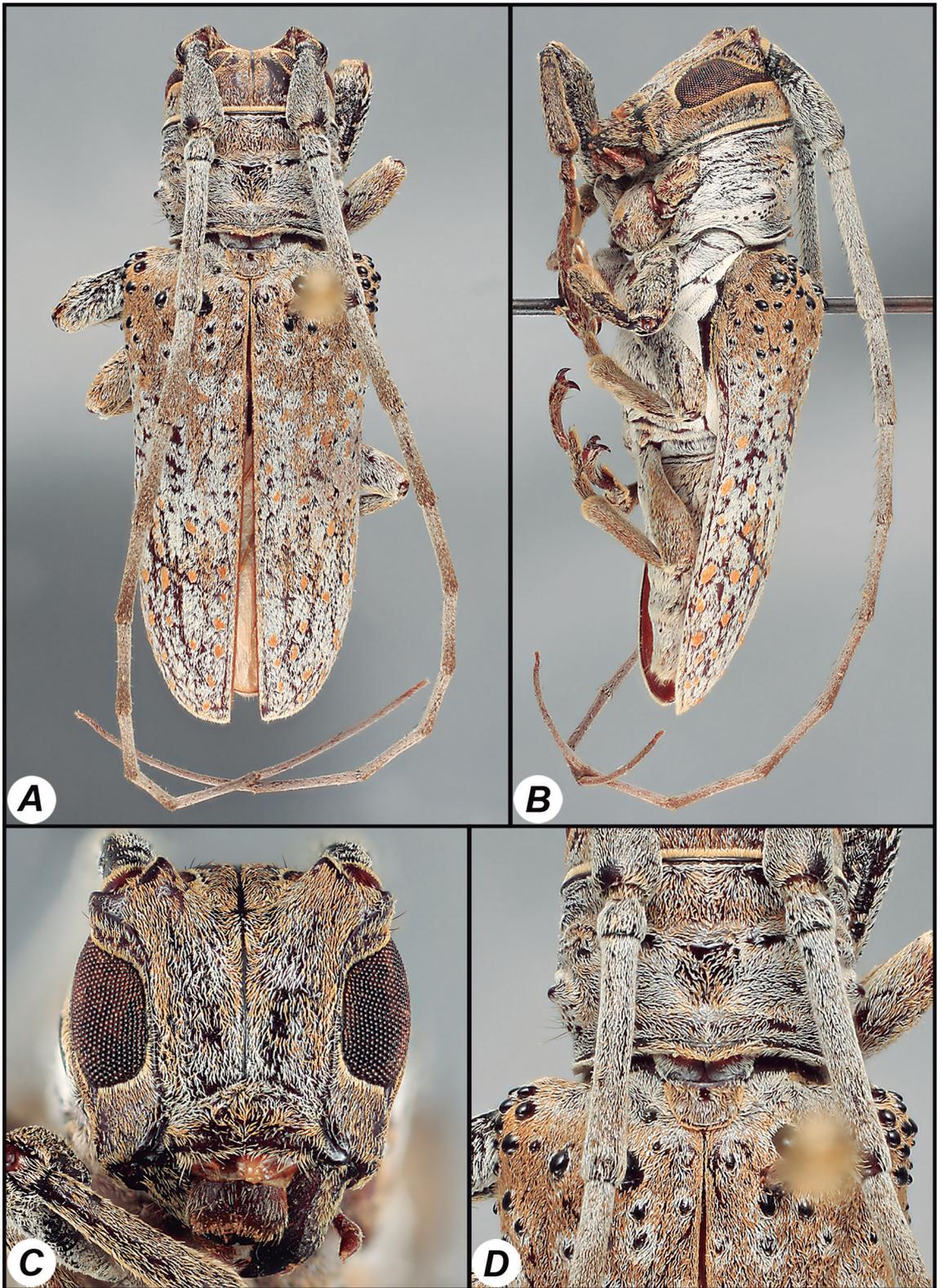


FIGURE 3: *Oncideres bezarki*, sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

species is described from two male specimens collected at black light at a 25,000 hectare privately owned cattle ranch (Estancia Guaycolec) in the province of Formosa, northern Argentina.

***Oncideres birai* sp. nov.**

Figures 4A-D

Description: Female: Length 13.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.5 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 4A. General form elongate-oblong, small-sized. Integument brown to ferruginous, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence. Head with frons transverse, about width of 3.3 lower eye lobes; surface densely, shallowly punctate (Fig. 4C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 1 ommatidium wide. Genae subquadrate, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae damaged (right antenna missing antennomeres IX-XI; left antennomere missing part of antennomere III, and antennomeres IV-XI); antennal tubercles feebly elevated, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomere III slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.92; II = 0.17; III = 1.00; IV = 0.93; V = 0.86; VI = 0.80; VII = 0.68; VIII = 0.58; IX-XI missing (specimen damaged). Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, slightly wider at apex (Figs. 4A, 4D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 4A), a little more than 4 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.3 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly sinuate, sides roughly parallel, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 2/3 of elytra with scattered, moderately-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri moderately prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about 2/3 as wide as mesocoxal cavity; roughly subtruncate. Fifth abdominal sternite about 1.5 times as long as IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae moderately expanded apically; metafemora about 1/5 as long as elytra; protarsomere V slightly longer than I-IV combined. **Male:** Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, female (Figs. 4A-D), “Peru, Rio Orabamba, La Merced Chanchamayo” (ZMHB).

Etymology: This species is named in honor of our friend and colleague, the late Dr. Ubirajara R. Martins de Souza (1932-2015), for his friendship, generosity, and collaboration. Bira’s incomparable contribution to the study of longhorned beetles remains an inspiration to the authors of this work. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: small size; pronotal disk with 5 prominent, oval, glabrous tubercles; basal 1/2 of elytra with moderately-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri glabrous; and distinctly short legs. *Oncideres birai* is known from a single female specimen.

***Oncideres brunapalanzae* sp. nov.**

Figures 5A-D

Description: Male: Length 21.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 10.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 5A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument brown to black, with white, gray, brown, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of venter, antennae, and legs with gray pubescence. Head with frons elongate, about width of 2.0 lower eye lobes (Fig. 5C). Eyes with lower lobes large-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes not visible due to specimen preparation. Genae transverse, about 1/3 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae about 1.5 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape clavate, with distinct basal grooves on inner face; antennomeres III, IV, VIII, XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 1.12; II = 0.20; III = 1.00; IV = 0.78; V = 0.77; VI = 0.79; VII = 0.82; VIII = 0.72; IX = 0.70; X = 0.80; XI = 1.11. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.7 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 5A, 5D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, large-sized, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with moderate-sized, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 5A), about 4.5 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than

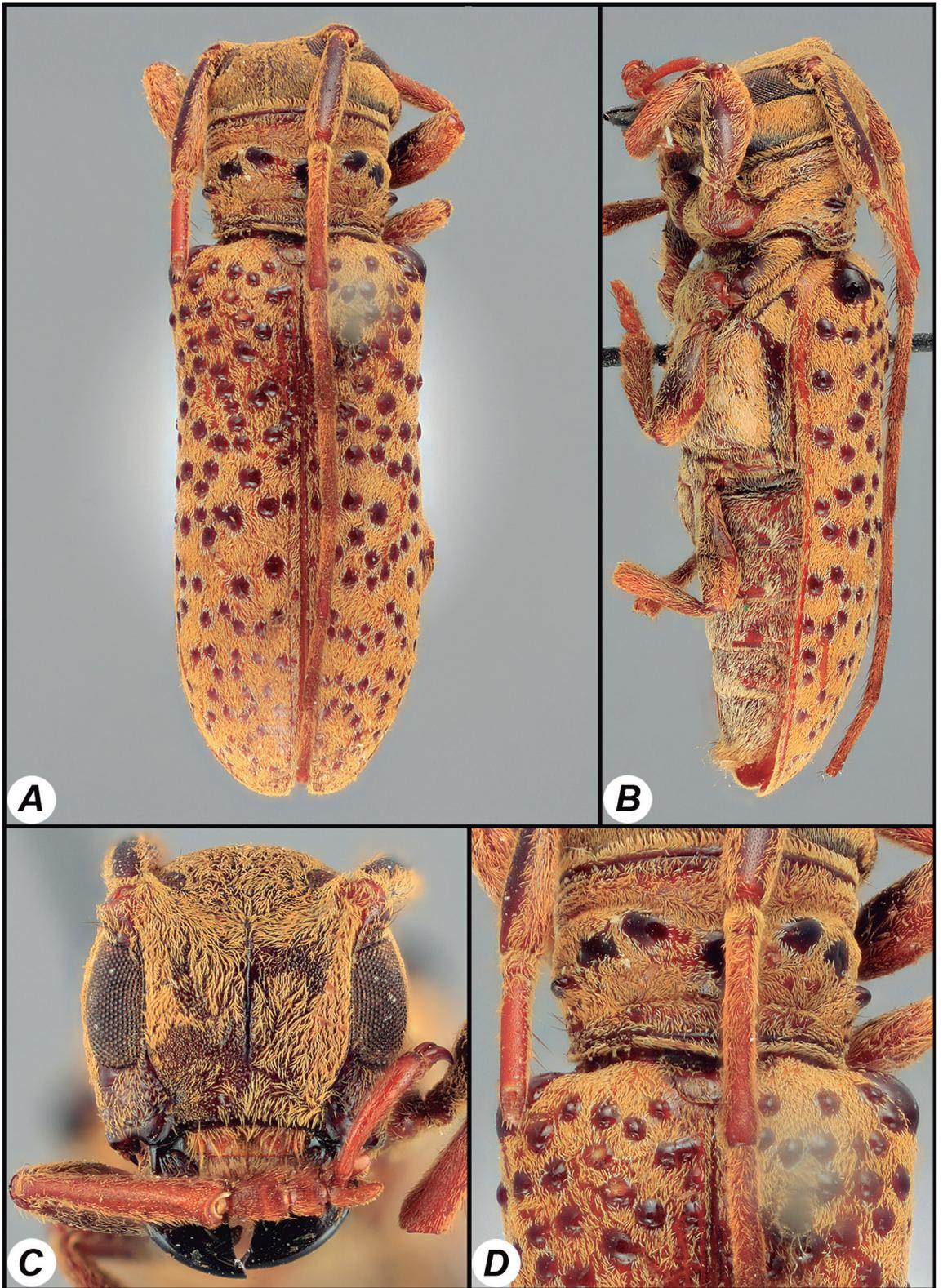


FIGURE 4: *Oncideres binai*, sp. nov., holotype female. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

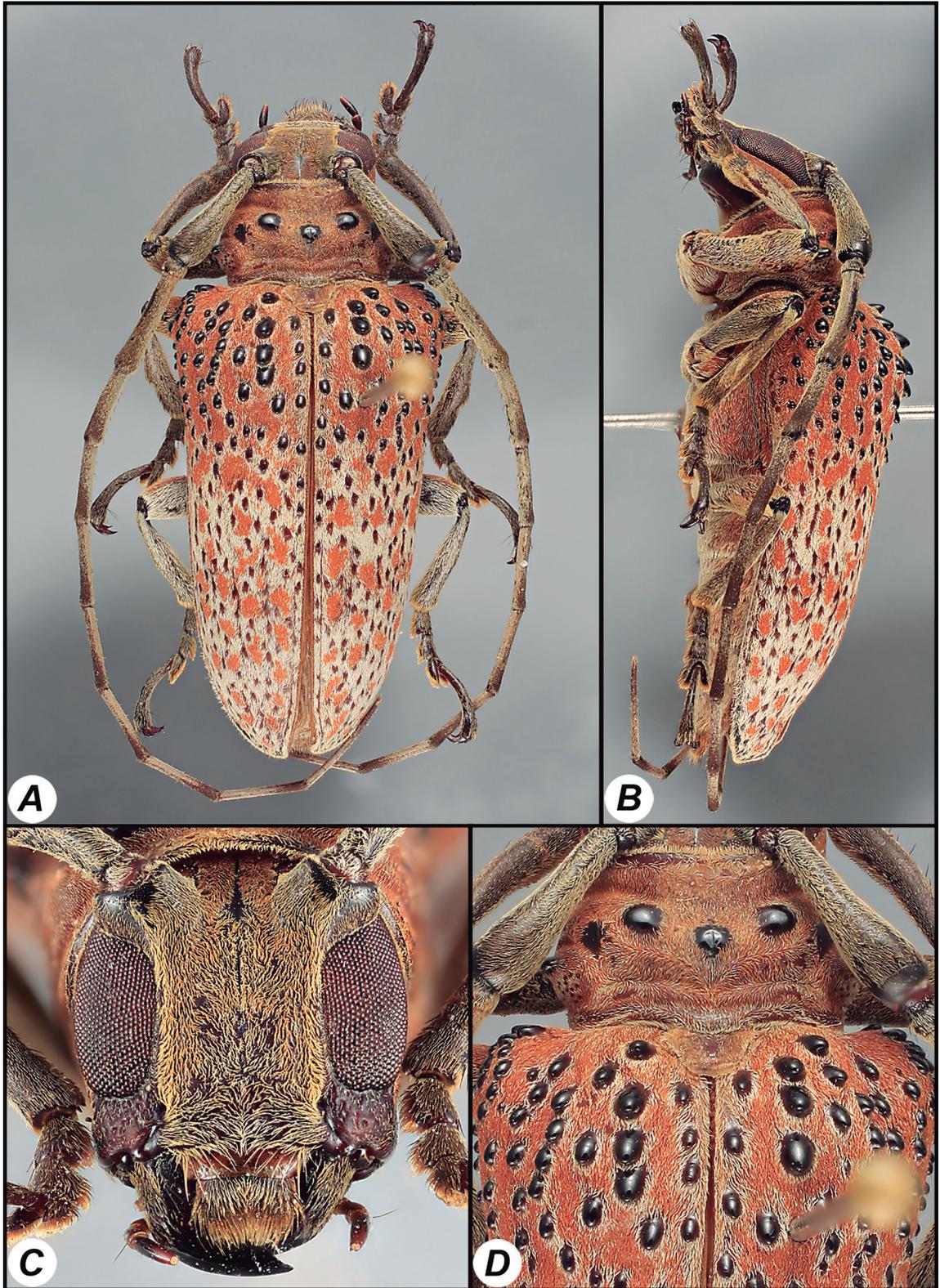


FIGURE 5: *Oncideres brunapalanzae*, sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins nearly slightly sinuate, attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with rather regularly spaced, small to large-sized, glabrous, black tubercles; many tubercles strongly elevated, arranged in several loose rows; humeri prominent, with several glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as mesocoxal cavity; nearly subtruncate, slightly emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; profemora transversely rugose; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V slightly longer than I-IV combined. **Female:** Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, male (Figs. 5A-D), "Valle del Cauca (Cali), Colombia [Colombia], don d'Alain Chaminade" (MNHN).

Etymology: We take great pleasure in naming this beautiful species in honor of the first author's mother, Bruna Palanza Nearn. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: *Oncideres brunapalanzae* is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: moderate size; large eyes; disk with 5 large, oval, glabrous tubercles; basal 1/3 of elytra with small to large-sized, glabrous, black tubercles; and many tubercles strongly elevated, arranged in several loose rows. This species is described from a single male specimen.

Oncideres jodii sp. nov.

Figures 6A-D

Description: **Female:** Length 14.0-15.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 6.5-7.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 6A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument ferruginous to black, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of pronotum, elytra, and venter with white pubescence; apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, large, irregularly-shaped orange maculae against a field of gray pubescence. Head with frons subquadrate, about width of 3.5 lower eye lobes (Fig. 6C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae subquadrate, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye

lobes. Antennae about 1.25 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape clavate; antennomeres III and XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.90; II = 0.13; III = 1.00; IV = 0.71; V = 0.60; VI = 0.53; VII = 0.47; VIII = 0.42; IX = 0.36; X = 0.39; XI = 0.37. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 6A, 6D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 4 moderate-sized, somewhat ovoid, glabrous tubercles at basal half, connected by median, transverse, glabrous tubercle; each side with small-sized, blunt, protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.3 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 6A), nearly 4 times as long as pronotal length, nearly 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly sinuate, attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with scattered, small to large-sized, black, glabrous tubercles; humeri prominent, with several glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; remaining ventral characters not visible due to specimen preparation (glued to card). Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined. **Male:** Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, female (Figs. 6A-D), "[French Guiana] Route de Kaw pk 41, 04 Janvier 1984, piégeage lumineux, B. Geoffroy leg.//1073" (MNHN). Two paratypes, one female, same data as holotype (MNHN); one female "Piste Coralie, 20 Février 1988 Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux, Philippe Gerdelat leg." (ENPC).

Etymology: This species is named in honor of the first author's dear friend, Dr. Jodi L. Ford, for the encouragement and support to pursue a career in systematic entomology. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: pronotal disk with 4 small, glabrous tubercles at basal half, connected by median, transverse, glabrous tubercle; basal 1/3 of elytra with small to large-sized, black, glabrous tubercles; and apical 2/3 of elytra with large, irregularly-shaped orange maculae. *Oncideres jodii* is described from three female specimens collected at lights.

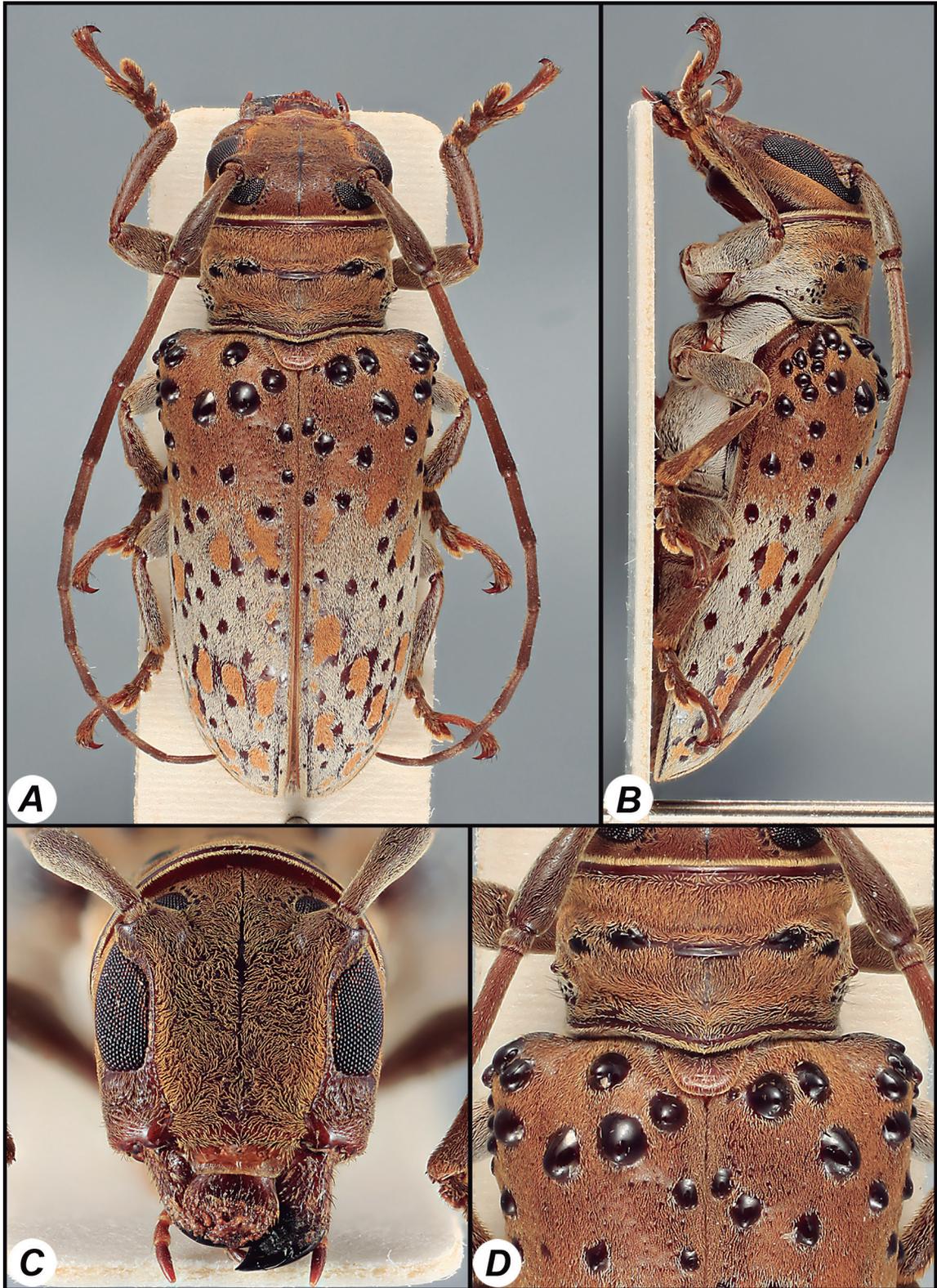


FIGURE 6: *Oncideres jodii*, sp. nov., holotype female. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817)*Figures 7A-D**

Redescription: Male: Length 18.0-22.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 7.4-10.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 7A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate to large-sized. Integument ferruginous to black, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small to moderate-sized, irregularly-shaped orange maculae against a field of gray pubescence. Head with frons elongate, about width of 1.6 lower eye lobes (Fig. 7C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 4 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/3 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae nearly 2 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape clavate, with distinct basal grooves on inner face, rugose on basal 2/3; antennomeres III and XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.90; II = 0.12; III = 1.00; IV = 0.75; V = 0.69; VI = 0.69; VII = 0.72; VIII = 0.75; IX = 0.80; X = 0.83; XI = 1.70. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.6 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Fig. 7A); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, large-sized, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with smaller, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 7A), about 4 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins nearly straight, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with scattered, small to large-sized, glabrous, black tubercles; many tubercles strongly elevated; humeri prominent, with several small, glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; profemora robust, curved, transversely rugose; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as meso-coxal cavity; moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite 2 times longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V slightly longer than I-IV combined. **Female:** Length 22.5-28.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 9.0-13.0 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae about as long as body; scape without distinct basal groove on inner face. Pronotum strongly transverse. Profemora

not transversely rugose. Fifth abdominal sternite longer than III-IV combined, with a median triangular impression.

Material Examined: Neotype, male (Figs. 7A-C), "Piste Coralie, pk 8,5, 04 Juillet 1989 Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux, Gérard Choivet leg." (MNHN). One female, "DZ 3 (Regina St-Georges), 07 Septembre 1991, piégeage lumineux Guyane [French Guiana], Marie-France Ghouti leg." (MNHN); one female, "Brazil, Pará: Obidos; female; III.1964" (MNRJ); one female, "Brazil, Pará, Obidos; IV.1955; J. Brazilino" (MNRJ); three males, "French Guiana, Kaw mountain pk 29, Pierre-Henri Dalens leg.//reared from girdled branches, emerged 20-I-2007" (PHDC); one male, same except "emerged 05-II-2007" (PHDC); one female, same except "emerged 07-II-2007" (PHDC); one female, "French Guiana, Counamama pk 42 (Iracoubo), PH Dalens leg., D1//reared from girdled branches, emerged 10/02/2007" (PHDC); one female, "French Guiana, Route de Kaw, PH Dalens leg., D1//reared from girdled branches, emerged 26/XII/2007" (PHDC); one male, "French Guiana, RN2 pk 125, 04/III/2010, ex larva, J.L. Giuglaris leg., G346" (JLGC); one male, "French Guiana, Kourou (Montagne des Singes), 10-IV-2008, Ex-Larva, SP 204 DF, D. Faure leg." (DFPC); one female, "French Guiana, Kourou (Papinabo), 29-III-2003, PL, SP 204 DF, D. Faure leg." (DFPC).

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: moderate to large size; pronotal disk with 5 prominent, large-sized, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with smaller, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; and apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small to moderate-sized, irregularly-shaped orange maculae. This species is redescribed from 14 specimens collected in Brazil and French Guiana.

See below (Taxonomic Notes in *Onciderini*) for a discussion of this species and designation of a neotype specimen.

Oncideres svachai* sp. nov.*Figures 8A-D**

Description: Male: Length 17.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 7.5 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 8A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument brown to black, with gray, brown, and testaceous

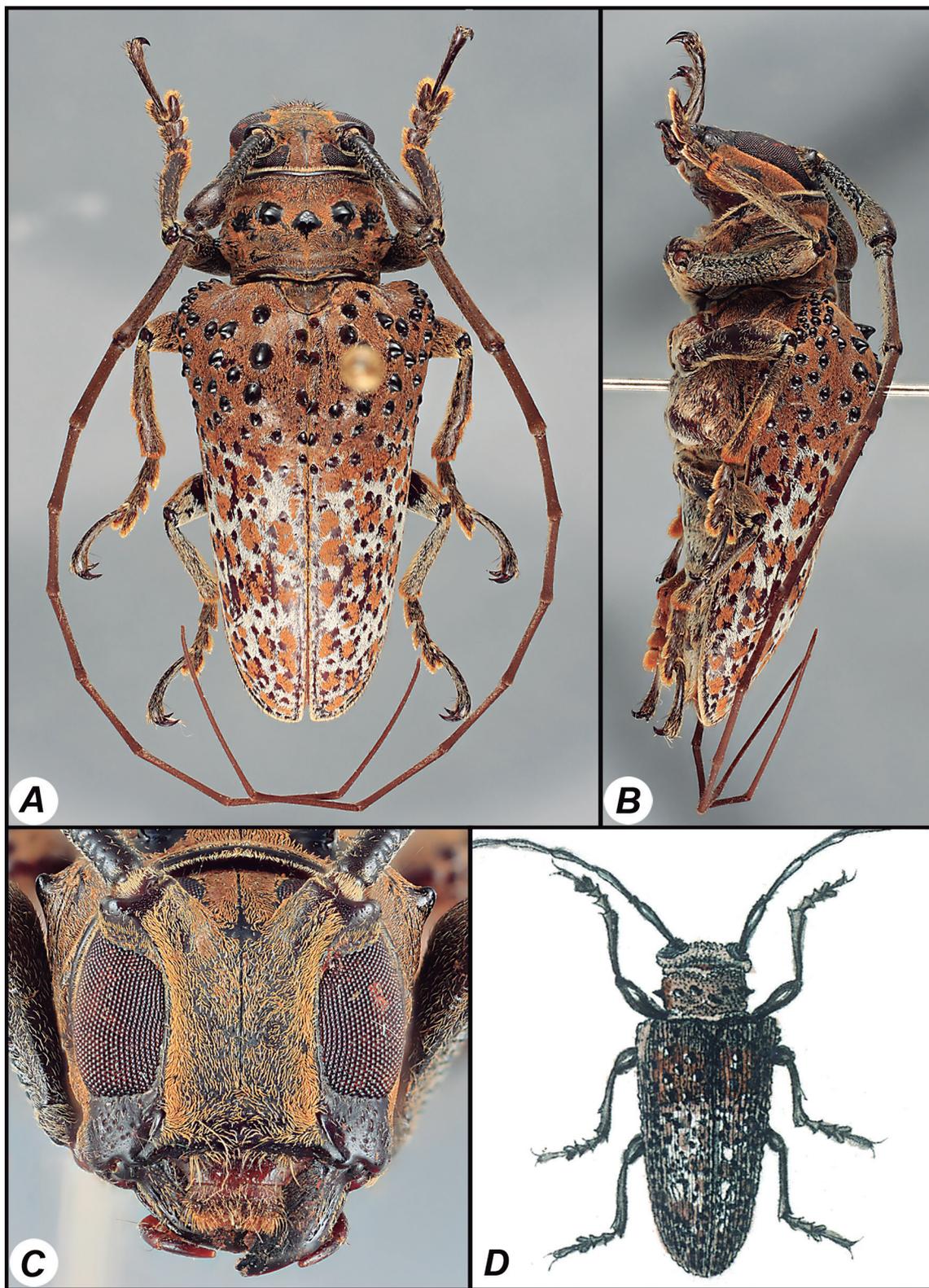


FIGURE 7: *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817). (A) Neotype male, dorsal habitus. (B) Neotype male, lateral habitus. (C) Neotype male, close-up of head. (D) *Cerambyx miliaris*, illustration from Voet (1778).

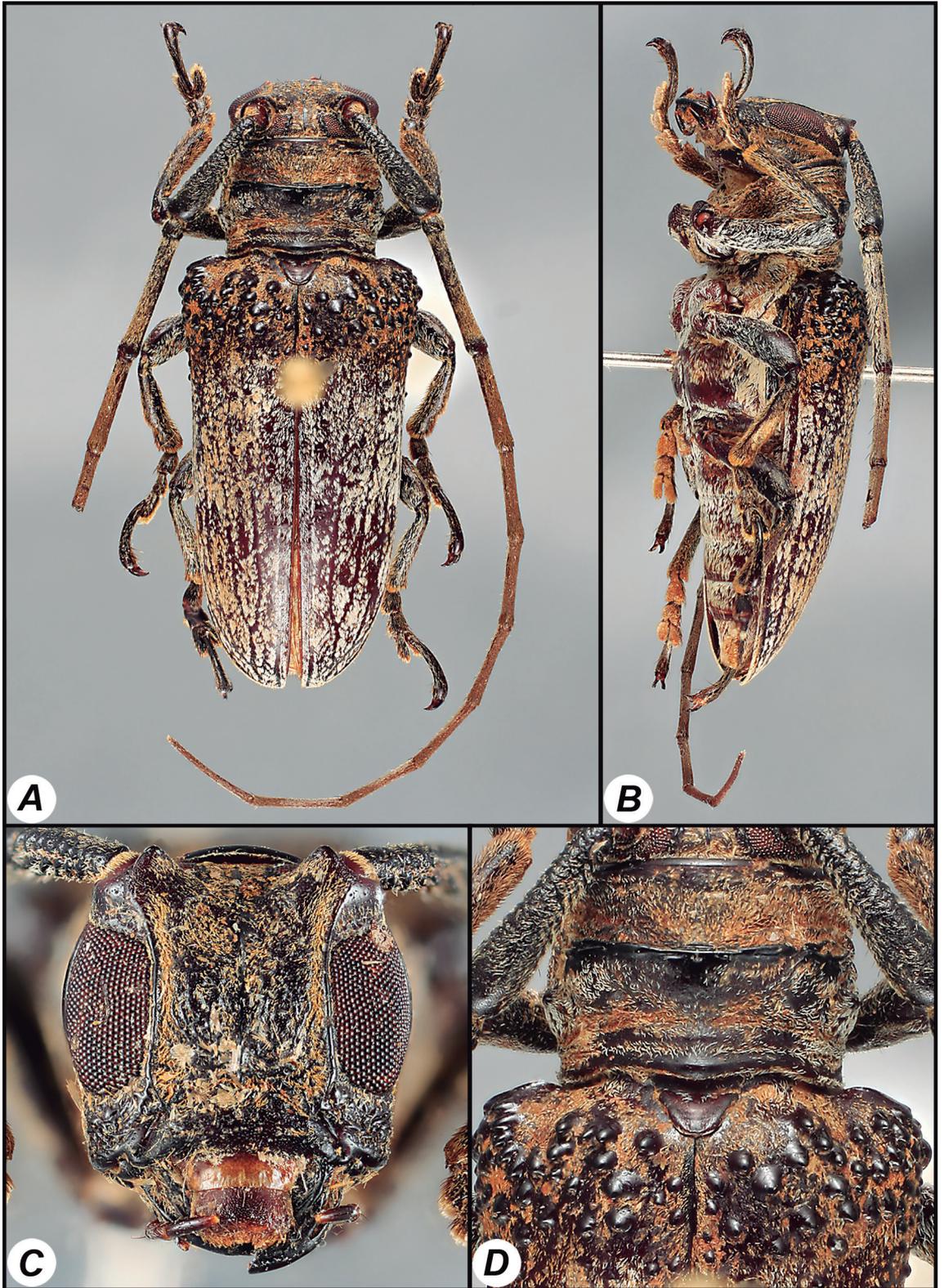


FIGURE 8: *Oncideres svachai* sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

pubescence. Head with frons nearly subquadrate, slightly elongate, about width of 2.0 lower eye lobes (Fig. 8C); frons rugose. Eyes with lower lobes large-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/3 as tall as lower eye lobes; genae rugose. Antennae about 1.6 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles with small, blunt projection at apex; scape clavate with distinct basal grooves on inner face, rugose on basal 2/3; antennomeres V–XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.94; II = 0.15; III = 1.00; IV = 0.79; V = 0.73; VI = 0.68; VII = 0.64; VIII = 0.62; IX = 0.62; X = 0.68; XI = 0.82. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 8A, 8D); disk with transverse, glabrous carina at basal half; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.6 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 8A), about 3.75 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly sinuate, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/4 of elytra densely tuberculate, tubercles small to moderate-sized, glabrous, black; humeri prominent, with confluent, glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, with blunt tubercle; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about half as wide as mesocoxal cavity; moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I–IV combined. **Female:** Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, male (Figs. 8A–D), “Piste de Saint-Elie pk 3 (piste pk 11), 17 août 1990, Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux//Michel Duranton leg./1443” (MNHN).

Etymology: This species is named for Dr. Petr Švácha, entomologist at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, for his collaboration and contributions to the study of Cerambycoidea. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: frons and genae distinctly rugose; pronotal disk with transverse, glabrous carina at basal half; basal 1/4 of elytra

densely tuberculate; and humeri with confluent, glabrous tubercles. Described from a single male specimen collected at light.

Taxonomic Notes in Onciderini

Ecthoea quadricornis (Olivier, 1795) [not 1792]

Remarks: According to Evenhuis (2003), the date of publication for the work in which Olivier described *Cerambyx (Lamia) quadricornis* (= *Ecthoea quadricornis*) was 9 February 1797, not 1792 as is listed in many works (e.g., Monné, 2015). Thus, Olivier (1795) is the first publication of this name.

Euthima variegata (Aurivillius, 1921)

= *Euthima wendtae* Martins, 1979; syn. nov.

Remarks: *Euthima wendtae* Martins, 1979 was described from a single specimen from Peru and identified as a male. Careful study of the holotype specimen (deposited in the ZMHB) revealed that the specimen is actually female. *Euthima variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921) was also described from a female specimen collected in Peru (deposited in the NHRS). Examination of both holotype specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 9A, 9B). Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, *E. wendtae* Martins, 1979 is **synonymized** with *E. variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921).

Hesychotypa Thomson, 1868

= *Ubytyra* Martins & Galileo, 2012; syn. nov.

Remarks: Thomson (1868) proposed the genus *Hesychotypa* for *H. miniata* Thomson, 1868. Martins & Galileo (2012) proposed the monotypic genus *Ubytyra* for *Ubytyra tuberosa* Martins & Galileo, 2012 (Fig. 10H). Examination of the holotype specimen of *U. tuberosa* as well as the holotype specimens of nearly all 24 currently described species in *Hesychotypa* reveal no characters to separate the two genera, as currently defined. A revision of this genus is needed (Nearns, in preparation). Based on close morphological similarities, *Ubytyra* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is **synonymized** with *Hesychotypa* Thomson, 1868.

Hesychotypa morvanae Audureau, 2012

= *Ubytyra tuberosa* Martins & Galileo, 2012; syn. nov.

Remarks: Audureau (2012) described *Hesychotypa morvanae* from four specimens collected in Peru.



FIGURE 9: Six species of Onciderini, dorsal habitus and labels. (A) *Euthima wendtae*, holotype female. (B) *Euthima variegata*, holotype female. (C) *Ischiocentra nobilitata*, holotype male. (D) *Ischiocentra clavata*, holotype male. (E) *Japi duartei*, holotype male. (F) *Oncideres pectoralis*, holotype male.

Martins & Galileo (2012) described *Ubytyra tuberosa* from a single female specimen, also from Peru. Examination of the holotype specimen of *U. tuberosa* with the color photograph and description of the holotype of *H. morvanae* reveal no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10G, 10H). The date of publica-

tion for Audureau (2012) is 30 September, while the date of publication for Martins & Galileo (2012) is indicated as December. Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, *U. tuberosa* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is **synonymized** with *H. morvanae* Audureau, 2012.



FIGURE 10: Eight species of Onciderini, dorsal habitus and labels. (A) *Oncideres estabani* holotype male. (B) *Oncideres putator brevipasciata*, holotype male. (C) *Oncideres maculosa*, lectotype female. (D) *Oncideres fasciatus*, lectotype male. (E) *Oncideres ocellaris*, holotype male. (F) *Oncideres sparsamaculatus*, holotype male. (G) *Hesygotypa morvanae*, holotype male. (H) *Ubytyra tuberosa*, holotype female.

Ischiocentra clavata Thomson, 1861

= *Ischiocentra nobilitata* Thomson, 1868; syn. nov.

Remarks: Thomson (1861) described *Ischiocentra clavata* from a series of syntype specimens from Brazil. Nearns & Tavakilian (*in press*) designated the male

lectotype specimen for this species. Thomson (1868) described *Ischiocentra nobilitata* from a single male specimen, also from Brazil. Both type specimens are deposited at the MNHN. Dillon & Dillon (1946) listed *I. clavata* as a synonym of *Ischiocentra albilateralis* (Pascoe, 1859). Martins & Galileo (1990) transferred

I. albilatera to *Trestonia* Buquet, 1859 and revalidated *I. clavata*. Examination of the type specimens of *I. clavata* and *I. nobilitata* revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 9C, 9D). Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, *I. nobilitata* Thomson, 1868 is **synonymized** with *I. clavata* Thomson, 1861.

***Ischiocentra* (?) *alternans* Aurivillius, 1920: 382 (Fig. 11A)**

Type locality: Brazil, Espiritu [sic] Santo.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: *Paratritania alternans* (Aurivillius, 1920).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11A, deposited in the NHRS, with the following labels: “Espiritu Santo [sic]//Type//3659 E94//NHRS-JLKB 000021078” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Lamia acromii* Dalman, 1823: 70 (Fig. 11B)**

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: *Lesbates acromii* (Dalman, 1823).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11B, deposited in the NHRS, with the following labels: “Brasilia Christoffers//NHRS-COLE 000008123” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Lamia albisparsa* Germar, 1824: 477 (Fig. 11C)**

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: *Neodillonina albisparsa* (Germar, 1824).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of six syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11C,

deposited in the ZMHB, with the following labels: “albisparsa Germ. Allegr. Tell.//19690//Lectotype ♂ *Lamia albisparsa* Germar, 1824 Desig. Nearn + Tavakilian 2014 [red, handwritten lectotype label added by us]” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. Five paralectotypes (two males, three females) are also designated.

***Lamia globifera* Fabricius, 1801: 284 (Fig. 11D)**

Type locality: “America meridionali”.

Lectotype: female.

Current name: *Jamesia globifera* (Fabricius, 1801).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11D, deposited in the ZMUC, with the following labels: “Amer: merid: Smidt. Mus: T: Lund. *Lamia globifera*. F//Type” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Lamia impluviata* Germar, 1824: 483 (Fig. 11E)**

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: female.

Current name: *Oncideres impluviata* (Germar, 1824).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11E, deposited in the ZMHB, with the following labels: “impluviata Gm. Onc. lepidus Dej. Viron (?) Bras. Sell.//Lectotype ♂ *Lamia impluviata* Germar, 1824 Desig. Nearn + Tavakilian 2014 [red, handwritten lectotype label added by us]” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Lamia miliaris* Schönherr, 1817
Cerambyx miliaris Voet, 1778; *nomen nudum***

Type locality: “America”.

Neotype: male.

Current name: *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817).

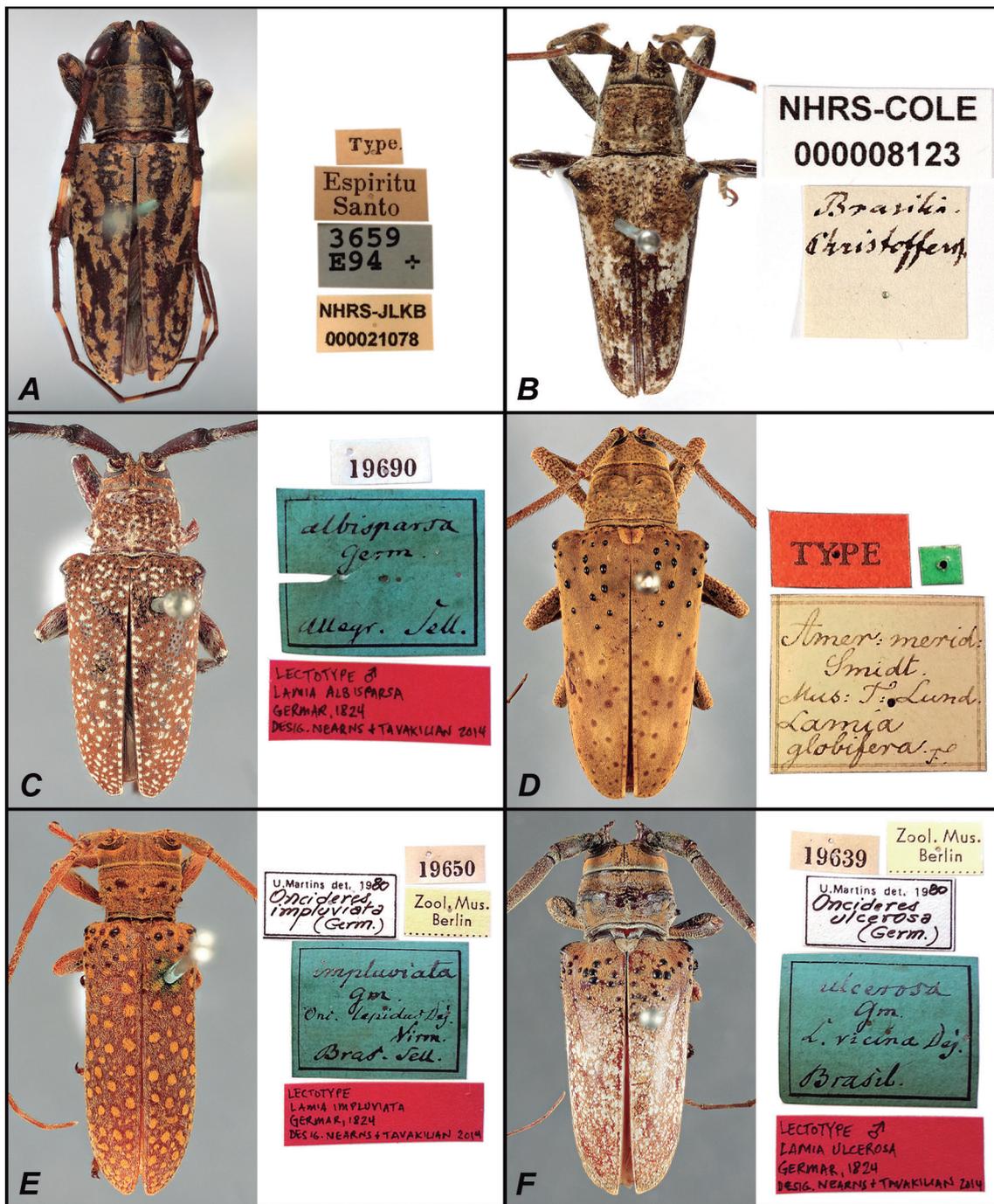


FIGURE 11: Six species of Onciderini, dorsal habitus and labels. (A) *Ischiocentra alternans*, lectotype male. (B) *Lamia acromii*, lectotype male. (C) *Lamia albiparsa*, lectotype male. (D) *Lamia globifera*, lectotype female. (E) *Lamia impluviata*, lectotype female. (F) *Lamia ulcerosa*, lectotype male.

Remarks: Johann Eusebius Voet (1706-1788), Dutch physician, poet, illustrator, and entomologist, contributed to the “Catalogus systematicus Coleopterorum” [1766-1806].

Several authors have noted that the names proposed in Voet’s work violate Articles 5.1 and 11.4 of

the ICZN (1999) and are, therefore, considered *nomen nudum*. According to Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999): “This work was published in fascicles, and subsequently translated by Panzer, although Panzer’s volume 4 (1797) was in fact an original work, based on Voet’s plates, since Panzer had not received Voet’s

text. While Panzer's volume 4 is binominal the other volumes of Voet's work (and Panzer's translations) are not binominal (Sherborn, 1902: liv). There is no consistency in his treatment of names: some are uninominal, some apparently binominal, some trinominal, and sometimes males and females are given separate names". For additional discussion on this subject, see Sherborn (1902), Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999), Tavakilian *et al.* (2007), Komiya & Drumont (2008), and Santos-Silva *et al.* (2010).

Two species treated in Voet's (1778) catalogue are currently classified as Onciderini, but are considered by the authors of this work as *nomina nuda*: *Cerambyx dromedarius* (= *Trachysomus dromedarius*) and *Cerambyx miliaris* (= *Oncideres miliaris*). Schönherr (1817) referred to the latter when he listed *Lamia miliaris*. According to Articles 50.1 and 12.2.1, we believe that Schönherr is the correct author of this species.

Voet (1778) provided a color illustration of *Cerambyx miliaris* in his original description. The second author recognized the species illustrated in Voet's iconotype (Fig. 7D) as one occurring in French Guiana. We redescribe this species above (Results and Discussion).

The Voet collection is believed to be lost. The specimen in Figs. 7A-C, deposited in the MNHN, with the following labels: "Piste Coralie, pk 8,5, 04 Juillet 1989 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Gérard Choivet leg.//Neotype ♂ *Lamia miliaris* Schönherr, 1817 Designated by Nearn & Tavakilian 2015 [red, printed neotype label added by us]" is herein designated as the neotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Lamia ulcerosa* Germar, 1824: 482
(Fig. 11F)**

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: *Oncideres ulcerosa* (Germar, 1824).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11F, deposited in the ZMHB, with the following labels: "ulcerosa Gm. L. vicina Dej. Brasil.//Zool. Mus. Berlin//19639//U. Martins de. 1980 *Oncideres ulcerosa* (Germ.)//Lectotype ♂ *Lamia ulcerosa* Germar, 1824 Desig. Nearn + Tavakilian 2014 [red, handwritten lectotype label added by us]" is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Lochmaeocles fasciatus* (Lucas, 1859)**

= *Oncideres maculosa* Redtenbacher, 1868; syn. nov. ("*maculosa*"; *Oncideres* is feminine gender)

Remarks: *Oncideres maculosus* Redtenbacher, 1868 was described from a series of syntype specimens from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (deposited in the NHMW). A lectotype for this species is designated above (Fig. 10C). *Lochmaeocles fasciatus* (Lucas, 1859) was also described from a series of syntype specimens from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (deposited in the MNHN). Nearn & Tavakilian (*in press*) designated the lectotype specimen for this species. Examination of both type specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10C, 10D). Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, *O. maculosa* Redtenbacher, 1868 is **synonymized** with *L. fasciatus* (Lucas, 1859).

***Oncideres fulvostillata* Bates, 1872**

= *Oncideres aurantiaca* Galileo & Martins, 2010; syn. nov.

Remarks: *Oncideres aurantiaca* Galileo & Martins, 2010 was described from a single male specimen collected in Honduras (deposited in the ACMS). *Oncideres fulvostillata* Bates, 1872 was described from a single female specimen from Nicaragua. Nearn *et al.* (2014) provided a color habitus photograph of the holotype specimen *O. fulvostillata*. Examination of both holotype specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species. Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, *O. aurantiaca* Galileo & Martins, 2010 is **synonymized** with *O. fulvostillata* Bates, 1872.

***Oncideres maculosus* Redtenbacher, 1868: 184
(Fig. 10C)**

Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

Lectotype: female.

Current name: *Lochmaeocles fasciatus* (Lucas, 1859).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 10C, deposited in the NHMW, with the following labels: "Maculosus. Bras. Rdt.//Shtt.//Lectotype ♀ *Oncideres maculosus* Redtenbacher, 1868 Desig. Nearn + Tavakilian 2014 [red, handwritten lectotype label added by us]" is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

***Oncideres ocellaris* Bates, 1885**

= *Oncideres sparsemaculatus* Martins & Galileo, 2010; syn. nov.

Remarks: Martins & Galileo (2010) described *Oncideres sparsemaculatus* based on a single male specimen from Guatemala. *Oncideres ocellaris* Bates, 1885 was also described from a single male specimen from Guatemala (deposited in the BMNH). Examination of the holotype specimen of *O. ocellaris* with the color photograph and description of the holotype of *O. sparsemaculatus* reveal no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10E, 10F). Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, *O. sparsemaculatus* Martins & Galileo, 2010 is **synonymized** with *O. ocellaris* Bates, 1885.

***Oncideres pectoralis* Thomson, 1868**

= *Japi duartei* Martins & Galileo, 2012; syn. nov.

Remarks: Martins & Galileo (2012) described *Japi duartei* (new genus and species) based on two specimens from Brazil (male holotype specimen deposited in the MZSP). *Oncideres pectoralis* Thomson, 1868 was described from a syntype series of specimens also from Brazil. Nearn & Tavakilian (*in press*) designated a lectotype specimen for *O. pectoralis*. Examination of both type specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 9E, 9F). Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, the genus *Japi* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is **synonymized** with *Oncideres*, and *J. duartei* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is **synonymized** with *O. pectoralis* Thomson, 1868.

***Oncideres putator brevipasciata* Dillon & Dillon, 1946**
= *Oncideres estebani* Martins & Galileo, 2010; syn. nov.

Remarks: *Oncideres estebani* Martins & Galileo, 2010 was described from three specimens (two males, one female). The first author examined the male holotype specimen (deposited in the MIUC), and discovered that the specimen and label data do not match the photograph and data published in the original description. *Oncideres putator brevipasciata* Dillon & Dillon, 1946 was described from a series of specimens from Panama and Colombia. The male holotype of this species is deposited in the MCZN. Examination of both holotype specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10A, 10B). Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, *O. estebani* Martins & Galileo, 2010 is **synonymized** with *O. p. brevipasciata* Dillon & Dillon, 1946.

***Trachysomus verrucosus* (Olivier, 1795)**

Trachysomus dromedarius (Voet, 1778); *nomen nudum*

Remarks: Voet (1778) described *Cerambyx dromedarius*, which was later transferred to *Trachysomus* Audinet-Serville, 1835. As discussed above for *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817), the names proposed by Voet [1766-1806] are *nomina nuda*. Therefore, *Cerambyx dromedarius* has no nomenclatural value. Olivier (1795) described *Cerambyx (Lamia) verrucosus*, which was also later transferred to *Trachysomus*. We consider *Trachysomus verrucosus* as the correct name of this species, since Olivier (1795) was the first author to correctly describe the species.

New Distribution Records in Onciderini

Apamauta lineolata Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. One female specimen (ZMHB), “Peru, Rio Toro”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Bacuris sexvittatus (Bates, 1865) is recorded from Honduras, **new country record**. One female specimen (ISNB), “Honduras; Cusuco Nat. Park, Guanales camp, track 1 subsite 1, on little bush at 40 cm, 30.VI.2012, I.G.: 32.226 Leg. I. Argueta”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Panama, and Peru.

Cipriscola fasciata (Thomson, 1860) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One male specimen (NMBA), “Caracas, Venezuela, leg. Kulzer jun”. This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru.

Clavidesmus metallicus (Thomson, 1868) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One male specimen (NMBA), “Angostura, Orinoco”. This species was previously known from Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, French Guiana, and Peru.

Cydros leucurus Pascoe, 1866 is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. One female specimen (USNM), “Mapini-Con-sata, Bolivia, September 1925, GLHarrington”. This species was previously recorded from Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, and Panama.

Cydros melzeri Monné & Fragoso, 1984 is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. One specimen (MNHN), “Bolivie, S. Antonio//Museum Paris,

ex. Coll., R. Oberthur". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Eudesmus posticalis Guérin-Méneville, 1844 is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. Twenty-five specimens (17 males, eight females) (MNHN), "Bolivie, Prov. Cochabamba, P. Germain 1889//Muséum Paris 1952, Coll R Oberthür". Specimens were compared to the holotype of this species deposited at the MNHN. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Eupalessa attenuata (Thomson, 1868) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. One female specimen (NMBA), "Alto Parana, Paraguay, 16-XI-55". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Hesychotypa morvanae Audureau, 2012 is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. One female specimen (ENPC), "Ecuador, Npo Pr., Napo-Galeras, km 1-2, 02 Oct 1997, F.T. Hovore, coll". This species was previously known from Peru.

Lesbates axillaris (Thomson, 1860) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One female specimen (SNSD), "Venezuela, Coll. Maerkel//Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Midamiella becabe (Dillon & Dillon, 1945) is recorded from Panama, **new country record**. One female specimen (SMFD), "Chiriqui//Coll. B. Schwarzer". This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Oncideres albomarginata albomarginata Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**. One female specimen (NMBA), "Brasilien". This species was previously known from Mexico to northern South America, including Trinidad and Tobago, and French Guiana.

Oncideres bouchardii Bates, 1865 is recorded from Trinidad and Tobago, **new country record**. One female specimen (BMNH), "Antilles, Trinidad//Fry Coll., 1905.100". This species was previously known from Brazil, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela.

Oncideres cervina Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Argentina, Paraguay, and Venezuela, **new country records**. Three specimens: one male (SMFD), "Argentinien, Misiones, Dos de Mayo, 300 m. XI.1966, leg.";

one female (SMFD), "Paraguay, Chaco Paraguayo, 03.XII.1969, leg."; one female (SMFD), "Venezuela//Coll. B. Schwarzer". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Oncideres chevrolatii Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One male (RMPC), "Venezuela, Estado Amazonas, Selva de Pintao, 110 msnm, 13/06/2015, colectado con trampa de luz, bombillo de vapor de mercurio 250 W, Roberto y Renato Mattei". This species was previously known from Brazil and French Guiana.

Oncideres glebulenta Martins, 1981 is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. Two specimens: one male (ENPC), "Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Florida 14 km N Bremejo [sic], 16-XII-2012, Skillman & Wappes//Refugio Los Volcanes, 18°06'S, 63°36'W, 1,000-1,200 meters"; one female (ACMS), "Bolivia, S. Cruz Dept. 14 k N Bermejo, 11-17 December, 2012, Wappes & Skillman//Refugio los Volcanes, 18°06'S, 63°36'W, 1,045-1,350 meters". This species was previously known from Argentina and Brazil.

Oncideres nipbeta Martins, 1981 is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. Four specimens: one male (ENPC), "Ecuador, Cotopaxi Pr., 10 km N Las Pampas, 12 April 1997, F.T. Hovore, coll."; one male (ENPC), "Ecuador Occidente Pichincha, rte Quito Sto Domingo, Tinalandia, (650 m) 18 fév. 1980, Rec. Porion-Bertrand"; one female (MNHN), "Ecuador: Cotopaxi, S. Francisco de Las Pamapas (1,300-1,500 m), II.1993, L. Bartolozzi (N. Mag. 1406)"; one female (ENPC), "Ecuador: Cordillera del Cutucu, W slope, Prov. Morona-Santiago, 02°40'S, 78°07'W, June/July 1984, (G.S. Glenn), 2 July//Yapitya, 1,700 m, #12, on trail from Lagorono to Yaupi, from felled trees". This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, and French Guiana.

Oncideres phaetusa Dillon & Dillon, 1946 is recorded from Costa Rica, **new country record**. Six specimens: two males (INBC), "Estac. Bijagual, 500 m, Res. Biol. Carara, San Jose Prov. Costa Rica, 1990, R. Zuniga, 192250, 474760//Costa Rica INBIO, CR1000, 104649"; one female (INBC), "Estac. Quebrada Bonita, 50 m R.B. Carara, Puntarenas Pr., Costa Rica, R. Zuniga, April 1989, 194500, 469850//Costa Rica INBIO, CR1001, 042267"; one male (INBC), "Est. Queb. Bonita, 50 m, Res. Biol. Carara, Prov. Punt., Costa Rica, Feb 1993, R. Guzmán, L-N-194500, 469850//Costa Rica INBIO, CR1001, 351482"; one male (INBC), "Est. Sirena, P.N. Corco-

vado, 0-100 m, Prov. Punt., Costa Rica, G. Fonseca, Mar 1991, L-S-270500, 508300//Costa Rica INBIO CR1000, 639520"; one male (ENPC), "Costa Rica, Heredia Province, La Selva Biological Station, 214 m, 25-26 June 2005, FT Hovore, IP Swift, Coll.". This species was previously known from Brazil and French Guiana.

Oncideres pittieri Gahan, 1894 is recorded from Panama, **new country record**. One female (ACMS), "BarroColoIsl, CZ Nov. 1941, z-4915"; one male (ENPC), "Panamá: Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Is., 09°10'N, 79°50'W//25-VII-1974, H.A. Hespeneheide". This species was previously known from Costa Rica.

Oncideres polychroma Dillon & Dillon, 1946 is recorded from Argentina, **new country record**. One female (MNHN), "Rép. Argentine, Santiago-del-Estero, Fernandez, III 69//Museum Paris, Coll J. Ronдон". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Oncideres repandator (Fabricius, 1793) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One female (MNHN), "Museum Paris, Venezuela, Etat D'Amazonas, Ibaruma, Mayeul Grisol 1923". This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname.

Oncideres satyra Bates, 1865 is recorded from Ecuador, **new country records**. One male (NHRS), "Ecuador: Napo Province, Yasuní National Park, Yasuní Research Station: 76°36'W, 00°38'S: 03-20.XI.1998: T. Pape & B. Viklund". This species was previously known from Bolivia, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

Oncideres seabrai Fragoso, 1970 is recorded from Bolivia and Paraguay, **new country records**. Two specimens: one female (FSCA), "Paraguari, Paraguay, Nov. 1952"; one female (ACMS), "Bolivia, Santa Cruz, Refugio los Volcanes, 06-10 March 2011, J. Wappes & D. Thomas//Nr. Bermejo, 1,045 m, 18°06'S, 63°27'W". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Oncideres tuberculata Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica, **new country records**. Six specimens: one female (INBC), "Costa Rica, Prov. Alajuela, Upala, Alb Heliconias, Send Heliconias, Cañón. 700 m. 21 Ago 2000, A. López. Luz ambiente acuática. LN_422600_299100 #59509//INB0003302181, INBIOCRI Costa Rica"; one fe-

male (INBC), "Est. Pitilla, 9 km S Santa Cecilia, P.N. Guanacaste, A.C. Guanacaste, Prov. Guana, Costa Rica, 700 m. Jun. 1994, P. Rios, L N 330200_380200 #2996//Costa Rica, INBIO, CRI001, 85137"; one male (INBC), "Estación Pitilla 9 km S de Santa Cecilia, Prov. Guana, Costa Rica, 700 m. Mar 1995. C. Moraga, L_N_329950_380450 #4357//Costa Rica, INBIO, CRI002, 254066"; one female (MNHN), "Sto. Paulo d'Oliveira, M. de Mathan, Juin, Juillet 1883"; one female (RFMC), "Colombia, Meta, Villavicencio, vic. Gunaviche Estadero, nr. Rio Guatiquia, 03-05-VII-2013, JE Eger & AA Calixto, coll.//N04°10.506', W073°38.233', 1,465 ft. elev., MV light"; one male (RFMC), "Colombia, San Martín Dept., Moyabamba, vic. Ecologico "Rumipata" 13-18-X-2012, J.E. Eger//S06°04'32.0", W76°58'07.5', 970 m, UV Light Trap". This species was previously known from French Guiana and Guyana.

Oncideres xavieri Galileo & Martins, 2010 is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. One male (USNM), "Ecuador: Napo, Res. Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S. Onkone Gare Camp, Trans. Ent. 08 Oct. 1995, 220 m. 00°39'10"S, 76°26'W, T.L. Erwin, *et al.* collectors//Insecticidal fogging of mostly bare green leaves, some with covering of lichenous or bryophytic plants in terre firme forest. At Trans. 9, Sta. 10 Project MAXUS Lot 1260". This species was previously known from Brazil.

Periergates rodriguezi Lacordaire, 1872 is recorded from Mexico and Nicaragua, **new country records**. One male and one female (EFGC), "Mexico, Chiapas, 33 km NE Tepanatepec, Oct 16-22, 1988, E. Giesbert, coll."; one female specimen (MNHN), "Nicaragua//Muséum Paris 1952, Coll R Oberthür". This species was previously known from Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Peritrox nigromaculatus Aurivillius, 1920 is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One female specimen (USNM), "Venezuela, Maracay, ges P. Vogl//Nov.-Dez. 1934//Type//*Paracylicasta incognaria* Typ. det Breuning//BLNO 000765". This specimen is labeled as the type of "*Paracylicata incognaria* Breuning". However, the name was not published and is considered *nomen nudum* (Lingafelter *et al.*, 2014: 356). *Peritrox nigromaculatus* was previously known from Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Trachysomus fragifer (Kirby, 1818) is recorded from Guatemala, **new country record**. One specimen (ZMHB), "19701//baccifer N., Guatemal. Wagn".

This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, French Guiana, Mexico, and Paraguay.

Trachysomus peregrinus Thomson, 1858 is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. One specimen (NHMW), “Peru: Panguana, 9 37’S 74 56’W, Rio Pachita, 260 m//Rio Yuyapichis, 10.11.1988, leg. Listabarth”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, and Panama.

Trachysomus surdus Dillon & Dillon, 1946 is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One female specimen (ZMHB), “Venezuela, Valencia, F. Kummerow S.V.//Zool. Mus. Berlin”. This species was previously known from Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Tybalmia caeca Bates, 1872 is recorded from Guatemala and Venezuela, **new country records**. Seven specimens: three female specimens (BMNH), “Venezuela: Aragua, Rancho Grande, 12.vii-16.viii.1976. A. Watson, B.M. 1976-552”; “18471//Venez.a.//Fry Coll., 1905.100”; “Venez.a, 55.89.//Tybalmia caeca Bates//From description”; one male, one female (SNSD); “Venezuela, Coll. Kirsch.//Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”; one male, one female (SNSD), “Guatemala, Mus. antiqu.//Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”. Interestingly, one of the specimens deposited at the BMNH bears a label (apparently in Bates’ handwriting) which states it is “from description”. However, according to the original description, *Tybalmia caeca* was described from a single male specimen from Chontales, Nicaragua (Bates, 1872: 201). This species was previously known from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Tybalmia funeraria Bates, 1880 is recorded from Panama, **new country record**. One male specimen (SMFD), “Chiriquie, Panama//43//Senckenberg Museum”. This species was previously known from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico.

Tybalmia pupillata (Pascoe, 1859) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One male specimen (SMFD), “Venezuela//Coll. B. Schwarzer”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, and Peru.

RESUMEN

Siete **nuevas especies** de *Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Onciderini)

son descritas e ilustrado: Oncideres aliciae de Guayana Francesa, Oncideres barclayi de Guayana Francesa, Oncideres bezarki de Argentina, Oncideres birai de Perú, Oncideres brunapalanzae de Colombia, Oncideres jodii de Guayana Francesa, y Oncideres svachai de Guayana Francesa. Las siguientes 10 nuevas sinonimias en Onciderini se proponen: Euthima wendtae Martins, 1979 = Euthima variegata (Aurivillius, 1921); Ischiocentra nobilitata Thomson, 1868 = Ischiocentra clavata Thomson, 1861; Japi Martins & Galileo, 2012 = Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830; Japi duartei Martins & Galileo, 2012 = Oncideres pectoralis Thomson, 1868; Oncideres aurantiaca Galileo & Martins, 2010 = Oncideres fulvostillata Bates, 1872; Oncideres estebani Martins & Galileo, 2010 = Oncideres putator brevifasciata Dillon & Dillon, 1946; Oncideres maculosa Redtenbacher, 1868 = Lochmaecles fasciatus (Lucas, 1859); Oncideres sparsemaculatus Martins & Galileo, 2010 = Oncideres ocellaris Bates, 1885; Ubytyra Galileo & Martins, 2012 = Hesycho-typa Thomson, 1868; Ubytyra tuberosa Galileo & Martins, 2012 = Hesycho-typa morvanae Audureau, 2012. Oncideres miliaris (Voet, 1778) y Trachysomus dromedarius (Voet, 1778) son nomina nuda; Oncideres miliaris (Schönherr, 1817) es el nombre correcto para el primero y Trachysomus verrucosus (Olivier, 1795) es el nombre correcto para el último. Un neotipo es designado para Lamia miliaris Schönherr, 1817 y Oncideres miliaris (Schönherr, 1817) se redescrive. Lectotipos son designados para las siguientes siete especies: Ischiocentra alternans Aurivillius, 1920; Lamia acromii Dalman, 1823; Lamia albisparsa Germar, 1824; Lamia globifera Fabricius, 1801; Lamia impluviata Germar, 1824; Lamia ulcerosa Germar, 1824; Oncideres maculosus Redtenbacher, 1868. Cuarenta y uno nuevos registros de país se reportan en Onciderini.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Nueva especie; Nueva sinonimia; Nuevo registro de país; Región neotropical; Taxonomía.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We greatly appreciate the loan of specimens and assistance from Ian P. Swift (ISPC), Steven W. Lingafelter and Norman E. Woodley (Systematic Entomology Lab, USNM); James E. Wappes (ACMS); Miguel A. Monné, Marcela L. Monné, and Juan Pablo Botero (MNRJ); Sonia Casari and Antonio Santos-Silva (MZSP), Thierry Deuve, Antoine Mantilleri, and Azadeh Taghavian (MNHN); Maxwell V.L. Barclay, Roger Booth, Beulah Garner, and Michael Geiser

(BMNH); Michael C. Thomas and Paul E. Skelley (FSCA); Roy F. Morris (RFMC); Larry G. Bezark (Sacramento, CA, U.S.A.); Álvaro Herrera and Ángel Solís (INBC); Damir Kovac and Andrea Hastenpflug-Vesmanis (SMFD); Johannes Bergsten and Bert Viklund (NHRS); Johannes Frisch and Joachim Willers (ZMHB); Harald Schillhammer (NHMW); Alexey Solodovnikov, Sree Selvantharan, David Cheung, and Adam Brunke (ZMUC); David G. Furth and Floyd W. Shockley (USNM); Klaus Klass and Olaf Jäger (SNSD); Robert L. Davidson and Robert Andrew (CMNH); Philip D. Perkins (MCZN); James H. Boone and Margaret K. Thayer (FMNH); Eva Sprecher and Isabelle Zürcher-Pfander (NMBA); Jiří Hájek and Martin Fikáček (NMPC); Alain Drumont and Pol Limbourg (ISNB); Julien Touroult (JTPC); Pierre-Henri Dalens (PHDC); Jean-Louis Giuglaris (JLGC); Renato Mattei (RMPC); Humberto Lezama (MIUC); and Denis Faure (DFPC). Norman E. Woodley and Antonio Santos-Silva provided critical discussion on nomenclatural issues. We are especially grateful to the late Frank T. Hovore for loan of material from Ecuador, and the late Ubirajara R. Martins for access to the MZSP Cerambycidae reference collection. For assistance with specimen photography, we thank Nathan P. Lord (Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, U.S.A.) and the late Pierre Buirette. For funding and support of this research we thank Terrence W. Walters and Amanda J. Redford (U.S. Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service), Kelly B. Miller (University of New Mexico, NM, U.S.A.), and Jennifer M. Zaspel (PERC).

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Aceito em: 18/08/2015
 Impresso em: 23/12/2015