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(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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## Descriptions of one new genus and seven new species of Rhinotragini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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**Abstract.** Descriptions of a new genus, *Giesberticus* Wappes and Santos-Silva, and seven new species in the Rhinotragini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) are included: *Oxylymma soniae* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Bolivia; *O. surinamensis* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Suriname; *O. birai* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Brazil; *Paraeclipta albopilosa* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Bolivia; *P. vandenberghai* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Nicaragua; *Odontocera ellanocarti* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Panama; and *Giesberticus longiventris* Wappes and Santos-Silva, from Bolivia. In addition, the holotype of *Oxylymma gibbicollis* Bates, 1873 is figured for the first time, *Odontocera argenteolineata* Santos-Silva and Bezark, 2016 is newly recorded for Guatemala and the Bolivian record for *Odontocera globicollis* Zajciw (based on a misidentification), is excluded from the Bolivia fauna.

**Key words.** Central America, long-horned beetles, Neotropical region, South America, taxonomy.

### Introduction

Adults of species of Rhinotragini Thomson, 1861 are among the most variable in appearance in the Cerambycidae. They are so different that it is a hard task to allocate them to an appropriate genus. Because of this, many Rhinotragini genera include species very different from the type species. Recently, some authors have tried to separate the genera using male genitalia, which often are also variable. The male genitalia are not normally useful in separating genera or species in Cerambycidae because the differences tend to be very subtle. Occasionally, however, male genitalia are useful for separation of genera, as first shown by Martins and Santos-Silva (2010), and Santos-Silva et al. (2010).

*Oxylymma* Pascoe, 1859 is one of the Rhinotragini genera where species do show a definably different appearance. This is particularly true in antennal and elytral shape. The antenna may be nearly uniformly filiform or may have the basal antennomeres noticeably different from the distal ones; the elytra may be contiguous along the sutural margin from base to apex, slightly or strongly divergent along the distal third of the sutural margin (sometimes, almost from midlength); and the apex may be distinctly truncate or distinctly acute (with very variable narrowing). In spite of such differences it is not possible to establish the limits among these forms, making it difficult to decide whether they belong to one, two, or even three similar genera. As specimens of *Oxylymma* are rare in collections, both sexes of a species are typically not available for study, thus lessening the usefulness of the genitalia as a possible diagnostic tool. Based on the original description and careful examination of a photograph of the holotype of *Catorthontus* Waterhouse, 1880 it is not possible to separate it from the species currently in *Oxylymma*. However, without examining specimens of *O. collaris* Waterhouse, 1880 (we have only been able to examine an image of the holotype), we choose to leave them as separate genera. Accordingly, two of the new species described herein are provisionally described in *Oxylymma*.

The new species of *Odontocera* Audinet-Serville, 1833 described herein does not agree very well anatomically with the type species of the genus (*Odontocera vitrea* Audinet-Serville, 1833 (= *Necydalis fasciata* Olivier, 1795)), especially with regard to the pronotal shape and length of the abdomen in the

male. In true *Odontocera* the prothorax is shorter and the male abdomen is distinctly shorter than in the new species. However, as there are other species with similar appearance already included in the genus (e.g. *O. fuscicornis* Bates, 1885), we prefer not to erect a new genus without a full revision of *Odontocera*, which is being studied by Robin G. Clarke (personal communication). The new species also resembles species of *Odontogracilis* Clarke, 2015, but as the metafemora are not strongly and moderately abruptly clavate as in species of *Odontogracilis*, it is best to place it in *Odontocera* as currently known.

## Materials and Methods

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

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

**ACMT** American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA

**FSCA** Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA

**FWSC** Fred Skillman Collection, Pearce, Arizona, USA

**MNRJ** Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**MZSP** Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

## Taxonomy

### *Oxylymma soniae* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species

(Fig. 1–4)

**Description of female holotype.** Frons, vertex and superior area behind eyes black; clypeus, genae, labrum and remaining areas of head orange; mandibles orange with black apex; scape brownish in parts of dorsal and outer areas, orange in remaining areas; pedicel brownish with distal area orange; antennomeres III–VI mostly brownish, with some areas more orangish; antennomere VII brownish in basal half, especially dorsally, yellowish in remaining areas; antennomeres VIII–X yellowish; antennomere XI yellowish except apex dark brown; prothorax orange, with some areas slightly more yellowish (depending on light intensity), except narrow dark brown anterior margin of pronotum; ventral surface of mesothorax orangish (more yellowish depending on light intensity); ventral surface of metathorax black except orangish distal area of metanepisternum and narrow orangish area at sides of metacoxal cavities; scutellum mostly pale yellowish-white; elytra pale yellowish-white, gradually and slightly more so toward apex, except short longitudinal band along suture close to scutellum and two narrow black longitudinal bands extending slightly past basal half, fused basally, innerband slightly longer and gradually widened toward its apex; pro- and mesocoxae yellowish, with irregular areas more orangish; metacoxae pale yellow toward inner side, brown toward outer side; femoral peduncles pale yellow; femoral club orangish (yellower depending on light intensity); tibiae and tarsi mostly reddish-brown; abdominal ventrites pale yellow, marbled with orangish areas.

**Head.** Anterior area of head lacking distinct rostrum. Frons microsculptured, very finely striate in some areas, with coarse, sparse punctures interspersed, coarser and denser laterally; central area slightly more elevated, sides near clypeus slightly depressed; with short and long, sparse yellowish setae laterally, glabrous centrally. Antennal tubercles nearly contiguous, dorsally flattened; finely, shallowly sparsely punctate; glabrous. Vertex coarsely, sparsely punctate between antennal tubercles and area of posterior constriction of head, except smooth central area, with short or long yellowish setae emerging from nearly all punctures; area of anterior constriction coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate, nearly glabrous. Area behind upper eye lobes smooth close to eye, sparsely punctate toward prothorax; glabrous close to eye, with a few short yellowish setae toward prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes striate-punctate (punctures shallow and indistinct); with a few yellowish setae toward ventral

side. Genae 0.7 times length of lower eye lobe, glabrous, finely, sparsely punctate except smooth distal area. Median groove distinct from clypeus to area between antennal tubercles. Postclypeus and labrum with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Gula mentum convex, smooth, glabrous from constriction of head to prothorax, flattened, finely, sparsely punctate, with moderately sparse, long, erect yellowish setae from constriction of head to elevated anterior margin. Inner margin of upper eye lobes wide, rounded; distance between upper eye lobes 1.08 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.86 times length of scape. Antennae 1.10 times elytral length, slightly surpassing base of posterior third of elytra. Scape finely, sparsely punctate, slightly, gradually widened toward apex, in side view curved at about posterior third; with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Pedicel and antennomeres III–IV nearly cylindrical, slightly widened toward rounded and slightly narrowed apex; antennomeres V–X gradually serrate; antennomere XI with apex narrowly rounded; pedicel and antennomeres with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae throughout. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.83; pedicel = 0.25; IV = 0.61; V = 0.67; VI = 0.50; VII = 0.49; VIII = 0.39; IX = 0.39; X = 0.34; XI = 0.56.

**Thorax.** Prothorax transverse, with strong basal and distal constriction; posterior margin concave; sides slightly divergent from anterior to posterior constriction. Pronotum coarsely, sparsely punctate centrally, denser laterally, especially in distal half; with sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae. Sides of prothorax coarsely, sparsely punctate; with sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae. Prosternum finely transversely striate; with both short and moderately long, sparse erect yellowish-white setae. Prosternal process distinctly narrow centrally, triangularly expanded posteriorly. Ventral surface of mesothorax with yellowish-white pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument. Ventral surface of metathorax with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, denser on metanepisternum and sides of metaventricle. Scutellum with a few short yellowish-white setae.

**Elytra.** Parallel-sided at anterior half, slightly widened from midlength to about posterior fifth, roundly narrowed at posterior fifth; posterior quarter of sutural margins divergent; apex truncate, slightly oblique; coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate in basal half, slightly finer, sparser in posterior half; with moderately sparse long, erect yellowish-white setae. **Legs.** Femora pedunculate-clavate; with sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae. Tibiae with long, erect yellowish setae, gradually yellowish-brown toward apex, distinctly more abundant on protibiae.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate, with long, erect yellowish-white setae emerging from some punctures; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Dimensions (mm).** Total length 7.85; prothoracic length 1.15; anterior prothoracic width 1.05; posterior prothoracic width 1.40; humeral width 2.00; elytral length 5.10.

**Type material.** Holotype female from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: 4-6 km SSE Buena Vista (Flora & Fauna Hotel), 5-8.V.2004, Wappes and Cline col. (FSCA, formerly ACMT).

**Remarks.** *Oxylomma soniae* sp. nov. is similar to *O. birai* sp. nov., but differs as follows: anterior area of head not forming a distinct rostrum; upper eye lobes widely rounded at apex; prothorax transverse; elytra with two longitudinal dark bands. In *O. birai* (Fig. 6–9) the head forms a distinct rostrum, upper eye lobes have acute apex, prothorax is slightly longer than wide, and elytra bear a single short longitudinal dark band laterally. It differs from *O. caeruleocincta* Bates, 1885, which also lacks a distinct rostrum, by each elytron with two dark longitudinal bands (with two wide transverse dark bands in *O. caeruleocincta*). *Oxylomma soniae* differs from *O. telephorina* Bates, 1870, which also does not have a distinct rostrum, by the elytra with two longitudinal dark bands (only one dark longitudinal band in *O. telephorina*), and lack of a circular dark spot or transverse dark macula posteriorly (present in *O. telephorina*). Finally, it differs from *O. gibbicollis* Bates, 1873 (Fig. 5) by the short rostrum (long in *O. gibbicollis*), pronotum without dark maculae (present in *O. gibbicollis*) and not noticeably rounded laterally or strongly gibbous centrally (distinctly rounded and gibbous in *O. gibbicollis*), and elytra with two longitudinal dark bands, one laterally and another in center of dorsal surface (without central dark band, and with distinct longitudinal dark band along suture in *O. gibbicollis*, not mentioned in original description).

**Etymology.** *Oxylymma soniae* is named for Sonia Zamalloa, Hotel Flora and Fauna near Buena Vista, Bolivia, to thank her for the welcoming hospitality she always provided to the first author and fellow collectors on our many trips to the hotel property during the faunal survey of Bolivian Cerambycidae.

***Oxylymma birai* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species**

(Fig. 6–9)

**Description of female holotype.** Head mostly black; clypeus, labrum and distal area of genae orangish; posterior half of gulamentum yellowish-brown in large central area close to prothorax, dark yellowish-brown laterally, and reddish-brown anteriorly; anterior area of gulamentum narrowly dark reddish-brown; mouthparts mostly orangish, with irregular pale yellow areas; mandibles orangish, except narrow brownish inferior margin of outer side and black apex. Scape ball mostly brownish; scape dark brown ventrally, gradually light brown laterally in basal quarter, somewhat reddish-brown dorsally in anterior quarter, pale yellow in remaining area. Pedicel brown in basal 2/3, gradually reddish-brown toward apex. Antennomere III black in basal 2/3, gradually dark reddish-brown in distal third; antennomere IV dark brown basally, gradually reddish-brown toward apex; antennomere V brown in narrow basal area, gradually light reddish-brown toward apex; antennomeres VI–VII light reddish-brown basally, gradually yellowish-brown toward apex (missing antennomeres VIII–XI). Pronotum mostly orangish, with anterior margin reddish-brown, and transverse, narrow reddish-brown band slightly after middle centrally. Sides of prothorax orangish close to pronotum, gradually pale yellow toward prosternum; prosternum mostly pale yellow, slightly reddish-brown anteriorly. Ventral surface of mesothorax mostly light reddish-brown, except black macula in anterior area of mesanepisternum (also covering narrow area on side of mesoventrite), and pale yellow distal area of mesanepisternum. Metanepisternum black in about basal 3/4, orangish in posterior quarter (orangish area obliquely widened toward elytra). Metaventrite black except orangish narrow area close to metacoxal cavities (more pale yellow distally). Scutellum light reddish-brown. Elytra with longitudinal dark band laterally, from humerus to near midlength, gradually narrowed toward its apex, black basally, gradually brownish toward its apex; sutural margin with narrow dark brown band from scutellum to slightly after middle, gradually disappearing toward its apex; remaining area yellowish-brown basally, gradually and irregularly pale yellow toward apex. Procoxae orangish (missing femora, tibiae and tarsi); mesocoxae orangish, marbled with pale yellow (missing femora, tibiae and tarsi); metacoxae mostly light reddish-brown; metafemora, metatibiae and metatarsi yellowish, more pale yellow on peduncle of metafemora. Abdominal ventrites mostly light reddish-brown marbled with pale yellow, except brown wide centrodistal area of ventrite II, and irregular brownish basal area of III and V.

**Head.** Anterior area of head forming distinct rostrum. Frons moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate except smooth anterior plate; with a few minute yellowish setae and a few long, erect, brownish setae near eyes (yellower depending on light intensity), except glabrous anterior plate. Antennal tubercles almost contiguous basally, dorsally triangularly projected; anteriorly with sculpturing as on frons, smooth in remaining area; nearly glabrous. Vertex coarsely, moderately abundantly, partially confluent punctate between antennal tubercles and posterior margin of upper eye lobes, finely, sparsely punctate in remaining area, especially centrally; with very sparse, short and long, erect yellowish setae between antennal tubercles, and a few minute and moderately long yellowish setae posteriorly. Area behind upper eye lobes smooth close to eye, slightly rugose-punctate in remaining area; glabrous. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, sparsely punctate, with a few minute yellowish-setae throughout and a few long, erect yellowish setae. Genae distinctly longer than length of lower eye lobes, finely, sparsely punctate, except smooth distal area; with very sparse minute yellowish setae and a few long, erect yellowish setae, except glabrous smooth area. Median groove distinct from apex of frontal plate to area between antennal tubercles. Postclypeus moderately coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate; with sparse short and very short yellowish setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous posteriorly; anteriorly slightly depressed, moderately coarsely, confluent punctate (distinctly less so centrally), with sparse, short and long, erect yellowish setae. Apex of upper eye lobes acute; distance between upper eye lobes 0.94 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.83 times length of scape. Antennae (from base of scape to apex of antennomere VII) 0.75 times elytral length, almost reaching apex of basal third of

elytra. Scape arched in side view, finely, sparsely punctate, with sparse, short, erect yellowish setae on dorsal surface of anterior third, and sparse long, erect yellowish and brownish setae in remaining area of posterior 2/3. Pedicel finely, sparsely punctate, with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Antennomere III finely, moderately sparsely punctate basally, gradually denser toward apex; with sparse, short, decumbent yellowish setae, gradually denser toward apex, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed throughout. Remaining antennomeres with decumbent yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed, shorter and sparser toward VII. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.70; pedicel = 0.23; IV = 0.39; V = 0.53; VI = 0.43; VII = 0.43.

**Thorax.** Prothorax as long as wide, with distinct anterior and posterior constrictions; posterior margin slightly concave; sides slightly rounded, gradually divergent from anterior constriction to after midlength, then slightly rounded and convergent toward posterior constriction. Pronotum strongly longitudinally gibbous about middle; coarsely, sparsely punctate, with a few short, erect yellowish setae. Sides of prothorax finely and moderately finely, sparsely punctate; glabrous. Prosternum moderately finely striate-punctate, except smooth narrow anterior area; with short, erect, sparse yellowish setae in striate-punctate area, glabrous in smooth area. Prosternal process slightly narrowed centrally, with narrowest area about 4.5 times narrower than width of procoxal cavity. Ventral surface of mesothorax with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Mesoventral process slightly widened in distal area, strongly emarginate on posterior margin; narrowest area about half width of procoxal cavity. Ventral surface of metathorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence, not obscuring integument. Scutellum glabrous except for a few minute yellowish setae.

**Elytra.** Parallel-sided from humeri to about posterior fifth, where it is roundly narrowed; apex truncate, with short triangular projection in sutural angle; coarsely, densely punctate except sparse, coarse punctate dorsal area in distal fifth; with very sparse, long, erect yellowish setae, slightly more abundant near apex. **Hind legs.** Femora pedunculate-clavate; with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Tibiae with moderately abundant long, erect yellowish setae, distinctly shorter and denser in distal third ventrally.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites with sparse, short and long, erect yellowish setae.

**Dimensions (mm).** Total length 9.45; prothoracic length 1.80; anterior prothoracic width 1.25; posterior prothoracic width 1.75; maximum prothoracic width 1.85; humeral width 2.50; elytral length 5.95.

**Type material.** Holotype female from BRAZIL, *Bahia* (without detailed place and date), G. Bondar col. (MZSP).

**Remarks.** *Oxylymma birai* sp. nov. (Fig. 6–9) differs from *O. gibbicollis* Bates, 1873, also described from Brazil (*Bahia*) and known only by the holotype (Fig. 5), as follows: prothorax not distinctly widened centrally, mostly orangish to yellowish; pronotum with dark bands anteriorly. In *O. gibbicollis* the prothorax is distinctly widened centrally, mostly dark reddish-brown, and pronotum has dark bands anteriorly. The new species differs from *O. caeruleocincta* by the long rostrum (short in *O. caeruleocincta*) and elytra without transverse black bands (present in *O. caeruleocincta*). It differs from *O. telephorina* by the elytra with elongate dark bands anteriorly (only on humeri in *O. telephorina*) and without dark posterior band (present in *O. telephorina*), and by the long rostrum (short in *O. telephorina*). See remarks under *O. soniae*.

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to the late Ubirajara R. Martins (Bira) for his lifetime of work on and unparalleled contribution to the taxonomic knowledge of Neotropical Cerambycidae.

### ***Oxylymma surinamensis* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species**

(Fig. 10–13)

**Description of female holotype.** Frons, anterior area of antennal tubercles, genae and ventral surface of head yellowish-brown marbled with light reddish-brown in some areas; area between posterior margin of antennal tubercles and posterior constriction of head, and area close to posterior ocular edge, light reddish-brown; dorsal surface of head close to prothorax and remaining surface behind eyes reddish-brown; mandibles mostly yellowish-brown, with black apex; scape brown with some irregular

reddish-brown areas; pedicel and antennomeres III–VI dark brown; antennomere VI mostly dark brown, with part of dorso-basal area yellowish; antennomeres VII–XI dark brown except yellowish basal area; pronotum and sides of prothorax orange except dark reddish-brown narrow anterior area, and posterior area marbled with reddish-brown; prosternum yellowish except yellowish-brown anterior area; ventral surface of meso- and metathorax and coxae pale yellow; elytra pale yellow marbled with yellowish-brown in some areas, except brownish punctures in anterior 3/4, black band close to humerus in anterior quarter, narrowed apically, dark brown band along suture in anterior 2/3, and dark brown semielliptical band dorsolaterally about middle; femora pale yellow basally, light yellowish-brown in remaining area; tibiae mostly light yellowish-brown, slightly darker toward apex; tarsi mostly yellowish-brown; abdominal ventrites mostly pale yellow.

**Head.** Anterior area of head forming distinct rostrum. Frons coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate (some punctures partially confluent); with a few long, erect yellowish setae. Vertex, from antennal tubercles to posterior constriction, coarsely, abundantly, confluent punctate; remaining surface with punctures distinctly finer, abundant, not confluent; with sparse, moderately short, erect yellowish setae in area with confluent punctures, glabrous on remaining surface. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpturing and setae as on vertex. Area behind and close to lower eye lobes tumid, striate toward upper eye lobe, punctate toward ventral surface, transversely striate close to prothorax; with minute, sparse yellowish setae in tumid area, glabrous in remaining area. Antennal tubercles nearly contiguous, smooth, glabrous. Genae 1.5 times length of lower eye lobe, moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate, with sparse, minute yellowish setae and a few moderately long, decumbent yellowish setae. Median groove distinct from middle of frons to area between upper eye lobes. Postclypeus nearly smooth, with one long yellowish-brown seta on each side of wide central area. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous close to prothorax, coarsely, abundantly, confluent punctate in wide central area, finely, transversely striate anteriorly; with sparse, short, erect yellowish setae in wide anterior area. Upper eye lobes rounded posteriorly, gradually narrowed toward apex, forming acute angle with anterior margin; distance between upper eye lobes 1.23 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.10 times length of scape. Antennae 0.75 times elytral length, reaching about apex of anterior third of elytra. Scape finely, sparsely punctate, gradually widened toward apex, in side view curved at about posterior third; with sparse, short and long, erect yellowish-brown setae. Pedicel and antennomere III nearly cylindrical, slightly widened toward apex, with sparse, decumbent, brownish and whitish setae dorsally and long, erect, brownish setae ventrally; antennomeres IV–XI nearly forming distinct clava, with suberect brownish and yellowish setae dorsally; antennomeres IV–VII distinctly widened toward apex, with long, erect brownish setae ventrally, gradually sparser toward VII; antennomeres VIII–X about as wide basally as apically; antennomere XI distinctly narrowed from midlength. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.76; pedicel = 0.32; IV = 0.41; V = 0.48; VI = 0.33; VII = 0.33; VIII = 0.24; IX = 0.24; X = 0.20; XI = 0.33.

**Thorax.** Prothorax slightly wider than long, with distinct basal and distal constriction; posterior margin slightly sinuous; sides gradually divergent from anterolateral angles to before middle, then distinctly widened toward posterior constriction (tubercle-shaped). Pronotum distinctly elevated, convex centrally in anterior half, gradually declivous toward flat, narrow posterior area; coarsely, abundantly punctate except nearly smooth area on each side under lateral widened area, and anterocentral area with sparse punctures; with a few moderately long, erect yellowish setae posteriorly. Sides of prothorax coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate (some punctures slightly finer than on pronotum). Prosternum coarsely, shallowly striate-punctate except only striate in anterior darker area; with a few short, erect yellowish setae on striate-punctate area. Narrowest area of prosternal process about 5.5 times narrower than procoxal cavity; apex cordiform. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Scutellum nearly glabrous.

**Elytra.** Sides slightly, gradually narrowed from humerus to posterior fifth, then roundly narrowed toward apex; sutural margins slightly, gradually divergent from apex of anterior third, stronger in posterior third; apex forming acute angle; each elytron with 3 distinct carinae, innermost less elevated, placed near suture, from base to posterior third, central one placed dorsally, and another at humerus, both starting at base, fused at distal fifth of elytra, ending at apex; coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures coarser,



partially confluent laterally; with a few short, erect yellowish setae laterally in posterior area. **Legs.** Femora pedunculate-clavate; with a few long, erect yellowish setae. Tibiae with moderately long, erect yellowish setae throughout, and short, erect moderately abundant yellowish setae posteriorly (slightly darker than long setae), distinctly denser ventrally.

**Abdomen.** Ventrites I–III with a few short, erect yellowish-white setae, slightly longer laterally on II–III; ventrites IV–V with sparse, moderately long, erect yellowish-white setae; apex of ventrite V truncate.

**Dimensions (mm).** Total length 10.05; prothoracic length 1.80; anterior prothoracic width 1.35; posterior prothoracic width 1.95; maximum prothoracic width 2.05; humeral width 2.60; elytral length 6.40.

**Type material.** Holotype female from SURINAME, *Sipaliwini*: Raleighvallen Nature Reserve, 16.VII.1998, S. Boinski et al. col. (FSCA).

**Remarks.** *Oxylymma surinamensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 10–13) is similar to *O. sudrei* Peñaherrera and Tavakilian, 2003 and *O. pallida* Santos-Silva, Bezark, and Martins, 2012, but differs as follows: vertex and pronotum without dark bands; elytra with longitudinal dark bands; elytral apex not distinctly acute. In *O. sudrei* and *O. pallida* the vertex and pronotum have distinct dark bands, elytra have strongly sinuous transverse dark bands, and the elytral apex is distinctly acute. It also differs from *O. lepida* Pascoe, 1859 by the elytra lacking transverse dark bands (two in *O. lepida*) and elytral apex not distinctly acute (noticeably acute in *O. lepida*).

**Etymology.** Named after Suriname, the South American country where the holotype and only known specimen was collected.

### ***Paraeclipta albopilosa* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species**

(Fig. 14–17)

**Description of male holotype.** Integument mostly shining black; mouthparts mostly dark reddish-brown with some areas more pale yellow, palpomeres dark brown with yellowish apex; each elytron with wide longitudinal, slightly translucent band in center of dorsal surface, from near base to near apex; tarsomere III light reddish-brown.

**Head.** Frons moderately finely, abundantly punctate between lower eye lobes and clypeus, nearly smooth between eyes; with short, erect white and yellowish setae emerging from some punctures near clypeus, and short, erect and suberect white setae close to eyes. Vertex coarsely, abundantly, confluent punctate, with short and long, erect, sparse yellowish setae. Area behind eyes with sculpturing as on vertex superiorly, gradually finer, shallower toward ventral surface; with long, sparse, erect yellowish setae close to eye, remaining surface glabrous. Antennal tubercles moderately elevated, rounded, distant from each other, smooth, with a few short, erect yellowish setae basally, remaining surface glabrous. Genae minutely striate-punctate, with a few coarse punctures interspersed; with minute whitish setae near eye. Median groove only slightly distinct in central area of vertex. Postclypeus posteriorly with sculpturing and setae as anterior area of frons, smooth and glabrous anteriorly. Gulae nearly smooth, glabrous close to prothorax, coarsely striate-punctate, with sparse, short and long, erect whitish setae laterally and anteriorly. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.65 times length of scape; lower eye lobes occupying nearly entire side and front of head, in ventral view almost contiguous. Antennae 0.95 times elytral length, surpassing middle of elytra, reaching about basal third of second abdominal segment. Scape moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate; with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Pedicel and antennomeres III–V with long, erect, brownish setae ventrally, sparser toward V; antennomeres III–IV with sparse, decumbent and erect brownish and yellowish setae dorsally; remaining antennomeres with brownish decumbent pubescence, with short yellowish setae interspersed, especially apically; antennomeres III–IV cylindrical; antennomeres V–VI gradually slightly widened toward apex; antennomeres VII–XI together moderately club-shaped. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.90; pedicel = 0.28; IV = 0.59; V = 0.71; VI = 0.62; VII = 0.62; VIII = 0.47; IX = 0.47; X = 0.43; XI = 0.65.

**Thorax.** Prothorax distinctly longer than wide; posterior margin concave, barely constricted, sides uniformly rounded from anterolateral angles to posterior constriction. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly,

confluently punctate, except nearly smooth central area and sides of central area with punctures not confluent; with sparse, long, erect whitish setae. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly, partially confluent punctate; with sparse, long, erect whitish setae (slightly more abundant than on pronotum). Posterior half of prosternum rugose-punctate, with sparse, short and long, erect yellowish setae; anterior half finely, transversely striate, with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Scutellum with minute whitish setae laterally.

**Elytra.** Parallel-sided in basal fifth, gradually narrowed from this point to just after apex of anterior third, then parallel-sided toward apex; apex obliquely truncate, sutural angle with blunt projection; coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate; with sparse, long, erect whitish setae throughout, and minute whitish setae emerging from some punctures. **Legs.** Pro- and mesofemora pedunculate-clavate, with peduncle of profemora short and moderately wide, and peduncle of mesofemora long and slender; metafemora clavate; pro- and mesofemora indistinctly punctate, with long, erect, sparse whitish setae; metafemora with asperate punctures, with long, erect, sparse brownish and whitish setae. Tibiae with asperate punctures, especially metatibiae; with long, erect brownish and whitish setae, and bristly yellowish-brown pubescence near apex ventrally.

**Abdomen.** Long (almost as long as elytra), parallel-sided; ventrites finely, sparsely punctate, with long, erect whitish setae emerging from nearly all punctures; ventrite V gradually depressed centrally, from midlength to apex, making sides of depression slightly carina-shaped.

**Dimensions (mm).** Total length 6.00; prothoracic length 0.90; anterior prothoracic width 0.60; posterior prothoracic width 0.65; maximum prothoracic width 0.75; humeral width 0.90; elytral length 3.50.

**Type material.** Holotype male from BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: 2-3 km N Bella Vista, 30.XI.2013, Skillman and Wappes col. (FSCA, formerly FWSC).

**Remarks.** *Paraclipta albopilosa* sp. nov. differs from all the other species of the genus by the presence of a slightly translucent longitudinal band on the dorsal surface of the elytra (Fig. 15), which is absent in other species of the genus. This feature eventually may include the species in *Odontocera* Audinet-Serville, 1833. However, the type species of *Odontocera* has the elytra with a distinct vitreous dorsal band.

**Etymology.** The species name is derived from two Latin words: “albus” + “o” (white) and “pilosa” (feminine of “pilosus”, hairy), to denote the evenly spaced white hairs (setae) of varying length.

***Paraclipta vandenberghae* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species**  
(Fig. 18–21)

**Description of female holotype.** Integument mostly orange; palpomeres partially brownish; scape and pedicel dark brown; antennomeres with very short, orange basal ring, darker from VII; elytra with large shining black band laterally, not reaching apex; coxae, trochanteres and femoral peduncle yellowish; femoral club black; protibia orange in basal half, black in distal half; meso- and metatibiae black; tarsi light reddish-brown (tarsomere V more brownish); ventral surface of abdomen with irregular brown areas.

**Head.** Frons moderately coarsely and abundantly, shallowly punctate; with sparse, moderately long, erect yellowish setae close to eyes, shorter, sparser, nearly inconspicuous centrally. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, abundantly, confluent punctate; with sparse, moderately long, erect yellowish setae between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes. Area behind lower eye lobes moderately finely punctate close to eye, finer, sparser toward prothorax; with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae close to eye (more abundant toward ventral surface), glabrous on remaining surface. Antennal tubercles slightly elevated, with sparse, shallow, coarse punctures except smooth apex; with a few erect yellowish setae, lacking from glabrous apex. Genae slightly longer than half length of lower eye lobe; finely, slightly rugose-punctate except smooth apex; with sparse, short and long yellowish setae except glabrous apex. Median groove distinct from area between lower eye lobes to area between antennal tubercles. Postclypeus with sculpturing as on frons in wide central area, smooth laterally; with sparse, moderately long, erect yellowish setae in wide central area, glabrous

laterally. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous close to prothorax, coarsely, semicircularly striate-punctate in wide anterior area, except area close to mentum transversely striate-punctate, with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae laterally and anteriorly. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.78 times length of scape; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.65 times length of scape. Antennae 1.15 times elytral length, almost reaching posterior quarter of elytra. Scape moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate except smooth distal 2/3 of dorsal surface; with sparse, moderately long, erect brownish and yellowish setae in punctate area, glabrous in smooth area. Pedicel and antennomeres III–VI with long, erect brownish setae ventrally, sparser toward VI, and moderately long, decumbent brownish setae dorsally and apically; remaining antennomeres with brownish decumbent pubescence with short yellowish setae interspersed; antennomere III cylindrical; antennomeres IV–VII gradually widened toward apex; antennomeres VIII–XI together moderately club-shaped. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.70; pedicel = 0.30; IV = 0.64; V = 0.89; VI = 0.82; VII = 0.70; VIII = 0.61; IX = 0.51; X = 0.48; XI = 0.57.

**Thorax.** Prothorax distinctly longer than wide; posterior margin slightly sinuous; posterior constriction slightly marked; sides uniformly rounded from anterolateral angles to posterior constriction. Pronotum slightly longitudinally depressed centrally in anterior 2/3, more so in center of this area; abundantly, coarsely, shallowly punctate, with moderately abundant, long yellowish setae. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing (punctures slightly sparser) and setae as on pronotum. Posterior 2/3 of prosternum finely, transversely striate punctate, with moderately abundant, long, erect yellowish setae; anterior third finely, transversely striate, with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Narrowest area of prosternal process about 3.5 times narrower than procoxal cavity. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with yellowish pubescence, with denser long, erect setae of same color interspersed laterally. Scutellum with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument.

**Elytra.** Nearly parallel-sided in basal ninth, gradually narrowed from this point to about midlength, parallel-sided to base of distal ninth, then slightly divergent toward apex; sutural margin divergent at distal ninth; apex slightly obliquely truncate; coarsely, abundantly punctate throughout, with long, erect yellowish setae emerging from nearly all punctures. **Legs.** Femora pedunculate-clavate; with short and long, erect and suberect yellowish setae. Tibiae with yellowish setae dorsally and denser, yellowish-brown setae ventrally (less so in metatibiae).

**Abdomen.** Elongate, slightly widened toward apex of third segment, gradually, distinctly narrowed from this point to apex of last segment; ventrites finely, sparsely punctate; with sparse, short and long, erect yellowish setae; apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

**Dimensions (mm).** Total length 8.95; prothoracic length 1.55; anterior prothoracic width 1.05; posterior prothoracic width 1.10; maximum prothoracic width 1.25; humeral width 1.35; elytral length 4.75.

**Type material.** Holotype female from NICARAGUA, *Nueva Segovia*: Hwy 29, Las Cruces (Croton blossoms; 700 m; 13°39'N / 86°23'W), 20-21.V.2017, Wappes, Kuckartz, and E. van den Berghe col. (FSCA, formerly ACMT).

**Remarks.** *Paraeclipta vandenberghiei* sp. nov. differs from the other species of the genus by the black band on the sides of the elytra. It also resembles species of other genera of Rhinotragini, especially by the body shape and the black elytral bands, including some placed in *Eclipta* Bates, 1873 and *Ecliptoides* Tavakilian and Peñaherrera, 2005. Currently, there are several species incorrectly allocated to *Eclipta*. This species does differ in form from the type species (*Ommata (Eclipta) flavicollis* Bates, 1873, currently *Eclipta flavicollis*) (see Clarke 2011). It also differs from species of *Ecliptoides* (Fig. 22) by its longer elytra.

**Etymology.** Named for our good friend and avid insect collector Eric van den Berghe, Director, Zamorano Biodiversity Center, Zamorano Agricultural University, near Tegucigalpa, Honduras, who collected the holotype.

***Odontocera ellanocarti* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species**  
(Fig. 23–26)

**Description of male holotype and paratype.** Integument mostly black; mouthparts dark reddish-brown, except parts of galea yellowish-brown and distal palpomeres dark brown; scape yellowish basally and ventrally, dark reddish-brown in remaining area; pedicel light reddish-brown; antennomeres III–VI light reddish-brown basally, gradually dark reddish-brown toward apex; antennomeres VII–IX yellowish-brown in basal third, brown on remaining surface; antennomeres X–XI brown; vitreous area of elytra starting at apex of basal sixth, becoming slightly translucent at distal sixth; profemora dark brown; mesofemora dark brown on base of peduncle, dark reddish-brown in remaining area of peduncle, dark brown on club; metafemora pale yellow on peduncle, dark brown on club; pro- and mesotibiae dark brown in basal half of dorsal surface, gradually dark reddish-brown on remaining surface except yellowish-brown basal third of ventral surface; metatibiae yellow in basal third, dark brown on remaining surface; pro- and mesotarsi mostly dark reddish-brown; metatarsi mostly dark brown.

**Head.** Frons moderately finely, abundantly punctate, with yellowish-white pubescence obscuring integument (whiter depending on light intensity). Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate, except central area of vertex close to prothorax, with punctures shallower and nearly indistinct; with sparse, short and long yellowish setae, nearly absent in area with shallower punctures, and sparser behind upper eye lobes. Area behind lower eye lobes rugose-punctate; with sparse, short yellowish setae, and sparse, moderately long, erect yellowish-brown setae close to eye. Antennal tubercles slightly elevated, moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate (most punctures shallow); with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae. Genae slightly shorter than half length of lower eye lobe; finely, moderately abundantly punctate except apex smooth; with sparse, decumbent yellowish-brown setae except glabrous smooth area, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed toward ventral surface. Median groove indistinct. Postclypeus with sculpturing as on frons in wide central area, smooth laterally; with yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument in wide central area, glabrous laterally; with one long, erect, brownish seta on each side of wide central area. Gulae smooth, glabrous in posterocentral area; moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate, with long, erect brownish seta emerging from each puncture on sides of posterior area; somewhat transversely striate-punctate in central transverse area, with sparse, long, erect brownish setae; depressed anteriorly (except elevated anterior margin), centrally smooth and glabrous, moderately coarsely punctate, with sparse, long, erect brownish setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.68 times length of scape; in frontal view, lower eye lobes almost contiguous, distance between them 0.10 times length of scape. Antennae 1.3 times elytral length, almost reaching posterior quarter of elytra. Scape moderately finely, very sparsely punctate; with sparse, long, erect yellowish and brownish setae. Pedicel and antennomeres III–VIII with long, erect dark setae ventrally, gradually sparser toward VIII (only at apex in VII–VIII); pedicel and antennomeres III–IV with short, erect yellowish and brownish setae dorsally; antennomeres V–XI with yellowish pubescence in light area, slightly brownish in dark area; antennomere III–IV nearly cylindrical, very slightly widened toward apex; antennomeres V–X gradually more widened toward apex; antennomeres VII–XI together moderately club-shaped. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (only holotype measured): scape = 0.68; pedicel = 0.27; IV = 0.54; V = 0.73; VI = 0.63; VII = 0.61; VIII = 0.54; IX = 0.49; X = 0.46; XI = 0.61.

**Thorax.** Prothorax distinctly longer than wide; anterior and posterior constrictions well-marked; sides slightly, uniformly rounded from anterior to posterior constriction; posterior margin slightly sinuous. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with wide, oblique yellowish-white pubescent band on each side of anterior area, not notably dense, whiter near sides; with transverse yellowish-white pubescent band, not obscuring integument posteriorly, more brownish or somewhat golden depending on angle and intensity of light source, distinctly whiter close to margins; remaining surface glabrous; with sparse, long, erect yellowish-brown setae throughout. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum, except anterior and posterior areas nearly smooth (anterior one gradually widened toward prosternum); with dense pubescence in punctate area, not obscuring integument, with color very variable depending on angle and intensity of light source, silvery, whitish, yellowish or slightly brownish, with long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed; anterior and posterior areas glabrous. Prosternum coarsely, abundantly punctate posteriorly (this area covering slightly more than posterior half); with transverse band of punctures in central area of anterior half, remaining surface nearly smooth; with abundant,

long, erect brownish setae posteriorly, sparser anteriorly. Narrowest area of prosternal process about 5 times narrower than procoxal cavity; posterior area pentagonal. Ventral surface of mesothorax with abundant yellowish pubescence (whiter, especially laterally, depending on angle and intensity of light source), denser laterally in posterior 2/3 of mesanepisternum and entire mesepimeron. Metanepisternum not pubescent in anterior 3/4, densely pubescent in posterior quarter (pubescence white, silvery or more yellowish depending on angle and intensity of light source); with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae throughout. Sides of metaventrite not pubescent, with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae; anterior area surrounding mesocoxal cavities with dense white pubescence (more silvery depending on angle and intensity of light source), widened toward sides, not reaching central area of metaventrite, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed; remaining central area with yellowish-white pubescence nearly obscuring integument (whiter or somewhat yellower depending on angle and intensity of light source), except narrow longitudinal central area, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Scutellum with dense white pubescence.

**Elytra.** Sides concave from near base to near apex; sutural margins slightly divergent from posterior third; apex truncate, very slightly projected at outer and sutural angles; coarsely, abundantly punctate on dark area, sparser in vitreous area; with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae, gradually shorter and sparser toward apex. **Legs.** Pro- and mesocoxae with tuft of long, erect yellowish setae near trochanters; pro- and mesotrochanters with tuft of long, erect yellowish setae; pro- and mesofemora with long, erect, yellowish-brown setae dorsally and laterally, noticeably denser ventrally, especially in peduncle; metafemora with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae throughout. Pro- and mesotibiae with sparse, long, erect dark setae dorsally and laterally, with dense yellowish-brown pubescence ventrally from near base; metatibiae with sparse dark setae basally, distinctly denser toward apex.

**Abdomen.** Nearly cylindrical. Ventrite I very sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate except smooth distal area; laterally with dense white pubescent macula near apex; with sparse, long, erect yellowish-brown setae except in smooth distal area. Ventrites II–IV with punctures and erect setae distinctly more abundant than on I (setae denser laterally), except in smooth and glabrous distal area; II with white pubescent macula near apex. Central area of ventrite V gradually depressed from near base to apex, making sides somewhat carina-shaped (central area of depressed region higher than its sides); with moderately abundant, long, erect yellowish-brown setae throughout; apex truncate with central area rounded, slightly projected.

**Variation.** Elytral area on each side of scutellum orange; ventral pubescence of thorax mostly yellowish-brown (somewhat golden depending on angle and intensity of light source).

**Dimensions (mm), holotype male–paratype male.** Total length 11.95–10.55; prothoracic length 2.05–1.85; anterior prothoracic width 1.20–1.15; posterior prothoracic width 1.25–1.20; maximum prothoracic width 1.40–1.35; humeral width 1.55–1.40; elytral length 4.75–4.30.

**Type material.** Holotype male from PANAMA, *Panama*: 7–10 km N El Llano, 21-30.IV.1995, E. Giesbert col. (FSCA). Paratypes, 3 males, 2 same data as holotype except 14-22.V.1993 (1 FSCA, 1 MZSP); 1 same data as holotype except 26.IV.1992 (ACMT).

**Remarks.** *Odontocera elllanocarti* sp. nov. differs from *O. fuscicornis* (see photograph of the holotype in Bezark 2019) as follows: prothorax slender; elytra without oblique dark band basally. In *O. fuscicornis* the prothorax is more rounded and the elytra have an oblique dark band basally.

**Etymology.** *Odontocera elllanocarti* is named after El Llano–Carti road in Panama (treated as a latinized noun in the nominative singular standing in apposition to the generic name). This road (collection site of the holotype) traverses a hilly ridge-top which years ago was lined with woody plants that flowered with the advent of the Spring rains. This produced a food source for many thousands of pollen-feeding cerambycids representing dozens of species, many of which were undescribed. A collector fortunate enough to be there at just the right time and with the help of a long-handled tropic net could feast on the offering.

***Giesberticus* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new genus**

**Etymology.** *Giesberticus* is named to honor and recognize Edmund Giesbert (Giesbert + Latin suffix “-icus”, meaning “belonging to”), who was one of the early cerambycid collectors to venture into Bolivia. After discovering its mostly unknown and wonderfully diverse Cerambycidae fauna he shared knowledge of his discoveries and eagerly encouraged others to follow. Some did, and in the next 20 years more than 1,300 new or unrecorded species were formally added to Bolivia’s cerambycid fauna. Masculine gender.

**Type species.** *Giesberticus longiventris* new species, here designated.

**Description. Male.** Moderate size; body slender. Head in dorsal view transverse, almost as wide as prothoracic width, slightly prolonged behind eyes (posterior edge of eyes barely separated from edge of prothorax), lacking distinct rostrum. Antennal tubercles basally removed from each other. Eyes large; lower eye lobe occupying most of side and front of head; in frontal view, lower eye lobes nearly contiguous medially. Galea longer than maxillary palpus. Antennae short, not reaching apex of metathorax; scape shorter than antennomere III; antennomere III cylindrical; remaining antennomeres widened, especially from VI, almost clavate. Prothorax slightly longer than wide; anterior and posterior margins with similar width; anterior and posterior constrictions well-marked; sides rounded between constrictions. Pronotum coarsely, densely punctate between constrictions (punctures nearly reticulate); without gibbosities or sulci. Procoxal cavities closed behind; mesocoxal cavities closed laterally, but apex of metaventrite not touching apex of mesoventrite. Prosternal process noticeably narrow centrally, pentagonal posteriorly. Mesoventral process strongly inclined from mesoventrite. Metanepisternum large, subtriangular. Elytra long, distinctly gradually narrowed from humerus to near apex of anterior third, then narrow, parallel-sided toward apex; apex obliquely truncate; vitreous area only distinct in basal half, gradually becoming slightly translucent toward apex; sutural margins slightly divergent near apex; when viewed dorsally, humerus nearly obscuring sides of mesothorax. Procoxae conical, roundly projected at apex of inner side, with inner margins parallel-sided or nearly so, with their apices distinctly higher than prosternal process. Mesocoxae with blunt projections at apex of inner side, with their apices distinctly higher than mesoventral process, which reaches only about middle of coxae. Profemora slightly pedunculate-clavate (almost fusiform); metafemora distinctly pedunculate-clavate, with distinct acute tubercles at ventral side of club; metafemora pedunculate-clavate, with club slightly and gradually widened, apex slightly surpassing elytral apex. Metatibiae without brush of setae. Metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together. Abdomen noticeably longer, pedunculate-clavate, with elytra not covering the last three segments.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** *Giesberticus* gen. nov. differs from *Sphecomorpha* Newman, 1838 as follows: Elytra with distal area not distinctly narrowed and rounded; abdomen noticeably long, with last three segments not covered by elytra; sutural margins of elytra diverging near apex; metafemoral club slender. In *Sphecomorpha* the elytra are gradually narrowed toward their rounded apex, the abdomen in the male is shorter, with the elytra exposing at most the two last segments, the sutural margins of the elytra are strongly divergent from at least the midlength toward the apices, and the metafemoral club is not slender. The new genus differs from *Acyphoderes* Audinet-Serville, 1833 by the distinctly longer and more slender body (shorter and stouter in *Acyphoderes*), pronotum without longitudinal depression bordered medially by strong calli (this kind of structure is not found in *Acyphoderes*), metafemoral club distinctly slender (stouter in *Acyphoderes*), and the abdomen in males is distinctly longer (shorter in *Acyphoderes*). The general appearance of *Giesberticus* is much like that of *Monneus* Magno, 2001, differing by the longer elytra not acuminate toward apex and not strongly divergent at the sutural margins (elytra shorter, acuminate toward apex, and strongly divergent at sutural margins in *Monneus*), abdomen in male pedunculate-clavate (cylindrical in *Monneus*), and antennae shorter, distinctly not reaching elytral apex and widened in distal segments (surpassing elytral apex, slender and not distinctly widened in distal segments in *Monneus*). *Giesberticus* differs from *Odontogracilis* Clarke, 2015 by the pronotum without distinct gibbosities and disk not irregular (with gibbosities and irregular in *Odontogracilis*), elytra obliquely truncate at apex (subacuminate in *Odontogracilis*), and metafemoral club longer and not abruptly widened (shorter and abruptly widened in *Odontogracilis*). It can be separated from

*Ameriphoderes* Clarke, 2015 by the pronotum not longitudinally sulcate (in *Ameriphoderes*, similar to that in *Acyphoderes*), metafemoral club slender and not abruptly clavate (somewhat stouter and more abruptly clavate in *Ameriphoderes*), and elytra obliquely truncate at apex (gradually narrowed, and rounded or nearly so in *Ameriphoderes*). Although it is not possible to clearly define differences between *Giesberticus* and *Odontocera* Audinet-Serville, 1833, due to the chaotic situation of the latter, it differs from all other species currently placed in *Odontocera* by the visibly much longer abdomen in the male.

***Giesberticus longiventris* Wappes and Santos-Silva, new species**

(Fig. 27–30)

**Description of male holotype and paratypes.** Integument mostly black; mouthparts dark reddish-brown, except yellowish galea and palpomeres brown with apex yellowish; anteclypeus and labrum dark yellowish-brown marbled with brown areas; scape black basally, gradually dark brown toward apex; pedicel brown, gradually dark reddish-brown toward apex; antennomere III yellowish-brown; antennomere IV yellowish-brown basally, gradually reddish-brown toward apex; antennomere V reddish-brown basally, brown toward apex; remaining antennomeres brown; elytra mostly yellowish-brown, with pale yellow band on each side of scutellum, black macula close to epipleural margin, starting distant from humerus, gradually becoming reddish-brown toward elytral apex; pro- and mesofemora dark brown, almost black, except narrow yellowish area in apex of mesofemora; metafemora dark brown (almost black) at base of peduncle, gradually reddish-brown toward apex of club (dark brown in narrow apex of club); pro- and mesotibiae dark brown basally, gradually reddish-brown toward apex; metatibiae yellowish-brown basally, reddish-brown in remaining surface (slightly lighter near apex); abdominal segments I–II orange (yellow depending on light intensity); abdominal segment III dark brown, except yellowish-brown inverted V-shaped area starting at base; abdominal ventrite IV entirely dark brown, almost black; abdominal ventrite V dark brown, almost black, except yellowish distal area.

**Head.** Frons moderately finely, somewhat abundantly punctate near clypeus, indistinctly punctate between eyes; with bristly yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), slightly denser between eyes. Vertex and most of area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, abundantly, partially confluent punctate; area adjacent to posterior margin of upper eye lobes smooth, glabrous; with sparse, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence (slightly lighter depending on light intensity). Area behind lower eye lobes rugose-punctate; with sparse, short and long, erect yellowish-brown setae. Antennal tubercles slightly elevated, moderately finely, abundantly punctate, except smooth dorsodistal half; with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence basally (whiter depending on light intensity), smooth area glabrous. Genae about half length of lower eye lobe; finely, densely, confluent punctate except smooth distal area; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), except glabrous smooth area. Median groove distinct from clypeus to area between antennal tubercles. Wide central area of postclypeus moderately abundantly, finely punctate, with sparse yellowish-white setae (whiter depending on light intensity) close to frons, smooth and glabrous laterally and close to anteclypeus; with one long, erect, brownish seta on each side of wide central area. Gulae smooth, glabrous in posterocentral area; moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate, with long, erect brownish seta emerging from each puncture on sides of posterior area; depressed anteriorly (except elevated anterior margin), transversely striate-punctate, with sparse, long, erect brownish setae. Upper eye lobes moderately wide, with inner margin rounded; distance between upper eye lobes 0.86 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.25 times length of scape. Antennae 0.6 times elytral length, slightly surpassing basal quarter of elytra. Scape moderately finely, abundantly punctate, except smooth apex; with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), with sparse, long, erect dark setae interspersed, denser ventrally in distal half. Pedicel and antennomeres III–VI with long, erect dark setae ventrally, gradually sparser toward VI (only at apex in VI); pubescence sparser in antennomere III, distinctly denser on remaining segments. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (only holotype measured): scape = 0.69; pedicel = 0.29; IV = 0.44; V = 0.56; VI = 0.47; VII = 0.41; VIII = 0.34; IX = 0.31; X = 0.25; XI = 0.44.

**Thorax.** Pronotum with dense white pubescent band anteriorly, accompanying the curvature of anterior margin, slightly less dense, narrower, and slightly yellowish toward central area, continuing laterally

toward sides of prothorax, where it is gradually divergent from anterior margin, and bifurcated from middle; posterior area with fine yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, more whitish and thicker centrally and laterally, continuing laterally toward sides of prothorax, where it is distinctly curved; remaining surface with minute whitish seta emerging from nearly all punctures, and a few long, erect yellowish setae. Remaining lateral surface of prothorax with minute yellowish setae emerging from nearly all punctures. Prosternum coarsely punctate on sides of posterior 2/3, minutely densely punctate, with moderately coarse punctures interspersed centrally, nearly glabrous laterally, with sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally (whiter depending on light intensity); anterior third finely, transversely striate, nearly entirely glabrous. Ventral surface of mesothorax with dense yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), denser in some areas. Metanepisternum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate basally, gradually sparsely punctate toward apex; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence basally (whiter depending on light intensity), sparser on wide central area, distinctly dense close to apex. Metaventricle with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence anterolaterally, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed; remaining surface with sparse, short yellowish setae, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except glabrous central area. Scutellum with dense yellowish-white pubescence.

**Elytra.** Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate basally, denser, confluent laterally, somewhat sparsely punctate in vitreous area, abundantly punctate in posterodorsal area (punctures finer than anteriorly); with a few long, erect, brownish setae anteriorly, very sparse, short, erect yellowish setae on remaining surface. **Legs.** Femora with sparse, erect yellowish setae, longer, more abundant on club. Tibiae with sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae on basal half, gradually yellowish-brown toward apex, and moderately dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence in posterior area of ventral surface and sides.

**Abdomen.** Last two abdominal tergites with abundant, short, decumbent yellowish-white pubescence. Ventrites I–II finely, sparsely punctate, with sparse, short yellowish setae; ventrite III moderately finely, sparsely punctate (punctures slightly asperate), with sparse, short yellowish setae centrally, longer on posterocentral area, distinctly more abundant laterally; ventrites IV–V moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures asperate), with moderately abundant, decumbent yellowish-white setae and interspersed abundant, long, erect brownish setae.

**Variation.** Anteclypeus and labrum mostly dark brown; black lateral band of elytra gradually lighter distally from middle of elytra; abdominal ventrites I–II reddish-brown, irregularly marbled with darker areas; abdominal ventrites III and V entirely dark brown (almost black); abdominal ventrite III mostly orange marbled with dark areas; abdominal ventrite V entirely reddish-brown; pubescence on frons golden, distinctly sparser centrally close to clypeus; area behind lower eye lobes with golden pubescent fringe close to eye; pubescence on pronotum and sides of prothorax distinctly yellowish-brown (nearly golden); dense pubescence on metanepisternum yellowish-brown; pubescence of scutellum yellowish-brown;

**Dimensions (mm), holotype male/paratypes male.** Total length 11.90/13.65–14.45; prothoracic length 1.70/1.85–1.95; anterior prothoracic width 1.25/1.30–1.35; posterior prothoracic width 1.20/1.30–1.35; maximum prothoracic width 1.50/1.65–1.70; humeral width 1.50/1.70–1.75; elytral length 5.85/5.85–6.70.

**Type material.** Holotype male from BOLIVIA, *Cochabamba*: 1 km E Villa Tunari, 8–12.X.1992, E. Giesbert col. (FSCA). Paratypes – BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Hotel Flora & Fauna (4.6 km SSE Buena Vista), 1 male, 22–25.X.2007, Martins and Galileo col. (MZSP); 1 km W Candelaria village (5 km W Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna; on flying to flowers of *Gomphrena vaga* Mart.), 1 male, 21.VIII.2007, Robin Clarke and S. Zamalloa col. (ACMT, formerly MZSP).

**Remarks.** *Giesberticus longiventris* gen. et sp. nov. had previously been identified as the male of *Odontocera globicollis* Zajciw, 1971 (Fig. 31) (Monné and Giesbert 1994; Wappes et al. 2006; Monné and Hovore 2006; Bezark 2019), which was described and known only by the holotype female from Brazil (Mato Grosso). Unfortunately, it was destroyed during the 2018 fire that consumed the MNRJ. However, based on other genera of Rhinotragini with similar appearance, the male and female abdomens are generally very similar, which is not the case for these specimens.

**Etymology.** The specific name is descriptive of the extremely long abdomen extending well past the elytral apices of the male holotype.



## New Record

***Odontocera argenteolineata* Santos-Silva and Bezark, 2016.** Material examined. GUATEMALA (New country record), *Izabal*: 23 Km SE Morales (800 m), 1 female, 23-27.V.1995, Giesbert and Monzón col. (FSCA).

This species was described and previously known only from Mexico (Chiapas) (Monné 2018).

## Acknowledgments

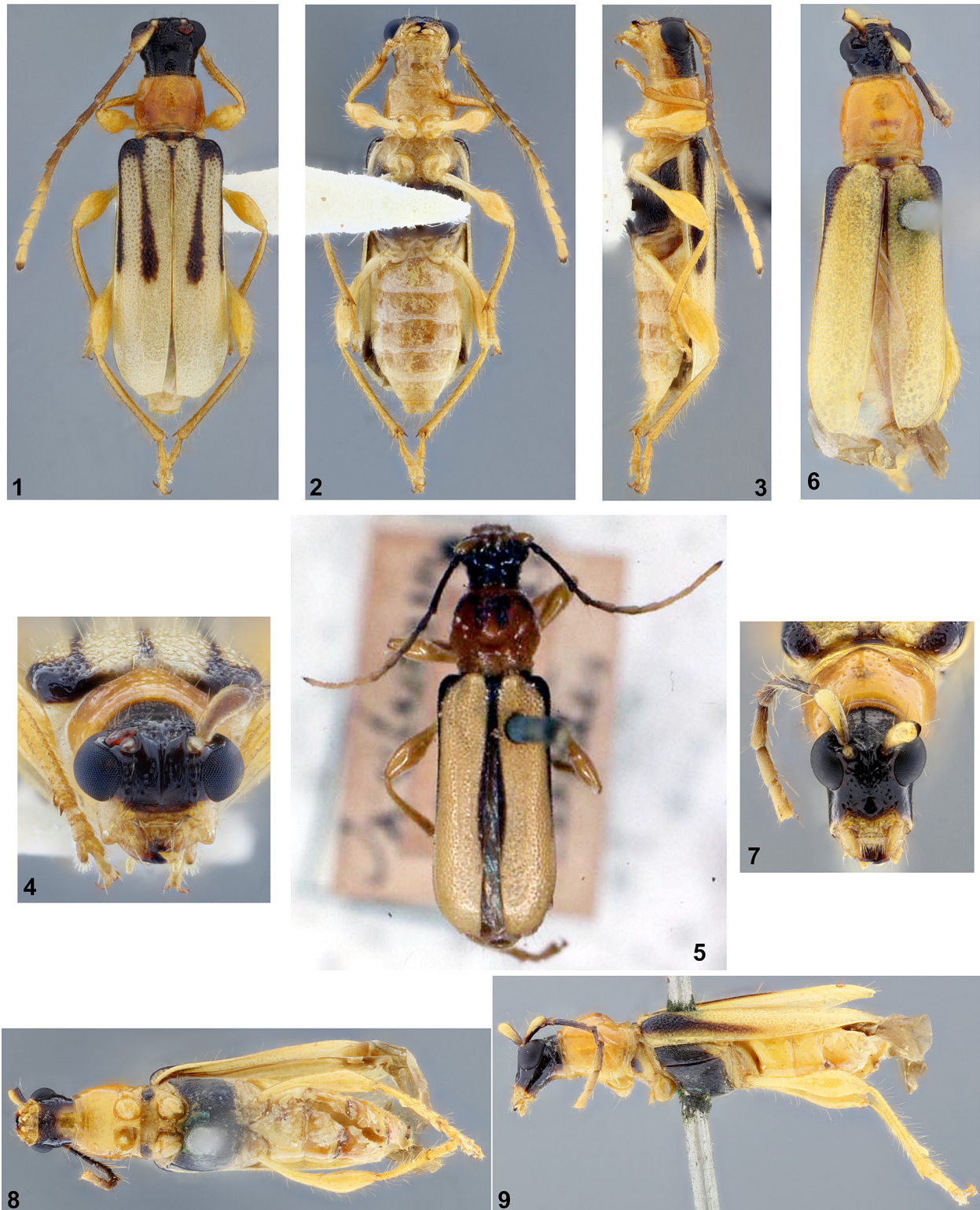
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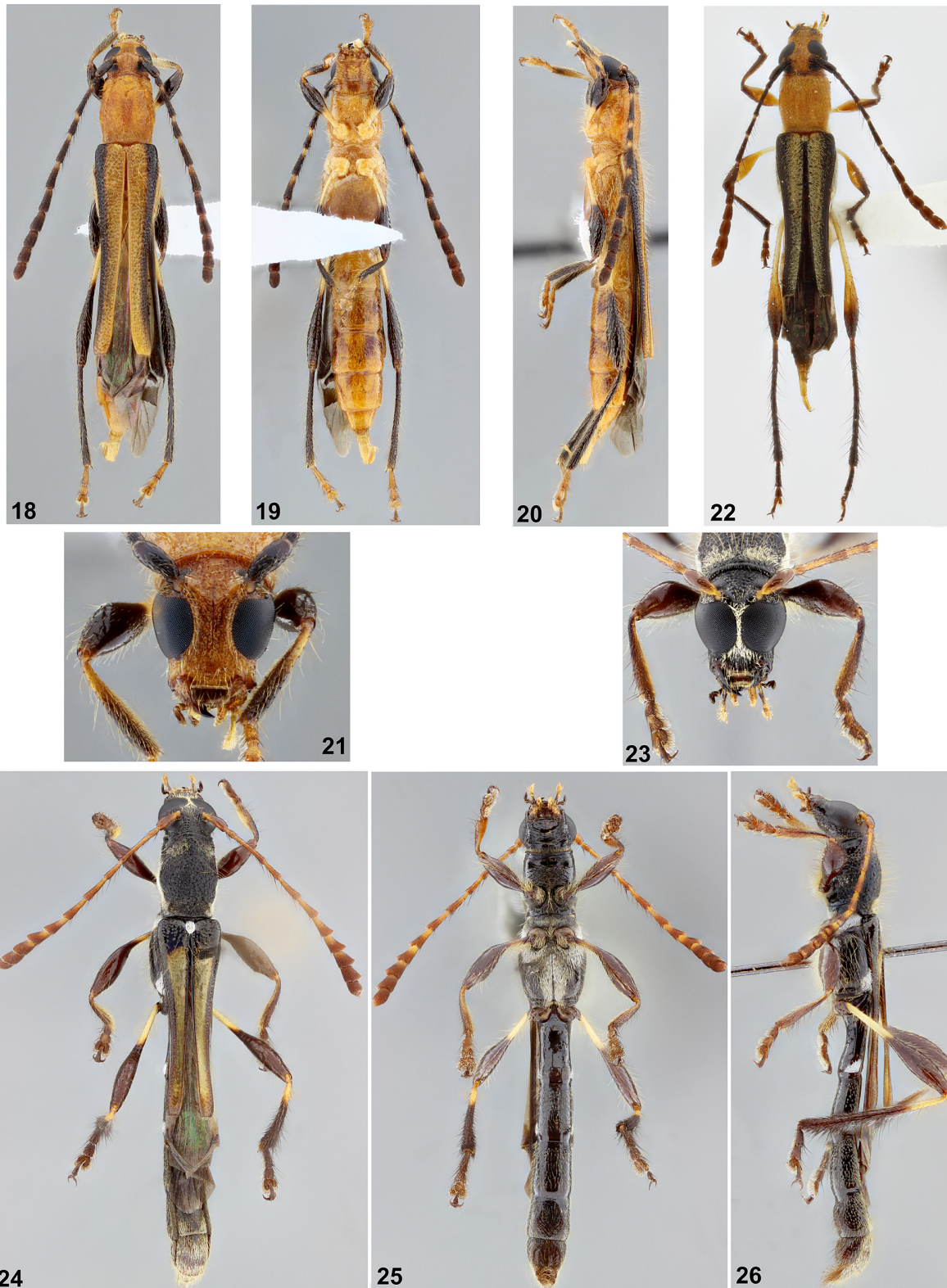
Review editor Jiri Zidek.



**Figures 1–9.** 1–4) *Oxylymma soniae* new species, holotype female: 1) Dorsal habitus. 2) Ventral habitus. 3) Lateral habitus. 4) Head, frontal view. 5) *Oxylymma gibbicollis* new species, holotype, dorsal habitus. 6–9) *Oxylymma birai* new species, holotype, female: 6) Dorsal habitus. 7) Head, frontal view. 8) Ventral habitus. 9) Lateral habitus.



**Figures 10–17.** 10–13) *Oxylymma surinamensis* new species, holotype female: 10) Dorsal habitus. 11) Ventral habitus. 12) Lateral habitus. 13) Head, frontal view. 14–17) *Paraeclipta albopilosa* new species, holotype male: 14) Head, frontal view. 15) Dorsal habitus. 16) Ventral habitus. 17) Lateral habitus.



**Figures 18–26.** 18–21) *Paraeclipta vandenberghae* new species, holotype female: 18) Dorsal habitus. 19) Ventral habitus. 20) Lateral habitus. 21) Head, frontal view. 22) *Ecliptoides vandenberghae*, holotype female, dorsal habitus. 23–26) *Odontocera elllanocarti* new species, holotype male: 23) Head, frontal view. 24) Dorsal habitus. 25) Ventral habitus. 26) Lateral habitus.



Figures 27–31. 27–30) *Giesberticus longiventris* new genus and species, holotype male: 27) Dorsal habitus. 28) Ventral habitus. 29) Lateral habitus. 30) Head, frontal view. 31) *Odontocera globicollis*, holotype female.

