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Robin O. S. Clarke
Hotel Flora & Fauna, hotelfandf@hotmail.com

Sonia Zamalloa
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, hotelfandf@hotmail.com

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Robin Clarke  
Buena Vista  
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia

Sonia Zamalloa  
Buena Vista  
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia

*Cosmisoma brullei* (Mulsant, 1863) on flowers of *Croton hieronymi* Grisebach. Photograph courtesy of Dr. Stefan Abrahameczyk.

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Robin Clarke
Buena Vista
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
hotelfandf@hotmail.com

Sonia Zamalloa
Buena Vista
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
hotelfandf@hotmail.com

Abstract. Host flower records for 111 species of Cerambycinae, collected from 40 plant species (21 families) in three Bolivian Departments during the period 2002–2011 are presented for the following tribes: Basipterini, Callichromatini, Clytini, Compsocerini, Eburini, Ectenesini, Heteropsini, Hexoplonini, Molorchini, Oxycoleini, Pteroplatini, Rhopalophorini, Tillomorphini, and Trachyderini. The importance of anthophilous cerambycids as pollinators, their behavior, and methods used for collecting them are presented, and some preliminary comparisons between the tropical fauna in the north and the temperate fauna in the Chaco forests of the south are outlined.

Key words. Anthophily, natural history, new country and departmental species records.

Introduction

The two-part catalog of Monné (2001a,b) provides a list of known host plants of Neotropical Cerambycidae. The term “host plant”, as used by him, was reserved for those plants attacked by xylophagous larvae. However, “host plant” may also be defined as a plant that another plant or animal lives on as a parasite. If we assume that anthophilous insects are not parasites, but true symbionts receiving sustenance (pollen, nectar, etc.) in return for pollination, Monné’s interpretation is unnecessarily restrictive. The problem is that the word “host” implies mutual benefit between the host and its visitors. “Host plant” is therefore a better description of plants attracting pollinating insects, rather than the description of a plant being eaten by larvae. It is important to establish words that define the difference between these two kinds of host plant relationships, since they are of equal value ecologically. To quote Linsley (1961): “feeding seems to be a prerequisite to egg maturation and oviposition among many species.” This conjecture is supported by Webb (1909), Blackman and Stage (1918), and Horton (1917). Because of its well-established precedence, it is suggested that entomologists continue to use the term “host plant” for those utilized by xylophagous larvae, and “host flower” for those visited by anthophilous adults.

Anthophilous habits are common in many species of Cerambycinae, as summarized by Di Iorio (2003). Host flower records are reported below for Bolivian species in the following tribes: Basipterini, Callichromatini, Clytini, Compsocerini, Eburini, Ectenesini, Heteropsini, Hexoplonini (only one species), Molorchini, Oxycoleini, Pteroplatini, Rhopalophorini, Tillomorphini, and Trachyderini. The Rhinotragini are omitted from this account due to the large number of new Bolivian species currently being revised by Clarke. Some Hexoplonini have been regularly collected from flowers (most commonly Gnomidolon conjugatum (White, 1855) and Tetraibidion concolor Martins, 2006), but, apart from Ste- nygra cosmocera White, 1855, there is no evidence to suggest they are anthophilous (i.e., pollen lodged amongst the mouth parts).

Some flowering plants have nectar glands (e.g., Calliandra haematocephala Hassk.) that may be the main reason for visitation by some tribes of Cerambycinae (e.g., Compsocerini and Trachyderini) rather than the flowers themselves.
Materials and Methods

The 111 anthophilous species of Cerambycinae recorded here were collected in the Departments of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Most of the localities cited are within 40 kilometres of the East Andean Cordillera between Buena Vista (central Bolivia) and the village of Sanandita (just north of Yacuiba at the Argentine border).

This narrow territory, between latitudes 17°S and 21°S, and longitudes 63°W and 64°W, is bisected by the Rio Grande into two relatively distinct, geographical zones around latitude 18°50′S: a northern, more tropical sector (Amazonian Forest), and a southern, more temperate sector (Chaco and Tucuman Forests).

In the northern sector, an east-west transect starts in the lowlands (400–600 m) with drier, Chiquitano Forest (similar to the Brazilian Cerrado) and grasslands, giving way to the lusher, tropical rainforest of the Amazon. The rainforest moves westward, creeping up the Andean outcrop to meet the more temperate, subtropical rainforests (700–2100 m) of the Andean foothills. The rainforests exhibit marked changes in a relatively widely distributed cerambycid fauna, with a large amount of endemic species (S. W. Lingafelter, U. R. Martins, J. E. Wappes, pers. comm.) and many higher-altitude species of the tribe Rhinotragini (Clarke 2013).

In the lowlands (300–400 m) of the southern sector, an east-west transect would start in the extensive, dry Chaco Forest and abruptly give way to a narrow band of subhumid Tucuman Forest in the Andean foothills (400–700 m). Drier parts of the Tucuman Forest cover the steep mountain slopes above 700 meters. The cerambycid fauna of these drier forests remains poorly known, but appears to contain fewer endemic species than the northern sector, since most of them were first described either from the northeastern departments of Argentina or from the Bolivian Valles Mesothermicos (see Clarke 2015). The distribution of these species could be due to a temperature gradient that they follow between the lowlands of Argentina and the Bolivian Valles.

Collections were made using insect nets of varied length, sometimes supplemented by ladders to extend the reach of the longest ones (to about eight metres). Only in low forest were collections made from the canopy. Flower quality was preserved by using binoculars to locate target specimens rather than using nets to sweep through flowering vegetation.

Collections were made from a total of 39 plant species in 20 families. Host flower species were more diverse in the north than in the south (29 plant species representing 16 families, versus 11 species in seven families).

The records are arranged alphabetically by tribe, within each tribe alphabetically by species, and under each species each locality according to latitude and date of collection. All the material was collected by the authors unless stated otherwise.

The records presented here are qualitative, not reflecting the abundance of individual species on any particular plant because, once a small series had been obtained, only voucher specimens were taken. Some observations have been appended that refer to host flowers visited by easily identifiable species.

Initially, an intensive search for plants attractive to cerambycid beetles and bees was made. It soon became apparent that some plants were much more attractive to cerambycids than others. These plants and their flowers were photographed and samples were taken to local botanists for provisional identification. The botanists freely shared their knowledge with us and provided local common names for the plants, which then enabled us to ask local farmers for additional information on the plants and their localities. This enabled us to more quickly find additional plants, verify their names, and obtain information on seasonality in flowering.

Dr. Michael Nee made frequent visits to Bolivia and personally identified plants of interest. Other plants were identified from photographs taken of the flowers at the time the beetles were collected. Dr. Nee also provided us with useful literature, including his own unpublished observations and records. We also consulted the works of Killeen et al. (1993) and Nee (2004, 2008).

At least four species of Croton Linnaeus are known to be host flowers for cerambycids; two of them do not have published descriptions, though the Bolivian botanists and farmers refer to them by the common name “Tinajero”. In this paper, these species are designated Croton sp. A (or “Tinajero A”) and Croton sp. B (or “Tinajero B”). A potential fifth species of Croton, with the common name ‘Khuro-Khu chaqueño’, is also a host flower, though it is unclear whether or not this flower belongs to a currently described Croton species.
Most of the insect identifications were made by the authors, by Dr. Ubirajara Martins (MZSP) and by James Wappes (ACMT), utilizing his unpublished Bolivian Cerambycidae identification manual. Dr. Dilma Solange Napp kindly identified specimens of Heteropsini and Rhopalophorini. In the latter tribe, species in the genus *Dihammaphora* with 10-segmented antennae present special problems of identification as summarized by Napp and Mermudes (2010); since the names of all those recorded in this paper have not been verified by Dr. Napp, the authors accept responsibility for any errors.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- **ACMT** American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, Texas, USA.
- **CBF** Coleccion Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz, Bolivia.
- **DZUP** Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil.
- **FSCA** Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA.
- **MCNZ** Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- **MNKM** Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Universidad Autónomo Gabriel René Moreno, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.
- **MNRJ** Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.
- **MZSP** Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil.
- **NYBG** New York Botanical Gardens, Institute of Systematic Botany, New York, USA.
- **RCSZ** Robin Clarke/Sonia Zamalloa research collection, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.
- **STRI** Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama City, Panama.
- **USNM** National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA.

**Results**

The results are presented in three appendices at the end of the paper. Appendix 1 lists the Bolivian anthophilous Cerambycinae alphabetically by tribe (and within each tribe, alphabetically by species), along with localities, host flower records, and additional helpful notes and remarks. Appendix 2 contains individual lists of Bolivian Cerambycinae species that visit each species of host flower; these lists are presented alphabetically by plant family. Appendix 3 is an index of the Bolivian Cerambycinae, in alphabetical order by species name, with new department records for Bolivia highlighted in bold.

**Discussion**

*Mallosoma zonatum* (Sahlberg, 1823) was recorded from 16 of 40 plant species visited by Cerambycinae. Next in breadth of flower plant species were *Argyrodines aurivilli* (Gounelle, 1905) (9) and *Chrysoprasis aurigena* (Germar, 1824) (7). Fifty-four cerambycine species (46.6%) were recorded on flowers of a single plant species, 18 (15.5%) on two species, and 23 (19.8%) on three.

Flowers of Sapindaceae, in general, were visited by a greater diversity of beetles (45 cerambycine species recorded). Next were Euphorbiaceae (37), Rhamnaceae (28), Mimosaceae (24) and Amaranthaceae (14). Accordingly, at the species level, Cerambycinae were more attracted to *Croton* sp. A (31), *Gouania mollis* Reiss (25), *Cupania cinerea* Poeppig & Endl. (21), and both *Croton* sp. B and *Vibernum seemenii* Graebn. (13), although another 35 plant species were utilized by fewer beetle species.

Cerambycids visiting flowers of flowering plants were only found in suitable localities (i.e., those with relatively undisturbed forest nearby), and they did not seem to cross open areas to visit their preferred hosts. In the southern sector, this was less obvious, since the most common host flower plants, species of *Croton*, favour disturbed soil (sandy river banks, newly constructed highways, and unstable hillsides).

The results suggest that beetles of the subfamily Cerambycinae are attracted to the flowers of a wide range of Neotropical plant families and thus may play a substantial role in their pollination. The results also point to a substantial range in fidelity between beetle species and the plant flower species which they visit and potentially serve as pollinators. The records are especially significant since they include the results of several weeks (mid December–mid January) of intensive collecting over the years by the authors in the Bolivian Chaco; prior to these visits, few records were available from this large ecosystem.
Since host flower diversity in the areas studied is low (when one considers the botanical diversity to be found) and incomplete, especially in the southern sector (where many plants require further study, especially canopy species), conclusions regarding the geographic distribution of anthophilous Cerambycinae remains provisional. The most notable difference between northern and southern areas is seen among the Rhopalophorini, which dominate the Cerambycinae fauna in the south. During five years (2003–2007) of continuous and roughly equal sampling, 136 specimens, nine genera, and 15 species of Rhopalophorini were recorded in the northern sector; yet after only a few weeks of intensive collecting in the southern sector, 180 specimens, 11 genera, and 19 species were registered.

In the southern sector, species of Heteropsini, especially *Chrysoprasis* Audinet-Serville, 1834, were more abundant than in the northern sector, although there were nearly as many species in the north (8) as in the south (9), among which three species were recorded from both sectors.

In both sectors, anthophilous beetles were attracted to plants with spikes of white flowers, and hardly ever to flowers of other colors. In the northern sector, these included trees, creepers, and bushes (but hardly ever *Croton*); in the southern sector, these included five species of tree, one creeper, and bushes of *Croton*.

Where a selection of flowering species occur together, preliminary observations indicate that some plants (primary species) attract anthophilous cerambycids in large numbers; plants that attract few cerambycids are considered secondary species. The beetles observed flying to flowers of secondary plant species are “generalists” attracted to a wide range of host flowers, and most of them are in the tribes Callichromatini, Clytini, and Heteropsini.

The observed anthophilous cerambycids (especially Rhinotragini) were most attracted to strong-smelling flowers between 0730–0930 hours, when the ambient temperature was above 25°C, with some sunshine and moderately light winds. They seemed to prefer young plants flowering for the first time. The greatest variety of cerambycid species per flower varied based on locality and time of year. In the lowlands of the northern sector, during autumn (late April–May), at least 10 cerambycid species were observed at the following plants: *Gouania mollis* (Reiss.) (27 species), *Gomphrena vaga* Mart. (10 species), *Serjania lethalis* St. Hilaire (11 species), *Matayba guianensis* Aublet (11 species), and *Cupania cinerea* Poeppig and Endl. (20 species). In the foothills of the northern sector during spring (October–November), at least 10 species were observed at *Vibernum seemenii* Graebn. (13 species) and *Wienmannia sorbifolia* H.B.K. (10 species). In the dry Chaco and wetter foothills of the southern sector during spring and early summer (October–January), the largest variety of cerambycids was observed at *Croton* sp. A (30 species), *Croton* sp. B (13 species), and *Diplokeleba floribunda* Brown (8 species).

Host flower specificity seems to be frequent and more likely to be de facto in the southern sector with its short flowering season (October–January), relative dearth of plant families, and available host flower species. However, in the lowlands of the north, primary species of blossoming host flowers are also restricted at certain times of the year: none in January–March, one in April–June (Gouania mollis Reiss.), three in July–August (Gomphrena vaga Mart., *Iresine diffusa* Willd., Serjania lethalis St. Hilaire), and a succession of primary species in September–December (In chronological order as follows: Serjania lethalis St. Hilaire, Matayba guianensis Aublet., Rhamnidium elaeocarpum Reissek, Cupania cinerea Poeppig and Endl., Casearia aculeata Jacq., Trichilia elegans Adr. Juss).

While flying to flowers, cerambycid beetles devote much time to protecting themselves from attacks by predators, mainly hymenopterans and hemipterans (but never birds), as well as intra- and extra-specific aggression. Once fed, they often begin to mate on the plant.

Finally, experience has shown that dramatic faunal changes can be expected between years in areas initially having thriving and diverse populations of anthophilous cerambycids. The reasons for these abrupt declines are unknown, but could reflect changes in plant succession, pollution (acid rains and use of pesticides), forest fragmentation, or climate change. Only time and more investigation will tell.

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Literature Cited


Appendix 1. Species list of Bolivian anthophilous Cerambycinae, with localities and host flower records. Species are presented alphabetically by tribe.

Tribe Basipterini

_Basiptera castaneipennis_ Thomson, 1864

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 18°59’S/63°14’W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 3 females, 2.I.2008, 2 males and 2 females, both pairs in coitus, 12.I.2010 (RCSZ).

_Remarks._ Although Di Iorio (2003) provides a table of flower species visited specifically by this species (as well as tables for many other species), he does not refer to _Croton_ anywhere in his paper.

Tribe Callichromatini
**Callichroma iris** Taschenburg, 1870

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°08′S/63°44′W, 1.914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Sotillo”, male, 29.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

**Remarks.** According to Martins (2009) this specimen is an intermediate, higher altitude form with longer antennae (2× body length), antennomere XI more than twice as long as X, etc.), between *C. iris iris* and *C. iris trilineatum* (Bates, 1879).

**Callichroma sericeum** (Fabricius, 1792)


**Remarks.** Also observed on “Sama blanca”, “Piton” and other flowering plants.

**Cnemidochroma buckleyi** (Bates, 1879)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′6″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Piton amarillo”, 1 ex., 8.XI.2003 (ACMT); male, 10.X.2005, male, 22.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca chica”, female, 12.XI.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi”, male, 21.XII.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Tutumillo espinoso”, female, 4.XI.2005 (MCNZ).

**Remarks.** Also observed on “Sama blanca” flowers.

**Mionochroma electrinum** (Gounelle, 1911)


**Mionochroma pseudovittatum** (Schwarzer, 1923)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′6″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 8.XII.2003 (ACMT); on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi”, female, 21.XII.2005 (RCSZ).

**Remarks.** Also observed on many other species of host flower.

**Mionochroma subaurosum** (Zajciw, 1966)


**Remarks.** Also observed on many other species of host flower.
Tribe Clytini

_Ayriclytus bolivianus_ Martins, 2011

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Mango”, female, 5.IX.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Gomphrena”, male and female, 8+21.VIII.2007 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi chico”, female, 6.XI.2008 (RCSZ).

_Itaclytus tumulifer_ Aurivillius, 1908

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Laguno”, female, 27.IX.2007 (RCSZ).

_Mecometopus wallacei_ (White, 1855)

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, 3 males and female, 4–11.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Tutumillo espinosa”, female, 24.XII.2009 (RCSZ).

_Megacyllene acuta_ (Germar, 1821)

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 9.X.2004, male, 4.XII.2004 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, male, 5.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi”, male, 25.XII.2005 (RCSZ).

_Remarks._ Also observed on many other species of host flower.


_Megacyllene angulata_ (Fabricius, 1775)

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/ flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, female, 23.IV.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, male, 4.VIII.2005, female, 4.IX.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi”: male, 22.XII.2005 (RCSZ).

_Remarks._ Also observed on many other species of host flower.

Two specimens, collected well above known Bolivian records for this species, lack pubescence on scutellum and apical third of elytra; the fascia are generally abbreviated, but broader, and the pubescence is somewhat ochreous, except on the apical urotergite, which has bright yellow pubescence covering almost entire surface. Moreover, these females come from an area rich in endemic species (discussed under the entry for _Eryphus picticollis_) suggesting they may represent a new species. They were collected at the locality below.


_Megacyllene chalybeata_ (White, 1855)

_Dept. Santa Cruz._ 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, male, 1.V.2005 (RCSZ).
Megacyllene proxima (Laporte and Gory, 1835)


Miricytus miri Galileo and Martins, 2007


Pirangoclytus granulipennis Zajciw, 1963

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, 2 males, 10+11.V.2005 (RCSZ).

Pirangoclytus laetus (Fabricius, 1801)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, female, 14.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Ramoneo”, female, 14.VIII.2008 (RCSZ).

Pirangoclytus purus Bates, 1870

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”: 4 females, 30.IV–12.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca chica”, female, 21.X.2007 (RCSZ).

Pirangoclytus sulphurosus Di Iorio, 2006

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, 3 males and female, 2–14.V.2005 (RCSZ).

Tribe Compsocerini

Dilocerus brunneus Napp and Martins, 2006

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°08’S/63°44’W, 1914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Sagüíntillo”, male, 29.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

Dilocerus marinonii Napp, 1980


Ecoporanga achira Napp and Martins, 2006

Remarks. The original description includes a female paratype collected at the Hotel Flora and Fauna; this is almost certainly a labelling error; it was collected the day after, and probably at the same place, as the holotype; only a few kilometers from the records set down above.

_Ethemon imbasale_ Tippmann, 1960


_Goatacara boliviana_ Napp and Martins, 2006

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1809 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Sotillo”, 2 females, 27.XI.2009, female, 29.XI.2009 (RCSZ); female, 29.XI.2009 (MZSP).

_Orthostoma abdominale_ (Gyllenhal, 1817)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 8.XI.2004 (DZUP).

_Rierguscha florida_ Napp and Martins, 2006

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1809 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Saguintillo”; 5 males and 2 females, 1.XI.2009, female, 2.XI.2009 (RCSZ); male, 1.XI.2009 (MZSP).

Remarks. This species incorrectly identified as _Rierguscha bicolor_ Viana, 1970 in Wappes et al. (2006), and not corrected in Wappes et al. (2011, 2013)

Tribe Eburiini

_Ebarella pinima_ Martins, 1997

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1809 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (west): on/flying to flowers of “Saguintillo”, 2 females, 2.XI.2009 (RCSZ). 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Llave”, female, 2.XI.2009 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Llave”, 2 males, 25.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

_Pronuba lenkoi_ Martins and Monné, 1974

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1809 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (west): on/flying to flowers of “Saguintillo”, 5 males and female, 1.XI.2009 (RCSZ). 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Llave”, male, 26.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

Tribe Ectenessini

_Ectenessa quadriguttata_ (Burmeister, 1865)

**Dept. Tarija.** 21°40′S/63°38′W, 793 m, 5 km W Santa Cruz-Yacuiba Highway, Comunidad Sanandita-La Granja: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 14.XII.2011 (RCSZ).
Tribe Heteropsini

Callideriphus grossipes signaticollis Melzer, 1934

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1880 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (west): on/flying to flowers of “Sagüintillo”, male and female, 1.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

Remarks. Wappes et al. (2006) recorded Callideriphus grossipes grossipes for Bolivia; but these specimens (illustrated in Wappes’ unpublished manual of Bolivian Cerambycidae) show two males, one with wide, square, black patch on pronotal disc, the other with entirely black pronotum. The male Floripondio specimen has an irregular medium-sized patch on pronotum, the female similar to Wappes’ first (sic.) male. Napp and Martins (2002a) state that specimens with wide, black patches on the pronotum correspond to Callideriphus signaticollis Melzer, 1934, which they treat as a junior synonym of Callideriphus grossipes flavipennis Melzer, 1934. Here, the authors refrain from choosing a subspecies, or, maybe, naming a new species, for the same arguments presented below for Eryphus picticollis (Gounelle, 1911).

Chrysoprasis abyara Napp and Martins 1998

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, 3 males, 23–24.XII.2004 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, 2 males and 2 females, 29.IV.2005 (RCSZ); male, 1.V.2005, male and 2 females, 4–6.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Mango”, male, 5.IX.2004 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Ramoneo”, female, 11.VIII.2008 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi”, 2 males, 24.IX.2009 (RCSZ).

Chrysoprasis aeneiventris Bates, 1870

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A” female, 5.IX.2008 (RCSZ). 19°05′S/63°39′W, 1070 m, 6 km W Estancia Caraparacito, Quebrada Angostura: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 3.I.2006 (RCSZ). 19°57′S/63°20′W, 470 m, 8 km SSE Abapo, 5.8 km Charagua Highway: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males, 29.XII.2008 (RCSZ).


Chrysoprasis ari Napp and Martins, 1997

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males, 17.XII.2008 (RCSZ).

Dept. Chuquisaca. 20°36′S/63°17′W, 750 m, Santa Cruz-Yacuiba Highway, 21 km N Machereti: on/flying to flowers of “Tipilla”, female, 15.XII.2011 (RCSZ).

Dept. Tarija. 21°01′S/63°18′W, 600 m, 30 km N of Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi, Semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 4 males and 2 females, 10–11.XII.2007 (RCSZ). 21°16′S/63°27′W,
366 m, 2 km S Puente Usterez, west bank Rio Pilcomayo: on/flying to flowers of “Naranjillo”, female, 12.XII.2011 (RCSZ). 21°21′S/63°12′W, 400 m, 34 km E Villamontes, Lomas El Quince, semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males and 2 females, 12.XII.2007 (RCSZ); male and female, 13.XII.2007 (DZUP); on/flying to flowers of “false Urundel”, 2 females, 12.XII.2007 (RCSZ).

Chrysoprasis aurata Aurivillius, 1910
Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 2.I.2008, female, 5.XII.2008 (RCSZ).


Chrysoprasis aureicollis White 1853
Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to/on flowers of “Turere”, male and female, 9.X.2004 (RCSZ): on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca chica”, 1 ex., 3.XI.2005 (DZUP); on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, male. 9.XI.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, female, 18.X.2007 (RCSZ).

Chrysoprasis aurigena aurigena (Germar, 1824)


Chrysoprasis azurearegina Clarke (2015)


Chrysoprasis concolor Redtenbacher, 1868
Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 20.XI.2005 (RCSZ). 18°09′S/63°49′W, 1,300 m, Achira: on white-flowering Acacia, female, 25.XI.2004 (RCSZ). 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway,

**Dept. Chuquisaca.** 20°36’S/63°17’W, 750 m, Santa Cruz-Yacuiba Highway, 21 km N Machereti: on/flying to flowers of “Tipilla”, 2 females, 15.XII.2011 (RCSZ).


**Chrysoprasis festiva** Audinet-Serville, 1834

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29’96″S/63°39’13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna; on/flying to flowers of “Bejucu hoja lanuda”, 2 males, 21.IV.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, male, 29.VIII. 2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Piton amarillo”, female, 25.X.2005 (RCSZ).

**Chrysoprasis hypocrita** Erichson, 1847


**Chrysoprasis maryhowardae** Clarke, 2015

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°27’S/63°43’W, 400 m, 5 km W Buena Vista, 1 km W Candelaria: on/flying to flowers of “Gomphrena”, male, 14.VIII.2007 (MNKM); female, 14.VIII.2007 (RCSZ).

**Chrysoprasis obiuna** Napp and Martins, 1997

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 19°48’S/63°39’W, 1070 m, 6 km W Estancia Caraparacito, Quebrada Angostura: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 3.I.2008 (RCSZ).

**Chrysoprasis richteri** Gounelle, 1913


**Chrysoprasis tobiuna** Napp and Martins, 1988

**Eryphus picticollis** (Gounelle, 1911)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1880 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (west): on/flying to flowers of “Sagüintillo”, female, 1.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

**Remarks.** Napp and Martins (2002b) recognise two morphs from the same area of Brazil-Argentina (**E. picticollis** m. **quadripunctatus** Fuchs, 1961 and **E. picticollis** m. **reductus** Fuchs, 1961); and from the same area refer to another morph (without name). According to Clarke (2013) the area of Bicoquin-Floripondio is rich in endemic Rhinotragini, and Napp and Martins (2006a, 2006b) and Wappes and Lingafelter (2011) have described genera of singular-looking species from this area, and other new genera and species have been described by Galileo and Martins (2007, 2008), Martins and Galileo (2006), Martins and Napp (2007), and Clarke (2015). The inference being, that the Bolivian specimen of **Eryphus** may represent a new species; but confirming this would require revision of the status of the morphs referred to by Napp and Martins (sic), thereby complicating a taxonomic conundrum that appears to need further research.

**Erythrochinon jacundum** (Gounelle, 1913)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway, 10 km S Abapo. On/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 5.XII.2008 (MNKM).

19°00′S/63°14′W, 680 m, 20 km S Abapo. On/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 17.XII.2007 (RCSZ).


**Erythropterus boliviensis** Clarke, 2007


**Erythropterus kochi** Clarke, 2007

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 420 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama Blanca Chica”, male and female, 7–8.X.2005 (MNHN); male and female, 7–8.X.2005 (MNRJ); male and female, 7–8.X.2005 (MZSP); 8 males and 3 females, 17–21.X.2006 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sama Blanca”, male and female, 26+30.X.2005 (MCSZ), male and female, 7+8.XL.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo” vine, female, 29.VIII.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Turere”, female, 9.X.2005 (RCSZ).

**Eupemplus illuminus** Mermudes and Napp, 2001

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, 5 males and 3 females, 28.IV–12.V.2005 (RCSZ).
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)


Remarks. also observed on Sama blanca, Sama blanca chica, Sapaimosi chico, Barbasquillo, Piton amarillo, Ramoneo, Gomphrena, Tutumillo espinoso, and others.

Dept. Tarija. 21°01′S/63°18′W, 600 m, 30 km N of Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi, Semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “false Urundel”, female, 11.XII.2007 (RCSZ). 21°15′S/63°30′W, 350 m, 6 km W Villamontes, Hotel Las Marias and adjacent roads of Rio Pilcomayo Valley; on white-flowering Acacia, female, 18.I.2006 (RCSZ). 21°18′S/63°30′W, 350 m, 7 km WSW Villamontes, on white-flowering Acacia, 19.I.2006 female (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 19.I.2006 (RCSZ). 21°42′S/63°36′W, 762 m, 48 km N Yacuiba, 3–5km Sanandita Road; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 8.I.2010 (RCSZ).

Tobipuranga ruficoxis (Bates, 1870)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejucuo hoja lanuda”, 3 females, 24.IV–1.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 15.XI.2005 (RCSZ).

Tribe Hexoplini

Remarks. Martins (2006) indicated that, among the Hexoplini, fine ommatidia are only found in the genus Stenygra Audinet-Serville, 1834 and true to form it is the only species found regularly on flowers during the day.

Stenygra cosmocera White, 1855

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°25′96″S/63°38′13″W, 420 m, 12 km ENE Buena Vista, Road to San Javier: on/flying to flowers of “Bejucuo campanilla”, 4 males, 8+28.XII.2005 (RCSZ); male, 6.I.2006 (MNKM). 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, Abapo-Camiri Highway, 10 km S Abapo; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A” flowers, female, 5.XII.2008 (RCSZ)

Tribe Molorchini

Merionoedopsis brevipennis Melzer, 1934

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejucuo hoja lanuda”, male, 21.IV.2005, male, 5.V.2005 (RCSZ); male, 22.IV.2008 (MNKM); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, female, 8.IX.2005 (MNKM); female, 13.VIII.2007 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Ramoneo”, female, 14.VIII.2008 (RCSZ).

Merionoedopsis zamalloae Clarke, 2015

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 440 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejucuo colorado enano”, female, 13.IX.2007 (MNKM).

Tribe Oxycoleini
**Oxycoleus flavipes** Martins and Galileo, 2006


**Oxylpsebus brachypterus** Clarke, 2008

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′6″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, female, 3.IX.2005 (MNKM); male, 23.VIII.2005 (MNRJ); male, 26.VIII.2005 (RCSZ); male, 30.VIII.2005, female, 8.IX.2005 (MZSP).

**Tribe Pteroplatini**

**Aphylax lyciformis** Lacordaire, 1869

**Dept. Tarija.** 21°21′/63°37′W, 600 m, 24 km W Villamontes, upper Rio Isiri: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero B”, 2 males and 2 females, 11.I.2008 (RCSZ).

**Cosmoplatidius abare** Napp and Martins, 2006


**Deltosoma xerophila** Di Iorio, 1995

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′6″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Red Powder Puff”, male, 7.V.2003 (ACMT).

**Tribe Rhopalophorini**

**Argyrodines aurivillii** (Gounelle, 1905)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29′6″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Laguno”, female, 28.IX.2005 (MNKM); female, 30.IX.2005, male, 2.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Guabira”, male, 4.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Juno”, female, 21.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca chica”, female, 21.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Piton amarillo”, 2 females, 20+23.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Gomphrena”, female, 13.VIII.2007 (RCSZ). 18°59′/63°14′W, 520 m, Santa Cruz-Yacuiba Highway, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 2.I.2008 (RCSZ). 20°16′/63°18′W, 780 m, Santa Cruz-Yacuiba Highway, 56 km S Camiri: on/flying to flowers of “Tipilla”, female, 14.XII.2011 (RCSZ).

**Dept. Tarija.** 21°16′S/63°29′W, 375 m, 5 km W Villamontes, 1 km W Puente Usterez. On/flying to flowers of “Lanza chaqueño”, female, 12.XII.2011 (RCSZ).

**Brachylophora auricollis** (Bruch, 1918)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 18°59′/63°14′W, 520 m, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 2.I.2008 (DZUP). 19°00′/63°14′W, 680 m, Foothill Chaco Forest, 20 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males and female, 17.XII.2007 (MZSP); male and female, 17.XII.2007 (MNRJ); male and female, 17.XII.2007 (MCNZ); male and female, 17.XII.2007 (DZUP); 3 males, 17.XII.2007 (RCSZ).
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Dept. Tarija. 21°21′S/63°12′W, c.400 m, Semi-dry Chaco Forest, Lomas El Quince, 34 km W Villamontes: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males and female, 12.XII.2007 (FSCA); 2 males and 2 females, 13.XII.2007 (MNKM); 2 males and 5 females, 13.XII.2007 (RCSZ).

Closteropus herteli Tippmann, 1960


Coremia plumipes (Pallas, 1772)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°37′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 29.XI.2006 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Piton amarillo”, male, 14.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

Cosmisoma ammiralis (Linnaeus, 1767)


Cosmisoma angustipenne Zajciw, 1958

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, male, 11.V.2005 (RCSZ).

Cosmisoma argyreum Bates, 1870

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°43′S/63°27′W, 750 m, 20 km NNW Abapo, 17 km Road to Moroco, “Las Petas”: on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi chico”, 2 males, 6.I.2006 (RCSZ).

Cosmisoma brullei (Mulsant, 1863)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 2.I.2008 (RCSZ).


Remarks. Also observed and photographed (as shown on the frontispiece) visiting Croton hieronymi Grisebach.

Cosmisoma cyaneum rubriventre Monné and Magno, 1988

Dept. Chuquisaca. 20°36′S/63°17′W, 750 m, Santa Cruz-Yacuiba Highway, 21 km N Machereti: on/flying to flowers of “Tipilla”, female, 15.XII.2011 (RCSZ).

*Cycnoderus (Cycnoderus) rufithorax* Gounelle, 1911

Dept. Tarija. 21°16′S/63°27′W, 366 m, 2 km S Puente Usterez, west bank Rio Pilcomayo: on/flying to flowers of “Naranjillo”, female, 12.XII.2011 (RCSZ).

**Cycnoderus (Ulododerus) barbatus** Gounelle, 1911


*Dihammaphora auratopilosa* Bruch, 1912


*Dihammaphora auricollis* Martins, 1981

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°57′S/63°20′W, 470 m, 13.8 km SSE Abapo, 5.8 km Charagua Rd.: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 12.I.2010 (RCSZ).

**Dihammaphora bruchi** Aurivillius, 1922

Dept. Santa Cruz. 19°05′S/63°31′W, 730 m, 2 km N Tatarena, beside lake: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male, 20.I.2006 (RCSZ).

Dept. Tarija. 21°01′S/63°18′W, 600 m, 30 km N of Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi, Semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male and 3 females, 11.XII.2007 (RCSZ). 21°16′S/63°27′W, 366 m, 24 km W Villamontes, upper Rio Isiri: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero B”, 2 males and 3 females, 10.I.2008 (RCSZ); male and female, 10.I.2008 (MNKM).
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Dihammaphora chaquensis Bosq, 1951

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°00′S/64°02′W, 1300 m, 5 km W Hierba Buena: on/flying to flowers of white Acacia, male, 14.XI.2007 (RCSZ). 18°57′S/63°20′W, 470 m, 13.8 km SSE Abapo, 5.8 km Charagua Rd.: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 females, 12.I.2010 (RCSZ). 19°00′S/63°14′W, 680 m, 20 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 17.XII.2007 (DZUP), same data, male (RCSZ).

Dept. Chuquisaca. 20°36′S/63°17′W, 750 m, 21 km N Machereti: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 3 males, 10.XII.2007 (RCSZ).


Dihammaphora densiserrata Clarke, 2015


Remarks. This large specimen with two punctures between lateral and humero-apical costae may be a hybrid.

Dihammaphora dilmanappae Clarke, 2015

**Dihammaphora espinotibia** Clarke, 2015

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°09'S/63°49'W, 1300 m, Achira: on white-flowering *Acacia*, male, 25.XI.2004 (RCSZ).


**Dihammaphora fosterorum** Clarke, 2015


**Dihammaphora gracicollis** Chevrolat, 1859


**Dihammaphora paraperforata** Clarke, 2015


Remarks. This species was incorrectly recorded as *Dihammaphora perforata* (Klug, 1825) by Wappes et al. (2013: figure 31).

**Dihammaphora peruviana** Martins, 1981


**Dihammaphora pilcomayoensis** Clarke, 2015

Dept. Tarija. 21°28′S/63°08′W, 300 m, Edge of Rio Pilcomayo, 0.3 km S Palo Marcado, Dry Chaco Forest: flying to *Acacia* tree, male, 12.XII.2007 (MNKM), female (RCSZ).
**Dihammaphora pusilla** Bates, 1870

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°25′96″S/63°38′13″W, 420 m, 12 km ENE Buena Vista, Road to San Javier; flying to flowers of indet tree, female, 4.IV.2008 (RCSZ). 17°27′S/63°42′W, 440 m, Road to Potrerito village, 4 km W of Buena Vista; on/flying to flowers of “Gomphrena”, male, 11.VIII.2007 (DZUP); female, 13.VIII.2007 (RCSZ). 17°28′S/63°42′W, 440 m, 4 km SW Buena Vista; on/flying to flowers of “Ramoneo”, male, 11.VIII.2007 (RCSZ); female, 13.VIII.2007 (RCSZ). 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna; on/flying to flowers of “Bejuco hoja lanuda”, male, 20.IV.2005, female, 30.IV.2005 (DZUP); male and 2 females, 22–23.IV.2005, 2 males and 5 males, 29–30.IV.2005, 6 females, 1–5.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Laguno”, male, 21.IX.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Mango”, male, 10.VII.2007 (RCSZ).

**Dirocoremia simplicipes** (Gounelle, 1911)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 19°00′S/63°14′W, 680 m, 20 km S Abapo; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 7 males and 2 females, 17.XII.2007 (RCSZ).

**Dept. Chuquisaca.** 20°36′S/63°17′W, 750 m, 21 km N Machereti; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 10.XII.2007 (RCSZ).

**Dept. Tarija.** 21°01′S/63°18′W, 600 m, 30 km N Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi; Semi-dry Chaco Forest; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males and 2 females, 11.12.2007 (MNKM). 21°18′S/63°30′W, 500 m, 7 km W Villamontes; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males and 2 females, 10.I.2008 (RCSZ). 21°21′S/63°12′W, 400 m, 34 km E Villamontes, Lomas El Quince; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males, 12.XII.2007 (RCSZ). 21°24′S/63°36′W, 762 m, 48 km N Yacuiba, 3–5 km Sanandita Road; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male and female in coitus, 8.I.2010 (RCSZ).

**Dirocoremia tupizai** Perger and Guerra, 2015

**Dept. Potosi.** Sud Chicas province, on flowers of *Prosopis ferox* and *Baccharis boliviensis*, F. Guerra & Ariel Guerra Cazón leg. (CBF): Tupiza, 21°26′S/65°43′W, 2995 m, male, 19.VI.2012; 2983 m, 9 males and 4 females, 18.XII.2012; 21°29′S/65°42′W, 2928 m, 15 males and 9 females, 4.I.2013. Tambillo Bajo, 21°23′S/65°44′W, 3039 m, 5 males and 3 females, 4.XII.2013; 3038 m, 3 males, 2 females, 26.VI.2014. Arenales bajo, 21°35′S/65°34′W, 2829 m, 6 males and 4 females, 27.XII.2014. Arenales, 21°42′S/65°34′W, 3276 m, 2 males and 3 females, 2.I.2015.

**Remarks.** Perger and Guerra (2015) provide altitude records for this species that may be the highest for any cerambycid in Bolivia.

**Ischionodontia iridipennis** (Chevrolat, 1859)


**Ischionodontia semirubra** (Burmeister, 1865)

**Dept. Tarija.** 21°01′S/63°18′W, 600 m, 30 km N Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi; on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male and female, 11.XII.2007 (RCSZ). 21°16′S/63°27′W, 366 m, 2 km S Puente Usterez, west bank Rio Pilcomayo; on/flying to flowers of “Naranjillo”, male, 12.XII.2011 (RCSZ). 21°18′S/63°30′W,

Ischnodonta serrata Napp and Marques, 1999

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, 1 ex., 1.XII.2003 (ACMT); on/flying to flowers of “Tutumillo espinoso”, male, 28.X.2006 (RCSZ).

Lathusia ferruginea (Bruch, 1908)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 19°00′S/63°14′W, 680 m, 20 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, male and 2 females, 17.XII.2007 (RCSZ).

Dept. Chuquisaca. 20°36′S/63°17′W, 750 m, 21 km N Machereti: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 females, 10.XII.2007 (RCSZ).

Dept. Tarija. 21°01′S/63°17′W, 750 m, 21 km N Machereti: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 females, 10.XII.2007 (RCSZ). 21°18′S/63°30′W, 500 m, 7 km W of Villamontes: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 2 males and 3 females, 12.XII.2007 (RCSZ); male and female, 13.XII.2007 (MNKM).

Listroptera carbonaria Chevrolat, 1855

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°08′S/63°45′W, 1880 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (west): on/flying to flowers of “Sagüintillo”, male and female, 1.XI.2009 (RCSZ). 18°08′S/63°44′W, 1914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Sotillo”, male and female, 26.XI.2009 (RCSZ); female, 27.XI.2009 (MZSP); on/flying to flowers of “Sagüintillo”, male, 29.XI.2009 (RCSZ). 18°08′S/63°44′W, 1914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Sotillo”, 2 females, 26.XI.2009 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sagüintillo”, male, 29.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

Listroptera tenereciosa (Olivier, 1719)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejucol hoja lanuda”, 2 males, 21+23.IV.2005 (MNKM); 2 males and 2 females, 28.IV–5.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, female, 15.VIII.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Laguno”, male, 28.IX.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Turere”, 2 females, 7+9.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Cusé espinosa”, male, 9.X.2007 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Gomphrena”, female, 21.VIII.2007 (RCSZ).

Meringodes solangae Wappes and Lingafelter, 2011

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°08′S/63°44′W, 1914 m, Provincia Florida, Floripondio (east): on/flying to flowers of “Sotillo”, 2 females, 26.XI.2009 (RCSZ); female, 27.XI.2009 (MZSP); on/flying to flowers of “Sagüintillo”, male, 29.XI.2009 (RCSZ).

Rhopalophora santacruzensis Clarke, 2015

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°09′S/63°49′W, 1300 m, Achira: on flowers of white blossoming Acacia tree, male and female 25.XI.2004 (RCSZ); same data, female (FSCA).
**Rhopalophora collaris** (Germar, 1824)

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29'96"S/63°39'13"W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Bejucito hoja lanuda”, male, 30.IV.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Guabira”, male and female, 3.X.2005 (DZUP); 3 males and 2 females, 3–4.X.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Turere”, male and female, 3.X.2005 (RCSZ).

**Dept. Tarija.** 21°01'S/63°18'W, 600 m, 30 km N of Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi, Semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 11.12.2007 (RCSZ). 21°21'S/63°12'W, 400 m, 34 km E Villamontes, Lomas El Quince, semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, 5 males and 3 females, 12.XII.2007 (RCSZ); 2 females, 13.XII.2007 (DZUP); female, 13.XII.2008 (MNKM).

**Tribe Tillomorphini**

**Euderces dilutus** Martins, 1975


**Tribe Trachyderini**

**Remarks.** In this tribe, many diurnal species are also attracted to fermenting fruit, sap and nectar glands.

**Allocerus dilaticornis** Gory, 1832


**Ceralocyna margareteae** Martins and Galileo, 1994

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29'96"S/63°39'13"W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Negrillo negro”, male, 4.VI.2007 (RCSZ).

**Ceralocyna variegata** Monné and Napp, 1999

**Dept. Santa Cruz.** 17°29'96"S/63°39'13"W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Red Powder Puff”, male, 4.VII.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Barbasquillo”, 2 females, 12+18.VIII.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Turere”, female, 7.X.2005 (RCSZ).

**Remarks.** In all these specimens the legs are entirely black; the vermillion areas dark (the sides of prothorax inconspicuously so); but in both sexes the form of the genae and most of the other characters correspond to the original description.
Chevrolatella tripunctata (Chevrolat, 1862)


Chydarteres dimidiatus dimidiatus (Fabricius, 1787)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Red Powder Puff”, 2 males and 2 females, 26.V.2004 (ACMT).

Chydarteres dimidiatus taeniatus (Germar, 1824)? Cerambyx (Trachyderes) taeniatus Germar, 1824: 512. Monné 2016: 1007 (cat.).

Dept. Santa Cruz. 18°59′S/63°14′W, 520 m, 10 km S Abapo: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 2.I.2008 (RCSZ).

Dept. Tarija. 21°01′S/63°18′W, 600 m, 30 km N of Villamontes, 4 km E of Camatindi, Semi-dry Chaco Forest: on/flying to flowers of “Tinajero A”, female, 10.I.2010 (RCSZ).

Remarks. Problems of identification in this subspecies oblige these records to be provisional in nature.

Eriphus dimidiatus White, 1855

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, male, 25.XI.2005 (RCSZ).

Eriphus haematoderus Chevrolat, 1862


Remarks. The specimens, all taken from the same tree, have red heads and red pronota (the latter with or without black spot anteriorly); but elytra vary from being entirely black (as in E. haematoderus), to those with acuminate, red patch covering all of base to middle of each elytron (which approach Eriphus clarkei Tippmann, 1960).

Eriphus longicollis Zajciw, 1961

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 15.XII.2002 (RCSZ).

Exallancyla tubericollis Aurivilius, 1920


Panchylissus cyaneapennis Waterhouse, 1880

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, female, 4.XII.2004 (RCSZ).
Monneellus rhodopus Huedepohl, 1985


Neochrysoprasis zajciwi Franz, 1969

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca chica”, 6 males and female, 13–29.IX.2007 (RCSZ); 2 males, 14.IX.2007 (MNKM).

Dept. Tarija. 21°18′S/63°27′W, 750 m, 20 km NNW Abapo, 17 km Road to Moroco, “Las Petas”: on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi chico”, male, 6.XII.2008 (MNKM); 2 males, 6.XII.2008 (RCSZ).

Phoenidnus lissonotoides Pascoe, 1866

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca”, male and female, 23.XI.2002 (ACMT); male, 22.XI.2006 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of “Sama blanca chica”, male, 8.XII.2005 (RCSZ); male, 18.X.2006 (MNKM). 18°43′S/63°27′W, 750 m, 20 km NNW Abapo, 17 km Road to Moroco, “Las Petas”: on/flying to flowers of “Sapaimosi chico”, male, 6.XII.2008 (MNKM); 2 males, 6.XII.2008 (RCSZ).

Trachelissa maculicollis (Audinet-Serville, 1834)

Dept. Santa Cruz. 17°29′96″S/63°39′13″W, 430 m, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, Hotel Flora and Fauna: on/flying to flowers of “Red Powder Puff”, 4 males and 3 females, 30.VIII.2005, 2 males and female, 3.IX.2005 (RCSZ).

Appendix 2. Summary of host flowers visited by Bolivian Cerambycinae. Flowers are arranged alphabetically by family, then by Bolivian common name. Cerambycine species are arranged alphabetically by scientific name.

AMARANTHACEAE: Gomphrena (Gomphrena vaga Mart.)
Ar,yrodines aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Chrysoprasis maryhowardae Clarke, 2015
Chrysoprasis tobiuna Napp and Martins, 1988
Cycnoderus barbatus Gounelle, 1911
Dihammaphora paraperforata Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora peruviana Martins, 1981
Dihammaphora pusilla Bates, 1870
Listroptera tenebricosa (Olivier, 1719)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Ayriclytus bolivianus Martins, 2011

AMARANTHACEAE: Ramoneo (Iresine diffusa Willd.)
Chrysoprasis abyara Napp and Martins, 1998
Coremia plumipes (Pallas, 1772)
Dihammaphora pusilla Bates, 1870
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mionochroma subaurosum (Zajciw, 1966)
Pirangoclytus laetus (Fabricius, 1801)
ANACARDIACEAE: Lloque colorado (*Mauria thaumatophylla* Loesne)
Eburrella pinima Martins, 1997
Oxycoleus flavipes Martins and Galileo, 2006

ANACARDIACEAE: Mango (*Mangifera indica* Linn.)
Chrisoprasis abyara Napp and Martins, 1998
Dihammaphora pusilla Bates, 1870
Ayyriclytus bolivianus Martins, 2011

APOCYNACEAE: Bejuco lechoso chacueño (*Forsteronia pubescens* A. DC)
Chrisoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)

AQUIFOLIACEAE: Laguno (*Ilex indet. sp.*)
Argyrodes aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Dihammaphora pusilla Bates, 1870
Euderces dilutus Martins, 1975
Itacyltytus tumulifer (Aurivillius, 1908)
Listroptera tenebricosa (Olivier, 1719)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)

ASTERACEAE: Chilca or Tola (*Baccharis boliviensis* Wedd)
Dirocoremia tupizai Perger and Guerra, 2015

BORAGINACEAE: Lanza chacueña (*Cordia saccellia* Gottschling and J. S. Mill.)
Argyrodes aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Chrisoprasis aura Napp and Martins, 1998
Dihammaphora chaquensis Bosq, 1951
Erythrochiton jacundum (Gounelle, 1913)
Ischionodonta iridipennis (Chevrolat, 1859)

CAESALPINIACEAE: Tipilla (*Pterogyne nitens* Tul.)
Argyrodes aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Chrisoprasis aeneiventris Bates, 1870
Chrisoprasis ari Napp and Martins, 1997
Chrisoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)
Chrisoprasis concolor Redtenbacher, 1868
Cosmisoma cyaneum rubriventre Monné and Magno, 1988
Cycnoderus (*Cynoderus*) rufithorax Gounelle, 1911
Dihammaphora bruchi Aurivillius, 1922
Ischionodonta iridipennis (Chevrolat, 1859)

CAPRIFOLIACEAE: Sagüintillo (*Vibernum seemenii* Graebn.)
Callideriphus grossipes signaticollis Melzer, 1934
Dilocerus brunneus Napp and Martins, 2006
Dilocerus martinonii (Napp, 1980)
Eburrella pinima Martins, 1997
Ecoporanga achira Napp and Martins, 2006
Eryphus picticollis (Gounelle, 1911)
Ethemon imbasale Tippmann, 1960
Listroptera carbonaria Chevrolat, 1855
Megacyllene proxima (Laporte and Gory, 1835)
Meringodes solangae Wappes and Lingafelter, 2011
Oxycoleus flavipes Martins and Galileo, 2006
Pronuba lenkoi Martins and Monne, 1947
Rierguschana florida Napp and Martins, 2006
CONNARACEAE: Bejuco colorado enano (Rourea puberula Baker)
Erythropterus kochi Clarke, 2007
Merionoedopsis zamalloae Clarke, 2015

CUNONIACEAE: Sotillo (Wienmannia sorbifolia H.B.)
Callichroma iris Taschenburg, 1870
Ecoporanga achira Napp and Martins, 2006
Ethemon imbasale Tippmann, 1960
Goatacara boliviana Napp and Martins, 2006
Listropera carbonaria Chevrolat, 1855
Megacyllene angulata (Fabricius, 1775) (?)
Megacyllene proxima (Laporte and Gory, 1835)
Meringodes solangae Wappes and Lingafelter, 2011
Miriclytus miri Galileo and Martins, 2007

EUPHORBIACEAE: Khuro-Khu (Croton pilulifurus Rusby)
Ethemon imbasale Tippmann, 1960
Oxycoleus flavipes Martins and Galileo, 2006

EUPHORBIACEAE: Khuro-Khu chaqueño (Croton indet. sp.)
Erythrochiton jacundum (Gounelle, 1913)

EUPHORBIACEAE: Tinajero A (Croton sp. A)
Argyrodes aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Basiptera castaneipennis Thomson, 1864
Brachylophora auricollis (Bruch, 1918)
Chevrolatella tripunctata (Chevrolat, 1862)
Chrysoprasis aeneiventris Bates, 1870
Chrysoprasis airi Napp and Martins, 1997
Chrysoprasis aurata Aurivillius, 1910
Chrysoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)
Chrysoprasis azurearegina Clarke, 2015
Chrysoprasis concolor Redtenbacher, 1868
Chrysoprasis obiuna Napp and Martins, 1997
Chrysoprasis richteri Gounelle, 1913
Chydarteres dimidiatus taeniatus (Germar, 1824)
Cosmisoma brullei (Mulsant, 1863)
Cosmisoma cyanene rubricentrum Monné and Magno, 1988
Cycnoderus (Cycnoderus) rufithorax Gounelle, 1911
Dihammaphora auratopilosa Bruch, 1912
Dihammaphora auricollis Martins, 1981
Dihammaphora bruchi Aurivillius, 1922
Dihammaphora chaquensis Bosq, 1951
Dihammaphora espinotibia Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora gracicollis Chevrolat, 1859
Dirocoremia simplicipes (Gounelle, 1911)
Ectenessa quadrijugata (Burmeister, 1865)
Erythrochiton jacundum (Gounelle, 1913)
Ischionodonta semirubra (Burmeister, 1865)
Lathusia ferruginea (Bruch, 1908)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mionochroma electrinum (Gounelle, 1911)
Neochrysoprasis zajciwi Franz, 1969
Rhopalophora collaris (Germar, 1824)
Stenygra cosmocera White, 1855
EUPHORBIACEAE: Tinajero B (Croton sp. B)
Aphylax lyciformis Lacordaire, 1869
Chrysoprasis aeneiventris Bates, 1870
Chrysoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)
Chrysoprasis concolor Redtenbacher, 1868
Chrysoprasis hypocrita Erichson, 1847
Chrysoprasis richteri Gounelle, 1913
Cosmisoma brullei (Mulsant, 1863)
Cosmisoma cyanenum rubrivenentre Monné and Magno, 1988
Dihammaphora auricollis Martins, 1981
Dihammaphora bruchi Aurivillius, 1922
Dihammaphora chaquensis Bosq, 1951
Ischionodonta iridipennis (Chevrolat, 1859)
Ischionodonta semirubra (Burmeister, 1865)

EUPHORBIACEAE: Tinajero C (Croton hieronymi Griseb.)
Cosmisoma brullei (Mulsant, 1863)

FLACOURTIACEAE: Tutumillo espinosa (Casearia aculeata Jacq.)
Allocerus dilaticornis Gory, 1832
Cnemidochroma buckleyi (Bates, 1879)
Ischionodonta serrata Napp and Martins, 1999
Listroptera tenebricosa (Olivier, 1719)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)

LAURACEAE: Negrillo negro (Endlicheria paniculata (Spren))
Ceralocyna margareteae Martins and Galileo, 1994

LORANTHACEAE: Llave (Tripodanthus acutifolius Ruiz and Pav.)
Eburella pinima Martins, 1997
Pronuba lenkoi Martins and Monne, 1947

MELIACEAE: Esquiziton (Trichilia stellatotomentosus Kunt.)
Cosmisoma ammiralis (Linnaeus, 1767)

MELIACEAE: Sapaimosi (Trichilia elegans Adr. Juss.)
Callichroma sericeum (Fabricius, 1792)
Chrysoprasis abyara Napp and Martins 1998
Cnemidochroma buckleyi (Bates, 1879)
Cosmisoma ammiralis (Linnaeus, 1767)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mionochroma pseudovittatum (Schwarzer, 1923)
Mionochroma subaurosum (Zajciw, 1966)
Megacyllene acuta (Germar, 1821)
Megacyllene angulata (Fabricius, 1775)

MIMOSACEAE: Acacia (Acacia indet. spp.)
Chrysoprasis aeneiventris Bates, 1870
Chrysoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)
Chrysoprasis concolor Redtenbacher, 1868
Chrysoprasis hypocrita Erichson, 1847
Chrysoprasis richteri Gounelle, 1913
Dihammaphora bruchi Aurivillius, 1922
Dihammaphora chaquensis Bosq, 1951
Dihammaphora espinotibia Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora fosterorum Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora pilcomayoensis Clarke, 2015
Erythrochiton jacundum (Gounelle, 1913)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mionochroma electrinum (Gounelle, 1911)
Rhopalophora santacruzensis Clarke, 2015

MIMOSACEAE: Capullo (Calliandra haematocephala Hass)
[Note: on most specimen labels “Red Powder Puff” is the name used for this plant]
Callancyla croceicollis (White, 1855)
Ceralocyna (probably variegata Monné and Napp, 1999)
Chydarteres dimidiatus dimidiatus (Fabricius, 1787)
Cosmoplatidius abare Napp and Martins, 2006
Deltosoma xerophila Di Iorio, 1995
Exallancyla tubericollis Aurivillius, 1920
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Monneellus rhodopus Huedepohl, 1985
Trachelissa maculicollis (Audinet-Serville, 1834)

MIMOSACEAE: Churqui (Prosopis ferox Griseb.)
Dirocoremia tupizai Perger and Guerra, 2015

MIMOSACEAE: Juno (Pithecillobium scalare Griseb.)
Argyrodines aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)

MIMOSACEAE: Pacay rosario (Inga cylindrica C. Martins)
Chrysoprasis hypocrita Erichson, 1847

MYRTACEAE: Guabira (Campomanesia aromatica (Aublet))
Argyrodines aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Rhopalophora collaris (Germar, 1824)

RHAMNACEAE: Turete (Rhamnidium elaeocarpum Reissek)
Ceralocyna variegata Monné and Napp, 1999
Chrysoprasis aureicollis White, 1853
Dihammaphora dilmanappae Clarke, 2015
Erythropterus kochi Clarke, 2007
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Listroptera tenebricosa (Olivier, 1719)
Rhopalophora collaris (Germar, 1824)

RHAMNACEAE: Bejuco hoja lanuda (Gouania mollis Reiss.)
Chrysoprasis abyara Napp and Martins, 1998
Chrysoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)
Chrysoprasis festiva Audinet-Serville, 1834
Chrysoprasis hypocrita Erichson, 1847
Cosmisoma angustipenne Zajciw, 1958
Dihammaphora densiserrata Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora dilmanappae Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora paraperforata Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora pusilla Bates, 1870
Erythropterus boliviensis Clarke, 2007
Eupemplus illuminus Mermudes and Napp, 2001
Listroptera tenebricosa (Olivier, 1719)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mecometopus wallacei (White, 1855)
Megacyllene acuta (Germar, 1821)
Megacyllene angulata (Fabricius, 1775)
Megacyllene chalybeata (White, 1855)
Merionoedopsis brevipennis Melzer, 1934
Mionochroma subaurosum (Zajciw, 1966)
Pirangoclytus granulipennis Zajciw, 1963
Pirangoclytus laetus (Fabricius, 1801)
Pirangoclytus purus Bates, 1870
Pirangoclytus sulphurosus Di Iorio, 2006
Rhopalophora collaris (Germar, 1824)
Tobipuranga ruficoxis (Bates, 1870)

RUTACEAE: Naranjillo (Zanthoxylum indet. sp.)
Chrysoprasis ari Napp and Martins, 1997
Chrysoprasis aurata Aurivillius, 1910
Chrysoprasis aeneiventris Bates, 1870
Cosmisoma brullei (Mulsant, 1863)
Cosmisoma cyaneum rubriventre Monné and Magno, 1988
Dihammaphora auratopilosa Bruch, 1912
Dihammaphora auricollis Martins, 1981
Ischionodonta iridipennis (Chevrolat, 1859)
Ischionodonta semirubra (Burmeister, 1865)
Lathusia ferruginea (Bruch, 1908)
Megacyllene acuta (Germar, 1821)

SAPINDACEAE: Barbasquillo (Serjania lethalis St. Hilaire)
Ceralocyna variegata Monné and Napp, 1999
Chrysoprasis ariecollis White, 1853
Chrysoprasis festiva Audinet-Serville, 1834
Chrysoprasis hypocrita Erichson, 1847
Chrysoprasis tobiuna Napp and Martins, 1988
Erythropterus kochi Clarke, 2007
Listroptera tenebricosa (Olivier, 1719)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Megacyllene angulata (Fabricius, 1775)
Merionoedopsis brevipennis Melzer, 1934
Oxylopsebus brachypterus Clarke, 2008

SAPINDACEAE: Barbasquillo (B) (Serjania indet. sp.)
Closteropus herteli Tippmann, 1960

SAPINDACEAE: Piton (Talisia esculenta St. Hilaire)
Callichroma sericeum (Fabricius, 1792)
Cnemidochroma buckleyi (Bates, 1879)

SAPINDACEAE: Piton amarillo (Talisia hexaphylla Vahl.)
Argyrodines aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Callichroma sericeum (Fabricius, 1792)
Chrysoprasis festiva Audinet-Serville, 1834
Cnemidochroma buckleyi (Bates, 1879)
Cosmisoma ammiralis (Linnaeus, 1767)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)

SAPINDACEAE: Sama blanca (Cupania cinerea Poeppig & Endl.)
Callichroma sericeum (Fabricius, 1792)
Chrysoprasis abyara Napp and Martins, 1998
Chrysoprasis aureicollis White, 1853
Chrysoprasis concolor Redtenbacher, 1868
Chrysoprasis hypocrita Erichson, 1847
Cnemidochroma buckleyi (Bates, 1879)
Cosmisoma ammiralis (Linnaeus, 1767)
Dihammaphora densiserrata Clarke, 2015
Eriphus dimidiatus White, 1855
Eriphus haematoderus Chevrolat, 1862 (?)
Eriphus longicollis Zajciw, 1961
Erythropterus kochi Clarke, 2007
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mecometopus wallacei (White, 1855)
Megacyllene acuta (Germar, 1821)
Mionochroma pseudovittatum (Schwarzer, 1923)
Mionochroma subauuros (Zajciw, 1966)
Orthostoma abdominale (Gyllenhal, 1817)
Panchylissus cyaneapennis Waterhouse, 1880
Phoenidnus lissonotoides Pascoe, 1866
Tobipuranga ruficoxis (Bates, 1870)

SAPINDACEAE: Sama blanca chica (Matayba guianensis Aublet)
Argyrodines aurivillii (Gounelle, 1905)
Chrysoprasis aureicollis White, 1853
Chrysoprasis tobiuna Napp and Martins, 1988
Cnemidochroma buckleyi (Bates, 1879)
Dihammaphora densiserrata Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora dilmanappae Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora peruviana Martins, 1981
Erythropterus kochi Clarke, 2007
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Phoenidnus lissonotoides Pascoe, 1866
Pirangoclytus purus Bates, 1870

SAPINDACEAE: Sapaimosi chico (Diplokeleba herzogii Radlk.)
Ayriclytus bolivianus Martins, 2011
Coremia plumipes (Pallas, 1772)
Cosmisoma argyreum Bates, 1870
Cycnoderus barbatus Gounelle, 1911
Dihammaphora paraperforata Clarke, 2015
Dihammaphora peruviana Martins, 1981
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mionochroma subauuros (Zajciw, 1966)
Phoenidnus lissonotoides Pascoe, 1866

SAPINDACEAE: Urundel chaqueño (Diplokeleba floribunda Brown)
[Note: on many specimen labels this plant is referred to as “false Urundel”.
Chrysoprasis aurigena (Germar, 1824)
Dihammaphora auratopilosa Bruch, 1912
Dihammaphora bruchi Aurivillius, 1922
Dihammaphora chaquensis Bosq, 1951
Dihammaphora espinotibia Clarke, 2015
Erythrochiton jacundum (Gounelle, 1913)
Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)
Mionochroma electrinum (Gounelle, 1911)

VITACEAE: Bejuco campanilla (Cissus verticillata (Linnaeus))
Stenygra cosmocera White, 1855
Appendix 3. Index of anthophilous Cerambycinae records for Bolivia, arranged alphabetically by scientific name. Bold text represents species and departmental records that were not recorded by Wappes et al. (2006, 2011, 2013). Departments: CH=Chuquisaca, TA = Tarija, SC = Santa Cruz. Other abbreviations: SPR = species record. SHF = host flower record.

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