

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Insecta Mundi

Center for Systematic Entomology, Gainesville,
Florida

3-11-2011

Additions and deletions to the known Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Bolivia

James E. Wappes

American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, TX, wappes@earthlink.net

Steven W. Lingafelter

USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory, steve.lingafelter@ars.usda.gov

Robert Perger

Universidad de Costa Rica, robertperger@hotmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi>



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

Wappes, James E.; Lingafelter, Steven W.; and Perger, Robert, "Additions and deletions to the known Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Bolivia" (2011). *Insecta Mundi*. 669.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/669>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Systematic Entomology, Gainesville, Florida at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Insecta Mundi by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

INSECTA MUNDI

A Journal of World Insect Systematics

0150

Additions and deletions to the known Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Bolivia

James E. Wappes
American Coleoptera Museum
8734 Paisano Pass
San Antonio, Texas 78255-3523

Steven W. Lingafelter
Systematic Entomology Laboratory
Plant Sciences Institute, Agriculture Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
National Museum of Natural History
Washington, DC 20013-7012

Robert Perger
Escuela de Biología & Centro de Investigación en Ciencias del Mar y Limnología (CIMAR)
Universidad de Costa Rica
2060 San José, Costa Rica

Date of Issue: March 11, 2011

James E. Wappes, Steven W. Lingafelter, and Robert Perger
Additions and deletions to the known Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Bolivia
Insecta Mundi 0150: 1-8

Published in 2011 by

Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.
P. O. Box 141874
Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 U. S. A.
<http://www.centerforsystematicentomology.org/>

Insecta Mundi is a journal primarily devoted to insect systematics, but articles can be published on any non-marine arthropod. Topics considered for publication include systematics, taxonomy, nomenclature, checklists, faunal works, and natural history. **Insecta Mundi** will not consider works in the applied sciences (i.e. medical entomology, pest control research, etc.), and no longer publishes book reviews or editorials. **Insecta Mundi** publishes original research or discoveries in an inexpensive and timely manner, distributing them free via open access on the internet on the date of publication.

Insecta Mundi is referenced or abstracted by several sources including the Zoological Record, CAB Abstracts, etc. **Insecta Mundi** is published irregularly throughout the year, with completed manuscripts assigned an individual number. Manuscripts must be peer reviewed prior to submission, after which they are reviewed by the editorial board to ensure quality. One author of each submitted manuscript must be a current member of the Center for Systematic Entomology.

Managing editor: Paul E. Skelley, e-mail: insectamundi@gmail.com

Production editor: Michael C. Thomas & Ian Stocks, e-mail: insectamundi@gmail.com

Editorial board: J. H. Frank, M. J. Paulsen

Subject editors: G.B. Edwards, J. Eger, A. Rasmussen, F. Shockley, G. Steck, Ian Stocks, A. Van Pelt, J. Zaspel

Printed copies deposited in libraries of:

CSIRO, Canberra, ACT, Australia
Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil
Agriculture and Agrifood Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada
The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain
Muzeum i Instytut Zoologiczny PAN, Warsaw, Poland
National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA, USA
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL, USA
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, USA
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Electronic copies in PDF format:

Printed CD mailed to all members at end of year.

Florida Center for Library Automation: <http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/insectamundi>

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Digital Commons: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/>

Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main: <http://edocs.ub.uni-frankfurt.de/volltexte/2010/14363/>

Author instructions available on the *Insecta Mundi* page at:

<http://www.centerforsystematicentomology.org/insectamundi/>

Printed copies deposited in libraries (ISSN 0749-6737)

Electronic copies in PDF format (On-Line ISSN 1942-1354, CDROM ISSN 1942-1362)

Copyright held by the author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons, Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Additions and deletions to the known Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Bolivia

James E. Wappes

American Coleoptera Museum
8734 Paisano Pass
San Antonio, Texas 78255-3523
wappes@earthlink.net

Steven W. Lingafelter

Systematic Entomology Laboratory
Plant Sciences Institute, Agriculture Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
National Museum of Natural History
Washington, DC 20013-7012
steve.lingafelter@ars.usda.gov

Robert Perger

Escuela de Biología & Centro de Investigación en Ciencias del Mar y Limnología (CIMAR)
Universidad de Costa Rica
2060 San José, Costa Rica
robertperger@hotmail.com

Abstract. An additional 137 species and two tribes are added to the cerambycid fauna of Bolivia while 12 species are deleted. This brings the total number of species known from Bolivia to 1,561. Comments and statistics regarding the growth of knowledge on the Bolivian Cerambycid fauna and species endemism are included.

Resumen. Ciento treinta y siete especies y dos tribus se añaden a la fauna conocida de cerambycidos en Bolivia, mientras que 12 especies se eliminan. Esto aumenta el número total de la especie que se conocen en Bolivia a 1,561. Se incluyen comentarios y estadísticas acerca del incremento del conocimiento sobre la fauna boliviana de cerambycidos y también acerca de las especies endémicas.

Keywords. Bolivia, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, endemics, faunal survey, new country records.

Introduction

Additions to the known cerambycid fauna of Bolivia continue to result from collections by those participating in or cooperating with the “Bolivian Cerambycidae Project (BCP)” that was initiated in 2000. This project is a joint effort between the Museo de Historia Natural “Noel Kempff Mercado” (MNKM), Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), Gainesville, Florida, and the American Coleoptera Museum (ACMT), San Antonio, Texas. The program’s primary objective is simply “to conduct a survey of the Bolivia cerambycid fauna” but it is not so simply accomplished. Bolivia’s large size (424,000 sq. mi.) and its geographically diverse and often mountainous terrain contributes to the challenge. There are numerous remote and virtually inaccessible areas whose cerambycid faunas remain completely unknown. Since the inception of the BCP, most of the collecting by participants has been in Santa Cruz Department with brief forays into Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, and recently Tarija. As a result, although our knowledge has increased tremendously (as discussed below) much remains to be done before anyone can speak definitively about the composition of Bolivia’s diverse cerambycid fauna.

Discussion

From a historical perspective the Bolivian cerambycid fauna has been poorly known. As recently as 1995 only 548 cerambycid species (= 6.3%) of the almost 8,700 species known from the Western Hemisphere were recorded from Bolivia by Monné and Giesbert (1995) in their “Checklist of the Cerambycidae and Disteniidae (Coleoptera) of the Western Hemisphere.” These Bolivian species represented 275 genera (18.3%) and 53 tribes (47%) of the known New World fauna. Ten years later Monné and Hovore (2005) in their “Checklist of the Cerambycidae, or longhorned wood-boring beetles, of the Western Hemisphere” indicated that records grew to 670 species (= 7.4% of the Western Hemisphere total), 337 genera, and 63 tribes from Bolivia. Then, in 2006, BCP participants published a “Preliminary Checklist of Bolivian Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)” (Wappes et al. 2006) newly adding 496 species which increased the known fauna to 1,259 species. This was a giant step forward as the species recorded from Bolivia increased to 13.8% of the species known from the New World. This checklist also recorded 67 tribes and 501 genera for Bolivia. From 2000 to 2006 most of the species added to the Bolivian fauna resulted from identification of BCP collected specimens of existing species. During this time frame a growing number of newly described species from these same collections also added significantly to the Bolivian fauna. This continues today. From 2000 through 2010 more than 250 new species (= > 16% of the known fauna) have been described whose distribution includes Bolivia. Key contributors to the description of new Bolivian species during this period of rapid growth include: U. R. Martins (106 spp.), M. H. Galileo (79 spp.), R. O. Clarke (23 spp.), M. A. Monné (11 spp.), D. S. Napp (6 spp.), and A. Santos-Silva (5 spp.). Also contributing new species were: F. T. Hovore, S. W. Lingafelter, M. L. Monné, G.L. Néouze, R. Perger, and G. L. Tavakilian. Including the additions and deletions recorded in this paper, the Bolivian cerambycid fauna now totals 1,561 species (>15% of the recorded Western Hemisphere fauna), 597 genera (= 32% of the 1,846 described) and 79 tribes (= 62% of the 128 described). More than 1,000 species have been added to the known Bolivian fauna in the last 15 years with the majority (891) recorded in just the last five. However, with the vast and diverse areas yet to be adequately sampled, it is certainly possible that this is no more than one half to two thirds of the total fauna to be ultimately discovered in Bolivia. Additionally, the BCP collection still contains more than 250 as yet unidentified or undescribed species.

Bolivia is generally considered to have tremendous biological diversity and according to Ibisch and Merida (2004) “many groups are characterized by relatively high rates of endemism”. Their examples of highly endemic groups include the tiger beetles (Carabidae: Cicindelinae) with 24 of the 102 species (24%) being endemic. It is noteworthy that of the 1,561 Bolivian cerambycid species, 347 are known only from Bolivia, representing 22.4% endemism. This compares to 13% endemism for Costa Rican Cerambycidae (Swift et al. 2010) and 15% for Guatemala (Hovore 2006), countries whose cerambycid faunas are much better known than Bolivia’s. Among the Bolivian cerambycid tribes with the highest endemism are the Apomecynini (20 of 64 spp. = 31%), Calliini (11 of 26 spp. = 42%), Falsamblesthiini (5 of 14 spp. = 36%), Hemilophini (22 of 53 spp. = 41%), Onciderini (30 of 92 spp. = 33%) and the Rhinotragini (23 of 67 spp. = 34%). All but the Rhinotragini are members of the subfamily Lamiinae.

In the lists of additions and deletions given below, the department where the species was collected is indicated using the following abbreviations: BN = Beni; CO = Cochabamba; CQ = Chuquisaca; LP = La Paz; OR = Oruro; PN = Pando; PT = Potosi; SC = Santa Cruz and TR = Tarija. If unknown then BO = Bolivia. Tribes indicated with an asterisk are new records for Bolivia.

Additions to the Checklist of Bolivian Cerambycidae

Subfamily Prioninae

Tribe Anacolini

<i>Chariea cyanea</i> Audinet-Serville	LP
<i>Hovorelus splendidus</i> Galileo and Monné	LP

Tribe Prionini

<i>Psalidognathus superbus</i> Fries	CO
--------------------------------------	----

Subfamily Cerambycinae

Tribe Bothriospillini		
<i>Ranqueles gounellei</i> Bosq		SC
Tribe Callichromatini		
<i>Callichroma seiunctum</i> (Schmidt)		SC
<i>Mionochroma aureotinctum</i> (Bates)		SC
<i>Mionochroma electrinum</i> (Gounelle)		SC
Tribe Cerambycini		
Subtribe Cerambycina		
<i>Jupoata costalimai</i> (Zajciw)		SC
<i>Plocaederus pactor</i> (Lameere)		SC
Subtribe Sphallotrichina		
<i>Coleoxestia denticornis</i> (Gahan)		SC
<i>Coleoxestia polita</i> (Waterhouse)		SC
<i>Coleoxestia pubicornis</i> (Gounelle)		SC
<i>Criodion tuberculatum</i> Gahan		CO
<i>Poeciloxestia rugosicollis</i> Fragoso		SC
Tribe Clytini		
<i>Mecomtopus latecinctus</i> Bates		SC
<i>Meocomtopus polygenus</i> Thomson		BN
Tribe Compsocerini		
<i>Aglaoschema prasinipenne</i> (Lucas)		SC
<i>Aglaoschema ventrale</i> (Germar)		SC
Tribe Eburini		
<i>Erosida delia</i> Thomson		SC
Tribe Ectenessini		
<i>Tricheurymerus obscurus</i> (Prosen)		SC
Tribe Elaphidionini		
<i>Ambonus albomaculatus</i> (Burmeister)		SC
<i>Anelaphus cerussatus</i> (Newman)		SC
<i>Periboeum paucispinum</i> (Lameere)		SC
<i>Stizocera armata</i> Audinet-Serville		SC
<i>Stizocera juati</i> Martins and Napp		SC
Tribe Hesperophanini		
<i>Alastos batesi</i> (Pascoe)		SC
<i>Hespereburia brachypa</i> (Bates)		BN
<i>Hesperophymatus chydæus</i> Martins and Monné		SC
Tribe Ibidionini		
Subtribe Compsina		
<i>Engyium virgulatum</i> (Bates)		SC
<i>Heterachthes tysiphonis</i> (Thomson)		SC
Subtribe Ibidionina		
<i>Cycnidolon phormesiodes</i> Martins		SC
<i>Tetraopidion mucoriferum</i> (Thomson)		SC

Subtribe Tropidina	
<i>Diasporidion argentinense</i> (Martins)	SC
<i>Minibidion rurigena</i> (Gounelle)	SC
<i>Tropidion hermione</i> (Thomson)	SC
<i>Tropidin investitum</i> (Martins)	SC
Tribe Molorchini*	
<i>Merionoedopsis brevipennis</i> Melzer	SC
Tribe Oemini	
Subtribe Oemina	
<i>Argentinoeme schulzi</i> Bruch	SC
<i>Ocroeme recki</i> (Melzer)	SC
Tribe Piezocerini	
<i>Gorybia semiopaca</i> Martins	SC
<i>Haruspex quadripustulatus</i> Gounelle	SC
Tribe Pteroplatini	
<i>Deltosoma lacordairei</i> Thomson	SC
<i>Thelgetra adustus</i> Burmeister	CO
Tribe Rhopalophorini	
<i>Cosmisoma argyreum</i> Bates	SC
<i>Cynoderus tenuatus</i> Audinet-Serville	SC
<i>Dihammophora chaquensis</i> Bosq	SC
<i>Ischionodonta iridipennis</i> (Chevrolat)	SC
<i>Lathusia ferruginea</i> (Bruch)	BO
Tribe Torneutini	
<i>Coccoderus amazonicus</i> Bates	SC
Tribe Trachyderini	
Subtribe Ancylocerina	
<i>Ceralocyna nigricollis</i> (Gounelle)	SC
Subtribe Trachyderina	
<i>Panchylissus cyaneipennis</i> Waterhouse	SC
<i>Phaedinus lanio</i> Guérin-Méneville	SC
<i>Sternacanthus picticornis</i> Pascoe	LP, PN
<i>Weyrauchia marinezae</i> Martins and Galileo	SC
Subfamily Lepturinae	
Tribe Lepturini	
<i>Megachoriolaus bicolor</i> (Gounelle)	LP
<i>Strangalia flavocincta</i> (Thomson)	CO
<i>Strangalia xanthomelaena</i> Monné and Monné	SC
Subfamily Lamiinae	
Tribe Acanthocinini	
<i>Anisolophia cultrifera</i> (White)	SC
<i>Anisopodus haliki</i> Martins	SC
<i>Atrypanius irrorellus</i> Bates	SC

<i>Baryssinus bicirrifera</i> Bates	SC
<i>Carphontes paradoxus</i> Monné and Monné	SC
<i>Lasiolepturges zikani</i> Melzer	SC
<i>Leptostylus obscurellus</i> Bates	SC
<i>Lepturges beaveri</i> Monné	SC
<i>Lepturges cingillus</i> Monné	SC
<i>Lepturges elimata</i> Monné	SC
<i>Lepturges hahneli</i> Gilmour	SC
<i>Lepturges hylaeanus</i> Monné	SC
<i>Lepturges inscriptus</i> (Bates)	SC
<i>Lepturges multilineatus</i> Melzer	SC
<i>Lepturges virgulti</i> Gilmour	SC
<i>Lophopoeum fuliginosum</i> Bates	SC
<i>Microplia nigra</i> Monné	SC
<i>Nealcidion bicristatum</i> (Bates)	SC
<i>Nealcidion cereicola</i> (Fisher)	SC
<i>Neseuterpia couturieri</i> (Tavakilian)	SC
<i>Nyssodrycina venusta</i> (Bates)	SC
<i>Ozineus doctus</i> Bates	SC
<i>Pentheochaetes apicalis</i> Melzer	SC
<i>Pseudocobelura prolixa</i> (Bates)	SC
<i>Trichotithonus curvatus</i> (Bates)	SC
<i>Tropanisopodus andinus</i> Tippmann	LP
Tribe Acanthoderini	
<i>Acanthoderes daviesii</i> (Swederus)	BO
<i>Cotyzineus bruchi</i> (Melzer)	SC
<i>Oreodera lanei</i> Monné and Fragoso	SC
<i>Penaherreraus sarryi</i> (Tavakilian and Peñaherrera-Leiva)	SC
<i>Pyrianoreina piranga</i> Martins and Galileo	SC
Tribe Aerenicini	
<i>Montesia bosqi</i> Seabra	SC
<i>Montesia leucostigma</i> Lane	SC
Tribe Anisocerini	
<i>Trigonopeplus abdominalis</i> White	SC
Tribe Agapanthiini	
<i>Hippopsis griseola</i> Bates	SC
<i>Hipopsis prona</i> Bates	SC
<i>Hipopsis truncatella</i> Bates	SC
Tribe Apomecynini	
<i>Adetus angustus</i> Melzer	SC
<i>Amphicnaeia affinis</i> Bates	SC
<i>Amphicnaeia armata</i> Galileo and Martins	SC
<i>Asyngenes venezuelensis</i> Breuning	SC
<i>Bisaltes adustus</i> (Burmeister)	SC
<i>Bisaltes bilineellus</i> Breuning	CO
<i>Bisaltes roseiceps</i> Breuning	SC
<i>Sympergus balyi</i> (Thomson)	LP

Tribe Calliini		
	<i>Graminea hispida</i> Galileo and Martins	SC
	<i>Gryllica prava</i> Lane	SC
Tribe Colobotheni		
	<i>Colobothea biguttata</i> Bates	SC
	<i>Colobothea discicollis</i> Gahan	SC
	<i>Colobothea dostalbergeri</i> Schmid	SC
Tribe Desmiphorini		
	<i>Mimasyngenes venezuelensis</i> Breuning	SC
Tribe Hemilophini		
	<i>Adesmus vilhena</i> Galileo and Martins	SC
	<i>Eranina porongaba</i> (Galileo and Martins)	SC
	<i>Lycomimus albocinctus</i> Melzer	SC
	<i>Olivensa cephalotes</i> (Pascoe)	SC
Tribe Mauesini		
	<i>Taurolema cicatricosa</i> Lane	SC
Tribe Onciderini		
	<i>Cacostola brasiliensis</i> Thomson	SC
	<i>Hesycha inermicollis</i> (Breuning)	BN
	<i>Hesycha variabilis</i> Dillon and Dillon	SC
	<i>Hypsioma lyca</i> Dillon and Dillon	BN, SC
	<i>Hypsioma solangeae</i> Galileo and Martins	SC
	<i>Lochmaeocles sladeni</i> (Gahan)	CO
	<i>Midamiella santaremensis</i> (Dillon and Dillon)	SC
	<i>Neodillonionia albisparsa</i> (Germar)	SC
	<i>Oncideres apicalis</i> Dillon and Dillon	SC
	<i>Oncideres germarii</i> Thomson	SC
	<i>Oncideres nicea</i> Dillon and Dillon	SC
	<i>Trachysomus hydaspes</i> Dillon and Dillon	SC
	<i>Trestonia turbula</i> Monné and Fragoso	SC
	<i>Venustus zeteki</i> Dillon and Dillon	BO, "Yungas"
Tribe Pogonocherini		
	<i>Estolodermes luederwaldti</i> Melzer	SC
	<i>Lypsimena fuscata</i> Haldeman	SC
Tribe Polyrhaphidini		
	<i>Polyrhaphis angustata</i> Buquet	LP
Tribe Pteropliini		
	<i>Rhaphiptera oculata</i> Gounelle	SC
Tribe Tetraopini*		
	<i>Phaea coccinea</i> Bates	SC
Tribe Xenofreini		
	<i>Xenofrea arcifera</i> Néouze and Tavakilian	SC

Previously recorded species to be removed from the Checklist of Bolivian Cerambycidae

The following species were erroneously recorded from Bolivia and should be removed from the Checklist of Bolivian Cerambycidae. As indicated below, all species being removed had been misidentified with most subsequently described as new closely related species. In all cases, distributional department records are directly transferable to the replacement species.

Subfamily Cerambycinae

Tribe Eburini

Beraba limpida Martins (replaced by *B. tate* Galileo and Martins, 2010)

Eburodacrys lepida Martins (replaced by *E. errata* Galileo and Martins, 2010)

Tribe Elaphidionini

Aposphaerion punctulatum Martins and Napp (replaced by *A. nigratum* Galileo and Martins, 2010)

Stizocera consobrina Gounelle (probably *S. armata* Audinet-Serville)

Tribe Heteropsini

Erythropterus urucuri Martins and Galileo (replaced by *E. kochi* Clarke, 2007)

Tribe Torneutini

Gigantotrichoderes conicicollis Tippmann (replaced by *G. flabellicornis* (Zajciw, 1965) based on an examination of the Tippmann type at the USNM.

Subfamily Lamiinae

Tribe Acanthoderini

Penaherreraus pubicornis (Audinet-Serville) (replaced by *P. sarryi* Tavakilian and Peñaherrera-Leiva, 2003)

Tribe Colobotheini

Colobothea passerina Erichson (replaced by *C. simillima* Aurivillius, 1902)

Tribe Onciderini

Hesychotypa maculosa Bates (replaced by *H. balia* Martins and Galileo, 2009)

Proplerodia goyana Martins and Galileo (replaced by *P. piriana* Martins and Galileo, 2009)

Tulcus lycimnius (Dillon and Dillon) (replaced by *T. diaphorus* Martins and Galileo, 2009)

Tribe Polyrhaphidini

Polyrhaphis paraensis Bates (replaced by *P. argentina* Lane, 1978)

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank and acknowledge the many individuals who have contributed to the Bolivia Cerambycidae Project and the new records included in this paper. First, all this would not have been possible without the cooperation of Patricia Herrera de Pinto, Director of the Museo de Historia Natural, Noel Kempff Mercado, and Julieta Ledezma Arias, Chief of Entomology, at the Museo. They have been instrumental in helping us obtain needed permits and the "Convenio" that allows us to work in Bolivia and export a sample of the species collected. We are very grateful to the participants in the BCP and others who have so willingly shared collected specimens to include in this work. They include: Robin Clarke, Andrew Cline, Byrd Dozier, David Edmonds, Charyn Micheli, Roy Morris, Eugenio Nearn, Jens Prena, Pat Sullivan, Ian Swift, Mike Thomas and Norm Woodley. Special thanks to our Brazilian colleagues who have assisted with troublesome identifications and literature. These include: Maria Helena Galileo, Ubirajara Martins, José Ricardo Mermudes, Miguel Monné, Marcela Monné, Dilma Solange

Napp, and Antonio Santos-Silva. Special recognition and thanks to Toni Bonasso, Reserva Potrerillos del Guenda, and Albert Schwiening, Refugio los Volcanes and to their helpful staffs for allowing BCP participants to freely roam their respective properties in search of cerambycids and where many of the new records in this paper were collected. Lastly, we again applaud the work of Miguel Monné and Larry Bezark for keeping the Western Hemisphere checklists and image website (Bezark 2011; Monné and Bezark 2010) up to date for all to use. Our task of reporting on the Bolivian fauna would be much more difficult without these online resources.

Literature Cited

- Aurivillius, C. 1902.** Neue oder wenig bekannte Coleoptera Longicornia. 7. Entomologisk Tidskrift 23: 207-224.
- Bezark, L. G. 2011.** A photographic catalog of the Cerambycidae of the New World. <http://plant.cd.gov/byciddb/default.asp> [Last accessed December 27, 2010].
- Clarke, R. O. S. 2007.** New species of Rhinotragini and Heteropsini and a note on *Trachelissa maculicollis* (Trachyderini) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Papéis Avulsos Zoologia 47(11):153-158.
- Galileo, M. H. M. and U. R. Martins. 2010.** Novos taxons em Elaphidionini e Eburini (Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Revista Brasileira Entomologia 54(3): 367-371.
- Hovore, F. T. 2006.** The Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Guatemala. p. 363-378. *In*: E. Cano (ed.). Biodiversidad de Guatemala, Volumen I. Universidad de Guatemala; Guatemala. 895 p.
- Ibisch, P. L., and G. Merida. 2004.** Biodiversity: The richness of Bolivia. Editorial FAN; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. v-xxxviii + 644 p.
- Lane, F. 1978.** Novas espécies do gênero *Polyrhaphis* Serville, 1835. Studia Entomologia 20(1-4): 63-74.
- Martins, U. R., and M. H. M. Galileo. 2009.** Onciderini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae): notas, descrições, novas combinações e chave para grupo de espécies de *Trachysomus*. Papéis Avulsos Zoologia 49(13): 151-161.
- Monné, M. A., and E. F. Giesbert. 1995.** Checklist of the Cerambycidae and Disteniidae (Coleoptera) of the Western Hemisphere. Wolfsgarden Books; Burbank, CA. xiv + 410 p.
- Monné, M. A., and F. T. Hovore. 2005.** Checklist of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Western Hemisphere. Electronic version 2005 (updated through 01 January, 2006). [Last accessed January 5, 2011.]
- Monné, M. A., and L. G. Bezark. 2010.** Checklist of the Cerambycidae, or longhorned beetles (Coleoptera) of the Western Hemisphere (updated through 31 December, 2009). BioQuip Publications; Rancho Dominguez, CA. 463 p.
- Swift, I. P., L. G. Bezark, E. H. Nearns, A. Solís, and F. T. Hovore. 2010.** Checklist of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Costa Rica. Insecta Mundi 0131: 1-68.
- Tavakilian, G. L., and A. Y. Peñaherrera-Leiva. 2003.** Révision du genre *Pycnomorphus* Thomson, 1864. Systématique et phylogénie (Lamiinae: Acanthoderini). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France (n.s.), 39(1): 3-24.
- Wappes, J. E., R. F. Morris II, E. H. Nearns, and M. C. Thomas. 2006.** Preliminary Checklist of Bolivian Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). Insecta Mundi 20 (1-2): 1-45.
- Zajciw, D. 1965.** Novos Longicórneos neotrópicos XI. Revista Brasileira de Biologia 25(1): 85-91.

Received January 20, 2011; Accepted February 2, 2011.