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Two new species and one new genus of South American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera), with redescriptions and distributional records for other taxa

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Abstract. Two new species and a new genus of Cerambycidae are described from South America: *Cotyclytus arriagadai* sp. nov., from Bolivia; and *Lembu dieguezii*, gen. nov., sp. nov., from Paraguay. *Orthomegas irroratus* (Lameere, 1915) is redescribed, based on the second and third known specimens, and its distribution is expanded to include Ecuador. The male of *Jamesia fuscofasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952 is described and illustrated for the first time, and the distribution of the species is expanded to Peru. Thirty-two new country records (twelve for Paraguay, fifteen for Peru, two for Ecuador, three for Bolivia) and one new province record (Argentina) are presented.

Keywords. Cerambycinae; Lamiinae; Parandrinae; Prioninae; Taxonomy.

Introduction

Cerambycidae are among the best known families of Neotropical Coleoptera. However, in some areas, some species remain poorly known. Recently we received a collection of Cerambycidae sent for study by Gerardo Arriagada (Chile), from the Víctor Manuel Diéguez Collection (VMDC). Based on examination of this collection, we redescribe the male of *Orthomegas irroratus* (Lameere, 1915), a new species of *Cotyclytus* Martins and Galileo, 2011, *Lembu dieguezii*, a new genus and species of Ectenesini Martins, 1998, and we present 32 new country records for Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Paraguay, and a new province record for Argentina.

Other acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- ACMT** – American Coleoptera Museum, Texas, USA.
- MHNP** – Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru.
- MZSP** – Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
- OMCO** – Ole Mehl Collection, Birkildvej, Denmark.
- USNM** – National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA.
- VMDC** – Víctor Manuel Diéguez Collection, Santiago, Chile.

PRIONINAE

Callipogonini

Orthomegas irroratus (Lameere, 1915)

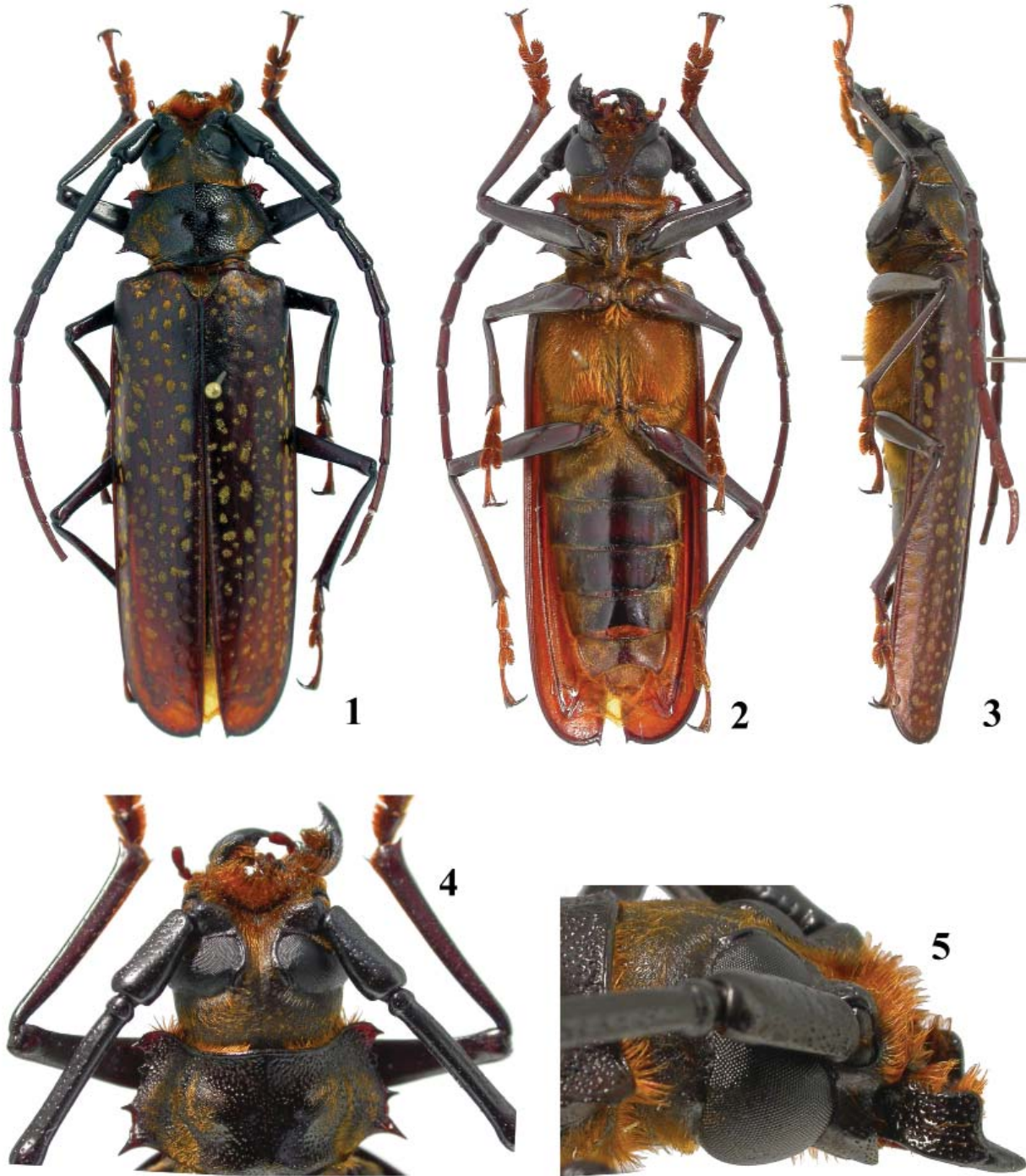
(Figures 1–5)

Callipogon (Orthomegas) irroratus Lameere, 1915: 55; 1919: 85.*Callipogon (Orthomegas) irroratum*; Monné and Giesbert, 1994: 8 (checklist); Monné, 1995: 20 (cat.); Monné and Hovore, 2005: 11 (checklist); 2006: 10 (checklist); Monné, 2006: 32 (cat.).*Callipogon irroratum*; Blackwelder, 1946: 553 (checklist).*Orthomegas irroratus*; Audureau, 2012: 66, 74; Bezark and Monné, 2013: 17 (checklist).

Male. Integument dark-brown; elytra dark-reddish brown, slightly lighter toward apex (completely so in the holotype), or lighter along part of suture; genae, mandibles, scape, pedicel, antennomere III, black; antennomere IV dark-brown; antennomeres V slightly lighter than IV or VI slightly lighter than V; antennomeres VI–XI or VII–XI brown.

Head elongated behind eyes (distance between posterior ocular edge and prothorax equal to about width of superior ocular lobe); dorsally finely, densely punctate (slightly coarser between clypeus and posterior ocular margin), except close to the ocular carinae, where the punctures are moderately coarse; longitudinal dorsal furrow distinct from clypeus to after posterior ocular margin, distinctly deeper toward the former; area between clypeus and posterior ocular margin with dense, long, decumbent reddish-yellow setae (longer toward clypeus); area between posterior ocular margin and prothorax with dense, short, decumbent moderately golden setae. Antennal tubercles rounded at apex, coarsely, sparsely punctate, with long, sparse orangish setae (denser near clypeus); distance between bases equal to about length of antennal tubercle. Area behind eyes finely, densely punctate; region behind superior ocular lobe with short, decumbent, moderately dense reddish-yellow setae, longer between superior and inferior lobes; region behind inferior ocular lobe with moderately long, erect, abundant reddish-yellow setae. Clypeus with dense, distinctly long, erect reddish-yellow setae. Gula glossy, almost impunctate, centrally with long, sparse reddish-yellow setae. Submentum depressed; anterior edge distinctly elevated; coarsely, densely punctate (laterally coarser); with long, erect, moderately dense reddish-yellow setae (longer toward mentum). Distance between superior ocular lobes from 0.30 to 0.35 times length of scape; distance between inferior ocular lobes from 0.45 to 0.50 times length of scape. Genae sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate; with short, sparse, decumbent reddish-yellow setae; apex projected, acute. Mandibles about 0.50 times as long as head; dorsal carina forming a distinct tooth at its distal portion, rounded at apex; lateral side coarsely, abundantly punctate, with sparse setae (longer on base); carinae with very long, dense reddish-yellow setae, sparser toward base of tooth; inner side with very long, dense reddish-yellow setae, projected forwards on base, and inwardly on area of tooth; inner margin of left mandible with a large, sub-triangular tooth from about middle to base of distal tooth, truncate at apex; inner margin of right mandible with two large teeth between middle and base of distal tooth, rounded at apex. Antennae nearly attaining distal fourth of elytra; scape glabrous, dorsally coarsely, sparsely punctate (denser on basal third). Antennomere III 1.7 times longer than scape; ventral sensory pit placed at distal sixth, divided by carina, forming two distinct pits, from which the innermost is about 1.4 times longer than the outer. Antennomeres IV–X about 0.5 times as long as III; antennomere XI 0.6 times as long as III.

Prothorax centrally 0.9 times as long as head (excluding mandibles); lateroanterior angles explanate, projected forward, anteriorly rounded, laterally with distinct tooth; lateroposterior angles with long tooth obliquely projected backwards; lateral margin spiny-crenulate, with a distinct tooth near base at lateral third (lateral angle). Pronotum with two distinct gibbosities centrally; laterally coarsely, confluent punctate; area between gibbosities moderately finely, sparsely punctate; area between gibbosities and anterior margin coarsely, abundantly punctate; area between gibbosities and basal margin laterally coarsely, abundantly punctate, centrally finely, sparsely punctate; gibbosities finely, densely punctate on outer side, distinctly coarsely, sparsely punctate on inner side; central area (including inner side of gibbosities) with short, sparse golden setae; area between lateral margin and gibbosities (including outer side of gibbosities) with dense, short golden setae (not attaining anterior margin; longer and denser toward base). Prosternum coarsely, abundantly punctate, except on a narrow band at center; with long,



Figures 1–5. *Orthomegas irroratus*, male. 1) Dorsal; 2) Ventral; 3) Lateral; 4) Head and prothorax, dorsal; 5) Head and mandibles, lateral.

abundant reddish-yellow setae. Prosternal process centrally carinate and almost glabrous, laterally with abundant reddish-yellow setae; apex narrowed, attaining mesocoxae. Metasternum laterally finely, densely punctate, distinctly sparser centrally on a triangular area around longitudinal metasternal furrow; with long, abundant reddish-yellow setae. Metespisterna with sculpture and setae as lateral of metasternum. Scutellum with dense, moderately short reddish-yellow setae. Elytra with coriaceous

appearance, finely, moderately abundantly punctate; with several moderately small, shallow depressions (nearly all sub-rounded), microsculptured and with short, dense, golden setae (less conspicuous on distal third); sutural apex with short, but distinct spine. Ventrites I-IV laterally microsculptured, centrally glossy, impunctate (on ventrite I only on a triangular area on distal third); area microsculptured with short, abundant golden setae (longer on ventrite I); center-basal region of ventrites II-IV with short, sparse golden setae; ventrites I-IV with short, sparse golden setae on narrow band near center-distal margin. Ventrite V laterally microsculptured, with short, abundant golden setae; centrally with X-like impunctate area (with punctures on distal portion of the “arms” of the “x”); setae on X-like area moderately long, abundant on its “arms” and basal third, almost glabrous on remaining surface. Metatarsus as long as 0.80 times metatibia; metatarsomere V (excluding claws) about as long as I-II together.

Dimensions in mm (male). Total length, 62.7–65.2; length of prothorax at center, 7.8–8.3; width of prothorax between apices of the anterior angles, 13.4–14.4; width of prothorax between apices of the posterior angles, 15.8–16.3; humeral width, 15.3–16.2; elytral length, 45.5–47.2. Dimensions of the holotype (Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication): Total length, including mandibles, 53.0; pronotal length, 7.0; elytral length, 39.0.

Remarks. *Orthomegas irroratus* was described based on a single male from Colombia (Magdalena Valley). Audureau (2012) revised *Orthomegas* commenting on *O. irroratus*: “n’ayant pu observer qu’une photographie de l’exemplaire du MNHN, je retranscris la description originale.” We record two additional specimens here from Ecuador.

Based on the photograph of the holotype, it is not possible to see if the sutural elytral apex is spined, however, Gérard L. Tavakilian (pers. comm.) indicates it is so: “Elytres avec une petite épine apicale dirigée vers le bas.”

Material examined. ECUADOR, *Loja*: Cantón Zapotillo, Bosque seco, Reserva Biológica La Ceiba, 726 m, 2 males, 13.IV.2012, G. Arriagada col. (MZSP, VMDC).

CERAMBYCINAE

Clytini

Cotyclytus arriagadai sp. nov.

(Figures 6–7)

Holotype female. Integument black; anteclypeus and margins of labrum brownish-yellow; antennomeres VI-XI brownish, especially ventrally and entirely on antennomeres X-XI.

Head dorsally covered with dense, abundant white-yellowish pubescence, except on wide transverse basal band, irregular central area between clypeus and base of inferior ocular lobes, antennal tubercles, longitudinal band between antennal tubercles and superior ocular lobes. Clypeus basally with moderately dense white-yellowish pubescence; distally almost glabrous, except by two moderately long, brownish setae. Labrum with long, sparse, brownish setae. Genae as long as 1.5 times length of inferior ocular lobe in frontal view; with dense white-yellowish pubescence on basal half, gradually sparser toward apex; moderately dense, coarsely punctate. Antennal tubercles glabrous toward apex. Submentum with dense white-yellowish pubescence, mixed by long, sparse, brownish setae; remaining surface of ventral side almost glabrous. Distance between superior ocular lobes equal to length of scape; distance between inferior ocular lobes equal to 0.9 times length of scape. Mandibles dorsally glabrous, smooth; laterally, on basal half, coarsely, abundantly punctate, with moderately abundant, long and short yellowish setae. Antennae slightly surpass basal fourth of elytra; scape as long as 1.1 times length of antennomere III; III 1.5 times longer than IV; IV 1.1 times longer than V and VI; VI 1.2 times longer than VII; VII 1.3 times longer than VIII-XI.

Pronotum centrally and longitudinally carinate-granulate; with 3 transverse bands: the first one at base, centrally narrow, distinctly enlarged laterally; the second slightly behind middle, moderately straight centrally, laterally curved forward, with distinct projection toward base at base of the curvature,

and another projection forward about middle of curvature; the third close to the anterior edge, distinctly enlarged laterally. Pronotal bands fused on lateral of prothorax, forming large area of pubescence that reaches about middle of procoxae; area between middle of procoxae with sparser pubescence, mixed by long, moderately abundant, yellowish setae. Mesosternum, mesepisterna, mesepimera, metasternum, and metepisterna with white-yellowish pubescence, denser on outer side of mesepisterna and metepisterna. Scutellum covered with dense white-yellowish pubescence. Each elytron with distinct band of white-yellowish pubescence, starting laterally close to humerus, following dorsally close to anterior edge, encompassing lateral of scutellum, down along the suture up to base of distal third, then oblique toward lateral up to about distal fifth, not reaching the epipleura, and then rising obliquely to find the band at side of scutellum; apex obliquely truncate, with small projection at outer and sutural angles, and narrow band of white-yellowish pubescence.

Ventrites I-III covered with dense, white-yellowish pubescence, centrally mixed by long setae of same color; ventrites IV-V with pubescence inconspicuous, and long, sparse setae. Femora and tibiae moderately pubescent, with glabrous or almost so areas. Metafemora surpass elytral apex; apex with short triangular projection at both sides. Metatarsomere I as long as 1.4 times II-V together.

Dimensions in mm. Total length (including mandibles), 13.0; prothoracic length, 3.1; largest prothoracic width, 3.1; humeral width, 3.0; elytral length, 8.3.

Type material. Holotype female, BOLIVIA, *La Paz*: Guanay ("Aserradero Uyapi", 700 m), 1-15.XI.1993, G. Carrasco col. (MZSP).

Diagnosis. *Cotyclytus arriagadai* resembles *C. discretus* (Melzer, 1934), but differs: antennae slightly surpassing the basal fourth of elytra; pronotal disk with transverse band of pubescence; elytral bands of pubescence slender; elytral bands of pubescence along of the suture diverging about distal third. In *C. discretus* the antennae distinctly reach basal elytral third, the pronotal disk lacks a transverse band of pubescence, the elytral bands of pubescence are wider, and the elytral bands along the suture are not divergent.

Cotyclytus arriagadai can be included in the alternative of couplet "3", from Martins and Galileo (2011) (translated):

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 3(2) | In addition to sutural band of pubescence, the elytra have oblique bands of pubescence from scutellum to the margin reaching the middle. | 3a |
| – | Elytra with only sutural band of pubescence, without other oblique band. | 4 |
| 3a(3) | Pronotal disk with transverse band of pubescence; elytral bands of pubescence along suture diverging from suture at about distal third. Bolivia. | <i>C. arriagadai</i> sp. nov. |
| – | Pronotal disk without transverse band of pubescence; elytral bands of pubescence along suture not diverging. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). | <i>C. discretus</i> |

Etymology. *Cotyclytus arriagadai* is named for Gerardo Arriagada, for his collaboration by sending specimens for study.

Ectenessini

***Lembu* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Lembu dieguezi* sp. nov.

Etymology. Guarani, Lembu = beetle. Masculine gender.

Description. Frons distinctly wider than long; sutures not well marked, but coronal suture vaguely distinct to posterior margin of eyes. Eyes very large, notably wider than posterior area of head; superior ocular lobes with six rows of ommatidia; inferior ocular lobes very large, occupying almost all side of head. Antennal tubercles gradually elevated. Outer side of mandibles rounded, without tooth. Labial palpi

about 0.7 times as long as maxillary palpi; article IV of labial and maxillary palpi longer than the other joints. Antennae with 11 segments, distinctly surpassing elytral apex; scape slightly surpassing posterior ocular edge, dorsally not sulcate; antennomere III not dorsally sulcate; pedicel and antennomeres III-XI with sparse setae on inner side, gradually shorter and sparser toward distal antennomeres.

Prothorax distinctly longer than wide; laterally rounded, with largest width slightly before middle. Prosternal process distinctly narrowed centrally, enlarged at apex. Procoxal cavities slightly angulated. Mesosternal process distinctly, abruptly elevated; apex deeply notched. Elytra parallel at sides; apex narrowly sub-truncate. Anterior trochantères without modifications. Femora fusiform; profemora without keel at anterior dorsal half. Protibia not curved.

Remarks. *Lembu* **gen. nov.** is similar to *Ectenessa* Bates, 1885, but differs by the following character states: superior ocular lobes wider than one third of length of the scape; eyes laterally notably enlarged; elytra without rows of setae. In *Ectenessa* the superior ocular lobes are distinctly narrower than one third length of the scape, the eyes are not notably enlarged laterally, and the elytra have distinct rows of setae. From *Ectenessidia* Gounelle, 1909, it differs by having the superior ocular lobes distinctly wider (in *Ectenessidia* they are as in *Ectenessa*), and by the mesosternal process notched (emarginate in *Ectenessidia*).

Lembu can be included in the alternative of couplet “8”, from Martins (1998) (translated, modified):

- | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------------|
| 8(7) | Mesosternal process emarginate; elytral apex rounded together. | <i>Ectenessidia</i> |
| – | Mesosternal process notched; elytral apex with another appearance. | 9 |
| 9(8) | Superior ocular lobes narrower than one third length of the scape; elytra with rows of setae. . | |
| | | <i>Ectenessa</i> |
| – | Superior ocular lobes wider than one third length of the scape; elytra without rows of setae. . | |
| | | <i>Lembu</i> gen. nov. |

***Lembu dieguezii* sp. nov.**

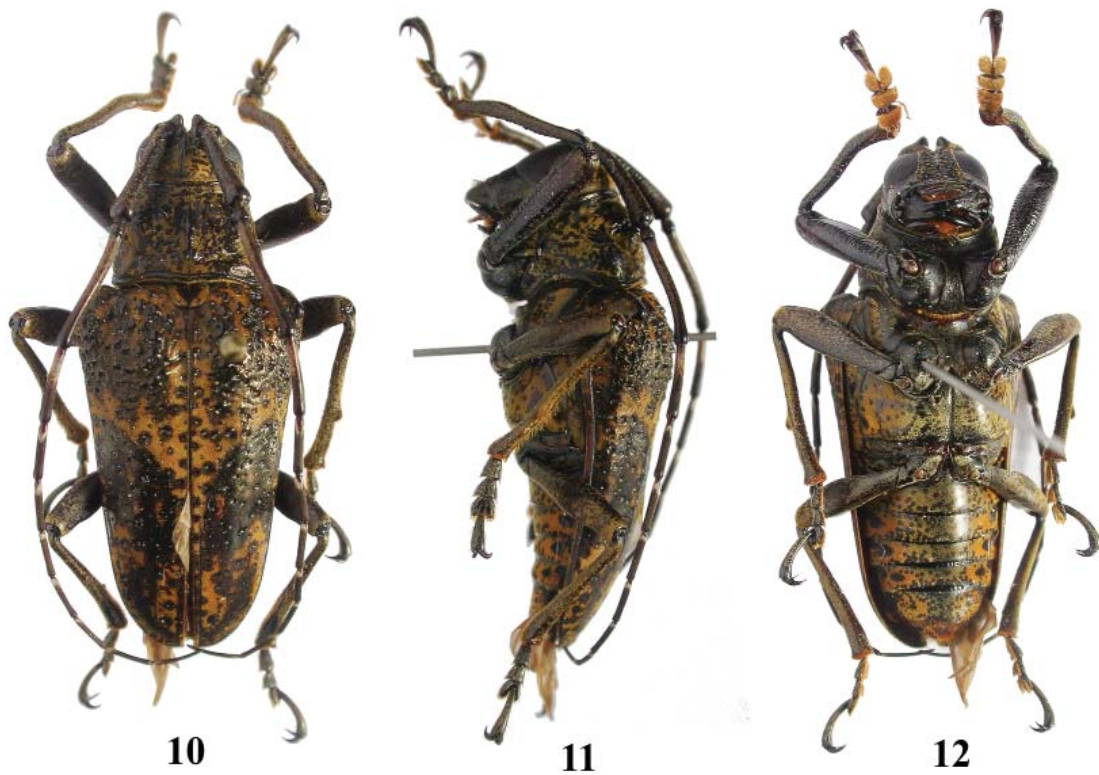
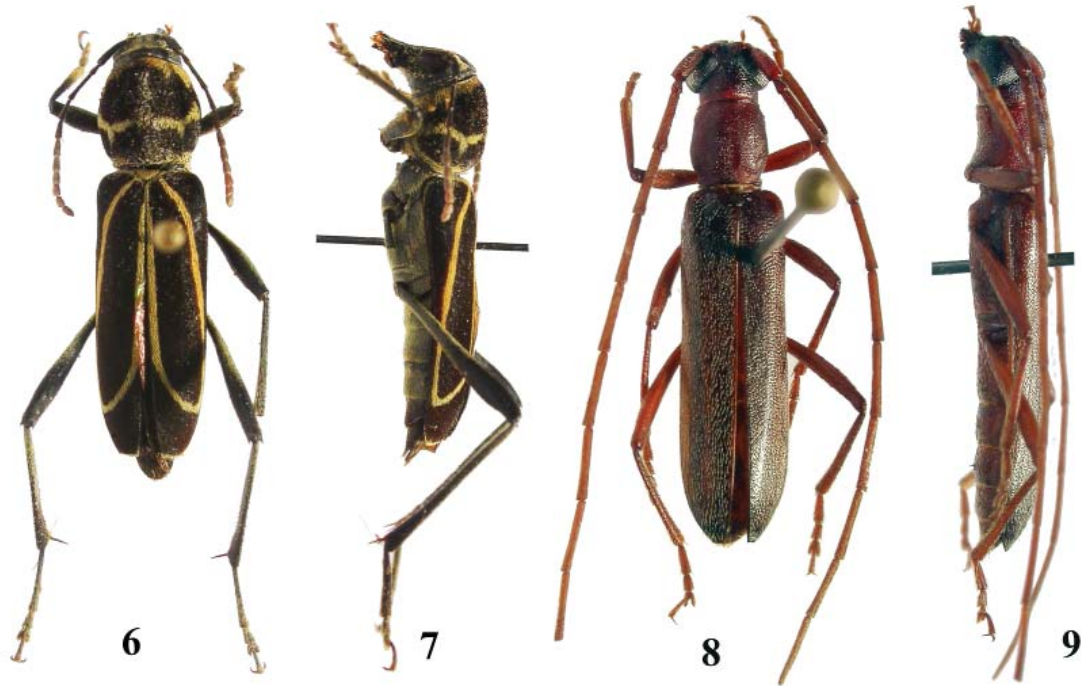
(Figures 8–9)

Holotype male. Integument brown; parts of mandibles and genae, and elytral apex darker.

Head dorsally covered with dense, alveolate punctures; pubescence very short, almost inconspicuous, with long seta laterally near clypeus. Clypeus punctate-alveolate. Labrum transverse, centrally deeply longitudinally sulcate. Mandibles laterally with long, sparse setae. Genal apex slightly projected forward, moderately acute. Antennal tubercles distant. Submentum punctate-alveolate; with short, moderately abundant, decumbent setae, mixed by long, erect, sparse setae. Distance between superior ocular lobes equal to 0.4 times length of scape; distance between inferior ocular lobes equal to 0.5 times length of scape. Antennae as long as 1.9 times elytra, reaching elytral apex near apex of antennomere VIII. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.74; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 1.05; V = 1.07; VI = 1.07; VII = 1.16; VIII = 1.14; IX = 1.11; X = 1.07; XI = 1.31.

Pronotum punctate-alveolate, except impunctate, longitudinal central band, from near basal constriction to anterior third; pubescence very short, slightly conspicuous on disk, laterally more distinct. Prosternum with transverse, wide area densely punctate-alveolate and pubescent at basal half; distal half sparsely punctate, with short, sparse setae. Metasternum laterally coarsely, abundantly punctate, distinctly sparser, finer toward center; pubescence moderately abundant, except around metasternal sulcus. Elytra moderately finely, densely punctate throughout; covered with short, moderately abundant, decumbent setae; distal fifth with moderately long, erect, sparse setae (mainly around suture); apex slightly projected at suture. Ventrites abundantly punctate (mainly laterally on I-IV) and pubescent. Metatarsomere I about as long as II-III together.

Female. Antennae as long as 1.65 times elytra, reaching elytral apex near apex of antennomere X; antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.77; pedicel = 0.23; IV = 0.95; V = 1.02; VI = 1.02; VII = 1.02; VIII = 0.93; IX = 0.98; X = 0.84; XI = 1.02.



Figures 6–12. Three species of Cerambycidae. **6)** *Cotyclytus arriagadai* sp. nov., holotype female, dorsal view. **7)** *Cotyclytus arriagadai* sp. nov., holotype female, lateral view. **8)** *Lembu dieguezi* sp. nov., holotype male, dorsal view. **9)** *Lembu dieguezi* sp. nov., holotype male, lateral view. **10)** *Jamesia fuscofasciata*, male, dorsal view. **11)** *Jamesia fuscofasciata*, male, lateral view. **12)** *Jamesia fuscofasciata*, male, ventral view.

Variability (male and female). Integument light-brown; legs light-brown.

Dimensions in mm. Holotype male - total length (including mandibles), 13.0; prothoracic length, 2.2; largest prothoracic width, 2.0; humeral width, 2.5; elytral length, 8.9. Paratypes (male/female) - total length (including mandibles), 8.3–11.9/9.3–12.1; prothoracic length, 1.4–2.0/1.6–2.0; largest prothoracic width, 1.3–1.9/1.5–1.9; humeral width, 1.6–2.3/1.9–2.3; elytral length, 5.6–8.0/6.3–8.1.

Type material. Holotype male, PARAGUAY, *Boquerón*: Parque Nacional Teniente Agripino Enciso (Chaco), 4.XI.2001, C. Aguilar Julio col. (MZSP). Paratypes, 4 males, 2 females, same data as holotype (VMDC). *Caaguazú*: Repatriación, female, 27.XI.2010, Sv. Bilý col. (OMCO).

Etymology. *Lembu dieguezi* is named for Víctor Manuel Diéguez, for his collaboration by sending specimens for study.

LAMIINAE

Onciderini

The male of *Jamesia fuscofasciata* Dillon and Dillon, 1952 is described and illustrated for the first time, and the distribution of the species is expanded to Peru.

Jamesia fuscofasciata Dillon and Dillon, 1952

(Figures 10–12)

Male. Integument black, except anteclypeus reddish-brown. Pubescence fulvous, except grayish-white pubescence, partially on basal half of antennomere IV, and base of antennomeres V–XI.

Head vermiculate between inferior eye lobes, coarsely from inferior ocular edge toward clypeus; pubescence on this area sparser, not forming patches. Pubescence between antennal tubercles and pronotal edge, and behind eyes dense, forming distinct irregular patches interspersed by glabrous or nearly so areas (larger behind eyes). Genae as long as 0.6 times length of inferior eye lobe in frontal view; pubescence forming, at most, sparse spot below posterior ocular edge, distinctly sparser on remaining area; moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate below inferior eye lobe, sparser, shallower toward ventral surface. Clypeus sparse punctate; pubescence sparse, slightly denser close to the distal margin; laterally with some long setae. Labrum with sparse pubescence; laterally with some very long setae; anterior edge with brush of long setae. Antennal tubercles narrowly separated, with distinct prominent tubercle as small horn with rounded apex. Mandibular basal half coarsely, abundantly punctate, with sparse pubescence. Antennae as long as 1.9 times elytra, reaching elytral apex at antennomere VIII. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.91; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 0.63; V = 0.47; VI = 0.43; VII = 0.41; VIII = 0.39; IX = 0.37; X = 0.41; XI = 0.43.

Prothorax slightly conical, wider at base, 1.4 times as wide as long; without distinct lateral tubercle. Pronotum with five tubercles: one laterally at each side of middle; one laterally, smaller and more internal than anterior ones, placed on distal half; one elongate at middle, from near base to distal third; area between lateral tubercles and distal edge with sparse, shallow, coarse punctures; area between anterior basal edge and lateral tubercles with small, moderately abundant rounded tubercles; area between median tubercle and behind larger lateral tubercle with deep sulcus; pubescence forming irregular spots, mixed by sparse, long setae. Lateral and distal margins of scutellum surrounded by wide band of pubescence, interrupted at middle of distal margin. Elytral basal third with longitudinal, wide, slightly elevate gibbous on each side of scutellum, covered with coarse granules; area between gibbosity and humerus with sparser, smaller granules; punctation coarse, deep, moderately abundant on basal third (mainly on outer side of gibbosity), becoming sparser, finer toward apex (area below humerus punctate-granulate); humeri prominent, anterior margin oblique, angle tuberculate; pubescence forming cross-like between scutellum and apex, band on each side of scutellum, band laterally on distal third, and irregular spots about middle sides. Ventral side of meso- and metathorax pubescent, mixed by glabrous areas, and small rounded areas with distinctly sparser pubescence.

Ventriles pubescent, mainly laterally, mixed by moderately abundant small, rounded, contrasting areas with distinctly sparser pubescence; on each side of ventrites I-IV with large area of pubescence as in the small rounded areas. Femora pubescent, mainly metafemora. Tibiae pubescent; protibiae distinctly arched.

Dimensions in mm. Total length, 27.3; prothoracic length, 5.2; largest prothoracic width, 7.2; humeral width, 11.6; elytral length, 18.4.

Material examined. PERU, *Huánuco*: Tingo María, male, XII.2011, Percy Chacón col. (MHNP).

New Distribution Records

Our examination of the VMDC collection revealed a total of four new country records for 32 species (including *Orthomegas irroratus* and *Jamesia fuscofasciata*), and one new province record. We provide details below. All specimens deposited at VMDC.

***Adetus bacillarius* Bates, 1885** (Lamiinae, Apomecynini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Cordillera*: Cerro Naranjo, sex unknown, 5-8.XII.2000, C. Aguilar Julio col. This species was described from Guatemala and Panama. Known also from Honduras, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Bolivia (Lameere 1893; Turnbow et al. 2003; Wappes et al. 2006; Audureau 2008). Bezark and Monné (2013) recorded this species from “Guatemala - Panama, Venezuela, Bolivia (SC).” The citation “Guatemala – Panama” suggests that the species occurs in all countries between them, which would include Costa Rica. However, there is no formal record for this country.

***Amphionthe doris* Bates, 1879** (Cerambycinae, Trachyderini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Huánuco*: Tingo María, female, XII.2011, Percy Chácon col. This species was described and only known from Colombia (Monné 2013a).

***Aponoeme castanea* Martins and Galileo, 1997** (Cerambycinae, Oemini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Concepción*: Azotey, female, XI.2001, C. Aguilar J. col. This species was described and is known from Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul) (Monné 2013a).

***Cordites pubescens* (Thomson, 1868)** (Lamiinae, Onciderini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Paraguarí*: Parque Nacional Ybycui, male, 21-25.11.1989, G. Arriagada col. This species was described from Brazil and is known from Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (Melzer 1931).

***Cryptocranium cazieri* Lane, 1958** (Lamiinae, Pteropliini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Concepción*: Azotey, sex unknown, 15-25.X.2000, C. Aguilar Julio col. This species was described from Peru. Currently it is known also from French Guiana, Brazil (Pará, Goiás), and Bolivia (Monné 2013b).

***Cychnidolon obliquum* Martins, 1969** (Cerambycinae, Neoibidionini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Madre de Dios*: Río Los Amigos (12°33'36.2"S, 70°06'17.5"W), male, 26.VII.2006, A. Ansejo col. This species was described from Venezuela, Brazil (Pará, Goiás, Mato Grosso), and Bolivia. It is also known from French Guiana, Paraguay, and Brazilian states of Rondônia, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Minas Gerais (Martins and Galileo 2007).

***Desmiphora (Desmiphora) boliviana* Breuning, 1948** (Lamiinae, Desmiphorini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Madre de Dios*: Río Los Amigos (12°33'36.2"S, 70°06'17.5"W), male, 26.VII.2006, A. Ansejo col. This species was described from Bolivia and is also known from French Guiana and Brazil (Maranhão) (Monné 2013b).

Estola strandi Breuning, 1940 (Lamiinae, Desmiphorini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Caaguazú*: Repatriación, male, 26.III.2001, C. Aguilar J. col. This species was described from Brazil (Santa Catarina). Currently it is known from Brazil (Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2013b).

Gounelloeme echinoscapus (Gounelle, 1913) (Cerambycinae, Oemini) is recorded from Argentina (San Luis), **new province record**. ARGENTINA, *San Luis*: Depto. Belgrano (Fundo El Molle, 33°02'22.8"S, 66°30'47.6"W), female, G. Arriagada col. This species was described from Argentina (Santiago del Estero) and is known from the Argentinean provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Chaco, La Rioja, and San Juan (Di Iorio 2005; Martins 1997; Monné 2013a).

Hirtobrazilianus seabrai (Fragoso and Tavakilian, 1985) (Cerambycinae, Cerambycini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Loreto*: Iquitos, female, XI-XII.2008 [no collector indicated]. This species was described from Brazil (Amazonas, Mato Grosso), French Guiana, and Venezuela (Amazonas). It is also known from Ecuador, and the Brazilian state of Pará (Monné 2013a).

Itumbiara picticollis (Bates, 1881) (Lamiinae, Hemilophini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Boquerón*: Cruce Loma Plata (Chaco), female, 10-22.XII.1993, P. Gerlach col. This species was described from Brazil (Paraná). It is also known from Argentina and Brazil (Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) (Galileo and Martins, 1997).

Jamesia multivittata Bates, 1869 (Lamiinae, Onciderini) is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. ECUADOR, Esmeralda: San Lorenzo, male, XI-XII.2011, Diego Peña col. This species was described from Nicaragua. It is also known from Costa Rica and Panama (Monné 2013b).

Lasiolepturges zikani Melzer, 1928 (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Madre de Dios*: Río Los Amigos (12°33'S, 70°06'W), male, 13.XI.2006, A. Asenjo col. This species was described from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). It is also recorded from Ecuador, French Guiana, and Bolivia (Bezark and Monné 2013).

Lepturges limpidus Bates, 1872 (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Caaguazú*: Repatriación, 2 males, 10-15.II.2001, C. Aguilar Julio col. *Concepción*: Azotey, male, 19-21.X.2001, C. Aguilar Julio col. This species was described from Nicaragua and is also known from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana and Brazil (Pará, Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Espírito Santo, Santa Catarina) (Monné 1975; Bezark and Monné 2013; Monné 2013b).

Mariliana cicadellida Galileo and Martins, 2004 (Lamiinae, Hemilophini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Madre de Dios*: Río Los Amigos (276 m), sex unknown, 28.X.2006, A. Asenjo col. This species was described from Bolivia (Monné 2013b) and is only known from a single locality in Santa Cruz.

Neoptychodes candidus (Bates, 1885) (Lamiinae, Monochamini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Huánuco*: Tingo María, female, XII.2011, Percy Chácon col. This species was described from Panama and is also known from Costa Rica and Colombia (Bezark and Monné 2013).

Odontocera simplex White, 1855 (Cerambycinae, Rhinotragini) is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. BOLIVIA, *Cochabamba*: Chapare (Sajta), 2 females, 25.III.1993, Guido Castillo col. This species was described from Brazil (Pará) and is also known from French Guiana and Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia) (Monné 2013a).

Oncideres manauara Martins and Galileo, 1995 (Lamiinae, Onciderini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Junin*: Satipo (Río Venado, 1150 m), male, 31.XII.2005-14.01.2006, Andrés

Santibañez col. This species was described from Brazil (Amazonas) and is also known from Venezuela and French Guiana (Monné 2013b).

***Ophtalmibidion tetrops* (Bates, 1870)** (Cerambycidae, Neoibidionini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Caaguazú*: Repatriación, female, 10-15.II.2001, C. Aguilar Julio col.; male, 15-20.IX.2001, C. Aguilar Julio col. This species was described from Brazil (Pará) and is also known from Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Brazilian states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo (Monné 2013a).

***Oreodera albata* Villiers, 1971** (Lamiinae, Acanthoderini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Madre de Dios*: Aeropuerto, male, 16.01.2007, A. Ansejo col. This species was described from French Guiana and is also known from Panama and Brazil (Amazonas) (Monné 2013b).

***Ozineus strigosus* Bates, 1863** (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Madre de Dios*: Río Los Amigos (12°33'36.2"S, 70°06'17.5"W), male, 26.VII.2006, A. Ansejo col. This species was described from French Guiana and also recorded from Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador and Bolivia (Monné 2013b).

***Parandra (Parandra) humboldti* (Santos-Silva, 2003)** (Parandrinae, Parandrini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Huánuco*: Tingo María (Carpish, 1700 m), female, III.2005, C. Villanueva col. (VMDC). The species was described from Colombia and Ecuador (Monné 2013c).

***Physopleurus crassidens* (Bates, 1869)** (Prioninae, Macrotomini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Loreto*: Iquitos, male, XI-XII.2008, [no collector indicated], (VMDC). Described from Brazil (Amazonas, Ega (currently Tefé)). According to Santos-Silva and Galileo (2011), the species is also recorded from Brazil (Amazonas, Mato Grosso). We believe that the record attributed to French Guiana by Monné and Giesbert (1994) was likely a misidentification error as all French Guiana specimens identified as *P. crassidens*, which we have examined, are an undescribed species.

***Psapharochrus homonymus* (Blackwelder, 1946)** (Lamiinae, Acanthoderini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Huánuco*: Tingo María (Carpish, 1700 m), male, III.2005, C. Villanueva col. (VMDC). This species was described and is known from Brazil (Minas Gerais) and Bolivia (Monné 2013b).

***Ptericoptus dorsalis* Audinet-Serville, 1835** (Lamiinae, Apomecynini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Concepción*: Azotey, sex unknown, 15-25.X.2000, C. Aguilar Julio col. This species was described from Brazil. It is also known from Bolivia and Brazil (Pará, Ceará, Paraíba, Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) (Lameere 1884; Breuning 1971; Galileo and Martins 2003; Monné 2013b).

***Recchia albicans* (Guérin-Méneville, 1831)** (Lamiinae, Aerenicini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Caaguazú*: Repatriación, sex unknown, 15-20.IX.2001, C. Aguilar Julio col. This species was described from Brazil. It is also known from Bolivia, Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina), and Argentina (Martins and Galileo 1998; Wappes et al. 2006; Monné 2013b).

***Stethoperma obliquepicta* Breuning, 1940** (Lamiinae, Onocephalini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Boquerón*: Cruce Loma Plata (Chaco), male, 10-22.XII.1993, P. Gerlach col. This species was described from Brazil (Bahia). Dillon and Dillon (1946) recorded the species from the state of Santa Catarina. Monné and Giesbert (1994) recorded the species from all Brazilian states between Bahia and Santa Catarina.

***Stizocera bisignata* Zajciw, 1958** (Cerambycinae, Elaphidiini) is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. BOLIVIA, *La Paz*: Guanay (Aserradero Uyapi; 700 m), male, 15-30.X.1993, Guido Castillo col.

This species was described from Amazonas and Pará (Brazil) and now is also known from Rondônia (Monné 2013a).

***Stultutragus fenestratus* (Lucas, 1857)** (Cerambycinae, Rhinotragini) is recorded from Paraguay, **new country record**. PARAGUAY, *Cordillera*: Naranjo, female, 15-30.X.2001, C. Aguilar col. Monné (2005) recorded *Ommata (Eclipta) fenestrata* from Brazil (Goiás, Bahia to São Paulo), and Bezark et al. (2011) recorded the species from Central Brazil. The citations in Gounelle (1911) (Goiás), Zikán and Zikán (1944) (Rio de Janeiro), Buck (1959) (São Paulo), and Monné (1993) (Bahia) need to be checked.

***Taeniotes xanthostictus* Bates, 1880** (Lamiinae, Monochamini) is recorded from Peru, **new country record**. PERU, *Huánuco*: Tingo María, female, XII.2011, Percy Chacón col. This species was described from Nicaragua, and also recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador (Monné 2013b).

***Unaiuba aulai* (Bruch, 1911)** (Cerambycinae, Clytini) is recorded from Bolivia, **new country record**. BOLIVIA, *La Paz*: Guanay (Aserradero Uyapi, 700 m), female, 15-30.X.1993, Guido Castillo col. This species was described from Argentina and is also known from Brazil (Amazonas) (Monné 2013a). Martins and Galileo (2011) affirmed that the holotype is not from Argentina (translation): “we believe that the provenance of the holotype is misplaced.”

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