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# Bolivian Rhinotragini X. *Odontomelitta* gen. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Robin O. S. Clarke

*Hotel Flora & Fauna*, hotelfandf@hotmail.com

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(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Robin O. S. Clarke  
Hotel Flora & Fauna  
Casilla 2097  
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia

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**Bolivian Rhinotragini X. *Odontomelitta* gen. nov.**  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Robin O. S. Clarke  
Hotel Flora & Fauna  
Casilla 2097  
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia  
hotelfandf@hotmail.com

**Abstract.** *Epimelitta postimelina* Giesbert, 1996 and *Odontocera apicula* Bates, 1885 are transferred to the **new genus** *Odontomelitta*. *Epimelitta postimelina*, with closed procoxal cavities, cannot remain in *Epimelitta* Bates, 1870, a genus characterized by open procoxal cavities. The short elytra and tegmen (with caliper-shaped lateral lobes) of the aedeagus of both species excludes them from the genus *Odontocera* Audinet-Serville, 1833, with long elytra and tegmen (with strap-shaped lateral lobes). Both species are illustrated, and host plant and host flower records provided for *O. apicula*.

**Key words.** Cerambycinae, host plants, new combinations, Taxonomy.

**Introduction**

This paper is the last in a series by Clarke (2014a, 2014b) and Clarke et al. (2015) dedicated to the removal of seven species (with closed coxal cavities or subulate elytra) from the genus *Epimelitta* Bates, 1870 (characterized by open procoxal cavities and short cuneate elytra); and two (with open coxal cavities and subulate elytra) from the genus *Phygopoda* Thomson, 1864 (characterized by closed procoxal cavities and short cuneate elytra). It is also the first dedicated to the removal of species inappropriately placed in the genus *Odontocera* Audinet-Serville, 1833 as justified below.

**History**

Audinet-Serville (1833) described the genus *Odontocera* (for four species transferred from *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804) with the following diagnosis [author's translation from the original French]. Elytra as long as wings [author, or maybe, "long enough to cover wings"], subulate, abruptly narrowed towards middle; prothorax without tubercle laterally; femoral clavae globose; antennae filiform, more or less setose, moderately long, 11-segmented, from segments 5 or 6 thickened, widened and serrate; palps rather long, projecting, subequal; eyes large, rather convex, each lobe close together below the antennae; head prolonged anteriorly, rostrate; mandibles straight and elongated; scutellum small; pro- and mesotarsi having the first three segments short and triangular, the fourth almost as long as the rest together; metatarsi larger than the others, the first segment cylindrical, and longer than the following two together.

Bates (1870) described the genus *Epimelitta* with the following diagnosis [author's translation from the original Latin]. *Tomopterus*-like, differing by: completely hirsute body and legs, elytra subacuminate to apex and widely dehiscent. Rostrum short and broad. Antennae slightly incrassate, serrate. Prothorax short, very transverse, convex, and hirsute. Metatibia very hairy.

Bates (1885) described *Odontocera apicula* from San Félix, Panama from two males. He drew attention to the similarity of his new species to *Odontocera compressipes* White, 1855.

Giesbert (1996) described *Epimelitta postimelina* from Chiapas, Mexico from 6 males and 2 females; and included the following diagnosis of the genus *Epimelitta*. Robust form; short to moderately short, tapering elytra; and short, densely hairy legs.

Clarke (2014a) transferred four species of *Epimelitta* [*Epimelitta aglaia* (Newman, 1840), *Epimelitta longipennis* Zajciw, 1963, *Epimelitta triangularis* Fuchs, 1961 and *Epimelitta viridimicans* Fisher, 1952] and two species of *Phygopoda* [*Phygopoda albitarsis* (Klug, 1825) and *Phygopoda panamaensis* Giesbert, 1996] to new genera.

Clarke (2014b) transferred *Epimelitta barbicus* (Kirby, 1818) and *Epimelitta manni* (Fisher, 1930) with closed procoxal cavities and fissate elytra to the new genus *Fissapoda*.

Clarke et al. (2015) transferred *Epimelitta laticornis* (Klug, 1825) with closed procoxal cavities to the new genus *Klugiatragus*.

## Material and Methods

The material for this study is based on a male and female paratype of *E. postimelina* lent to the author by James Wappes (ACMT), collected by him in the State of Chiapas, Mexico; and 21 males and eight females of *O. apicula* collected by the author and Sonia Zamalloa in the humid tropical forest of the Department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The latter were supplemented by Larry Bezark's web site (Bezark 2015) with photographs of Bates' Panamanian male type of *O. apicula* and a female specimen from Panama (with helpful observations from him confirming the identification of Bolivian specimens as this species).

One character, commonly used in descriptions of Rhinotragini is the point at which the prothorax is widest. In an attempt to reduce inconsistency this character is presented in numerical form; and referred to as the "prothoracic quotient", the result of dividing the length of the prothorax by the distance from the front border to its widest point, as explained in Clarke (2015).

The terminology used to describe the genitalia follow those used by Sharp and Muir (1912, reprint edition 1969); aedeagus = the median lobe and tegmen together; tegmen = the term applied to the lateral lobes and basal piece together; median lobe = the central portion of the aedeagus upon which the median orifice is situated.

**Measurements** (were made using a cross-piece micrometer disc, 5.0 mm x 0.1 mm). Total length = tip of mandibles to apex of abdomen. Forebody length (estimated with head straight, not deflexed) = apex of gena to middle of posterior margin of metasternum. Length of abdomen = base of urosternite I (apex of abdominal process) to apex of urosternite V. Length of rostrum = genal length (from apex of side to where it meets inferior lobe of eye). Length of inferior lobe of eye (viewed from above with the scale along side of gena); from the lobes most forward position to its hind margin (adjacent to, and slightly to the side of, antennal insertion). Width of inferior lobe of eye (with head horizontal and level viewed from directly above) = width of head with eyes at its widest point, minus width of interocular space, and divided by two. Interocular space between inferior lobes = its width at the narrowest point (including smooth lateral margins). References to antennal length in relation to body parts are made, as far as is possible, with head planar to dorsad and antenna straightened. Length of leg (does not include coxae) = length of femur (from base of femoral peduncle to apex of claw) + length of tibia + length of tarsus (does not include claws).

Specimens seen by the author have been divided into two groups. *Material analyzed* refers to those specimens (one of each sex when both available) that have been used for the data set down in the descriptions of the genus. *Material examined* refers to those specimens that have been examined for intraspecific and sexual variation; mostly differences of color and surface ornamentation, but also data contributing to the general measurements given for each species.

It should be remembered that intraspecific variation may vary with smaller or larger specimens.

The bibliographic references for each taxon correspond to the original descriptions as cited in the catalogue by Monné (2015).

The acronyms used in the text are as follows.

ACMT — American Coleoptera Museum (James E. Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA.

FSCA — Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

MNKM — Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

MZUSP — Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

RCSZ — Robin Clarke/Sonia Zamalloa private collection, Hotel Flora & Fauna, Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

STRI — Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama City, Panama.

## Taxonomy

In order to assess the level of polymorphism in the genus *Odontocera* thirty species were analyzed (using 46 primary characters, each one divided into appropriate subsets), and compared to the type-species, *Odontocera vitrea* Audinet-Serville, 1833 = *Odontocera fasciata* (Olivier, 1795). Only one of them shared more than 60% of its characters with the type-species, and 18 of them shared 18–48%. Among these the structure of the tegmen and median lobe of the aedeagus were considered of special importance because of their extreme variation.

*Odontocera apicula* shared 41% of its characters with the type-species of *Odontocera*; and the structures of its genitalia (Fig. 7), and that of *E. postimelina* (Fig. 8), was markedly different from that of the type-species. The results indicate the removal of both species from *Odontocera* to be justified.

The analysis also showed that *Odontocera apicula* and *Epimelitta postimelina* share 98% of their characters (their elytra and abdomen with small differences); and, at first, the author believed *O. postimelina* could be a melanistic form of *O. apicula*; but the structure of the genitalia indicated that this was not so.

### *Odontomelitta* gen. nov.

(Fig. 1–8)

**Type species** *Odontocera apicula* Bates, 1885, here designated.

**Etymology.** *Odontomelitta* to indicate its relationship to *Odonto(cera)* and (*Epi*)*melitta*. Gender female.

**Description of the genus.** Moderately large (total length 10.90–14.50 mm), robust, pubescent species (Fig. 1–6), with strongly tumid femora; forebody (f) shorter than abdomen (a), (f/a 0.82–0.85 in male, 0.90–0.95 in female). **Head** with eyes distinctly narrower than prothorax (widths prothorax/head 1.32 in both sexes of *O. apicula*, 1.24–1.41 respectively in male and female *O. postimelina*). Rostrum long, robust looking, parallel-sided (1.73–1.85 wider than long in both sexes of *O. apicula*, 2.06–2.09 in both sexes of *O. postimelina*). Apical palpomeres short, cylindrical and truncate at apex. Galea in male long, narrow, hardly wider at base and apex, in female slightly shorter and wider. Labrum small and wide, with rounded sides and row of setiferous punctures at base. Clypeus separated from frons by weak declivity. Frontal suture moderately deep, complete from front of inferior lobes to antennal tubercles, and connected to raised, impunctate line towards back of head. Eyes large, only moderately convex (slightly more so in *O. postimelina*). Inferior lobes almost planar with frons, distal margins lying on frons; moderately separated in male (width of one inferior lobe about five times interocular distance), in female well-separated (width of one lobe 1.1–1.2 wider than interocular). Superior lobes arced, moderately narrow (with 12–13 rows of ommatidia mesally in *O. apicula*, 15–16 in *O. postimelina*), laterally narrowed by about one third their mesal width; interocular unusually narrow in male (interocular distance/width of lobe in male 1.56–1.70, in female 1.80–1.83). Antennal tubercles rounded at apex; narrowly separated (the distance between them 1.8 width of scape in both sexes of *O. apicula*, 2.2–2.5 respectively in male and female *O. postimelina*). **Antennae** moniliform, short, just reaching apex of metepisternum; robust, without club; antennomeres II–VII with single large seta at apex; III comparatively narrow and cylindrical (broader in female); IV subcylindrical; V–X characteristically uniform, subequal in length, weakly flattened, widened apically, subserrate (the apical angle strongly rounded, especially in male). Scape (0.65–0.90 mm) pyriform (when viewed laterally); pedicel small (0.20 mm), wider than base of antennomere III; antennomere III (0.7–0.9 mm) about as long as scape, distinctly longer than rest; IV (0.35–0.40 mm) usually subequal to VIII and IX and slightly longer than X (0.30–0.35 mm); V–VII (0.40–0.50 mm) equal to, or slightly longer than IV, VIII and IX, longer than X; XI (0.40–0.50 mm) usually longer than IV, elongate and acuminate, with small apical cone. **Prothorax** almost quadrate (length/width 0.95–0.98 in both sexes of *O. apicula* and male *O. postimelina*), OR distinctly transverse (length/width 0.84 in female *O. postimelina*); widest well before middle (prothoracic quotient 2.79 in both sexes of *O. apicula*, 3.07 in both sexes of *O. postimelina*); convex (with weak surface irregularities masked by pubescence); sides regularly rounded from front border to basal constriction; anterior constriction not apparent, basal constriction more abrupt laterally, and with large, deep fossa; apical margin usually slightly narrower than basal margin

(but 1.07 wider than basal margin in female *O. postimelina*). **Prosternum** not depressed transversely, planar with base of prosternal process; base of latter narrow (0.1 mm), seven times narrower than width of procoxal cavity, expanding to almost flat, large, triangular apex. Coxal cavities plugged laterally and closed posteriorly. **Scutellum** small, short and trapezoidal. **Elytra** short (1.90–1.95 longer than width across humeri in *O. apicula*, 2.02–2.20 longer in *O. postimelina*); subulate and dehiscent, suture straight to middle, strongly dehiscent to apex (the latter weakly fissate in *O. postimelina*); apex reaching from middle of urosternite II (in both sexes of *O. apicula*) to almost apex of II (in male *O. postimelina*), and base of III (in female *O. postimelina*); humeri moderately prominent and projecting, distinctly wider than base of prothorax, leaving sides of mesosterna visible when viewed from above; epipleura strongly angled to rest of elytra for most of their length; humero-apical costa absent. Each elytron narrowing to apical fifth, then curving outwards to apex (in *O. apicula*), or only slightly curved (in *O. postimelina*); convex behind scutellum; depressed at midline from behind shoulder to apical third, flat for apical third; apex truncate (slightly oblique and weakly excavate), and usually weakly toothed at apex of sutural and lateral margins. **Mesosternum** with deep, inclined declivity (about 70°); base of mesosternal process short (not reaching apical third of coxal cavity); base as wide, or slightly wider than width of coxal cavity; apex deeply excavate, sharply pointed, and weakly divergent. Mesothorax shorter than metathorax (lengths mesothorax/metathorax 0.96 in males and female *O. apicula*, 0.88 in female *O. postimelina*). **Metathorax** almost regularly rounded and converging to middle of metasternal apex; convex, weakly tumid posteriorly, and slightly less prominent than mesocoxae; suture narrow, almost entire, deeper posteriorly. Metathoracic process flat, strongly rounded and wide. Metepisternum cuneate, broad at base, gradually narrowed to slightly acuminate apex. **Abdomen** moderately elongate and convex, vespiform in male (more strongly in *O. postimelina*), more apiform in female (Fig. 6); usually narrowest at apex of urosternite I, then slightly widened to middle or apex of urosternite IV. Each urosternite transverse, slightly different in shape, sides regularly rounded (more strongly in *O. postimelina*) and moderately annulated. In male urosternite I short, but slightly longer than II–IV; II–IV equal in length; length of V subequal to II–IV (slightly shorter in *O. apicula*, slightly longer in *O. postimelina*). Urosternite I subconical, sides converging towards apex; II cylindrical (sides subparallel); III more conical (sides converging to base); IV subcylindrical, surface with large, round depression on middle of apical half. Urosternite V trapezoidal, at base almost as wide as IV; apical margin weakly acuminate; surface with large soleate depression occupying most of surface, delimited by well-raised, rounded sides, the latter winged (broad and rounded at apex when viewed laterally). In female abdomen more cylindrical (narrower in *O. apicula*, broader and subcylindrical in *O. postimelina*), IV and V lacking depressions. Urosternite I unusually short, slightly shorter than II–IV; II shorter than III (in *O. apicula*), or longer than III (in *O. postimelina*); III and IV equal or nearly so (and the longest in *O. apicula*, IV the longest in *O. postimelina*); V distinctly shorter than others. Abdominal process in male narrow and acuminate, with narrow, strongly raised margins, basal half steeply inclined (about 80°) to surface of urosternite I, apical half recurved and almost horizontal with abdomen; in female as male, but less inclined (about 40°). Last visible tergite in male, short and trapezoidal, overlapping urosternite V, apex narrowly emarginate; in female subconical, elongate, flat with narrow convex area down midline; apex weakly emarginate. **Legs** relatively subequal in length (compared to most Rhinotragni); length ratio front, middle and hind legs 1.0:1.2:1.6–1.9. Front and middle legs robust; femur strongly pedunculate-clavate (claves fusiform and abruptly widened); tarsomeres somewhat characteristic, I and II short (I small and quadrate, II transverse and pediculate; III longer and wider (wider than tibial apex)). Front leg rather short (lengths body/leg 2.7–2.9); femur robust (but clava less tumid than those of middle and hind legs), as long as tibia; peduncles short and poorly delimited; tibia narrow for basal third, somewhat abruptly widening towards apex, apex obtusely excised laterally (leaving apical margin subacuminate), and side without tubercle or tooth. Middle leg moderately long (lengths body/leg 2.3–2.5); femur slightly longer than tibia (lengths femur/tibia 1.04–1.13); clava large, more tumid mesally, but not very wide dorso-ventrally (length of femur/lateral width of clava 2.45–2.81); peduncles well delimited, not long (lengths clava/peduncle 2.14–2.21). Hind leg short for size of insect (lengths body/leg 1.5–1.6). Femur slightly longer than tibia, exceptionally robust, abruptly narrowed at apex (the latter reaching apex of urosternite II in female *O. apicula*, or reaching middle to apex of III in male *O. apicula* and both sexes of *O. postimelina*); clava strongly tumid, 2.20–2.55 longer than peduncle (longest in male *O. postimelina*). Metatibia robust in male (less so in female), almost parallel-sided, and sinuate in male; apex bifid (when viewed from above), broadly rounded

(when viewed laterally). Metatarsi similar to pro- and mesotarsi in structure, and not much longer; metatarsomere I hardly longer than II and III ( $I/II+III = 0.5-0.6$ ).

**Genitalia** (Fig. 7–8). Median lobe narrow, strongly arched, and increasingly acuminate towards apex (when viewed laterally), apex rather blunt (when viewed dorsally); internal sack seems to lack dark bodies. Length 2.3 mm.

Tegmen caliper-shaped; with wide lateral lobes (length/width 2.8–2.9), weakly divergent at base, subparallel to apex; apical half widened, obovate and strongly setose at apex.

**General pubescence.** Distinctly pubescent (generally ochreous or cinnamon on body, black or yellowish on legs); only the following relatively glabrous. Head (except dense fascia of long hair adjacent to sides of inferior lobes); antennae (notwithstanding setae and micropubescence on apical segments); apical two-thirds of elytra (basal third moderately densely clothed with long setae); abdomen (sparse golden hairs on basal segments, becoming thicker at sides and covering all of urosternites IV+V). Metathorax densely pubescent, the hairs notably long, erect laterally. Legs rather densely pubescent; the setae on middle and hind leg femora and tibiae thick; on mesal surface of mesotibia forming brush; on metatibia basal two-thirds with moderately dense setae (denser in *O. postimelina*), on apical third (but not apical sixth) forming distinct brushes, one thicker on dorsal surface, one less dense on ventral surface.

**General puncturation.** Alveolate. Head sparsely and shallowly punctured (with small group of denser ones adjacent to clypeus, and lines of confluent, small punctures on genae; and on vertex very dense); clypeus impunctate; mentum-submentum entirely invested by irregular carinae and lines of confluent punctures. Prothoracic punctures very dense and small (usually separated by smooth interstices). Mesosternum micro-punctate anteriorly, declivity and process impunctate, but shagreened. Dense pubescence on rest of mesothorax and all of metasternum hiding surface features, but latter with numerous smooth granules partially visible through pubescence. Elytra densely punctured (translucent panels weakly and sparsely punctate); towards base uniform, small, confused and somewhat beveled; epipleura with single row of small, triangular punctures connected by black colored micro-carinae; suture with single row of very small punctures connected by micro-punctures. Abdomen finely reticulate with slightly beveled fine punctures distributed as for pubescence; becoming very small and deep at centre of V. Antennal scape and pedicel almost impunctate, antennomere III densely micro-punctate, rest shagreened (without visible puncturation). Legs: femoral claws with rather large, setose punctures (these beveled to form transverse micro-carinas); protibia with dense, small punctures; mesotibia larger, shallower punctures; metatibia with lines of large, fluted punctures (which look like the tip of a hypodermic needle).

**Species included.** The two species presently included in this genus are *Odontomelitta apicula* (Bates, 1885) **comb. nov.**; and *Odontomelitta postimelina* (Giesbert, 1996) **comb. nov.**

**Diagnosis.** *Odontomelitta* presents a number of unusual characters among the Rhinotrugini (antennal segments V–X uniform in size and shape, II–VII with single, large setum at apex; meso- and metafemoral claws exceptionally tumid and abrupt; all tarsi similar in structure and subequal in length). In male, surface of urosternite IV with round depression; tegmen of aedeagus unique, as far as is known only shared with *Bromiades brachyptera* Chevrolat, 1838 and *Odontocera furcifera* Bates, 1870. In combination these characters will separate this genus from others in the tribe.

### Genus *Odontomelitta* species sample data

#### *Odontomelitta apicula* (Bates, 1885), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 1–3, 7)

*Odontocera apicula* Bates, 1885: 289, pl. 20, fig. 24. Monné 2015: 757 (cat.).

**Species concept.** Based on the original description and figure; and on photographs of the holotype available on Bezark (2015).

**Measurements (mm).** n = 21 males/8 females; total length, 10.90-14.20/12.00-14.50; length of pronotum, 1.70-2.25/1.90-2.25; width of pronotum, 1.80-2.40/2.15-2.40; length of elytra, 3.90-5.00/4.50-5.00; width at humeri, 1.90-2.65/2.35-2.85.

**Specimens analyzed.** BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Hotel Flora & Fauna, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, 17°29'96"S/63°39'13"W, 430m, on/flying to flowers of "Bejuco hoja lanuda", male, 2.V.2005, R. Clarke & S. Zamalloa col. (RCSZ); *ditto*, beaten from dry leaves of "Nogal", female, 13.VII.2005 (RCSZ).

**Material examined.** (all collected by R. Clarke & S. Zamalloa). BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Hotel Flora & Fauna, 5 km SSE of Buena Vista, 17°29'96"S/63°39'13"W, 430m, on/flying to flowers of "Bejuco hoja lanuda", 1 male, 2.V.2005, 1 female, 1.V.2005; 2 males, 2.V.2005; 1 male, 4.V.2005; 1 male, 12.V.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of "Barbasquillo", 1 male, 31.VII.2005 (RCSZ); 1 male, 5.VIII.2005 and 1 female 25.VIII.2005 (MZUSP); 1 male, 3.IX.2005 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of "Barbasquillo B", 1 male, 1.XI.2007 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of "Piton", 1 male, 29.IX.2007 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of "Ramoneo", 1 female, 10.VIII.2008 (RCSZ); on/flying to flowers of "Sama blanca", 1 male, 4.XII.2004 (RCSZ), 1 female, 4.XII.2004 and 1 male, 9.XII.2004 (FSCA); on/flying to flowers of "Sapaimosi", 1 male, 4.I.2006 and 1 male, 27.VIII.2008 (RCSZ); beaten from dry leaves of "Nogal", 2 males, 12.VII.2005 (MNKM), 1 male and 1 female in coitus, 13.VII.2005 (RCSZ), 2 males, 13.VII.2005 (RCSZ); ovipositing on felled "Nogal" trunk, 1 female, 15.VII.2005 (RCSZ), *ditto* (MNKM).

BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: 17°27'S/63°43'W, 400m, 1km W of Candelaria village, 5 km W of Buena Vista, on/flying to flowers of *Gomphrena vaga*, 1 male, 21.VIII.2007, R. Clarke & S. Zamalloa col. (RCSZ).

BOLIVIA, *Santa Cruz*: Santa Barbara-Caranda Rd., 13km E Buena Vista, on/flying to flowers of "Sapaimosi", 1 male 11.XII.2008, R. Clarke & S. Zamalloa col. (RCSZ).

**Comment.** According to Larry Bezark (pers. comm.): "comparison of *Odonotocera apicula* Bates specimens. Female from Barro Colorado Island, Panama, and female from Ecuador (Yasuni Research Station, Napo). These 2 specimens are virtually identical." He also has five males from Bolivia, adding some comments about the sexual characters and the minor differences in surface ornamentation and color when compared to the Panamanian and Ecuadorian females.

Monné (2015) cites only Panama for the distribution of *O. apicula*, to this we can add Bolivia and Ecuador. This species is common in the Buena Vista area of Bolivia, where it has been observed ovipositing in the trunks of felled "Nogal" (*Machaerium acutifolium* Benth.) trees. As best we know there are few records for Panama, and just one from Ecuador. The wood of "Nogal" has been used in the manufacture of furniture, suggesting this species might be endemic to Bolivia, and the paucity of records from elsewhere could represent those of an imported species. Host plant and host flower records for *O. apicula* are provided in Appendix 1.

***Odontomelitta postimelina* (Giesbert, 1996), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 4–6, 8)

*Epimelitta postimelina* Giesbert, 1996: 334, fig. 7; Monné 2015: 742 (cat.).

**Species concept.** Based on the examination of a male and female paratypes.

**Measurements (mm).** Male/female; total length, 13.85 /15.60; length of pronotum, 2.00/2.45; width of pronotum, 2.05/2.90; length of elytra, 5.05/6.65; width at humeri, 2.30/3.25.

**Specimens analyzed.** Paratypes, MEXICO, *Chiapas*: 9 km NE Jocote, 190 m, 1 female, 17.VI.1987, J.E. Wappes col. (ACMT); Aguacero Park, 1 male, 16.X.1988, J.E. Wappes col. (ACMT).

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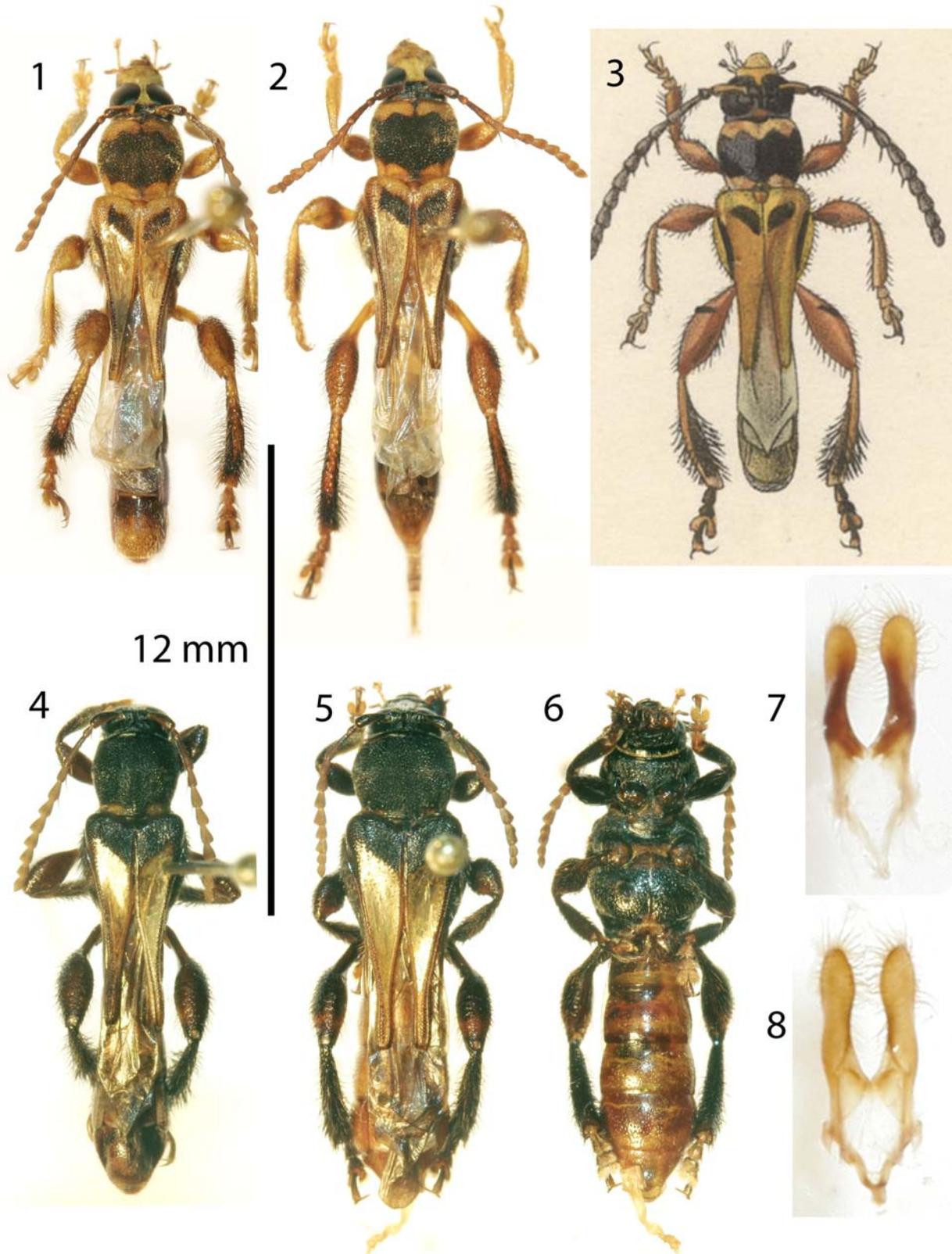
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## APPENDIX 1. Host records for *Odontomelitta apicula*.

Bolivian Common Name	Species Name	Family
	<b>Host plant utilized by <i>Odontomelitta apicula</i>.</b>	
Nogal	<i>Machaerium acutifolium</i> Benth.	FABACEAE
	<b>Host flowers visited by <i>Odontomelitta apicula</i>.</b>	
Barbasquillo	<i>Serjania lethalis</i> St. Hilaire	SAPINDACEAE
Barbasquillo (B)	<i>Serjania</i> sp.	SAPINDACEAE
Bejuco hoja lanuda	<i>Gouania mollis</i> Reiss.	RHAMNACEAE
Gomphrena	<i>Gomphrena vaga</i> Mart.	AMARANTHACEAE
Piton	<i>Talisia esculenta</i> St. Hilaire	SAPINDACEAE
Ramoneo	<i>Iresine diffusa</i> Willd.	AMARANTHACEAE
Sama blanca	<i>Cupania cinerea</i> Poeppig & Endl.	SAPINDACEAE
Sapaimosi	<i>Trichilia elegans</i> Adr. Juss.	MELIACEAE



**Figures 1–8.** *Odontomelitta*, new genus. 1–3) *Odontomelitta apicula* Bates, 1885, comb. nov. 1) Male. 2) Female. 3) Bates (1885) illustration of type. 4–6) *Odontomelitta postimelina* Giesbert, 1996, comb. nov., paratypes. 4) Male. 5) Female. 6) Female ventral aspect. 7–8) Genitalia (tegmen). 7) *O. apicula*. 8) *O. postimelina* paratype.