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Maria Helena M. Galileo

*Brazil*

Ubirajara R. Martins

*Brazil*

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## Neotropical Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa. III. Aerenicini (Lamiinae)

Maria Helena M. Galileo

Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul  
C.P. 1188, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil  
and

Ubirajara R. Martins

Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo  
C.P. 7172, 01064 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

### Abstract

New species described: *Antodice eccentrica*, sp. n. and *A. suturalis*, sp. n., from Ecuador; *Apagomerina rubricollis*, sp. n., from Brazil. New synonyms proposed: *Xenonta* Lane, 1970 (originally included in Hemilophini) = *Apagomerina* Gilmour, 1962; *Trichohippopsides* Breuning, 1980 (originally described in Agapanthiini) = *Recchia* Lane, 1966; *Trichohippopsides albicans* Breuning, 1980 = *Recchia albicans* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844). The type species of *Xenonta*, *X. erythronota* Lane, 1970, is transferred to *Apagomerina*. *Marilyana ocularis* (Hope, 1846) is recorded for Argentina (Salta).

### Introduction

The tribe Aerenicini will be studied in this third contribution on the Neotropical Cerambycidae of the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC); material housed in the Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil (DZUP) is also included.

Aside from the description of two new species of the genus *Antodice* Thomson, 1864 from Ecuador and a new species of *Apagomerina* Gilmour, 1962, from Brazil, the opportunity is taken to establish new synonyms and to record the occurrence of *Marilyana ocularis* (Hope, 1846) in Argentina (Salta).

### *Apagomerina* Gilmour, 1962

*Apagomerina* Gilmour, 1962: 142; Lane, 1974: 372; Martins, 1984: 326; Galileo and Martins, 1989: 599 (revision).

*Xenonta* Lane, 1970: 409, syn. n.

This genus was revised by Galileo and Martins (1989) and a key to the four species then known was published. This key will be modified in a later contribution to incorporate some other undescribed species; however, two species should be now added

to the genus: *A. erythronota* (Lane, 1970), comb. n., and *A. rubricollis*, sp. n.

### *Apagomerina erythronota* (Lane, 1970), comb. n. (Figure 1)

The loan of the holotype belonging to the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (ex-coll. Campos Seabra), by M. A. Monné, confirmed the generic synonymy proposed above.

*Apagomerina erythronota* is more closely related to *A. jucunda* Martins, 1984 by the prothorax densely covered with compact pubescence. *Apagomerina erythronota* differs from *A. jucunda* by the head entirely covered with dense orangish pubescence (except two black maculae on each side of occiput); base of epipleurae widely orangish; elytral pubescence ferruginous brown throughout the whole surface; femora black; body stout, robust. In *A. jucunda* the head is partially covered by yellowish white pubescence; anterior half of epipleurae yellowish; dorsal elytral pubescence whitish; femora yellowish and body more linear, slender.

*Apagomerina rubricollis*, sp. n.  
(Figure 2)

**Description.** Male. Frons and genae reddish, covered by whitish pubescence; frons punctate. Dorsal surface of head black, shining; inter-ocular region punctate. Antennae reaching elytral apices approximately at the tip of segment VII; black, except segment V, white. Interior side of basal flagelomera with sparse hairs. Prothorax reddish, covered by whitish pubescence. Sides of prothorax almost straight, scarcely laterally projected at basal one third. Scutellum reddish. Elytra black; sutural rib yellowish almost to elytral apices, covered by yellowish pubescence; base of epipleurae yellowish. Body ventral surface and legs yellowish.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 6.6; prothorax length, 1.2; prothorax width, 1.4; elytral length, 4.6; humeral width, 2.0.

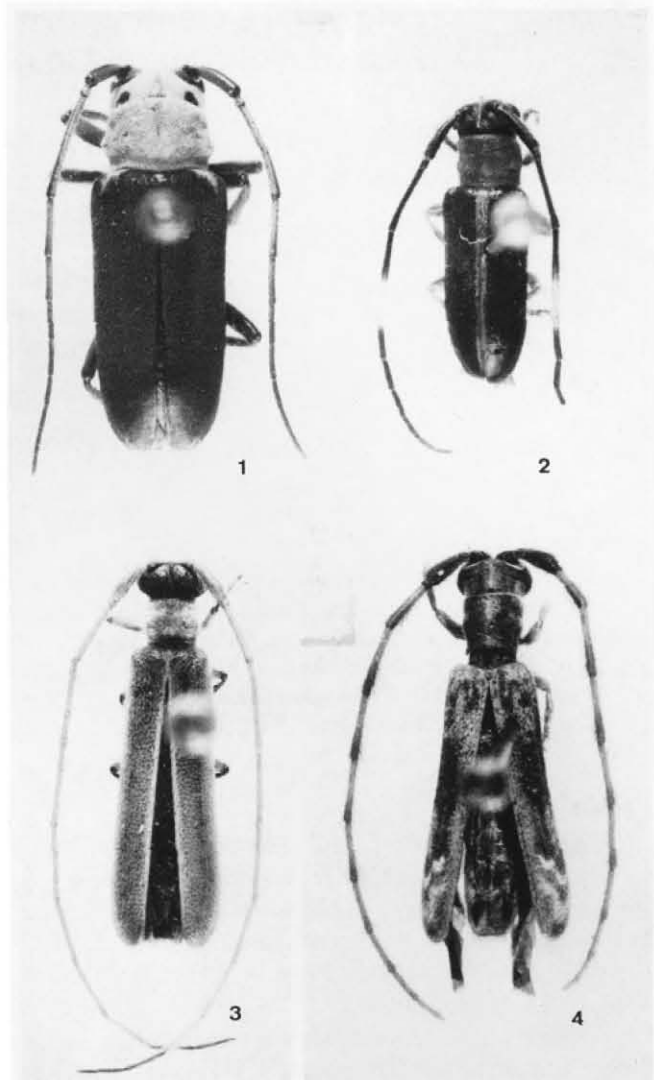
**Material.** Brasil. Rondônia: Vilhena, holotype male, 22.X.1986, C. Elias col., Projeto Polonoroeste (DZUP).

**Discussion.** The sides of the prothorax in *A. rubricollis* are almost straight, lacking the lateral gibbosity present in the other species of *Apagomerina*. Also, *A. rubricollis* is the only species with the sutural rib and the underside of the body yellowish.

*Mariliana ocularis* (Hope, 1846)

*Saperda ocularis* Hope, 1846: 181, est. 13, fig. 2.  
*Adesmus ocularis*; Aurivillius, 1923: 590.  
*Mariliana ocularis*; Lane, 1970: 412.

Lane (1970) discovered the holotype of this species in the Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford, and published its detailed redescription. Aside from the holotype, Lane (*l.c.*) examined only four specimens, all from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina). Among the CMNC material we identified one specimen which considerably extends the known range of the species: Argentina. Salta: Salta (Cerro San Bernardo, 1450 m) 8.II.1982, H. & A. Howden col. (CMNC).



**Figure 1-4.** 1. *Apagomerina erythronota* (Lane, 1970), holotype female. 2. *A. rubricollis*, sp. n., holotype male. 3. *Antodice eccentrica*, sp. n., holotype male. 4. *A. suturalis*, sp. n., holotype male.

*Antodice eccentrica*, sp. n.  
(Figure 3)

**Description.** Male. Head black; clypeus, labrum and genae orangish. Frons narrow, sparsely pubescent on inferior half, densely hairy between antenniferous tubercles. Upper ocular lobes contiguous. Antennae orangish; segments X-XI black; reaching elytral apices at the middle of segment VII. Scape shorter than segment III. Prothorax orangish with black antescutellar spot; short, clearly wider than long; anterior and basal constrictions subequal; sides externally curved.

Pronotum with long and dense yellowish white hairs. Elytral tegument brownish; pubescence uniform, except sutural rib where is compact, long (from basal one fourth until almost the apex), and on lateral declivity, concentrated in a longitudinal stripe from humerus to apex. Femora yellowish; base of meso- and metafemora brownish; tips of metafemora reaching base of urosternite II. Tibiae and tarsi black. Ventral surface of body dark brown, pubescent.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 9.1; prothorax length, 1.0; prothorax width, 1.3; elytral length, 7.0; humeral width, 1.7.

**Material.** Ecuador. Pichincha: Santo Domingo (47 km S Rio Palenque Station, 250 m), holotype male, 17-25.II.1979, S. A. Marshall col. (CMNC).

**Discussion.** In the key to the species of the genus *Antodice* (Martins and Galileo, 1985:90), *A. eccentrica*, sp. n., runs with *A. juncea* Bates, *A. abstrusa* Lane and *A. lenticula* Martins and Galileo, by the yellowish antennae (except segments X-XI, black), and by lacking dense pubescence on the mesepimera and mesepisterna. *Antodice eccentrica* can be immediately distinguished from all these species by lacking pubescent spots on the elytra, by the shape of the prothorax, and by long, uniform and dense pronotal pubescence.

### *Antodice suturalis*, sp. n. (Figure 4)

**Description.** Male. Reddish brown; metepisterna, sides of meso- and metasternum, darker. Inferior half of frons glabrous. Antenniferous tubercles projected, adjacent. Upper ocular lobes contiguous. Antennae reaching elytral apices approximately at the tip of segment VIII. Scape densely rugose. Antennal segments III-XI (except apex) yellowish. Prothorax wider at anterior border than at base. Pronotal disk and sides of metasternum finely punctate. Mesepimera and a small area at anterior region of metepimera densely covered by whitish pubescence. Elytral whitish pubescence more concentrated along suture and in two preapical zigzag maculae; entire surface punctate; punctures larger than those on pronotum. Legs yellowish; large black spot at apical half of metafemora. Urosternites densely pubescent.

Measurements, in mm, holotype male. Total length, 8.5; prothorax length, 1.2; prothorax width, 1.4; elytral length, 6.4; humeral width, ca. 2.0.

**Material.** Ecuador. Pichincha: Rio Palenque Sta. (47 km S Santo Domingo). holotype male, 28.V.1975, S. & J. Peck col. (CMNC).

**Discussion.** The brownish external portion of the elytra resembles that of *A. suturalis*, sp. n., *A. pudica* Lane and *A. venustula* Lane. However, the elytral color pattern of both latter species is completely different (Martins and Galileo, 1985a: 93, figs. 8 and 9). The apical elytral region in *A. suturalis* bears two oblique zigzag maculae of whitish pubescence like those of *A. nympha* Bates and *A. picta* (Klug); these two species however, bear pubescent maculae close to the elytral base which are absent in *A. suturalis*.

### *Recchia* Lane, 1966

*Recchia* Lane, 1966: 232; Martins and Galileo, 1985b: 469; 1985c: 481.

*Aerenica* Thomson, 1857: 311 (non Dejean, 1835); 1860: 65; 1864: 129; Lacordaire, 1872: 898; Gilmour, 1962: 127; Lane, 1974: 352.

*Trichohippopsides* Breuning, 1980: 67, syn. n.

The new synonymy proposed above was verified through the special courtesy of G. Tavakilian, who sent us the holotype of *Trichohippopsides albicans* Breuning, 1980, for study.

Breuning (1980) erroneously included *Trichohippopsides* in the tribe Agapanthiini whose species have tarsal claws which are undivided. The type species of *Trichohippopsides* has bifid tarsal claws, belongs to the genus *Recchia* and is a junior subjective synonym of *R. albicans* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) as follows.

### *Recchia albicans* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)

*Saperda* (*Aerenica*) *albicans* Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 245, est. 45. fig. 4.

*Aerenica albicans*; Aurivillius, 1923: 598.

*Recchia albicans*; Martins and Galileo, 1985c: 488.

*Trichohippopsides albicans* Breuning, 1980: 68, syn. n.

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