



Research article

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E0FC6DF1-FB2B-4724-8502-85A939DF3129

Three new species, a lectotype designation, and taxonomic and geographic notes in Eburini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. Three new species of Eburini are described: *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. from Ecuador, *Eburella migueli* sp. nov. from Colombia and *Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov. from Mexico. A new combination, *Quiacaua vespertina* (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov., and the transfer of *Eburia* (*Eburia*) *stroheckeri* Knull, 1949 to *Eburia* (*Eleutho*) Thomson, 1864 are proposed. A key to species of *Beraba* Martins, 1997, *Eburella* Monné & Martins, 1973 and *Quiacaua* Martins, 1997 is provided. Moreover, the geographical distribution for 15 species of Eburini is expanded. A lectotype and a paralectotype for *Volxemia dianella* Lameere, 1884 are designated.

Keywords. *Beraba*, *Eburella*, *Quiacaua*, *Susuacanga*, *Volxemia*.

Botero J.P. 2015. Three new species, a lectotype designation, and taxonomic and geographic notes in Eburini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 148: 1–22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2015.148>

Introduction

The tribe Eburini was proposed under the name “Éburiites” by Blanchard (1845) and was characterized by the simple, spineless antennae, enlarged terminal palpomeres and short, relatively unprojected genae. Eburini is currently composed of 22 genera and 255 species, all with geographical distribution restricted to North, Central (including the Caribbean) and South America. *Eburia* Lacordaire, 1830 and *Eburodacrys* White, 1853 are the largest genera, comprising about 75% of the species of the tribe (87 and 89 species, respectively) (Botero 2015; Monné 2015).

In this work, one species of *Beraba* Martins, 1997, one species of *Eburella* Monné & Martins, 1973 and one species of *Susuacanga* Martins, 1997 are described. *Eburodacrys vespertina* Monné & Martins, 1973 is transferred to *Quiacaua* Martins, 1997, new combination. *Eburia stroheckeri* Knull, 1949, currently allocated in the nominative subgenus, *Eburia*, is transferred to *Eburia* (*Eleutho*) Thomson, 1864. The geographical distribution is expanded for 15 species. The keys proposed by Martins, 1999 for the genera *Beraba*, *Eburella* and *Quiacaua* are modified to include the new species.

Material and methods

The material originated from the following institutions, which are subsequently referred to by their acronyms:

- BMNH = The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
CASC = California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, United States of America
IAVH = Instituto de Investigaciones de Recursos Biológicos “Alexander von Humboldt”, Villa de Leyva, Colombia
INPA = Coleção Sistemática de Entomologia, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil
IRSNB = Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
LGBC = Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, United States of America
MNRJ = Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MZSP = Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

The geographical distribution of the species follows the catalogue of Monné (2015). Pictures were taken with a Nikon D90 camera with Sigma 150 mm macro lens, optimized with Adobe Photoshop CS2 and combined with the program CombineZP.

Results

Taxonomy

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery, 1886
Superfamily Chrysomeloidea Latreille, 1802
Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Eburiini Blanchard, 1845

Genus ***Beraba*** Martins, 1997

Beraba Martins, 1997: 67.

Beraba – Martins 1999: 178. — Galileo & Martins 2000: 159. — Monné 2005: 137; 2012: 17.

Type species

Beraba moema Martins, 1997 (original designation).

Remarks

The genus *Beraba* was described by Martins (1997) to accommodate species previously assigned to *Eburia*. The genus was differentiated from *Eburia* by the apices of the meso- and metafemora with only an inner spine; integument shiny, antennomere III longer than IV, and the small size, generally smaller than *Eburia* species. Currently, the genus comprises 17 species.

The key to species of *Beraba* proposed by Martins (1999) is modified to include four species described subsequently after the publication of the key (*B. inermis* Martins & Galileo, 2002; *B. odettae* Martins & Galileo, 2008; *B. pallida* Galileo & Martins, 2008 and *B. tate* Galileo & Martins, 2010) and the new species, *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov.

Key to species of *Beraba* (modified and translated from Martins 1999)

1. Each elytron with two anterior eburneous callosities2
 – Each elytron with one anterior eburneous callosity4
2. Tubercles of pronotum of same color as remainder of pronotum. Bolivia (Santa Cruz)***B. pallida* Galileo & Martins 2008**
 – Tubercles of pronotum black (contrasting in color from remainder of pronotum)3
3. Tubercles of pronotum rounded at top; pronotum with fine and sparse pubescence; external posterior eburneous callosities starting ahead of inner posterior callosities, the last one surrounded by black area in its sutural side. Panama, Colombia***B. piriana* Martins, 1997**
 – Tubercles of pronotum well projected and acuminate at top; pronotum glabrous; external posterior eburneous callosities starting at the same level as the inner posterior callosities, the last one not surrounded laterally by black area. Venezuela (Bolívar), Brazil (Amazonas) ...***B. longicollis* (Bates, 1870)**
4. Elytra with eburneous callosities narrow and elongate; the external posterior callosity at least one third of elytral length and separated for the inner callosity by distance equivalent to the width of a callosity5
 – Elytra with eburneous callosities elliptical, thicker and less elongate; the external posterior callosity slightly longer than the inner and separated for the inner callosity by distance smaller than the width of a callosity7
5. Antennae and tibiae black; lateral spine of prothorax weakly projected; tubercles of pronotum concolorous with pronotal surface; external posterior callosity of elytra starting behind the inner posterior callosity. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo)***B. grammica* (Monné & Martins, 1992)**
 – Antennae and tibiae brownish-orange or bicolored; lateral spine of prothorax clearly visible; tubercles of pronotum black; external posterior callosity of elytra starting ahead of inner posterior callosity ...6
6. Head, pronotum and most of the ventral region dark; antennae and tibiae bicolor; between anterior and posterior callosities with elytral costae visible. Ecuador (Manabí)***B. hovorei* sp. nov.**
 – Head, pronotum, ventral region and tibiae brownish-orange; elytra without costae visible. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais)***B. erosa* (Martins, 1981)**
7. Tubercles of pronotum of same color as remainder of pronotum8
 – Tubercles of pronotum black (contrasting in color from remainder of pronotum)10
8. The external posterior eburneous callosities of elytra placed at beginning of the apical third and distant from the inner callosities. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)***B. angusticollis* (Zajciw, 1961)**
 – The posterior eburneous callosities of elytra placed at same level9
9. Prosternum and anterior region of pronotum smooth; elytral eburneous callosities long, the inner central slightly shorter than external; elytral costae not visible. Ecuador (Pichincha)***B. iuba* Martins, 1997**
 – Posterior half of prosternum and anterior region of pronotum with punctures; elytral eburneous callosities small, external central twice length of the inner callosity; elytral costae visible. Ecuador (El Oro)***B. moema* Martins, 1997**
10. Apex and spines of femora of same color as remainder11
 – Apex and spines of femora black, contrasting with adjacent color14
11. Surface of pronotum only with wrinkles or with wrinkles and some interspersed punctures ...12
 – Surface of pronotum only with punctures, without wrinkles13

12. External posterior eburneous callosities at least twice length of inner; external apex of elytra unarmed. Colombia (Cundinamarca) ***B. inermis* Martins & Galileo, 2002**
- Posterior eburneous callosities with similar size; apex of elytra with external spine. Colombia (Bolívar) ***B. marica* Galileo & Martins, 1999**
13. Basal eburneous callosities narrowed and elongated; elytral costae visible behind posterior callosities. Bolivia (Santa Cruz) ***B. tate* Galileo & Martins, 2010**
- Basal eburneous callosities shorted and subrounded; without elytral costae visible behind posterior callosities. Venezuela ***B. limpida* Martins, 1997**
14. Pronotum rugosely punctate 15
- Pronotum smooth or only with microsculpture 17
15. Scape black or darker than flagellomeres; prothorax with sides subparallel; eburneous callosities elongate and thin. Brazil (Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí) ***B. decora* (Zajciw, 1961)**
- Scape with same color as flagellomeres, prothorax curved at sides or narrowed toward anterior margin; eburneous callosities elliptical 16
16. Lateral tubercle of prothorax small; posterior eburneous callosities starting anteriorly at same level; apex of elytra with black area. French Guiana ***B. odettae* Martins & Galileo, 2008**
- Lateral tubercle of prothorax long and acute; external posterior eburneous callosities starting behind inner posterior callosities; apex of elytra without black area. Peru ***B. spinosa* (Zajciw, 1967)**
17. Prothorax longer than wide, anterior region of epipleura without projection, metafemora exceeding elytral apex. Brazil (Amazonas), French Guiana ***B. cauera* Galileo & Martins, 1999**
- Prothorax as long as wide; anterior region of epipleura with projection, metafemora not exceeding elytral apex. Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Paraguay ***B. cheilaria* (Martins, 1967)**

***Beraba hovorei* sp. nov.**

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Fig. 1A–C

Differential diagnosis

Beraba hovorei sp. nov. is similar to *B. grammica* and *B. erosa* in having only one eburneous callosity at the anterior region of each elytron and the posterior callosities narrow and elongated, the external one at least one-third of the elytral length and separated for the inner by distance equivalent to the width of a callosity. *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. differs of both species by the color pattern: posterior region of head, most of prothorax, mesosternum, metasternum and urosternites dark; antennae, femora and tibiae bicolor; base of elytra and anterior and posterior region of posterior eburneous callosities black and and elytral costae visible between anterior and posterior callosities. In *B. grammica* and *B. erosa* the head, prothorax, mesosternum, metasternum and urosternites are brownish-orange, the antennae, femora and tibiae are unicolor (antennae, femora and tibiae brownish-orange in *B. erosa* and antennae and tibiae black and femora brownish-orange in *B. grammica*); elytra with black areas just surrounding the eburneous callosities, and without elytral costae visible between anterior and posterior callosities. *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. differs from *B. grammica* in having the pronotal tubercles black (in *B. grammica* are of the same color than surface or pronotum) and by the external-posterior eburneous elytral callosities starting ahead the inner-posterior (in *B. grammica* the external posterior starts behind the inner posterior).

Etymology

The species epithet is in honor of Frank T. Hovore, one of the collectors of the type series, for his contributions to the knowledge of the cerambycid fauna.

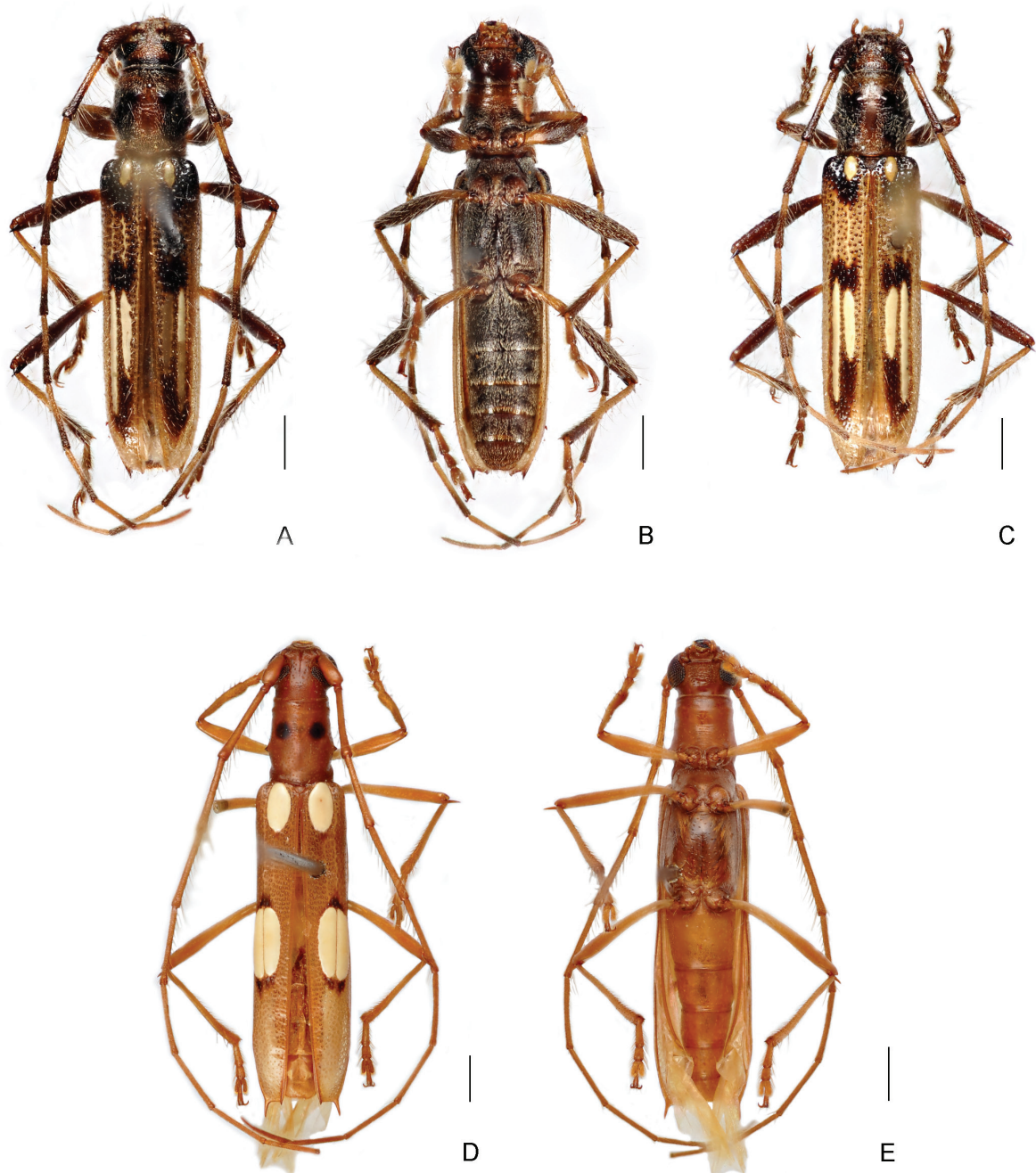


Fig. 1. A–C. *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. **A.** Holotype, ♂, dorsal view. **B.** Holotype, ♂, ventral view. **C.** Paratype, ♀, dorsal view. — **D–E.** *Eburella migueli* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **D.** Dorsal view. **E.** Ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Material examined

Holotype

ECUADOR, Manabi: ♂, La Pila, 200 m, 01°11'19.8" S, 080°58'06.8" W, 18–27 Feb. 2006, F.T. Hovore & I. Swift leg. (CASC).

Paratypes

ECUADOR, Manabi: 3 ♀♀, La Pila, 200 m, 01°11'19.8" S, 080°58'06.8" W, 18–27 Feb. 2006, F.T. Hovore & I. Swift leg. (LGBC); 13 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same locality and data (2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ CASC, 8 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ LGBC, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ MNRJ, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ MZSP).

Description

Male

Integument brownish-orange. Ventrally dark. Posterior region of head, sides of pronotum, pronotal tubercles, base of elytra, anterior and posterior region of posterior eburneous callosities and elytral spines black. Antennomeres III–X, femora and tibia bicolored: antennomeres with basal half brownish-orange and apical half light brown; femora light brown with base brownish-orange and tibiae brownish-orange with apex light brown.

Body covered by long, erect and sparse setae, denser at inner face of basal antennomeres. Ventrally with dense grayish pubescence. Distance between upper lobes three times width of upper lobe. Antennae exceeding elytral apices at apex of antennomere VIII. Prothorax as long as width (including lateral tubercle), with lateral tubercle clearly visible, and acute. Pronotum with dense grayish pubescence, glabrous at center and with two anterior tubercles weakly elevated and rounded at top. Surface of pronotum with some shallow wrinkles.

Scutellum covered by dense grayish pubescence. Elytra about 3.5 times longer than prothorax; surface with coarse punctuation on basal half, finer and shallower towards to apex. Each elytron with three eburneous callosities: one basal, elliptical; and two posterior, narrow and elongate (the inner slightly wider than external), the external one at least one-third of elytral length, separated from inner by distance equivalent to width of a callosity, the external starting ahead the inner. Elytral costae visible between anterior and posterior callosities. Apex of elytra with external spine and with acute sutural projection.

Measurements (in mm)

Holotype, total length: 9.3, prothorax length: 1.8, prothorax width at its widest point: 1.7, elytral length: 6.5, humeral width: 2.0. Paratypes, ♂ / ♀, n = 13 / 11. Total length: 8.30±0.56 / 8.60±0.97, prothorax length: 1.72±0.17 / 1.72±0.18, prothorax width at its widest point: 1.51±0.11 / 1.55±0.22, elytral length: 5.83±0.39 / 6.08±0.69, humeral width: 1.80±0.15 / 1.85±0.24.

Variability

The black areas of elytra can be lighter; the dark area at the anterior and posterior region of the posterior eburneous callosities can expand between the callosities and surrounding the external margin of the external callosity. In females, the antennae exceeding elytral apices at antennomere X.

Genus *Eburella* Monné & Martins, 1973

Eburella Monné & Martins, 1973: 152.

Eburella – Martins 1997: 67; 1999: 146. — Monné 2005: 140; 2012: 17.

Type species

Eburella pumicosa Monné & Martins, 1973 (original designation).

Remarks

Eburella was described by Monné & Martins (1973) for a single species, *Eburella pumicosa* Monné & Martins, 1973; and characterized by the absence of pronotal tubercles; the presence, in males, of areas densely hairy at sternites I–IV and tarsomeres swollen. Later, Martins (1997) described *Eburella pinima* Martins, 1997 based on a single female; although he could not check the male characteristics, he justified the inclusion of the species in *Eburella* by the absence of the anterolateral tubercles of prothorax and the pronotal tubercles and the antennomere III without longitudinal sulcus. Later, Martins & Galileo (1999) described a third species, *Eburella longicollis* Martins & Galileo, 1999, based on a male specimen which did not have densely hairy areas on the sternites, considered by them as a specific characteristic. Recently, Botero (2013) described the male of *Eburella pinima* and noticed that the urosternites of males do not have densely hairy areas, corroborating the proposal of Martins & Galileo (1999) that this is a specific characteristic. Currently, the genus is composed by three species and known from Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru.

Key to species of *Eburella* (modified and translated from Martins 1999)

1. Surface of pronotum with sparse, very fine and very shallow punctures (almost imperceptible); apex of meso- and metafemora and femoral spine concolorous with body integument2
- Surface of pronotum with dense and coarse punctures (clearly visible); apex of meso- and metafemora and femoral spine black3
2. Body elongate and narrow; elytral length / width ratio greater than 4; sides of prothorax without spiniform tubercles; pronotum without black spots; eburneous elytral callosities short (shorter than scape). Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz)***Eburella pinima* Martins, 1997**
- Body shorter; elytral length / width ratio less than 4; sides of prothorax with spiniform projection; pronotum with two black spots; eburneous elytral callosities long (longer than scape). Colombia (Cundinamarca, Vichada)***Eburella migueli* sp. nov.**
3. Prothorax about as long as wide; distance between upper eye lobes four times width of upper eye lobe; males with densely hairy areas on sternites I–IV. Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), Paraguay, Bolivia (Santa Cruz)***E. pumicosa* Monné & Martins, 1973**
- Prothorax longer than wide; distance between upper eye lobes twice width of upper eye lobe; males without densely hairy areas on sternites. Bolivia (Santa Cruz)***Eburella longicollis* Martins & Galileo, 1999**

***Eburella migueli* sp. nov.**

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Fig. 1D–E

Differential diagnosis

Eburella migueli sp. nov. is similar to *E. pinima* in having the surface of pronotum with sparse, very fine and very shallow punctures (almost imperceptible). It differs in having lateral tubercles at the prothorax (absent in *E. pinima*) and in having the apex and spine of femora black (reddish-orange in *E. pinima*). *Eburella migueli* sp. nov. differs from the other species of *Eburella* in having two black spots on the pronotum.

Etymology

The specific name is a genitive patronym in honor of my friend Miguel A. Monné, an inspiration to many budding cerambycidologists, for his work on the Neotropical Cerambycidae. Miguel is one of the authors of the *Eburella* genus.

Material examined

Holotype

COLOMBIA, Cundinamarca: ♀, PNN Sumapaz, Cabaña Miras, 3°48' N, 73°52' W, 710 m, 3–30 Apr. 2002, “Malaise”, H. Vargas leg. (IAVH).

Paratype

COLOMBIA, Vichada: 1 ♀, PNN Tuparro, Cerro Tomás, 5°21' N, 67°51' W, 141 m, 22 May–3 Jun. 2001, “Malaise”, W. Villalba leg. (IAVH).

Description

Female

Integument reddish-orange. Apex of mandibles, two spots at anterior third of pronotum and anterior and posterior region of posterior eburneous callosities, black.

Distance between upper lobes three times width of upper lobe. Antennae exceeding elytral apices at antennomere VIII. Inner face of scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–VI with long erect setae. Prothorax longer than wide (including lateral tubercle), with small lateral tubercle. Pronotum with long, erected and sparse yellow setae, surface with sparse, very fine and very shallow punctures, without wrinkles.

Prosternal process, mesosternum, mesepisternum, mesepimerum, metepisternum and lateral regions of metasternum covered with dense whitish pubescence. Elytra about four times longer than prothorax; surface with uniform, fine and shallow punctation. Each elytron with three eburneous callosities: one basal, elliptical; and two posterior, joined, equal in length and more elongate than basal callosities. Apex of elytra with external spine and with acute sutural projection.

Femora and tibiae fine and elongate; apical apex of meso- and metatibiae with long inner spine (longer than elytral spine). Sternites decreasing in length, the first one twice length of fifth, surface with sparse, long, white setae.

Measurements (in mm)

Holotype / paratype, total length: 10.8 / 11.0; prothorax length: 1.9 / 2.1, prothorax width at its widest point: 1.6 / 1.7, elytral length: 7.7 / 7.9, humeral width: 2.0 / 2.0.

Variability

The paratype has the posterior region of anterior eburneous callosities black.

Remarks

Eburella migueli sp. nov. is the first record of *Eburella* for Colombia.

Genus ***Eburia*** Lacordaire, 1830

Eburia Lacordaire, 1830: 177. Type species: *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1767.

Dissacanthus Hope, 1835: 107. Type species: *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1767.

Coeleburia Thomson, 1861: 237. Type species: *Coeleburia semipubescentis* Thomson, 1861 (by monotypy).

Dissacantha Thomson, 1864: 240 (error). Type species: *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1767 (original designation).

Drymo Thomson, 1864: 242. Type species: *Coeleburia pulvereola* Chevrolat, 1862 (monotypy).

Coeleburia – Thomson 1864: 240. — Martins 1997: 78.

Dissacanthus – Lacordaire 1868: 295.

Drymo – Lacordaire 1868: 292. — Martins 1997: 78.

Eburia – Audinet-Serville 1834: 8. — Laporte 1840: 243. — Blanchard 1845: 146. — LeConte 1850: 11; 1873a: 178; 1873b: 302. — Blanchard *in* Gay 1851: 462. — Strauch 1861: 129. — Thomson 1861: 237; 1864: 239, 449. — Lacordaire 1868: 293. — Bates 1870: 264; 1880: 19. — Chenu 1870: 311. — LeConte & Horn 1883: 287. — Leng 1884: 115. — Blatchley 1910: 1022. — Bradley 1930: 229. — Knull 1946: 191. — Linsley 1962: 54. — Arnett 1962: 862, 880. — Chemsak & Linsley 1963: 213. — Gilmour 1968: 107. — Zayas 1975: 60. — Martins & Napp 1979: 93. — Villiers 1980: 275. — Monné 1993: 21; 2005: 140; 2012: 17. — Martins 1997: 78; 1999: 225. — Noguera 2002: 6. — Bousquet 2007: 619. — Touroult 2012: 72; 2014: 88.

Eburia (*Eburia*) – Martins 1997: 78. Type species: *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1767 (by subsequent designation Hope 1843: 189).

Type species

Cerambyx quadrimaculatus Linnaeus, 1767 (by subsequent designation Hope 1843: 189).

The genus *Eburia* was proposed by Lacordaire (1830) and characterized by Thomson (1861) in having antennomere III without sulcus, just shorter than IV, antennomere XI longer than X, prothorax with lateral spines, mesosternal process without tubercle and metafemora not reaching the elytral apex. Currently, the genus is comprised of 87 species and two subgenera: the nominative subgenus, *Eburia* (85 species), and the subgenus *Eleutho* Thomson, 1864 (two species). The genus *Eleutho* was described by Thomson (1864) for a single species, *Eleutho consobrina* (Jacquelin DuVal, 1857), and later synonymized by Martins (1999) with *Eburia*. Vitali (2007), describing the species *Eburia* (*Eleutho*) *consobrinoides* (Fig. 2A), realized a great similarity of this species with *Eburia consobrina* and proposed that *Eleutho* should be considered as a subgenus of *Eburia*. According to Vitali (2007), this subgenus is characterized “by deeply excavate scape, spined prothorax and extremely developed antennomere XI”.

Eburia (*Eleutho*) *stroheckeri* Knull, 1949 new subgeneric assignment Fig. 2B–C

Eburia stroheckeri Knull, 1949: 104.

Eburia stroheckeri – Linsley 1962: 62. — Chemsak 1977: 74. — Chemsak *et al.* 1992: 35. — Monné 1993: 34. — Monné & Giesbert 1994: 41. — Browne & Peck 1996: 2158. — Peck & Thomas 1998: 117. — Thomas 1999: 1. — Noguera 2002: 14.

Geographical distribution

United States of America (Florida).

Material examined

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Florida: 1 ♂, Miami-Dade County, May 1953 (MNRJ); 1 ♀, 14 May 1956, D.R. Paulson leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♂, 29 May 1962 (MNRJ); 1 ♀, Jun. 1964 (MNRJ); Hamilton County, ♀, Jun. 1964 (MNRJ).

Remarks

In addition to the characteristics mentioned by Vitali (2007), the subgenus *Eleutho* can be characterized and differentiated from the nominative subgenus, *Eburia*, by the scape and basal antennomeres being granulate, mainly in males (Fig. 2C), and by antennomeres III–IX with projection in the outer side of the apex (Fig. 2A).

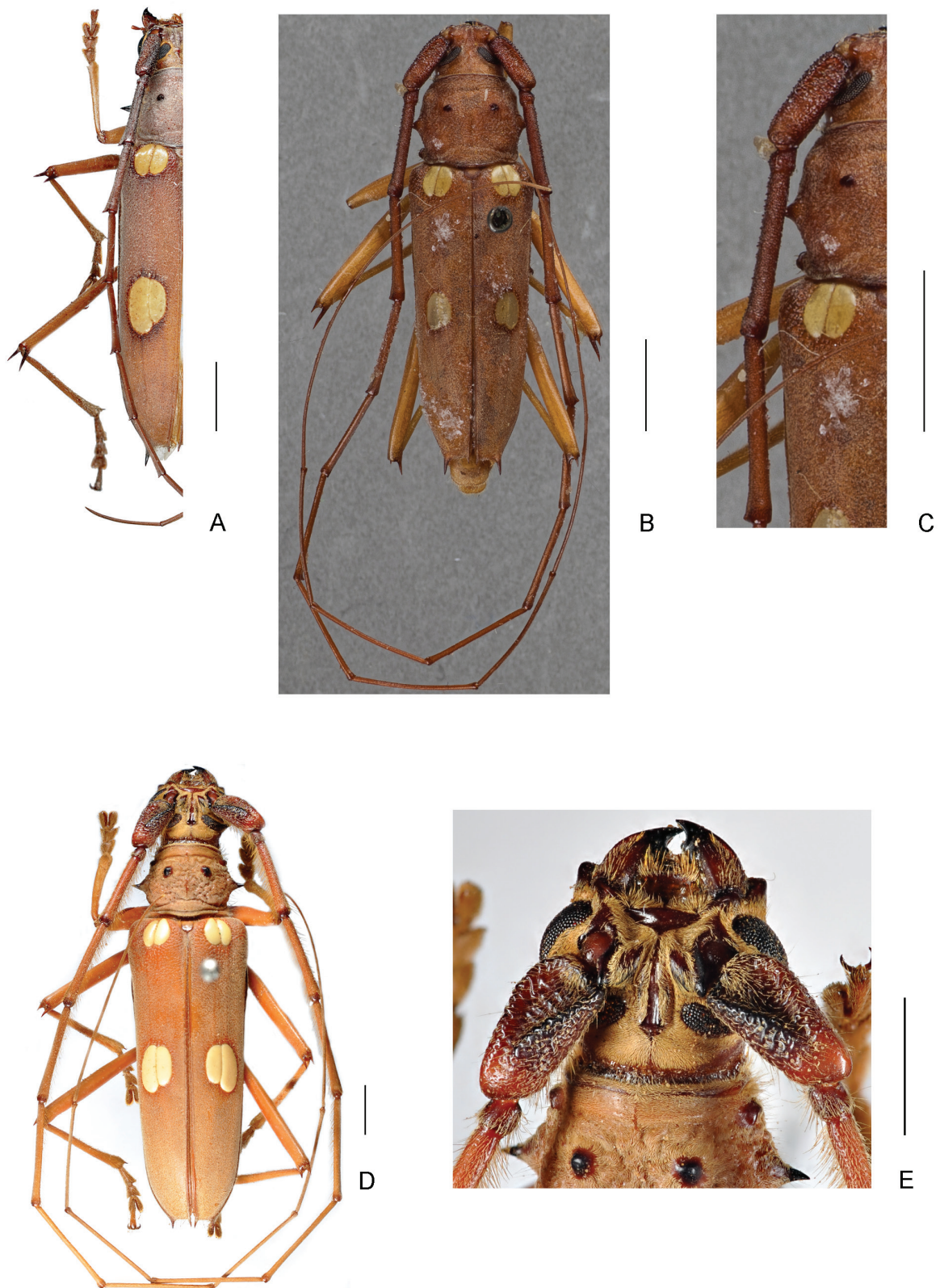


Fig. 2. A. *Eburia (Eleutho) consobrinoides* Vitali, 2007, syntype, ♀. — B–C. *Eburia (Eleutho) stroheckeri* Knull, 1949, holotype, ♂. B. Dorsal view. C. Detail of scape and basal antennomeres. — D–E. *Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. D. Dorsal view. E. Detail of scape. Scale bars = 4 mm.

Examination of material of *Eburia stroheckeri*, including photographs of the holotype (Fig. 2B–C), allowed me to conclude that this species has the characteristics of *Eburia (Eleutho)* and I include it in that subgenus as a new subgeneric assignment.

Genus *Susuacanga* Martins, 1997

Susuacanga Martins, 1997: 60.

Susuacanga – Martins 1999: 134. — Monné 2005: 171; 2012: 18. — Botero 2014: 519 (rev.).

Type species

Cerambyx octoguttatus Germar, 1821 (original designation).

Remarks

Susuacanga was described by Martins (1997) to incorporate three South American species of *Eburia*. Recently, Tavakilian (2013) and Botero (2014) transferred other species to the genus and currently *Susuacanga* is composed by 12 species.

Susuacanga marcelae sp. nov.

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Fig. 2D–E

Differential diagnosis

Susuacanga marcelae sp. nov. is similar to *S. poricollis* (Chemsak & Linsley, 1973) in having the median lateral tubercle of pronotum projected in a long spine, apex of meso- and metafemora with spines shorter than the pedicel and elytra with posterior eburneous callosities shorter than the length of the scape. *Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov. differs by the integument being yellowish-orange, the anterior eburneous elytral callosities contiguous as in the same way the posterior and the elytral apices bispinose. In *S. poricollis* the integument is dark brown, the anterior eburneous elytral callosities are separated between them as in the same way the posterior and the elytral apices have only an inner spine. The scape strongly depressed (Fig. 2E) is a unique characteristic among the species of *Susuacanga*.

Etymology

The specific name is a genitive patronym in honor of my friend and mentor Marcela L. Monné, for all her support during my graduate studies and in recognition of her work on Cerambycidae.

Material examined

Holotype

MEXICO: ♂ [no other data] (IRSNB).

Description

Male

Integument yellowish-orange. Ventrally darker. Apices of mandibles, antennal tubercles, basal half of scape, lateral spine of prothorax, and pronotal tubercles black.

Body covered by dense, yellowish pubescence. Antennal tubercles glabrous, apex rhomboid. Distance between upper lobes twice width of upper lobe. Coronal suture glabrous, interocular tubercle barely elevated, divided by suture. Antennae exceeding elytral apices at apex of antennomere VI. Surface of scape very rugose, narrowing toward apex, dorsally at base strongly depressed. Inner face of scape,

pedicel, and antennomeres III–VI with long erect setae, sparser to distal antennomeres. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape: 0.75, pedicel: 0.17, IV: 1.17, V: 1.27, VI: 1.35, VII: 1.40, VIII: 1.40, IX: 1.35, X: 1.35, XI: 2.92.

Prothorax transverse; antemedian lateral tubercle visible, glabrous and rounded at apex; median lateral tubercle projected in long and acute spine. Pronotum with dense grayish pubescence, with two anterior tubercles rounded at top; central gibbosity weakly elevated. Surface of pronotum with shallow wrinkles and punctures, obliterated by pubescence.

Elytra about four times longer than prothorax. Each elytron with four eburneous callosities: two basal, elliptical, contiguous, equal in size; and two posterior, elliptical, contiguous, the external slightly larger than inner; apices bispinose. Apex of meso- and metafemora bispinose, inner spine slightly longer than outer spine.

Measurements (in mm)

Total length: 38.5, prothorax length: 6.1, prothorax width at its widest point: 9.5, elytral length: 26, humeral width: 9.9.

Remarks

According to the most recent key to species of the genus (Botero 2014), *Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov. can be inserted into couple 9, as follows:

9. Median lateral tubercle of pronotum projected in long spine10
– Median lateral tubercle of pronotum rhomboid or slightly acute, but not spiniform11
10. Integument dark-brown. Anterior eburneous elytral callosities separated between them as in the same way the posterior. Elytral apices with only an inner spine. Mexico (Michoacán, Puebla, Morelos, Guerrero, Oaxaca)*S. poricollis* (Chemsak & Linsley, 1973)
– Integument yellowish-orange. Anterior eburneous elytral callosities contiguous as in the same way the posterior. Elytral apices bispinose. Mexico*S. marcelae* sp. nov.

Genus *Quiacaua* Martins, 1997

Quiacaua Martins, 1997: 70.

Quiacaua – Martins 1999: 175. — Monné 2005: 170; 2012: 18.

Type species

Eburia abacta Martins, 1981 (original designation).

Remarks

The genus *Quiacaua* was described by Martins (1997) and characterized by the shiny integument, the scape subpiriform and with basal sulcus; the prothorax with lateral tubercles well developed and antero-lateral tubercles weakly developed; the surface of pronotum rugose-punctate; the mesosternum with tubercle; the elytral apex with a long external spine and a sutural projection and the meso- and metafemora with long inner spine. Currently, the genus is comprised of only two species.

Key to species of *Quiacaua* (modified from Martins 1999)

1. Posterior-central callus of pronotum strongly elevated (almost attaining height of pronotal tubercles); eburneous callosities of elytra elongate, the center separated between them;

behind anterior eburneous callosities, in front and behind central eburneous callosities and at apex of elytra with dark areas. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro)
.....*Q. vespertina* (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov.



Fig. 3. A–B. *Quiacaua vespertina* (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov., ♂. A. Dorsal view. B. Detail of antennomere III. — C. *Eburodacrys longilineata* White, 1853, detail of antennomere III. — D–E. *Volxemia dianella* Lamere, 1884, lectotype. D. ♀, dorsal view. E. Lectotype labels. Scale bars = 2 mm.

- Posterior-central callus of pronotum flattened or weakly elevated; eburneous callosities of elytra elliptical, central callosities contiguous, without black areas at the elytra2
- 2. Pronotum with posterior-central spot black; mesosternum punctate; external-central eburneous callosities of elytra curved, involving external side of inner-central. Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro)***Q. abacta* (Martins, 1981)**
- Pronotum without posterior-central spot black; mesosternum smooth; external-central eburneous callosities of elytra straight, not involving the inner-central. Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão)***Q. taguaiba* Martins, 1997**

Quiacaua vespertina (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov.

Fig. 3A–B

Eburodacrys vespertina Monné & Martins, 1973: 147, fig. 3.

Eburodacrys vespertina – Napp & Martins 1980: 86–87, fig. 19. — Martins 1997: 62; 1999: 310, fig. 185. — Monné 2005: 165. — Galileo, Martins & Moyses 2008: 17.

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo). Herein are added new state records for Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Material examined

BRAZIL, Bahia: Encruzilhada, “Estrada Rio-Bahia Km 965, Motel da Divisa 960 m”, 1 ♂, Nov. 1974, Seabra & Roppa leg. (MNRJ); Minas Gerais: Juiz de Fora, “Estrada Rio de Janeiro”, 1 ♀, Jul. 1946, H. Zellibor leg. (MNRJ); Espírito Santo: Colatina, 1 ♀, Oct. 1976, A. Silva leg. (MNRJ); Linhares, 1 ♂, Oct. 1972, F. M. Oliveira leg. (MNRJ); Parque Sooretama, 2 ♀♀, 2 Nov. 1964, Oliveira & Seabra Leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♂, Nov. 1967, F.M. Oliveira leg. (MNRJ); Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro (Floresta da Tijuca), 1 ♂, Jan. 1970, C.A Campos Seabra leg. (MNRJ); Rio de Janeiro (Corcovado), 1 ♀, 12 Dec. 1962, Alvarenga & Seabra leg. (MNRJ).

Remarks

Eburodacrys White, 1853 is characterized by having a longitudinal sulcus at antennomere III (as in *E. longilineata* White, 1853, Fig. 3C). *Quiacaua* differs from *Eburodacrys* by the absence of the longitudinal sulcus. The study of the original description and the examination of many specimens of *Eburodacrys vespertina* allow me to propose the transfer of this species to the genus *Quiacaua*.

Genus ***Volxemia*** Lameere, 1884

Volxemia Lameere, 1884: 85.

Volxemia – Martins & Napp 1979: 83. — Martins 1997: 59; 1999: 152. — Monné 2005: 172; 2012: 18.

Type species

Volxemia dianella Lameere, 1884 (monotypy).

Volxemia dianella Lameere, 1884

Fig. 3D–E

Volxemia dianella Lameere, 1884: 86.

Volxemia dianella – Zajciw 1958: 686; 1974: 47. — Damoiseau & Cools 1987: 10. — Martins 1999: 154, fig. 96. — Monné 2005: 172. — Galileo *et al.* 2008: 17, 118. — Monné *et al.* 2010: 239.

In the original description of *Volxemia dianella* Lameere, 1884, the author mentioned that the species was described with 3 specimens: “1 ♀ rapportée de Botafogo par Van Volxem; 1 ♂ et 1 ♀ du Brésil, sans localité précise.” (Lameere 1884). Damoiseau & Cools (1987) in their work about the type material of Cerambycidae deposited in the IRSNB mentioned only two specimens of *V. dianella*: “2 syntypes, (6), Brésil: Botafogo, ex coll. Van Volxem & Lacordaire”. The number 6 refers to the faunistic region (Neotropical + Mexico).

Last year I had the opportunity to visit the Entomological Collection at the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, and corroborated the existence of only two type-specimens of *Volxemia dianella* Lameere, 1884, with no holotype originally designated. In order to promote nomenclatural stability and facilitate further identifications of this species, a lectotype and paralectotype are herein designated.

Material examined

Lectotype

1 ♀ (Fig. 3D–E) (present designation): “♀”, “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. / Bresil Bresil / ex. coll. Lameere” “Syntype”, “Volxemia / Dianella Lam.”, “det. Lameere” and “LECTOTYPE / *Volxemia dianella* / Lameere, 1884 / Des: Botero, J.P., 2015” (IRSNB).

Paralectotype

1 ♀: “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. / Bresil Botafogo / ex. coll. C. Van Volxem”, “Volxemia / Dianella! / Ann. Belg. 1884. / 28 p. 85-86.”, “Type”, “Syntype ♀”, and “PARALECTOTYPE / *Volxemia dianella* / Lameere, 1884 / Des: Botero, J.P., 2015” (IRSNB).

New geographical records

Beraba cheilaria (Martins, 1967)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Paraguay. A new state record from Mato Grosso (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Mato Grosso: 1 ♀, Sinop, 12°31' S, 55°37' W, 350 m, BR 163 km 500 a 600, Oct. 1974, Alvarenga & Roppa legs (MNRJ).

Beraba decora (Zajciw, 1961)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí). A new state record from Mato Grosso (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Mato Grosso: 1 ♂, Jacaré (P.N. Xingú), Nov. 1961, Alvarenga & Werner leg. (MNRJ).

Eburella pumicosa Monné & Martins, 1973

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), Paraguay, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). A new state record from Rondônia (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Rondônia: 1 ♂, Ouro Preto do Oeste, Oct. 1986, P. Magno & J. Becker leg. (MNRJ)

Eburia crinita Noguera, 2002

Geographical distribution

Nicaragua, Panama. A new country record from Colombia (Bolívar) is added.

Material examined

COLOMBIA, Bolívar: 1 ♀, Zambrano, Hda. Monterrey, 70 m, 9°37'48" N, 74°54'44" W, F. Fernandez & G. Ulloa leg. (IAVH)

Eburodacrys crassimana Gounelle, 1909

Geographical distribution

Suriname, Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí, Bahia to Santa Catarina), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Mendoza, Misiones, Chaco). A new country record from Colombia (Vichada) is added.

Material examined

COLOMBIA, Vichada: 1 ♀, PNN Tuparro, Cerro Tomás, 5°21' N, 67°51' W, 140 m, 21–31 Jan. 2001, “Malaise”, W. Villalba leg. (IAVH).

Eburodacrys notula Gounelle, 1909

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Minas Gerais), Bolivia. A new state record from Amazonas (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRASIL, Amazonas: 1 ♀, Manaus, ZF2 Km-14, Torre 02°35'21" S, 60°06'55" W, 35 m, 13–16 Aug. 2004, “lençol: luz mista e BLB”, J.A. Rafael, F.F. Xavier, A.R. Ururahy, A. Silva & S. Trovisco legs (INPA).

Eburodacrys sexmaculata (Olivier, 1790)

Geographical distribution

Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas to Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul). A new country record from Colombia (Putumayo and Vichada) is added.

Material examined

COLOMBIA, Putumayo: 1 ♂, Mocoa, 16 Aug. 1978, M. Cooper leg. (BMNH); *Vichada*: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, PNN Tuparro, Bosque Sabana, 5°21' N, 67°51' W, 100 m, 17–26 Dec. 2000, “Malaise”, W. Villalba leg. (IAVH); 1 ♂, 21–31 Jan. 2001, “Malaise”, W. Villalba leg. (IAVH).

Eburodacrystola pickeli (Melzer, 1928)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Rondônia, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). New state records from Mato Grosso, Pará and Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil) are added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Mato Grosso: 2 ♀♀, Diamantino (Alto Rio Arinos), Oct. 1983, B. Silva leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♀, Rosário Oeste, Oct. 1972 (MNRJ); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sinop, 12°31' S, 55°37' W, 350 m, BR 163 km 500 a 600, Oct. 1974, Alvarenga & Roppa legs (MNRJ); 1 ♂, same locality, Sep. 1978, Roppa & Monné leg. (MNRJ); Vera, 1 ♂, 12°46' S, 55°36' W, Oct. 1973, Alvarenga & Roppa leg. (MNRJ); Goiás: ♀, Campinaçu, 17 Oct. 1985, L.C. Alvarenga (MNRJ); Rio Verde, 1 ♂, Oct. 1965, A. Maller leg. (MNRJ); Pará: Cachimbo, 1 ♂, 25–29 Oct. 1956, Travassos-Oliveira & Adão leg. (MNRJ); Rio Grande do Norte: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jardim de Angicos, Oct. 1952 (MNRJ); Natal, 1 ♀, 15 Jan. 1949, M. Alvarenga leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♀, Jan. 1950, Alvarenga leg. (MNRJ).

Opades costipennis (Buquet, 1844)

Geographical distribution

French Guiana, Suriname, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão). A new country record from Peru (Ucayali department) is added.

Material examined

PERU, Ucayalli: 1 ♀, Pucallpa, 27 Sep. 1950, H. Zellibor leg. (MNRJ).

Quiacauna abacta (Martins, 1981)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro). A new state record from Minas Gerais (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Minas Gerais: 1 ♂, Jaboticatubas (Serra do Cipó), 21–24 Nov. 2000, U. Caramaschi leg. (MNRJ); Teófilo Otoni, 1 ♂, Nov. 1974, S.P. Nascimento leg. (MNRJ)

Styliceps sericata (Pascoe, 1859)

Geographical distribution

Mexico (Jalisco), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará), Peru, Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz). A new state record from Mato Grosso (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Mato Grosso: 1 ♀, Cotriguaçu (Fazenda São Nicolau), 11 Dec. 2005, F. Vaz de Mello leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 7 Oct. 2009, A.F. Miranda leg. (MNRJ); 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 15 Dec. 2009, F. Vaz de Mello leg. (MNRJ).

Uncieburia nigricans (Gounelle, 1909)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Piauí, Ceará, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija). New state records from Alagoas and Paraíba (Brazil) are added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Paraíba: Juazeirinho, 1 ♂, 21–23 Mar. 1957, F. Assis Silva leg. (MNRJ); Alagoas: 1 ♀, Delmiro Gouveia, 1940 (MNRJ)

Uncieburia quadrilineata (Burmeister, 1865)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Paraíba, Minas Gerais) (?), Argentina (Salta, Santiago del Estero, Mendoza, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Paraguay, Uruguay. A new state record from Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

BRAZIL, Mato Grosso do Sul: 1 ♂, Campo Grande, Parque dos Poderes, 20.446195° S, 54.559479° W, 9 Nov. 2012, Ferraro, A. leg. (MNRJ)

Uncieburia rogersi (Bates, 1870)

Geographical distribution

Brazil (Roraima, Bahia to Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay. A new country record from Argentina (Misiones province) is added.

Material examined

Argentina, Misiones: 1 ♀, Eldorado, Mar. 1944 (MNRJ).

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Dr. Miguel A. Monné (MNRJ) and Dr. Steven Lingafelter (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution) for providing helpful comments on the manuscript, to Steven Lingafelter for reviewing the English text, to Dr. Alain Drumont (IRSNB), to Larry Bezark, and to Fabio Arturo Gonzalez and Diana Espitia Reina (IAVH) who provided the specimens for description, to Dr. Crystal Maier (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA) for the photographs of the holotype of *Eburia stroheckeri*, to Larry Bezark, who measured most of the paratypes of *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov., to anonymous referees for reviewing the manuscript and providing valuable insights and to Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) by the postdoctoral fellowship (process number 168122/2014-6).

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Manuscript received: 16 July 2015

Manuscript accepted: 7 September 2015

Published on: 29 October 2015

Topic editor: Koen Martens

Desk editor: Kristiaan Hoedemakers

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