Seven new species of *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Onciderini) from South America, with notes on additional taxa

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**ABSTRACT**

*Seven new species* of *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Onciderini) are described and illustrated: *Oncideres aliciae* from French Guiana, *Oncideres barclayi* from French Guiana, *Oncideres bezarki* from Argentina, *Oncideres bira* from Peru, *Oncideres brunapalanzae* from Colombia, *Oncideres jodii* from French Guiana, and *Oncideres svachai* from French Guiana. The following 10 *new synonymies* in *Onciderini* are proposed: *Euthima wendtae* Martins, 1979 = *Euthima variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921); *Ischiocentra nobilitata* Thomson, 1868 = *Ischiocentra clavata* Thomson, 1861; *Japi Martins & Galileo, 2012* = *Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830*; *Japi duartei* Martins & Galileo, 2012 = *Oncideres pectoralis* Thomson, 1868; *Oncideres aurantiaca* Galileo & Martins, 2010 = *Oncideres fulvostillata* Bates, 1872; *Oncideres estebani* Martins & Galileo, 2010 = *Oncideres putator brevifasciata* Dillon & Dillon, 1946; *Oncideres maculosa* Redtenbacher, 1868 = *Lochmaeocles fasciatus* (Lucas, 1859); *Oncideres sparsemaculatus* Martins & Galileo, 2010 = *Oncideres ocellaris* Bates, 1885; *Ubytyra Galileo & Martins, 2012* = *Hesychotypa* Thomson, 1868; *Ubytyra tuberosa* Galileo & Martins, 2012 = *Hesychotypa morvanae* Audureau, 2012. *Oncideres miliaris* (Voet, 1778) and *Trachysomus dromedarius* (Voet, 1778) are *nomina nuda*; *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönber, 1817) is the correct name for the former and *Trachysomus verrucosus* (Olivier, 1795) is the correct name for the latter. A *neotype* is designated for *Lamia miliaris* Schönber, 1817 and *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönber, 1817) is redescribed. *Lectotypes* are designated for the following seven species: *Ischiocentra alternans* Aurivillius, 1920; *Lamia acromii* Dalman, 1823; *Lamia albisparsa* Germar, 1824; *Lamia globifera* Fabricius, 1801; *Lamia impluviata* Germar, 1824; *Lamia ulcerosa* Germar, 1824; *Oncideres maculosus* Redtenbacher, 1868. Forty-one *new country records* are also reported in *Onciderini*.

**KEY-WORDS:** Neotropical; New country record; New synonymy; Taxonomy.
INTRODUCTION

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) currently consists of about 500 described species in 82 genera. Onciderini is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America. Dillon & Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearns & Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe. A phylogenetic analysis of the tribe has not been conducted and its monophyly remains untested. A morphological study and cladistic analysis of the tribe is forthcoming (Nearns & Miller, in preparation).

The number of described species in the genus Oncideres Lacordaire, 1830 (currently 125) has nearly doubled since the publication of Dillon & Dillon’s (1946) key to species (which treated 72). As Aiello (2015) pointed out, Dillon & Dillon’s key has two numbering errors, and an updated identification key is needed. Richly illustrated dichotomous and interactive identification keys are currently in preparation (Nearns in prep.).

During the process of producing a Lucid key to the genera of Onciderini (Nearns et al., 2011), several new taxa, taxonomic problems, and distribution records came to light (see Nearns & Swift, 2011; Nearns & Tavakilian, 2012a, b; Nearns & Androw, 2013; Nearns et al., 2014; Nearns & Tavakilian, in prep.). Here we add seven new species, designate seven lectotypes and one neotype, propose 10 synonymies, and report 41 new country records.

MATERIALS AND METHODS


Observations of specimens were made using a Max Erb stereomicroscope with 10x eyepieces. Photographs were taken with Visionary Digital’s Passport Storm imaging system fitted with a Canon EOS 40D. Label data are verbatim and placed in quotes. Classification and distributional data are based on Monné (2005), Bezark (2015), Monné (2015), and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Oncideres aliciae sp. nov.

Figures 1A-D

Description: Female: Length 11.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.1 mm (mea-
FIGURE 1: *Oncideres aliciae*, sp. nov., holotype female. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
uraled across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 1A. General form elongate-oblong, small-sized. Integument brown to ferrugineous, with ferrugineous, ochraceous, and gray pubescence. Head with frons subquadrate, about width of 3.5 lower eye lobes; surface densely, shallowly punctate (Fig. 1C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae subquadrate, nearly 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae nearly 1.3 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomere III slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.97; II = 0.14; III = 1; IV = 0.94; V = 0.80; VI = 0.69; VII = 0.64; VIII = 0.60; IX = 0.58; X = 0.52; XI = 0.60. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, slightly wider at apex (Figs. 1A, 1D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex truncate. Clypeus about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 1A), a little more than 2 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.25 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins nearly straight, sides roughly parallel, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/2 of elytra with scattered, moderately-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri moderately prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; remaining ventral characters not visible due to specimen preparation (glued to card). Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined. Male: Length 10.4-12.9 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.1-4.9 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 2A. General form elongate-oblong, small to moderate-sized. Integument brown to ferrugineous, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of pronotum and venter with white pubescence. Head with frons nearly subquadrate, slightly elongate, about width of 3 lower eye lobes (Fig. 2C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae about 1.7 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles with small, blunt projection at apex; scape clavate, with distinct basal groove on inner face; antennomere III distinctly swollen, thicker than antennomeres IV-XI, about as thick as apex of scape; antennomere XI curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.59; II = 0.13; III = 1.00; IV = 0.57; V = 0.55; VI = 0.54; VII = 0.53; VIII = 0.52; IX = 0.51; X = 0.54; XI = 0.72. Pronotum roughly cylindrical, transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long (Figs. 2A, 2D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 3 prominent, glabrous tubercles; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex truncate. Elytra about 2.3 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 2A), nearly 3.25 times as long as pronotal length, nearly 1.4 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with scattered, moderate and large-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; remaining ventral characters not visible due to specimen preparation (glued to card). Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae moderately expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined. Female: Length 18.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 6.7 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae shorter, slightly longer than
FIGURE 2: *Oncideres barclayi*, sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
body; antennomere III not distinctly swollen; scape without distinct basal groove on inner face. Pronotum strongly transverse. Fifth abdominal sternite about 2 times as long as IV, with a median triangular impression.


Etymology: This species is named in honor of Maxwell V.L. Barclay, for his friendship and collaboration. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: portions of pronotum and venter with white pubescence; basal 1/3 of elytra with moderate and large-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri glabrous; and antennomere III distinctly swollen in males. 

Oncideres bezarki sp. nov.

Figures 3A-D

Description: Male: Length 16-18.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 6.0-7.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 3A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument black to brown, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of pronotum and venter with white pubescence; apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small, irregularly-shaped orange maculae against a field of white pubescence. Head with frons subquadrate, about width of 2.5 lower eye lobes (Fig. 3C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae subquadrate, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae nearly 2 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, moderately separated; tubercles armed at apex with small, blunt projection; scape clavate, with distinct basal grooves on inner face; antennomeres III, IV, IX, XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.58; II = 0.15; III = 1.00; IV = 0.76; V = 0.66; VI = 0.61; VII = 0.53; VIII = 0.42; IX = 0.50; X = 0.70; XI = 1.25. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 3A, 3D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 thin, somewhat transverse, irregularly-shaped, glabrous tubercles; each side with moderate-sized, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 3A), about 3.6 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.3 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins attenuate, slightly sinuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/4 of elytra with sparse, scattered, small to large-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri prominent, with several glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about 2/3 as wide as mesocoxal cavity; moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V as about as long as I-IV combined. Female: Unknown.


Etymology: This species is named for Larry G. Bezark, who made the specimens available for study. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species closely resembles Oncideres gibbosa Thomson, 1868 but can be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: pronotal disk with 5 thin, somewhat transverse, irregularly-shaped, glabrous tubercles (glabrous tubercles larger, more regularly oval in O. gibbosa); basal 1/4 of elytra with sparse, scattered, small to large-sized, glabrous tubercles (tubercles more dense in O. gibbosa); and apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small, irregularly-shaped orange maculae (larger, more uniformly-sized and spaced maculae in O. gibbosa). This
FIGURE 3: Oncideres bezarki, sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
species is described from two male specimens collected at black light at a 25,000 hectare privately owned cattle ranch (Estancia Guaycolec) in the province of Formosa, northern Argentina.

**Oncideres birai** sp. nov.

*Figures 4A-D*

**Description:** **Female:** Length 13.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.5 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 4A. General form elongate-oblong, small-sized. Integument brown to ferrugineous, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence. Head with frons transverse, about width of 3.3 lower eye lobes; surface densely, shallowly punctate (Fig. 4C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 1 ommatidium wide. Genae subquadrate, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae damaged (right antenna missing antennomeres IX-XI; left antennomere missing part of antennomere III, and antennomeres IV-VI); antennal tubercles feebly elevated, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomere III slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.92; II = 0.17; III = 1.00; IV = 0.93; V = 0.86; VI = 0.80; VII = 0.68; VIII = 0.58; IX-XI missing (specimen damaged). Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, slightly wider at apex (Figs. 4A, 4D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 4A), a little more than 4 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.3 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly sinuate, sides roughly parallel, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 2/3 of elytra with scattered, moderately-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri moderately prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about 2/3 as wide as mesocoxal cavity; roughly subtruncate. Fifth abdominal sternite about 1.5 times as long as IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae moderately expanded apically; metafemora about 1/5 as long as elytra; protarsomere V slightly longer than I-IV combined. **Male:** Unknown.

**Material Examined:** Holotype, female (Figs. 4A-D), “Peru, Rio Orabamba, La Merced Chanchamayo” (ZMHB).

**Etymology:** This species is named in honor of our friend and colleague, the late Dr. Ubirajara R. Martins de Souza (1932-2015), for his friendship, generosity, and collaboration. Bira’s incomparable contribution to the study of longhorned beetles remains an inspiration to the authors of this work. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

**Diagnosis and Remarks:** This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: small size; pronotal disk with 5 prominent, oval, glabrous tubercles; basal 1/2 of elytra with moderately-sized, glabrous tubercles; humeri glabrous; and distinctly short legs. **Oncideres birai** is known from a single female specimen.

**Oncideres brunapalanzae** sp. nov.

*Figures 5A-D*

**Description:** **Male:** Length 21.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 10.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 5A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument brown to black, with white, gray, brown, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of venter, antennae, and legs with gray pubescence. Head with frons elongate, about width of 2.0 lower eye lobes (Fig. 5C). Eyes with lower lobes large-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes not visible due to specimen preparation. Genae transverse, about 1/3 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae about 1.5 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape clavate, with distinct basal grooves on inner face; antennomeres III, IV, VIII, XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 1.12; II = 0.20; III = 1.00; IV = 0.78; V = 0.77; VI = 0.79; VII = 0.82; VIII = 0.72; IX = 0.70; X = 0.80; XI = 1.11. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.7 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 5A, 5D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, large-sized, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with moderate-sized, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 5A), about 4.5 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than...
FIGURE 4: *Oncideres birai*, sp. nov., holotype female. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
Oncideres brunapalanzae, sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins nearly slightly sinuate, attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with rather regularly spaced, small to large-sized, glabrous, black tubercles; many tubercles strongly elevated, arranged in several loose rows; humeri prominent, with several glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as mesocoxal cavity; nearly subtruncate, slightly emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; profemora transversely rugose; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V slightly longer than I-IV combined. 

Female: Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, male (Figs. 5A-D), “Valle del Cauca (Cali), Colombia, don d’Alain Chaminade” (MNHN).

Etymology: We take great pleasure in naming this beautiful species in honor of the first author’s mother, Bruna Palanza Nears. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: Oncideres brunapalanzae is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: moderate size; large eyes; disk with 5 large, oval, glabrous tubercles; basal 1/3 of elytra with rather regularly spaced, small to large-sized, glabrous, black tubercles; and many tubercles strongly elevated, arranged in several loose rows. This species is described from a single male specimen.

Oncideres brunapalanzae sp. nov.

Figures 5A-D

Description: Female: Length 14.0-15.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 6.5-7.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 6A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument ferrugineous to black, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of pronotum, elytra, and venter with white pubescence; apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, large, irregularly-shaped orange maculae against a field of gray pubescence. Head with frons subquadrate, about width of 3.5 lower eye lobes (Fig. 6C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae subquadrate, about 1/2 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae about 1.25 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape clavate; antennomeres III and XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.90; II = 0.13; III = 1.00; IV = 0.71; V = 0.60; VI = 0.53; VII = 0.47; VIII = 0.42; IX = 0.36; X = 0.39; XI = 0.37. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 6A, 6D); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 4 moderate-sized, somewhat ovoid, glabrous tubercles at basal half, connected by median, transverse, glabrous tubercle; each side with small-sized, blunt, protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus shallow. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.3 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 6A), nearly 4 times as long as pronotal length, nearly 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly sinuate, attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with scattered, small to large-sized, black, glabrous tubercles; humeri prominent, with several glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; remaining ventral characters not visible due to specimen preparation (glued to card). Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined.

Male: Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, female (Figs. 6A-D), “[French Guiana] Route de Kaw pk 41, 04 Janvier 1984, piégeage lumineux, B. Geoffroy leg./1073” (MNHN). Two paratypes, one female, same data as holotype (MNHN); one female “Piste Coralie, 20 Février 1988 Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux, Philippe Gerdelat leg.” (ENPC).

Etymology: This species is named in honor of the first author’s dear friend, Dr. Jodi L. Ford, for the encouragement and support to pursue a career in systematic entomology. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: pronotum with 4 small, glabrous tubercles at basal half, connected by median, transverse, glabrous tubercle; basal 1/3 of elytra with small to large-sized, black, glabrous tubercles; and apical 2/3 of elytra with large, irregularly-shaped orange maculae. Oncideres jodi is described from three female specimens collected at lights.
FIGURE 6: *Oncideres jodii*, sp. nov., holotype female. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
Oncideres miliaris (Schönherr, 1817)

Figures 7A-D

Redescription: Male: Length 18.0-22.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 7.4-10.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 7A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate to large-sized. Integument ferrugineous to black, with gray, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small to moderate-sized, irregularly-shaped orange maculae against a field of gray pubescence. Head with frons elongate, about width of 1.6 lower eye lobes (Fig. 7C). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 4 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/3 as tall as lower eye lobes. Antennae nearly 2 times longer than body; antennomeres III and XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.90; II = 0.12; III = 1.00; IV = 0.75; V = 0.69; VI = 0.69; VII = 0.72; VIII = 0.75; IX = 0.80; X = 0.83; XI = 1.70. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.6 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Fig. 7A); disk with surface densely pubescent; disk with 5 prominent, large-sized, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with smaller, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 7A), about 4 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins nearly straight, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with scattered, small to large-sized, glabrous, black tubercles; many tubercles strongly elevated; humeri prominent, with several small, glabrous tubercles. Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; profemora robust, curved, transversely rugose; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as meso-coxal cavity; moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite 2 times longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V slightly longer than I-IV combined. Female: Length 22.5-28.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 9.0-13.0 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae about as long as body; scape without distinct basal groove on inner face. Pronotum strongly transverse. Profemora not transversely rugose. Fifth abdominal sternite longer than III-IV combined, with a median triangular impression.

Material Examined: Neotype, male (Figs. 7A-C), “Piste Coralie, pk 8.5, 04 Juillet 1989 Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux, Gérard Chovel leg.” (MNHN). One female, “DZ 3 (Regina St-Georges), 07 Septembre 1991, piégeage lumineux Guyane [French Guiana], Marie-France Ghouti leg.” (MNHN); one female, “Brazil, Pará: Obidos; female; III.1964” (MNRJ); one female, “Brazil, Pará, Obidos; IV.1955; J. Brazilino” (MNRJ); three males, “French Guiana, Kaw mountain pk 29, Pierre-Henri Dalens leg./reared from girdled branches, emerged 20-I-2007” (PHDC); one male, same except “emerged 05-II-2007” (PHDC); one female, same except “emerged 07-II-2007” (PHDC); one female, “French Guiana, Counamama pk 42 (Iracoubo), PH Dalens leg., D1//reared from girdled branches, emerged 10/02/2007” (PHDC); one female, “French Guiana, Route de Kaw, PH Dalens leg., D1//reared from girdled branches, emerged 26/XII/2007” (PHDC); one male, “French Guiana, RN2 pk 125, 04/III/2010, ex larva, J.L. Giuglaris leg., G346” (JLGC); one male, “French Guiana, Kourou (Montagne des Singes), 10-IV-2008, Ex-Larva, SP 204 DF, D. Faure leg.” (DFPC); one female, “French Guiana, Kourou (Papinabo), 29-III-2003, PL, SP 204 DF, D. Faure leg.” (DFPC).

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: moderate to large size; pronotal disk with 5 prominent, large-sized, oval, glabrous tubercles; each side with smaller, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; and apical 2/3 of elytra with scattered, small to moderate-sized, irregularly-shaped orange maculae. This species is redescribed from 14 specimens collected in Brazil and French Guiana.

See below (Taxonomic Notes in Onciderini) for a discussion of this species and designation of a neotype specimen.

Oncideres svachai sp. nov.

Figures 8A-D

Description: Male: Length 17.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 7.5 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 8A. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument brown to black, with gray, brown, and testaceous
FIGURE 7: *Oncideres miliaris* (Schönherr, 1817). (A) Neotype male, dorsal habitus. (B) Neotype male, lateral habitus. (C) Neotype male, close-up of head. (D) *Cerambyx miliaris*, illustration from Voet (1778).
FIGURE 8: Oncideres svachai sp. nov., holotype male. (A) Dorsal habitus. (B) Lateral habitus. (C) Close-up of head. (D) Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.
pubescence. Head with frons nearly subquadrate, slightly elongate, about width of 2.0 lower eye lobes (Fig. 8C); frons rugose. Eyes with lower lobes large-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/3 as tall as lower eye lobes; genae rugose. Antennae about 1.6 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles with small, blunt projection at apex; scape clavate with distinct basal grooves on inner face, rugose on basal 2/3; antennomeres V-XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape = 0.94; II = 0.15; III = 1.00; IV = 0.79; V = 0.73; VI = 0.68; VII = 0.64; VIII = 0.62; IX = 0.62; X = 0.68; XI = 0.82. Pronotum roughly conical, transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, wider at apex (Figs. 8A, 8D); disk with transverse, glabrous carina at basal half; each side with small, blunt, glabrous protuberance behind middle; basal transverse sulcus moderately deep. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra about 2.6 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 8A), about 3.75 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at tubercles); lateral margins slightly sinuate, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/4 of elytra densely tuberculate, tubercles small to moderate-sized, glabrous, black; humeri prominent, with confluent, glabrous tubercles. Ven- ter with procoxae large, globose, with blunt tubercle; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about half as wide as mesocoxal cavity; moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV. Legs short; femora robust; metafem- ora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined. Female: Unknown.

Material Examined: Holotype, male (Figs. 8A-D), “Piste de Saint-Elie pk 3 (piste pk 11), 17 août 1990, Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux//Michel Duranton leg./1443” (MNHN).

Etymology: This species is named for Dr. Petr Švácha, entomologist at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, for his collaboration and contributions to the study of Cerambycoidea. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

Diagnosis and Remarks: This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: frons and genae distinctly rugose; pronotal disk with transverse, glabrous carina at basal half; basal 1/4 of elytra densely tuberculate; and humeri with confluent, glabrous tubercles. Described from a single male specimen collected at light.

**Taxonomic Notes in Onciderini**

*Ecthoea quadricornis* (Olivier, 1795) [not 1792]

Remarks: According to Evenhuis (2003), the date of publication for the work in which Olivier described *Cerambyx (Lamia) quadricornis* (= *Ecthoea quadricornis*) was 9 February 1797, not 1792 as is listed in many works (e.g., Monné, 2015). Thus, Olivier (1795) is the first publication of this name.

*Euthima variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921) = *Euthima wendtae* Martins, 1979; syn. nov.

Remarks: *Euthima wendtae* Martins, 1979 was described from a single specimen from Peru and identified as a male. Careful study of the holotype specimen (deposited in the ZMHB) revealed that the specimen is actually female. *Euthima variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921) was also described from a female specimen collected in Peru (deposited in the NHRS). Examination of both holotype specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 9A, 9B). Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, *E. wendtae* Martins, 1979 is **synonymized** with *E. variegata* (Aurivillius, 1921).

*Hesychotypa* Thomson, 1868 = *Ubytyra* Martins & Galileo, 2012; syn. nov.

Remarks: Thomson (1868) proposed the genus *Hesychotypa* for *H. miniata* Thomson, 1868. Martins & Galileo (2012) proposed the monotypic genus *Ubytyra* for *Ubytyra tuberosa* Martins & Galileo, 2012 (Fig. 10H). Examination of the holotype specimen of *U. tuberosa* as well as the holotype specimens of nearly all 24 currently described species in *Hesychotypa* reveal no characters to separate the two genera, as currently defined. A revision of this genus is needed (Nearns, in preparation). Based on close morphological similarities, *Ubytyra* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is **synonymized** with *Hesychotypa* Thomson, 1868.


Remarks: Audureau (2012) described *Hesychotypa morvanae* from four specimens collected in Peru.
Martins & Galileo (2012) described *Ubytyra tuberosa* from a single female specimen, also from Peru. Examination of the holotype specimen of *U. tuberosa* with the color photograph and description of the holotype of *H. morvanae* reveal no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10G, 10H). The date of publication for Audureau (2012) is 30 September, while the date of publication for Martins & Galileo (2012) is indicated as December. Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, *U. tuberosa* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is synonymized with *H. morvanae* Audureau, 2012.

Ischiocentra clavata Thomson, 1861
= Ischiocentra nobilitata Thomson, 1868; syn. nov.

Remarks: Thomson (1861) described Ischiocentra clavata from a series of syntype specimens from Brazil. Nearns & Tavakilian (in press) designated the male lectotype specimen for this species. Thomson (1868) described Ischiocentra nobilitata from a single male specimen, also from Brazil. Both type specimens are deposited at the MNHN. Dillon & Dillon (1946) listed I. clavata as a synonym of Ischiocentra albilatera (Pascoe, 1859). Martins & Galileo (1990) transferred...
I. albilatera to Trestonia Buquet, 1859 and revalidated I. clavata. Examination of the type specimens of I. clavata and I. nobilitata revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 9C, 9D). Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, I. nobilitata Thomson, 1868 is synonymized with I. clavata Thomson, 1861.

Ischiocentra (?) alternans Aurivillius, 1920: 382 (Fig. 11A)

Type locality: Brazil, Espiritu [sic] Santo.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: Paratritania alternans (Aurivillius, 1920).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11A, deposited in the NHRS, with the following labels: “Espiritu Santo [sic]//Type//3659 E94//NHRS-JLKB 000021078” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Lamia acromii Dalman, 1823: 70 (Fig. 11B)

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: Lesbates acromii (Dalman, 1823).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11B, deposited in the NHRS, with the following labels: “Brasilia Christoffers//NHRS-COLE 000008123” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Lamia albisparsa Germar, 1824: 477 (Fig. 11C)

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: Neodillonia albisparsa (Germar, 1824).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of six syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11C, deposited in the ZMHB, with the following labels: “albisparsa Germ. Allegr. Tell.//19690//Lectotype ♀ Lamia albisparsa Germar, 1824 Desig. Nearn + Tavakilian 2014” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. Five paralectotypes (two males, three females) are also designated.

Lamia globifera Fabricius, 1801: 284 (Fig. 11D)

Type locality: “America meridionali”.

Lectotype: female.

Current name: Jamesia globifera (Fabricius, 1801).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11D, deposited in the ZMUC, with the following labels: “Amer: Smidt. Mus: T: Lund. Lamia globifera. F.//Type” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Lamia impluviata Germar, 1824: 483 (Fig. 11E)

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: female.

Current name: Oncideres impluviata (Germar, 1824).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11E, deposited in the ZMHKB, with the following labels: “impluviata Gm. Onc. lepidus Dej. Viron (?) Bras. Sell.//Lectotype ♀ Lamia impluviata Germar, 1824 Desig. Nearn + Tavakilian 2014” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Lamia miliaris Schönherr, 1817

Cerambyx miliaris Voet, 1778; nomen nudum

Type locality: “America”.

Neotype: male.

Current name: Oncideres miliaris (Schönherr, 1817).
Remarks: Johann Eusebius Voet (1706-1788), Dutch physician, poet, illustrator, and entomologist, contributed to the “Catalogus systematicus Coleopterorum” [1766-1806].

Several authors have noted that the names proposed in Voet’s work violate Articles 5.1 and 11.4 of the ICZN (1999) and are, therefore, considered no-mina nuda. According to Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999): “This work was published in fascicles, and subsequently translated by Panzer, although Panzer’s volume 4 (1797) was in fact an original work, based on Voet’s plates, since Panzer had not received Voet’s

FIGURE 11: Six species of Onciderini, dorsal habitus and labels. (A) Ichioincentra alternans, lectotype male. (B) Lamia acromis, lectotype male. (C) Lamia albisparsa, lectotype male. (D) Lamia globifera, lectotype female. (E) Lamia impluviata, lectotype female. (F) Lamia ulcerosa, lectotype male.
text. While Panzer’s volume 4 is binominal the other volumes of Voet’s work (and Panzer’s translations) are not binominal (Sherborn, 1902: liv). There is no consistency in his treatment of names: some are uninominal, some apparently binominal, some trinominal, and sometimes males and females are given separate names”. For additional discussion on this subject, see Sherborn (1902), Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999), Tavakilian et al. (2007), Komiya & Drumont (2008), and Santos-Silva et al. (2010).

Two species treated in Voet’s (1778) catalogue are currently classified as Onciderini, but are considered by the authors of this work as nomina nuda: Cerambyx dromedarius (= Trachysomus dromedarius) and Cerambyx miliaris (= Oncideres miliaris). Schönhehr (1817) referred to the latter when he listed Lamia miliaris. According to Articles 50.1 and 12.2.1, we believe that Schönhehr is the correct author of this species.

Voet (1778) provided a color illustration of Cerambyx miliaris in his original description. The second author recognized the species illustrated in Voet’s iconotype (Fig. 7D) as one occurring in French Guiana. We redescribe this species above (Results and Discussion).

The Voet collection is believed to be lost. The specimen in Figs. 7A-C, deposited in the MNHN, with the following labels: “Piste Coralie, pk 8,5, 04 Juillet 1989 Guyane, piègeage lumineux, Gérard Choivet leg.//Neotype ♂ Lamia miliaris Schönhehr, 1817 Designated by Nearns & Tavakilian 2015 [red, printed neotype label added by us]” is herein designated as the neotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Lamia ulcerosa Germar, 1824: 482
(Fig. 11F)

Type locality: Brazil.

Lectotype: male.

Current name: Oncideres ulcerosa (Germar, 1824).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 11F, deposited in the ZMHB, with the following labels: “ulcerosa Gm. L. vicina Dej. Brasil.//Zool. Mus. Berlin//19639//U. Martins de. 1980 Oncideres ulcerosa (Germ.).//Lectotype ♂ Lamia ulcerosa Germar, 1824 Desig. Nearns + Tavakilian 2014 [red, handwritten lectotype label added by us]” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Lochmaeocles fasciatus (Lucas, 1859)
= Oncideres maculosa Redtenbacher, 1868; syn. nov. (‘maculosa’; Oncideres is feminine gender)

Remarks: Oncideres maculosa Redtenbacher, 1868 was described from a series of syntype specimens from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (deposited in the NHMW). A lectotype for this species is designated above (Fig. 10C). Lochmaeocles fasciatus (Lucas, 1859) was also described from a series of syntype specimens from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (deposited in the MNHN). Nearns & Tavakilian (in press) designated the lectotype specimen for this species. Examination of both type specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10C, 10D). Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, O. maculosa Redtenbacher, 1868 is synonymized with L. fasciatus (Lucas, 1859).

Oncideres fulvostillata Bates, 1872
= Oncideres aurantiaca Galileo & Martins, 2010; syn. nov.

Remarks: Oncideres aurantiaca Galileo & Martins, 2010 was described from a single male specimen collected in Honduras (deposited in the ACMS). Oncideres fulvostillata Bates, 1872 was described from a single female specimen from Nicaragua. Nearns et al. (2014) provided a color habitus photograph of the holotype specimen O. fulvostillata. Examination of both holotype specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species. Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, O. aurantiaca Galileo & Martins, 2010 is synonymized with O. fulvostillata Bates, 1872.

Oncideres maculosus Redtenbacher, 1868: 184
(Fig. 10C)

Type locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

Lectotype: female.

Current name: Lochmaeocles fasciatus (Lucas, 1859).

Remarks: This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The specimen in Fig. 10C, deposited in the NHMW, with the following labels: “Maculosus. Bras. Rdt.//Shht.//Lectotype ♂ Oncideres maculosus Redtenbacher, 1868 Desig. Nearns + Tavakilian 2014 [red, handwritten lectotype label added by us]” is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.
Oncideres ocellaris Bates, 1885
= Oncideres sparsemaculatus Martins & Galileo, 2010; syn. nov.

Remarks: Martins & Galileo (2010) described Oncideres sparsemaculatus based on a single male specimen from Guatemala. Oncideres ocellaris Bates, 1885 was also described from a single male specimen from Guatemala (deposited in the BMNH). Examination of the holotype specimen of O. ocellaris with the color photograph and description of the holotype of O. sparsemaculatus reveal no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10A, 10B). Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, O. sparsemaculatus Martins & Galileo, 2010 is synonymized with O. ocellaris Bates, 1885.

Oncideres pectoralis Thomson, 1868
= Japi duartei Martins & Galileo, 2012; syn. nov.

Remarks: Martins & Galileo (2012) described Japi duartei (new genus and species) based on two specimens from Brazil (male holotype specimen deposited in the MZSP). Oncideres pectoralis Thomson, 1868 was described from a syntype series of specimens also from Brazil. Neorns & Tavakilian (in press) designated a lectotype specimen for O. pectoralis. Examination of both type specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 9E, 9F). Based on close morphological similarities and similar distribution, the genus Japi Martins & Galileo, 2012 is synonymized with Oncideres, and J. duartei Martins & Galileo, 2012 is synonymized with O. pectoralis Thomson, 1868.

Oncideres putator brevifasciata Dillon & Dillon, 1946
= Oncideres estebani Martins & Galileo, 2010; syn. nov.

Remarks: Oncideres estebani Martins & Galileo, 2010 was described from three specimens (two males, one female). The first author examined the male holotype specimen (deposited in the MIUC), and discovered that the specimen and label data do not match the photograph and data published in the original description. Oncideres putator brevifasciata Dillon & Dillon, 1946 was described from a series of specimens from Panama and Colombia. The male holotype of this species is deposited in the MCZN. Examination of both holotype specimens revealed no characters to separate the two species (Figs. 10A, 10B). Based on close morphological similarities and shared distribution, O. estebani Martins & Galileo, 2010 is synonymized with O. p. brevifasciata Dillon & Dillon, 1946.

Trachysomus verrucosus (Olivier, 1795)
Trachysomus dromedarius (Voet, 1778); nomen nudum

Remarks: Voet (1778) described Cerambys dromedarius, which was later transferred to Trachysomus Audinet-Serville, 1835. As discussed above for Oncideres miliaris (Schönherr, 1817), the names proposed by Voet [1766-1806] are nomina nuda. Therefore, Cerambys dromedarius has no nomenclatural value. Olivier (1795) described Cerambis (Lamia) verrucosus, which was also later transferred to Trachysomus. We consider Trachysomus verrucosus as the correct name of this species, since Olivier (1795) was the first author to correctly describe the species.

New Distribution Records in Onciderini

Apamauta lineolata Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Peru, new country record. One female specimen (ZMHB), “Peru, Rio Toro”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Bacuris sexvittatus (Bates, 1865) is recorded from Honduras, new country record. One female specimen (ISNB), “Honduras; Cusuco Nat. Park, Guanales camp, track 1 subsite 1, on little bush at 40 cm, 30.VI.2012, I.G.: 32.226 Leg. I. Argueta”. This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru.

Cipriscola fasciata (Thomson, 1860) is recorded from Venezuela, new country record. One male specimen (NMBA), “Caracas, Venezuela, leg. Kulzer jun”. This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru.

Clavidesmus metallicus (Thomson, 1868) is recorded from Venezuela, new country record. One male specimen (NMBH), “Angostura, Orinoco”. This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, French Guiana, and Peru.

Cydros leucurus Pascoe, 1866 is recorded from Bolivia, new country record. One female specimen (USNM), “Mapini-Con-sata, Bolivia, September 1925, GLHarrington”. This species was previously recorded from Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, and Panama.

Cydros melzeri Monné & Fragoso, 1984 is recorded from Bolivia, new country record. One specimen (MNHN), “Bolivie, S. Antonio//Museum Paris,
Eudesmus posticalis Guérin-Méneville, 1844 is recorded from Bolivia, new country record. Twenty-five specimens (17 males, eight females) (MNHN), “Bolivie, Prov. Cochabamba, P. Germain 1889//Muséum Paris 1952, Coll R Oberthür”. Specimens were compared to the holotype of this species deposited at the MNHN. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Eupalessa attenuata (Thomson, 1868) is recorded from Paraguay, new country record. One female specimen (NMBA), “Alto Parana, Paraguay, 16-XI-55”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Hesychotypa morvanae Audureau, 2012 is recorded from Ecuador, new country record. One female specimen (ENPC), “Ecuador, Npo Pr., Napo-Galeras, km 1-2, 02 Oct 1997, F.T. Hovore, coll”. This species was previously known from Peru.

Lesbates axillaris (Thomson, 1860) is recorded from Venezuela, new country record. One female specimen (SNNSD), “Venezuela, Coll. Maerkel/Staatl Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Midamiella becabe (Dillon & Dillon, 1945) is recorded from Panama, new country record. One female specimen (SMFD), “Chiriqui//Coll. B. Schwarz”. This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Oncideres albomarginata albomarginata Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Brazil, new country record. One female specimen (SMFD), “Paraguay, Chaco Paraguayo, 03.XII.1969, leg.”; one female (SMFD), “Venezuela//Coll. B. Schwarz”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

Oncideres chevrolatii Thomson, 1868 is recorded from Venezuela, new country record. One male (RMPC), “Venezuela, Estado Amazonas, Selva de Pintao, 110 msnm, 13/06/2015, colectado con trampa de luz, bombillo de vapor de mercurio 250 W, Roberto y Renato Mattei”. This species was previously known from Brazil and French Guiana.

Oncideres glebulenta Martins, 1981 is recorded from Bolivia, new country record. Two specimens: one male (ENPC), “Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Florida 14 km N Bremejo [sic], 16-XII-2012, Skillman & Wappes/Refugio Los Volcanes, 18°06’S, 63°36’W, 1,000-1,200 meters”; one female (ACMS), “Bolivia, S. Cruz Dept. 14 k N Bermejo, 11-17 December, 2012, Wappes & Skillman//Refugio los Volcanes, 18°06’S, 63°36’W, 1,045-1,350 meters”. This species was previously known from Argentina and Brazil.


vado, 0-100 m, Prov. Punt., Costa Rica, G. Fonseca, Mar 1991, L-S-270500, 508300//Costa Rica INBIO CR1000, 639520; one male (ENPC), “Costa Rica, Heredia Province, La Selva Biological Station, 214 m, 25-26 June 2005, FT Hovore, IP Swift, Coll.”. This species was previously known from Brazil and French Guiana.

**Oncideres pittieri** Gahan, 1894 is recorded from Panama, **new country record**. One female (ACMS), “BarroColoIsl, CZ Nov. 1941, z-4915”; one male (ENPC), “Panamá: Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Is., 09°10'N, 79°50'W//25-VII-1974, H.A. Hespennheide”. This species was previously known from Costa Rica.

**Oncideres polychroma** Dillon & Dillon, 1946 is recorded from Argentina, **new country record**. One female (MNHN), “Rép. Argentine, Santiago-del-Estero, Fernandez, III 69//Museum Paris, Coll J. Ronald”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

**Oncideres repandator** (Fabricius, 1793) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One female (MNHN), “Museum Paris, Venezuela, Etat D'Amazonas, Ibaruma, Mayeu Grisol 1923”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname.

**Oncideres satyra** Bates, 1865 is recorded from Ecuador, **new country records**. One male (NHRS), “Ecuador: Napo Province, Yasuní National Park, Yasuní Research Station: 76°36'W, 00°38'S: 03-20.XI.1998: T. Pape & B. Viklund”. This species was previously known from Bolivia, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

**Oncideres seabrai** Fragoso, 1970 is recorded from Bolivia and Paraguay, **new country records**. Two specimens: one female (FSCA), “Paraguari, Paraguay, Nov. 1952”; one female (ACMS), “Bolivia, Santa Cruz, Refugio los Volcanes, 06-10 March 2011, J. Wappes & D. Thomas//N. Bermejo, 1,045 m, 18°06'S, 63°27'W”. This species was previously known from Brazil.


**Oncideres xavieri** Galileo & Martins, 2010 is recorded from Ecuador, **new country record**. One male (USNM), “Ecuador: Napo, Res. Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S. Onkone Gare Camp, Trans. Ent. 08 Oct. 1995, 220 m. 00°39'10"S, 76°26'W , T.L. Erwin, et al. collectors//Insecticidal fogging of mostly bare green leaves, some with covering of lichenous or bryophytic plants in terre firme forest. At Trans. 9, Sta. 10 Project MAXUS Lot 1260”. This species was previously known from Brazil.

**Periergates rodriguezi** Lacordaire, 1872 is recorded from Mexico and Nicaragua, **new country records**. One male and one female (EFGC), “Mexico, Chiapas, 33 km NE Tepanatepec, Oct 16-22, 1988, E. Giesbert, coll.”; one female specimen (MNHN), “Nicaragua//Muséum Paris 1952, Coll R Oberthür”. This species was previously known from Costa Rica and Guatemala.

**Peritrox nigromaculatus** Aurivillius, 1920 is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record**. One female specimen (USNM), “Venezuela, Maracay, ges P. Vogl//Nov.-Dez. 1934//Type//Paracylicasta incognaria Typ. det Breuning//BLNO 000765”. This specimen is labeled as the type of “Paracylicasta incognaria Breuning”. However, the name was not published and is considered **nomen nudum** (Lingafelter et al., 2014: 356). **Peritrox nigromaculatus** was previously known from Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay.

**Trachysomus fragifer** Kirby, 1818 is recorded from Guatemala, **new country record**. One specimen (ZMHB), “19701//baccifer N., Guatemal. Wagn”.

Nearns, E.H. & Tavakilian, G.L.: *Seven new species of Oncideres* (Cerambycidae)
This species was previously known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, French Guiana, Mexico, and Paraguay.

**Trachysomus peregrinus** Thomson, 1858 is recorded from Peru, **new country record.** One specimen (NHMW), “Peru: Panguana, 9 37’S 74 56’W, Rio Pachita, 260 m//Rio Yuyapichis, 10.11.1988, leg. Listabarth”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, and Panama.

**Trachysomus surdus** Dillon & Dillon, 1946 is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record.** One specimen (NHMW), “Venezuela, Valencia, F. Kummerow S.V.//Zool. Mus. Berlin”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, and Panama.

**Tybalmia caeca** Bates, 1872 is recorded from Guatemala and Venezuela, **new country records.** Seven specimens: three female specimens (BMNH), “Venezuela: Aragua, Rancho Grande, 12.vii-16.viii.1976. A. Watson, B.M. 1876-552”; “18471/Venez.a//Fry Coll., 1905.100”; “Venez.a, 55.89.//Tybalmia caeca Bates//From description”; one male, one female (SNSD); “Venezuela, Coll. Kirsch.//Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”; one male specimen from Chontales, Nicaragua (Bates, 1872: 201). This species was previously known from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama.

**Tybalmia funeraria** Bates, 1880 is recorded from Panama, **new country record.** One male specimen (SMFD), “Chiriquie, Panamá//43//Senckenberg Museum”. This species was previously known from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico.

**Tybalmia pupillata** (Pascoe, 1859) is recorded from Venezuela, **new country record.** One male specimen (SMFD), “Venezuela//Coll. B. Schwarzer”. This species was previously known from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, and Peru.

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Olivier, G.-A. 1795. Entomologie ou Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, avec leurs caractères génériques et spécifiques, leur description,


Voet, J.E. [1766-] 1806. This work was increased of new parts in each edition. The details below refer to the last edition published in 1806. Each part (Latin, French, Dutch) have independent page numbering. Catalogus Systematicus Coleopterorum – Catalogus Systematicae des Coleopteres – Systematische Naamlyst van dat geslacht van Insecten dat men Torren noemt. La Haye, G. Bakhuysen, v. 2, 82p. (Latin); 86p. (French); 87p. (Dutch); 50 pls.

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