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Descriptions, transference, notes and designation of lectotype in Rhinotragini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. – Odontocera argenteolineata Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016 is transferred to Ameriphoderes Clarke, 2015, and the male is described for the first time. The differences between Phygoeda fugax Thomson, 1864, and P. jacobi Fuchs, 1961 are discussed. Three new species of Phygoeda Thomson, 1864 are described: P. hirsuta sp. nov., from Venezuela; P. birai sp. nov., and P. carelli sp. nov., both from Brazil (Pará). A lectotype is designated for Acyphoderes forciliferus Gounelle, 1913 (currently Forcicaludera forcilifera).


ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/8DC96D70-D351-48FB-B461-45B9F94D1B55

Introduction

Rhinotragini Thomson, 1860 is a tribe of Cerambycinae distributed only on the American continent. Currently, the tribe includes 547 species distributed in 98 genera (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020).

The initial goal of this work was to describe some species present in the collection of the first author. However, during the identification process we discovered the need to address several other issues in Rhinotragini.

Odontocera Audinet-Serville, 1833 is the largest genus with 72 known species. However, it includes species with different morphological characters, for example, antennae short or moderately long, prothorax narrow or wide, short or long, elytra long or short, narrow or wide, dehiscent or not on sutural margin. Therefore, the genus needs a complete review, as already indicated by Clarke (2015). Here we are transferring Odontocera argenteolineata Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016 to Ameriphoderes Clarke, 2015.

Phygopoda Thomson, 1864 includes nine species and is known only from South America. Here we are suggesting that P. jacobi Fuchs, 1961 is a junior synonym of P. fugax Thomson, 1864. However, the synonymy is not formalized because we prefer to examine a larger number of specimens to be sure. Additionally, three new species are described in this genus.

Ameriphoderes birai was described by Clarke (2015) to accommodate Acyphoderes forciliferus Gounelle, 1913, and Acyphoderes sexualis Linsley, 1934. Here we are designating a lectotype for A. forciliferus.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in mm using a measuring ocular Hansoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:
– ACM: American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA
– FSCA: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA
– HSCV: Herbert Schmid private collection, Vienna, Austria
– MAGD: Museum and Art Gallery, Doncaster, United Kingdom
– MNHN: Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
– MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
– ZMUR: Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität von Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Results

Ameriphoderes argenteolineata (Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016), comb. nov. (Fig. 1–5)

Odontocera argenteolineata Santos-Silva & Bezark, 2016: 543;
Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019: 15 (distr.);
Bezark, 2020: 161 (checklist);
Monné, 2020: 719 (cat.).

Material examined

Description of the male

Coloration. – Integument mostly black. – Mouthparts mostly yellowish brown, with palpalomes dark brown and their apex yellowish brown. – Anteobaseus and apex of labrum yellowish brown; scape-ball, basal 3/4 of antennomeres III–IV dark reddish brown; dorsal surface of antennomeres V–X1 mostly brown, and ventral surface mostly reddish brown. – Elytra with subtranslucent panel dorsally, from anterior quarter to near apex. – Peduncle of mesofemora reddish brown. – Peduncle of metafemora light yellowish brown, and club dark brown. – Probiae with apex reddish brown. – Metatibiae with posterior quarter and mostly of ventral surface reddish brown. – Metatibiae reddish brown on basal third. – Tarsi mostly dark reddish brown, with darker areas. – Abdominal ventrites light yellowish brown.
Head. — Not elongated behind eyes (distance between posterior edge of eyes and prothorax smaller than width of upper eye lobes); rostrum (between apex of inferior ocular lobe and genal apex) 0.6 times length of lower eye lobe. — Frons finely, abundantly, mostly confluent punctate; with short, longitudinal, irregular, slightly elevated carinae over each side of central area close to eye; with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish setae, and a few long, suberect dark setae interspersed laterally. — Vertex finely, abundantly punctate; central area slightly longitudinally elevated; with moderately short, erect, abundant yellowish-brown setae. — Area behind upper eye lobes, striate-punctate, superiorly with setae as on vertex, glabrous toward lower eye lobe. — Area behind lower eye lobes finely, somewhat rugose-punctate on tumid area close to eye; with golden pubescence on narrow band close to eye, and long, erect, abundant dark setae on tumid area. — Antennal tabernes finely, sparsely punctate, except smooth apex; with short, erect, dark setae. — Postclypeus finely, sparsely punctate close to frons, smooth laterally and close to anteclypeus; with short, sparse, erect yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, glabrous on remaining surface. — Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus at posterior 2/3, inclined at anterior third; finely, sparsely punctate on posterior area of coplanar region, except one distinct coarser puncture on each side, from each emerges a tuft of long, erect dark seta, and somewhat long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on remaining punctate area; anterior margin with short fringe of yellowish-white setae. — Genae finely, densely punctate close to eye, longitudinally striate-punctate on remaining dorsal surface, except smooth apex; with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, and long, erect dark setae toward ventral surface. — Galamentum smooth and glabrous posteriorly, transversely striate-punctate, and long, erect, somewhat abundant dark setae between eyes. Lower eye lobes almost contiguous frontally; distance between upper eye lobes 0.60 times length of scape (0.25 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.05 times length of scape (0.02 times distance between outer margins of eyes). — Antennae 1.10 times elytral length, slightly surpassing middle of abdominal segment I; inferior inner side of scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–IV with long, erect dark setae (longer on apex of IV); inner side of apex of antennomeres V–VI with a few long, erect, dark setae; antennomeres III–IV filiform, antennomeres V–X distinctly enlarged toward apex.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III:

- scape = 0.70. — Pedicel = 0.22. — IV = 0.63. — V = 0.70. — VI = 0.65.
- VII = 0.59. — VIII = 0.55. — IX = 0.44. — X = 0.41. — XI = 0.55.

Thorax. — Prothorax longer than wide, slightly wider posteriorly than anteriorly; sides rounded from anterior to posterior constriction. — Prosternum and mesosternum, sinuate, slightly deep sulci on each side of central area, from near anterior margin to posterior constriction, finely, abundantly punctate; remaining surface coarsely, somewhat abundant punctate, except smooth anterior and posterior margins; with transverse silvery pubescent band close to anterior margin, and silvery pubescence close to posterior margin, wider centrally, narrower, less conspicuous laterally; with long, erect, somewhat abundant dark setae throughout. — Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures slightly coarser and sparser centrally close to pronotum, except smooth anterior margin and posterior area; with silvery pubescent band anteriorly, following that on pronotum, and slightly conspicuous silvery pubescent band posteriorly, also following that on pronotum; with long, erect dark setae throughout. — Prosternum coarsely, somewhat rugose-punctate; with long, dense dark setae throughout. — Central area of mesoventrite finely, densely punctate, sides nearly smooth; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. — Mesanepisternum almost smooth and glabrous. — Mesepionepisternum with noticeably dense yellowish-white pubescence, and long, erect, dark setae of same color interspersed. — Mesanepisternum nearly smooth basally, somewhat finely, sparsely punctate on remaining surface; almost glabrous basally, remaining surface with long, erect, both short and long yellowish-white setae not obscuring integument, except apex with dense, almost golden pubescence. — Metanepisternite with both, short and long yellowish-white setae laterally, and dense silvery pubescence on wide central area (this area gradually narrowed toward apex, almost indistinct depending on angle of view), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. — Scutellum with abundant silvery pubescence posteriorly, shorter, slightly conspicuous anteriorly.

Elytra. — Coarsely asperate-punctate on basal fifth, except almost smooth area close to epipleural margin, finely, abundantly punctate on remaining black area, very finely, sparsely punctate on subtranslucent area; with long, erect, yellowish-white setae on basal fifth, except on smooth area, setae distinctly shorter and sparser toward apex (becoming nearly inconspicuous from middle).

Legs. — Probemora subellipsoid, strongly widened centrally; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae, more abundant ventrally (setae appearing to be darker depending on angle of view). — Metapomera pedunculate-clavate, with peduncle somewhat short, and club strongly widened; ventral surface of club asperate; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae. — Prothorax with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae dorsally and laterally, and dense golden pubescence ventrally. — Mesothorax with long, erect, somewhat sparse yellowish-brown setae, denser toward apex. — Metathorax slightly sinuous; with dense tuft of dark setae on posterior 2/3, and sparse yellowish-brown setae on basal third.

Abdomen. — Elongate, distinctly surpassing elytral apex; segments I–III longer than wide; I parallel-sided, convex, almost smooth, with dense silvery pubescence laterally and sides of posterior area (forming L-shaped band on each side), and long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae; II longer than wide, gradually widened toward apex, convex, finely, sparsely punctate, with grayish pubescence as on I, with short, decumbent, sparse yellowish setae, with long, yellowish setae interspersed; III longer than wide, gradually widened toward apex, convex except depressed central area in posterior half; somewhat coarsely, asperate-punctate (less so on base), with short, decumbent yellowish-white setae, more abundant laterally and more abundant than on II, with long, erect, both yellowish-white and dark setae interspersed; IV wider than long, distinctly depressed centrally in posterior 2/3, coarsely, somewhat asperate-punctate (less so basally), with long, erect, abundant dark setae; V about as long as wide, strongly depressed dorsally (sides of this area almost carinate-shaped), coarsely, somewhat asperate punctate, with long, erect, abundant dark setae. — Parameres long, not distinctly widened from base, with long, erect setae ventrally from middle, longer toward apex, with apex narrowly rounded.

Dimensions (mm) (1 3⁄4).

- Total length, 15.50; — Prothorax length, 2.70; — Prothorax anterior width, 1.75; — Prothorax posterior width, 1.80; — Widest prothoracic width, 2.25; — Humeral width, 2.60; — Elytral length, 6.85.

Remarks. — Odontocera argenteolineata was described based on a single female from Mexico (Chiapas). According to Santos-Silva & Bezark (2016), the species was provisionally included in Odontocera Audinet-Serville, 1833. Wappes and Santos-Silva (2019) examined a female with the same data from Mexico (Chiapas), and length and shape of the abdomen) with Ameriphores Clarke, 2015. Although the definition of Odontocera and Ameriphores, and the limits between these two genera remain uncertain, especially due to the presence of very different species in the former, we believe that O. argenteolineata agrees much better with the species of...

1) Dorsal habitus; 2) Ventral habitus; 3) Lateral habitus; 4) Head, frontal view; 5) Parameres.

The prothorax of the male is proportionally narrower than in the females (see photograph of the holotype on Bezark 2020). However, this variation is somewhat common in several species of Rhinotragini.

*Phygopoda jacobi* Fisher, 1961

(Fig. 6)

*Phygopoda jacobi* Fuchs, 1961: 16;
Viana, 1972: 294 (distr.);
Monné, 1993: 51 (cat.);
Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 98 (checklist);
Monné, 2005: 499 (cat.);
Monné & Hovore, 2006: 123 (checklist);
Carelli & Monné, 2015: 219;
Bezark, 2020: 165 (checklist);
Monné, 2020: 745 (cat.).

Carelli & Monné (2015) separated *P. jacobi* from *P. fugax* in their key as follows:

1) Mesoventral process about half diameter of a mesocoxa; antennae, margin of elytra and metatibiae dark brown to black; clypeus covered with bright, whitish pubescence. Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina) ........................................ *P. fugax* Thomson, 1864

4(2). Mesoventral process about 1/4 diameter of a mesocoxa; antennae, margin of elytra and metatibiae light brown to reddish brown; clypeus glabrous. Argentina, Brazil (Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay ........................................ *P. jacobi* Fuchs, 1961

However, the examination of a photograph of the holotype of *P. jacobi* (Fig. 6) shows that the elytral color is identical to that of the holotype of *P. fugax*. In the redescription of *P. jacobi* they reported on the male: “Integument dark brown except for legs, antennae and elytra (base and central region of basal 3/4) reddish brown...” The color description of the elytra does not
agree well with the specimen illustrated by them as being male. As the general appearance of the specimen figured by them is very similar to that of the holotype of *P. jacobi*, especially regarding the color of the other parts of the body, this indicates that the elytral color is variable in this species, as already reported by Fuchs (1961). Examination of specimens of *P. fugax* and a few specimens of *P. jacobi* from MZSP collection shows that there is no difference in the width of the mesoventral process. Furthermore, the color of the fore- and middle legs in *P. fugax* is somewhat variable, from reddish to dark brown, the base of the metasternum can be reddish or yellowish-brown, and basal segments of the antennae can be reddish or yellowish brown. Thus, it is possible that *P. jacobi* is just a chromatic variation of *P. fugax* (Fig. 7).

Carelli and Monnè (2015) also reported: “We examined slides (made by Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure) of the male paratype (MAGD) from Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina, Brazil.” According to Fuchs (1961) (translated): “Holotype male, allotype female, 2 paratypes male, and 1 paratype female from Nova Teutônia, Santa Catarina, Brazil; leg. Plaumann; 1 paratype from Hohenau [currently, this place is in Itapúa department], Parana, Paraguay, leg. Jacob. In my collection; 1 paratype in Plaumann collection.” This confusing citation indicates that there were 3 males and 3 females (all them belonging to Fuchs collection), and one more paratype (unknown sex) belonging to Fritz Plaumann. Originally there was no specimen from the MAGD collection. According to Herbert Schmidt (personal communication) there are 4 specimens from Fuchs collection: holotype, allotype, paratype male, all from Brazil, Santa Catarina, and a paratype female from Paraguay. Still according to Herbert Schmid, Ernst Fuchs made contact with Elphinstone Forrest Gilmour (MAGD), and from Paraguay. Still according to Herbert Schmid (personal communication) there are 4 male, all from Brazil, Santa Catarina, and a paratype female from Fuchs collection: holotype, allotype, paratype – S. – P. jacobi (unknown sex) belonging to Fritz Plaumann. Originally there was no specimen from the MAGD collection. According to Herbert Schmid (personal communication) there are 4 specimens from Fuchs collection: holotype, allotype, paratype male, all from Brazil, Santa Catarina, and a paratype female from Paraguay. Still according to Herbert Schmid, Ernst Fuchs had contact with Elphinstone Forrest Gilmour (MAGD), and often exchanged specimen with him. Thus, this may explain why there are only four specimens in Fuchs collection (currently, at HSCV), instead of six.

**Material examined**

- **BRAZIL, Santa Catarina**: Nova Teutônia, 27°11'S / 52°23'W, 300-500 m, 1 female, XI.1950, F. Plaumann col. (MZSP).
- **ARGENTINA, Corrientes**: 1 male, XI.1945, Prosen col. (MZSP).

**Phygodora hirsuta sp. nov.**

(Fig. 8–11)


**Description of the female holotype.**

**Coloration.** – Head mostly dark reddish brown, with irregular blackish areas, especially on vertex, area behind upper eye lobes, and clypeus; scape, pedicel, and basal antennomeres black, gradually dark brown toward IX, X–XI somewhat dark reddish brown. – Protorax mostly dark reddish except black wide central area of prosternum, and prosternal process. – Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax black, except dark reddish central area of mesoventrite. – Scutellum black. Base and sides of elytra black, except brownish apex; basal third with narrow black band close to suture and remaining suture brownish; remaining surface light yellowish brown. – Legs dark brown, blackish or somewhat dark reddish brown depending on light intensity. Abdominal ventrites I–IV orangish-brown; abdominal ventrite V brownish.

**Head.** – Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate, except nearly smooth central area close to clypeus; with short, sparse yellowish-white setae. – Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes finely punctate, punctures slightly coarser, confluent close to eyes; with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae, especially close to eyes. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, partially confluently punctate, with yellowish-white setae close to eye, gradually longer toward ventral area. – Genae finely, abundantly punctate except smooth apex; with sparse, minute yellowish setae, except glabrous apex. – Postclypeus finely punctate, punctures partially confluent laterally; with minute yellowish-white setae, less conspicuous centrally, and one long, erect seta of same color on each side. – Labrum with short, erect, somewhat sparse yellowish setae on posterocentral area, long, erect yellowish setae on posterolateral areas, and short fringe of yellowish setae on anterior margin. – Antennal tubercles with sparse punctures, slightly finer than on frons, with short, sparse yellowish setae, slightly longer toward upper eye lobe. – Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on narrow posterior area, somewhat rugose-punctate, with long, erect, somewhat abundant yellowish-white setae between eyes (yellower depending on light intensity and angle of view). Distance between upper eye lobes 0.87 times length of scape (0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes): in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.62 times length of scape (0.30 times distance between outer margins of eyes).

- **Antennae.** 2.45 times elytral length, reaching anterior third of abdominal segment II. – Scape gradually widened toward apex; finely, sparsely punctate on anterior half, almost smooth on posterior half; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae. – Pedicel and antennomeres III–IV cylindrical (antennomeres slightly widened apically), with short, sparse nearly golden setae dorsally (setae longer apically), and long, erect almost golden setae ventrally (setae darker depending on light intensity and angle of view); antennomere V slightly widened from base to apex, with setae as on antennomere IV; antennomeres VI–XI together subclavate, each one serrate, especially from VII, except XI acute toward apex.

**Thorax.** – Prothorax longer than wide, gradually widened from anterolateral angles to about posterior quarter, then narrowed toward apex. – Pronotum coarsely, reticulate-punctate; with long, somewhat abundant yellowish-white setae (setae whiter depending on light intensity). – Sides of prothorax with sculpturing and erect setae as on pronotum, except anterior area with finer,parser punctures (this area widened and punctures parser toward prosternum), and sparse erect setae. – Prosternum coarse, abundant punctate on posterior 2/3, punctures finer, parser on anterior third; with long, erect, abundant yellowish-white setae (less so on sides of anterior third). – Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.3 times width of procoxal cavity. – Central area of mesoventrite with short yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, and sides of mesoventrite, mesepisternum and mesepimeron with dense grayish-white pubescence. – Narrowest area of mesoventral process about half of mesocoxal cavity. – Metanepisternum coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures slightly sparser near apex); with dense, somewhat wide grayish-white pubescent band superiorly, very narrow grayish-white pubescent band close to metaventrite, and long, erect setae of same color on remaining surface. – Metaventrite coarsely, abundantly punctate; with grayish-white pubescence on sides of anterior area, and close to metaventral cavities, and long, erect setae of same color throughout. – Scutellum with dense grayish-white pubescence.

**Elytra.** – Subtriangularly-shaped, with rounded apex; coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures finer on sides of posterior third, almost absent on dorsal surface of posterior third; width across humeri 0.7 times elytral length; with both, short and long, erect, yellowish-white setae, nearly absent near apex (longer setae more abundant basally on dorsal surface, gradually shorter toward middle).

**Legs.** – Profemora with grayish-white pubescence on part of frontal surface, with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae throughout. – Mesos- and metatibiae with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae throughout (with some darker setae on metatibia). – Protaetibae with long, erect, sparse setae dorsally and laterally, and yellowish-brown pubescence ventrally. – Metatibiae with long, erect, sparse, almost golden setae, slightly denser posteriorly on ventral surface. – Metafemora with long, erect dark setae, gradually denser toward middle, then forming distinct tuft toward apex, except narrow area on ventral apex with golden pubescence. – Metatarsi missing in both legs.
Figures 6–11.

6) Phygopoda jacobi, holotype, ♂, dorsal view. 7) Phygopoda fugax Thomson, 1864, ♀, dorsal view.

8–11) Phygopoda hirsuta sp. nov., holotype, ♀: 8) Dorsal view; 9) Head, frontal view; 10) Ventral habitus; 11) Lateral habitus. Figure 6 by Herbert Schmid.
Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense grayish-white pubescent band on each side, not reaching apex of each ventrite, sparser on V; remaining surface with sparse, decumbent yellowish-white setae, slightly more abundant on V, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; apex of ventrite V slightly rounded.

Dimensions (mm).
- Total length, 7.20;
- Prothorax length, 1.35;
- Prothorax anterior width, 1.00;
- Prothorax posterior width, 1.05;
- Widest prothoracic width, 1.20;
- Humeral width, 1.25;
- Elytral length, 1.80.

Etymology. – Latin, “hirsutus” (meaning hairy, hirsute); allusive to the setae on metatibiae.

Remarks. – Phygoidea hirsuta sp. nov. is similar to P. fagux Thomson, 1864 (Fig. 7), but differs: distal antennomeres thicker (Fig. 8); pronotal sculpturing coarser (Fig. 8); elytra proportionally shorter (width across humeri 0.6 times the elytral length). In P. fagux, the distal antennomeres are somewhat slender (Fig. 7), pronotal sculpturing is finer (Fig. 7), and the elytra are proportionally longer (width across humeri 0.7 times the elytral length). Although the abdomen in P. fagux is often entirely black, it may be at least partially orangish; therefore, the color is not used as differential. It differs from P. longiscopifera Clarke, 2017 (Fig. 12), by the metaneopisternum and sides of metaventrite more coarsely punctate, and elytra proportionally shorter (similar to P. fagux in P. longiscopifera), and tuft of setae on metatibiae present only on posterior half (more than apical 2/3 in P. longiscopifera).

Phygoidea birai sp. nov. 
(Fig. 13–16)

ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/E9942664-FA3C-493A-A92A-B204E93891A1

Holotype. – BRAZIL, Pará: Serra Norte (“armadilha suspensa”, 1.6 m), 10–12.VIII.1984, no collector indicated col. (MZSP).

Description of the female holotype.

Coloration. – Head mostly black. – Mouthparts reddish brown.
- Antennae dark brown basally, gradually and slightly lighter toward apex. – Prothorax and ventral surface of mesothorax black, except reddish-brown anterior margin of prothorax apex of prosternal process, and mesoventral process. – Scutellum dark brown. – Sides of and apex of elytra dark brown (lighter on apex); suture narrowly brown; remaining elytral surface subtranslucent, pale flava. – Fore- and middle legs mostly dark reddish brown. – Coxae, trochanters and base of metepimeron dark reddish brown, and remaining surface of hind legs dark brown. Abdominal ventrite I orangish brown with irregular brownish areas; abdominal ventrites II–V mostly dark brown with irregular orangish-brown areas.

Head. – Frons coarsely, sparsely punctate; with a few short yellowish-brown setae, and a few long, erect setae of same color near apex of eyes. – Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes finely, abundantly punctate; with both, short and long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae. Area behind lower eye lobes, somewhat rugose-punctate, except narrow areas close to eye with finer and denser punctures; with short, sparse yellowish-brown setae close to eye, and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed. – Genae 0.7 times length of lower eye lobe; finely, somewhat sparsely punctate dorsally, except smooth apex, punctures finer, sparser toward ventral surface; with a few minute yellowish-brown setae dorsally, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color toward ventral surface. – Postclypeus somewhat depressed close to frons (this area widened laterally); finely, abundantly punctate, punctures confluent and indistinctly centrally, more individually distinct laterally; area close to anteclypeus trianularly smooth centrally; with minute, sparse yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed, glabrous on smooth area. – Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus posteriorly, inclined anteriorly; finely, sparsely punctate, with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on coplanar area, with short, somewhat abundant yellowish-brown setae on inclined area. – Antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate except frontal area with punctures slightly coarser, denser and confluent; with minute, sparse yellowish-brown setae, more abundant frontally. – Gulaemum finely, transversely striate posteriorly, somewhat rugose on central area of anterior region, and finely punctate laterally; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, glabrous on remaining surface. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.68 times length of scape (0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.57 times length of scape (0.34 times distance between outer margins of eyes). – Antennae 2.6 times elytral length, reaching about middle of abdominal ventrite III.
- Scape gradually widened toward apex; finely, sparsely punctate, punctures slightly more abundant basally; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae. – Pedicel and antennomeres III–IV cylindrical (antennomeres slightly widened apically), with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-white setae, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed on dorsal posterior area, and throughout ventrally (ventral erect setae darker depending on angle of view); antennomere V slightly widened from base to apex, with setae as on antennomere IV; antennomeres VI–XI subtruncate, each one serrate, especially from VII, except XI acute toward apex.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III:
- Scape = 0.80. – Pedicel = 0.20. – IV = 0.81. – V = 1.06. – VI = 0.80. – VII = 0.71. – VIII = 0.48. – IX = 0.48. – X = 0.43. – XI = 0.60.

Thorax. – Prothorax slightly longer than wide, gradually widened from anterolateral angles to posterior constriction, then narrowed toward apex. – Pronotum slightly coarsely, abundantly punctate; with long, erect, somewhat abundant yellowish-white setae (yellower depending on light intensity and angle of view). – Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum, except anterior area finely, sparsely striate-punctate (this area widened toward prosternum); with long, erect yellowish-white setae close to pronotum, and dense grayish-white pubescence toward prothorax on punctate area (more yellowing depending on angle of view), nearly glabrous anteriorly. – Prosternum densely micropunctate, with fine punctures interspersed on posterior 2/3, very finely, transversely striate-punctate, with fine, sparse punctures interspersed on anterior third; posterior 2/3 with grayish-white pubescence (yellower depending on angle of view), and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; anterior third with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae (yellower depending on angle of view). – Narrowest area of prothorax process 0.2 times width of procoxal cavity. – Ventral surface of mesothorax with grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument (more yellowing depending on light intensity). – Narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.5 times width of mesocoxal cavity. – Metanepisternum, sides and anterior area of metaventrite very finely, densely punctate (general appearance somewhat opaque), and central area of metaventrite finely, sparsely punctate. – Metaneopisternum and sides of metaventrite with grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed, and central area of metaventrite with long, sparse, erect grayish-white setae. – Scutellum with grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Elongate, cuneate, with posterior 2/3 divergent and well-separated; somewhat coarsely, abundantly punctate basally, punctures gradually sparser, shallower toward apex, except outer margin with finer and denser punctures; width across humeri 0.6 times elytral length; with long, erect yellowish-white setae basally, shorter, almost absent on remaining surface.

Legs. – Pro- and mesofemora with long, erect, yellowish-white setae. – Mesofemora arched. – Metatomeris somewhat asperate-punctate; with somewhat short, erect, sparse yellowish setae on peduncle, longer on club. – Protibiae with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae dorsally and laterally, and dense yellowish pubescence ventrally on distal half; metatibiae with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae; metatibiae with very long, thick, dense tuft of dark brown setae on posterior 2/3. Metatarsomeres I–IV with very long, thick dark brown setae laterally; metatarsomere III with somewhat long yellowish-brown setae laterally.
Abdomen. – Subfusiform. – Ventrites with both, short and long, sparse yellowish-white setae; ventrite V distinctly narrowed toward rounded apex.

Dimensions (mm).
- Total length, 8.65;
- Prothorax length, 1.35;
- Prothorax anterior width, 1.05;
- Prothorax posterior width, 1.20;
- Widest prothoracic width, 1.30;
- Humeral width, 1.40;
- Elytral length, 2.30.

Etymology. – The new species is named in honor of the late Ubirajara Ribeiro Martins de Souza (Bira).

Remarks. – Phygopoda birai sp. nov. is similar to P. fulvitas Gounelle, 1911 (Fig. 24), but differs as follows: setae of apex of the metatibiae not yellow; setae of metatarsi distinctly thicker, longer, and darker; metatarsomeres I and II longer; metanepisternum and sides of the metaventrite densely micropunctate; sides of abdominal ventrites lacking dense pubescence. In P. fulvitas, the setae of the apex of the metatibiae are yellow, setae of metatarsi are shorter, finer and yellow, metatarsomeres I and II shorter, metanepisternum and sides of the metaventrite not micropunctate, and sides of abdominal ventrites with dense pubescence.
Phygopoda carelli sp. nov.  
(Fig. 17–23)

ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/0207F871-7A19-45C5-8323-B46629EC1D02
Phygopoda fulvitarsis; Carelli & Monné, 2015: 210 (misidentification).


**Paratype.** ♀: same data as holotype, except 02.IX.2001 (MZSP).

**Description of the male holotype** (Fig. 17–21).

**Coloration.** – Integument mostly black. – Mouthparts yellowish brown, except palpomeres mostly brown, darker on last maxillary and labial palpomeres; antennae and distal half of labrum mostly dark yellow brown; antennae gradually dark brown from antennomere V. – *Elitra* brown dark laterally (except humeral area), suture, and posterior fifth; basal fifth with brownish macula, with its posterior margin oblique from humerus to suture; with yellowish-brown irregular macula close to anterior brownish macula, subtranslucent on remaining surface. – *Femora* and tibiae dark brown, almost black. – *Tarsi* mostly reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites I and V yellowish brown centrally.

**Head.** – Frons finely, sparsely punctate, punctures slightly more abundant close to eyes, sparser centrally; with short, sparse, white setae. – Area between antennal tubercles finely, confluent punctate, with a few short white setae. – Remaining surface of vertex coarsely, confluent punctate, with a few minute white setae. – Area behind eyes finely punctate close to eye, smooth close to prothorax; with both, short and long, erect, sparse white setae close to eye, especially behind lower eye lobe. – Genae 0.25 times length of lower eye lobe; finely, sparsely punctate, punctures slightly more abundant toward ventral surface, except smooth apex; with a few short, sparse white setae. – Postclypeus finely, sparsely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; with short, sparse white setae on wide central area, and one long, erect yellowish seta on each side of this area; glabrous laterally. – Labrum cplonar with anteclypeus posteriorly, inclined anteriorly; posterior area glabrous centrally, with one tuft of long, erect yellowish setae on each side; anterior area with short yellowish-white setae near margin. – Antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate basally, smooth on remaining surface; with a few short white setae basally, glabrous on remaining surface. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.70 times length of scape (0.36 times distance between outer margins of eyes), in frontal view, lower eye lobes almost contiguous. – *Antennae* 2.2 times elytral length, slightly surpassing apex of abdominal ventrite I. – *Scape* finely, somewhat sparsely punctate on basal third, almost smooth on remaining surface; with a few short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, and long, erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed. – *Pedicel* and antennomeres III–IV cylindrical (antennomeres slightly widened apically); pedicel, antennomeres III–IV and basal 2/3 of V with short, sparse, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, and long, erect, sparse brownish setae ventrally; posterior third of V, and remaining antennomeres with dense brownish pubescence; antennomere V slightly widened from base to apex, with setae as on antennomere IV; antennomeres VI–XI together sublateral, each one serratte, especially from VII, except XI acute toward apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: – *Scape* = 0.77. – Pedicel = 0.21. – IV = 0.77. – V = 1.07. – VI = 0.77. – VII = 0.61. – VIII = 0.48. – IX = 0.46. – X = 0.38. – XI = 0.54.

**Thorax.** – Prothorax longer than wide, slightly rounded laterally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate, except smooth anterior and posterior margins; with short, sparse white setae (more yellowish white depending on light intensity), distinctly denser on posterior corner, especially long, and erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed. – *Sides of prothorax* with sculpturing as on pronotum, except anterior area almost smooth (this area widened toward prothorax); with somewhat dense white pubescence on posterior corner and punctate area close to prothorax, with short, sparse white pubescence on remaining punctate area, glabrous on almost smooth area, and long, erect, sparse white setae interspersed on punctate area (all setae more yellowish white depending on light intensity). – *Prosternum* with somewhat dense white pubescence on posterior 1/3, almost glabrous on anterior third, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. – Ventral surface of *meso-* and *metathorax* with dense white pubescence laterally, sparser toward central area, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, especially on prosternum and metathorax. – Narrowest area of *prosternal process* 0.3 times width of proximal cavity; narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.5 times width of mesocoxal cavity. – *Metanepisternum* and sides of metaventrite densely micropunctate, with fine, somewhat sparse punctures interspersed. – *Scutellum* with dense white pubescence centrally, sparser laterally.

**Elytra.** – Elongate, cuneate, with posterior half slightly divergent along suture; coarsely, somewhat abundantly punctate on basal fifth, laterally and on posterior fifth, punctures coarser, sparse, shallow on subtranslucent area; width across humeri 0.58 times elytral length; with both, short and long, sparse white setae on anterior third, very short and sparse on remaining surface.

**Legs.** – Pro- and mesofemora with short, sparse yellowish-white setae dorsally and laterally, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed (almost absent on pro femora), and dense, erect white setae ventrally. – *Metatibiae* coarsely, sparsely punctate (punctures asperate), and short, erect, sparse brownish setae. – *Pro- and metafemora* with both, short and long, sparse yellowish-white setae, dorsally, laterally, and on basal third of ventral surface, and dense yellowish-brown pubescence on posterior 2/3 of ventral surface. – *Metabdominal* with a few short brownish setae on anterior third, dense, noticeably long and erect setae on posterior 2/3, erect setae dark brown, except yellow setae on posterior quarter (yellow setae shorter than dark brown setae). – *Metatarsi* with long, erect, very sparse yellow setae dorsally.

**Abdomen.** – Subfusciform. – Ventrites with both short and long, sparse yellowish-white setae.

**Female paratype** (Fig. 22–23). – Integument color as in male, except: *elytra* entirely dark brown, almost black laterally; *abdominal ventrites* orangish-brown centrally, except brownish apex of I–IV. In frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times length of scape (0.28 times distance between outer margins of eyes).

**Dimensions (mm)** (male holotype / female paratype).

- Total length, 7.65/8.80;
- Prothorax length, 1.10/1.25;
- Prothorax anterior width, 0.80/0.90;
- Prothorax posterior width, 0.85/0.95;
- Widest prothoracic width, 0.95/1.05;
- Humeral width, 1.10/1.20;
- Elytral length, 1.90/2.20.

**Etymology.** – The new species is dedicated to Allan Carelli, for his contribution to the knowledge of Phygopoda.

**Host plant.** – The female paratype was collected as larva in *Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens* (Miq.) (Fabaceae).

**Remarks.** – According to Santos-Silva et al. (2019) on *P. fulvitarsis* Gounelle, 1911: “The record in Brazil (Pará) was based on two specimens from the MZSP collection (Carelli & Monné 2015). However, those specimens belong to a different and, probably, new species. The Brazilian state of Pará is provisionally kept, until the specimens from the MZSP collection can be studied in detail.” Now we are formally excluding the record of *P. fulvitarsis* from the Brazilian state of Pará. It is probable that this species occurs there, but cannot be confirmed without specimens.

**Phygopoda carelli sp. nov.** differs from *P. fulvitarsis* (Fig. 24) as follows: metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite minutely, densely punctate; tuft of setae on metatibiae distinctly long and bristly (Fig. 21); metatarsi with a few long and erect setae dorsally (Fig. 21). In *P. fulvitarsis*, the metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite are not minutely densely punctate, tuft of setae on metatibiae are not distinct long, and not noticeably bristly (Fig. 25), and the metatarsi have long and abundant yellow setae dorsally (Fig. 25).
Figures 17–25.


**Forciculaderes forciculifera** (Gounelle, 1913)

(Fig. 26–29)

_Acyphoderes forciculifera_ Gounelle, 1913: 388; Blackwelder, 1946: 577 (checklist); Zajciw, 1972: 95.


**Acknowledgments**

We express our sincere thanks to Herbert Schmid (Austria) for providing the photograph of the holotype of _Phygopoda jacobi_, and information on the type series of this species; to Gérard L. Tavakilian (MNHN) for the photographs and information on the male syntype of _Acyphoderes forciculifera_. We also thank our friend Roy F. Morris II (USA) for his helpful suggestions and corrections in the previous version of the manuscript.

**Literature Cited**


Gounelle E., 1913. – Cérambycides nouveaux de Colombie, appartenant au Musée de Hambourg (Col.) 2e. note. _Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France_, 1913: 419–423.


**Remarks.**

Gounelle (1913) described _Acyphoderes forciculifera_ based on one male and two females from Colombia (Norte de Santander). The three specimens originally belonged to the ZMUH.

Weidner (1976) did not list the types of _A. forciculifera_ as present in the ZMUH collection.

Linsley (1934) described _Acyphoderes propinquus_ base on males and females from Panama. According to Linsley (1934): “This species resembles _A. forciculifera_ Goun. but may be distinguished from that species by the obsolete prothoracic ridges and short elytra and antennae.”

However, according to Gounelle (1913) on the male syntype (translated) (Linsley 1934 description between parentheses):
- “antennae short, barely reaching apex of metaventrite” (“antennae attaining base of first abdominal segment”);
- “pronotum convex, subglabrous, with three very week carinae” (“Prothorax elongate, cylindrical, dorsal callouses obsolete”);
- “elytra not reaching posterior margin of second abdominal segment (“Elytra strongly subulate, attaining apex of first abdominal segment”).”

Accordingly, the differences pointed out by Linsley (1934) are not supported by the original description of _A. forciculifera_, and the synonymy proposed by Monné and Giesbert (1992) is correct.

Fortunately, Gounelle kept at least the male syntype in the MNHN collection (Fig. 26–28), which we are designating as lectotype, and have the following labels (Fig. 29):

2. White (printed): Columbian / LaGarita (Gebirge) / W. Fritsche
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Figures 26–29. Acyphoderes forficulifera (Gounelle, 1913) (= Forficuladeres forficulifera), lectotype, ♂.
Résumé


Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, longicornes, Rhinotragini, Phygodopa, hirsuta, birai, carellii, taxonomie, Amérique du Sud, Brésil, Venezuela.

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