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# New species of *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866, and key to species of the genus (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Apomecynini)

LARRY G. BEZARK (1), ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA (2) & SERGIO DEVESA (3)

(1) 521 46th Street, Sacramento, California, 95819, USA.

- E-mail: [bezbycids@gmail.com](mailto:bezbycids@gmail.com)

- ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/25C35904-2035-4416-9534-8641C1551196>

(2) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

- E-mail: [toncriss@uol.com.br](mailto:toncriss@uol.com.br) - Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418>

- ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/726E502C-0712-4EB7-8737-63D881C96B39>

(3) La Iglesia, 4, San Vicente do Grove, 36988 Pontevedra, Galicia, Spain.

- E-mail: [sergio.devesa@gmail.com](mailto:sergio.devesa@gmail.com) - Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4159-4776>

- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/AD8E9FB4-1249-43B9-B4B3-B633721E4D39>

## Keywords:

Coleoptera;  
Cerambycidae;  
longhorned beetles;  
Lamiinae;  
Apomecynini;  
*Amphicnaeia*;  
taxonomy;  
Central America;  
North America;  
South America.

**Abstract.** – *Amphicnaeia fuscofasciata* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019 is recorded from Costa Rica and variation on elytral pubescence pattern is reported; *A. pusilla* Bates, 1866 is newly recorded from two Brazilian states and comments on elytral pubescence pattern are provided; *A. quinquevittata* Bates, 1885 is recorded for the first time in two provinces (Costa Rica and Panama) and variation on elytral pubescence pattern is reported. *Amphicnaeia flavofemorata* Breuning, 1940 is excluded from the Bolivian fauna. Two new species are described: *Amphicnaeia distincta* sp. nov., from Ecuador; and *A. odettae* sp. nov., from French Guiana. A key to species of *Amphicnaeia* is provided.

Bezark L. G., Santos-Silva A. & Devesa S., 2020. – New species of *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866, and key to species of the genus (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Apomecynini). *Faunitaxys*, 8(20): 1 – 13.

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/C7EA1993-91AC-4A05-88B5-1C9A99A36D05>

## Introduction

*Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866 was described for *A. pusilla*, *A. lineata*, and *A. lyctoides*, all described by Bates (1866). Two years later, Thomson (1868) described *Aesylacris* for *A. villosula* Thomson, 1868. Bates (1880) suggested that *Aesylacris* was a junior synonym of *Amphicnaeia*, but he did not formalize the synonym, and Aurivillius (1922) kept these two genera separated. It was Breuning (1949) who synonymized *Aesylacris* with *Amphicnaeia*, and Breuning (1971) who designated *A. lineata* as the type species of the latter. Currently, the genus includes 37 species distributed from northern Central America to southern Brazil (Monné 2020). *Amphicnaeia* is very similar to *Rosalba* Thomson, 1864, differing especially by the presence of erect setae on elytra, which are absent in the latter.

During the process of identification of a series of specimens belonging to MZSP, LGBC, and SDPC collections (see these acronyms below), it was possible to identify the existence of two undescribed species. Additionally, it was able to observe variations in the elytral pubescence pattern in some species, as well as to report some new geographical records.

## Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens. The only exception is regarding the specimens of *A. quinquevittata*, which were

photographed in Spain with a Canon digital camera EOS 5D Mark III equipped with a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens, controlled by Cognisys Stackshot; photographs stacked using Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software and processed with Aperture software.

References to known species are restricted to the original description and the first current generic allocation. Complete references are available in Monné (2020) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2020).

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- CASC: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA
- JLGC: Jean-Louis Giuglaris Collection, Matoury, French Guiana
- LGBC: Larry G. Bezark collection, Sacramento, California, USA
- MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
- SDPC: Sergio Devesa Private Collection, Pontevedra, Spain

## Results

*Amphicnaeia fuscofasciata* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019  
(Figs. 1–7)

*Amphicnaeia fuscofasciata* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019: 5;  
Monné, 2020: 426 (cat.);  
Bezark, 2020a: 261 (checklist).

### Material examined

- COSTA RICA (new country record), *Puntarenas*: Parque Nacional Corcovado, 8°31'N/83°23'W, 700 m, 2 ♂, 17-19.III.2000, J. Prena leg. (SDPC).
- PANAMA, *Panama*: Barro Colorado Island, ground light trap, 1 ♂, 20-26.III.1985, Henk Wolda leg. (LGBC).



*Amphicnaeia fuscofasciata* was described based on a single male from Panama (Panama). We examined a second male also from Panama (Panama), in a place about 50 km west of the type locality (Cerro Azul). This second specimen from Panama slightly differs from the holotype as follows: dorsal general color slightly lighter; pubescence on frons slightly denser and paler (less dense and slightly yellower in the holotype); anterior and posterior pubescent maculae almost fused near suture (well separated in the holotype); sides of posterior third of the elytra with distinct longitudinal pubescent band (slightly distinct in the holotype).

Additionally, two males from Costa Rica have the elytral pubescence pattern more similar to that of the second known specimen from Panama, but differ as follows: anterior pubescent macula reaching the posterior third (reaching or slightly surpassing middle in the specimens from Panama); anterior and posterior pubescent macula distinctly fused by band near suture (Fig. 5) (not fused in the other specimen from Costa Rica, and not fused in the two known specimens from Panama); and anterior pubescent macula not reaching the sides of the elytra (reaching in the holotype, reaching but interrupted in the second known specimen (Fig. 3) from Panama). The color of the antennae in the holotype and the second known specimen from Panama is lighter than in the specimens from Costa Rica. However, in one of the specimens from Costa Rica the color is intermediate between the specimens from Panama and the specimen from Costa Rica illustrated here (Fig. 5). Accordingly, it is possible to conclude that this is only another variation in the species. These variations and intermediate patterns of the elytral pubescence, as well as the absence of other morphological differences allow us to conclude that the specimens from Panama and Costa Rica belong to the same species.

#### *Amphicnaeia pusilla* Bates, 1866

(Figs. 8–15)

*Amphicnaeia pusilla* Bates, 1866: 33;  
Lacordaire, 1872: 708;  
Gemminger, 1873: 3133 (cat.);  
Aurivillius, 1922: 294 (cat.);  
Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist);  
Breuning, 1960: 173 (cat.); 1971: 220;  
Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 185 (checklist);  
Monné, 1994: 4 (cat.); 2005: 288 (cat.);  
Monné & Hovore, 2006: 225 (checklist);  
Monné, 2020: 428 (cat.);  
Bezark, 2020a: 262 (checklist).

#### **Material examined**

– BRAZIL, *Rondônia* (**new state record**): 62 km SE Ariquemes, 1 ♂, 13-25.IV.1992, W.J. Hanson leg. (LGBC). *Distrito Federal* (**new state record**): Taguatinga, 1 ♂, 2.XI.1983, J. Dalmacio leg. (MZSP).

Bates (1866) described *A. pusilla* based on a single specimen from Brazil (Pará): “Head rusty brown, forehead punctured, vertex and occiput thickly punctured. Antennae rusty red, sparingly setose, basal joint rather thick, forming an ovate club. Thorax evenly punctured throughout, rusty brown, the dorsal line and a broadish vitta on each side grey. Scutellum grey. Elytra linear, punctured throughout, testaceous, suture and sides rusty brown. Body beneath and legs pale ferruginous. Santarem. Closely allied to *A. lineata*, but distinguished by its smaller size and different coloration.” According to Breuning (1971) (translated from French): “Close to *lineata* BAT., but smaller; the two yellow elytral bands of the sutural half are

wider and complete, the lateral half of the elytra without yellow pubescence.” Comparing photographs of the holotype (Figs. 14–15) with these descriptions, it is possible to see that the descriptions of the elytral pubescence pattern are too vague and far from accurate.

#### *Amphicnaeia quinquevittata* Bates, 1885

(Figs. 16–21)

*Amphicnaeia quinquevittata* Bates, 1885: 349;  
Aurivillius, 1922: 294 (cat.);  
Melzer, 1933: 374;  
Blackwelder, 1946: 598 (checklist);  
Breuning, 1960: 173 (cat.);  
Chemsak & Linsley, 1970: 407 (lect.);  
Breuning, 1971: 221;  
Chemsak *et al.*, 1992: 115 (cat.);  
Monné, 1994: 4 (cat.);  
Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 186 (checklist);  
Monné, 2005: 288 (cat.);  
Hovore, 2006: 375 (distr.);  
Monné & Hovore, 2006: 225 (checklist);  
Swift *et al.*, 2010: 50 (distr.);  
Lagos & Barrios, 2014: 20 (distr.);  
Lanuza-Garay & Santos-Murgas, 2018: 3 (distr.);  
Bezark, 2020a: 262 (checklist).  
*Amphicnaeia quinquevittata*; Ødegaard, 2004: 86 (hosts, error).  
*Amphicnaeia quinquevittata*; Monné, 2020: 428 (cat., error).

#### **Material examined**

– COSTA RICA, *Puntarenas* (**new province record**): Mellizas [Estación Las Mellizas], P.N. [Parque Nacional la] Amistad, 3 specimens, 23-24.III.2000, local collector (SDPC).  
– PANAMA, *Bocas del Toro* (**new province record**): 15 Km al SSW Changuinola, 9°21'N/82°36'W, 300 m, 30.III-04.IV.2001, J. Prena leg. (SDPC).

Bates (1885) described *A. quinquevittata* based on specimens from Guatemala and Panama as follows (translated from Latin): “Black, thorax dorsally with three bands, and elytra with five (it is possible to see one along suture, ending much before elytral apex, and two on each elytron, one submarginal, reaching sutural apex, another median [dorsally] ending before elytral apex, whitish tomentose, between median and dorsal bands sometimes with short gray band; head with whitish line between antennae, front and sides; thorax cylindrical, narrowed basally, dorsally abundantly punctate; scutellum whitish tomentose; elytra abundantly sublinearly punctate until apex; legs black, sometimes reddish; mesotibiae curved toward apex; tarsomere V very long; antennae black, scape reddish-brown.” Breuning (1971) examined specimens with an additional pubescent band on elytra (translated from French): “Elytra with a narrow yellow sutural band in common, and on each elytron with two narrow yellow longitudinal bands, one near the lateral edge, one along the middle of the disc, and between these two a vague yellowish longitudinal line.” One of the specimens from Costa Rica examined by us (Figs. 16–17) has the line described by Breuning (1971) as barely marked, very distinct; in the other two from Costa Rica and the specimen from Panama (Figs. 20–21), this additional band is less distinct. Bates (1885) reported that the legs are “black, sometimes reddish.” However, the lectotype (Fig. 19) has the tibiae distinctly bicolorous, as in the specimen examined by us. Melzer (1933) reported *A. quinquevittata* from Costa Rica (Limón).

Currently, this species is known from Guatemala (Alta Verapaz), Costa Rica (Limón), and Panama (Chiriquí, Colón, Darién).



**Figures 1–7.** *Amphilicnaeia fuscofasciata* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019, ♂.

1–4) Specimen from Panama: 1) Dorsal habitus; 2) Ventral habitus; 3) Lateral habitus; 4) Head, frontal view.  
 5–7) Specimen from Costa Rica: 5) Dorsal habitus; 6) Ventral habitus; 7) Lateral habitus.

*Amphicnaeia distincta* sp. nov.

(Figs. 22–25)

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/615D354B-78D6-4815-99B0-80C698AADE72>

**Holotype**, ♂: ECUADOR, *Orellana*: 16 km W Coca, 20.II.2004, Frank T. Hovore leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

**Description of the holotype.**

**Coloration.** – Integument mostly dark brown; apex of labrum, apex of maxillary palpomere IV, and apex of labial palpomere III yellowish-brown; tarsal claws reddish-brown.

**Head.** – Frons moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser and yellower laterally; with a few long, erect, thick dark setae close to eyes. Vertex with punctures as on frons, except nearly smooth area close to prothorax; with dense pale yellow pubescence, obscuring integument between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes, and along central area between eyes and prothorax; with a few long, erect, thick, dark setae between eyes. Area behind upper eye lobes with punctures as on vertex; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument close to eyes, and fringe with, slightly longer pale yellow pubescence close to prothorax; with one long, erect, thick dark seta close to eye. Area behind lower eye lobes with punctures as on vertex; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument (more yellowish-brown depending on light intensity). Genae minutely punctate, except smooth apex; with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument, except glabrous apex; with a few long, erect, thick dark setae. Postclypeus finely, sparsely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on wide central area, glabrous laterally; with long, erect setae on wide central area close to anteclypeus, dark basally, gradually reddish-brown toward apex, or entirely reddish-brown. Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus at posterior 2/3, inclined at anterior third; almost glabrous close to anteclypeus, with long, erect yellowish-brown setae directed forward close to the inclined area, and fringe of nearly golden setae on anterior margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.14 times length of scape (0.08 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.69 times length of scape (0.42 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VIII; with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed throughout (less so on scape), and long, erect, thick, sparse dark setae ventrally on scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–X; apex of antennomere XI with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish setae.

Antennal formula based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.26. – Pedicel = 0.32. – IV = 1.52. – V = 1.39. – VI = 1.26. – VII = 1.26. – VIII = 1.08. – IX = 1.04. – X = 0.87. – XI = 1.04.

**Thorax.** – Prothorax slightly longer than wide; sides slightly, uniformly rounded laterally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with longitudinal pale yellow pubescent centrally, from base to apex (transversely widened close to anterior and posterior margins), and with abundant pale yellow pubescence laterally (not obscuring punctures); remaining surface with less distinct brownish pubescence; with a few long, erect, dark, thick setae on sides and close to posterior margin. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring punctures, and a few long, erect, dark, thick setae interspersed. Prosternum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate laterally, sparsely punctate centrally; with yellowish-white pubescence, distinctly sparser centrally. Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.2 times width of procoxal cavity. Mesanepisternum and sides of metaventricle coarsely, abundantly punctate; sides of ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with dense pale yellow pubescence not obscuring punctures (more yellowish-brown depending on light intensity), and remaining surface with abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument. Scutellum with dense yellowish-brown pubescence.

**Elytra.** – Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal half, punctures finer, sparser on posterior half; with pale yellow pubescence as follows: short, narrow, longitudinal band dorsally on each side of scutellum; moderately wide, longitudinal band dorsally, between the short band and humerus, from base to slightly beyond middle (its apex

acute); moderately narrow band along suture, from scutellum to about apex of basal third; wide longitudinal band dorsally, narrowed anteriorly, acute posteriorly, from apex of basal quarter to middle (this band fused with the two previous ones, especially with the sutural band); moderately narrow, longitudinal band from base to apex, placed on sides of dorsal surface, basally curved and fused with band anterior to it; longitudinal band laterally, from humerus to apex of anterior quarter (widened close to humerus); longitudinal band laterally, from before middle to apex; and V-shaped macula dorsally on posterior third, apically fused with the outermost dorsal band. Remaining elytral surface with abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument; entire surface with long, erect, dark, thick setae.

**Legs.** – Femora with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence distinctly sparser and more yellowish-white ventrally and on part of lateral areas. Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence especially dorsally and laterally, longer, denser, bristly, yellowish-brown ventrally on posterior 2/3 of protibia, and posterior half of meso- and metatibiae, and dorsal posterior half of meso- and metatibiae; with long, erect, dark, thick setae dorsally (setae shorter on protibiae).

**Abdomen.** – Sides of ventrites with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, and remaining surface with abundant yellowish-white pubescence; with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae on ventrites I–IV, more abundant on apex of V.

**Dimensions (mm).**

- Total length, 4.50;
- Prothoracic length, 1.00;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 0.95;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 0.95;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.05;
- Humeral width, 1.45;
- Elytral length, 3.15.

**Etymology.** – The species epithet “distincta” Latin meaning distinct; refers to the crisp, striking elytral markings.

**Remarks.** – *Amphicnaeia distincta* sp. nov. is similar to *A. birai* Galileo, 2015 (Fig. 26) described from Bolivia (Santa Cruz), but differs as follows:

In *Amphicnaeia distincta* sp. nov.:

- Elytra proportionally shorter (3.15 times prothoracic length);
- Elytra proportionally wider (humeral width 0.46 times elytral length);
- Different elytral pubescent pattern (see Fig. 22).

In *Amphicnaeia birai* Galileo, 2015:

- Elytra proportionally longer (3.55 times prothoracic length);
- Elytra proportionally narrower (humeral width 0.42 times elytral length);
- Different elytral pubescent pattern (see Fig. 26).

*Amphicnaeia odettae* sp. nov.

(Figs. 27–29)

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/ACFAF09F-20A1-43B3-8A73-A365BFA196D1>

**Holotype:** FRENCH GUIANA, Kaw P.K 37.5, 25.VII.2004, O. Morvan leg. (MZSP).

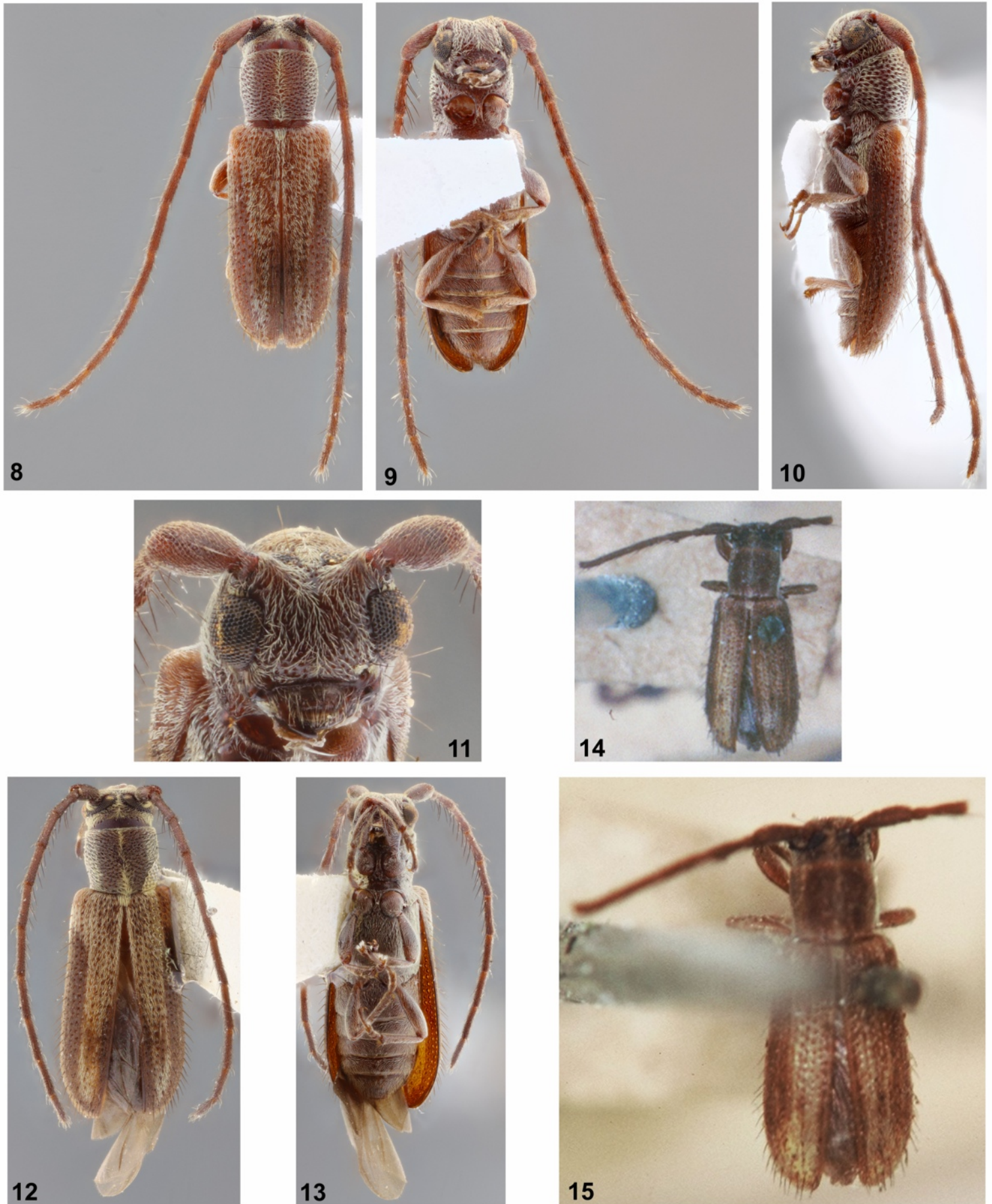
**Paratype:** FRENCH GUIANA, Belizon, January (JLGC).

**Description.**

**Coloration.** – Integument mostly dark brown; antennae, anteclypeus, apex of labrum, femora, and parts of elytra more dark reddish-brown; palpi yellowish-brown.

**Head.** – Frons moderately coarsely and abundantly punctate; with light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few long, erect, thick dark setae close to eyes. Vertex with punctures moderately abundant, slightly coarser than on frons; area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence; remaining





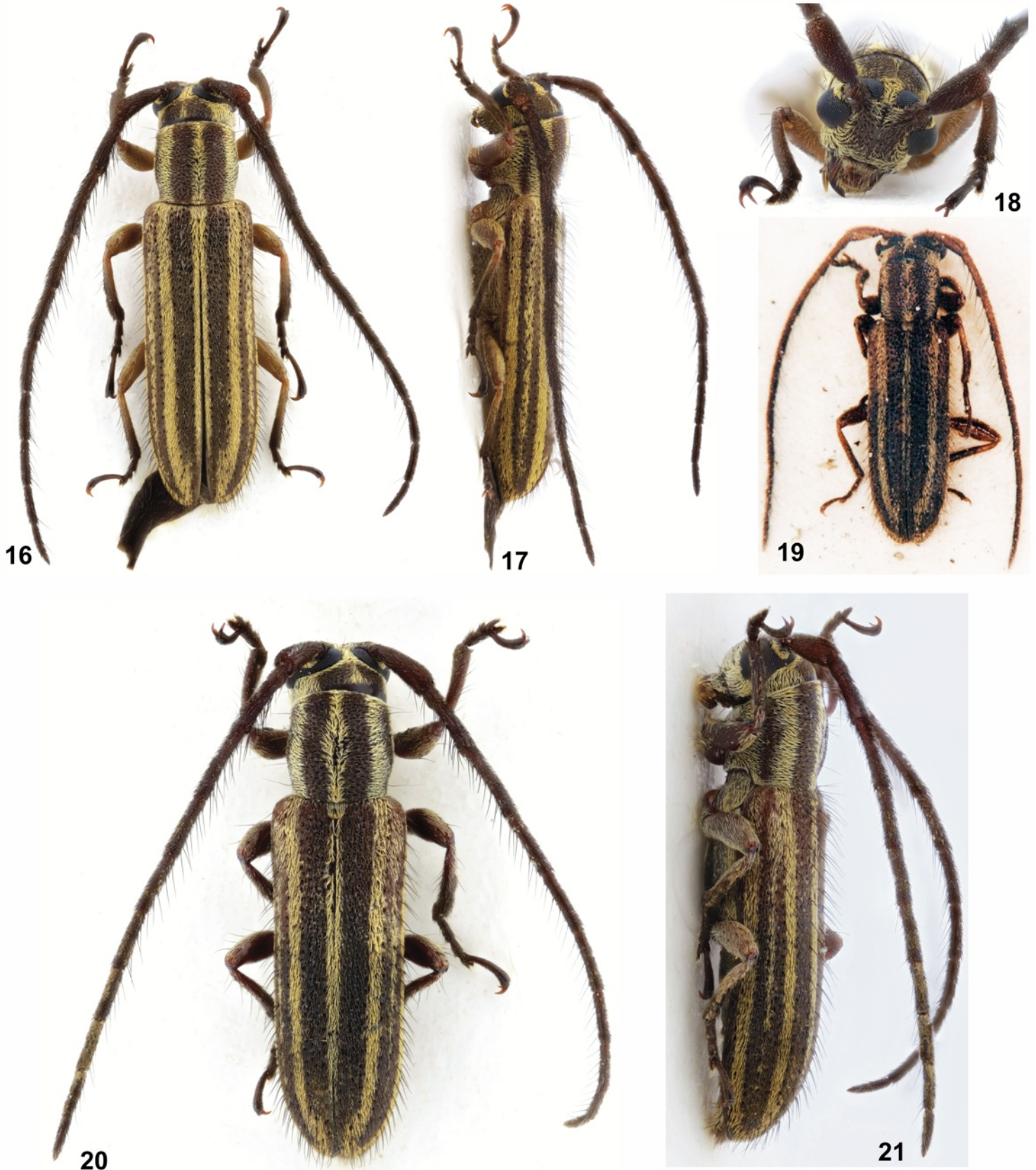
**Figures 8–15.** *Amphicnaeia pusilla* Bates, 1866.

**8–11)** Specimen ♂ from Brazil (Rondônia): **8)** Dorsal habitus; **9)** Ventral habitus; **10)** Lateral habitus; **11)** Head, frontal view.

**12–13)** Specimen ♂ from Brazil (Distrito Federal): **12)** Dorsal habitus; **13)** Ventral habitus.

**14–15)** Holotype, dorsal habitus: **14)** From Bezark (2020b); **15)** By Jesus Santiago Moure.





**Figures 16–21.** *Amphicnaeia quinquevittata* Bates, 1885.

**16–18)** Specimen from Costa Rica: **16)** Dorsal habitus; **17)** Lateral habitus; **18)** Head, frontal view.

**19)** Lectotype, dorsal habitus (by Jesus Santiago Moure).

**20–21)** Specimen from Panama: **20)** Dorsal habitus; **21)** Lateral habitus.





**Figures 22–26.** Habitus.

**22–25)** *Amphicnaeia distincta* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: **22)** Dorsal habitus; **23)** Ventral habitus; **24)** Lateral habitus; **25)** Head, frontal view.  
**26)** *Amphicnaeia birai* Galileo, 2015, holotype (unknown sex), dorsal habitus.

surface with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpturing as on vertex; with narrow, moderately sparse light yellowish-brown pubescent band close to eye, brownish, not obscuring integument on remaining surface, except region close to area of connection between lobes with denser yellowish-brown pubescence; with one long, erect, thick brownish seta close to superior region of eye. Area behind lower eye lobes with sculpturing as on vertex; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, bristly close to eye. Genae finely, sparsely punctate, except smooth apex; with light yellowish-brown pubescence obscuring integument, except glabrous apex; with a few long, erect, thick brownish setae. Postclypeus moderately finely, sparsely punctate on wide central area, smooth laterally; pubescence as on frons, except nearly glabrous area close to anteclypeus, and glabrous lateral area; with a few long, erect, thick dark setae on wide central area close to anteclypeus. Labrum coplanar with anteclypeus on posterior 2/3, inclined on anterior third; with long, erect light yellowish-brown setae directed forward on posterior 2/3, and long, erect, sparse dark setae interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.14 times length of scape (0.12 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.70 times length of scape (0.45 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 2.0 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior quarter of antennomere VIII; with light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument (more yellowish-white depending on light intensity), with short, erect, sparse setae of same color interspersed throughout (less so on scape), and long, erect, thick, sparse dark setae ventrally on pedicel and antennomeres III–X; apex of antennomere XI without tuft of long setae.

Antennal formula based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.347. – Pedicel = 0.377. – IV = 1.477. – V = 1.217. – VI = 1.217. – VII = 1.167. – VIII = 1.057. – IX = 1.007. – X = 0.897. – XI = 1.15.

**Thorax.** – Prothorax about as long as wide; sides slightly, uniformly rounded laterally. Pronotum coarsely, densely punctate; with narrow, longitudinal pale yellow pubescent band centrally, more distinctly from middle, especially close to apex; sides with moderately wide, dense, pale yellow pubescent band; remaining surface with brownish pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; with dense light yellowish-brown pubescence almost obscuring integument, with a few long, erect, thick, dark setae interspersed. Prosternum with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with dense light yellowish-brown pubescence (slightly darker depending on light intensity). Scutellum with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument.

**Elytra.** – Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, punctures slightly sparser on posterior half; with wide, longitudinal, sinuous light yellowish-brown pubescent band dorsally, from base to apex, distinctly widened internally close to apex of anterior third; remaining surface with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument (with slightly distinct yellowish macula on sides of posterior half); with abundant, erect, thick, dark setae throughout.

**Legs.** – Femora with light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument (lighter depending on light intensity). Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence dorsally, laterally, and basal area of ventral surface, longer, denser, bristly, yellowish-brown ventrally on posterior 2/3 of protibia and posterior half of meso- and metatibia, and dorsal half of mesotibiae; with long, erect, thick, sparse dark setae on meso- and metatibia, shorter, very sparse on protibiae.

**Abdomen.** – Sides of ventrites with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, pubescence sparser toward central area.

#### **Dimensions (mm).**

– Total length, 3.90;  
 – Prothoracic length, 0.80;  
 – Anterior prothoracic width, 0.75;  
 – Posterior prothoracic width, 0.80;  
 – Maximum prothoracic width, 0.85;  
 – Humeral width, 1.15;  
 – Elytral length, 2.60.

**Etymology.** – The specific name “odettae” is given in honor of Odette Morvan, cerambycid specialist, Kaw, French Guiana, who was very gracious to the first author during his trip there in 2014.

**Remarks.** – The holotype is glued to a card. We did not remove it to avoid damage to the specimen. Thus, it was not possible to provide details on the ventral surface and to determine the sex of the specimen.

*Amphicnaeia odettae* sp. nov. is similar to *A. rileyi* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019 (Fig. 30), but differs as follows: elytra proportionally shorter when compared with prothoracic length; pubescent central band on pronotum distinctly narrower; area of connection between eye lobes wider, with two ommatidia in the most central area. In *A. rileyi*, the elytra is proportionally longer, the pubescent central band on pronotum is distinctly wider, area of connection between eye lobes narrower, with one ommatidia in the most central area.

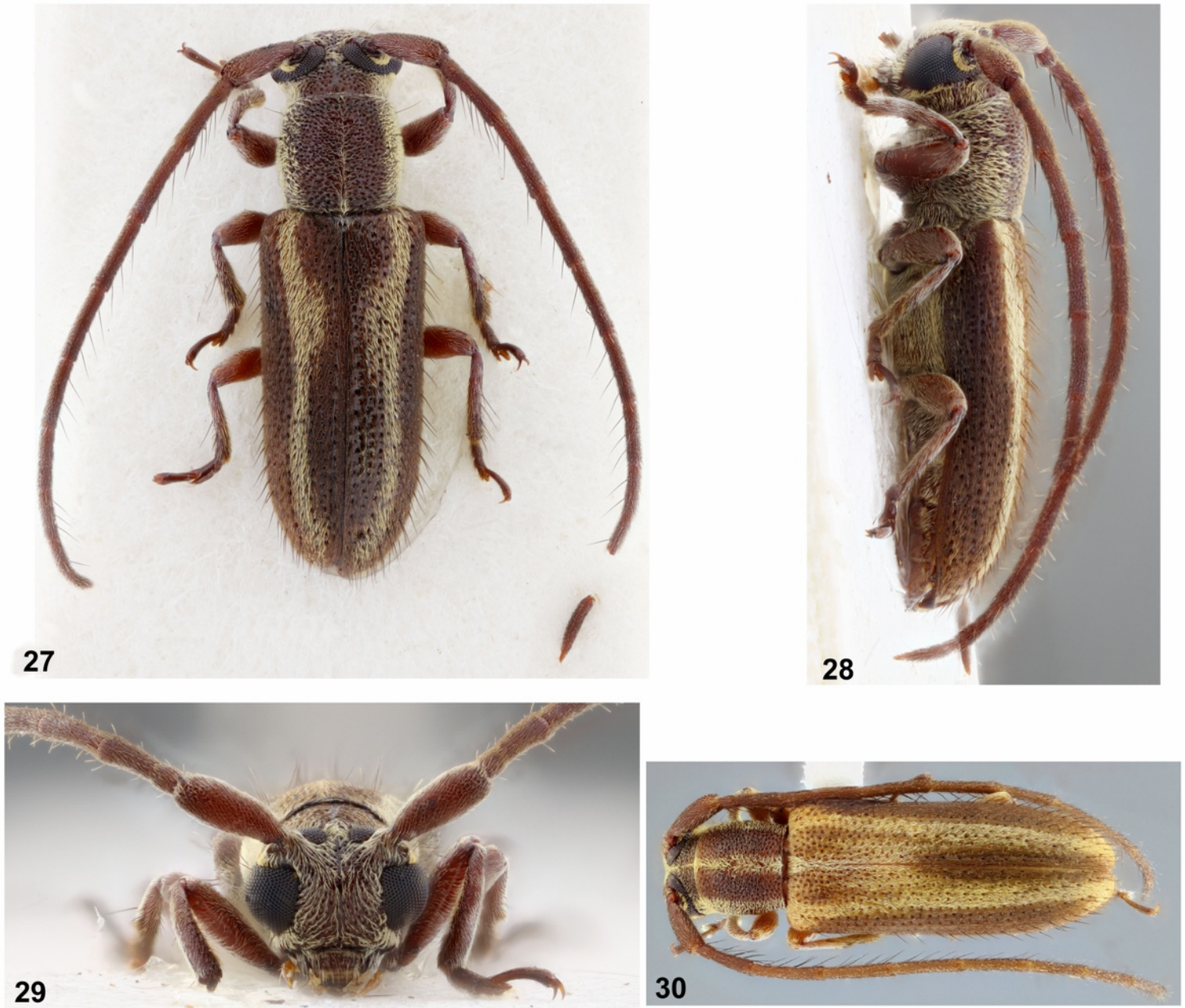
#### **Acknowledgments**

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Figures 27–30. Habitus.

27–29) *Amphicnaeia odettae* sp. nov., holotype: 27) Dorsal habitus; 28) Lateral habitus; 29) Head, frontal view.  
 30) *Amphicnaeia rileyi* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019, holotype, ♂, dorsal habitus.

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## Résumé

Bezark L. G., Santos-Silva A. & Devesa S., 2020. – Nouvelles espèces d'*Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866, avec une clé du genre (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Apomecynini). *Faunitaxys*, 8(20): 1–13.

*Amphicnaeia fuscofasciata* Wappes, Santos-Silva & Galileo, 2019 est signalée du Costa Rica et une variation sur la pubescence élytrale est signalée; *A. pusilla* Bates, 1866 a été récemment signalée dans deux États brésiliens et des commentaires sur la pubescence élytrale sont fournis; *A. quinquevittata* Bates, 1885 est signalée pour la première fois dans deux provinces (Costa Rica et Panama) et une variation sur la pubescence élytrale est signalée. *Amphicnaeia flavofemorata* Breuning, 1940 est exclue de la faune bolivienne. Deux nouvelles espèces sont décrites: *Amphicnaeia distincta* sp. nov., de l'Équateur; et *A. odettae* sp. nov., de Guyane française. Une clé des espèces du genre *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866 est fournie.

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicornes, Lamiinae, Apomecynini, *Amphicnaeia*, taxonomie, Amérique Centrale, Amérique du Nord, Amérique du Sud.



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Figure 31. *Amphicnaeia lyctoides* Bates, holotype, MNHN, Paris (J. S. Moure, photo).



Key to species of *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866

**Note 1.** *A. albovittata* Breuning, 1971, and *A. flavescens* Martins & Galileo, 1999 are not included in the key. The original descriptions and photographs of the holotypes do not allow us to be sure about their identity.

Likewise, *A. flavolineata* Breuning, 1943 is not included in the key because the original description does not allow us to be sure about the identity of the species.

1.	Pronotum without longitudinal pubescent band centrally .....	2
–	Pronotum with longitudinal pubescent band centrally .....	13
2(1).	Sides of the prothorax with spicule. Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo) .....	<i>A. pretiosa</i> Galileo & Martins, 2001
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–	Elytral pubescence forming maculae or bands .....	6
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–	Scape piriform or nearly so .....	5
5(4).	Inner margin of the lateral pubescent bands of the pronotum projected inward centrally. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama .....	<i>A. crustulata</i> Bates, 1872
–	Inner margin of the lateral pubescent bands of the pronotum straight (Fig. 31). Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) .....	<i>A. lyctoides</i> Bates, 1866
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–	Elytral pubescence not forming narrow longitudinal bands .....	9
7(6).	Elytral pubescent band from base to apex; inner margin of the lateral pubescent bands of the prothorax convex centrally. Costa Rica .....	<i>A. bivittata</i> Melzer, 1933
–	Elytral pubescent band fragmented or present only basally; inner margin of the lateral pubescent bands of the prothorax not convex centrally .....	8
8(7).	Sides of the prothorax rounded projected centrally. Colombia .....	<i>A. villosula</i> (Thomson, 1868)
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11(10).	Antennomeres VIII dark. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia .....	<i>A. brevivittis</i> Bates, 1872
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**Note 2.** *A. brevivittis* was recorded from Colombia by Martins & Galileo (1999). However, according to Galileo & Martins (2001) (translated from Portuguese): “When studying some Lamiinae from Colombia with divergent tarsal claws, Martins & Galileo (1999) mentioned *A. brevivittis* from Risaralda, Caldas, based on a female. This single female has already been returned to the MHNC [Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional de Colombia] and that mention may be mistaken. The Material of Caldas differs from *A. brevivittis* in that it presents the antennomeres VIII, IX and the basal half of the X with whitish yellow integument. The antennae of *A. brevivittis* in the figure given by Bates (1880, est. 9, fig. 17) are dark, unicolorous, and do not have flagellomeres with yellowish-white integument ... and it is very likely that the new species [*A. tate*] has been mentioned in the work by Martins & Galileo (1999) under the name *A. brevivittis*.”

12(11).	Antennomeres VIII–IX yellowish white. Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia (Santa Cruz) .....	<i>A. tate</i> Galileo & Martins, 2001
–	Only antennomere VIII orangish. Costa Rica .....	<i>A. apicalis</i> Melzer, 1933

**Note 3.** *A. tate* was recorded from Bolivia by Wappes *et al.* (2013). However, the specimen illustrated by them has the antennomeres VIII–IX dark, not contrasting with the other segments. It is possible that the specimen belongs to *A. brevivittis* or a similar species.

13(1).	Sides of the prothorax with spicule. French Guiana, Brazil (São Paulo, Paraná), Bolivia (Santa Cruz) .....	<i>A. armata</i> Galileo & Martins, 2001
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– Longitudinal pubescent band on center of dorsal surface of the elytra not gradually widened toward apex .....	<i>A. quinquevittata</i> Bates, 1885 / <i>A. piriana</i> Martins & Galileo, 2001
<b>Note 4.</b> According to Martins & Galileo (2001) (translated from Portuguese): “ <i>Amphicnaeia piriana</i> and <i>A. quinquevittata</i> have five light longitudinal bands on elytra, and are very similar. <i>Amphicnaeia piriana</i> has a longitudinal band on lateral declivity of the elytra, between the dorsal and the marginal [?], and does not have band close to the epipleural margin [it is not clear what the authors intended to say]. In <i>A. quinquevittata</i> Bates, 1885, there is no longitudinal band between the dorsal band and marginal band.” Based on the specimens of <i>A. quinquevittata</i> examined by us, it is not possible to separate these two species, which may be the same species.	
23(19). Elytra dorsally with wide pubescent band on anterior 3/4, covering most of the surface of this area. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (Santa Cruz) .....	<i>A. flavofemorata</i> Breuning, 1940
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<b>Note 6.</b> Breuning (1971) wrongly synonymized <i>A. costaricensis</i> Breuning, 1942 with <i>A. lepida</i> . It will be necessary to study better photographs of the holotype of <i>A. costaricensis</i> but, apparently, it is equal to <i>A. quinquevittata</i> .	
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– Dorsal pubescent macula on anterior half of the elytra with one acute projection backward; posterior macula J-shaped. Bolivia (Santa Cruz) .....	<i>A. birai</i> Galileo, 2015

## Derniers articles publiés

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# Faunitaxys

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## SOMMAIRE

Nouvelles espèces d'*Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866, avec une clé du genre (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Apomecynini)

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**Illustration de la couverture** : Oropendola nests, Kaw, French Guiana (photo Larry Bezark).

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