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New synonymy and new records in South American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)

ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA (1,3), FRANCISCO E. DE L. NASCIMENTO (1,4), JUAN PABLO BOTERO (1,5), CARLOS ALBERTO HECTOR FLECHTMANN (2,6)

(1) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Avenida Nazaré # 481, 04263-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

(2) Universidade Estadual Paulista, Faculdade de Engenharia de Ilha Solteira, Departamento de Fitossanidade, Engenharia Rural de Solos, SP, Brazil

(3) - toncriss@uol.com.br - <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418> - ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/726E502C-0712-4EB7-8737-63D881C96B39>

(4) - eribnascimento@gmail.com - <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5047-8921> - ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/79BCCF99-47FE-4FE7-9077-A2ADCA45130D>

(5) - jp_bot@yahoo.com - <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5547-7987> - ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/463CA17F-AC2C-44DF-85AB-2AEA79684A12>

(6) - carlos.flechtmann@unesp.br - <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6693-3610> - ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/EE3C59F9-C842-48AA-9833-DEFD18A8BD5A>

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Abstract. – *Sydax flechtmanni* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is proposed as a junior synonym of *Sydax inexpectatus* Martins, 1981. *Estola densepunctata* Breuning, 1942 is recorded from Argentina, and *Ataxia luteifrons* (Bruch, 1926) is recorded from Brazil. Additionally, 53 new state records from Brazil are provided.

Santos-Silva A. et al., 2019. – New synonymy and new records in South American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). *Faunitaxys*, 7(14): 1 – 11.

ZooBank : <http://zoobank.org/DEF1C3CD-FC0B-420B-9604-94EC14533BB6>

Introduction

The Brazilian Cerambycid fauna is relatively well known, and has been extensively studied, especially in the last 100 years. Even so, it is still quite common that recent surveys reveal new records. It is worth mentioning that accurate records are extremely important for several research areas, such as taxonomy, biogeography, ecological, modeling, etc.

Recently, the fourth author sent specimens for identification, which resulted in a great number of new Brazilian state records, and two new country records (Brazil and Argentina). Furthermore, during the process of identification, we found that *Sydax flechtmanni* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is a junior synonym of *Sydax inexpectatus* Martins, 1981.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken 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. The taxonomic and distributional data follows Monné (2019a,b) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2019). Photographs of types were checked at online photographic Catalog by Bezark (2019).

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

– **MNRJ**: Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

– **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

– **UNESP**: Museu de Entomologia da UNESP, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Ilha Solteira, SP, Brazil.

Results

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

ACHRYSONINI Lacordaire, 1868

Achryson immaculipenne Gounelle, 1909

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous

forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 24.XII.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Achryson immaculipenne* was described from Brazil (Goiás, Pernambuco). Currently, it is known from Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Maranhão, Piauí, Pernambuco, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, and Argentina (Chaco, Salta) (Monné 2019a). Joly (2000) and Martins (2002) reported this species also from the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul (Joly *op. cit.* mentioned “Rio Caraguatá” in the state of Mato Grosso, but currently it is in Mato Grosso do Sul).

BOTHRIOSPIILINI Lane, 1950

Delemodacrys mourei Martins & Napp, 1979

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 3.X.2015, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 2 ♀, 5.VIII.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Delemodacrys mourei* was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará) (Monné 2019a).

CALLICHRMATINI Swainson, 1840

Mionochroma electrinum (Gounelle, 1911)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Selvíria (UNESP farm; 20°19'50.13"S / 51°24'34.67"W), 1 ♀, 14.XI.2018, L.S. Cove col. (UNESP); (Cerrado, 20°20'29"S / 51°24'15"W), 3 ♂, 13-23.XI.2018, L. Migliore col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Argentina (Chaco de Santa Fé, Tucumán), Uruguay, and Paraguay. According to Monné (2019a), it occurs in Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão,

Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fé, Chaco, Misiones, Neuquén), and Uruguay.

CERAMBYCINI Latreille, 1802

SPHALLOTRICHINA Martins & Monné, 2002

Coleoxestia armata (Gounelle, 1909)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (**new state record**): Selvíria (UNESP farm; Cerrado; 20°20'29"S / 51°24'15"W), 1 ♀, 13-23.XI.2018, L. Migliore col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Coleoxestia armata* was described from Brazil (Goiás). Currently, it is known from Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso, Goiás) (Monné 2019a).

CLYTINI Mulsant, 1839

Mecometopus wallacei (White, 1855)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (**new state record**): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 07.I.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 10.VI.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Amazonas). Currently, it is known from French Guiana, Guyana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia), Peru and Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019a).

COMPSOCERINI Thomson, 1864

Orthostoma chryseis (Bates, 1870)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (**new state record**): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 1.X.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 1 ♂, 28.X.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently it is known from Suriname, French Guiana and Brazil (Pará, Piauí) (Monné 2019a).

DICHOPHYIINI Gistel, 1848

Chrysoprasia punctulata Bates, 1870

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (**new state record**): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 23.II.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Chrysoprasia punctulata* was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Maranhão), and French Guiana (Monné 2019a).

Mallosoma zonatum (Sahlberg, 1823)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (**new state record**): Selvíria (UNESP farm; Cerrado; 20°20'29"S / 51°24'15"W), 1 ♀, 13-23.XI.2018, L. Migliore col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Mallosoma zonatum* was described from Brazil, without further details. Currently, it is known from Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Córdoba, Misiones), and Uruguay

(Monné 2019a). Burmeister (1865) reported it from the Argentinean province of Buenos Aires, as *Mallosoma elegans* Audinet-Serville, 1834 (junior synonym).

EBURIINI Blanchard, 1845

Ebuodacrystola pickeli (Melzer, 1928)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (**new state record**): Cassilândia (UEMS – campus of Cassilândia/MS; cerrado fragment; 19°05'24.58"S / 51°48'51.70"W), 1 ♀, 17.X.2018, A. Nemis col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pernambuco, Ceará). Currently, it is known from Brazil (Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Piauí, Ceará, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais), and Bolivia (Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019a). Martins & Galileo (2013) also reported it from the Bolivian department of Tarija, and Monné & Giesbert (1994) from the Brazilian state of Goiás.

Styliceps sericata (Pascoe, 1859)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (**new state record**): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 23.II.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pará) as *Caragenia sericata* by Pascoe (1859); from “Amazonie” as *Ceragenia amazonica* by Thomson (1861); and from French Guiana as *Styliceps sericans* by Lacordaire (1868). Currently, it is known from Mexico (Jalisco), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso), Peru and Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019a). Additionally, the species has also been reported from Suriname (Voet 1778), and Guatemala (Hovore 2006).

ELAPHIDIINI Thomson, 1864

Anelaphus robi Hrabovsky, 1987

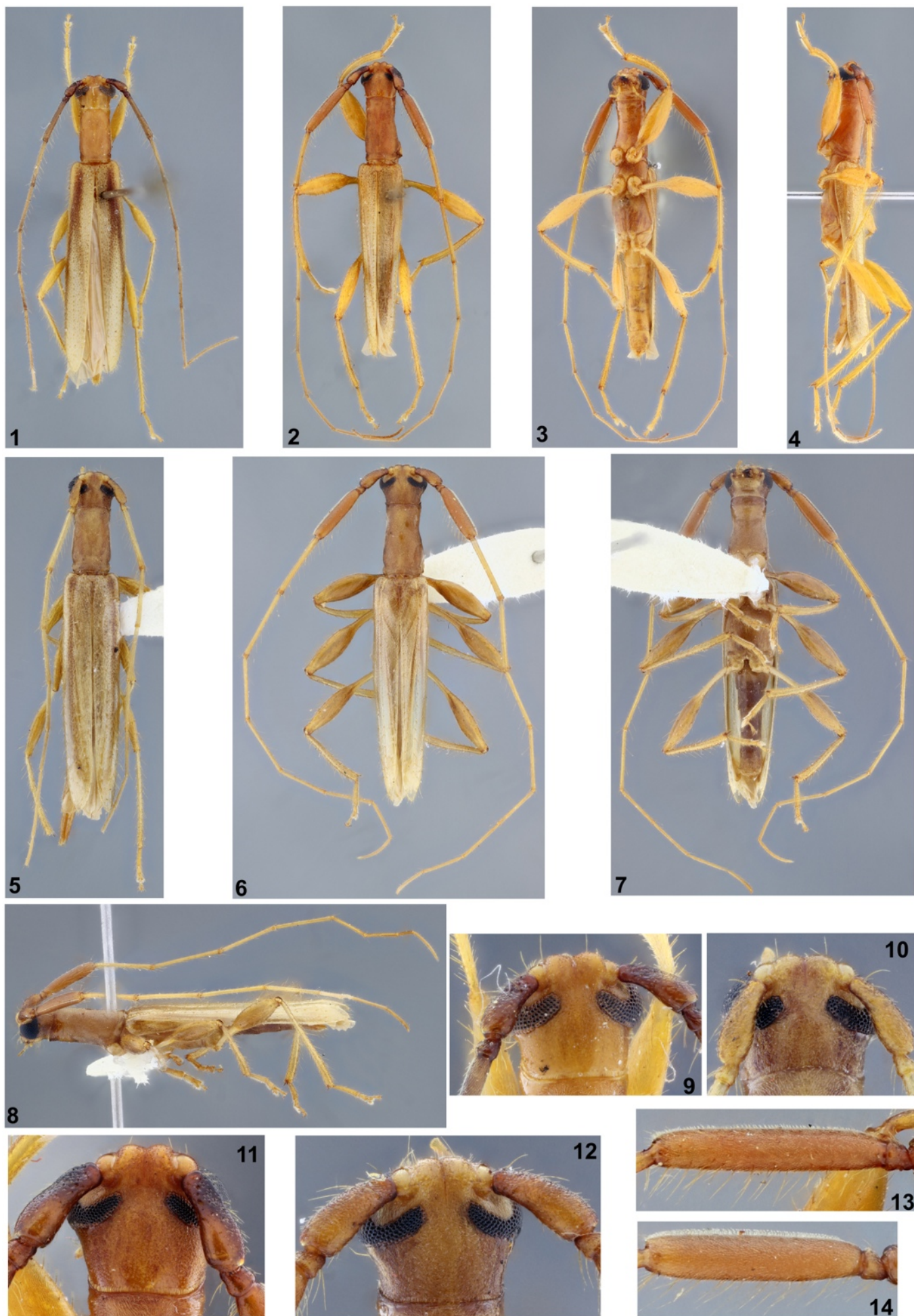
Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (**new state record**): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 17.IX.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso). Currently, it is known from French Guiana and Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Bahia) (Monné 2019a; Nascimento & Bravo 2015).

Anelaphus souzai (Zajciw, 1964)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *São Paulo* (**new state record**): Rubinéia (Atlantic Forest fragment; 20°13'3.87"S / 50°59'19.07"W), 1 ♀, 05.IX.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); (inundated cerrado fragment; 20°14'12.45"S / 50°59'35.74"W), 1 ♀, 22.VIII.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 24.VII.2018, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); (Fazenda São Marcos; riparian forest fragment; 20°14'1.58"S / 50°59'1.34"W), 1 ♀, 05.IX.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 05.IX.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Anelaphus souzai* was described from Brazil (Ceará, Maranhão, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Mato Grosso). According to Monné (2019a), the species is recorded from French Guiana, Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Ceará, Alagoas, Sergipe, Paraíba, Fernando de Noronha), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, and Argentina (Salta, Chaco).



Figures 1–14. 1–4, *Sydax inexpectatus*: 1, Dorsal habitus, holotype ♀; 2, Dorsal habitus, paratype ♂; 3, Ventral habitus, paratype ♂; 4, Lateral habitus, paratype ♂. 5–8, *Sydax flechtmani*: 5, Dorsal habitus, paratype ♀; 6, Dorsal habitus, holotype ♂; 7, Ventral habitus, holotype ♂; 8, Lateral habitus, holotype ♂. 9–12, Head in dorsal view, showing details of upper eye lobes: 9, *S. inexpectatus*, holotype ♀; 10, *S. flechtmani*, paratype ♀; 11, *S. inexpectatus*, paratype ♂; 12, *S. flechtmani*, holotype ♂. 13–14, Antennomere III: 13, *S. inexpectatus*, paratype ♂; 14, *S. flechtmani*, holotype ♂.

Hrabovsky (1987) reported the species in the Brazilian states of Bahia and Rio Grande do Norte.

Pantonyssus bitinctus Gounelle, 1909

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *São Paulo (new state record)*: Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; riparian forest fragment; 20°14'1.58"S / 50°59'1.34"W), 1 ♀, 14.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Goiás). Currently, it is known from Bolivia (Santa Cruz) and Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Maranhão) (Monné 2019b). Linsley (1935) recorded this species from Panama. According to Martins (2005) (translated): “Linsley (1935) mentioned *Pantonyssus bitinctus* from Panama (La Chorrera), which must be wrong for the species; and “The citation of *Pantonyssus bitinctus* from Panama (La Chorrera) (Linsley, 1935: 142) may be wrong.” Evidently, this is not a formal exclusion of the distribution of the species. Accordingly, while the specimens studied by Linsley (1935) were not examined, we determined to keep Panama as a country where the species occurs. Monné (1990) also listed the Brazilian state of Rondônia.

NEOIBIDIONINI Monné, 2012

NEOIBIDIONINA Monné, 2012

Compsibidion charile (Bates, 1870)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 05.VIII.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from “River Tapajós” without further details. Although the Tapajós River rises in the State of Mato Grosso, its larger area is in the State of Pará. As Henry Walter Bates was not in the area of Mato Grosso, and lived in Santarém (Pará) for about three years, a city in front of the area where the Tapajós River flows into the Amazons River, it is possible infer that the specimen was collected in the State of Pará. According to Monné (2019a), *C. charile* is known from Ecuador, Colombia, French Guiana and Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia).

PIEZOCERINI Lacordaire, 1868

Gorybia proxima Martins, 1976

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul (new state record)*: Selvíria (UNESP farm; cerrado fragment in advanced stage of regeneration; 20°23'01.3"S / 51°24'43.1"W), 1 ♀, 17.XI.2017, G. Paiola col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Gorybia proxima* was described from Brazil (Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) and Paraguay. Monné (2019a) listed it from Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) and Paraguay. We do not know who reported the species in the Brazilian state of Bahia before Monné (2019a).

Gorybia veneficella Martins, 1976

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais (new state record)*: São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°6'43.73"S / 46°27'30.52"W), 1 ♀, 03.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Gorybia veneficella* was described from Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso), and Bolivia. According to Monné (2019a), it occurs in Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz).

RHINOTRAGINI Thomson, 1861

Odontocera fasciata (Olivier, 1795)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul (new state record)*: Selvíria (UNESP farm; 20°22'33.93"S / 51°24'59.93"W), 1 ♀, 13.IX.2018, F.P. Alves col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from “Amérique meridionale,” without further details. Later, Audinet-Serville (1834) described *O. vitrea* from French Guiana, and White (1855) described *O. chrysozone* from Brazil (Pará). Bates (1870) synonymized *O. chrysozone* with *O. fasciata*, and Gemminger (1872) synonymized *O. vitrea* with *O. fasciata*. Currently, the species is known from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil (Maranhão, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz) and Argentina (Monné 2019a).

Odontocera ornaticollis Bates, 1870

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 29.X.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Odontocera ornaticollis* was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from Peru, French Guiana, Brazil (Pará) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019a). Zajciw (1962a) recorded the species in Peru, based on a single male from the Campos Seabra collection (the specimen was destroyed during the recent fire at the MNRJ). The shape of the mesoventral process illustrated by him does not agree with that of the 5 males and 3 females examined by us. Actually, although slightly variable, it is not different from the figure of *O. dice* Newman, 1841 from Zajciw (1962a): distinctly narrowed centrally, and strongly emarginate apically. However, it is not possible to exclude the species from Peruvian fauna without examining specimens from this country.

Phygopoda fulvitaris Gounelle, 1911

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 28.X.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from French Guiana. According to Monné (2019a) the species occurs in French Guiana and Brazil (Pará). 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.

Tomopterus grossefoveolatus Zajciw, 1964

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 10.XII.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Monné (2019a) listed the species occurring in Panama, French Guiana and Brazil (Pará).

Tomopterus similis Fisher, 1930

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 1.X.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Tomopterus similis* was described from Bolivia. Monné (2019a) listed the species occurring in French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz).

RHOPALOPHORINI Blanchard, 1845***Coremia plumipes*** (Pallas, 1772)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 24.XII.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 10.VI.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described without a type locality. Later, Voet (1778) described and figured a species named by him as *Cerambyx plumipes*, from “Antigoa” (currently, one of the islands of Antigua and Barbuda, in the Caribbean). Although the figures in Pallas (1772) and Voet (1778) may represent the same species, it is not possible to be sure, especially because Voet was not clear about this. Furthermore, the species has not been collected in the Caribbean since. Olivier (1795) described *Saperda hirtipes* from French Guiana and Suriname. Schönherr (1817) synonymized *Leptura plumipes* Pallas, 1772 under *Saperda hirtipes* Olivier, 1795 and made clear that the species described by Voet (1778 – *Cerambyx plumipes*) is the same species. It was Aurivillius (1912) who corrected the mistake in the inversion of priority of the species: *Cerambyx plumipes* as senior synonym, and *Saperda hirtipes* as junior synonym. As the citation of a locality in Voet (1778) is questionable, we think that the type locality is French Guiana and Suriname (that of *Saperda hirtipes*).

Cosmisoma lineellum Bates, 1870

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Selvíria (UNESP farm; 20°19'50.13"S / 51°24'34.67"W), 1 ♀, 14.XI.2018, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP); (Cerrado, 20°20'29"S / 51°24'15"W), 1 ♀, 13-23.XI.2018, L. Migliore col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Amazonas). Currently, it is known from French Guiana and Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Goiás) (Monné 2019a). Zajciw (1962b) recorded it from the Brazilian state of Rondônia.

SYDACINI Martins, 2014***Sydax inexpectatus*** Martins, 1981

(Figs. 1–14)

– *Sydax inexpectatus* Martins, 1981: 16; Monné, 1993: 21 (cat.); Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 29 (checklist); Martins, 2003: 212; Monné, 2005: 541 (cat.); Monné & Monné, 2016: 37 (holotype); Monné, 2019a: 811 (cat.).

– *Sydax flechtmanni* Martins & Galileo, 2012: 557; Monné *et al.*, 2017: 36 (holotype); Moura & Von Groll, 2017: 445 (paratype); Monné, 2019a: 810 (cat.). **Syn. nov.**

Remarks. – According to Martins & Galileo (2012) on *S. flechtmanni*: “Upper ocular lobes with five rows of ommatidia, distance between lobes twice as long as width of a lobe;” and “*Sydax flechtmanni* keys out to couplet four, along with *S. stramineus* Lacordaire, 1869 and *S. gibbus* Joly, 1985.”

Martins (1981) did not provide information on the number of ommatidia in *S. inexpectatus*. However, according to Martins (2003), in alternative of couplet “1” (translated): “Upper eye lobes with five (male) or six (female) rows of ommatidia,” leading to *S. inexpectatus*; and “Upper eye lobes with four rows of ommatidia,” leading to the other species. Accordingly, *S. flechtmanni*, which has the upper eye lobes with more than four ommatidia (Figs. 10, 12), could not have been included in the alternative of couplet “4”. Actually, there is no difference between the types of *S. flechtmanni* and those of *S. inexpectatus* (Figs 1–4, 9, 11, 13), except the shape of the antennomere III in males, which is slender and longer in the paratype ♂ of *S. inexpectatus* (Fig. 13). However, the shape of the antennomere III is variable in the paratypes ♂ of *S. flechtmanni* (Fig. 14). Thus, *S. flechtmanni* is considered a junior synonym of *S. inexpectatus*.

Two paratype ♀ (formerly C.A. Campos Seabra collection) were lost during the fire in the MNRJ.

Material examined.

BRAZIL

– *Espírito Santo*: Linhares, holotype ♀ (Fig. 1) and paratype ♂ (Fig. 2) of *S. inexpectatus*, X.1972, P.C. Elias col. (MZSP).

– *São Paulo*: Guzolândia, Fazenda Ezuto, 20°37'06"S / 50°38'8.98"W, holotype ♂ (Fig. 6), 2 paratypes ♂, and 2 paratypes ♀ (Fig. 5) of *S. flechtmanni*, no date indicated, H.A.S. Silva col. (MZSP).

Note. – The true geographical coordinates of the type series of *S. flechtmanni* are 20°37'00.60"S / 50°38'08.93"W. Additionally, all specimens emerged in September 2011 from a trunk of *Hevea brasiliensis* L. cut in April 2011.

TRACHYDERINI Dupont, 1836**TRACHYDERINA*****Pseudoeriphus fulvicollis*** (Fabricius, 1793)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 21.XI.2015, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 15.X.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described four times: *Callidium fulvicolle* Fabricius, 1793, from Suriname; *Eriphus collaris* Erichson, 1849, from Guiana; *Pseudoeriphus ochraceicollis* Zajciw, 1961, from Brazil (Pará); and *Pseuderiphus [sic] balachowskyi* Villiers, 1791, from French Guiana. Currently, it is known from Ecuador, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil (Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Ceará) (Monné 2019a).

Trachelissa maculicollis (Audinet-Serville, 1834)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais* (new state record): São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°7'18.96"S / 46°26'23.93"W), 1 ♀, 24.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP); (20°6'22.72"S / 46°27'31.34"W), 1 ♀, 17.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP); (20°7'2.13"S / 46°27'26.40"W), 1 ♂, 03.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was originally described from “Amérique méridionale.” White (1853) was the first who reported the species from Brazil, but without further details. Currently, the species is known from Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina (Córdoba, Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos) and Uruguay (Monné 2019a).

Tuberorachidion pumilio (Gounelle, 1911)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais* (new state record): São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°7'35.11"S / 46°27'54.74"W), 1 ♀, 3.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Goiás). Currently, it is known from Brazil (Goiás, Bahia, Espírito Santo, São Paulo, Paraná) (Monné 2019a).

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Anisopodus phalangodes (Erichson, 1847)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 24.XII.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Peru. Currently, it is known from French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil (Amazonas, Rondônia, Mato Grosso) and Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019b).

Carphina elliptica (Germar, 1824)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Aquidauana (Fazenda de Ensino da UEMS; cerrado fragment; 20°27'17.40"S / 55°39'39.13"W), 1 ♂, 19.XI.2016, A. Abot col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Carphina elliptica* was described from Brazil, without further details. Currently, it is known from Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019b).

Lepturgantes prolatus Monné & Monné, 2008

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *São Paulo* (new state record): Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; inundated cerradão fragment; 20°14'12.45"S / 50°59'35.74"W), 1 ♀, 21.IX.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described based on a series of specimens from Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz). According to Monné (2019b), the geographical distribution of the species remains the same as the original description. The holotype and several paratypes (including those belonging to the MZSP) were destroyed in the fire at the MNRJ.

Oedopeza umbrosa (Germar, 1824)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Selvíria (UNESP farm; cerrado fragment in advanced stage or regeneration; 20°23'22.5"S / 51°24'18.0"W), 1 ♀, 14.X.2017, G. Paiola col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil, without further details. Currently, it is known from Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones) (Monné 2019b).

ACANTHODERINI Thomson, 1860

Exalphus aurivillii (Lane, 1970)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 29.X.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Exalphus aurivillii* was described from Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil (Pará), and until now it was only known from these places (Monné 2019b).

Exalphus foveatus (Marinoni & Martins, 1978)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Selvíria (UNESP farm; cerrado fragment in advanced stage or regeneration; 20°22'33.93"S / 51°24'59.93"W), 1 ♂, 20.X.2018, G. Paiola col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Goiás, São Paulo). Currently, it is known from Panama, French Guiana, Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019b).

Nesozineus lineolatus Galileo & Martins, 1996**Material examined.**

BRAZIL

– *São Paulo* (new state record): Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; inundated cerradão fragment; 20°14'12.45"S / 50°59'35.74"W), 1 ♀, 07.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

– *Minas Gerais* (new state record): São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20.7°29.96"S / 46°27'11.11"W), 1 ♂, 03.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was originally described from Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul). Currently, it is known from Brazil (Rondônia, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) and Paraguay (Monné 2019b).

Nesozineus similis Galileo & Martins, 2006

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *São Paulo* (new state record): Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; Atlantic Forest fragment; 20°13'3.87"S / 50°59'19.07"W), 1 ♂, 07.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); (riparian forest fragment; 20°14'1.58"S / 50°59'1.34"W), 1 ♂, 14.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♂, 14.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♂, 31.X.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); (inundated cerradão fragment; 20°14'12.45"S / 50°59'35.74"W), 1 ♀, 05.XII.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Bolivia (Santa Cruz). Currently, it is known from Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija) and Brazil (Maranhão) (Monné 2019b).

Steirastoma stellio Pascoe, 1866

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Aquidauana (Fazenda de Ensino da UEMS; cerrado fragment; 20°27'17.40"S / 55°39'39.13"W), 1 ♂, 9.VII.2017, A. Abot col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was originally described from Colombia. Currently, it is known from Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, French Guiana, Brazil (Paraíba, Pernambuco, Ceará, Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul,

Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Uruguay and São Tomé and Príncipe (introduced) (Monné & Giesbert 1994; Monné 2019b; Martins *et al.* 2014).

APOMECCYNINI Thomson, 1860

Adetus analis (Haldeman, 1847)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais* (new state record): São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°06'24.57"S / 46°27'35.32"W), 1 ♀, 17.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was originally described from the USA (Pennsylvania). However, LeConte (1873) corrected the type locality to Brazil, without further details. Currently, it is known from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Peru, Bolivia (Pando, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) and Argentina (Monné 2019b). We believe some of these countries may not be a place where true *A. analis* occurs. Bates (1885) reported the species from Belize, and Belon (1902) reported it from the Bolivian department of Cochabamba.

CALLIINI Thomson, 1864

Callia fulvocincta Bates, 1866

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *São Paulo* (new state record): Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; riparian forest fragment; 20°14'1.58"S / 50°59'1.34"W), 1 ♀, 14.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from Mexico (Jalisco, Chiapas), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará), Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz, Tarija) and Paraguay (Monné 2019b). Monné (1995) also listed Peru, and Galileo & Martins (2002) reported the Brazilian states of Goiás and Mato Grosso.

COLOBOTHEINI Thomson, 1860

Colobothea pictilis Bates, 1865

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *São Paulo* (new state record): Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; inundated cerradão fragment; 20°14'12.45"S / 50°59'35.74"W), 1 ♀, 21.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); (riparian forest fragment; 20°14'1.58"S / 50°59'1.34"W), 1 ♂, 05.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♂, 14.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Colobothea pictilis* was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás) and Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019b).

COMPOSOMATINI Thomson, 1857

Aerenea albilarvata Bates, 1866

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 17.IX.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará) and Peru (Monné 2019b).

Cristaerenea cognata (Pascoe, 1859)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 19.VIII.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from French Guiana and Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia) (Monné 2019b). Chemsak *et al.* (1992) reported the species as present in Panama.

DESMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Acaua exotica Martins & Galileo, 1995

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Minas Gerais* (new state record): Nova Porteira (Foco Agropecuária; 15°41'7.21"S / 43°17'42.06"W), 1 ♀, 8.III.2018, F.P. Alves col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Acaua exotica* was described from Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará), and Bolivia (Santa Cruz). Currently it is known from Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia), Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz, Tarija) (Monné 2019b).

Estola densepunctata Breuning, 1940

Material examined.

BRAZIL

– *Minas Gerais* (new state record): São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°06'50.32"S / 46°26'22.62"W), 1 ♀, 10.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

– *Rio de Janeiro* (new state record): Estrada Rio-São Paulo km 47 [Seropédica], 1 ♀, 13.X.1942, O. Braga col. (MZSP); 1 ♀, 22.X.1943, O. Braga col. (MZSP).

– *São Paulo* (new state record): Barueri, 1 ♂, 4.XI.1954, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 1 ♂, 30.XI.1954, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 1 ♀, 27.X.1955, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 1 ♀, 16.XI.1955, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 28.X.1955, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 1 ♀, 1.XI.1955, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 2 ♂, 6 ♀, XI.1964, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, XI.1966, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 16.X.1967, K. Lenko col. (MZSP); Itú (Fazenda Pau d'Alho), 1 ♀, IX.1959, U.R. Martins col. (MZSP); 1 ♀, I.XI.1961, U.R. Martins col. (MZSP); 1 ♀, 28-29.X.1965, U.R. Martins col. (MZSP); Castilho, 1 ♂, X.1964, Exp. Dep. Zoologia col. (MZSP).

ARGENTINA (new country record)

– *Tucumán*: 4 specimens, C. Bruch col. (MZSP – no further details, each specimen glued in a card).

Remarks. – This species was described based on a single specimen from Brazil (Pernambuco). Later, Breuning (1974) examined another specimen from Brazil (Goiás). According to Monné (2019b), the species remains known only from those places.

Estola flavescens Breuning, 1940

Material examined.

BRAZIL

– *São Paulo* (new state record): Rubinéia (Fazenda São Marcos; inundated cerradão fragment; 20°14'12.45"S / 50°59'35.74"W), 1 ♀, 16.VI.2018, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 22.VIII.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♂, 02.I.2018, E.L.L. Leonel col.

(UNESP); 1 ♀, 28.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); (riparian forest fragment; 20°14'1.58"S / 50°59'1.34"W), 1 ♂, 21.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 14.XI.2017, E.L.L. Leonel col. (UNESP).

– *Minas Gerais (new state record)*: São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°06'17.51"S / 46°27'31.97"W), 1 ♂, 03.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP); (20°6'55.48"S / 46°27'33.59"W), 1 ♀, 17.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP); (20°6'25.05"S / 46°27'26.27"W), 1 ♀, 17.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP); (20°7'0.51"S / 46°27'33.81"W), 1 ♂, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

– *Mato Grosso do Sul (new state record)*: Selvíria (UNESP farm; 20°22'33.93"S / 51°24'59.93"W), 1 ♀, 03.XI.2018, G. Paiola col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was originally described from Brazil (Goiás). Currently it is known from Brazil (Goiás, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) (Monné 2019b).

Estola hirsuta (De Geer, 1775)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 26.XI.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 10.XII.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP); 1 ♀, 05.VIII.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Estola hirsuta* was described from Suriname as *Cerambyx hirsutus*. Bates (1866) described *Estola lineolata* from Brazil (Pará), French Guiana, and Rio de Janeiro. Breuning (1950) synonymized *E. lineolata* with *E. hirsuta*. From Monné & Giesbert (1994) and Monné (1994) the record from the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro disappeared. However, although we believe that the species does not really occur in Rio de Janeiro, we do not know of any work where the exclusion has been formally established. Only after the examination of all the syntypes will it be possible to know what the specimen from Rio de Janeiro is. According to Monné (2019b), the species is currently known from Panama, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Pará) and Bolivia (Cochabamba).

ONCIDERINI Thomson, 1860

Cipriscola fasciata (Thomson, 1860)

Material examined.

BRAZIL

– *Minas Gerais (new state record)*: São Roque de Minas (Canastra Forest; 20°06'46.42"S / 46°26'37.39"W), 1 ♂, 10.XI.2017, L.S. Covre col. (UNESP).

– *Mato Grosso do Sul (new state record)*: Selvíria (Fazenda UNESP; Cerrado; 20°20'29"S / 51°24'15"W), 2 ♂, 13-23.XI.2018, L. Migliore col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Cipriscola fasciata* was described from Brazil, without further details, as *Hypsioma fasciata*. Later, Bates (1865) described *Hypselomus crassipes* from Brazil (Pará: Tapajós) (see comment under *Compsibidion charile*). Dillon & Dillon (1945) considered *H. crassipes* as a junior synonym of *C. fasciata*. Currently, it is known from Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones, Chaco, Corrientes) (Monné 2019b). Menezes *et al.* (2012) also reported the species from the Brazilian state of Bahia.

Jamesia globifera (Fabricius, 1801)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous

forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 18.II.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Jamesia globifera* was described from “America meridionali,” without further details. Blanchard (1847) was the first who reported a detailed place, Guarayos (Santa Cruz, Bolivia), when he described *Hypsioma gemmata*, which is a junior synonym. Currently, it is known from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia), Peru and Bolivia (Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz) (Monné 2019b; Bates 1872).

Midamiella hecabe (Dillon & Dillon, 1945)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul (new state record)*: Selvíria (UNESP farm; cerrado fragment in advanced stage of regeneration; 20°23'22.5"S / 51°24'18.0"W), 1 ♂, 4.XI.2017, G. Paiola col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil (Paraná, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Paraguay. Currently, it is known from Panama, Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz), Paraguay and Argentina, (Monné 2019b).

Trestonia forticornis Buquet, 1859

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 01.X.2016, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from French Guiana. Currently, it is known from French Guiana and Brazil (Amazonas, Roraima) (Monné 2019b).

Trestonia turbula Monné & Fragoso, 1984

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 29.IV.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Trestonia turbula* was described from Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso) and Peru. Monné (2019b) listed the species from Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso), Peru and Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz). According to the original description, *Trestonia ramuli sensu* Dillon & Dillon (1946), and Zajciw (1967) corresponds to this species. Dillon & Dillon (1946) listed the species from “Ega [type locality of *Trestonia ramuli* Bates, 1865, now *Leus ramuli*], Guianas and lower Amazon region.” Currently, Ega is Tefê, in the Brazilian state of Amazonas. “Guianas” refers to French Guiana, and “lower Amazon region” refers to Brazil (Pará). Those three places already appear in Monné (2019b). However, Zajciw (1967) listed the Brazilian state of Maranhão as a place where *Trestonia ramuli* [*nec* Bates 1865] occurs.

PHACELLINI Lacordaire, 1872

Phacellus boryi (Gory, 1832)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá (new state record)*: Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♀, 5.VIII.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from French Guiana. Currently, it is known from French Guiana, Suriname, Venezuela and Brazil (Amazonas) (Monné 2019b).

PTEROPLIINI Thomson, 1860*Ataxia luteifrons* (Bruch, 1926)

Material examined. – BRAZIL (new country record), *Mato Grosso do Sul*: Aquidauana (Fazenda de Ensino da UEMS; cerrado fragment; 20°27'11.01"S / 55°39'41.46"W), 1 ♀, 9.I.2017, A. Abot col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Argentina (Santa Fé, Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca). Currently, it is known from Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay and Argentina (Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, La Rioja, Mendoza, Santa Fé) (Monné 2019b).

Ataxia obscura (Fabricius, 1801)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Amapá* (new state record): Tartarugalzinho (Entre Rios Community - Retiro Paraíba; ombrophilous forest fragment; 01°07'59.60"N / 51°18'02.40"W), 1 ♂, 5.VIII.2017, W.R. Silva col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – *Ataxia obscura* was described from “America meridionali,” without further details. Later, three synonyms were described: *Esthlogena sulcata* Bates, 1866, from Brazil (Pará); *Parysatis collaris* Thomson, 1868, from French Guiana; and *Ataxia flaviceps* Breuning, 1942, from French Guiana. Breuning (1961) synonymized *E. sulcata* and *P. collaris* with *A. obscura*, and Tavakilian (1997) synonymized *A. flaviceps* with *A. obscura*. Currently, the species is known from Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Piauí), Peru and Bolivia (Pando) (Monné 2019b).

Esthlogena (Esthlogena) comata (Thomson, 1857)

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Espírito Santo* (new state record): Linhares (Floresta Nacional de Goytacazes; native vegetation; 19°26'08.7"S / 40°04'33.4"W), 1 ♀, 17.I.2017, D.S. Martins col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was originally described from Brazil, without further details. Monné & Monné (2017) were the first to record a Brazilian state: Minas Gerais. Monné (2019b) listed the species from Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais) and Uruguay.

Rhaphiptera nodifera Audinet-Serville, 1835

Material examined. BRAZIL, *Mato Grosso do Sul* (new state record): Selvíria (UNESP farm; cerrado fragment in advanced stage of regeneration; 20°23'03.28"S / 51°24'47.91"W), 1 ♀, 13.X.2018, T. Shinohara col. (UNESP).

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil, without further details. Currently, it is known from Brazil (Goiás, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones) (Monné 2019b).

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Résumé

Santos-Silva A. et al., 2019. – Synonymie et citations nouvelles de Cerambycidae sud-américains (Coleoptera). *Faunitaxys*, 7(14): 1 – 11.

Sydax flechtmanni Martins & Galileo, 2012 est proposé comme synonyme junior de *Sydax inexpectatus* Martins, 1981. Première citation de *Estola densepunctata* Breuning, 1942 pour l'Argentine et de *Ataxia luteifrons* (Bruch, 1926) pour le Brésil. En outre, 53 nouvelles citations sont fournies pour différents États du Brésil.

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicornes, taxonomie, Argentine, Brésil, Amérique du Sud.

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Illustration de la couverture : Brazil, Maranhão, Barreirinhas - Amazon-Caatinga transition zone.

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