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New species, synonymies and transfers
in Neotropical Lamiinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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New species, synonymies and transfers in Neotropical Lamiinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract. Four new species and one new genus of Lamiinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) are described: *Nyssodryssilla humeralis* **new species** (Acanthocinini), from Paraguay; *Atrypanius schmidi* **new species** (Acanthocinini), from Paraguay; *Chicanatonus hovorei*, **new genus, new species** (Acanthocinini), from Mexico; *Euryestola transversa* **new species** (Calliini), from Ecuador. The following **new combinations** are established: *Leiopus convexus* Melzer, 1934 is transferred to *Hyperplatys* Haldeman, 1847; *Leiopus floccidus* Erichson, 1847 is transferred to *Anisopodus* White, 1855; *Leiopus marcelamonneae* Audureau and Demez, 2015 and *L. pleuriticus* White, 1855 are transferred to *Atrypanius* Bates, 1864. *Leiopus histrionicus* Gistel, 1848 is **newly synonymized** with *Eutrypanus dorsalis* (Germar, 1823). The formal transference of *Leiopus soricinus* Fairmaire and Germain, 1859 to *Lepturges (Lepturges)* Bates, 1863, forgotten in recent catalogs and checklists, is reinforced. *Atrypanius marcelamonneae* **new combination** is excluded from the Paraguayan fauna. *Euryestola cribrata* (Bates, 1881) is **newly recorded** from Panama. Keys to species of *Nyssodryssilla* Gilmour, 1962 and *Euryestola* Breuning, 1940 are provided. The occurrence of *Colobothea naevia* Bates, 1865 in Ecuador is confirmed. *Colobothea olivencia* Bates, 1865 is **newly recorded** from Ecuador and from the Brazilian states of Pará and Ceará; variation in the pubescent pattern on the pronotum of this species is reported.

Key words. Longhorned beetles, Neotropics, taxonomy.

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Introduction

Nyssodryssilla Gilmour, 1962 is a small genus of American Acanthocinini including three species. They are distributed from northern to southern South America (Monné 2023; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022). Herein we describe a new species from Paraguay.

Atrypanius Bates, 1864 includes 32 species distributed from the United States of America to southern South America (Monné 2023; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022; Vlasak and Santos-Silva 2022). Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2022) listed *Atrypanius halffteri* (Villiers, 1971) as different from *A. spretus* (Bates, 1864). However, comparing photographs of the holotypes of the two species, apparently, *A. halffteri* is indeed a synonym of *A. spretus*.

Additionally, the study of the specimens sent by the first author to MZSP (see below) allows us to describe a new genus in Acanthocinini; to include a new species; to confirm the occurrence of *Colobothea naevia* Bates, 1865 in Ecuador; to report variation in the pubescence in *Colobothea olivencia* Bates, 1865, and provide new country and states records; and transfer all American species that are currently included in *Leiopus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 to other genera, and establish a synonymy.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken by the second author with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5× 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 collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

CASC California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, USA

LGBC Larry G. Bezark collection, Sacramento, California, USA

MZSP Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland

WHTC William H. Tyson collection, Coarsegold, California, USA

Results

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Nyssodryisilla Gilmour, 1962

Nyssodryisilla humeralis Bezark and Santos-Silva, new species

(Fig. 1–5)

Description. Holotype female. Integument mostly blackish; ventral mouthparts dark brown, except yellowish apex of maxillary palpomere IV and apex of labial palpomere III; anteclypeus dark brown except large, subquadrate pale yellowish-brown macula on each side, fused by narrow band of same color close to posterior margin of segment; labrum brown on posterior 2/3, slightly lighter on posterocentral region, yellowish brown on anterior third. Elytra with large, subtriangular brown macula on each side of basal fifth, more orangish-yellow on humerus.

Head. Frons densely, finely punctate; with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except mostly glabrous median groove; with one long, erect black seta close to each eye. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with abundant whitish pubescence almost obscuring integument, except glabrous area close to prothorax, glabrous median groove, and glabrous, sub diamond-shaped central area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes. Area behind lower eye lobes with abundant whitish pubescence close to eye, pubescence denser from superior third, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae with somewhat abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex and area close to frons and clypeus; with a few long, erect black setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with pubescence as on frons frontally, slightly sparser posteriorly. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument (pubescence whiter depending on light intensity), except glabrous central area and long, erect, both dark-brown and yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with somewhat abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior 2/3, with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed, glabrous on anterior third, except fringe of pale yellow setae on anterior margin. Gula mentum glabrous except moderately abundant grayish-white pubescence anteriorly and a few long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.20 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.57 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.90 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal quarter of antennomere VI. Scape with somewhat sparse brownish pubescence dorsally, and abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with a few long, erect blackish setae near apex of ventral surface. Pedicel with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and on superior area of sides, and grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; ventral surface with a few long, erect, thick blackish setae. Antennomeres III–XI with abundant dark-brown pubescence, with grayish-white pubescence on some areas of III–IV, short, decumbent grayish-white setae interspersed on V–XI, and somewhat abundant, short, bristly dark-brown setae interspersed from VI; with short, erect, thick black setae interspersed ventrally on III–VI, short, thick black setae interspersed dorsally on III–IX, distinctly sparser on IX. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.92; pedicel = 0.12; IV = 0.97; V = 0.87; VI = 0.84; VII = 0.76; VIII = 0.81; IX = 0.79; X = 0.73; XI = 0.76.



Figures 1–5. *Nyssodrysis humeralis* new species, holotype female. 1) Dorsal habitus. 2) Ventral habitus. 3) Lateral habitus. 4) Head, frontal view. 5) Left antenna and, left profemora, protibiae, protarsus, and metatarsus.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, well marked; sides gradually divergent from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles, then convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles located on posterior quarter, with acute apex slightly directed backward and upward. Pronotum densely, finely punctate; with transverse row of coarse punctures posteriorly, bifurcated laterally with punctures following toward lateral tubercles and punctures following toward sides of prothorax; with one coarse puncture on each side of posterior third; mostly with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser on longitudinal band on each side, with yellow pubescence interspersed on superior region of longitudinal band; central area with moderately dense, longitudinal, irregular pubescent band, from anterior constriction to near posterior margin, except central area of this band with abundant yellow pubescence, anteriorly projected toward anterior quarter of pronotum, forming irregular Y-shaped macula; with two irregular maculae with sparse brownish pubescence on each side between central pubescent band and lateral pubescent band, one on anterior half, another on posterior half; apex of brownish pubescent maculae with yellowish pubescence; anterior and posterior sulci glabrous; with a few long, erect black setae laterally near posterior margin. Sides of prothorax densely, finely punctate, with a few

coarse, shallow punctures interspersed, except coarse posterior punctures; with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior and posterior transverse sulci. Ventral surface of thorax with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument; prosternal process strongly narrowed centrally, with its narrowest area 0.18 times procoxal width; sides of mesoventral process convergent on anterior half, parallel-sided on posterior half, with posterior margin emarginate centrally and 0.61 times meso-coxal width. Scutellum with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Sides slightly widened centrally; apex truncate with outer angle slightly projected; coarsely, somewhat abundantly punctate on anterior quarter, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex on remaining surface; with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, more grayish-brown on large dorsal area on anterior half; with dense, large, subtriangular orangish-yellow pubescent macula on sides of anterior third, not reaching humerus and epipleural margin. **Legs.** With abundant grayish-white pubescence almost obscuring integument, except: small, glabrous areas surrounding tibial punctures; dark-brown pubescence on dorsal surface of posterior third of mesotibiae; dark-brown pubescence on most of ventral surface of protibiae; and brownish pubescence on posterior quarter of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae. Meso- and metatibiae with short, erect, thick black setae interspersed. Metatarsomere I longer than II–III together.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous central apex of ventrites 1–4 and sparser pubescence on posterior quarter of ventrite 5. Ventrite 5 about as long as 3–4 together; sides strongly convergent on anterior third, parallel-sided on posterior third; apex widely emarginate; with long dark-brown setae directed backward on apex. Last tergite triangular apically and surpassing apex of ventrite 5.

Dimensions (mm). Total length, 7.20; prothoracic length, 1.05; anterior prothoracic width, 1.25; posterior prothoracic width, 1.40; maximum prothoracic width, 1.75; humeral width, 2.15; elytral length, 4.90.

Type material. Holotype female from PARAGUAY, Amambay: Camp Chacurru [Chacurru Ecoturismo], 10 km S Pedro Juan Caballero, 9.XI.2018, W.H. and R.W. Tyson leg. (CASC, formerly WHTC).

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the orangish-yellow macula present on the elytral base.

Remarks. *Nyssodrysis humeralis* **new species** differs from the other species of the genus by the yellow pubescent maculae on anterior sides of the elytra (absent in the other species).

Key to species of *Nyssodrysis* (adapted from Gilmour 1962)

1. Elytra marbled with small pale-yellow maculae, not vittate. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay *N. irrorata* (Melzer, 1927)
- Elytra not marbled, with or without longitudinal pubescent bands 2
- 2(1). Elytra lacking longitudinal pubescent bands; with subtriangular yellow pubescent macula on sides of anterior third. Paraguay *N. humeralis* Bezark and Santos-Silva, new species
- Elytra with longitudinal pubescent bands; without subtriangular yellow pubescent macula on sides of anterior third 3
- 3(2). Elytra with abundant, longitudinal pale-yellow pubescent bands, without large, subelliptical brownish pubescent macula on sides of anterior half. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) *N. vittata* (Melzer, 1934)
- Elytra with a few pale-yellow pubescent bands and with subelliptical brown pubescent macula on sides of anterior half. Peru, French Guiana, Bolivia (Pando) *N. lineata* Gilmour, 1962

Leiopus (*Leiopus*) Audinet-Serville, 1835

Remarks. Currently, six species of *Leiopus* (*Leiopus*) are known in the New World, all of them from South America:

1. *Leiopus convexus* Melzer, 1934 (Fig. 6–10), described from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), and now also known from the Brazilian states of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, and Paraná, and from Paraguay (Bezark 2022; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022; Monné 2023).
2. *Leiopus floccidus* Erichson, 1847, described and known only by the holotype from Peru.
3. *Leiopus histrionicus* Gistel, 1848, described and known only by the holotype from Brazil.
4. *Leiopus marcelamonneae* Audureau and Demez, 2015, described from Peru and now known from Ecuador (Galileo et al. 2016), Colombia (Nascimento and Botero 2018), and Paraguay (Bezark and Tyson 2020).
5. *Leiopus pleuriticus* White, 1855 (Fig. 11–12), described from Brazil and now known from Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina), and Paraguay.
6. *Leiopus soricinus* Fairmaire and Germain, 1859, described and known only by the holotype from Chile.

Comparing these species with the type species of *Leiopus* (*Leiopus*) Audinet-Serville, 1835, *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Fig. 13–14), it is evident to us that they belong to different genera, especially by the prothoracic shape. Below is a summary of the prior taxonomic actions, with transferences, synonymy, and comments on each American species currently included in *Leiopus* (*Leiopus*).

1. Melzer (1934) included his species in *Leiopus*, but reported (translated): “The systematic position of this species is uncertain, although general characters more or less agree with the genus *Leiopus*. This genus has its representatives in North America and Europe. Unfortunately, I do not have comparative material available to clarify the issue. Due to the coloration, the species differs a lot from the species currently known. By the shape of the body, it also resembles the species of *Atrypanius*; but the short, quadratic frons, the different formation of the lower eye lobes, the narrow pro- and mesoventral processes, do not allow its placement in this genus. There are also relationships with the genus *Carphontes*, but even in this genus the sternal processes are wider. I provisionally place the new species, with reservation, in the indicated genus.” However, after examination, we conclude that the prothoracic shape, especially sides and lateral tubercles, as well as the presence of a moderately well-marked humeral carina, allow including *L. convexus* in *Hyperplatys* Halldeman, 1847, creating the **new combination** *Hyperplatys convexus* (Melzer).
2. Gilmour (1965) listed *Leiopus floccidus* in *Eleothis* Bates, 1881, but he did not formalize the transference. Therefore, we think that the species remains formally included in *Leiopus* (*Leiopus*). The holotype photograph suggests that *L. floccidus* is very likely a female of *Anisopodus conspersus* Aurivillius, 1922. Therefore, we transfer *L. floccidus* to *Anisopodus* White, 1855. However, as we did not have access to good photographs of the holotype of *L. floccidus* (Fig. 75) and specimens of *Anisopodus conspersus* (Fig. 74) (examined only through photograph), we are not formalizing the synonymy.
3. Gilmour (1965) considered *L. histrionicus* as “GEN. Incertae [ex *Leiopus*.]” According to Gistel (1848a; b) (translated): “Dark brown, antennomeres with grayish ring. Prothorax with grayish-white bands and 2 brown narrow bands centrally on them. Elytra with grayish-white and yellowish longitudinal pubescent bands, from humerus to middle, where the two bands (one each) diverge enclosing a triangular brown macula near the elytral apex, the tips of which are brown, bordered with white pubescence in the middle.” According to Bousquet (2016) on the Gistel collection: “his collection was acquired by the Zoologische Staatssammlung München in 1877 but most of his specimens were lost through neglect or mislaid for lack of labelling and fire during WWII.” We do not know if the holotype survived or if it survived and has no label identifying it. According to Herbert Schmid (personal communication), the holotype was not found in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München. The work where *L. histrionicus* was published is also problematic: it is not clear if it was published in Gistel (1848a) or Gistel (1848b). Sherborn (1927) listed the page as 430 (Gistel 1848b); Monné (2023) listed the page as 130 (Gistel 1848a; in fact, the correct page is 131). According to Bousquet (2016), on the date of Gistel (1848a): “June 1848 (*Isis*, Heft VI:[2]), 15 August 1848 (*Intell Serapeum*), 17 August 1848 (*Allg Bibl Deutsch; Lit Ztg*), 17 November 1848 (*Leip Reper*), 11 December 1848 (*Allg Ztg*).” Still according to Bousquet (2016) on Gistel (1848b): “(pp. 161–480 + 16 pls) 20 July 1848 (*Allg Bibl Deutsch*), 29 July 1848 (*Deutsch Ztg*).” As the earliest probable date is “June 1848,” we chose to assume that *L. histrionicus* was published in Gistel (1848a). Based on the original description of *Leiopus*



Figures 6–14. Acanthocinini. **6–8** *Hyperplatys convexus* (Melzer, 1935), female from Brazil (São Paulo, Santo Amaro). **6**) Dorsal habitus. **7**) Ventral habitus. **8**) Oblique habitus. **9–10** *Hyperplatys convexus*, male from Brazil (São Paulo, Caraguatatuba). **9**) Dorsal habitus. **10**) Ventral habitus. **11–12** *Atrypanius pleuriticus* (White, 1855), male from Brazil (São Paulo, Barueri). **11**) Dorsal habitus. **12**) Ventral habitus. **13–14** *Leiopus (Leiopus) nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758). **13**) Male from Slovakia, dorsal habitus. **14**) Female from Italy, dorsal habitus.

histrionicus, it was possible to conclude that it is a **junior synonym** of *Eutrypanus dorsalis* (Germar, 1823), since it agrees very well with this species.

4. Audureau and Demez (2015) did not provide some important information to allow the correct generic allocation of *L. marcelamonneae*. As they compared the new species with *L. pleuriticus*, it is evident that the inclusion was based on the similarity of the two species. Therefore, as *L. pleuriticus* now belongs to *Atrypanius* Bates, 1864, the features of *L. marcelamonneae* also allow the transference of this species to *Atrypanius*. The prosternal and mesoventral processes are considerably variable in size in the species of *Atrypanius*. Although we do not know the shape of the prosternal and mesoventral processes in *L. marcelamonneae*, they are probably similar to those of *L. pleuriticus*, which are very similar to *Atrypanius haldemani* (LeConte, 1852) (see Monné et al. 2020a). Therefore, we transfer *L. marcelamonneae* to *Atrypanius*, **new combination**.
5. The features of *L. pleuriticus*, e.g. body shape, shape of prosternal and mesoventral processes, allow including it in *Atrypanius*. Therefore, we formally transfer *L. pleuriticus* to *Atrypanius*, **new combination**.
6. Gilmour (1965) formally transferred *Leiopus soricinus* to *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) Bates, 1863: “**soricinus** Fairm. and Germ. (1859, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (3) VII, p. 512) *COMB. NOV.*” However, this formal transference was not followed in catalogs and checklists as, for example, Cerda (1986), Monné and Giesbert (1994), and Monné (2023), who continue to include the species in *Leiopus*. The species appears in *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) only in Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2022). As there is no reason or formal publication transferring the species from *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) to *Leiopus*, we consider it mandatory to keep it in *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*). Unfortunately, we did not examine specimens of this species and have no access to a photo of the holotype to verify the genus. The description of the prosternal and mesoventral processes suggests that it really does not belong to *Atrypanius* or *Leiopus*, but it is not possible to be sure if it is a true species of *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*);
7. The result of the above actions is that no species of *Leiopus* occur in the New World, and the genus with its 30 species and subspecies in two subgenera (Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022), is now restricted to the Old World.

***Atrypanius* Bates, 1864**

***Atrypanius schmidi* Bezark and Santos-Silva, new species**

(Fig. 15–19)

Description. Holotype male. Integument mostly dark brown; ventral mouthparts mostly reddish brown; anteclypeus testaceous with irregular brownish areas interspersed; labrum reddish brown on posterior 2/3, light yellowish brown on anterior third; scape and pedicel brown; antennomere III reddish brown on anterior 2/3, dark reddish brown on posterior third except dark brown apex; antennomeres IV–XI orangish brown (more reddish brown depending on light intensity), except dark-brown apex of IV–V. Apex of abdominal ventrites 1–4 reddish brown (more orangish depending on light intensity).

Head. Frons densely, finely punctate; with dense pale yellowish-brown pubescence obscuring integument, pubescence slightly darker superiorly close to eyes; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with dense yellowish-white pubescence close to glabrous median groove and dense pale-yellow pubescence laterally. Area between upper eye lobes with dense pale-yellow pubescence. Remaining surface of vertex and area behind eyes with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except irregular brownish pubescent macula behind upper eye lobes, glabrous triangular area on center of vertex close to prothorax, and narrow whitish pubescent area on each side of this glabrous area. Genae with yellowish-brown pubescence, partially pale-yellow on some areas, dense close to eye and glabrous apex, sparse on remaining surface. Antennal tubercles with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except apex with dense pale-yellow pubescence, and dense yellowish-white pubescence frontally under eye. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant, bristly pale-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, one long, erect dark-brown seta on each side of middle, and long, erect pale-yellow setae interspersed. Sides of postclypeus with sparse pale-yellow pubescence, but glabrous on some areas. Labrum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior half, glabrous on anterior half, except fringe of pale-yellow setae on anterior margin; posterior half with long, erect



Figures 15–19. *Atrypanius schmidi* new species, holotype male. 15) Dorsal habitus. 16) Ventral habitus. 17) Lateral habitus. 18) Head, frontal view. 19) Prosternal and mesoventral processes.

setae interspersed, part of setae dark brown on their basal half, yellowish on posterior half, and part of setae entirely yellowish. Gulamentum glabrous, except intermaxillary process with abundant pale yellowish-brown pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.17 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.4 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere VI. Scape with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; with one long, erect dark-brown setae ventrally near apex; with small apical cicatrix dorsally. Pedicel and antennomeres III–IX with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; pedicel with a few short, erect, thick brownish setae ventrally; antennomeres III–IV with a few short, erect, thick black setae ventrally, sparser on IV; apex of antennomeres IV–X with sparse, short, thick black setae directed backward on apex; antennomeres III–VIII with a few minute, decumbent, thick black setae interspersed dorsally. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.97; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 0.95; V = 0.72; VI = 0.61; VII = 0.51; VIII = 0.49; IX = 0.49; X = 0.46; XI = 0.47.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; sides slightly rounded, divergent from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles, then convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles moderately small, with acute apex directed backward, located on posterior fifth; with narrow transverse sulcus close to anterior margin and narrow transverse sulcus close to posterior margin of pronotum and sides. Pronotum densely, minutely punctate; with transverse row of coarse punctures on posterior sixth, not following toward lateral margin of prothorax; with longitudinal, wide, dense yellowish-brown pubescent band on each side of middle, from anterior sulcus to posterior margin, fused close to anterior sulcus, pubescence partially whitish from posterior row of coarse punctures; with moderately wide, longitudinal, slightly oblique, dense yellowish-brown pubescent band laterally, from posterior row of coarse punctures to anterior region; with oblique, large, dense yellowish-brown macula on anterior half, between two longitudinal pubescent bands; central area between innermost longitudinal pubescent bands with longitudinal light yellowish-brown pubescent band, pubescence denser on some areas, and remaining surface with sparse, both brownish and yellowish-brown pubescence; remaining surface with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous sulci; with a few long, erect blackish setae close to lateral tubercles of prothorax. Sides of prothorax with dense yellowish-brown pubescence. Prosternum with dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally and abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface. Prosternal process with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument on anterior 2/3, slightly sparser and bristly on posterior third; narrowest area 0.22 times procoxal width. Wide central area of mesoventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence absent on each side of anterocentral region, except dense yellowish-brown pubescence close to procoxal cavities; sides with dense yellowish-brown pubescence. Mesanepisternum with moderately narrow yellowish-brown pubescent band close to procoxal cavity, dense yellowish-brown pubescence close to elytra, and large dark-brown pubescent band centrally. Mesepimeron with dense yellowish-brown pubescence close to elytra and abundant dark-brown pubescence on remaining surface, dark-brown pubescence following that on mesanepisternum. Mesoventral process with abundant pale-yellow pubescence laterally and abundant yellowish-white pubescence centrally; apex 0.62 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite with abundant dark brown pubescence following that on mesanepisternum and mesepimeron; remaining surface of metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence obscuring integument, except wide, longitudinal dense yellowish-brown pubescent band between dark-brown lateral pubescence and yellowish-white central pubescence. Scutellum with abundant, both whitish and yellowish-brown pubescence centrally, this area narrowed centrally, and abundant dark-brown pubescence laterally not obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Moderately, coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex; apex individually rounded; mostly with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except: four longitudinal, moderately wide, dorsal dark-brown pubescent bands, one close to suture, from middle to near apex, one on anterior second fifth, one laterally, from anterior margin near humerus to posterior third, partially interrupted by yellowish-brown pubescence near its apex, another oblique, fragmented on sides of posterior third; small white pubescent macula basally close to scutellum; wide, longitudinal, sinuous white pubescent band dorsally near suture, from near apex of scutellum to near middle; moderately wide, longitudinal white pubescent band dorsally, from slightly before middle to posterior seventh; two short, longitudinal white pubescent bands on dorsal posterior half, located between white and dark-brown pubescent bands; moderately wide, longitudinal white pubescent band on dorsolateral region, from

apex of anterior seventh to middle; wide, fragmented white pubescent band laterally, from about anterior sixth to after middle, arched toward epipleural margin on its apical region; whitish pubescence interspersed on lateral area of basal region; and small white pubescent macula centrally close to epipleural margin. **Legs.** Profemora with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except yellowish-white pubescence on base of ventral surface and part of lateral surface and small tufts of white pubescence on apex of dorsal and lateral surfaces; mesofemora with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except abundant yellowish-white pubescence on sides and ventral surface of peduncle and part of anterior 2/3 of lateral surface of club; metafemora with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except yellowish-white pubescence on ventral surface and inferior region of sides of anterior 2/3. Protibiae with dense yellowish-brown pubescence except dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence on posterior half of ventral surface; mesotibiae with dense yellowish-brown pubescence on anterior 2/3, denser, bristly dark brown-pubescence dorsally and ventrally on posterior third, and both dark-brown and yellowish-brown pubescence on sides of posterior third; metatibiae with dense yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally and dense yellowish-white pubescence on remaining surface, except brownish pubescence near apex of posterior quarter, and with sparse, short, erect, thick blackish setae ventrally; tarsi with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally.

Abdomen. Ventrites with dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally and dense yellowish-white pubescence centrally; apex of ventrite 5 concave.

Variation in the paratypes. The examined paratypes are quite similar to the holotype specimen; there is some variation in the amount of light brown pubescence on the elytra which renders the central longitudinal whitish markings less distinct, as there is less contrast between them and the adjacent elytral ground color. The apical tergite of the female from Misiones, is distinctly notched centrally and laterally the apices are rounded and the apical sternite is slightly concave.

Dimensions (mm). Total length, 6.70/6.60; prothoracic length, 1.25/1.20; anterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.30; posterior prothoracic width, 1.60/1.70; maximum prothoracic width, 1.95/1.95; humeral width, 2.25/2.30; elytral length, 4.70/4.90.

Type material. Holotype male from PARAGUAY, Itapúa: Hotel Tirol Reserve, 615', 25-28.XI.2016, W.H. Tyson leg. (CASC, formerly WHTC). Paratypes – PARAGUAY, Amambay: 1 male, 10 km S of Pedro Juan Caballero, Chacurru Ecoturismo, 1369', mv light, 15-19.X.2018, -22.636051; -55.757695, L.G. Bezark leg. (LGBC); Misiones: 1 female, San Ignacio, 5-8.XII.2019, W.H. Tyson leg. (LGBC). Guaira: 1 km E. Suizo, Colonia Independencia, 1 specimen, 10-20.XII.2019, W.H. Tyson collector (WHTC).

Etymology. We are honored to name this species after our long-time colleague Herbert Schmid of Vienna, Austria, who has helped us many times in the past providing translations and photographs of type specimens, among other kindnesses.

Remarks. Bezark and Tyson (2020) reported *Atrypanius marcelamonneae* from Paraguay based on the paratypes of *Atrypanius schmidi* **new species**. Therefore, we formally exclude *A. marcelamonneae* from the Paraguayan fauna.

Atrypanius schmidi **new species** differs from *A. marcelamonneae* as follows: dark elytral pubescent band close to the suture starting after middle; sides of the elytra with longitudinal, moderately narrow white pubescent bands; and dorsal surface of elytra without slender and longitudinal dark pubescent band from base to posterior quarter, between suture and laterodorsal dark pubescent band. In *A. marcelamonneae*, the dark elytral pubescent band close to the suture begins close to scutellum, sides of elytra with wide and large white pubescent area, and dorsal surface of elytra with slender and longitudinal dark pubescent band from base to posterior quarter between dark-brown pubescent areas. As we have more than one specimen of the new species, we are comfortable differentiating them based on the pubescence. Furthermore, the geographical distribution of these species is very different (northern South America versus southern South America). Also, the general pubescence in the species of *Atrypanius* is quite homogeneous.

Unfortunately, we haven't examined specimens of *A. marcelamonneae* and as the original description does not provide much information, it is not possible to provide more accurate differences. The new species differs from *A. pleuriticus* especially by the elytra without large whitish pubescent band laterally, with its inner margin convex (present in *A. pleuriticus*).

***Chicanatonus* Bezark and Santo-Silva, new genus**

Type species. *Chicanatonus hovorei* **new species**, here designated.

Etymology. *Chicanatonus*, anagram of “*Acanthocinus*,” the type genus of Acanthocinini. Masculine gender.

Description. Female. Body moderately elongate, convex, less than 10 mm in the type species. Frons quadrate. Eyes moderately coarsely faceted; upper eye lobes narrow, distance between them about equal to width of one upper lobe; lower eye lobes longer than genae. Antennae 11-segmented, distinctly longer than body; scape gradually, distinctly widened from base to apex, without apical cicatrix or projections, almost reaching posterior margin of prothorax, with sparse erect setae ventrally; pedicel cylindrical, slightly wider than long, with sparse erect setae ventrally; antennomeres III–XI filiform, without tufts of setae, with sparse, thick, erect setae ventrally, thick setae absent on distal segments, without projections apically. Prothorax wider than long; sides slightly rounded, gradually divergent from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles, then subparallel-sided toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles located about beginning of posterior third, as continuation of margin, with apex moderately acute and slightly directed backward. Pronotum without tubercles; with a row of coarse punctures posteriorly, punctures following toward sides of prothorax. Prosternal process distinctly narrowed centrally, with its narrowest area about one-fourth procoxal width. Sides of mesoventral process convergent from base to posterior quarter, then distinctly widened; apex almost as wide as mesocoxa. Elytra without tubercles; outer sides slightly convergent from humerus to apex, more distinctly from middle; apex truncate, slightly oblique, with outer and sutural angles rounded; humeral angles distinct, not projected; centrobasal crest absent; humeral and dorsal carinae absent; with long, erect setae. Femora pedunculate-clavate, metafemoral club more gradually widened and proportionally more slender than meso- and metafemoral club, without long and abundant erect setae; profemora without modifications; metafemora not reaching elytral apex. Metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together. Last abdominal tergite and abdominal ventrite 5 distinctly longer than ventrites 2–4 together; apex of last tergite and ventrite 5 widely emarginate centrally.

Remarks. The key by Monné et al. (2020c) leads the new genus to *Alcidion* Sturm, 1843 (alternative of couplet “33”). *Alcidion* is a problematic genus including species with different body shape, with variable apex of abdomen in females (from slightly to moderately elongate), different prothoracic shape, and elytra with or without dorsal carina. However, *Chicanatonus* **new genus** differs from *Alcidion* by the elytra without dorsal carina (present in many species of *Alcidion*, including in *A. humeralis* (Perty, 1832) the type species), but especially by the last abdominal tergite and ventrite 5 distinctly longer than ventrites 2–4 together (distinctly shorter in *Alcidion*). Following the key by Monné et al. (2020b), *Chicanatonus* **new genus** can be included in the alternative of couplet “34” with *Oxathres* Bates, 1864, another genus including species with different body and prothoracic shape. However, the apex of the last tergite in females is acute in females of *Oxathres* (truncate and centrally emarginate in females of *Chicanatonus* **new genus**). Using the key by Dillon (1956), the new genus can be included in the alternative of couplet “14,” with *Graphisurus* Kirby, 1837 (Fig. 28, 33–34). These two genera can be separated by the apex of the last tergite in female truncate and emarginate (Fig. 25) in the new genus (acute (Fig. 33) in *Graphisurus*), lateral tubercles of prothorax acute and slightly directed backward (blunt and not directed backward in *Graphisurus*), and metatarsomere I (Fig. 26) about as long as II–III together (distinctly longer (Fig. 28) than II–III together in *Graphisurus*). The key by Linsley and Chemsak (1995) leads the new genus to *Urographis* Horn, 1880 (= *Graphisurus*), if the apex of the lateral tubercles of the prothorax is considered as obtuse, and to *Valenus* Casey, 1891 and *Dectes* LeConte, 1852, with tubercles considered acute (which they are). *Chicanatonus* **new genus** differs from *Valenus* by the distance between upper eye lobes equal to about width of one upper lobe (more than twice width of one upper lobe in *Valenus*), last tergite and ventrite 5 very elongate, distinctly surpassing elytral apex (short, not or at most slightly surpassing elytral apex in *Valenus*), and mesoventral process distinctly wider than central area of prosternal process (slightly wider in *Valenus*). The new genus differs from *Dectes* by the stouter body (cylindrical in *Dectes*), prothorax distinctly transverse (at most slightly transverse in *Dectes*), prosternal process not laminiiform (laminiiform in *Dectes*), and maximum width of the mesosternal process almost as wide as mesocoxal cavity (distinctly narrower in *Dectes*). *Chicanatonus* **new genus** also resembles females of *Antecruris* Gilmour, 1960 (Fig. 27, 29–32). Although males of *Antecruris* differ from those of *Graphisurus* only by the shape of the ventral surface of the profemora (Fig. 29), abruptly narrowed and depressed on posterior 2/3, the females have the profemora without modification and thus, cannot be separated from those of *Graphisurus*, especially

from *G. triangulifer* (Haldeman, 1847). Therefore, *Chicanatonus* **new genus** differs from *Antecurisa* (females) by the metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together (distinctly longer (Fig. 27) than II–III together in *Graphisurus*), and by the apex of the last abdominal tergite truncate and emarginate (acute (Fig. 31) in *Antecurisa*).

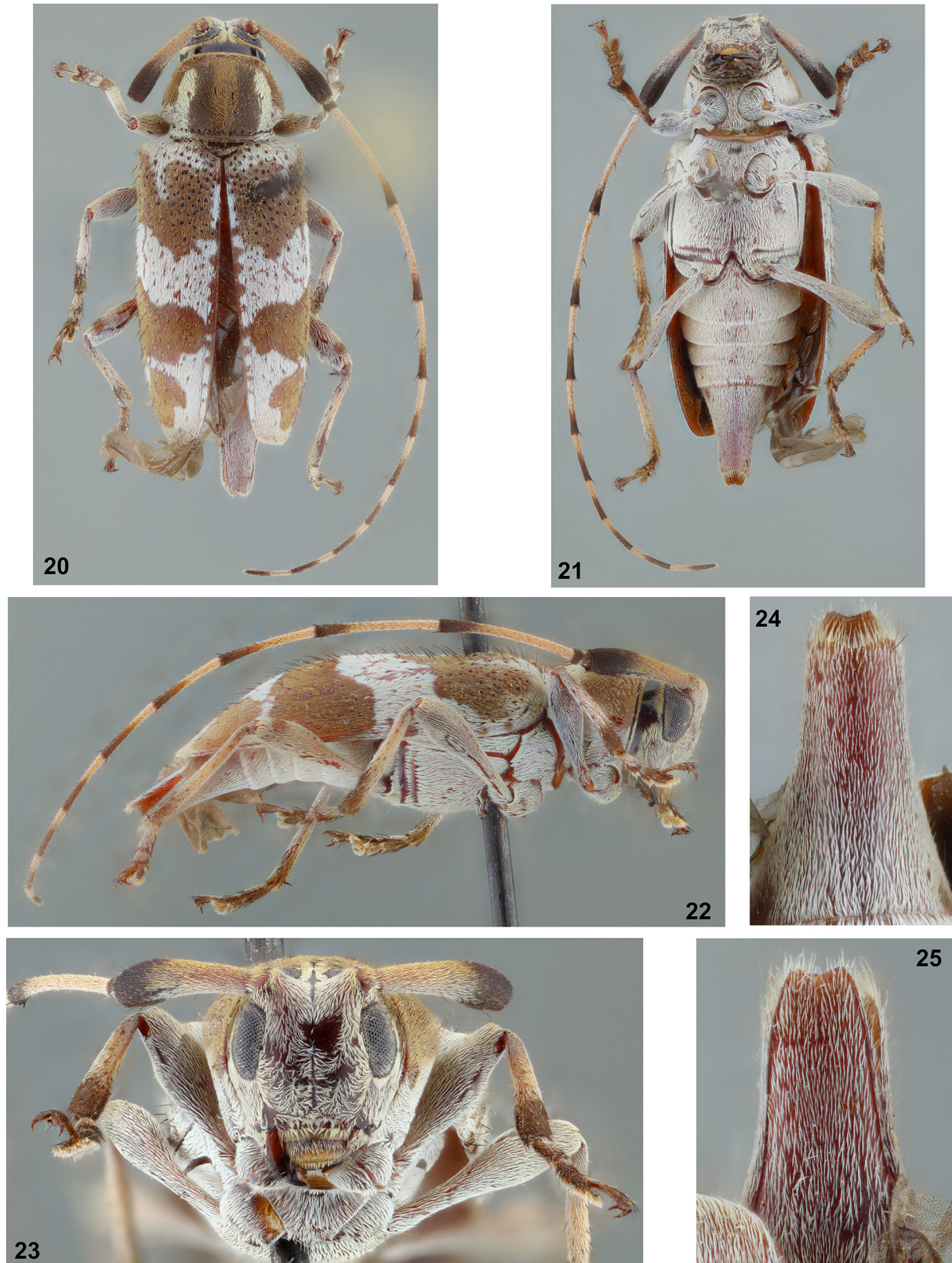
Chicanatonus hovorei Bezark and Santos-Silva, new species

(Fig. 20–26)

Description. Holotype female. Integument mostly dark brown; anteclypeus testaceous; anterior half of labrum yellowish brown; ventral mouthparts mostly brown, except blackish palpomeres with yellowish-brown apex. Scape reddish brown about basal half, dark brown on remaining surface; antennomeres III–XI orangish brown with dark brown apical area, orangish-brown area gradually shorter toward distal segments (orangish-brown and dark-brown areas with similar length on some antennomeres). Elytra gradually dark reddish brown toward apex. Base of trochanters orangish brown. Tibiae with wide orangish-brown central ring.

Head. Frons abundantly, minutely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, pubescence whiter centrally between eyes; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to each eye. Area between antennal tubercles and middle of upper eye lobes with dense yellowish-white pubescence, except glabrous median groove, glabrous area expanded toward anterior region of upper eye lobes; remaining surface of vertex with dense pale-yellow pubescence anteriorly, except glabrous central area, this glabrous area expanded toward glabrous area close to prothorax. Area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellowish-brown pubescence close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense yellowish-brown pubescence superiorly close to eye, with dense pale-yellow pubescence on remaining area, pubescent area distinctly narrowed centrally and widened inferiorly, pubescence more yellowish-white toward inferior margin; area close to prothorax glabrous. Genae with dense yellowish-white pubescence except glabrous apex; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument close to frons, slightly yellower close to anteclypeus; with long, erect setae interspersed, setae dark brown basally, gradually yellowish toward apex. Sides of postclypeus almost glabrous. Labrum with abundant pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$, pubescence whitish close to anteclypeus, yellowish close to glabrous anterior third; anterior margin with fringe of golden setae; posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ with long, erect setae interspersed, setae dark brown basally, gradually yellowish brown toward apex. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.14 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes superiorly 0.57 times distance between outer margins of eyes, 0.72 times inferiorly. Antennae 2.35 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VI. Reddish-brown region of scape with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument dorsally and on superior region of sides, and abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface; dark-brown region with abundant dark-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; ventral surface with a few long, erect dark-brown setae. Pedicel with whitish pubescence basally, sparser on sides, and abundant dark brown pubescence on remaining surface; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae ventrally. Antennomeres III–XI with abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument on orangish-brown area, and abundant dark-brown pubescence with short, decumbent whitish setae interspersed on dark-brown area; with short, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed throughout; antennomeres III–V with one long, erect blackish seta about middle of ventral surface, and a few long blackish setae directed backward on apex of ventral and dorsal surface; antennomeres VI–VII with one long blackish seta directed backward on ventral apex. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.91; pedicel = 0.09; IV = 0.84; V = 0.69; VI = 0.55; VII = 0.53; VIII = 0.51; IX = 0.45; X = 0.45; XI = 0.42.

Thorax. Pronotum with dense, longitudinal, wide brownish pubescent band centrally, from anterior to posterior sulcus; sides with dense, longitudinal, wide yellowish-white pubescent band, from anterior sixth to posterior margin, expanded and covering dorsal surface of lateral tubercle of prothorax, pubescence whiter posteriorly; with dense brownish pubescence on remaining surface of sides, and abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae on sides of posterior quarter. Sides of prothorax with dense brownish pubescence close to pronotum and dense whitish pubescence close to prosternum. Ventral surface of thorax with dense whitish pubescence. Scutellum with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior quarter, punctures gradually finer and sparser on remaining surface, especially on posterior half; with dense white pubescence basally, not



Figures 20–25. *Chicanatonus hovorei*, new genus, new species, holotype female. 20) Dorsal habitus. 21) Ventral habitus. 22) Lateral habitus. 23) Head, frontal view. 24) Ventrite 5. 25) Last tergite.



Figures 26–34. Acanthocinini. **26–28)** Metatarsus. **26)** *Chicanatonus hovorei*, **new genus, new species**, holotype female. **27)** *Antecruris apicalis* (Bates, 1864), female from Mexico (Quintana Roo). **28)** *Graphisurus vexillaris* (Bates, 1872), male from Costa Rica. **29–32)** *Antecruris apicalis*. **29)** Male from Guatemala (Suchitepequez), frontal view. **30)** Female from Mexico (Quintana Roo), profemur and protibia. **31)** Female from Mexico (Quintana Roo), last tergite. **32)** Female from Mexico (Quintana Roo), ventrite 5. **33–34)** *Graphisurus vexillaris* (Bates, 1872), female from Costa Rica. **33)** Last tergite. **34)** Ventrite 5.

reaching suture, reaching epipleural margin, with longitudinal projection dorsally, reaching apex of anterior fifth, pubescence narrowed, more yellowish-white on humeral area; with narrow, longitudinal dense white pubescent band close to suture on anterior third; with transverse, wide, dense white pubescent band about middle, with their margins sinuous, expanded close to suture, reaching epipleural margin and almost reaching suture, where it forms three/four notches; anterior and central white pubescent areas fused along suture by white pubescent band with brownish pubescent spots interspersed; posterior third with irregular white pubescent macula starting close to suture, covering entire apex, reaching epipleural margin by transverse, somewhat narrow white pubescent projection on its anterior region; area close to suture, between central and apical white pubescent areas, with white pubescent spot; remaining surface with dense brownish pubescence; erect setae blackish. **Legs.** Femora with dense yellowish-white pubescence dorsally, except pubescent macula on metafemoral club, and dense white pubescence on remaining surface. Tibiae with dense whitish pubescence, except: apical third of dorsal and lateral areas of protibia with dense brown pubescence; apical half of ventral surface of protibiae with dense bristly pubescence, yellowish-brown close to middle, dark-brown on apical third; apical third of dorsal surface of mesotibiae with bristly dark-brown pubescence; sides of apical third of mesotibiae with yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; apical quarter of ventral surface of mesotibiae with bristly yellowish-brown pubescence; and apical quarter of ventral surface of metatibiae with bristly yellowish-brown pubescence. Outer side of protibiae with a few long, erect blackish setae interspersed; meso- and metatibiae with sparse, short, suberect, thick blackish setae interspersed. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres I–II with abundant white pubescence partially obscuring integument; III with sparse whitish pubescence basally, pubescence almost absent apically; IV almost glabrous; V with somewhat abundant whitish pubescence basally, pubescence gradually sparser and yellowish-brown toward apex.

Abdomen. Ventral surface with dense whitish pubescence, pubescence sparser on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of ventrite 5.

Dimensions (mm). Total length, 8.30; prothoracic length, 1.50; anterior prothoracic width, 1.50; posterior prothoracic width, 1.75; maximum prothoracic width, 2.20; humeral width, 2.80; elytral length, 5.30.

Type material. Holotype female from MEXICO, Veracruz: UNAM Field Station, Los Tuxtlas, 35 km NE Catemaco, 23-24.IV.1991, F.T. Hovore leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the late Frank T. Hovore, collector of the holotype. Frank was an indefatigable collector who believed in what he called “legacy” collecting, getting to as many places as possible, collecting as much as possible to provide material for future study, after a researcher’s field work is no longer conducted. The holotype specimen is part of his legacy, and we are grateful to have studied it.

Remarks. The elytral pubescent pattern of *C. hovorei* **new species** facilitates its recognition among the American species of Acanthocini.

The elytral pubescent pattern of *Chicanatonus hovorei* **new species** is practically identical to that of *Colobothina perplexa* Hovore, 1989 (Colobothini). Although we examined only one specimen of *C. perplexa* from Costa Rica, we cannot be sure if this species really belongs to Colobothini. However, *C. perplexa* differs by the prothorax without lateral tubercles (distinct in *C. hovorei* **new species**) and elytra with humeral carina (absent in *C. hovorei* **new species**).

CALLIINI Thomson, 1864

Euryestola Breuning, 1940

Euryestola cribrata (Bates, 1881)

(Fig. 48–49)

Drycothea cribrata Bates 1881: 194.

Euryestola cribrata Galileo and Martins 2010: 69.

This species was described based on a single specimen from Guatemala (Alta Verapaz). Currently it is known from Mexico (Veracruz), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Monné 2023; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022). Herein, it is recorded for Panama for the first time.

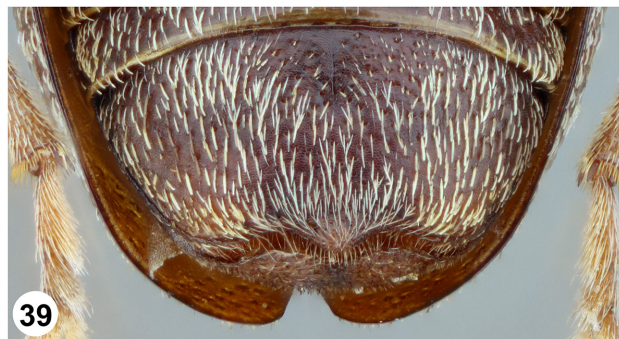
Material examined. PANAMA, (new country record) Bocas del Toro: 40 km W Chiriquí Grande, 1 female, 10.V.1999, Morris and Wappes leg. (MZSP).

***Euryestola transversa* Bezark and Santos-Silva, new species**

(Fig. 35–39)

Description. Holotype female. Integument mostly dark brown; ventral mouthparts yellowish-brown, except apex of maxillary palpomere IV and labial palpomere III; anteclypeus testaceous close to postclypeus, brown close to labrum; labrum brown close to anteclypeus, light yellowish brown anteriorly; scape light brown on basal third, dark brown on remaining surface; pedicel brown; antennomere III orangish brown on basal third, reddish brown centrally, dark brown on apical third; antennomere IV orangish brown on basal 2/3, dark brown on apical third; antennomere V dark reddish brown basally, dark brown on remaining surface; antennomere VI light orangish brown on basal half, dark brown on apical half; antennomeres VII and IX dark brown; antennomere VIII and X light orangish brown; antennomere XI brown on basal $\frac{3}{4}$, yellowish on apical quarter. Elytra with wide, transverse reddish-brown band on dorsal surface of anterior third and mostly light brown on posterior third. Pro-tibiae brown, lighter on apical third; metatibiae dark orangish brown on posterior third. Pro- and mesotarsomere I reddish brown; pro- and mesotarsomere II brown; pro- and mesotarsomere III brown except orangish brown apex of lobes; pro- and mesotarsomere IV brown; pro- and mesotarsomere V and claws dark yellowish brown; metatarsus mostly yellowish brown. Abdominal ventrites 1–4 narrowly dark yellowish brown apically.

Head. Frons somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate; with moderately abundant, thick, decumbent yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument, setae denser, longer, more pale yellow close to eyes, longer toward vertex, shorter, sparser toward clypeus; with thick, whitish setae interspersed; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to each eye. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes with sculpturing as on frons; with somewhat abundant, bristly, thick setae, both yellowish-brown and brownish setae laterally, and mostly whitish centrally; area between eyes with thick pale-yellow setae close to eyes, brownish centrally, except glabrous central area; remaining surface of vertex with moderately sparse yellowish-white setae, except glabrous central area. Area behind upper eye lobes sparsely, coarsely, punctate; with abundant, thick, decumbent pale-yellow setae close to eye, and a few thick yellowish-white setae close to prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate, except smooth area close to prothorax, area between punctures minutely rugose; with somewhat sparse, decumbent, thick yellowish-white setae on punctate area, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae transversely rugose posteriorly and finely punctate frontally, except smooth apex; with somewhat abundant, thick, decumbent pale-yellow setae frontally and yellowish-white setae posteriorly, except glabrous area close to eyes. Antennal tubercles with dense pale-yellow pubescence posteriorly, apical area of frontal region and area close to eyes, with sparse, mostly brownish pubescence on remaining surface. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except intermaxillary process with whitish pubescence. Wide central area of postclypeus with sparse, short yellowish-brown setae close to frons, except central area with sparse white setae, and somewhat abundant, long, both yellowish and brownish setae directed forward on sides close to anteclypeus. Sides of postclypeus with short, decumbent, thick pale-yellow setae except glabrous apex. Labrum with somewhat abundant, both long and short yellowish setae on dark area, glabrous on light area, except fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.24 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.55 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.3 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere XI. Scape with somewhat abundant, thick yellowish-white pubescence on basal third of dorsal and lateral surfaces; with thick yellowish-white pubescence on entire apex, yellower dorsally; remaining dorsal and lateral surfaces with thick dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with a few decumbent, thick white setae interspersed; ventral surface with thick yellowish-white pubescence, denser on basal half. Pedicel with somewhat abundant pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence thicker and whitish on basal third, slender and dull yellowish brown on remaining surface; ventral surface with a few erect, moderately long brownish setae. Light area of antennomeres III–XI with abundant white pubescence partially obscuring integument, and dark area with abundant brownish pubescence partially obscuring integument; ventral surface of antennomeres III–X with a few long, erect brownish setae (only one seta on V–X); antennomeres III–X with a few short, erect white setae interspersed; antennomere XI with somewhat abundant, short, erect, both white and yellowish-white



Figures 35–39. *Euryestola transversa* new species, holotype female. 35) Dorsal habitus. 36) Ventral habitus. 37) Lateral habitus. 38) Head, frontal view. 39) Ventricle 5.

setae interspersed. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.70; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 0.70; V = 0.37; VI = 0.32; VII = 0.32; VIII = 0.30; IX = 0.35; X = 0.30; XI = 0.37.

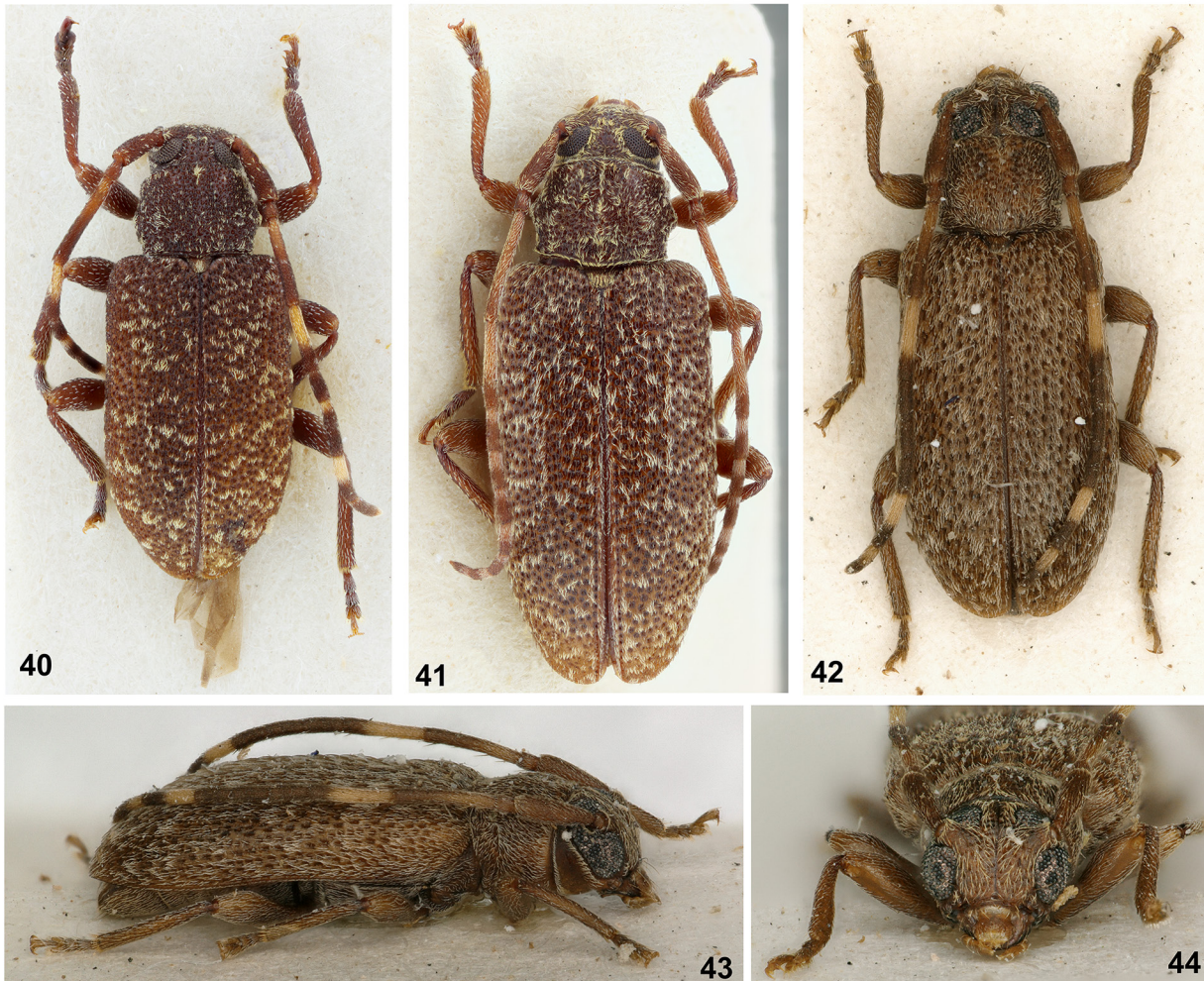
Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; sides with rounded protuberance just after middle. Pronotum densely, coarsely punctate; sides with dull yellowish pubescence, this area widened on anterior third, distinctly narrowed centrally, then moderately narrow to posterolateral angles; sides of area close to posterior margin with dull yellowish pubescent band, widened, slightly lighter on its inner region; center of anterior fifth with dense pale-yellow pubescent macula; center of posterior region with dense yellowish-white pubescent macula, not reaching posterior fifth; with wide, moderately dense white pubescent band on sides of posterior half, starting on inner apex of pubescent band close to posterior margin; remaining surface with somewhat abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, thick, decumbent white setae interspersed, especially on anterior half, and a few thick, decumbent yellow setae interspersed centrally close to anterior margin. Sides of prothorax abundantly, coarsely punctate; with somewhat abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly yellower close to pronotum. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate; with somewhat abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument laterally, pubescence sparser and white centrally. Prosternal process sparsely, coarsely punctate, punctures slightly denser apically; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence; narrowest area 0.2 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures coarser than on prosternum; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, except sides with dense yellowish pubescence. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with sculpturing as on mesoventrite; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly more abundant close to elytra and prothorax. Metanepisternum abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Metaventricle abundantly, coarsely punctate; with somewhat abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous anterocentral region. **Elytra.** Abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant, both thick and slender brownish pubescence not obscuring integument; with abundant, irregular white pubescent spots interspersed, spots more abundant, almost forming transverse white pubescent band on anterior third; with sparse, thick, decumbent pale-yellow setae interspersed throughout. **Legs.** Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser on ventral surface of peduncle, partially absent on ventral surface of femoral club, except sides of meso- and metafemora with sparse brownish pubescence with thick, decumbent yellowish setae interspersed. Tibiae with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and somewhat abundant, thick, both white and yellowish-white setae interspersed dorsally and laterally and abundant white pubescence interspersed ventrally, except: Apical $\frac{3}{4}$ of ventral surface of protibiae, ventral apical half of mesotibiae, and dorsal apical third of mesotibiae with dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence and thick dark setae of same color interspersed; sides of apical third of mesotibiae with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence; and ventral apical third of metatibia with moderately abundant, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument; metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. Ventrites somewhat abundantly, coarsely punctate; ventrite 5 with narrow, longitudinal central sulcus on basal third; apex of ventrite 5 distinctly projected centrally; ventrites with somewhat abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex of 1–4, pubescence denser, slightly yellower on sides of 1–4, whiter, denser on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of ventrite 5, pale yellow on sides of posterior third of ventrite 5, and decumbent brownish setae interspersed on sides of anterior $\frac{3}{4}$ of ventrite 5.

Variation. Scape orangish on basal half, dark brown on posterior half; elytra almost entirely dark, without transverse light band on anterior third; ventral surface with irregular brownish or orangish-brown areas, or mostly orangish-brown with irregular dark brown areas; yellowish-white pubescent spots on elytra somewhat abundant.

Dimensions (mm) (holotype female/paratypes female). Total length, 4.30/4.10–5.20; prothoracic length, 0.75/0.75–1.00; anterior prothoracic width, 0.90/0.90–1.15; posterior prothoracic width, 1.00/0.95–1.30; maximum prothoracic width, 1.10/1.05–1.35; humeral width, 1.60/1.55–2.00; elytral length, 3.25/3.05–3.95.

Type material. Holotype female from ECUADOR, Manabí: 5 km S Montecristi, 10.III.2006, F.T. Hovore and I. Swift leg. (CASC). Paratypes – ECUADOR, Manabí: vic. Montecristi, 01.01534°S 080.68195°W, 355 m, 2 females, 17–26.II.2006, F.T. Hovore and I. Swift leg. (LGBC); vic. of La Pila, 200 m, 01.11198°S 080.58068°W, 3 females, 18–27.II.2006, F.T. Hovore and I. Swift leg. (1, MZSP 2, LGBC); vic. Montecristi, 1 female, 9–10.III.2003, F.T. Hovore leg. (MZSP).



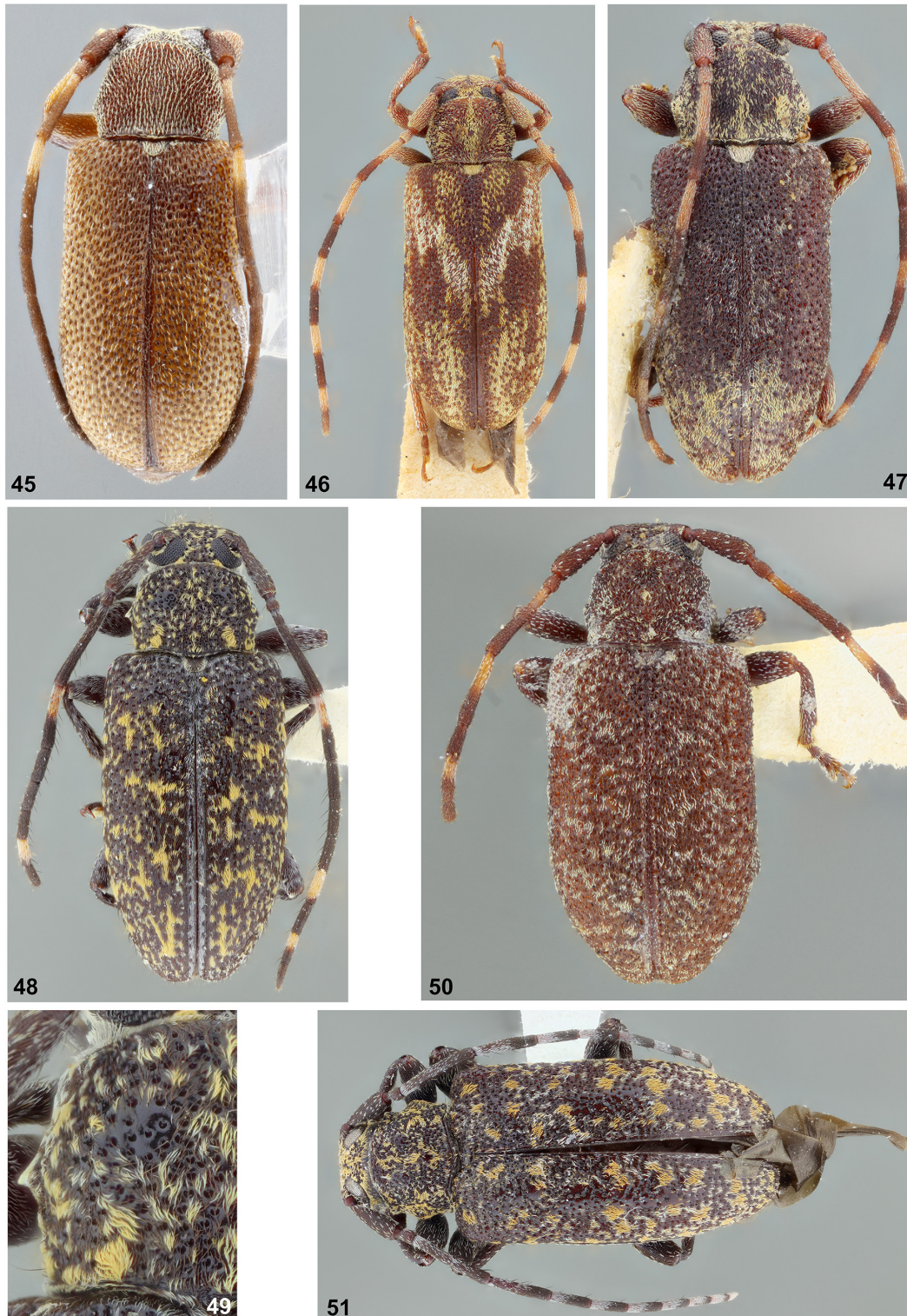
Figures 40–44. *Euryestola* spp. **40)** *Euryestola antennalis* Breuning, 1940, dorsal habitus, specimen from Venezuela (Merida, La Osa). **41)** *Euryestola murupe* Galileo and Martins, 1997, dorsal habitus, specimen from Venezuela (Tachira). **42–44)** *Euryestola freyi* Breuning, 1955, holotype, by Isabelle Zürcher-Pfander. **42)** Dorsal habitus. **43)** Lateral habitus. **44)** Head, frontal view.

Etymology. The specific epithet “transversa” (Latin) refers to the transverse band near the base of the elytra.

Remarks. *Euryestola transversa* **new species** is similar to *E. iquirá* Galileo and Martins, 1997, but differs for the slender body and elytra with a somewhat well-marked transverse white pubescent band on the elytra (body stouter and transverse white pubescent band absent in *E. iquirá*).

Key to species of *Euryestola*

1. Antennomere X entirely brown 2
- Antennomere X at least partially yellowish white 3
- 2(1). Only narrow part of antennomere III and IV yellowish white (Fig. 45). Brazil (Amazonas) *E. castanea* Galileo and Martins, 2001
- Antennomeres VI and VIII also at least partially yellowish white (Fig. 40). Venezuela, French Guiana *E. antennalis* Breuning, 1940
- 3(1). Prothorax with small conical lateral tubercles (Fig. 48–49). Mexico (Veracruz), Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Nicaragua *E. cribrata* (Bates, 1881)



Figures 45–51. *Euryestola* spp. **45)** *Euryestola castanea* Galileo and Martins, 2001, holotype male, dorsal habitus. **46)** *Euryestola caraca* Galileo and Martins, 1997, holotype male, dorsal habitus. **47)** *Euryestola morotinga* Galileo and Martins, 1997, holotype female, dorsal habitus. **48–49)** *Euryestola cribrata* (Bates, 1881), female from Panama. **48)** Dorsal habitus. **49)** Lateral tubercle of prothorax. **50)** *Euryestola iquirá* Galileo and Martins, 1997, holotype female. **51)** *Euryestola skillmani* Martins, Galileo and Santos-Silva, 2015, paratype male, dorsal habitus.

- Prothorax without conical lateral tubercles 4
- 4(3). Pronotum and elytra with abundant, dense yellow pubescent maculae (Fig. 51). Bolivia
..... *E. skillmani* Martins, Galileo and Santos-Silva, 2015
- Pronotum and elytra without abundant and dense yellow pubescent maculae 5
- 5(4). Anterior half of elytra with wide, oblique whitish pubescent band (Fig. 46). Brazil (Minas Gerais)
..... *E. caraca* Galileo and Martins, 1997
- Anterior half of elytra without oblique whitish pubescent band 6
- 6(5). Elytra with somewhat dense yellowish-white pubescence on posterior third, distinctly contrasting with
remaining surface (Fig. 47). Brazil (Pará) *E. morotinga* Galileo and Martins, 1997
- Elytra without dense yellowish-white pubescence on posterior region contrasting with remaining sur-
face 7
- 7(6). Antennomeres V–VII entirely dark (Fig. 42–44). Trinidad and Tobago *E. freyi* Breuning, 1955
- Antennomeres V–VII bicolorous or at least VI bicolorous 8
- 8(7). Elytra with transverse, somewhat dense grayish-white pubescent band on anterior third (Fig. 35–39)
and/or anterolateral area of the prothorax not distinctly widened close anterior constriction. Ecu-
ador *E. transversa* Bezark and Santos-Silva, new species
- Elytra without transverse grayish-white pubescent band; anterolateral area of the prothorax distinctly
widened close to anterior constriction 9
- 9(8). Elytra about twice humeral width (Fig. 41). Venezuela (Táchira)
..... *E. murupe* Galileo and Martins, 1997
- Elytra distinctly shorter than twice humeral width (slightly longer than 1.5 times) (Fig. 50). Colombia,
Ecuador *E. iquira* Galileo and Martins, 1997

COLOBOTHEINI Thomson, 1860

Colobothea Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville, 1825

Colobothea naevia Bates, 1865

(Fig. 52–53)

Colobothea naevia Bates 1865: 386.

This species was described based on syntypes from Brazil (Amazonas, Tefé). Currently, it is also known from Ecuador (Monné 2023; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022; Bezark 2022). The amount of whitish pubescent maculae on the elytra is variable (Fig. 52–53), what could lead to mistaken identification since the number of maculae may be distinct sparser (Fig. 52) than in syntypes. Therefore, we thought it convenient to illustrate two specimens with different amounts of stains. It is very similar to *C. varica* Bates, 1865, but differs by the humerus more well marked, and not distinctly declivous.

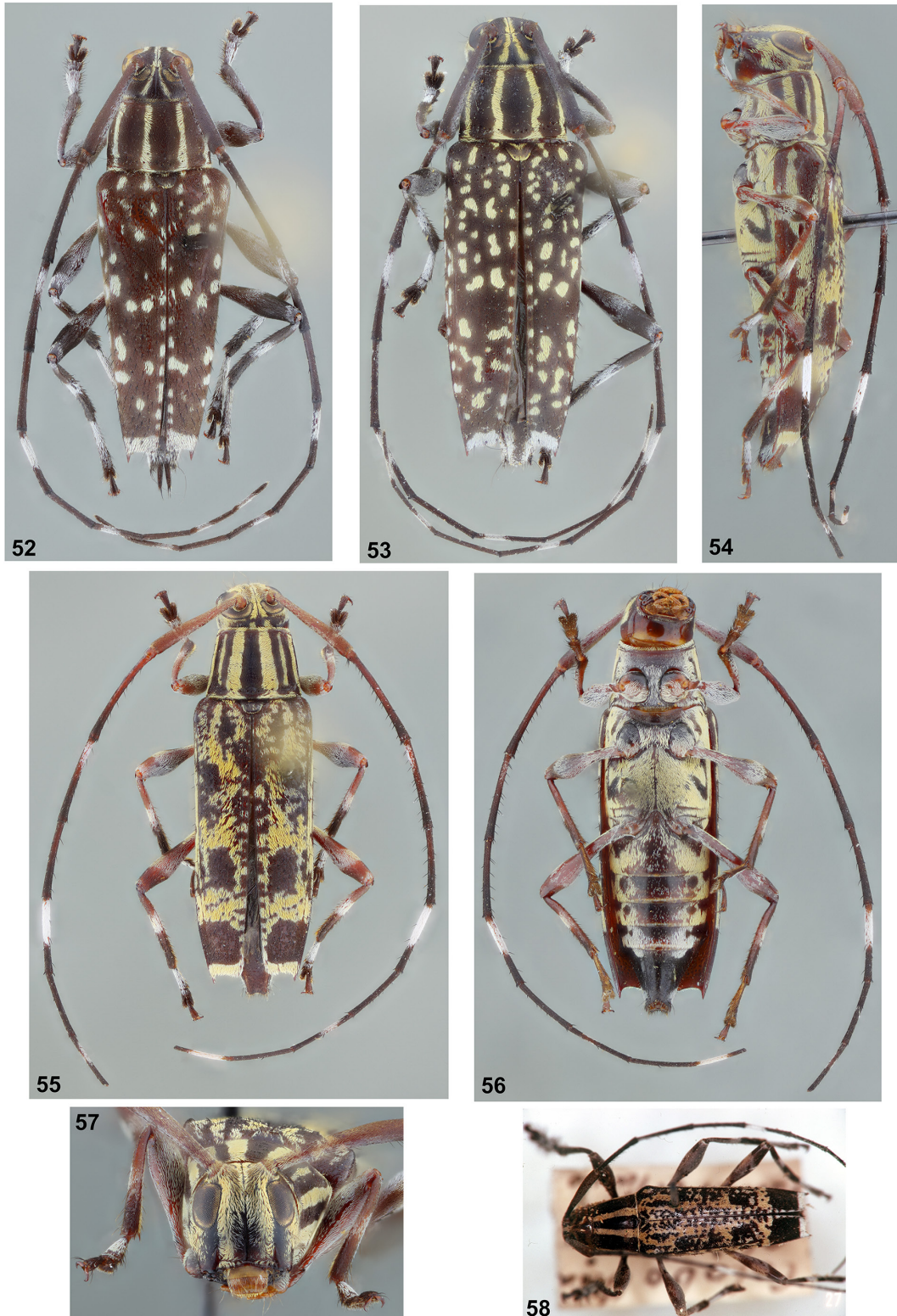
Material examined. ECUADOR, Orellana: Shushufindi, 1 female, 19.II.2004, F.T. Hovore leg. (LGBC); 17 km E Loreto, 1 male, 27.VIII.2004, F.T. Hovore leg. (LGBC).

Colobothea olivencia Bates, 1865

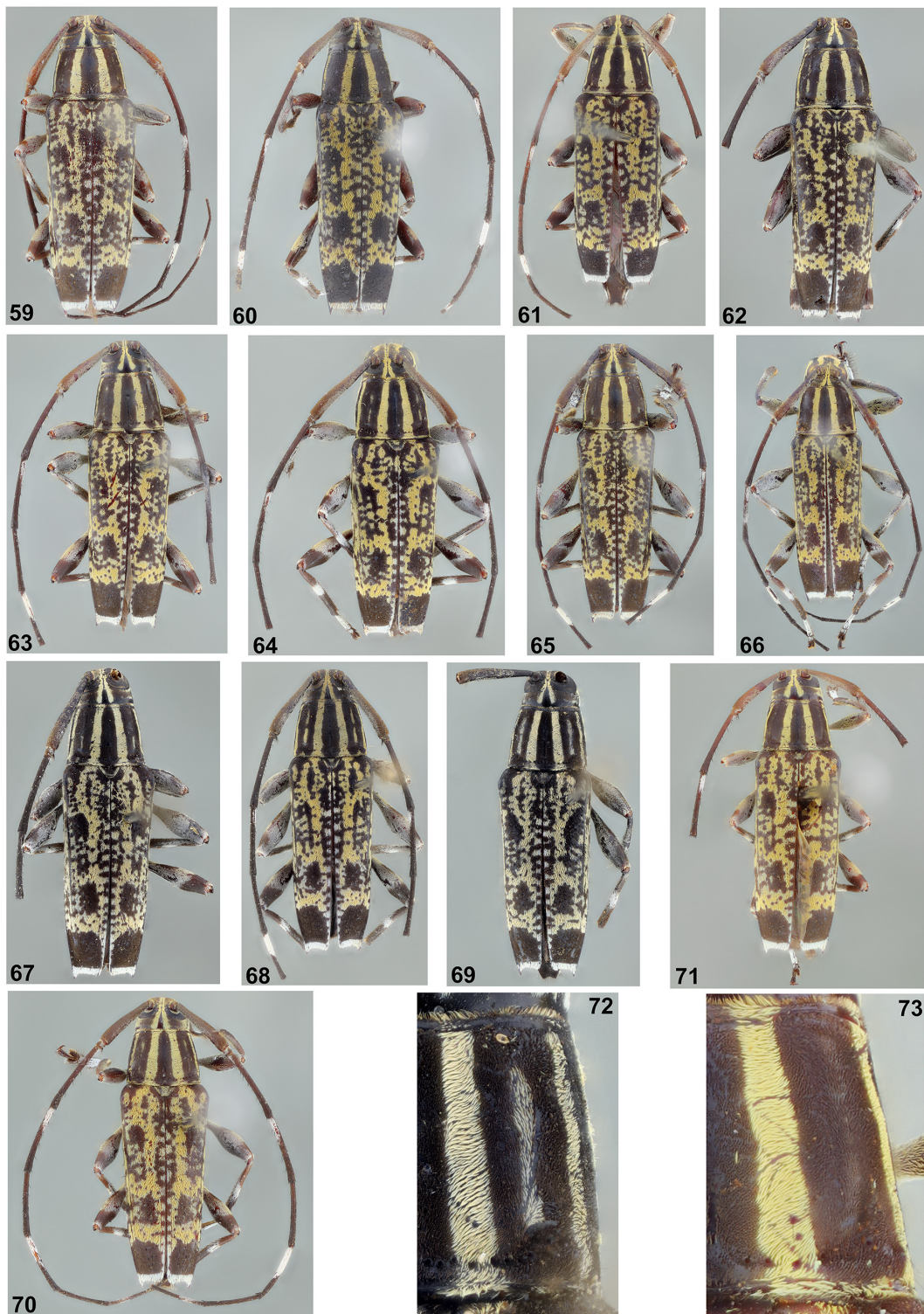
(Fig. 54–73)

Colobothea olivencia Bates 1865: 392.

This species was described based on syntypes from Brazil (Amazonas). Examination of a series of specimens showed that the pubescent bands on the pronotum are variable in this species. The pubescence on the frons is always dense and forms a band close to the eyes, but on the middle it varies from almost absent to almost as dense as on the area close to the eyes (dense over the entire surface or only above); anterior and posterior distance between the two central yellowish pubescent bands on the pronotum is variable; between the central and lateral yellowish pubescent bands on the pronotum there may be another longitudinal band, entire, fragmented or represented by a short macula, and it may be yellowish or whitish, slender or somewhat large.



Figures 52–58. *Colobothea* spp. 52–53) *Colobothea naevia* Bates, 1865, dorsal habitus, specimens from Ecuador. 52) Male. 53) Female. 54–57) *Colobothea olivencia* Bates, 1865, female from Ecuador. 54) Lateral habitus. 55) Dorsal habitus. 56) Ventral habitus. 57) Head, frontal view. 58) *Colobothea olivencia*, syntype male, dorsal habitus, by Jesus Santiago Moure.



Figures 59–73. *Colobothea olivencia* Bates, 1865, dorsal habitus. 59–70) Specimens from Brazil, Amazonas, Benjamin Constant. 59) Female. 60) Female. 61) Female. 62) Male. 63) Male. 64) Male. 65) Male. 66) Male. 67) Male. 68) Male. 69) Male. 70) Male. 71) Female from Brazil, Amazonas, Itacoatiara, dorsal habitus. 72–73) Extremes of pubescence of the pronotum, specimens from Brazil, Amazonas. 72) Male from Benjamin Constant. 73) Female from Itacoatiara.



Figures 74–75. Dorsal habitus. 74) *Anisopodus conspersus* Aurivillius, 1922, syntypes, (photo by Jesus Santiago Moure). 75) *Leiopus floccidus* Erichson, 1847, holotype, (photo by John Chemsak).

Material examined. ECUADOR (**new country record**), Napo: Napo-Galeras road, km 3, 1 female, F.T. Hovore leg. (LGBC). BRAZIL, Amazonas: Benjamin Constant, 1 male, X.1962, no collector indicated (MZSP 52508); Benjamin Constant, Rio Javari, 1 male, no date indicated (MZSP 52497, formerly Diringshofen collection); Rio Javari, 1 male, III.1942, B. Pohl leg. (MZSP 52507); 1 male, I.1961 (MZSP 52510, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 male, II.1961 (MZSP 52470, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 male, 5 females, X.1961 (MZSP 52471, 52472, 52477, 52479, 52490, 52493, formerly Diringshofen collection); 5 males, 2 females, XII.1961 (MZSP 52481, 52482, 52486, 52495, 52496, 52499, 52494, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 female, VI.1962 (MZSP 52480, formerly Diringshofen collection); 2 males, 4 females, X.1962 (MZSP 52474, 52475, 52476, 52478, 52504, 52505, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 male, 4 females, IX.1963 (MZSP, 52483, 52484, 52488, 52491, 52502, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 male, X.1963 (MZSP 52503, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 female, VI.1964 (MZSP 52473, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 female, I.1969 (MZSP 52500, formerly Diringshofen collection); Itacoatiara, 1 female, X.1961 (MZSP 52506, formerly Diringshofen collection); 1 female, X.1969 (MZSP 52501, formerly Diringshofen collection); São Paulo de Olivença, 1 female, V.1923, S. Klages leg. (MZSP 52511); Rio Juruá, 1 male, no date and collector indicated (MZSP 52509). Pará (**new state record**): Santarenzinho, Itaituba, Rio Tapajós, 1 female, I.1964 (MZSP 52485, formerly Diringshofen collection); 2 males, 1 female, X.1963 (MZSP 52487, 52489, 52498, formerly Diringshofen collection). Ceará (**new state record**): Carquejo, 1 male, III.1967 (MZSP 52492, formerly Diringshofen collection).

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