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A new genus and five new species of *Onciderini* Thomson, 1860  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from South America, with notes  
on additional taxa

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A new genus and five new species of Onciderini Thomson, 1860  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from South America, with notes  
on additional taxa

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**Abstract.** *Lingafelteria*, a **new genus** of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is described and illustrated. Five **new species** of Onciderini are also described and illustrated: *Cylicasta mariahelena*, *Lingafelteria giuglarisi*, *Psyllotoxus dalensi*, *Psyllotoxus faurei* from French Guiana; *Trestonia solangeae* from Bolivia. Keys to the known species of *Psyllotoxus* Thomson, 1868 are provided. *Psyllotoxoides albomaculata* Breuning, 1961 is redescribed; and the first known females of *Strioderes peruanus* Giorgi, 2001 and *Tibiosioma martinsi* Nearn and Swift, 2011 are described. The following eight **new country records** are reported: *Peritrox marcelae* Nearn and Tavakilian, 2012 (Brazil); *Pseudobeta ferruginea* Galileo and Martins, 1990 (French Guiana); *Tibiosioma martinsi* Nearn and Swift, 2011 (Brazil, Peru); *Trestonia exotica* Galileo and Martins, 1990 (French Guiana); *Trestonia morrissi* Martins and Galileo, 2005 (French Guiana); *Tritania dilloni* Chalumeau, 1990 (French Guiana, Suriname).

**Key words.** Key; Neotropical; New distribution record; New genus; New species; Taxonomy.

**Resumen.** *Lingafelteria*, un **nuevo género** de Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) es descrito e ilustrado. Cinco **nuevas especies** de Onciderini son descritas e ilustradas: *Cylicasta mariahelena*, *Lingafelteria giuglarisi*, *Psyllotoxus dalensi*, *Psyllotoxus faurei* de Guyana Francesa; *Trestonia solangeae* de Bolivia. Claves de las especies de *Psyllotoxus* Thomson, 1868 son incluidas. *Psyllotoxoides albomaculata* Breuning, 1961 es descrito de nuevo; y las primeras hembras de *Strioderes peruanus* Giorgi, 2001 y *Tibiosioma martinsi* Nearn y Swift, 2011 son descritas. Las siguientes ocho **nuevos registros** de país se reportan: *Peritrox marcelae* Nearn y Tavakilian, 2012 (Brasil); *Pseudobeta ferruginea* Galileo y Martins, 1990 (Guyana Francesa); *Tibiosioma martinsi* Nearn y Swift, 2011 (Brasil, Perú); *Trestonia exotica* Galileo y Martins, 1990 (Guyana Francesa); *Trestonia morrissi* Martins y Galileo, 2005 (Guyana Francesa); *Tritania dilloni* Chalumeau, 1990 (Guyana Francesa, Surinam).

**Palabras Claves.** Clave; Nueva especie; Nuevo género; Nuevo registro de país; Región neotropical; Taxonomía.

## Introduction

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America. Dillon and Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearn and Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe. Onciderini currently consists of 481 described species in 79 genera. It is worth noting that over half (51) of the 79 genera are either monotypic or have only two species. A phylogenetic analysis of the tribe has not been conducted and its monophyly remains untested. A morphological study and cladistic analysis of the tribe is forthcoming (Nearn and Miller in preparation).

During the process of producing a Lucid key to the genera of Onciderini (Nearns et al. 2011), several new taxa, taxonomic problems, and distribution records came to light (see Nearns and Swift 2011; Nearns and Tavakilian 2012). Here we add a new genus, five new species, and eight new country records.

## Materials

Specimens from the following collections were examined and the following codens are used throughout the paper:

- ACMS** — American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, Texas, USA  
**BMNH** — The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom  
**CMNH** — Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA  
**CUIC** — Cornell University Insect Collection, Ithaca, New York, USA  
**DFPC** — Denis Faure Private Collection, Kourou, French Guiana  
**EFGC** — Edmund F. Giesbert Collection (at FSCA), Gainesville, Florida, USA  
**ENPC** — Eugenio H. Nearns Private Collection, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA  
**FSCA** — Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA  
**INBC** — Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Heredia, Costa Rica  
**ISNB** — Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium  
**ISPC** — Ian P. Swift Private Collection, Orange County, California, USA  
**JLGC** — Jean-Louis Giuglaris Private Collection, Matoury, French Guiana  
**JTPC** — Julien Touroult Private Collection, Soyaux, France  
**MCNZ** — Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil  
**MNCR** — Departamento de Historia Natural, Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica  
**MNHN** — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France  
**MNRJ** — Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
**MUSM** — Museo de Historia Natural Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru  
**MZSP** — Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil  
**NHRS** — Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden  
**NMBA** — Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel, Switzerland  
**PHDC** — Pierre-Henri Dalens Private Collection, Rémire-Montjoly, French Guiana  
**RMNH** — Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum, Leiden, Netherlands  
**SMFD** — Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany  
**USNM** — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, USA  
**ZMHB** — Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany  
**ZMSC** — Bavarian State Collection of Zoology, Munich, Germany  
**ZMUC** — Zoological Museum University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Observations of specimens were made using a Max Erb stereomicroscope with 10× eyepieces. Photographs were taken with Visionary Digital's Passport Storm imaging system fitted with a Canon EOS 40D. Label data are verbatim and placed in quotes. Classification and distributional data are based on Monné (2005, 2012) and Monné and Bezark (2012).

## Taxonomy

### *Cylicasta* Thomson, 1868: 42

**Type species.** *Trestonia terminata* Buquet, 1859 (original designation).

The genus *Cylicasta* currently contains six described species. Nearns et al. (2011) provided color photographs of four type specimens. We believe the genus is in need of a taxonomic revision (Nearns and Tavakilian in preparation).

***Cylicasta mariahenelae*, sp. nov.**

(Figures 1a-d)

**Description. Male.** Length 8.0-14.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 2.6-5.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 1a. General form elongate-oblong, small to moderate-sized. Integument brown to ferruginous with brown, ochraceous, and testaceous pubescence; portions of head, pronotum, scutellum, and venter with white pubescence; basal portions of antennomeres III-XI distinctly paler than apices; apical 1/5 of elytra distinctly darker, with irregularly-shaped testaceous maculae against a field of dark brown pubescence.

Head with frons elongate, about width of 1.5 lower eye lobes; surface deeply punctate (as in Fig. 1c). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae elongate, about as tall as lower eye lobes; genae with distinct, curved, glabrous sulcus extending from lower eye lobe to base of mandibles.

Antennae nearly 3 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, narrowly separated, contiguous at base; tubercles not armed at apex; scape clavate; antennomeres V-X slightly curved; antennomere XI sinuate. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.73; II=0.1; III=1; IV=0.97; V=0.83; VI=0.76; VII=0.77; VIII=0.85; IX=1.03; X=1.16; XI=1.8.

Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly transverse, sides feebly arcuate (Fig. 1a, d); disk with surface densely punctate, with relatively large, deep punctures; basal transverse sulcus shallow; base of disk with small, oval, glabrous region anterior to basal sulcus.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded.

Elytra about 2.2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 1a), about 3.3 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.3 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at middle); lateral margins nearly straight, sides roughly parallel, slightly attenuate, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/2 with surface densely punctate, with relatively large, deep punctures; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate.

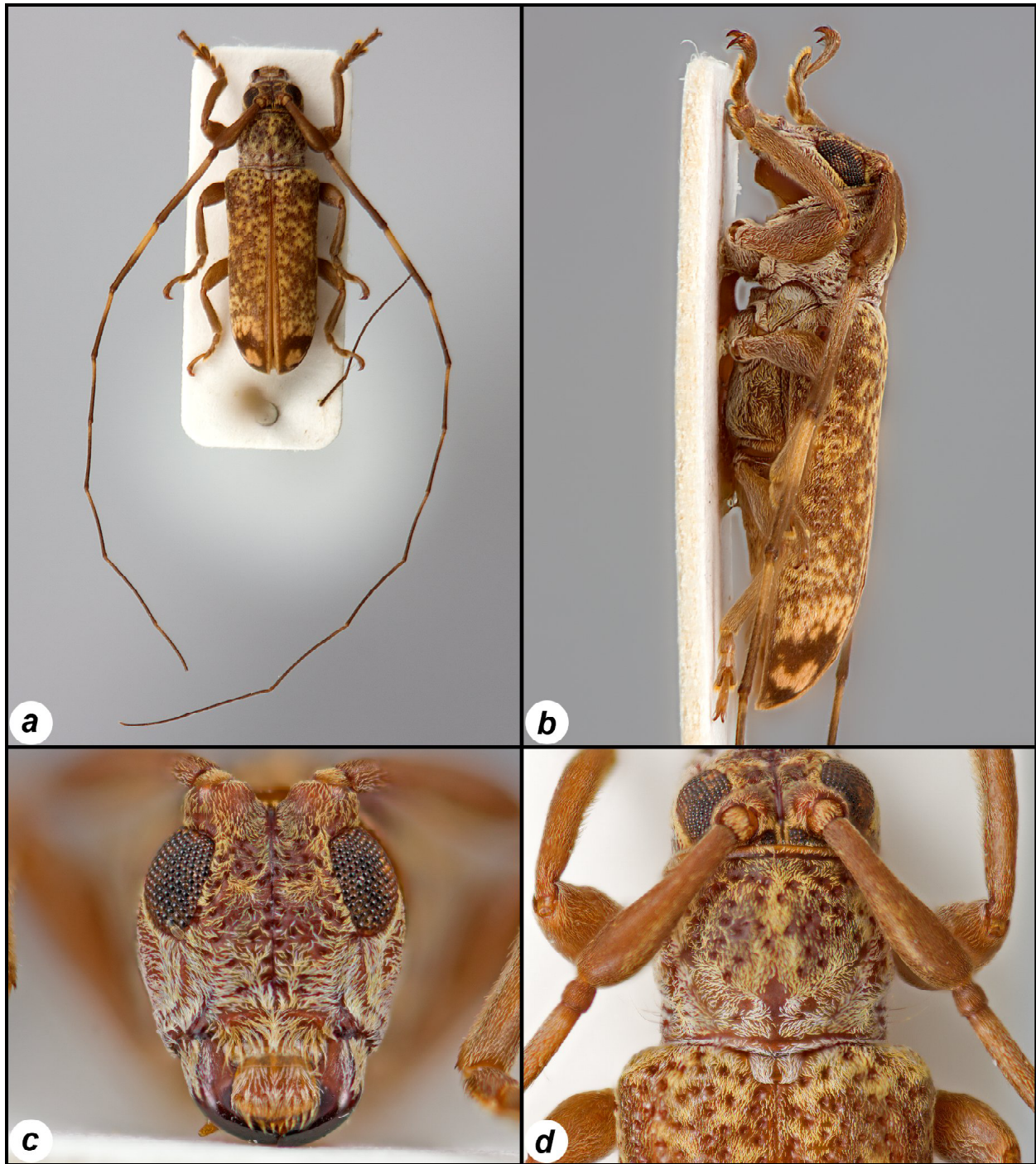
Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about half as wide as mesocoxal cavity; mesosternal process moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV.

Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra; tarsomere V slightly shorter than as I-IV combined.

**Female.** Length 10.0-13.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 3.7-5.0 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae nearly 2 times longer than body.

**Material Examined.** Holotype, male (Fig. 1a-d), “[French Guiana] Route de Kaw pk33, 15 Février 1985, piégeage lumineux, G. Tavakilian leg., 1418” (MNHN). Allotype, female, “Piste Tibourou pk7, G.Fr., 02/04/2006 Eclos” (PHDC). Twenty-two paratypes all from French Guiana: one female, same data as allotype except “26/03/2006” (PHDC); one male, same data except “03/08/2006” (PHDC); one female, same data except “pk7 (4), 22/02/2006” (PHDC); one male, same data except “04/02/2006” (PHDC); one male, same data except “12/02/2006” (PHDC); one male and one female, “Pt de vue La Fumée, Saül G.Fr., 11/01/2006 Eclos” (PHDC); one female, “Saül Grand Beouf, Mort G.Fr., 3/2/2008 Ex Larva” (PHDC); one female, same data except “11/1/2008” (PHDC); one male, same data except “7/1/2008” (PHDC); one female, “Counami pk22, Counamama. 26/12/2007 Ex Larva” (PHDC); one male, same data except “pk25, 16/1/2008” (PHDC); one female, “Mgne des Singes, Kourou, G.Fr., 16/01/2006 Eclos” (PHDC); one male and one female, “Mtgne des Singes, Kourou (20), G.Fr., 07/02/2006 Eclos” (PHDC); one male, same data except “12/02/2006” (PHDC); two males, “Mt des Singes, Kourou, G.Fr., 25/02/2006 Eclos” (PHDC); one male, “Bélizon pk 15+17, G.Fr., 01/03/2006 Eclos” (PHDC); one male, “Bélizon pk15+20, G.Fr., 28/01/2006, Ex Larva (RCO)” (PHDC); one male, “pk30 rte de Kaw, G.Fr., 29/01/2004 Eclos” (PHDC); one male, “Environs de Saül, G.Fr., 28/01/2006 Ex Larva (RCO)” (PHDC).

**Etymology.** We are pleased to name this species in honor of Maria Helena M. Galileo, for her many contributions to the study of Neotropical Cerambycidae. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.



**Figure 1.** *Cylicasta mariahelenae*, sp. nov., holotype male. **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: body with ochraceous pubescence; pronotal disk and basal 1/2 of elytra with surface densely punctate, elytral surface with relatively large, deep punctures; genae with distinct, curved, glabrous sulcus extending from lower eye lobe to base of mandibles. *Cylicasta mariahelenae* is described from 24 specimens: 15 males and nine females.

***Lingafelteria* Nearn and Tavakilian, gen. nov.**

(Figures 2a-d)

**Type species.** *Lingafelteria giuglarisi*, sp. nov., here designated.**Description.** General form elongate-oblong, small to moderate-sized. Head with frons subquadrate, about 2.5 times width of one lower eye lobe. Eyes with lower lobes large, oblong. Genae transverse, distinctly shorter than lower eye lobes. Antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomeres III longest. Pronotum subcylindrical, transverse, sides arcuate; disk with feebly elevated tubercles. Scutellum transverse, apex rounded. Elytra attenuate to apices; humeri prominent. Legs moderate in length; femora robust; tibiae expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra.**Etymology.** *Lingafelteria* is named for Steven Wayne Lingafelter, with appreciation for this friendship and collaboration. Steve has collected extensively in the Neotropics and has contributed greatly to our knowledge of cerambycid beetles. The gender is feminine.**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This genus closely resembles *Proplerodia* Martins and Galileo, 1990 but can be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: eyes with lower lobes distinctly taller than genae (lower lobes about as tall in *P. goyana* Martins and Galileo, 1990; slightly taller than gena in *P. piriana* Martins and Galileo, 2009); elytra without thin, longitudinal lines (elytra of *P. piriana* with 11 thin, longitudinal lines from base to apical 1/3; elytra of *P. goyana* with thin, longitudinal lines at apical half); and tarsomere V distinctly shorter than I-VI combined (about as long in *Proplerodia*).***Lingafelteria giuglarisi*, sp. nov.**

(Figures 2a-d)

**Description. Male.** Length 6.8-11.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 1.9-4.4 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 2a. General form elongate-oblong, small to moderate-sized. Integument ferruginous with pale testaceous and tawny pubescence; portions of scape and basal portions of antennomeres III, IV, VI, VIII, X distinctly lighter than remaining segments; lateral margins of pronotum with pale testaceous pubescence; elytra with pale testaceous pubescence extending from humeral angle to apex, forming elongate "Y" pattern.

Head with frons subquadrate, about 2.5 times width of one lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 2c). Eyes with lower lobes large, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about 1/4 as tall as lower eye lobes.

Antennae about 1.3 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated; tubercles unarmed at apex; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomeres III curved, feebly sinuate. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.95; II=0.17; III=1; IV=0.76; V=0.59; VI=0.5; VII=0.54; VIII=0.55; IX=0.5; X=0.48; XI=0.45.

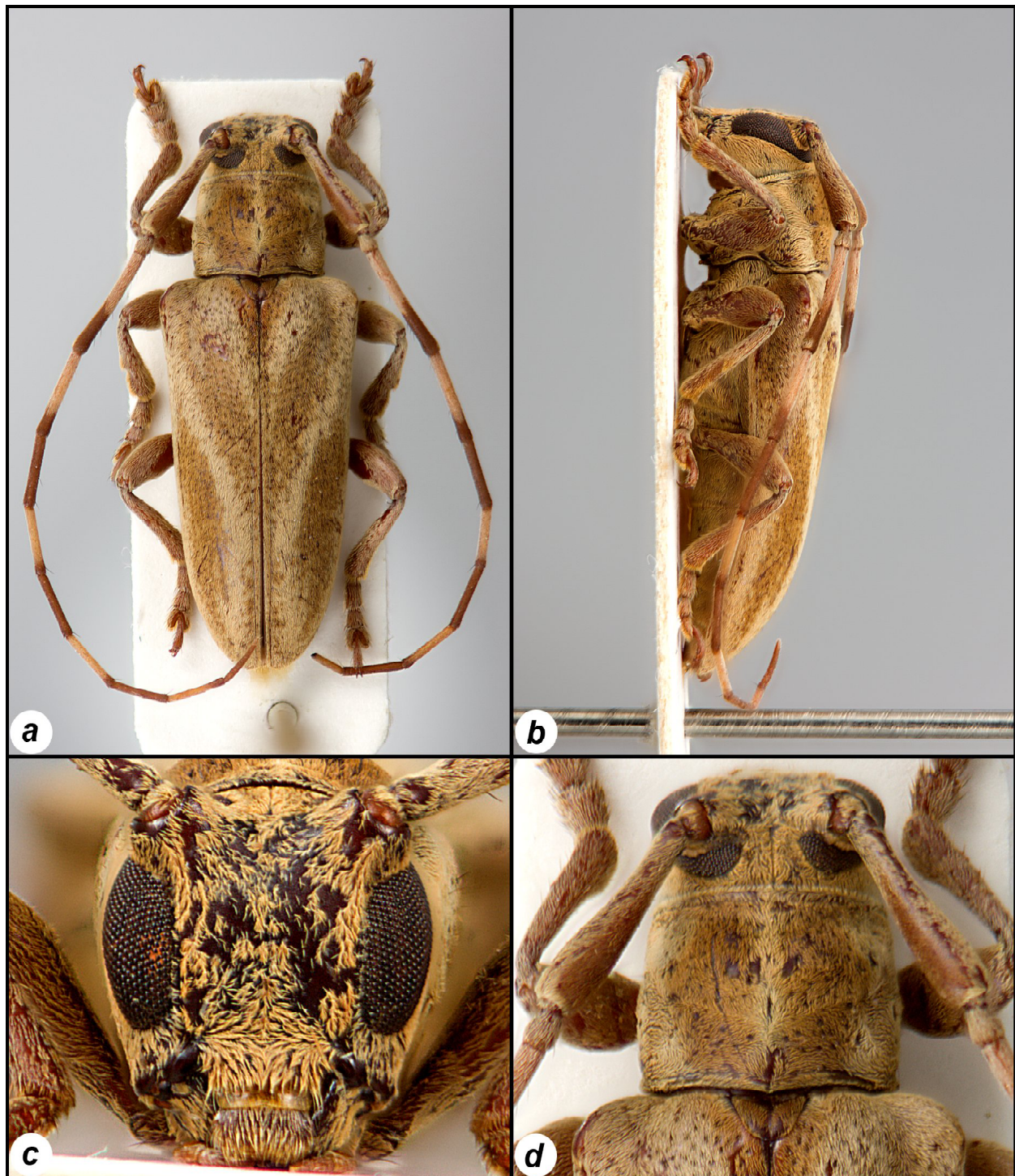
Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly wider at base, transverse, about 1.25 times as wide as long, sides arcuate, without lateral protuberances (Fig. 2a, d); disk with two broad, feebly elevated lateral tubercles; disk densely, finely, shallowly punctate.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded.

Elytra nearly 2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 2a), nearly 3.75 times as long as pronotal length, nearly 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at middle); sides slightly sinuate, distinctly attenuate to apices, apices individually rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with dense punctation, surface finely, shallowly punctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle.

Venter with procoxae moderate-sized, globose, not uncate; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about 1/5 as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about half as wide as mesocoxal cavity; mesosternal process moderately emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV.





**Figure 2.** *Lingafelteria giuglarisi*, sp. nov., holotype male. **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra. Tarsomere V relatively short, about as long as tarsomeres I-II combined.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Type Material.** Holotype, male (Fig. 2a-d), “Piste Ristquetout pk 4, 12 November 1993 Guyane [French Guiana], piégeage lumineux, Marc Thouvenot leg., 1390” (MNHN). Two paratypes also from French Guiana: one male, “29/X/2011, Route d’Apatou pk25, light trap, Thibault Rosant leg.” (PHDC); one male (disarticulated for morphological study), “Antecume Pata (Maripasoula), 06/VI/2009, ex larva, P-H. Dalens leg.” (PHDC).

**Etymology.** We are pleased to name this species for Jean-Louis Giuglaris, in appreciation for this collaboration and work on Neotropical Cerambycidae. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished from other members of Onciderini by the combination of the following characters: large eyes, widely separated; scape nearly as long as antennomeres III; pronotum without lateral protuberances; tarsomere V about as long as I-II combined. This species closely resembles species of *Proplerodia* (see above for discussion). *Lingafelteria giuglarisi* is described from three male specimens: two specimens were collected at light, the other reared from larva from unidentified girdled branch.

### ***Psyllotoxoides Breuning, 1961: 336***

**Type species.** *Psyllotoxoides albomaculata* Breuning, 1961 (original designation).

The genus *Psyllotoxoides* currently contains one described species and is known from a single female specimen. The original description was published in German and did not include illustrations. Here we redescribe *P. albomaculata* and provide color photographs of the holotype specimen.

### ***Psyllotoxoides albomaculata* Breuning, 1961: 336**

(Figures 3a-d)

**Redescription. Female.** Length 18.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 7.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 3a. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument dark brown to black, with white, brown, and tawny pubescence. Pronotum, metepisternum, and abdomen with distinct white maculae; scape, pedicel, and base of antennomere III with tawny pubescence, distinctly lighter than remaining segments, which are uniformly dark brown; center of each elytron with a white, elongate-triangular macula near lateral margin; elytral apices with small white maculae.

Head with frons distinctly flat, roughly subquadrate, about 2.5 times width of lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 3c). Eyes with lower lobes large, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae transverse, about half as tall as lower eye lobes.

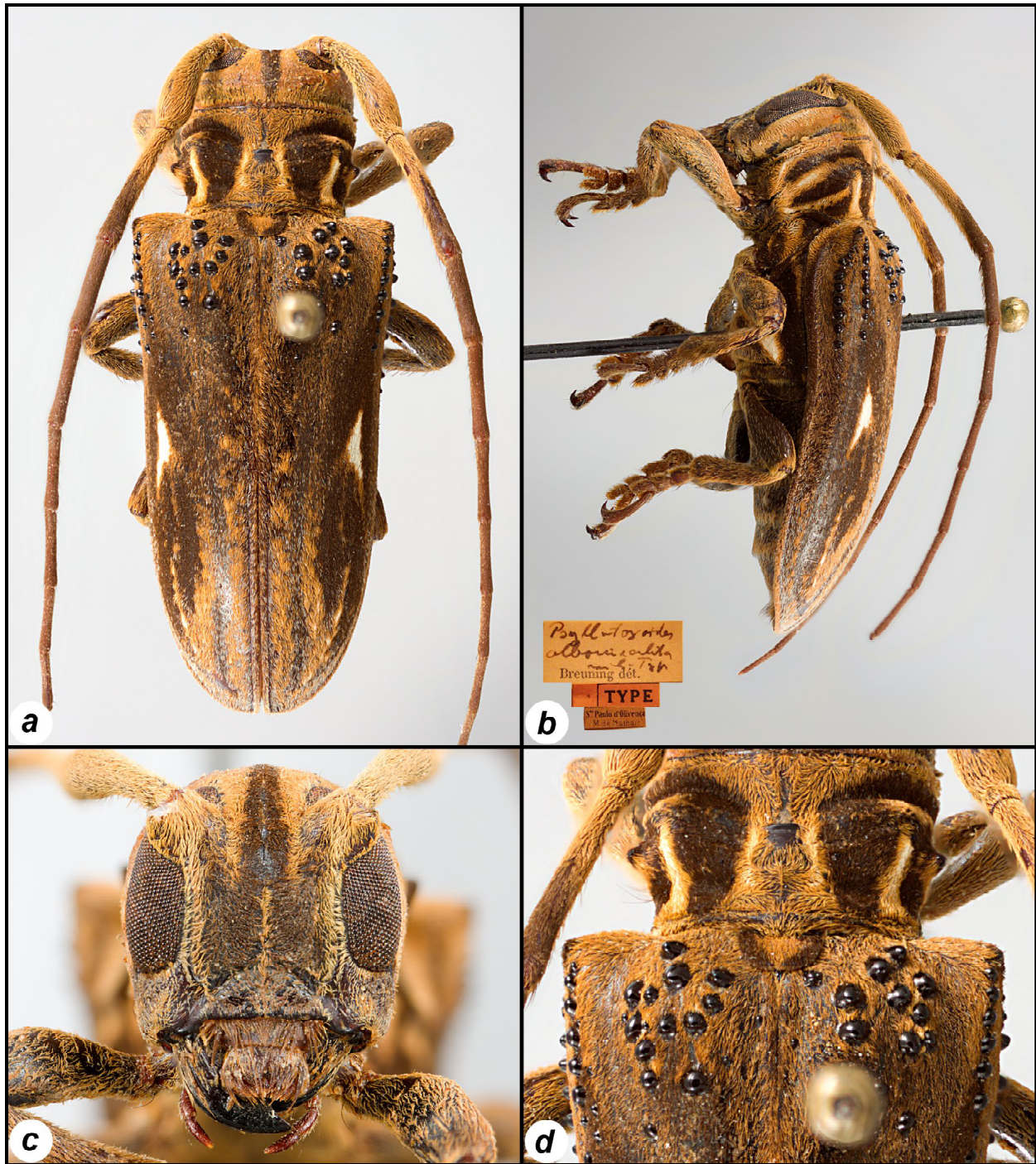
Antennae about 1.25 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated, tubercles unarmed at apex; scape gradually expanded to apex; antennomeres III curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.78; II=0.1; III=1; IV=0.65; V=0.72; VI=0.63; VII=0.54; VIII=0.48; IX=0.43; X=0.32; XI=0.25 (left antenna damaged, missing antennomeres X-XI).

Pronotum roughly conical, distinctly wider at apex, strongly transverse, about 1.7 times as wide as long, sides irregular, with a moderate-sized, blunt protuberance each side behind middle (Fig. 3a, d); disk with three moderately elevated tubercles, median tubercle small, rounded, with glabrous region near center, lateral tubercles prominent, arcuate; each lateral tubercle adjacent to deep, arcuate, transverse sulcus extending from median tubercle down each side; disk with several fine, glabrous, black granules.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded, center 1/3 with tawny pubescence, lateral margins with dark brown pubescence.

Elytra nearly 2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 3a), about 3.3 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.3 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (behind middle); sides slightly sinuate, attenuate to apices, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; elytra impunctate; base of each elytron with a moderately-elevated gibbosity; each gibbosity with about 15 shiny, black, glabrous granules of varying sizes; humeri prominent, anterior margin transverse, arcuate, angle with





**Figure 3.** *Psyllotoxoides albomaculata* Breuning, 1961, holotype female. **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus with original labels. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

moderate-size, obtuse tubercle; humeri with two longitudinal rows of shiny, black, glabrous granules of varying sizes (Fig. 3a,b,d).

Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about 1/2 as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about 1/2 as wide as mesocoxal cavity; mesosternal process subtruncate. Fifth abdominal sternite about twice as long as IV, with a median triangular impression.



Legs moderately-short in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3-1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Material Examined.** Holotype, female (Fig. 3a-d), “[Brazil] Sto. Paulo d’Oliveira, M. de Mathan” (NMBA).

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species strongly resembles some species of *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830, and superficially resembles *Psyllotoxus* Thomson, 1868 and *Monneoncidere*s Nearns and Swift, 2011 but can be distinguished by the following combination of characters: elytra impunctate; humeri with two longitudinal rows of shiny, black, glabrous granules of varying sizes; and pronotum, elytra, metepisternum, and abdomen with distinct white maculae.

### ***Psyllotoxus* Thomson, 1868: 74**

**Type species.** *Psyllotoxus griseocinctus* Thomson, 1868 (monotypy).

The genus *Psyllotoxus* currently contains two described species, *P. griseocinctus* Thomson, 1868 (Fig. 6a, d) and *P. inexpectatus* Martins and Galileo, 1990 (Fig. 6b, d). A third species was described by Giacomel (1991) and later synonymized with *P. inexpectatus*. The following key treats all currently known species of *Psyllotoxus* including two new species described herein.

1. Eyes with lower lobes about as tall as gena ..... **2**
- Eyes with lower lobes distinctly shorter, slightly taller, or distinctly taller than gena ..... **3**
  
- 2(1). Pronotum with moderate-sized, blunt protuberance each side behind middle; base of elytra not distinctly granulate-punctate; mesepimeron, mesepisternum, and lateral margins of humeri not with black pubescence (Brazil) ..... ***P. inexpectatus* Martins and Galileo, 1990**
- Pronotum with small-sized, blunt protuberance each side behind middle; base of elytra distinctly granulate-punctate; mesepimeron, mesepisternum, and lateral margins of humeri with dark brown or black pubescence (French Guiana) ..... ***P. dalensi*, sp. nov.**
  
- 3(1). Eyes with lower lobes distinctly shorter than gena; antennal tubercles in male specimens armed at apex with short, blunt horn; antennomere III in male specimens distinctly swollen, strongly clavate (Brazil) ..... ***P. griseocinctus* Thomson, 1868**
- Eyes with lower lobes slightly taller than gena (females) or distinctly taller than gena (males); antennal tubercles in male specimens not armed at apex with short, blunt horn; antennomere III in male specimens not distinctly swollen (French Guiana) ..... ***P. faurei*, sp. nov.**

### ***Psyllotoxus dalensi* Nearns and Tavakilian, sp. nov.**

(Figures 4a-d)

**Description. Male.** Length 12.5-13.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 5.0-5.5 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 4a. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument generally dark brown or black, with whitish, ochraceous, and pale red-orange pubescence; pronotal disk with whitish pubescence; elytral with central band of whitish pubescence; basal 1/3 and apical 1/3 of elytra with variegated whitish and pale red-orange pubescence; mesepimeron, mesepisternum, and lateral margins of humeri with dark brown or black pubescence; tibiae and metafemora with band of dark brown or black pubescence near middle.

Head with frons roughly subquadrate, about 3 times width of one lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 4c). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae elongate, about as tall as lower eye lobes.

Antennae nearly 2 times longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, moderately separated; tubercles armed at apex with short blunt projection; scape robust, clavate, with distinct basal groove on inner face; antennomere III distinctly robust, strongly clavate; antennomeres IV and XI curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.66; II=0.17; III=1; IV=0.85; V=0.73; VI=0.75; VII=0.74; VIII=0.72; IX=0.77; X=0.8; XI=1.12.

Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly wider at apex, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, sides irregular, with a small, blunt protuberance each side behind middle (Fig. 4a, d); disk with median, oval, glabrous region at basal half, adjacent to basal transverse sulcus; disk with two feebly elevated lateral tubercles; each lateral tubercle adjacent to apical transverse sulcus.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded; central 1/3 glabrous, outer margins fringed with grayish or whitish pubescence.

Elytra about 1.6 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 4a), about 3.5 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.2 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (behind middle); sides roughly parallel, slightly attenuate to apices, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with moderate to dense punctation, surface granulate-punctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle.

Venter with procoxae large, globose, with a moderate-sized, bunt protuberance projecting anteriorly, not uncate; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about 1/3 as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process not visible (specimens mounted on card). Mesosternal process not visible (specimens mounted on card). Fifth abdominal sternite slightly longer than IV.

Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined.

**Female.** Length 12.5-13.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 5.0-5.3 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to male except antennae shorter, about 1.25 times as long as body; antennal tubercles not armed at apex; scape less robust, without basal groove on inner face; antennomere III not distinctly robust, strongly clavate; pronotum more strongly transverse; procoxae without bunt protuberance; fifth abdominal sternite nearly 2 times as long as IV, with a median triangular impression.

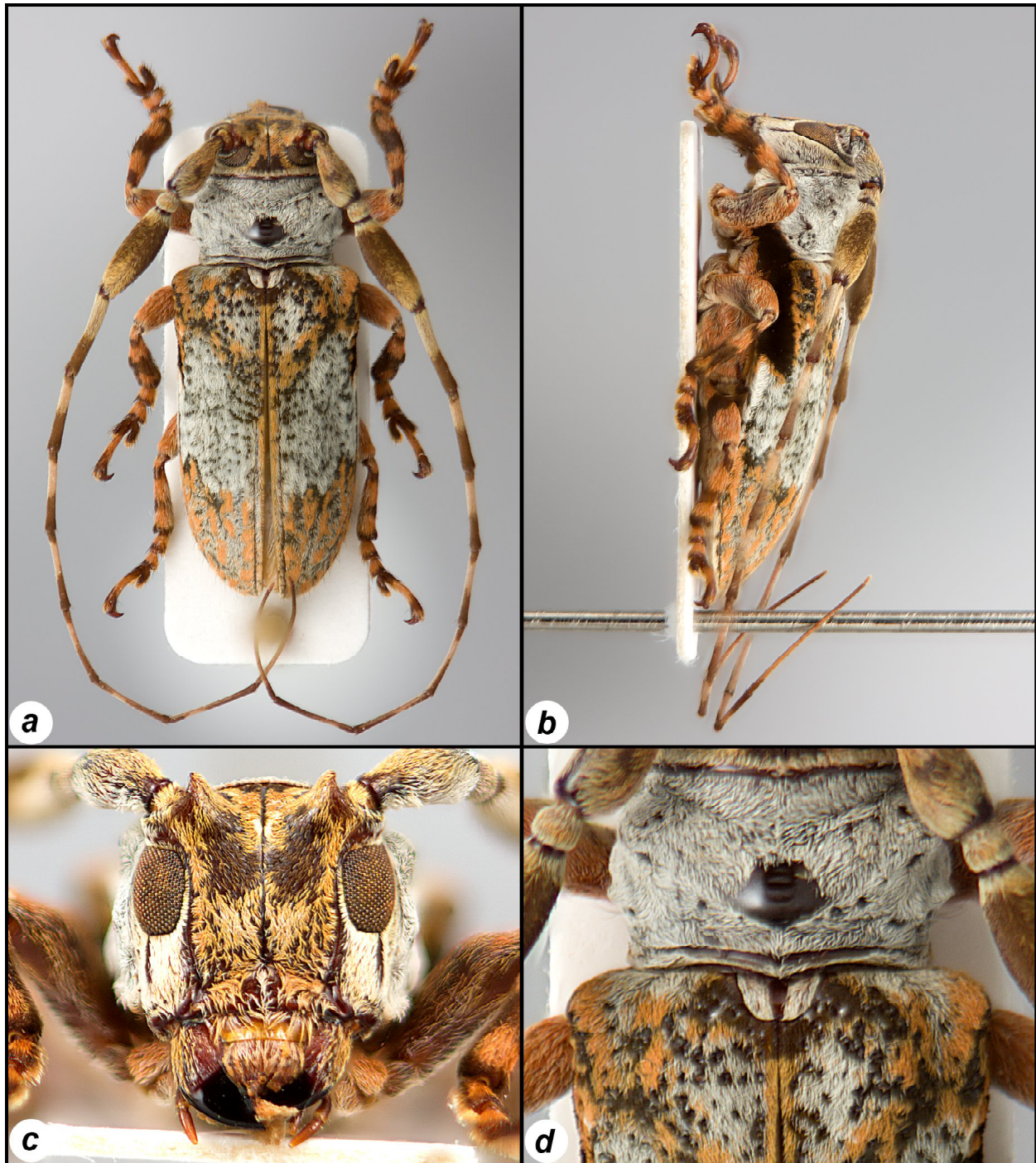
**Type Material.** Holotype, male (Fig. 4a-d), “[French Guiana] Route de Kaw pk33, 13 Février 1985, piégeage lumineux, G. Tavakilian leg., 0379” (MNHN). Allotype, female, “[French Guiana] 06/V/2010, Route de Kaw pk16, Réserve Trésor, ex larva (girdled branches), P.-H. Dalens leg.” (PHDC). Six paratypes all from French Guiana: two females, same as allotype except “16/4/2010” and “13/II/2010” (PHDC); one male, “02/III/2008, Piste de Counamama pk22, forêt de Counami, ex larva (girdled branches), P.-H. Dalens leg” (PHDC); one male, same except “08/II/2008.” (PHDC); one female, same except “15/I/2008” (PHDC); one female, “Counami pk25, Counamama GF, 15/I/2008 ex larva” (JLGC).

**Etymology.** We are pleased to name this species in honor of Pierre-Henri Dalens, for his generosity, collaboration, and contributions to the study of Cerambycidae. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: eyes with lower lobes about as tall as gena; pronotum with small-sized, blunt protuberance each side behind middle; base of elytra distinctly granulate-punctate; mesepimeron, mesepisternum, and lateral margins of humeri with dark brown or black pubescence. *Psyllotoxus dalensi* is described from eight specimens: three males and five females. Little is known about the habitat and behavior of this species; they were collected either at light or reared from unidentified girdled branches.

***Psyllotoxus faurei* Nearns and Tavakilian, sp. nov.**  
(Figures 5a-d)

**Description. Female.** Length 12.0-14.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.8-5.3 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 5a. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument generally ferruginous, dark brown or black, with whitish, gray, ferruginous, and brown pubes-



**Figure 4.** *Psyllotoxus dalensi*, sp. nov., holotype male. **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

cence; pronotal disk with whitish and ferrugineous pubescence; elytral with central band of whitish and gray pubescence; basal 1/3 and apical 1/3 of elytra with variegated whitish, gray, and ferrugineous pubescence; mesepimeron, mesepisternum, and lateral margins of humeri with dark brown or black pubescence; tibiae and metafemora with band of dark brown or black pubescence near middle.

Head with frons roughly subquadrate, about 3 times width of one lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 5c). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae elongate, slightly shorter than lower eye lobes.

Antennae slightly longer than body; antennal tubercles prominent, moderately separated; tubercles armed at apex with short projection; scape robust, clavate, with feeble basal groove on inner face; antennomeres III-XI slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.8; II=0.22; III=1; IV=0.81; V=0.81; VI=0.73; VII=0.64; VIII=0.62; IX=0.62; X=0.57; XI=0.63.

Pronotum roughly conical, slightly narrower at base, transverse, about 1.6 times as wide as long, sides irregular, with a moderate-sized, blunt protuberance each side behind middle (Fig. 5a, d); disk with median, oval, glabrous region at basal half, adjacent to basal transverse sulcus; disk with two feebly elevated lateral tubercles; each lateral tubercle adjacent to apical transverse sulcus.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded; central 1/3 glabrous, outer margins fringed with grayish or whitish or ferruginous pubescence.

Elytra about 1.7 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 5a, d), about 3.3 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.2 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at middle); sides roughly parallel, slightly attenuate to apices, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with dense punctation, surface granulate-punctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle.

Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about 1/4 as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process not visible (specimens mounted on card). Mesosternal process not visible (specimens mounted on card). Fifth abdominal sternite about 2 times as long as IV, with a median triangular impression

Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined.

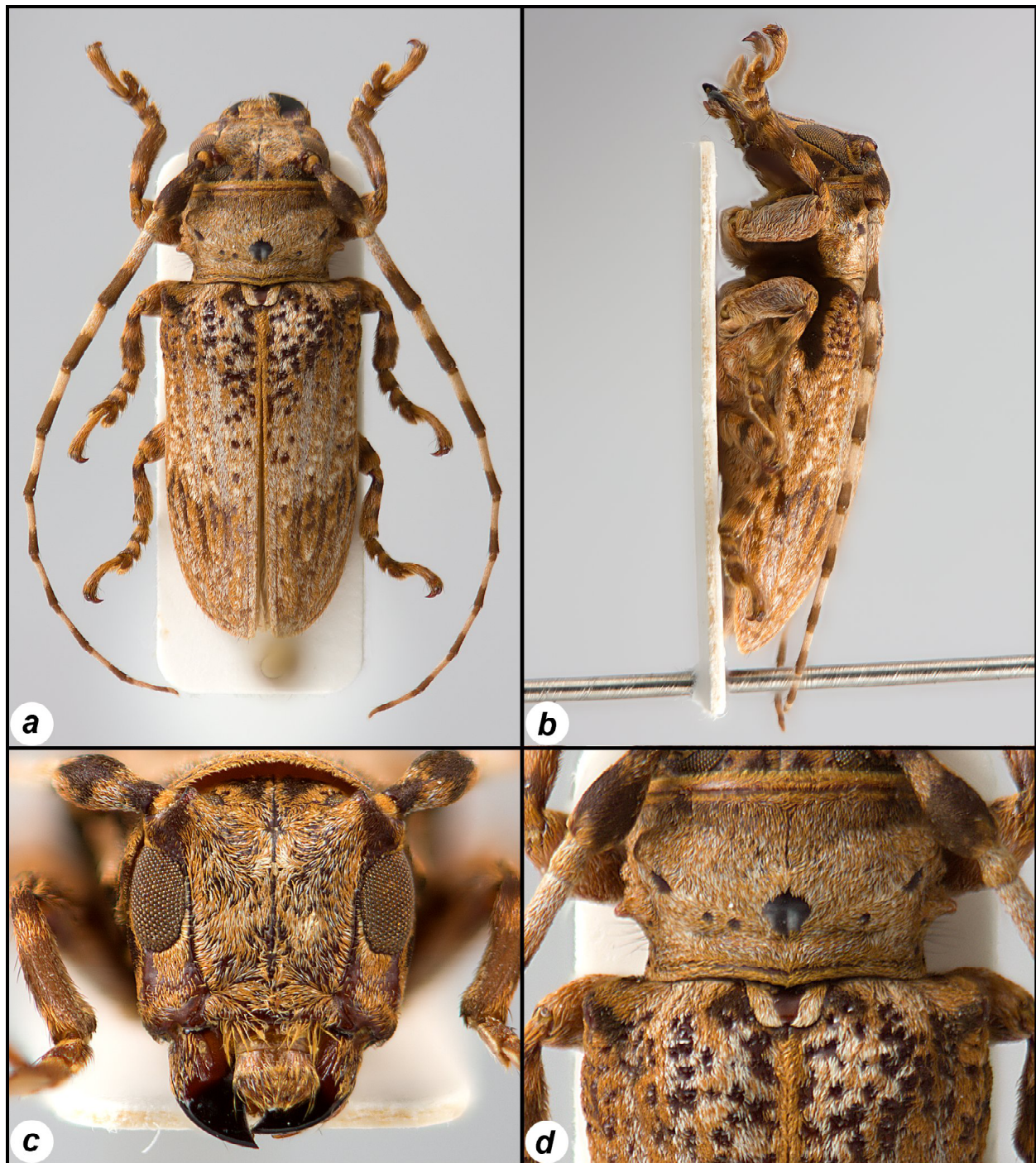
**Male.** Length 11.0-14.5 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.2-5.0 mm (measured across humeri). Similar to female except antennae longer, about 1.3 times as long as body; scape with distinct basal groove on inner face; genae transverse, distinctly shorter than lower eye lobes; pronotum less strongly transverse; mesosternal process subtruncate, about 1/2 as wide as mesocoxal cavity; fifth abdominal sternite about 1.5 times longer than IV, without median triangular impression.

**Type Material.** Holotype, female (Fig. 5a-d), "Route de Kaw pk 38, 13 Janvier 1986 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, P. Gerdelat leg., 0759" (MNHN). Allotype, male, "Piste de Kaw pk 43, 7 mai 1993 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Patrick Arnaud leg." (MNHN). Sixteen paratypes: one male, "Route de Kaw, pk 39, French Guiana, 28 Jan 1995, F.T. Hovore, coll." (ENPC); one male, "Piste Coralie pk 3, 16 Novembre 1990 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Duranel & Sénécaux" (MNHN); one female, "Route de Kaw pk 32, 18 Auot 1990 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Michel Vialard leg." (MNHN); one female, "Route de KAW pk 40, 24 Juillet 1984, piégeage lumineux, P. Sarry leg., 0759" (MNHN); one female, "Piste Changement pk 4, 5 Septembre 1991 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Navatte & de Toulgoet, 759" (MNHN); one female, "20/II/2004 piste Bélizon PK15+15 lumière" (JLGC); one male, same data except "28/V/2003" (JLGC); one male "09/IX/1999 lumière piste de Bélizon PK24" (JLGC); two males, "Kaw PK 37, 27-I-2001, PL" (DFPC); one male "Piste de Kaw, pk 39, 29-VII-2000, Jos Thoma leg." (JTPC); one male "18/VI/2004 lumière piste de Bélizon PK3+15, light trap, P.-H. Dalens leg." (PHDC); one male, "01/II/2006, Piste de Bélizon pk15+17, light trap, P.-H. Dalens leg." (PHDC); one male and one female, "09/III/2008, Piste de Counamama pk22, forêt de Counami, ex larva (girdled branches), P.-H. Dalens leg." (PHDC); one female, "11/III/2008, Piste de Counamama pk22, forêt de Counami, ex larva (girdled branches), P.-H. Dalens leg." (PHDC).

**Etymology.** We take pleasure in naming this species for Denis Faure, with appreciation for his collaboration. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: eyes with lower lobes slightly taller than gena (females) or distinctly taller than gena (males); pronotum with a moderate-sized, blunt protuberance each side behind middle; antennomere III in male specimens not distinctly swollen (strongly clavate). *Psyllotoxus faurei* is described from 18 specimens: 11 males and seven females. All known specimens were collected in French Guiana, either at light or reared from girdled branches.





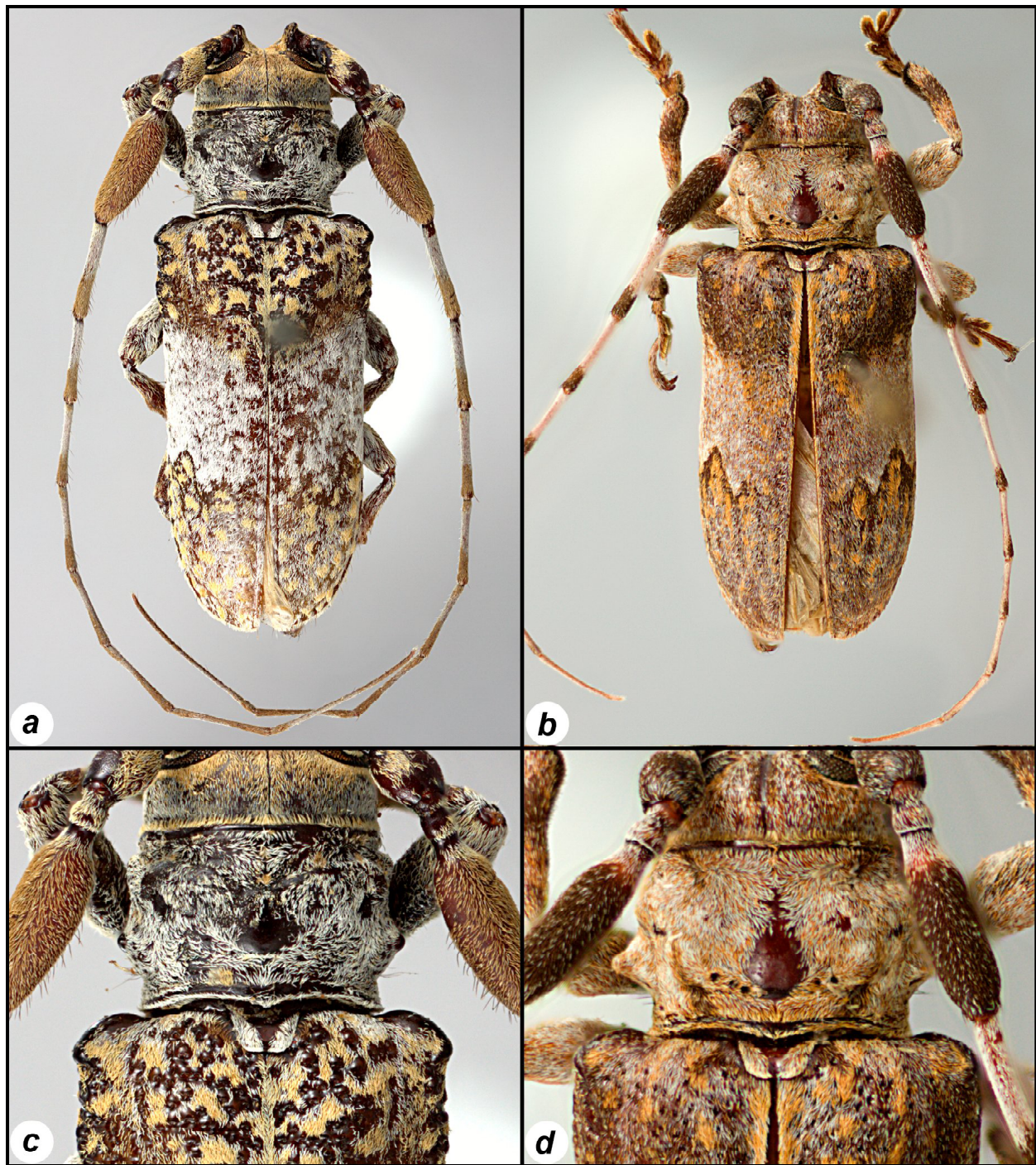
**Figure 5.** *Psyllotoxus faurei*, sp. nov., holotype female. **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

***Strioderes* Giorgi, 2001: 1**

**Type species.** *Strioderes peruanus* Giorgi, 2001 (original designation).

The genus *Strioderes* currently contains one described species, known from Brazil and Peru. Nearn et al. (2011) provided a color photograph of the male holotype specimen. The third known specimen and first known female of *S. peruanus* is described below.



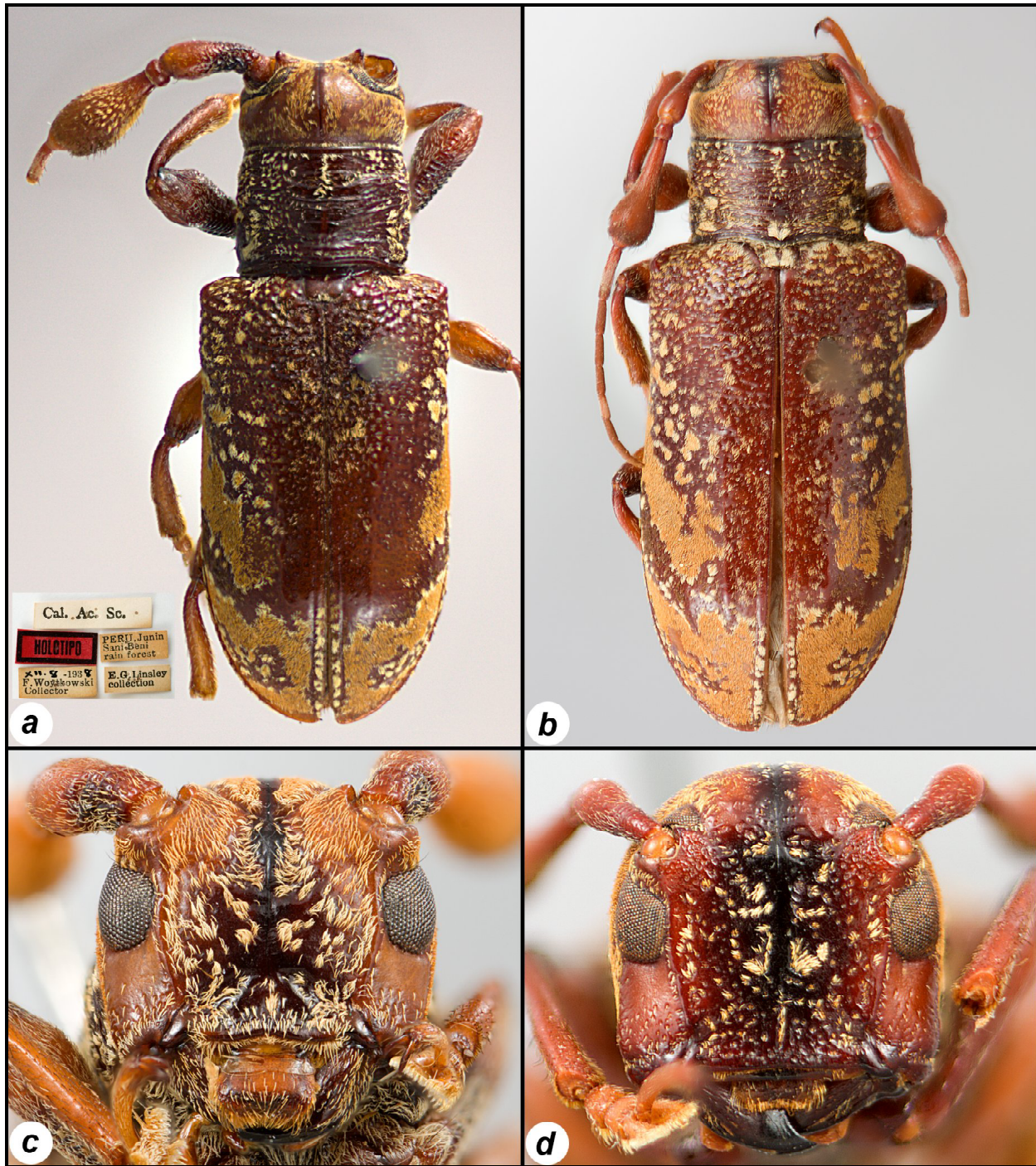


**Figure 6.** Two species of *Psyllotoxus* Thomson, 1868. **a)** *P. griseocinctus* Thomson, 1868, male, dorsal habitus. **b)** *P. inexpectatus* Martins and Galileo, 1990, holotype male, dorsal habitus. **c)** *P. griseocinctus* Thomson, 1868, male, close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri. **d)** *P. inexpectatus* Martins and Galileo, 1990, holotype male, close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

***Strioderes peruanus* Giorgi, 2001: 3**  
(Figures 7a-d)

**Description. Female.** Length 17.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 8.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 7b. General form elongate-ovate, moderate-sized. Integument





**Figure 7.** *Strioderes peruanus* Giorgi, 2001. **a)** Holotype male, dorsal habitus, with original labels. **b)** Female specimen, dorsal habitus. **c)** Holotype male, close-up of head. **d)** Female specimen, close-up of head.

ferrugineous to dark brown, with ochraceous and dark orange pubescence; pronotum and basal 1/2 of elytra with sparse ochraceous pubescent maculae; apical 1/2 of elytra with large, irregularly-shaped, dark orange pubescent maculae; pro- and mesosternum with gray pubescence.

Head with frons distinctly flat, strongly transverse, about 4 times width of one lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 7d). Eyes with lower lobes small, ovate-oblong; eyes divided into separate upper and lower lobes, not

connected by continuous row of ommatidia. Genae distinctly elongate, about 1.5 times height of lower eye lobes.

Antennae distinctly shorter body; antennal feebly elevated, widely separated; tubercles unarmed; scape clavate; antennomeres III strongly clavate, distinctly expanded at apical half (Fig. 7b). Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.58; II=0.16; III=1; IV=0.53; V=0.31; VI=0.27; VII=0.26; VIII=0.21; IX=0.22; X=0.16; XI=0.16 (right antenna damaged, missing antennomeres VI-XI).

Pronotum subcylindrical, strongly transverse, about 1.6 times as wide as long, sides nearly straight, without lateral protuberances (Fig. 7b); disk entirely striated, with deep basal transverse sulcus.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded; lateral margins and center glabrous, remainder clothed in ochraceous pubescence.

Elytra nearly 2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 7b), about 4.5 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.4 times broader basally than pronotum at widest; lateral margins slightly sinuate, sides feebly expanded at middle, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/2, apices jointly rounded; basal 1/3 of elytra with dense punctation, surface coarsely, granulate-punctate, with mix of shallow and moderately-deep punctures; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle.

Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as mesocoxal cavity; mesosternal process subtruncate. Fifth abdominal sternite about 2 times as long as IV, with a median triangular impression.

Legs short in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined (specimen legs damaged as follows: missing tarsi on left fore- and hindlegs; missing tarsomeres III-V on right midleg; missing right hindleg).

**Material Examined.** Holotype, male (Fig. 7a, c), "Peru, Junin, Sani Beni, rain forest, XII.8-1938, F. Woytkowski Collector, E.G. Linsley collection, Cal. Ac. Sc." (MNRJ). Two specimens, one male (disarticulated for morphological study), "Brasil Pará, Benevides, 15-III-1990, W.L. Overal" (MNRJ); one female (Fig. 7b, d), "Peru V.13, Gerstner" (ACMS).

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished by the combination of the following characters: frons distinctly flat; eyes divided into separate upper and lower lobes, not connected by continuous row of ommatidia; and sexually dimorphic antennomere III, distinctly swollen, strongly clavate (males) or strongly clavate, distinctly expanded at apical half (females).

### ***Tibiosoma* Martins and Galileo, 1990: 77**

**Type species.** *Tibiosoma remipes* Martins and Galileo, 1990 (original designation).

The genus *Tibiosoma* currently contains three described species. Nearns et al. (2011) provided a key to described species. The first two known female specimens of *Tibiosoma martinsi* are described below, extending the known range (see below for discussion).

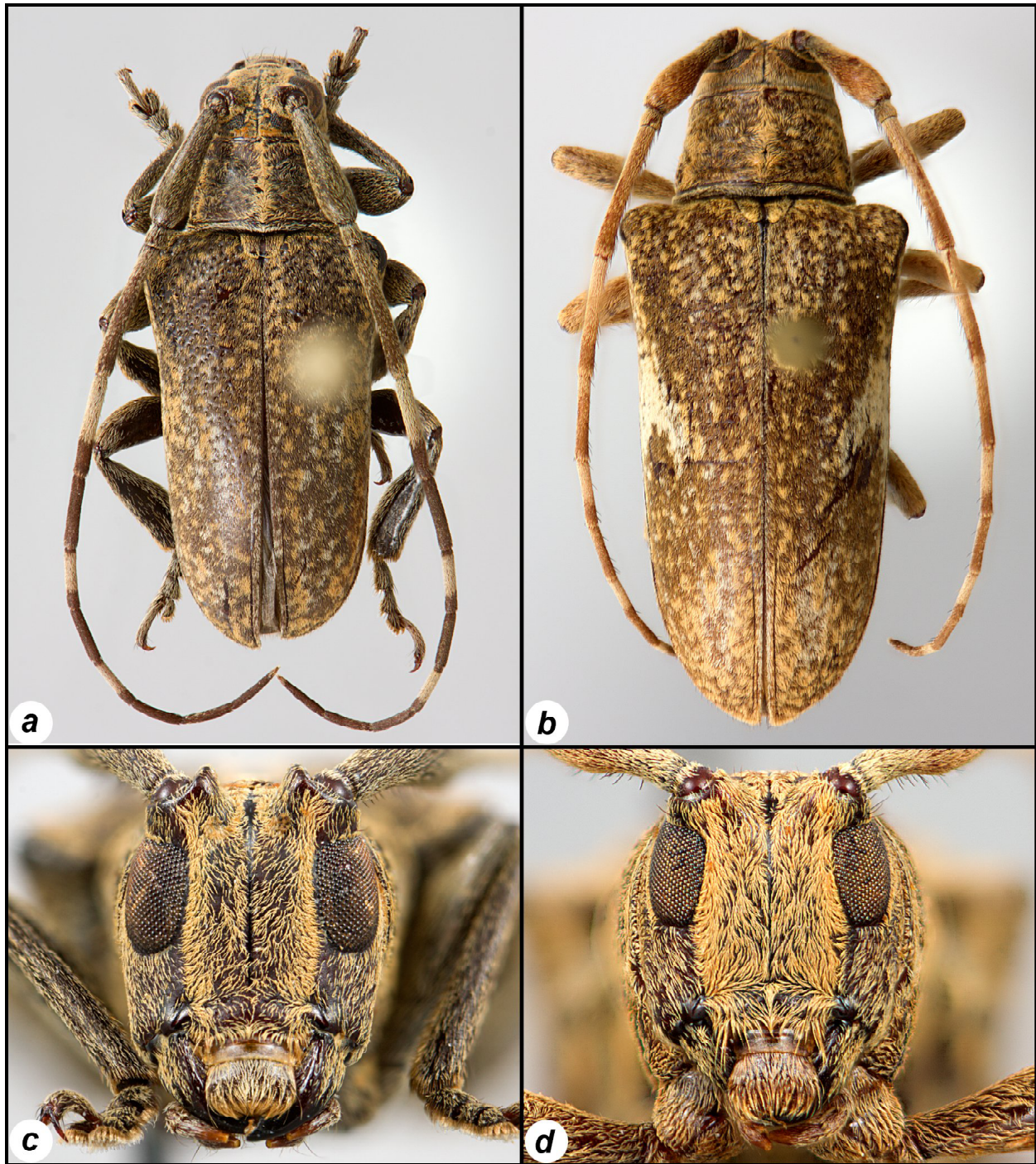
### ***Tibiosoma martinsi* Nearns and Swift, 2011: 14**

(Figures 8a-d)

**Description. Female.** Length 11.0-14.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.5-6.0 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 8b. General form elongate-ovate, moderate-sized. Integument ferruginous to dark brown, with brown, white, and testaceous pubescence; pronotum with distinct longitudinal, testaceous vitta at center; scutellum testaceous; elytra densely speckled with white and testaceous pubescence.

Head with frons elongate, about 2.3 times width of one lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 8d). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 3 ommatidia wide. Genae elongate, about as tall as lower eye lobes.





**Figure 8.** *Tibiosioma martinsi* Nearn and Swift, 2011. **a)** Holotype male, dorsal habitus. **b)** Female specimen, dorsal habitus. **c)** Holotype male, close-up of head. **d)** Female specimen, close-up of head.

Antennae about as long as body; antennal tubercles prominent, moderately separated; tubercles not armed at apex; scape robust, gradually expanded to apex, slightly clavate; antennomeres III slightly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.78; II=0.12; III=1; IV=0.78; V=0.6; VI=0.53; VII=0.47; VIII=0.4; IX=0.37; X=0.34; XI=0.31.

Pronotum distinctly conical, wider at base, transverse, about 1.6 times as wide as long, sides nearly straight, slightly arcuate, without lateral protuberances (Fig. 8b); disk with three feebly elevated tubercles, sometimes absent; disk shallowly, sparsely punctate.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded.

Elytra about 1.8 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 8b), nearly 5 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.5 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (at base); lateral margins nearly straight, gradually rounded to apices at apical 1/3, apices individually rounded; base of each elytron with a feeble, broad gibbosity; basal 1/3 of elytra with dense punctation, surface somewhat coarsely, shallowly punctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with broad, obtuse tubercle.

Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about 1/5 as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as mesocoxal cavity; mesosternal process deeply emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite about twice as long as IV, apex emarginate

Legs moderate in length; femora robust; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/3 as long as elytral; meso- and metatibiae lacking longitudinally depressed areas (present in male specimens).

**Material Examined.** Holotype, male (Fig. 8a, c), "Ecuador: Napo Pr., 24 km E Atahualpa, 09-12 Sept 2004, F.T. Hovore, coll." (CASC). Two paratypes: one male, same data as holotype (CASC); one male, "Ecuador: Napo, Res. Ethnica Waorani, 1km S. Okone Gare Camp, Trans. Ent. 3 Oct. 1996, 220 m. 00°39'10"S 076°26'W, T.L. Erwin, et al." (ENPC). Two specimens: one female, "Pérou, Tarapoto, Mai à Août 1886, M. de Mathan" (ENPC); one female (Fig. 8b, d), "[Brazil] Sto. Paulo dOliveira, M. de Mathan, Mai 1883" (ENPC).

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: pronotum with longitudinal, testaceous vitta at center; elytra densely speckled with white and testaceous pubescence; and procoxae in males not uncate.

### ***Trestonia* Buquet, 1859: 45**

**Type species.** *Trestonia forticornis* Buquet, 1859, subsequent designation by Thomson 1864: 103.

The genus *Trestonia* currently contains 21 described species. Nearns et al. (2011) provided color photographs for 17 type specimens of this genus. We believe the genus is in need of a taxonomic revision (Nearns and Tavakilian in preparation).

### ***Trestonia solangeae* Nearns and Tavakilian, sp. nov.**

(Figures 9a-d)

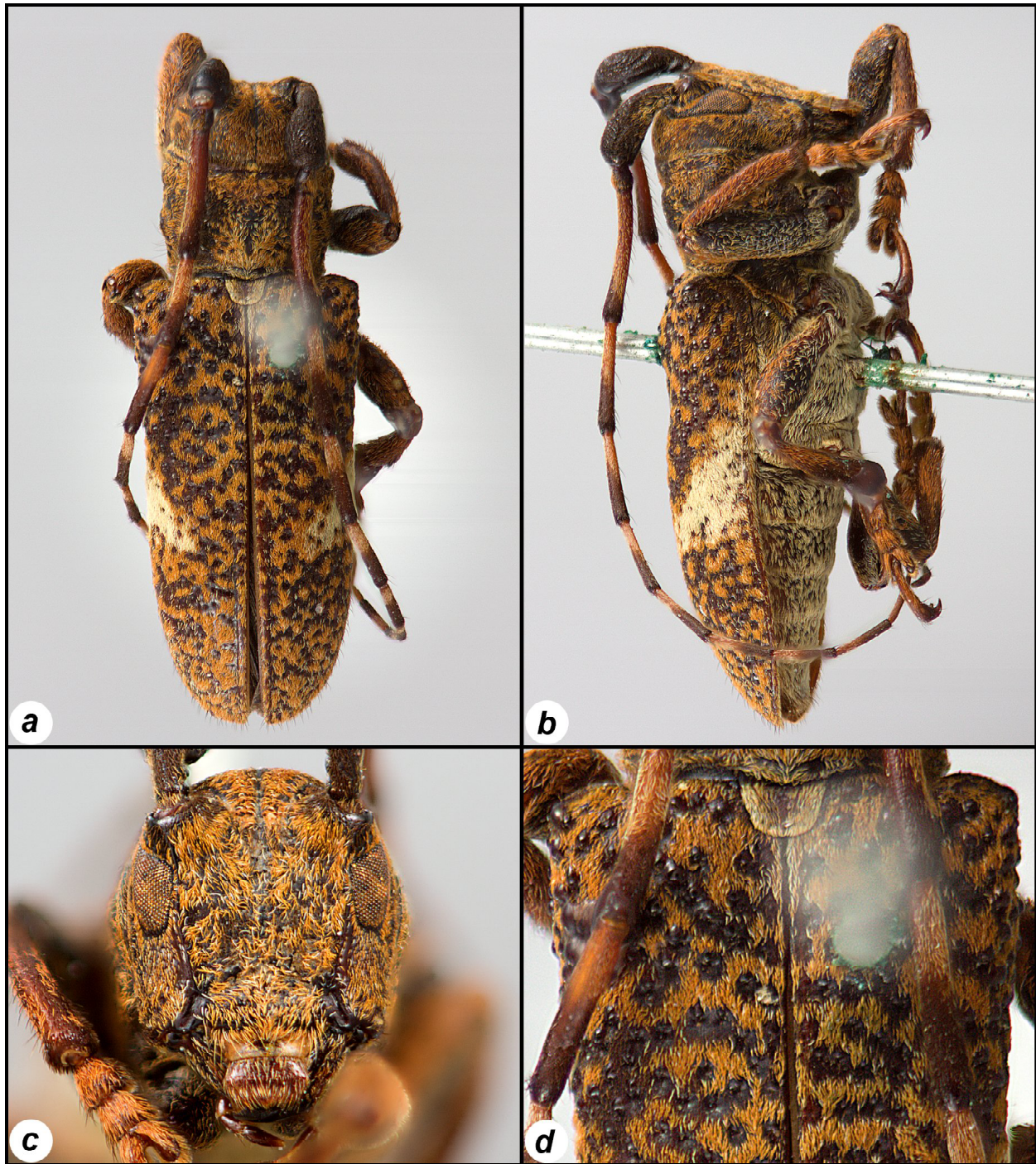
**Description. Male.** Length 13.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 4.5 mm (measured across humeri). Habitus as in Fig. 9a. General form elongate-oblong, moderate-sized. Integument dark brown to black, with ferruginous and ochraceous pubescence; head, pronotum, elytra, and legs with predominantly ferruginous pubescence; each elytron with a distinct, subtriangular, ochraceous macula near center, extending apically from lateral margins and not attaining suture; scutellum and ventral surface with ochraceous pubescence.

Head with frons roughly subquadrate, about 4 times width of one lower eye lobe (as in Fig. 9c). Eyes with lower lobes moderate-sized, oblong; narrowest area connecting upper and lower eye lobes about 2 ommatidia wide. Genae roughly elongate, slightly taller than lower eye lobes.

Antennae about 1.25 times than body; antennal tubercles feebly elevated, widely separated, tubercles unarmed at apex; scape robust, strongly clavate, with deep basal groove on inner face; scape with dorsal surface rugose, ventral surface distinctly flat and smooth; antennomeres III strongly curved. Antennal formula based on antennomere III: scape=0.75; II=0.17; III=1; IV=0.76; V=0.7; VI=0.55; VII=0.51; VIII=0.48; IX=0.47; X=0.46; XI=0.42.

Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly narrower at base, transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, sides irregular, with an small, blunt protuberance each side behind middle (Fig. 9a, d); disk with two





**Figure 9** *Trestonia solangeae*, sp. nov., holotype male. **a)** Dorsal habitus. **b)** Lateral habitus. **c)** Close-up of head. **d)** Close-up of elytral humeri and basal 1/3 of elytra.

broad, feebly elevated lateral tubercles; each lateral tubercle adjacent to apical transverse sulcus; lateral tubercles rugose.

Scutellum transverse, apex rounded.

Elytra about 2 times as long as width at humeri (Fig. 9a, d), nearly 4 times as long as pronotal length, about 1.25 times broader basally than pronotum at widest (behind middle); lateral margins nearly straight, slightly attenuate to apices, apices jointly rounded; base of each elytron with a moderate gibbos-

ity; basal 1/3 of elytra and humeral angles with shiny, glabrous granules of varying sizes; elytra with dense punctation, surface granulate-punctate, with mix of shallow and deep punctures, becoming more shallow at apical 1/2; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle.

Venter with procoxae large, globose, not uncate, with moderately-large, obtuse, transversely rugose protuberance projecting anteriorly; narrowest area of prosternal process between procoxae about 1/5 as wide as procoxal cavity; apex of prosternal process subtriangular. Mesosternal process about as wide as mesocoxal cavity; mesosternal process feebly emarginate. Fifth abdominal sternite about as long as IV.

Legs short in length; femora robust; profemora transversely rugose basally; metafemora clavate apically; tibiae slightly expanded apically; metafemora about 1/4 as long as elytra; tarsomere V about as long as I-IV combined.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Type Material.** Holotype, male (Fig. 9a-d), “Bolivie, Prov. Cochabamaba, P. Germain 1889, Muséum Paris 1952, Coll R Oberthür” (MNHN).

**Etymology.** This species is named in honor of Dilma Solange Napp, for her important contributions to the study of Neotropical Cerambycidae. The epithet is a noun in the genitive case.

**Diagnosis and Remarks.** This species is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of the following characters: head, pronotum, elytra, and legs with predominantly ferruginous pubescence; each elytron with a distinct, subtriangular, ochraceous macula; basal 1/3 of elytra and humeral angles with shiny, glabrous granules; and elytra with dense punctation, surface granulate-punctate. *Trestonia solangeae* is described from a single male specimen. Nothing is known about the habitat and behavior of this species.

### New Distribution Records

***Peritrox marcelae* Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012** is recorded from Brazil, **new country record**. One male specimen, measuring 17.5 mm from vertex to elytral apices (MNRJ), “Brasil, Mato Grosso: Sinop, IX.1974, Alvarenga & Roppa col.” This species was previously known only from French Guiana (Nearns and Tavakilian 2012).

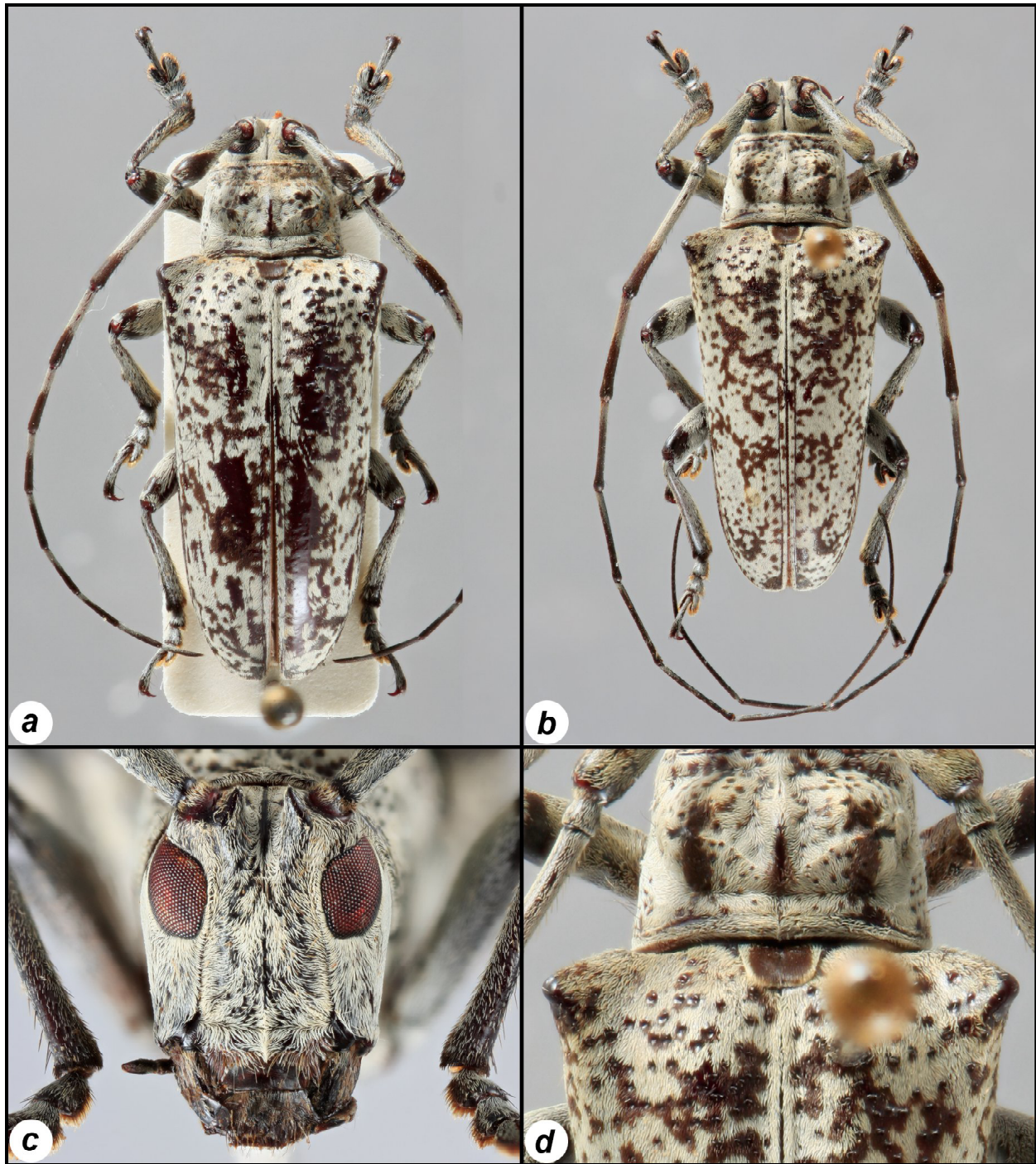
***Pseudobeta ferruginea* Galileo and Martins, 1990** is recorded from French Guiana, **new country record**. Two specimens: one male (MNHN), “Route de Kaw pk 46, 7 Septembre 1986, Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Gérard Tavakilian leg., 0642”; one female (MNHN), “Piste de Belizon, pk 10, 11 Septembre 1993 Guyane, piégeage lumineux, Jérôme Hulin leg., 642.” This species was previously known from Brazil (Monné 2005; Monné and Bezark 2012).

***Tibiosioma martinsi* Nearns and Swift, 2011** is recorded from Peru and Brazil, **new country records**. Two female specimens (ENPC), “Pérou, Tarapoto, Mai à Août 1886, M. de Mathan”; “[Brazil] Sto. Paulo dOlivença, M. de Mathan, Mai 1883.” This species was previously recorded from Ecuador (Monné and Bezark 2012; Nearns and Swift 2011).

***Trestonia exotica* Galileo and Martins, 1990** is recorded from French Guiana, **new country record**. One female (MNHN), “Piste de Belizon, pk 1, 11 February 1994, Guyane, battage, Frank Hovore leg.” This species was previously recorded from Ecuador and Brazil (Monné 2005; Monné and Bezark 2012).

***Trestonia morrisi* Martins and Galileo, 2005** is recorded from French Guiana, **new country record**. One female specimen (ENPC), “Guyane Fr., Rt. de Nancibo, pk /56, 4-12 August 1996, F.T. Hovore, coll.” This species was previously known from Bolivia (Monné and Bezark 2012; Wappes et al. 2006).





**Figure 10.** *Tritania dilloni* Chalumeau, 1990. **a)** Female specimen, dorsal habitus. **b)** Male specimen, dorsal habitus. **c)** Male specimen, close-up of head. **d)** Male specimen, Close-up of pronotum and elytral humeri.

***Tritania dilloni* Chalumeau, 1990** is recorded from French Guiana and Suriname, **new country records**. Two specimens (Fig. 10a-d): one male, measuring 20.0 mm from vertex to elytral apices (RMNH), “Brownsberg Reserve [Suriname] (450-480 m), 16 January 1972, G.F. Mees leg.”; one female, measuring 17.0 mm from vertex to elytral apices (MNHN), “[French Guiana] Montagne de la Trinité (500 m), 8 septembre 1988, piégeage lumineux, Pierre Souka leg. [53°24'51”W, 4°37'15”N].” This species was previ-

ously known from Brazil and Venezuela (Chalumeau 1990; Monné 2005; Monné and Bezark 2012; Nearn and Swift 2011).

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