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Nomenclatural notes on some currently known species of *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) and description of seven new species

James E. Wappes
American Coleoptera Museum
8734 Paisano Pass
San Antonio, TX 78255-3523, USA

Antonio Santos-Silva
Museu de Zoologia
Universidade de São Paulo
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

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James E. Wappes and Antonio Santos-Silva
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Nomenclatural notes on some currently known species of *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) and description of seven new species

James E. Wappes
American Coleoptera Museum
8734 Paisano Pass
San Antonio, TX 78255-3523, USA
wappes@earthlink.net

Antonio Santos-Silva
Museu de Zoologia
Universidade de São Paulo
São Paulo, SP, Brazil
toncriss@uol.com.br

Abstract. The following **new species** of *Eupogonius* LeConte, 1852 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) are described: *E. tlanchinolensis* Wappes and Santos-Silva (Mexico, Hidalgo); *E. albofasciatus* Wappes and Santos-Silva (Mexico, Puebla); *E. sonorensis* Wappes and Santos-Silva (Mexico, Sonora); *E. guerrerensis* Wappes and Santos-Silva (Mexico, Guerrero); *E. boteroi* Wappes and Santos-Silva (Mexico, Guerrero); *E. nascimentoi* Wappes and Santo-Silva (Mexico, Jalisco and Colima); and *E. monzoni* Wappes and Santos-Silva (Guatemala, Alta Verapaz). Additionally, a detailed description of the female of *Eupogonius fulvovestitus* Schaeffer, 1905 is provided for the first time, along with notes on the likely host of the species. New state records in Mexico are provided for *Eupogonius comus* Bates, 1885, and *E. stellatus* Chemsak and Noguera, 1995. Other taxonomic or nomenclatural actions included herein are: *Eupogonius knabi* Fisher, 1925 is transferred to *Atelodesmis* Chevrolat, 1841, **new combination**; the gender of the species-group name in *Eupogonius azteca* Martins, Santos-Silva and Galileo, 2015 is commented on; notes on the geographical distribution of *Eupogonius affinis* Breuning, 1942, and the problematic morphology of *E. infimus* (Thomson, 1868) are presented; *Eupogonius subaeneus* Bates, 1872, and *E. marmoratus* Fisher, 1925 are **revalidated**, and *E. columbianus* Breuning, 1942 is a **new synonym** of *E. subaeneus*".

Key words. Caribbean, Central America, Desmiphorini, North America, long-horned beetles, revalidation, synonymy, taxonomy.

Introduction

Eupogonius was described by LeConte (1852) and characterized as having: "body cylindrical, the thorax subquadrate, with a very slight spine on the middle of the side, elytra rounded at the tip;" and to which he assigned the newly described *E. pauper* LeConte, 1852. He also transferred *E. tomentosus* Haldeman, 1847 and *Saperda vestita* Say, 1826 (not *Saperda vestita* Say, 1824 which resulted in *S. vestita* Say, 1826 becoming a homonym and thus subsequently a synonym of *E. pauper*) to the new genus.

Eupogonius currently includes 56 species with 50 of them distributed in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean with just six in the United States of America (including northward) and ten in South America (Bezark, 2019a, b). Generally, as a group they are similar in shape and appearance and, in the most part, are densely pubescent with abundant intermixed long setae. Interestingly, so far only a total of eight synonyms have been formally proposed in *Eupogonius,* a small number for such a moderate-sized genus with so many similar taxa. The characters mentioned by LeConte in 1852 are still representative of the genus. With two revalidations, one synonym proposed, and seven new species described herein 64 species are now assigned to *Eupogonius*.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP 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 a measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

ACMT American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA
ASUHIC Arizona State University, Hasbrouck Insect Collection, Tempe, Arizona, USA
BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
FSCA Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MZSP Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
TAMU Texas A & M University, Entomology Collection, College Station, Texas, USA

Results

DESMIPHORINI

Atelodesmis knabi (Fisher, 1925), comb. nov.

Eupogonius knabi Fisher 1925: 15; Blackwelder 1946: 600 (checklist); Breuning 1963: 504 (cat.); 1974: 16; Chemsak et al. 1992: 120 (checklist); Monné 1994: 30 (cat.); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 221 (checklist); Noguera and Chemsak 1996: 405 (cat.); Monné 2005: 410 (cat.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 247 (checklist); Lingafelter et al. 2014: 84 (holotype); Monné 2019: 579 (cat.); Bezark 2019b: 285 (checklist).

Examination of photographs of the holotype (Lingafelter et al. 2019; Bezark 2019a), as well as details in the original description, makes it clear that *Eupogonius knabi* is a species of *Atelodesmis* Chevrolat, 1841 and appears synonymous with *Atelodesmis mannerheimii* Duponchel and Chevrolat, 1841. However, as *A. mannerheimii* is known only from southern Brazil and *E. knabi* from Mexico it is inappropriate, without personally examining the holotype or specimens from Mexico, to confirm the synonymy.

Eupogonius fulvovestitus Schaeffer, 1905
(Fig. 1–8)

Eupogonius fulvovestitus Schaeffer 1905: 134; 1908: 328 (distr.); Leng, 1920: 284 (cat.); Aurivillius 1922: 311 (cat.); Linsley and Martin 1933: 182 (distr.); Knull 1954: 128 (new status); Breuning 1963: 505 (cat.); 1974: 21 (rev.); Hovore et al. 1987: 313 (distr.); Chemsak et al. 1992: 119 (checklist); Monné 1994: 30 (cat.); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 221 (checklist); Monné and Hovore 2006: 247 (checklist); Lingafelter et al. 2014: 67 (type); Bezark 2019b: 285 (checklist).
Eupogonius vestitus var. *fulvovestitus*; Knull 1946: 264 (new status).

Redescription. Female (Fig. 5–8). Integument light reddish-brown to dark brown; base of anteclypeus and apex of labrum testaceous; posterior area of gulamentum brown; anterior area of pronotum brown; basal 2/3 of antennomere III brown; basal 2/3 of antennomere IV light reddish-brown; trochanters and base of femora from brown to dark reddish-brown; and basal 3/4 of tibiae light reddish-brown (lighter on pro- and mesotibiae), with distal quarter or less darker brown; metatarsomeres I–IV from reddish-brown to nearly black; elytra with irregular shining reddish-brown punctate maculae.

Head. Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, with yellowish pubescence interspersed centrally and laterally; with long, erect, abundant dark setae. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with sculpturing as on frons; sides of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence; central area of vertex with a few short, erect brown and white setae; with long, erect, sparse dark setae. Area behind lower eye lobes with sculpturing as on

frons; with dense yellow pubescence close to eye, gradually sparser toward prothorax, with long, erect white setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing as on frons except distal area smooth; with white pubescence anteriorly, yellow posteriorly; with long, erect, sparse dark setae. Genae finely, sparsely punctate close to eye, wide distal area smooth; with decumbent yellowish and white setae not obscuring integument, apex glabrous. Postclypeus coarsely, abundantly punctate on wide central area, sparser laterally; with white pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect, sparse dark setae. Labrum coarsely, sparsely punctate, except nearly smooth area close to anteclypeus; with short, sparse, decumbent white setae interspersed with long, decumbent dark setae on posterior 2/3, and fringed with dense yellow setae anteriorly. Gulamentum smooth, posteriorly glabrous, slightly depressed, finely punctate, with long, erect, sparse dark setae anteriorly. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.5 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.1 times length of scape. Antennae 1.1–1.3 times elytral length, typically noticeably falling short of elytral apex. Scape coarsely, abundantly punctate; with bristly white pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally, sparse brown pubescence ventrally, with long erect, abundant dark setae interspersed throughout (with a few long, erect white setae ventrally). Pedicel with long, erect, abundant dark setae throughout. Antennomere III with sparse white setae on light area, brown, sparser on remaining surface; with abundant long, erect, dark setae throughout (longer ventrally); antennomere IV with abundant white setae on light area not obscuring integument, sparse brown setae on remaining surface; with long, erect,-abundant white and dark setae on light area, and long, erect dark setae on distal area. Antennomeres V-X with dark brown pubescence; with long, erect dark setae ventrally, gradually sparser toward X, and long, erect, yellowish and dark setae dorsally (distinctly shorter than ventrally). Antennomere XI dark brown pubescent, with minute yellowish-white setae, and long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed (longer, more abundant distally). Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.73; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 0.85; V = 0.36; VI = 0.29; VII = 0.27; VIII = 0.27; IX = 0.24; X = 0.20; XI = 0.29.

Thorax. Prothorax transverse; sides widened centrally, with small, irregular tubercle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; sides of anterior third with dense yellow pubescence; sides of posterior third and center of posterior quarter with yellow pubescence (distinctly denser laterally); sides of central area with white pubescence partially obscuring integument; central area of anterior half with sparse yellow pubescence; central region between middle and posterior quarter with sparse white pubescence and a few decumbent yellow setae interspersed; with long, erect, moderately sparse dark setae throughout, and a few long, erect, white setae on sides of anterior half. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; with dense yellow pubescence anteriorly and posteriorly, sparse, white pubescence centrally close to pronotum, sparse, yellow close to prosternum; with sparse, long, erect, white setae. Prosternum and prosternal process coarsely, sparsely punctate; with white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventral process with white pubescence not obscuring integument; mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Metanepisternum with yellow pubescence not obscuring integument (whiter anteriorly). Metaventrite coarsely, abundantly punctate laterally (punctures distinctly coarser than on pronotum); with yellow pubescence close to metanepisternum, white, sparser on remaining surface. Scutellum glabrous centrally, margined with white pubescence; with long, erect, sparse dark setae. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures separated by their diameter or more) on basal third, gradually finer, sparser toward apex; apex together rounded; with large, irregular, abundant, dense maculae with yellow pubescence, white pubescent band along suture (sparser toward apex), and white pubescence between yellow maculae, gradually sparser toward apex; with long, erect, abundant dark setae throughout. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence and long, erect white setae interspersed. Tibiae with long, abundant, erect and decumbent white setae. Tarsi with white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Abdomen. Ventrite I with white pubescence not obscuring integument, densely fringed with yellow setae across apical margin; ventrites II–IV with abundant yellow setae laterally, yellowish-white, sparser centrally, and dense fringe with yellow setae across apical margin; ventrite V with abundant yellow setae laterally, and white setae centrally; ventrites I–IV with long, erect, sparse white setae; ventrite V with long, erect, sparse white setae anteriorly, dark posteriorly; posterocentral area of ventrite V slightly inclined toward apex.

Male (Fig. 1–4). Body typically smaller and proportionally narrower than female. Antennae 1.2–1.4 times elytral length, almost reaching or slightly surpassing the elytral apex.

Dimensions (mm), male (1 specimen measured)/female (1 specimen measured). Total length, 6.60/6.15; prothoracic length, 1.25/1.20; anterior prothoracic width, 1.30/1.35; posterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.40; maximum prothoracic width, 1.55/1.50; humeral width, 1.95/2.05; elytral length, 4.65/4.40.

Material examined. *Texas*, Starr Co., Fronton Preserve (26°24′N / 99°06′W; dead branches of sugar hackberry), 1 male, 3.IV.2018, J.E. Wappes col. (MZSP); (26°24′N / 99°08′W; collected beating small branches of sugar hackberry with wilted leaves); same data except: 28.III.2018, 2 males, 5 females (1 female, MZSP remainder ACMT); same data except 6.IV.2016, 2 males, 2 females (ACMT); same data except 30.III.2017, 5 males, 3 females (ACMT); same data except 8.IV.2018, 3 males, 1 female (ACMT).

Remarks. Schaeffer (1905) described the species based on three specimens from Texas. Although the sex was not mentioned, the antennae were described as "little longer than the entire body" (which is also true in the syntype figured by Lingafelter et al. (2019)) making them males. In the original description, antennomere IV is reportedly "equal to third" but in the material before us it is slightly shorter than III in all specimens (including in the syntype figured by Lingafelter et al. 2019).

Linsley and Chemsak (1985) briefly described the female as: "Form similar. Antennae shorter than body. Abdomen with last sternite impressed at apex." In the series of 11 females examined we find the fifth ventrite to be broadly transverse with barely a hint of an impression on the apex (not readily visible even when present).

The species remains known only from south Texas where it has been collected in a riparian habitat beating small shade killed or broken branches of *Celtis laevigata* Willdenow (Cannabaceae) (Fig. 9–10).

Eupogonius azteca Martins, Santos-Silva and Galileo, 2015
(Fig. 11)

Eupogonius azteca Martins et al. 2015: 87; Monné et al. 2017: 66 (holotype); Monné 2019: 577 (cat.); Bezark 2019b: 285 (checklist).

This species was described based on a pair from Mexico (Veracruz and Chiapas). According to Monné (2019), the species remains known only by the types. Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2019) wrongly changed the species-group name to "*aztecus*". However, according to the original description, the species group name is a "noun in the nominative singular in apposition to the generic name." Accordingly, the correct spelling is "*azteca*".

Material examined. MEXICO, *Chiapas*: 17 km W Tuxtla Gutiérrez (3,300'), 4 males, 5 females, 1–8.VII.1986, J.E. Wappes col. (ACMT); 1 male, 27–30.VI.1986, J.E. Wappes col. (ACMT); 3–5 km S La Trinitaria, 1 male, 19–20.X.1988, J.E. Wappes col. (ACMT).

Eupogonius comus Bates, 1885
(Fig. 12–15, 66)

Eupogonius comus Bates 1885: 354; Aurivillius 1922: 311 (cat.); Blackwelder 1946: 599 (checklist); Breuning 1963: 504 (cat.); 1974: 15; Chemsak et al. 1992: 119 (checklist); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 220 (checklist); Monné 1994: 29 (cat.); Noguera and Chemsak, 1996: 405 (cat.); Monné 2005: 408 (cat.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 247 (checklist); Monné 2019: 582 (cat.); Bezark 2019b: 285 (checklist).

Eupogonius comus was described based on a single specimen from Mexico (Oaxaca). According to Bates (1885) (translated): "antennae black, antennomere IV with basal half, and entire antennomeres VIII and IX grayish." However, the photograph of the holotype shows that the basal half of IV and entire area of VIII and IX are reddish-brown. In the specimen examined, these antennomeres are entirely dark. The color of the basal antennomeres in other species is somewhat variable. Thus, variation in this species is also expected. Although we did not examine specimens of other species with variation in the color of the distal antennomeres, we believe the light color in the antennomeres VIII and IX of the

holotype is probably an extreme variation, as we did not find any other morphological differences in the specimen examined.

According to Monné (2019), it has been known only from the Mexican state of Oaxaca, to this we add: **Puebla (new state record)**.

Material examined. MEXICO, *Puebla* (**new state record**): 13.3 miles NE Tehuetzingo, 1 male, 13–14. VII.1974, Clark, Murray, Ashe and Schaffner col. (ACMT).

Eupogonius stellatus Chemsak and Noguera, 1995

(Fig. 16–19)

Eupogonius stellatus Chemsak and Noguera 1995: 93; Monné 2005: 412 (cat.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 247 (checklist); Zaragoza-Caballero and Pérez-Hernández 2017: 33 (holotype); Monné 2019: 582 (cat.); Bezark 2019b: 286 (checklist).

This species was described based on several males and females from Mexico (Jalisco). According to Monné (2019), the species remains known only from this Mexican state. In the original description antennomere III in the male was described as being "a little longer than fourth", but it is distinctly longer.

Material examined. MEXICO, *Guerrero* (**new state record**): Hwy 200, 51 km NE Ixtapa, 1 male, 18–21.VII.1985, J.E. Wappes col. (ACMT).

Eupogonius affinis Breuning, 1942

(Fig. 20)

Eupogonius affinis Breuning 1942: 161; 1963: 504 (cat.); 1974: 12; Chemsak et al. 1992: 119; (checklist); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 220 (checklist); Monné 1994: 28 (cat.); Noguera and Chemsak, 1996: 405 (checklist); Turnbow et al. 2003: 26 (distr.); Monné 2005: 408 (cat.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 247 (checklist); Hovore 2006: 376 (distr.); Monné 2019: 577 (cat.); Bezark 2019b: 285 (checklist).

This species was described based on a single specimen from Guatemala. Later, Breuning (1963) wrongly reported the species from Mexico, but Breuning (1974) listed it only from Guatemala. We think that the reports from Mexico by Chemsak et al. (1992), Monné and Giesbert (1994), and Noguera and Chemsak (1996) are mistakes following Breuning (1974). We did not examine specimens of this species.

Eupogonius infimus (Thomson, 1868)

Pyrracita infima Thomson 1868: 107; Lacordaire 1872: 623; Aurivillius 1922: 305 (cat.); Blackwelder 1946: 599 (checklist)

Pyrrhacita infima; Gemminger 1873: 3107 (cat.); Bates 1880: 116.

Pyrhacita infimis; Thomson 1878: 11 (type).

Eupogonius infimus; Breuning 1949: 23 (syn.); 1974: 11 (syn.); Chemsak et al. 1992: 120 (cat.); Maes et al. 1994: 38 (distr., hosts); Monné 1994: 30 (cat.); Monné and Giesbert 1994: 221 (checklist); Noguera and Chemsak 1996: 405 (checklist); Maes 1998: 916 (distr.); Martínez 2000: 98 (distr.); Monné 2002: 15 (cat. hosts); Turnbow et al. 2003: 26 (distr.); Monné 2005: 409 (cat.); Hovore 2006: 376 (distr.); Monné and Hovore 2006: 347 (checklist); Swift et al. 2010: 55 (distr.); Maes et al. 2010: 171 (distr.); Monné 2019: 579 (cat.).

Eupogonius (*Eupogonius*) *infimus*; Breuning 1963: 504 (cat.).

According to Thomson (1868) (translated): "Black; prothorax [pronotum] coarsely punctate, with three flavous bands." Without any explanation, Breuning (1949) transferred *Pyrhacita infimis* to *Eupogonius*, and synonymized *Eupogonius subaeneus* Bates, 1872 with it. Later, Breuning (1974), one more time without any explanation, synonymized *E. marmoratus* Fisher, 1925 with *E. infimus*. If the original description by Thomson (1868) is accurate, then the synonymies by Breuning (1949, 1974) are also incorrect. We are not sure if *E. infimus sensu* Breuning (1974) agrees with *E. subaeneus* and/or *E. marmoratus*, because according to him (translated): "Near of *E. pauper* Lec., but …, the pale-yellow pubescence on pronotum and basal half of the elytra less dense." However, there is no pale-yellow pubescence on the pronotum of either *E. subaeneus* or *E. marmoratus*.

Unfortunately, the holotype of *Pyrhacita infimis* was not found in the MNHN collection (Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication). Thus, the identity of this species remains questionable, and even the generic assignment to *Eupogonius* by Breuning (1949) could be incorrect. Notwithstanding, as the holotype of *E. subaeneus* Bates, 1872, and *E. marmoratus* Fisher, 1925 have no longitudinal yellow pubescent bands on pronotum, both are revalidated. In these two species, there are somewhat distinct and narrow yellowish pubescent bands on the pronotum, but they are formed by a short longitudinal central band on anterior third, and an M-shaped band on posterior half (which may be indistinct).

For now, it is not possible to know what *E. infimus*, sensu all authors from Breuning (1949) to now, is because they may be *E. infimus*, *E. marmoratus*, *E. subaeneus*, a mixture of them or even a different species. Until the type is located, or other information comes forth providing clues to what is correct, it is best to keep these references under *E. infimus*.

Eupogonius subaeneus Bates, 1872, revalidated

(Fig. 21–24)

Eupogonius subaeneus Bates 1872: 234; Gemminger 1873: 3110 (cat.); Bates 1880: 117; 1885: 352 (distr.); Pittier and Biolley, 1895: 28 (distr.); Aurivillius, 1900: 415 (distr.); 1922: 305 (cat.); Melzer 1933: 379; Blackwelder 1946: 600 (checklist); Breuning 1949: 23 (syn.); Chemsak and Linsley, 1970: 410 (lect.).

Eupogonius columbianus Breuning 1942: 161; 1974: 17; Martínez 2000: 98 (distr.); Monné 2005: 408 (cat.); Morvan and Roguet 2013: 26 (distr.); Lingafelter et al. 2014: 43 (holotype); Monné 2019: 578 (cat.). ***Syn. nov.***

Eupogonius subaeneus (Fig. 24b) was described based on three specimens (unknown sex) from Nicaragua. Chemsak and Linsley (1970) designated a female specimen deposited at BMNH as lectotype. This species especially differs from *E. marmoratus* by the elytral pubescence on posterior half of the elytra distinctly longer and denser.

Comparing the holotype of *E. subaeneus* and the specimens available with the holotype of *E. columbianus* (Fig. 24a) it is evident that this species, based on a single specimen from Colombia, is a junior synonym of the former. This is clearly apparent based on elytral pubescence and color of the antennomeres.

Material examined. NICARAGUA, *Nueva Segovia*: Jalapa (Jesus Mountain coffee plantation), 1 female, 1–5.VI.2013, R. Vigneault col. (ACMT). *Matagalpa*: La Dalia (La Sombra ecolodge), 1 male, 6–8. VI.2013, R. Vigneault col. (MZSP).

Eupogonius marmoratus Fisher, 1925, revalidated

(Fig. 25–31)

Eupogonius marmoratus Fisher 1925: 16; Blackwelder 1946: 600 (checklist); Lingafelter et al. 2014: 95 (holotype).

Eupogonius marmoratus resembles *E. major* Bates, 1885 (see photographs of the types at Bezark 2019a) but differs by the upper eye lobes being larger and thus closer to one another. It is also similar to *E. azteca* (Fig. 11) but differs from it by the much shorter antennae in the male.

Material examined. MEXICO, *Veracruz*: 14–16 km W Sontecomapan, 5 males, 1 female, 10–13.IV.1993, J.E. Wappes col. (4 males, 1 female, ACMT; 1 male, MZSP).

Eupogonius tlanchinolensis Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.

(Fig. 32–38)

Description. Male (Fig. 32–36). Integument mostly dark brown; frons gradually dark reddish brown toward clypeus; gulamentum partially dark reddish brown centrally; anteclypeus blackish posteriorly, testaceous anteriorly; labrum mostly dark reddish brown; mouthparts mostly yellowish brown; coxae, trochanters and base of femora dark reddish brown.

Head. Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons anteriorly, slightly, gradually denser toward prothoracic margin; with wide, dense yellowish-white band centrally, gradually more light yellowish brown toward prothoracic margin; sides almost glabrous close to upper

eye lobes, with sparse brown pubescence toward prothorax (denser posteriorly); with long, erect, sparse setae interspersed, brownish anteriorly, mostly yellowish brown posterocentrally. Area behind upper eye lobes coarsely, abundantly punctate; with sparse brown pubescence, less defined close to eye; with a few long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Area behind lower eye lobes coarsely, abundantly punctate; with light yellowish-brown pubescence toward upper eye lobe not obscuring integument, denser, yellowish-white close to eye toward genal area, distinctly sparser close to prothoracic margin; with long, erect sparse yellowish-white setae interspersed. Gena coarsely, sparsely punctate toward ventral area, smooth toward dorsal area and apex; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence ventrally, nearly glabrous on smooth area toward dorsal region, apex glabrous, with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed on punctate area. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing as on frons basally, gradually finer, sparser toward apex; with brown pubescence not obscuring integument anteriorly, more yellowish-brown posteriorly, with long, erect dark setae interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.50 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.08 times length of scape. Antennae 1.75 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere VIII. Scape coarsely, abundantly punctate; with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, more yellowish-brown basally, punctures sparser ventrally, with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Antennomeres with long, erect brown setae interspersed, longer ventrally, especially on III–VI, gradually shorter and sparser toward XI. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.67; pedicel = 0.21; IV = 1.02; V = 0.65; VI = 0.57; VII = 0.48; VIII = 0.38; IX = 0.32; X = 0.27; XI = 0.35.

Thorax. Prothorax transverse (including lateral tubercles); sides with large tubercle centrally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellowish-white pubescent band centrally (slightly yellower about middle), distinctly narrowed after tubercle on posterior third; sides with dense yellowish-brown pubescence; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-white setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence close to pronotum, distinctly sparser on wide area close to prosternum; with sparse, long, erect, yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate; with distinctly sparse yellowish-white pubescence and a few long, erect setae of same color. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax coarsely, abundantly punctate, especially laterally; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser laterally. Scutellum with white pubescence partially obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures slightly finer and sparser toward apex); with abundant grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, abundant brown setae interspersed throughout. **Legs.** Femora with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Tibiae with yellowish-white setae not obscuring integument basally, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed, gradually bristly, yellowish-brown toward apex, especially on meso- and metatibiae.

Abdomen. Coarsely, sparsely punctate laterally, finer and sparser centrally; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed.

Female (Fig. 37–38). Antennae slightly shorter; abdominal ventrite V distinctly more convex.

Dimensions (mm), holotype male/paratypes male/paratypes female. Total length, 4.20/4.10–4.80/4.45–5.35; prothoracic length, 0.85/0.75–0.90/0.80–0.90; anterior prothoracic width, 0.80/0.80–0.90/0.80–0.95; posterior prothoracic width, 0.80/0.80–0.95/0.80–1.00; maximum prothoracic width, 1.05/0.95–1.10/0.95–1.20; humeral width, 1.15/1.15–1.35/1.20–1.45; elytral length, 2.85/2.95–3.35/3.20–3.65.

Type material. Holotype male from MEXICO, *Hidalgo*: 3 miles N Tlanchinol, 8.V.1983, C.W. and L. O'Brien col. (FSCA, formerly ACMT). Paratypes – 1 female, same data as holotype (ACMT); 3 males (1, MZSP; 2, ACMT), 1 female (ACMT), same data as holotype except 2.4 miles N Tlanchinol, 8–9.V.1983.

Remarks. *Eupogonius tlanchinolensis* sp. nov. is similar to *E. obrienorum* Galileo and Santos-Silva, 2017, but differs as follows: upper eye lobes proportionally narrower (Fig. 32); vertex with wide central pubescent band contrasting with remaining pubescence of the vertex (Fig. 32, 37); femora mostly dark brown; prothorax with distinct lateral tubercle (Fig. 36). In *E. obrienorum* (Fig. 39–40), the upper eye lobes are proportionally larger, vertex without central pubescent band contrasting with remaining pubescence, femora mostly reddish brown, and prothorax without lateral tubercle.

Etymology. Named for the city, Tlanchinol, in the vicinity of which the type series of this species was collected.

***Eupogonius albofasciatus* Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 41–44)

Description. Male. Integument mostly dark brown, almost black, shiny on pronotum and elytra; metatibiae partially dark reddish-brown; apex of antennomere XI orange.

Head. Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, long, erect white setae, and long, erect brown setae interspersed. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes, slightly sparser on remaining surface; pubescence (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) and erect setae between antennal tubercles as on frons; remaining surface with pubescence slightly denser, especially close to upper eye lobes. Area behind eyes with sculpturing as on frons, slightly denser and coarser behind lower eye lobes; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, denser close to eye; with long, erect white setae close to eye, distinctly more abundant behind lower eye lobe. Gena moderately finely, abundantly punctate, distal area smooth; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, denser close to eye, distal area glabrous; with a few long, erect white setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing as on frons, apex nearly smooth; pubescence and erect setae as on frons, apex with bristly white setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.52 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.95 times length of scape. Antennae 1.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal quarter of antennomere VIII. Scape coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate; with white and pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, white and brown setae interspersed throughout. Antennomeres III–IX with white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, white and brown setae interspersed throughout (longer ventrally, especially from IV, gradually shorter and sparser toward IX); antennomere X with white pubescence basally (this area wider ventrally), with brownish pubescence on remaining surface, with short, erect pale yellow setae interspersed dorsally, and a few long brown setae ventrally; antennomere XI with brownish pubescence, with a few short pale yellow setae interspersed dorsally, and a few long, erect brown setae ventrally, except orange area with moderately dense white setae. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.63; pedicel = 0.20; IV = 1.03; V = 0.46; VI = 0.43; VII = 0.41; VIII = 0.37; IX = 0.32; X = 0.25; XI = 0.31.

Thorax. Prothorax slightly wider than long; sides with small, distinct, acute tubercle centrally. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence, forming wide, longitudinal irregular band on each side, from base to apex, much narrower central band on anterior third, narrow Y-shaped band on posterior half, and slightly sparser between bands; with long, erect brown setae interspersed, and a few long, erect white setae interspersed laterally. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence nearly obscuring integument, with long, erect white setae interspersed. Prosternum finely, abundantly punctate on posterior 2/3, sparser on anterior third; with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence on posterior 2/3, with white pubescence interspersed, especially centrally, and long, erect white setae interspersed; anterior third with pubescence as on posterior third, but distinctly sparser, especially laterally, with a few long, erect white setae interspersed (shorter than on posterior area), except pubescence denser along anterior margin. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence partially obscuring integument, denser laterally. Scutellum with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence obscuring integument. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually finer, sparser toward apex; with wide, oblique white pubescence band from humerus to near suture before middle, and three wide, somewhat oblique, irregular bands on posterior half, the two more distal nearly reaching epipleural margin, the first smaller, less distinct and fragmented in right elytron (these three bands descending from the right elytron to left elytron); with narrow pale yellow pubescent band along suture (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity); remaining surface with pale yellow pubescent band along suture (more yellowish brown depending

on light intensity), sparser on some areas, especially on triangular area on dorsal quarter; with long, erect, both white and brown setae interspersed. **Legs.** Femora with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect white setae, and a few long, brown setae interspersed. Tibiae with white pubescence not obscuring integument, except area of dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae with light yellowish-brown pubescence, with abundant, long, erect white setae interspersed.

Abdomen. Ventrites with pale yellow (more yellowish brown depending on light intensity) pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect white setae interspersed laterally, and long, erect brown setae on posterior third of ventrite V.

Dimensions (mm). Total length, 6.95; prothoracic length, 1.50; anterior prothoracic width, 1.30; posterior prothoracic width, 1.35; maximum prothoracic width, 1.70; humeral width, 2.00; elytral length, 4.90.

Type material. Holotype male from MEXICO, *Puebla*: 4.4 miles SW Acatepec, 26.VII.1974, Clark, Murray, Ashe, and Schaffner col. (TAMU).

Remarks. *Eupogonius albofasciatus* sp. nov. is similar to *E. comus* (a specimen of the latter, also from Puebla, Mexico was examined), but differs as follows: body in male more slender; elytra with distinct white elytral bands; pubescence between white bands denser, except on circum-scutellar area; central area of prosternal process wider than basal diameter of antennomere III. In *E. comus* (Fig. 12–15), the body is proportionally stouter, elytra have no distinct white bands, and pubescence between elytral bands is distinctly sparser, central area of prosternal process narrower than basal diameter of antennomere III. *Eupogonius albofasciatus* also slightly resembles *E. affinis* but differs by the distance between upper eye lobes wider, three times basal diameter of antennomere III (slightly larger than two times diameter of antennomere III in *E. affinis*).

Etymology. This species is named for the attractive white fasciae on the elytra.

***Eupogonius sonorensis* Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 45–50)

Description. Male (Fig. 45–48). Integument mostly dark brown; anterior half of anteclypeus testaceous; abundant, long, erect white setae more yellowish depending on light intensity.

Head. Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, slightly yellower centrally toward vertex; with long, erect, abundant white setae throughout, and long, erect brown setae near eyes. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes, slightly finer, sparser toward prothoracic margin; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, denser close to eyes, slightly sparser toward prothoracic margin; with long, erect, both white and brown setae interspersed. Area behind eyes coarsely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument, with long, erect white setae interspersed, more abundant behind lower eye lobe. Gena finely, sparsely punctate distal area smooth; with white pubescence not obscuring integument toward clypeus, denser, pale yellow toward inferior area, except glabrous smooth area; with long, erect white setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with punctures slightly finer than on frons; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.42 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.92 times length of scape. Antennae 1.5 to 1.65 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex about middle of antennomere IX. Scape coarsely, abundantly punctate; with white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, abundant, both white and dark setae interspersed. Antennomeres III–IV with sparse white pubescence, less so on distal third of IV, with long, erect, abundant dark setae interspersed (also with a few long, erect white setae), longer ventrally. Antennomeres V–IX with dark pubescence, interspersed with a few short, decumbent white setae, long, erect dark setae (distinctly longer ventrally), and long, erect white setae dorsally. Antennomeres X–XI with dark pubescence, with long, erect white setae interspersed throughout. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.61; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 1.02; V = 0.47; VI = 0.44; VII = 0.43; VIII = 0.37; IX = 0.32; X = 0.29; XI = 0.31.

Thorax. Prothorax slightly wider than long (including lateral tubercles); sides with distinct small conical tubercle at middle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence, denser laterally, narrow longitudinal pubescent band centrally on anterior third, and slightly distinct Y-shaped pubescent band on center posterior half; remaining surface with slightly sparser pubescence; with long, erect, both dark and white setae interspersed (white setae more abundantly laterally). Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, with long, erect white setae interspersed (shorter toward prosternum). Prosternum coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate (punctures sparser on anterior third); with sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally, denser laterally, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, slightly more yellowish-white toward central area, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Scutellum with dense yellowish-white pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal third, gradually finer, slightly sparser toward apex; with pale yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, sparser on triangular circum-scutellar area, except wide, irregular, longitudinal white pubescent band on center of dorsal surface, from near base to about middle, and irregular yellowish-white pubescent maculae on dorsal surface; with long, erect, abundant, both dark and white setae interspersed (white setae more abundant laterally). **Legs.** Femora with white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, both dark and white setae interspersed (dark setae sparser). Tibiae with sparse white pubescence, and long, erect, abundant white setae interspersed (with a few long, erect dark setae on distal area), except dorsal half of mesotibiae with yellowish, dense pubescence.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument centrally, yellower, denser laterally, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed (sides and posterior area of ventrite V also with long, erect dark setae).

Female (Fig. 49–50). White longitudinal band of elytra more distinct and longer (fragmented on posterior half). Antennae slightly shorter, 1.3–1.5 times elytral length, with its apex approximating elytral apex or slightly surpassing it.

Dimensions (mm), holotype male/paratype female. Total length, 7.00/6.60; prothoracic length, 1.40/1.35; anterior prothoracic width, 1.30/1.25; posterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.30; maximum prothoracic width, 1.65/1.55; humeral width, 2.00/1.85; elytral length, 5.00/4.65.

Type material. Holotype male from MEXICO, *Sonora*: 16 km SSE Nacozari de Garcia (Rancho La Zulema; 30°28′N / 109°56′W; 1687 m), 15.VII.2017, van Devender and Palting col. (ASUHIC, formerly ACMT). Paratype female, same data as holotype (MZSP); Rancho El Jaraza, 22.4 km N Narcozari de Garcia, El. 1595 meters, 30°57′56″N 109°73′25″W, 2 males, 2 females, 15.VII.2013, T. van Devender & J. Palting col. (ACMT).

Remarks. *Eupogonius sonorensis* sp. nov. is similar to *E. arizonensis* (see photograph of the holotype at Bezark 2019a) by the similar elytral pubescence but differs by the basal antennomeres proportionally shorter and a little stouter.

Etymology. This species was collected in the Sierra Juriquipa mountains by participants in "Greater Goods" Madrean Discovery Expeditions project to document the plant and animal diversity in the Sky Island mountain ranges in Sonora, Mexico, and was named "*sonorensis*" for the state of Sonora where it was collected.

Eupogonius guerrerensis Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.

(Fig. 51–54)

Description. Male. Integument mostly almost black; antennae gradually dark brown toward distal segments; elytra with irregular dark reddish-brown areas; palpomeres dark brown with yellowish-brown apex; tarsi dark brown, slightly reddish on tarsomeres III–V. General pubescence light yellowish-brown.

Head. Frons finely, abundantly punctate; pubescence not obscuring integument, denser close to eyes, on longitudinal central area, and close to clypeus; with long, erect, abundant yellowish setae interspersed

(erect setae white or yellowish depending on angle of light source), and a few long, erect brown setae close to eyes. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons (punctures gradually sparser toward prothoracic margin); pubescence dense close to eyes, sparser toward prothoracic margin, except slightly denser in central area, with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Area behind eyes finely, abundantly punctate, except smooth area close to prothoracic margin; with dense pubescence on punctate area, glabrous on smooth area; with long, erect setae close to eye, brown behind upper eye lobe, yellowish behind lower eye lobe. Genae finely, sparsely punctate toward inferior surface, smooth toward clypeus and apex; pubescence partially obscuring integument, with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed, apex glabrous. Antennal tubercles on frontal area with sculpturing as on frons, posterior area nearly smooth; pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect, both yellowish and brown setae interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.34 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.86 times length of scape. Antennae 1.95 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VII. Scape distinctly widened from base to anterior third, nearly parallel-sided toward apex; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect both brown and yellowish setae interspersed. Antennomeres III–IV with sparse white pubescence on anterior 3/4, brown on posterior quarter, with long, erect, abundant brown setae interspersed throughout (longer ventrally). Antennomeres V–IX with narrow basal white pubescent ring, with brown pubescence on remaining surface, with minute white setae interspersed; with long, erect brown setae ventrally, gradually sparser toward IX. Antennomeres X–XI brown pubescent, with minute white setae interspersed, except apex of XI with moderately long, abundant yellowish-white setae. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.57; pedicel = 0.14; IV = 0.98; V = 0.40; VI = 0.38; VII = 0.36; VIII = 0.34; IX = 0.29; X = 0.28; XI = 0.28.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long (including lateral tubercles); sides with small, distinct conical tubercle at middle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense pubescent band laterally, slightly sparser toward sides of prothorax, projected toward central area on anterior third (slightly sparser on this projection), with small, triangular, moderately dense macula centrally on posterior quarter, distinctly sparser on remaining surface; with long, erect, brown and yellowish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; with dense pubescence nearly obscuring integument, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed (whiter depending on light intensity). Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate on posterior 3/4, distinctly sparser on anterior quarter; pubescence partially obscuring integument on posterior 3/4, especially laterally, sparser on anterior quarter; with long, erect, sparse yellowish setae interspersed. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with abundant pubescence, partially obscuring integument on some areas, distinctly sparser on central area of mesoventrite; sides coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate. Scutellum with pubescence not obscuring integument, denser along margins. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, slightly, gradually finer and sparser toward apex; with dense pubescence on irregular areas, sparser or very sparse in others, with long, erect brown setae interspersed. **Legs.** Femora with pubescence abundant, but not obscuring integument, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Tibiae with white pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and laterally, distinctly yellower ventrally, and on dorsal surface of distal half of mesotibiae; with long, erect, both brown and yellowish setae interspersed. Tarsi with white pubescence dorsally.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant pubescence not obscuring integument, denser along apex of ventrites I–IV, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed.

Dimensions (mm). Total length, 7.30; prothoracic length, 1.45; anterior prothoracic width, 1.40; posterior prothoracic width, 1.45; maximum prothoracic width, 1.85; humeral width, 2.25; elytral length, 5.10.

Type material. Holotype male from MEXICO, *Guerrero*: Hwy 200, 31 km NE Ixtapa, 17–20.VII.1985, J.E. Wappes col. (FSCA, formerly ACMT).

Remarks. *Eupogonius guerrerensis* sp. nov. is similar to *E. pauper* LeConte,1852, but differs by the shorter distance between upper eye lobes (about equal to widest diameter of the scape), while in *E. pauper* the distance is distinctly wider (about twice the largest diameter of the scape). It differs from *E. nigritarsis* Fisher, 1926 by the basal antennomeres not bicolorous (bicolorous in *E. nigritarsis*), pronotum without smooth central area (present in *E. nigritarsis*), and elytra lacking white pubescence (present

in *E. nigritarsis*). *Eupogonius guerrerensis* differs from *E. pilosulus* (Chevrolat, 1862) by the basal antennomeres not bicolorous (bicolorous in *E. pilosulus*), and sparsely punctate (punctation distinctly denser throughout in *E. pilosulus*). It also differs from *E. stellatus* Chemsak and Noguera, 1993, by the more apically expanded and less cylindrical scape (more evenly cylindrical in *E. stellatus*, fig. 16), lateral tubercle of the prothorax more prominent and conical (lower and apex rounded in *E. stellatus*), and body with sparse long white setae (abundant in *E. stellatus*).

Etymology. This new species, "*guerrerensis*", is named for the Mexican State (Guerrero) where it was collected.

***Eupogonius boteroi* Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 55–58)

Description. Female. Integument mostly dark brown, almost black on some areas; anteclypeus reddish-brown; apex of palpomeres and most of tarsomeres V reddish-brown; apex of antennomere XI yellowish-brown.

Head. Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument and long, erect, abundant setae of same color (some of them brownish toward their apex). Vertex and area behind eyes with sculpturing as on frons, except smooth area close to prothoracic margin behind lower eye lobes; pubescence as on frons, smooth area behind lower eye lobes glabrous; with long, erect, both brown and yellowish setae interspersed on vertex, only yellowish behind eyes. Genae distinctly shorter than lower eye lobe; finely, sparsely punctate (punctures finer than on frons toward clypeus, and as on frons toward ventral surface); with light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, especially toward clypeus, with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed toward ventral surface. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing, pubescence and erect setae as on frons. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.53 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 1.06 times length of scape. Antennae 1.15 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at posterior quarter of antennomere IX. Scape slightly widened from base to anterior third, nearly parallel-sided toward apex; with white pubescence not obscuring integument (slightly yellowish basally), with long, erect, both brown and yellowish setae interspersed (brown setae more abundant dorsally and yellowish more abundant ventrally). Antennomeres III–IV with white pubescence on anterior 2/3, not obscuring integument, brown on posterior third, with long, erect brown setae interspersed throughout. Antennomeres V–XI with basal white pubescent ring, and brown pubescence on remaining surface; V–X with long, erect brown setae ventrally, and long, erect setae on dorsal apex (shorter than on ventral area); antennomere XI with yellowish setae. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.70; pedicel = 0.19; IV = 1.03; V = 0.54; VI = 0.51; VII = 0.52; VIII = 0.46; IX = 0.42; X = 0.36; XI = 0.34.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long (including lateral tubercles); each side bearing a large conical tubercle with distinctly rounded apex. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with light yellowish-brown pubescence, forming a vague M-shaped pubescent band on posterior half (central arm denser and more yellowish), pubescence slightly sparser on remaining surface, except denser, narrow, longitudinal central band on anterior third; with long, erect brown setae interspersed throughout. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; with light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate on posterior 3/4, nearly impunctate on anterior quarter; with light yellowish-brown pubescence (more yellowish depending on light intensity), not obscuring integument, sparser on anterior sulcus, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with light yellowish-brown pubescence, denser laterally, sparser centrally, especially on mesoventrite; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Scutellum with dense yellow pubescence. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on anterior 2/3, finer, sparser on posterior third; with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence, not obscuring integument, with large, irregular yellowish-white pubescent maculae interspersed (whiter depending on light intensity), with long, erect, both brown and yellowish setae interspersed. **Legs.** Femora with light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument on some areas, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Tibiae with light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument

(more yellowish depending on light intensity), except dorsal posterior third of mesotibiae with denser yellow pubescence, with long, erect, abundant yellowish setae intermixed with the pubescence.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence (more yellowish-white on some ventrites, depending on light intensity), with margin of apex I densely fringed with darker yellowish-brown pubescence; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed.

Dimensions (mm). Total length, 8.20; prothoracic length, 1.65; anterior prothoracic width, 1.55; posterior prothoracic width, 1.60; maximum prothoracic width, 2.05; humeral width, 2.40; elytral length, 5.70.

Type material. Holotype female from MEXICO, *Guerrero*: Hwy 134, 55 km NE junction with Hwy 200, 15.VII.1985, J.E. Wappes col. (FSCA, formerly ACMT).

Remarks. *Eupogonius boteroi* sp. nov. is similar to *E. guerrerensis* sp. nov. but differs as follows: distance between upper eye lobes distinctly greater; elytra with irregularly distributed yellowish-white pubescent maculae; apex of the lateral tubercles of the prothorax distinctly rounded. In *E. guerrerensis* the distance between upper eye lobes is distinctly less, the elytra lack yellowish-white pubescent maculae, and the apex of the lateral tubercles of the prothorax is acute. Although the distance between upper eye lobes is greater in females than in males of some species, it is never as great as the difference between *E. boteroi* and *E. guerrerensis*.

Etymology. Named to recognize Juan Pablo Botero, postdoctoral in the MZSP, for his friendship and enthusiasm for the study of Cerambycidae.

***Eupogonius nascimentoi* Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 59–65)

Description. Male (Fig. 59–63). Integument mostly black; antennae gradually dark brown toward distal segments; elytra with large, irregular reddish-brown area centrally, from about basal third to near apex (slightly, to not visible, depending on light intensity). General pubescence yellowish-white (whiter depending on light intensity), slightly yellower on pronotum.

Head. Frons finely, abundantly punctate; pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser laterally and close to clypeus; with abundant, long, erect brown setae, and a few long, erect yellowish setae. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons; with dense pubescence close to eyes, sparse centrally; with abundant, long, erect, brown setae. Area behind eyes with sculpturing as on frons close to eye, smooth toward prothoracic margin; with dense pubescence close to upper eye lobe, slightly sparser behind lower eye lobe, and covering wider area toward gena; area close to prothorax glabrous; with a few long, erect brown setae close to upper eye lobe, and abundant, long, erect, yellowish setae close to lower eye lobe. Genae finely, sparsely punctate, more so toward clypeus; pubescence partially obscuring integument, apex glabrous, with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Antenal tubercles with sculpturing, both anteriorly and posteriorly as on frons, smooth centrally, with long, erect brown setae interspersed on punctate area. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.53 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.95 times length of scape. Antennae (only holotype measured) 1.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere IX. Scape with white pubescence not obscuring integument, with long, erect dark setae dorsally and laterally, and long, erect yellowish setae ventrally. Antennomeres III–IV with white pubescence not obscuring integument (more yellowish-brown dorsally on posterior area of IV), with long, erect, abundant dark setae interspersed (longer ventrally). Antennomeres V–X with brown pubescence, with short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae interspersed, and long, erect dark setae ventrally, and on apex of dorsal surface (setae gradually shorter, sparser toward X). Antennomere XI with brown pubescence, with short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae interspersed, and dense yellowish-white setae at apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.67; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 0.89; V = 0.42; VI = 0.38; VII = 0.38; VIII = 0.33; IX = 0.31; X = 0.27; XI = 0.29.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long (including lateral tubercles); sides with large, conical tubercle at middle (apex blunt). Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate, except smooth, elongate area on center

of posterior half; pubescence abundant laterally (this area distinctly widened anteriorly), not obscuring integument on anterior half, denser on posterior half, remaining surface with sparse pubescence, except pubescence more abundant on center of posterior quarter; with long, erect dark setae on wide central area, mostly yellowish laterally. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; pubescence abundant, but not obscuring integument, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Prosternum on posterior 3/4 coarsely, sparsely punctate, distinctly sparser on anterior quarter; pubescence not obscuring integument, denser on sides of posterior 3/4, sparser on anterior quarter; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with pubescence partially obscuring integument laterally, distinctly sparser on center of metaventrite, with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed; metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite coarsely, abundantly punctate. Scutellum with dense pubescence, especially laterally. **Elytra**. Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal third, gradually finer, sparser toward apex; pubescence irregularly dense on some areas, sparser or nearly glabrous in others, with long, erect, both dark and yellowish setae interspersed. **Legs.** Femora with abundant pubescence, but not obscuring integument, with abundant, long, erect yellowish setae. Tibiae with pubescence not obscuring integument, with abundant, long, erect yellowish setae (yellower toward apex of ventral surface), except dorsal surface of posterior half of mesotibiae with dense yellowish-brown pubescence.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant pubescence not obscuring integument, and dense fringe of yellowish-brown setae on posterior margin of ventrite I, less so on other ventrites; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed, distinctly sparser centrally.

Female (Fig. 64–65). Antennae shorter than in male, 1.35 times elytral length, almost reaching elytral apex.

Variation. Antennomeres V–XI with white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Dimensions (mm), holotype male/paratype male/paratype female. Total length, 8.80/10.95/8.25; prothoracic length, 2.00/1.95/1.60; anterior prothoracic width, 1.75/1.70/1.65; posterior prothoracic width, 1.80/1.70/1.75; maximum prothoracic width, 2.40/2.25/2.15; humeral width, 2.70/2.80/2.60; elytral length, 5.70/6.00/5.85.

Type material. Holotype male from MEXICO, *Jalisco*: 7 km N Malacque, 16–19.VII.1990, J.E. Wappes col. (FSCA, formerly ACMT). Paratypes – MEXICO, *Colima*: Road to El Terrero (3,000–4,000 ft.), 1 male, 1 female, 4.X.1992, J.E. Wappes col. (male, MZSP, female, ACMT).

Remarks. *Eupogonius nascimentoi* sp. nov. is similar to *E. guerrerensis* sp. nov. but differs by the distance between upper eye lobes distinctly wider than maximum diameter of the scape (about equal to maximum width of the diameter of the scape in *E. guerrerensis*. It differs from *E. boteroi* sp. nov. by the shorter antennae, almost reaching elytral apex (surpassing elytral apex in females of *E. boteroi*) and elytra without white pubescence (present in *E. boteroi*). *Eupogonius nascimentoi* especially differs from *E. comus* by the fusiform metafemora (Fig. 63), (pedunculate-clavate in *E. comus* (Fig. 66)).

Etymology. This species is named to recognize Francisco Eriberto de Lima Nascimento (MZSP) for his friendship, and contribution to the knowledge of Neotropical Cerambycidae.

Eupogonius monzoni Wappes and Santos-Silva, sp. nov.

(Fig. 67–70)

Description. Female. Integument mostly black; central area of gulamentum brown; femora reddish-brown on basal area; tibiae reddish-brown on basal half; central area of abdominal ventrites II–IV reddish-brown.

Head. Frons finely, abundantly punctate; with white pubescence not obscuring integument (more yellowish white depending on light intensity), with abundant, long, erect dark setae interspersed. Vertex with sculpturing as in frons; with yellow pubescence close to eyes, partially obscuring integument, sparser, brown centrally, with long, erect dark setae interspersed. Area behind eyes finely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellow pubescence, covering wider area toward gena; with long, erect dark setae

interspersed close to eye. Genae finely, sparsely punctate, central area close to eye smooth; with dense yellow pubescence toward inferior area, sparser, white toward clypeus, smooth area glabrous. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing anteriorly and posteriorly as on frons, centrally smooth; with white pubescence not obscuring integument (more yellowish white depending on light intensity), smooth area glabrous, with long, erect dark setae interspersed. Eyes finely punctate; lower eye lobes slightly longer than gena; distance between upper eye lobes 0.35 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.93 times length of scape. Antennae 1.45 times elytral length with its apex reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere X. Scape with brown pubescence not obscuring integument, inner side with both white and yellow pubescence; with abundant, long, erect dark setae interspersed (more abundant ventrally). Antennomeres with brown pubescence, with long, erect, dark setae interspersed (longer ventrally), longer and more abundant on basal segments, shorter, sparser toward antennomere XI, especially dorsally; antennomere XI with abundant, short yellowish-white setae at apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (only holotype measured): scape = 0.70; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 0.88; V = 0.40; VI = 0.37; VII = 0.35; VIII = 0.29; IX = 0.26; X = 0.22; XI = 0.28.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long (including lateral tubercles); sides with large, conical tubercle slightly after middle, with apex blunt. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with three longitudinal yellow pubescent bands, from base to apex, narrowest one placed centrally, another, much wider on each side; lateral yellow pubescent bands with white pubescence adjacent to it, especially on outer side; remaining surface with a few short, decumbent white setae posteriorly, and a few short, decumbent, both yellowish-white and brown setae anteriorly; with long, erect brown setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing as on pronotum; with white pubescence toward pronotum, distinctly not obscuring integument, and more abundant yellow pubescence, interspersed with white pubescence toward prosternum; with long, erect dark setae interspersed. Prosternum with yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), not obscuring integument, on wide central area, yellower, slightly denser laterally; with long, erect, sparser yellowish-white setae interspersed. Mesoventrite with yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), not obscuring integument, with long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and metanepisternum with yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument. Metaventrite with large, oblique yellow pubescent band laterally; remaining surface with yellowish-white pubescence (whiter depending on light intensity), distinctly sparser centrally. Scutellum densely yellow pubescent. **Elytra.** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half, finer, sparser toward apex; each elytron with three yellow pubescent bands, narrowest along suture, from scutellum to apex, one wider near lateral curvature, from base to apex, another, similarly wide close to epipleural margin, from near humerus to apex; central yellow pubescent band with white pubescence bordering it on basal half; remaining elytral surface with irregular, sparse white pubescent maculae; with long, erect dark setae throughout. **Legs.** Femora with yellow pubescence dorsally, yellowish-white (whiter depending on light intensity) on remaining surface; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Tibiae with white pubescence, except ventral posterior 2/3 of protibia with dark brown pubescence, and dorsal and ventral distal half of mesotibiae with dense dark brown pubescence; with long, erect brownish setae interspersed.

Abdomen. Sides of ventrites with wide yellow pubescent band, and remaining surface with yellowish-white (whiter depending on light intensity) pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed.

Dimensions (mm), holotype/paratype. Total length, 6.90/6.00; prothoracic length, 1.30/1.15; anterior prothoracic width, 1.25/1.10; posterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.20; maximum prothoracic width, 1.65/1.40; humeral width, 2.00/1.75; elytral length, 4.80/4.10.

Type material. Holotype female (FSCA, formerly ACMT), paratype female (ACMT) from GUATEMALA, *Alta Verapaz*: vic. Agua Blanca (5,100'), 1.VI.1989, J.E. Wappes col.

Remarks. *Eupogonius monzoni* sp. nov. is similar to *E. vittipennis* Bates, 1885, but differs as follows: pronotum with central yellow pubescent band; lateral tubercles of prothorax larger (Fig. 67); scutellum with dense yellow pubescence; central yellow pubescent band on elytra with white pubescence bordering it; elytra with white pubescent maculae; elytra about 3.5 times pronotal length. In *E. vittipennis*,

pronotum without central yellow pubescent band, lateral tubercles of prothorax barely evident (Fig. 71), central yellow pubescent band on elytra without white pubescent border adjacent to it, scutellum not densely yellow pubescent, elytra without white pubescent maculae, and elytra about 3.5 times pronotal length. *Eupogonius monzoni* especially differs from *E. flavocinctus* Bates, 1872, by the conspicuous lateral tubercles of the prothorax (absent in *E. flavocinctus*). It differs from *E. cryptus* Hovore, 1989, by the vertex without longitudinal yellow pubescent band (present in *E. cryptus*), narrow yellow pubescent band on center of pronotum (distinctly wider in *E. cryptus*), wider yellow pubescent band on each side of pronotum, with white pubescence bordering them (In *E. cryptus,* yellow pubescent band on each side of pronotum narrow and without white pubescent border adjacent to them).

Etymology. Named for a good friend of the first author, José Monzón, Guatemala City, Guatemala, in recognition of his serious interest in surveying the insect fauna of his home country. He continues to make significant finds, including numerous new species, and is to be commended for his dedication to this very important and valuable activity.

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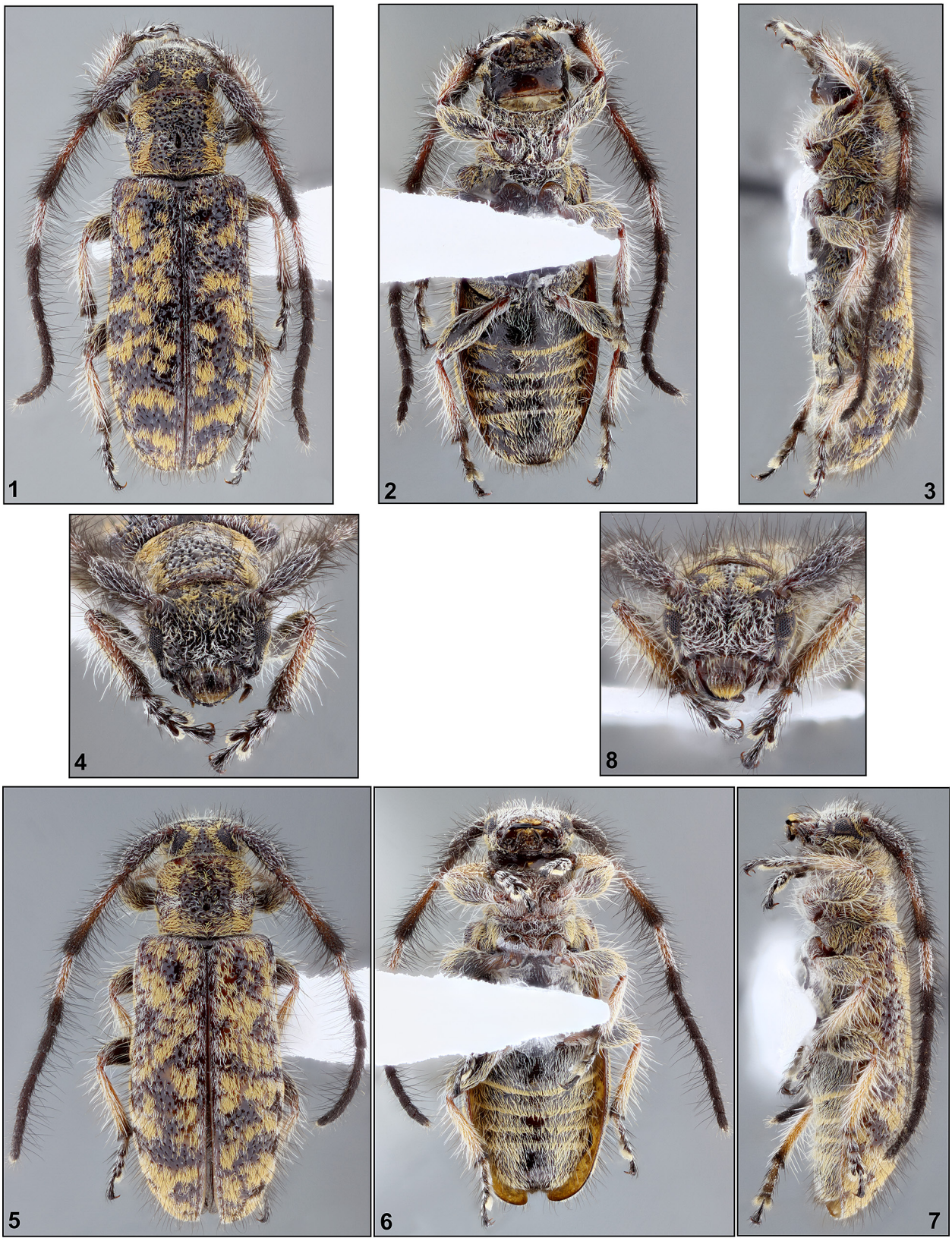
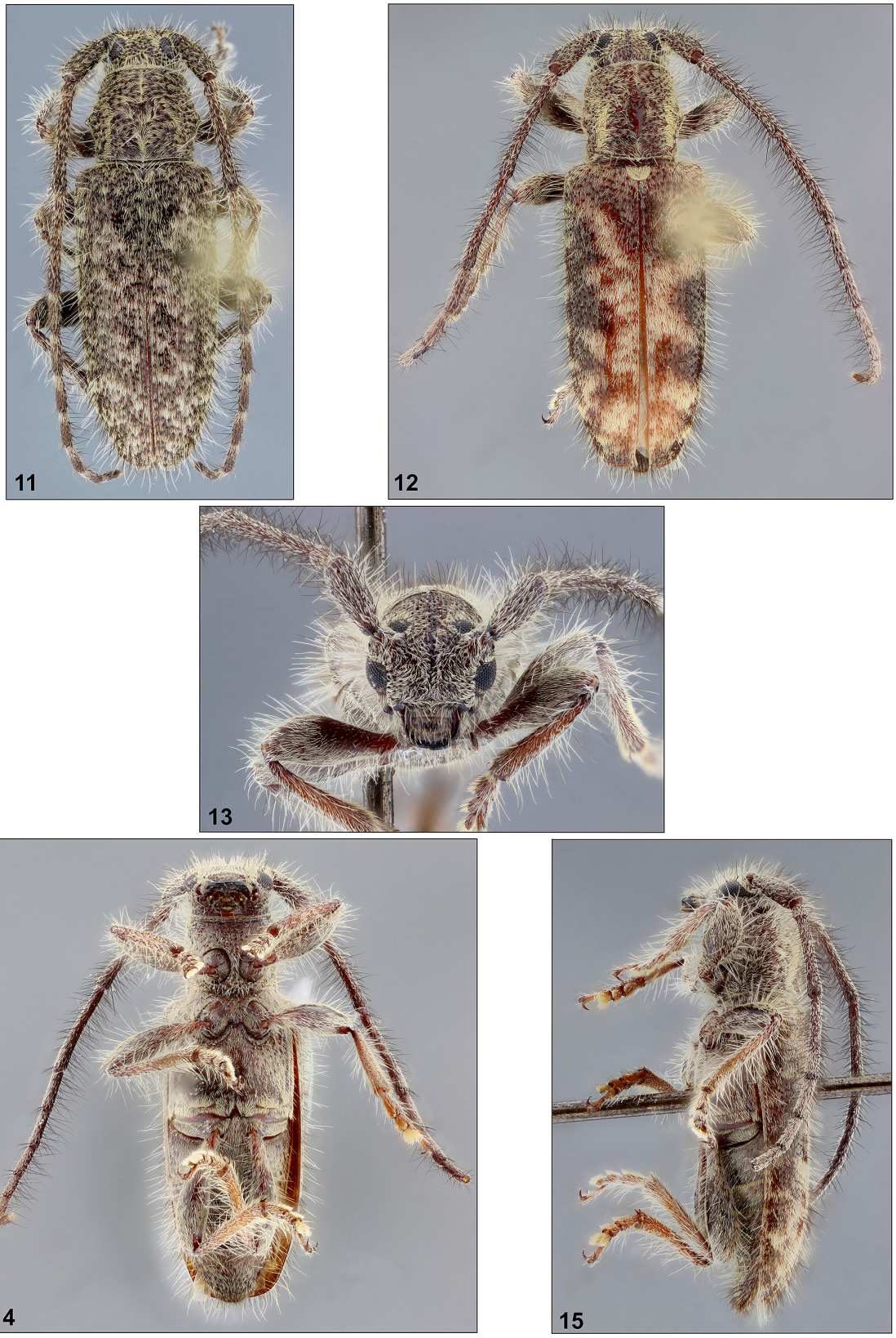
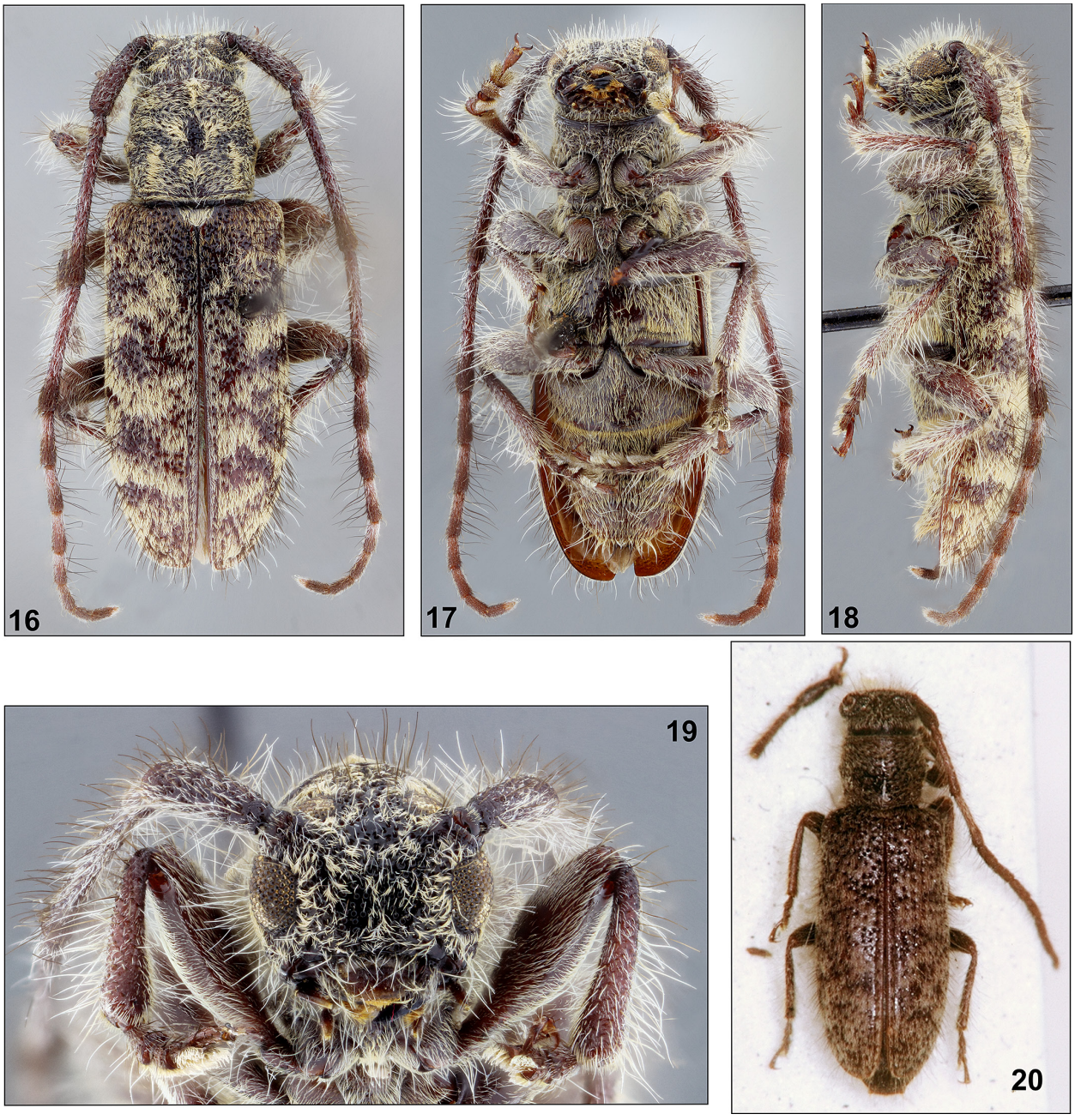


Figures 1–8. *Eupogonius fulvovestitus*. **1–4)** Male. **1)** Dorsal habitus. **2)** Ventral habitus. **3)** Lateral habitus. **4)** Head, frontal view. **5–8)** Female. **5)** Dorsal habitus. **6)** Ventral habitus. **7)** Lateral habitus. **8)** Head, frontal view.

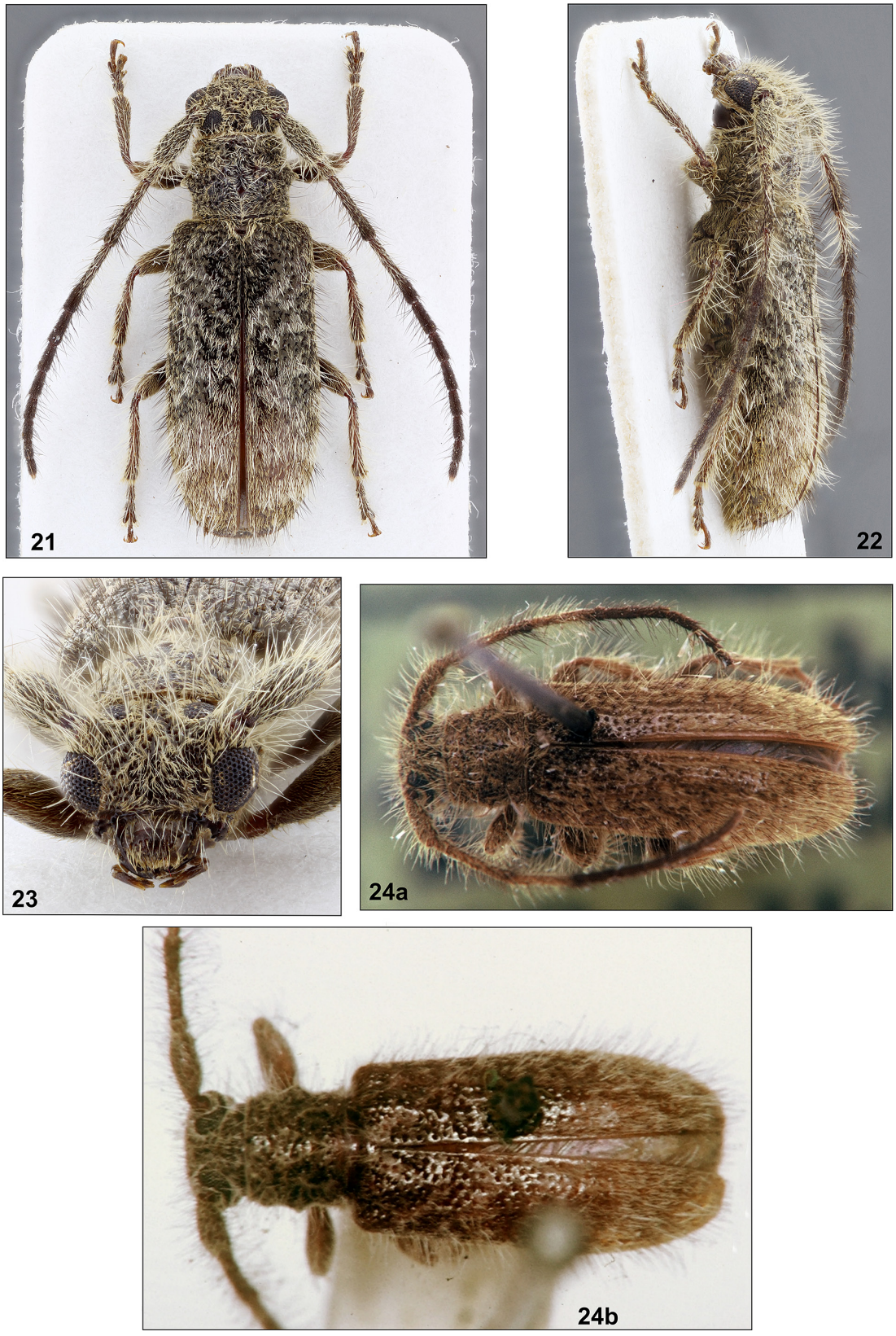
Figures 9–10. Riparian habitat bordering the Rio Grande river where *Celtis laevigata*, the probable host plant of *Eupogonius fulvovestitus* and from which adults have been collected, abounds.



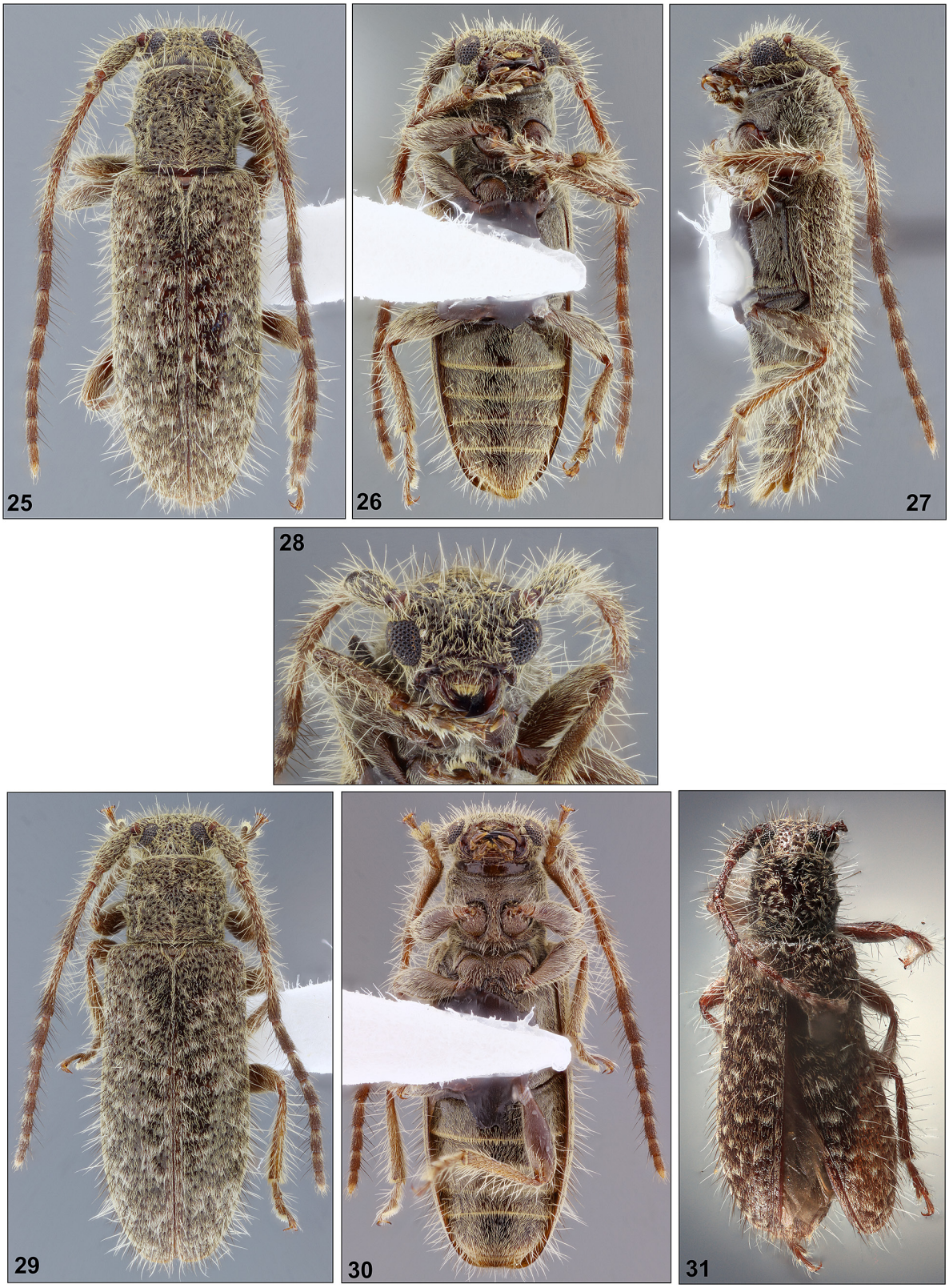
Figures 11–15. *Eupogonius* spp. **11)** *Eupogonius azteca*, male, dorsal habitus. **12–15)** *E. comus*, male. **12)** Dorsal habitus. **13)** Head, frontal view. **14)** Ventral habitus. **15)** Lateral habitus.



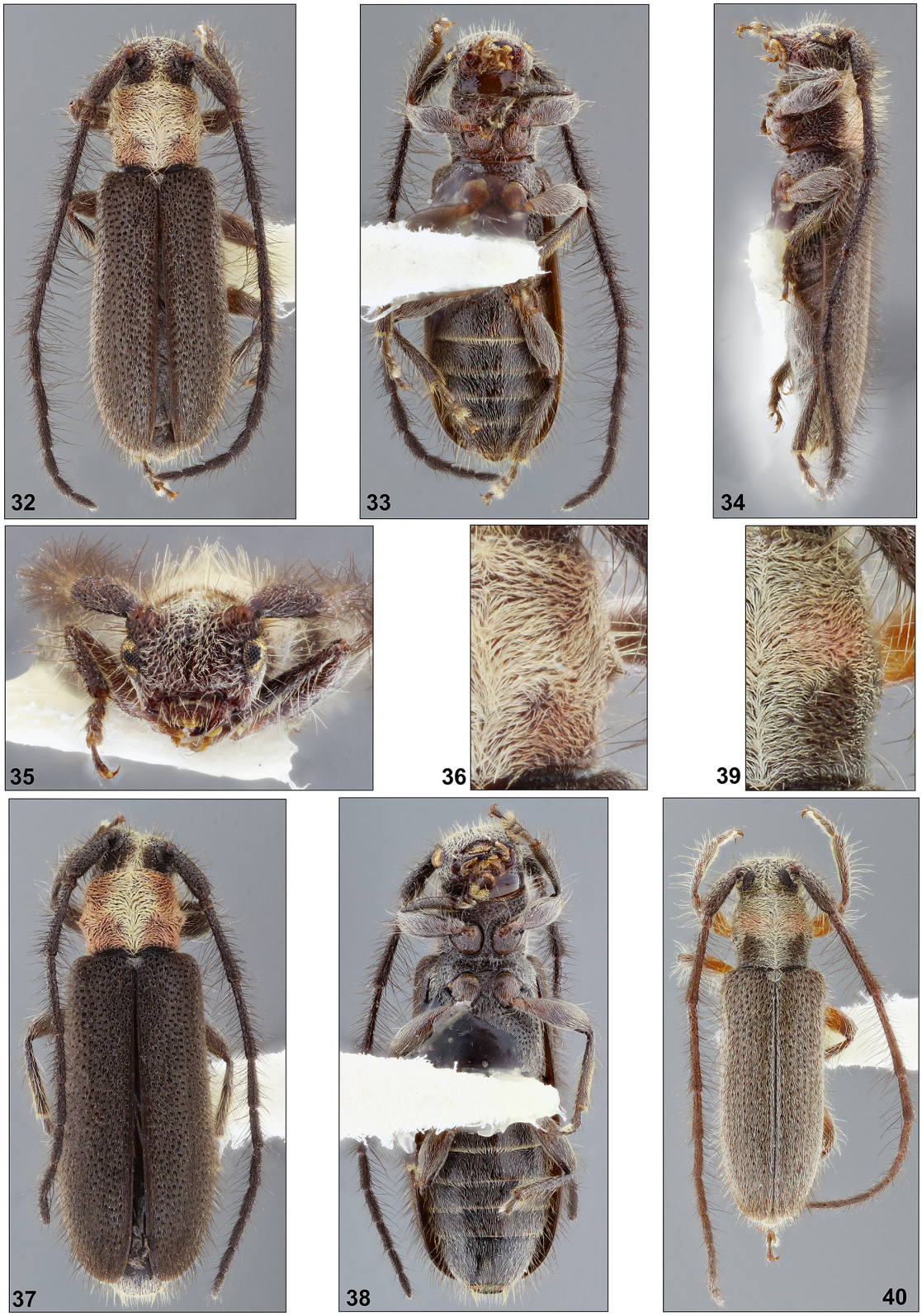
Figures 16–20. *Eupogonius* spp. **16–19)** *Eupogonius stellatus*, male. **16)** Dorsal habitus. **17)** Ventral habitus. **18)** Lateral habitus. **19)** Head, frontal view. **20)** *Eupogonius affinis*, holotype, dorsal habitus.



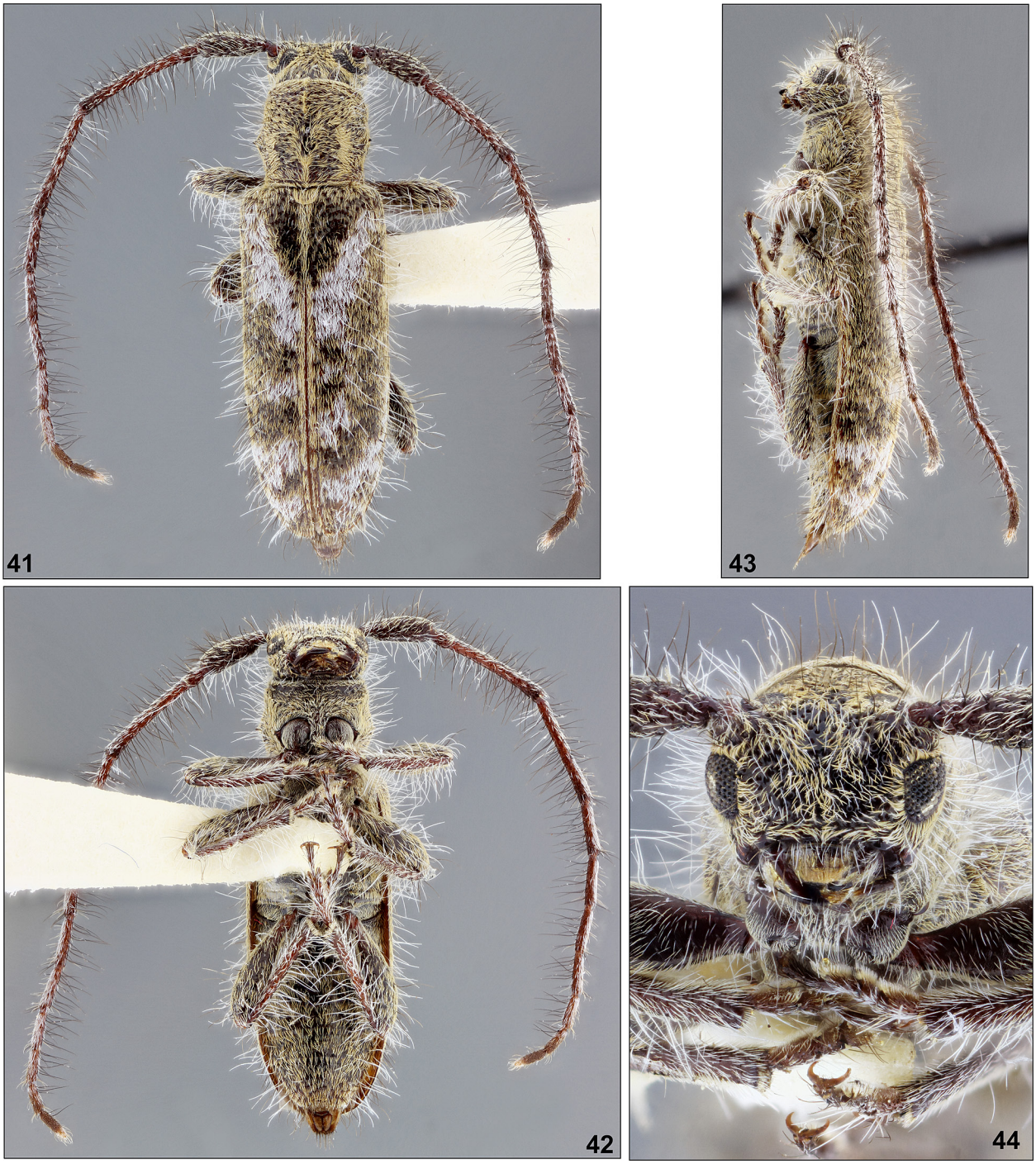
Figures 21–24. *Eupogonius subaeneus*. **21)** Male, dorsal habitus. **22)** Male, lateral habitus. **23)** Male, head, frontal view. **24a)** Holotype of *E. columbianus*, dorsal habitus. **24b)** Lectotype of *E. subaeneus*, dorsal habitus.



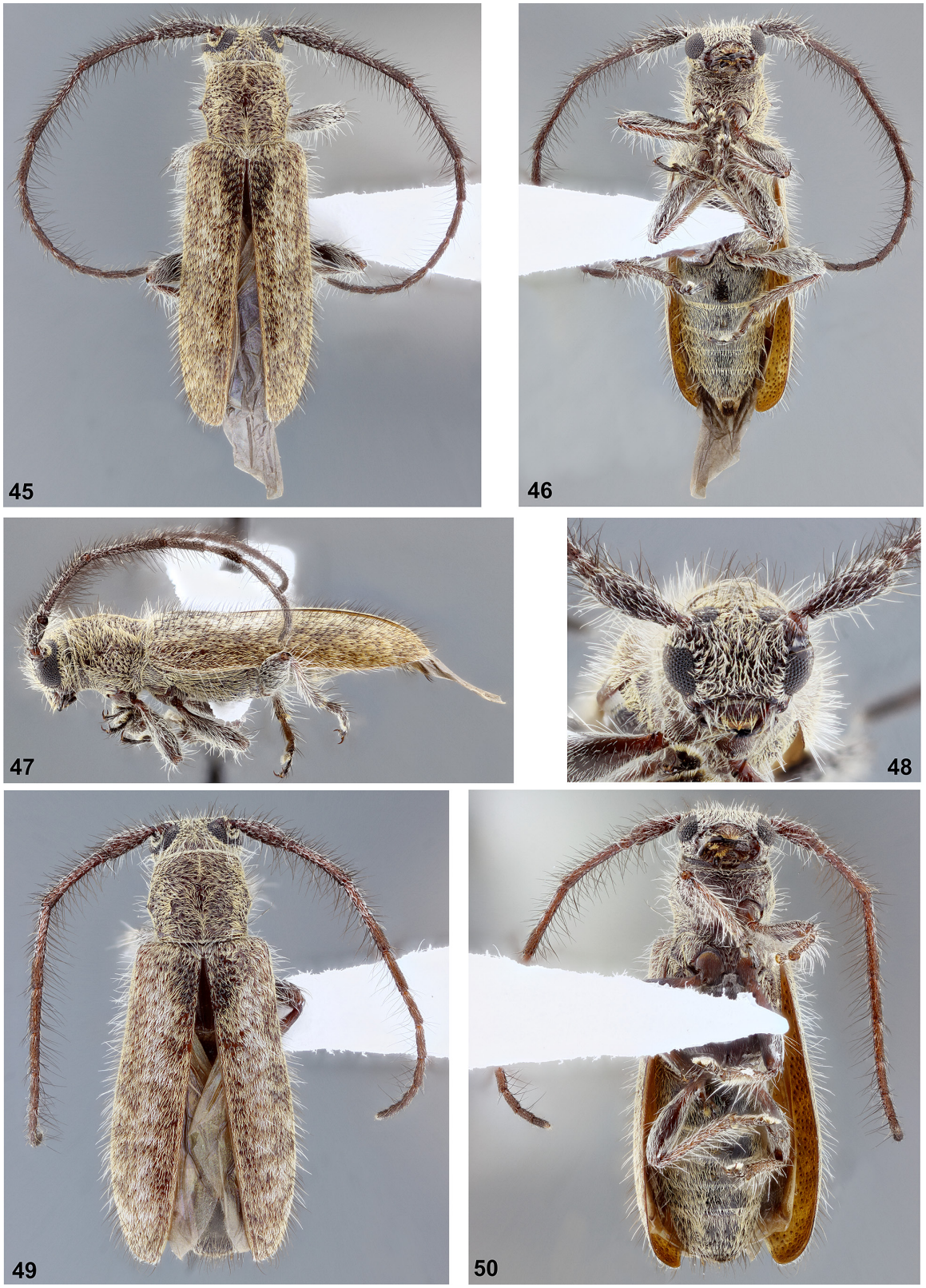
Figures 25–31. *Eupogonius marmoratus*. **25)** Male, dorsal habitus. **26)** Male, ventral habitus. **27)** Male, lateral habitus. **28)** Male, head, frontal view. **29)** Female, dorsal habitus. **30)** Female, ventral habitus. **31)** Holotype, dorsal habitus.



Figures 32–40. *Eupogonius* spp. **32–38)** *Eupogonius tlanchinolensis*. **32)** Dorsal habitus, holotype male. **33)** Ventral habitus, holotype male. **34)** Lateral habitus, holotype male. **35)** Head, frontal view, holotype male. **36)** Prothorax, holotype male. **37)** Dorsal habitus, paratype female. **38)** Ventral habitus, paratype female. **39–40)** *Eupogonius obrienorum*, holotype male. **39)** Prothorax. **40)** Dorsal habitus.

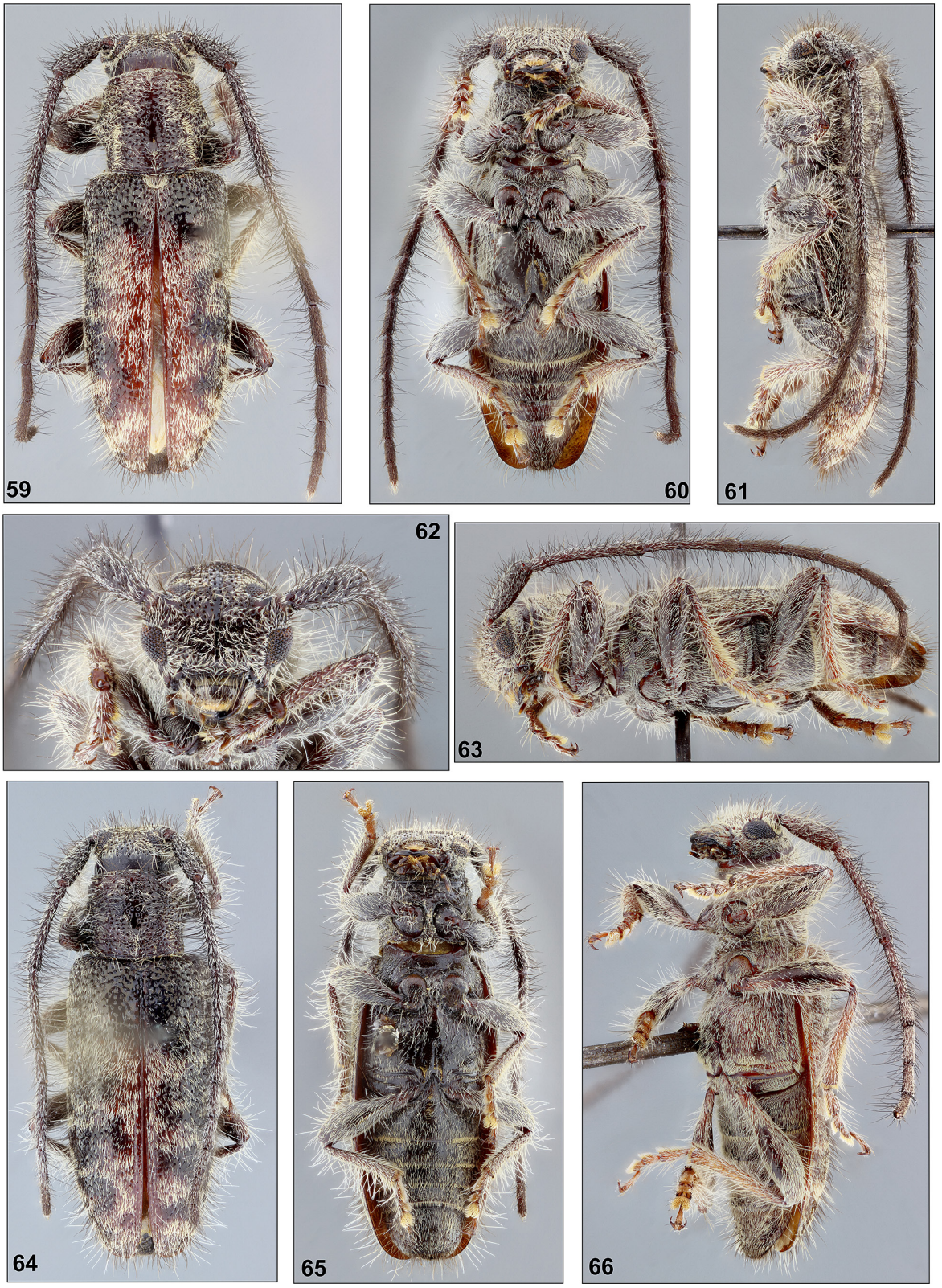


Figures 41–44. *Eupogonius albofasciatus*, holotype male. **41)** Dorsal habitus. **42)** Ventral habitus. **43)** Lateral habitus. **44)** Head, frontal view.

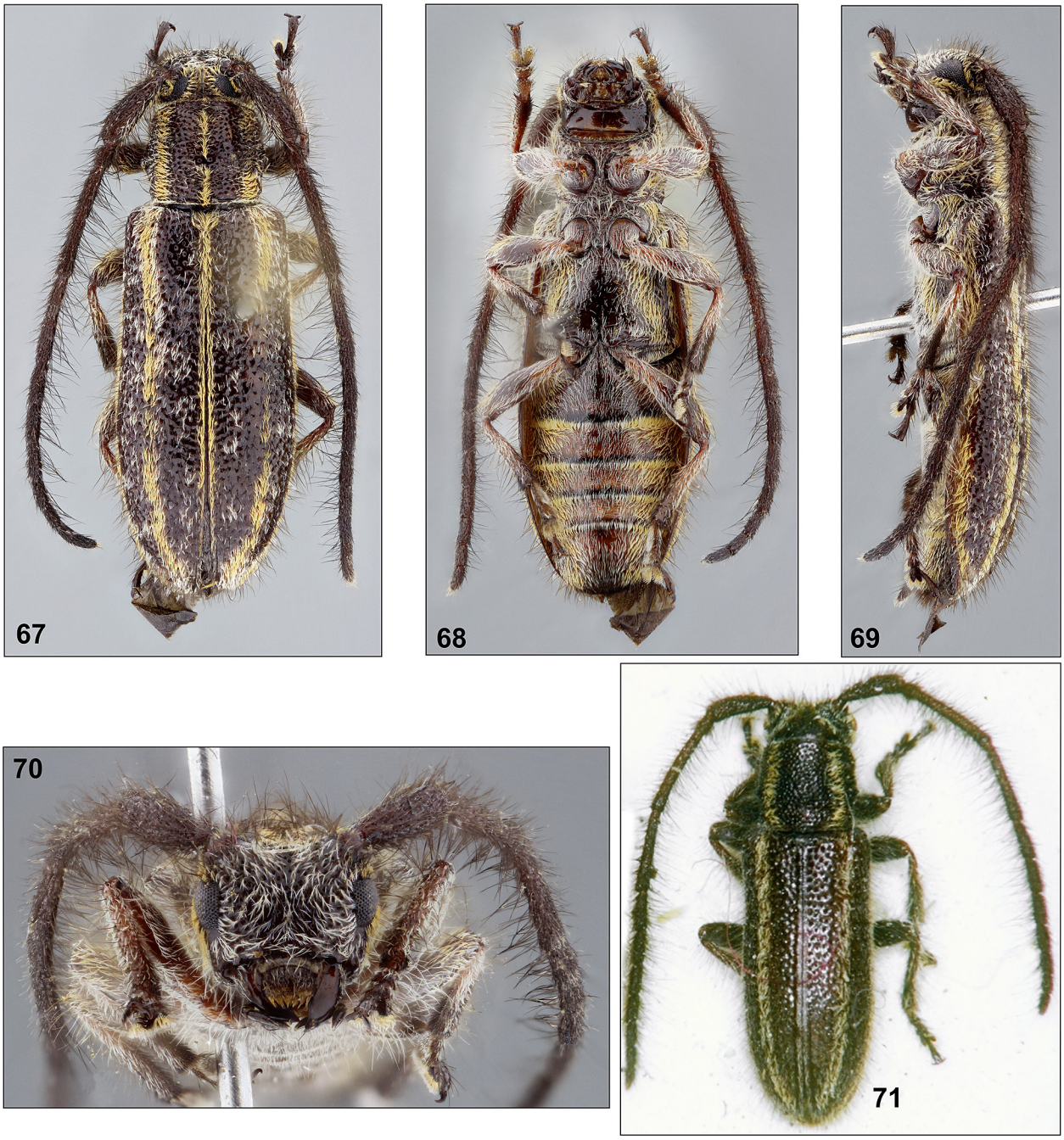


Figures 45–50. *Eupogonius sonorensis*. **45)** Dorsal habitus, holotype male. **46)** Ventral habitus, holotype male. **47)** Lateral habitus, holotype male. **48)** Head, frontal view, holotype male. **49)** Dorsal habitus, paratype female. **50)** Ventral habitus, paratype female.

Figures 51–58. *Eupogonius* spp. **51–54)** *Eupogonius guerrerensis*. holotype male. **51)** Dorsal habitus. **52)** Ventral habitus. **53)** Lateral habitus. **54)** Head, frontal view. **55–58)** *Eupogonius boteroi* holotype female. **55)** Dorsal habitus. **56)** Ventral habitus. **57)** Lateral habitus. **58)** Head, frontal view.



Figures 59–66. *Eupogonius* spp. **59–63)** *Eupogonius nascimentoi* holotype male. **59)** Dorsal habitus. **60)** Ventral habitus. **61)** Lateral habitus. **62)** Head, frontal view. **63)** Latero-oblique habitus. **64–65)** *Eupogonius nascimentoi* paratype female. **64)** Dorsal habitus. **65)** Ventral habitus. **66)** *Eupogonius comus*, male, latero-oblique habitus.



Figures 67–71. *Eupogonius* spp. **67–70)** *Eupogonius monzoni* holotype female. **67)** Dorsal habitus. **68)** Ventral habitus. **69)** Lateral habitus. **70)** Head, frontal view. **71)** *Eupogonius vittipennis*, syntype, dorsal habitus.