

A new species of *Stizocera* Audinet-Serville, 1834 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Colombia with an updated key to species of the genus and new geographical records in Cerambycinae

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Abstract. A new species of *Stizocera* (Cerambycinae, Elaphidiini) from Colombia is described and illustrated: *Stizocera ruthveronae* sp. nov., and an updated key to species of the genus is presented. Moreover, nine species of longhorn beetles of Cerambycinae belonging to Callichromatini, Eburini, Elaphidiini, Hexoplontini, Neoibidionini, Oabriini are reported for the first time for Colombia.

Key-Words. New species; Cerambycinae; Longhorn beetles; New records; Taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Elaphidiini Thomson, 1864 is remarkably diverse in the Cerambycidae family, represented by 634 species in 93 genera (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2020), with distribution in the Americas, mainly in the Atlantic and Amazon forest (Martins, 2005). Morphologically is characterized by the presence of antennal and tibial carinae, and abruptly rounded anterior margin of the mesonotum (Lingafelter, 1998; García & Nascimento, 2020).

In the neotropical region, *Stizocera* Audinet-Serville, 1834 is one of the most diverse genera of Elaphidiini, and is currently composed of 53 species (Monné, 2020). Its distribution extends from Mexico to Argentina, with most of its species distributed mainly in the Atlantic forest (Martins, 2005; Monné, 2020). Martins (2005) revised *Stizocera* species from South America and included 33 species. In that work, a key to South American species was provided and remains as the most complete and recent available.

Currently, seven species are recorded for Colombia (Martínez, 2000; Martins & Galileo, 2003; Botero, 2018; García & Nascimento, 2020; Monné, 2020): *S. curacaoae* Gilmour, 1968; *S. elegantula* (Perroud, 1855); *S. geniculata* (Pascoe, 1866); *S. lissosota* (Bates, 1870); *S. plicicollis* (Germar, 1823); *S. poeyi* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838) and *S. rugicollis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844).

Herein *Stizocera ruthveronae* sp. nov., is described and illustrated. The key proposed by Martins (2005) is translated and updated. Additionally, nine species of longhorn beetles belonging to six tribes of Cerambycinae (Callichromatini, Eburini, Elaphidiini, Hexoplontini, Neoibidionini, Oabriini) are reported for the first time for Colombia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Photographs were taken in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil), with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software.

The acronym used in the text is as follows: **MEPB** = Museo Entomológico de Piedras Blancas, Antioquia, Colombia; **MZUSU** = Museo Zoológico de la Universidad de Sucre, Sincelejo, Colombia.

RESULTS

Stizocera ruthveronae sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Description: Female. Integument dark-brown; mesoventrite, metaventrite and peduncle of femora reddish. Body covered by long and erect

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dense yellowish setae. **Head** (Fig. 1D): Frons transverse, smooth and glabrous centrally, laterally finely punctate with short, sub-erect, sparse, whitish setae. Vertex concave between antennal tubercles, with microrugosities and with abundant fine punctures close to margins. Coronal suture indistinct. Antennal tubercles glabrous on base, acute apically. Upper eye lobes with five rows of ommatidia. Distance between upper eye lobes about 2.5 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of scape. Genae moderately short, distinctly acute at apex. Frontoclypeal sulcus indistinct. Clypeus truncate, yellowish laterally. Labrum rounded at distal margin, yellowish laterally, with yellow-

ish setae. Mandibles with long whitish setae, glabrous at apex. Antennae 11-segmented; antennomeres III-VIII armed, with dense and decumbent yellowish setae at outer face and long and erect setae at inner face. Apical spines of antennomere III and IV longer than the apex diameter of respective antennomeres (broken apically); apical spine of antennomere V about $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of its antennomere; apical spine of antennomere VI about 0.2 times length of its antennomere; apical spine of antennomere VII with 0.075 times length of antennomere; antennomere VIII with spicule at outer apex. Scape gradually dilated toward apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (excluding spine):

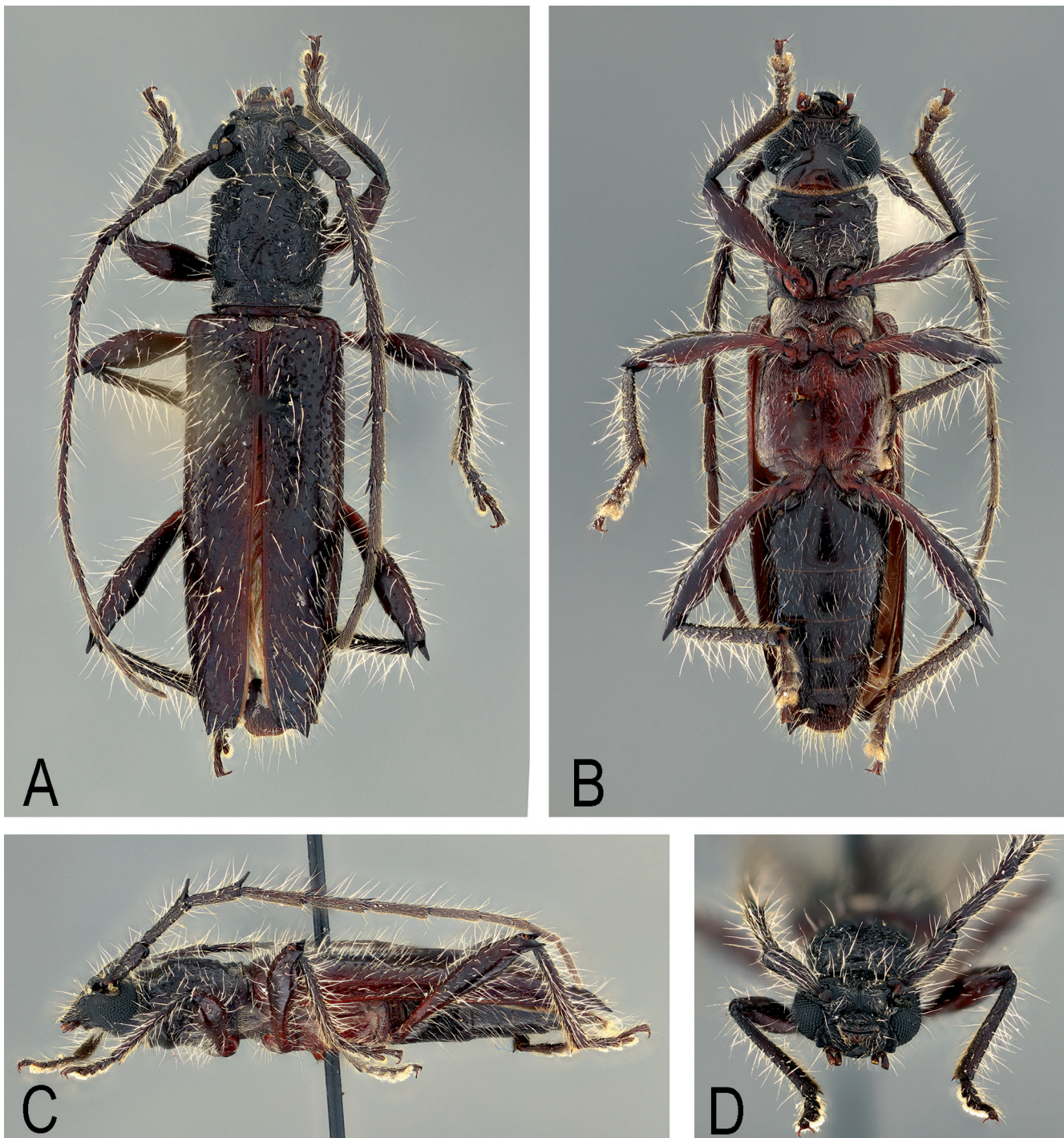


Figure 1. (A-D) *Stizocera ruthveronae* sp. nov., holotype female: (A) dorsal habitus; (B) ventral habitus; (C) lateral habitus; (D) head, frontal view.

scape = 1.02; pedicel = 0.24; IV = 0.93; V = 1.07; VI = 1.00; VII = 0.98; VIII = 0.83; IX = 0.83; X = 0.73; XI = 0.95.

Thorax (Figs. 1A-B): Prothorax 1.08 times longer than wide; sides subparallel, with rounded projection close to anterior margin, with long yellowish setae. Pronotum with transverse wrinkles, four gibbosities poorly elevated, two antemedian and two at posterior third; with transversal posterior depression, covered laterally by dense yellowish setae. Prosternum slightly depressed, anterior margin almost glabrous, remaining surface with dense yellowish pubescence. Prosternal process densely covered by yellowish pubescence, sides subparallel and apex projected laterally, width at narrowest point equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of procoxal cavity width. Mesoventrite densely covered by dense yellowish pubescence, mainly laterally. Mesoventral process truncated at posterior margin, with apex about 0.6 times the mesocoxal cavity width. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and metanepisternum with dense yellowish pubescence hiding the surface. Scutellum with dense yellowish pubescence hiding the surface. **Elytra** (Fig. 1A): Surface of anterior half with coarse, dense punctures; punctures are gradually indistinct from the middle to the elytral apex; apex emarginate, with outer short spine. **Legs** (Figs. 1A-B): Profemora unarmed; meso and metafemora pedunculate, sparsely punctate, with long, erect setae, bispinose; mesofemoral inner spine longer than the outer one; metafemoral inner spine shorter than the outer one.

Abdomen (Fig. 1B): Ventrites with long and short erect, sparse yellowish setae; apex of ventrite V sub-rounded.

Dimensions, female (in mm): Total length, 12.2; prothoracic length, 2.5; anterior prothoracic width, 2.2; posterior prothoracic width, 2.0; widest prothoracic width, 2.3; humeral width, 3.0; elytral length, 8.2.

Type material: Holotype, COLOMBIA, *Bolívar*: Archipiélago de San Bernardo, Isla Tintipán (09°47'40.39"N, 75°50'43.35"W, 0 m.s.n.m) (Fig. 2), 1 ♀, 24.III.2005, colecta manual, P. Duque col. (MEPB).

Etymology: The species epithet is in honor of Ruth Verona Anaya, mother of the first author, for your love, understanding and constant support.

Remarks: *Stizocera ruthveronae* sp. nov., is similar to *S. asyka* Galileo & Martins 2004, *S. nigroflava* Zajciw 1965 and *S. tristis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) by the body covered of long and dense setae; integument color and meso and metafemora pedunculate and bispinose. *Stizocera ruthveronae* sp. nov., differs by antennomeres III-VIII armed (antennomeres III-V armed in those species, in *S. nigroflava* the antennomere VI can be also armed) and pronotum with four gibbosities poorly elevated. Other characteristics used to differentiate *S. ruthveronae* sp. nov. can be observed in the following key.

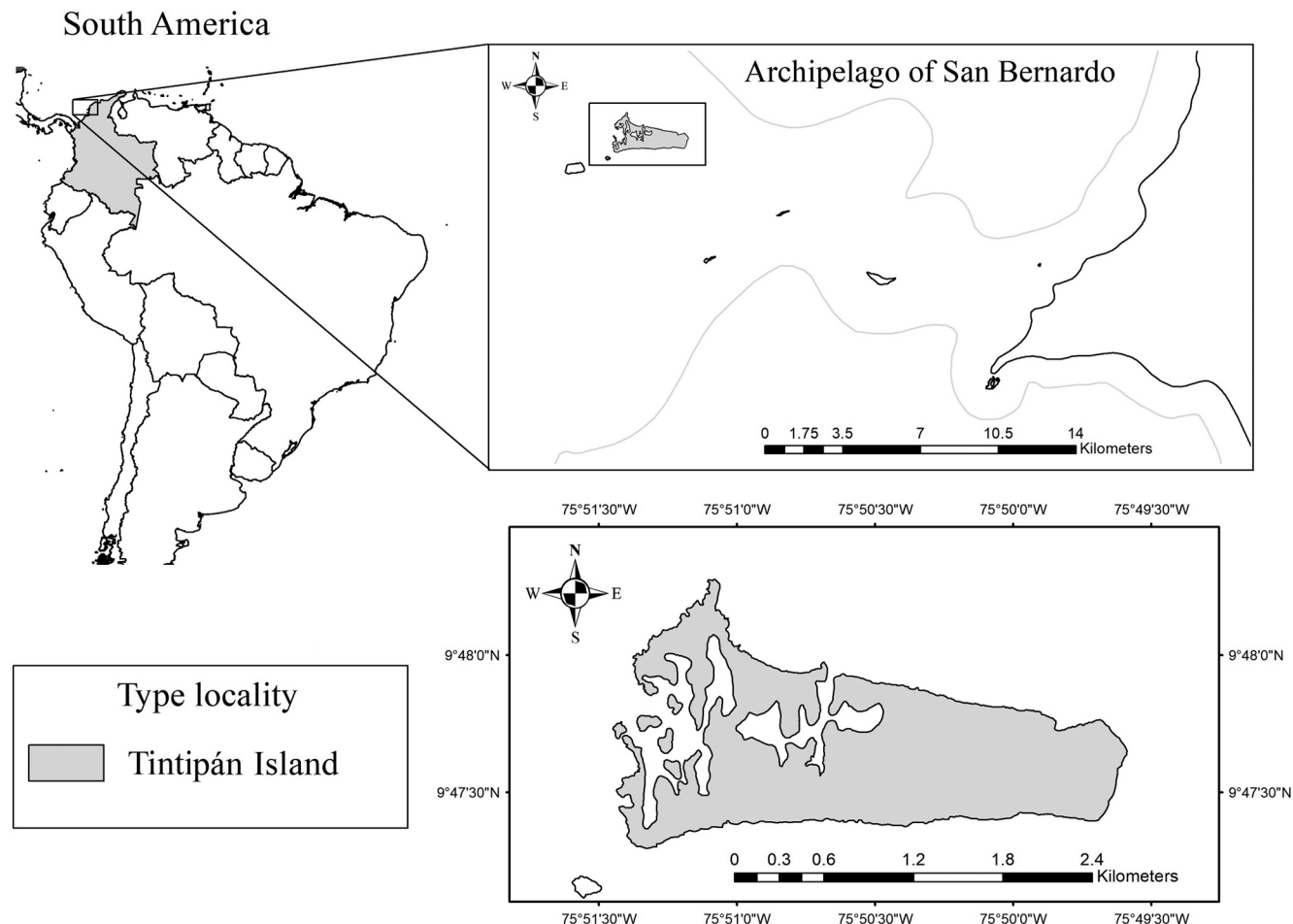


Figure 2. Location of the Tintipán Island, type-locality of *Stizocera ruthveronae* sp. nov.

Identification key for species of *Stizocera* Audinet-Serville, 1834 (translated and modified from Martins, 2005)

1.	Sides of prothorax with tubercle or spine	2
—	Sides of prothorax unarmed	15
2(1).	Pronotum with transversal wrinkles; mesoventrite tuberculate. Brazil (Espírito Santo).....	<i>S. atiaia</i> (Martins & Napp, 1983)
—	Pronotum without wrinkles or at most with fine striae centrally; mesoventrite without tubercle	3
3(2).	Pediceal and basal antennomeres contrasting with the scape color	4
—	Pediceal and basal antennomeres not contrasting with scape color	5
4(3).	Elytral macula distinctly surrounded by dark band. Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Bolívar, Valle del Cauca), Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil (Acre, Amazonas, Rondônia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz).....	<i>S. poeyi</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1838)
—	Elytral macula not surrounded by dark band. Bolivia (Santa Cruz).....	<i>S. boliviensis</i> Galileo & Santos-Silva, 2016
5(3).	Elytra distinctly bicolorous, with dark area occupying large area	6
—	Elytra unicolorous or at most with dark area occupying only sutural region or short apical area	9
6(5).	Prothorax distinctly dark	7
—	Prothorax yellowish, orangish or reddish orange.....	8
7(6).	Elytral dark area placed only apically. Trinidad & Tobago	<i>S. howdeni</i> Gilmour, 1963
—	Elytral dark area placed basally and apically. Paraguay, northern Argentina (Santa Fé).....	<i>S. wagneri</i> (Gounelle, 1913)
8(6).	Femora entirely black	<i>S. ignea</i> Martins, Santos-Silva, Galileo & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2014
—	Femora not entirely black, bicolorous or mostly reddish brown. Brazil (Goiás, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná)	<i>S. phthisica</i> Gounelle, 1909
9(5).	Pronotum densely pubescent. Ecuador, Peru	<i>S. suturalis</i> (Martins & Napp, 1992)
—	Pronotum not pubescent.....	10
10(9).	Elytra coarsely, abundantly punctate at least on basal half	11
—	Elytra finely, sparsely punctate or nearly smooth	14
11(10).	Elytral apex shallowly emarginate. Cayman Islands.....	<i>S. caymanensis</i> Fisher, 1941
—	Elytral apex with outer angle distinctly spiniform	12
12(11).	Spine of the antennomeres very short. Haiti	<i>S. dozieri</i> Fisher, 1947
—	Spine of the antennomeres long	13
13(12).	Tibiae longitudinally carinate. USA (Florida), West Indies.....	<i>S. floridana</i> Linsley, 1949
—	Tibiae not carinate. Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas	<i>S. insulana</i> (Gahan, 1895)
14(10).	Humeri black; femora unicolorous. Puerto Rico, Saint Croix, Virgin Islands	<i>S. vanzwaluwenburgi</i> Fisher, 1932
—	Humeri not black; femora bicolorous. Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro).....	<i>S. jassuara</i> (Martins & Napp, 1983)
15(1).	Elytra with anterior fourth black, followed by a big yellowish or brownish area, a transversal yellowish band and with the posterior fourth black. Brazil (Santa Catarina), Bolivia (Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Catamarca, Tucumán, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Córdoba, Mendoza, San Luis, Santa Fé, Buenos Aires, Rio Negro).....	<i>S. spinicornis</i> (Fairmaire, 1864)
—	Different elytral color pattern	16
16(15).	Pronotum with transversal wrinkles	17
—	Pronotum without wrinkles	35
17(16).	Elytra yellowish or yellowish red; apical spines black; rarely darker near margin and apex of the elytra.....	18
—	Different elytral color pattern; if the apex is black this area occupies, at least, the posterior fifth	24
18(17).	Elytra only with long setae	19
—	Elytra with only short setae or both long and short setae.....	20
19(18).	Anterior third of elytra with coarse punctures, arranged in longitudinal rows; mesoventrite usually tuberculated. Mexico (Jalisco, Sonora), Panama, Colombia (Atlántico, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Meta), Trinidad, Venezuela, Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão. Piauí, Paraíba, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Misiones), Uruguay	<i>S. plicicollis</i> (Germar, 1823)
—	Anterior third of elytral with sparse punctuation, not arranged in rows; mesoventrite without tubercle. Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz)	<i>S. sublaevigata</i> Zajciw, 1962
20(18).	Femora mostly pale. Martinique.....	<i>S. daudini</i> Chalumeau & Touroult, 2004
—	Femoral club distinctly dark	21
21(20).	Elytra very finely, sparsely punctate. Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia (Atlántico, Magdalena), Venezuela, Brazil (Roraima, Rondônia) ...	<i>S. geniculata</i> (Pascoe, 1866)
—	Elytra moderately coarsely and abundantly punctate.....	22
22(21).	Antennae dark. Jamaica	<i>S. jamaicensis</i> Vitali, 2007
—	Antennae light ferruginous.....	23
23(22).	Antennomeres III-VII with apical spine; prothorax slender. Curaçao, Colombia (Casanare)	<i>S. curacaoae</i> Gilmour, 1968
—	Antennomeres III-VI with apical spine; prothorax distinctly widened forward. Curaçao	<i>S. insolita</i> Gilmour, 1968
24(17).	Elytra with metallic color.....	25
—	Elytra without metallic color	27
25(24).	Head and prothorax dark; elytra dark with submetallic violaceous to greenish luster. Mexico (Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Morelos, Oaxaca), Guatemala.....	<i>S. submetallica</i> (Chemsak & Linsley, 1968)
—	Head and prothorax orangish red; elytra blueish green or metallic green.....	26

26(25).	Elytra with blue reflections; pronotum with transversal wrinkles; mesoventrite tuberculate; metafemora pedunculated. Ecuador, Brazil (Amazonas, Rondônia), Bolivia	<i>S. boyi</i> Melzer, 1927
—	Elytra green, very shiny; pronotum without wrinkles; mesoventrite without tubercle; metafemora more linear, slightly and gradually dilated to the apex. Colombia, Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro), Paraguay	<i>S. elegantula</i> (Perroud, 1855)
27(24).	Antennomeres yellowish with black apex. Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Salta)	<i>S. nigroflava</i> Zajciw, 1965
—	Antennomeres unicolorous.....	28
28(27).	Elytra entirely dark brown. Colombia (Bolívar)	<i>S. ruthveronae</i> sp. nov.
—	Elytra not unicolorous, dark or orangish-brown with yellowish spots or bicolorous.....	29
29(28).	Elytra black to orangish brown, each elytron with a median yellowish spot. Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia), Bolivia.....	<i>S. bisignata</i> Zajciw, 1958
—	Elytra without spots	30
30(29).	Prothorax subcylindrical, much longer than wide; pronotum finely and densely rugose (except on anterior margin). Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais)	<i>S. seminigra</i> Martins & Napp, 1983
—	Prothorax at most slightly elongated; pronotum not entirely covered by wrinkles.....	31
31(30).	Pronotum of males with punctures on anterior quarter and with wrinkles on remaining surface. French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas).....	<i>S. nigroapicalis</i> Fuchs, 1961
—	Pronotum of males lacking sexual punctation.....	32
32(31).	Antennae orange (apical fifth of the elytra black; apical third of the metafemora and usually of mesofemora black). Guyana ...	<i>S. melanura</i> (Erichson, 1849)
—	Antennae black	33
33(32).	Prothorax black. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Atlántico, Bolívar).....	<i>S. rugicollis</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)
—	Prothorax reddish.....	34
34(33).	Prothorax in male about as long as wide; distal urosternites darkened in both sexes. Bolivia (Santa Cruz)	<i>S. ichilo</i> Lingafelter, 2004
—	Prothorax in males longer than wide; distal urosternites not darkened. Brazil (Bahia).....	<i>S. lingafelteri</i> Martins, Galileo & Santos-Silva, 2015
35(16).	Elytra black or brownish with median yellowish spot	36
—	Elytra without contrasting spots.....	37
36(35).	Prothorax reddish, subcylindrical; base of the elytra black or reddish; elytral yellowish spot large, usually reaching the external margin and the suture; femora yellowish. Venezuela, Brazil (Roraima, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Paraíba, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay.....	<i>S. meinerti</i> (Aurivillius, 1900)
—	Prothorax black, subrounded laterally; elytra black; elytral yellowish spot small, not reaching the external margin; femora black. Bolivia (Tarija), Paraguay	<i>S. asyka</i> Galileo & Martins, 2004
37(35).	Elytra black or greenish, sometimes with metallic reflections (prothorax reddish or orangish; femora black). Brazil (Goiás, Piauí, Maranhão), Bolivia (Santa Cruz).....	<i>S. plumbea</i> Gounelle, 1909
—	Elytra without metallic reflections, reddish brown or orangish yellow, with or without black apex.....	38
38(37).	Integument color uniform, general coloration brownish or dark brown; prothorax, elytra, femora, and tibiae with whitish rigid, erect setae. Brazil (Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Jujuy)	<i>S. tristis</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)
—	Prothorax orange, reddish or dark reddish; elytra yellowish or reddish; body without whitish setae	39
39(38).	Apical spines of the metafemora subequal in length.....	40
—	Apical spines of the metafemora with different size	51
40(39).	Apical projections of the mesofemora slightly projected	41
—	Apex of the mesofemora with inner spine longer than outer projection.....	48
41(40).	Antennae black or with dark antennomeres.....	42
—	Antennae reddish or yellowish	44
42(41).	Legs black; genae projected; apical spines of the elytra black. Bolivia (Santa Cruz)	<i>S. delicata</i> Lingafelter, 2004
—	Femora with reddish; genae short.....	43
43(42).	Pronotum long; elytra and femora (except peduncle) reddish; apex of the femora and elytra concolorous with remaining surface. Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro).....	<i>S. longicollis</i> Zajciw, 1963
—	Pronotum shorter; elytra orangish yellow with apical spines black; femora darker toward apex. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná) ...	<i>S. horni</i> Melzer, 1923
44(41).	Elytra yellowish with black suture; sometimes with black areas on elytra. Ecuador, Peru	<i>S. suturalis</i> (Martins & Napp, 1992)
—	Elytral suture concolor with the remaining surface of the elytra.....	45
45(44).	Surface of the body covered by abundant long setae; mesoventral process tuberculate. Bolivia (Santa Cruz)	<i>S. wappesi</i> Nascimento, 2018
—	Body with sparse long setae; mesoventral process without tubercle	46
46(45).	Metafemora cylindrical. Mexico (Veracruz) Guatemala, Belize)	<i>S. laceyi</i> Linsley, 1934
—	Metafemora pedunculate	47
47(46).	Sides of prothorax of males with sexual dimorphism in punctuation. Brazil (Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay.....	<i>S. consobrina</i> Gounelle, 1909
—	Sides of the prothorax of males without sexual dimorphism in punctuation. Brazil (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Misiones)	<i>S. armata</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834
48(40).	Elytra with both long and short setae. Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo).....	<i>S. mojoba</i> Martins & Napp, 1983
—	Elytra only with long setae	49

- 49(48). Pronotum densely pubescent; apical spines of meso- and metafemora concolorous with the remaining surface of the femora. Brazil (Bahia)
..... *S. debilis* Galileo & Martins, 2010
— Pronotum glabrous, with only sparse long whitish setae; apical spines of meso and metafemora black, contrasting with the remaining surface..... 50
- 50(49). Elytral base with rough punctures; pronotum without wrinkles; sexual punctuation reaching the pronotum anteriorly; mesoventrite tuberculate. Brazil
(Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina) *S. armigera* (White, 1853)
— Elytra without rough punctures; anterior region of the pronotum with fine and shallow wrinkles; pronotum without sexual punctuation; mesoventrite
without tubercle. Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz)..... *S. sublaevigata* Zajciw, 1962
- 51(39). Metafemora with inner spine longer than outer spine 52
— Metafemora with inner spine shorter than outer spine 54
- 52(51). Antennomeres reddish or orangish; base of femora yellowish. Brazil (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina), Bolivia (Santa Cruz).....*S. fragilis* (Bates, 1870)
— Antennomeres and base of femora black..... 53
- 53(52). Elytra with apical spines concolorous with remaining surface. Panama? Brazil (Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Goiás),
French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz) *S. lissonota* (Bates, 1870)
— Elytra with apical spines black, contrasting with remaining surface. Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro) *S. longicollis* Zajciw, 1963
- 54(51). Mesofemora unarmed or just with apex slightly projected. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (Santa Cruz)
..... *S. juati* Martins & Napp, 1983
— Mesofemora with outer spines longer than inner spine..... 55
- 55(54). Head, antennae, and legs entirely black. French Guiana..... *S. kawensis* Galileo & Martins, 2009
— Head black or orangish, antennae orangish, femora orangish with black apex 56
- 56(55). Head, scape and apical fourth of elytra black. Brazil (Espírito Santo).....*S. pantonyssoides* Zajciw, 1968
— Head and scape reddish or black; black area of elytra restricted to apical spines or to narrowed area at apex 57
- 57(56). Pronotum of males with sexual dimorphism in punctuation restricted to anterolateral region. Brazil (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São
Paulo) *S. diversispinis* Zajciw, 1962
— Pronotum of males with sexual dimorphism in punctuation widely distributed on anterior third. Brazil (Minas Gerais)..... *S. punctatissima* Martins, 2005

New geographical records

Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802

Callichromatini Swainson, 1840

Mionochroma aureotinctum (Bates, 1870)

(Fig. 3A)

Distribution: Mexico, Panama, French Guiana, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia, Sucre: Colosó; Estación Primates. 09°31'53.39"N, 75°20'55.52"W. 226 m. 26.VII.2018. O. Sierra-Serrano col., (2 exs. MZUSU-E03351-E03352).

Mionochroma pseudovittatum (Schwarzer, 1923)

(Fig. 3B)

Distribution: Brazil and Bolivia? (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia, Sucre: Tolúviejo; La Gaviota. 09°28'37.19"N, 75°25'21.53"W. 161 m. 05.VII.2015. C. Taboada-Verona col., (1 ex. MZUSU-E03353).

Eburiini Blanchard, 1845

Eburodacrys bilineata Joly, 1992

(Fig. 3C)

Distribution: Venezuela (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia, Sucre: Colosó; Estación Primates. 09°31'53.39"N, 75°20'55.52"W. 226 m. 18.VII.2016. O. Sierra-Serrano col., (1 ex. MZUSU-E03343).

Elaphidiini Thomson, 1864

Pantonyssus bitinctus Gounelle, 1909

(Fig. 3D)

Distribution: Brazil and Bolivia (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia, Sucre: Los Palmitos; Finca el Socorro. 09°24'23.4"N, 75°16'22.6"W. 193 m. 04.VI.2016. C. Taboada-Verona col., light trap (1 ex. MZUSU-E03357).

Hexoplonini Martins, 2006

Tapuruia jolyi Napp & Martins, 1985

(Fig. 3E)

Distribution: Venezuela (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia. Sucre: Sincelejo; campus Universidad de Sucre. 09°19'03.87"N, 75°23'11.50"W. 160 m. 21.V.2017. A. Olivero col., (1 ex. MZUSU-E04409).

Neoibidionini Monné, 2012

Corimbion nigroapicatum Martins, 1970

(Fig. 3F)

Distribution: Bolivia (Monné, 2020).

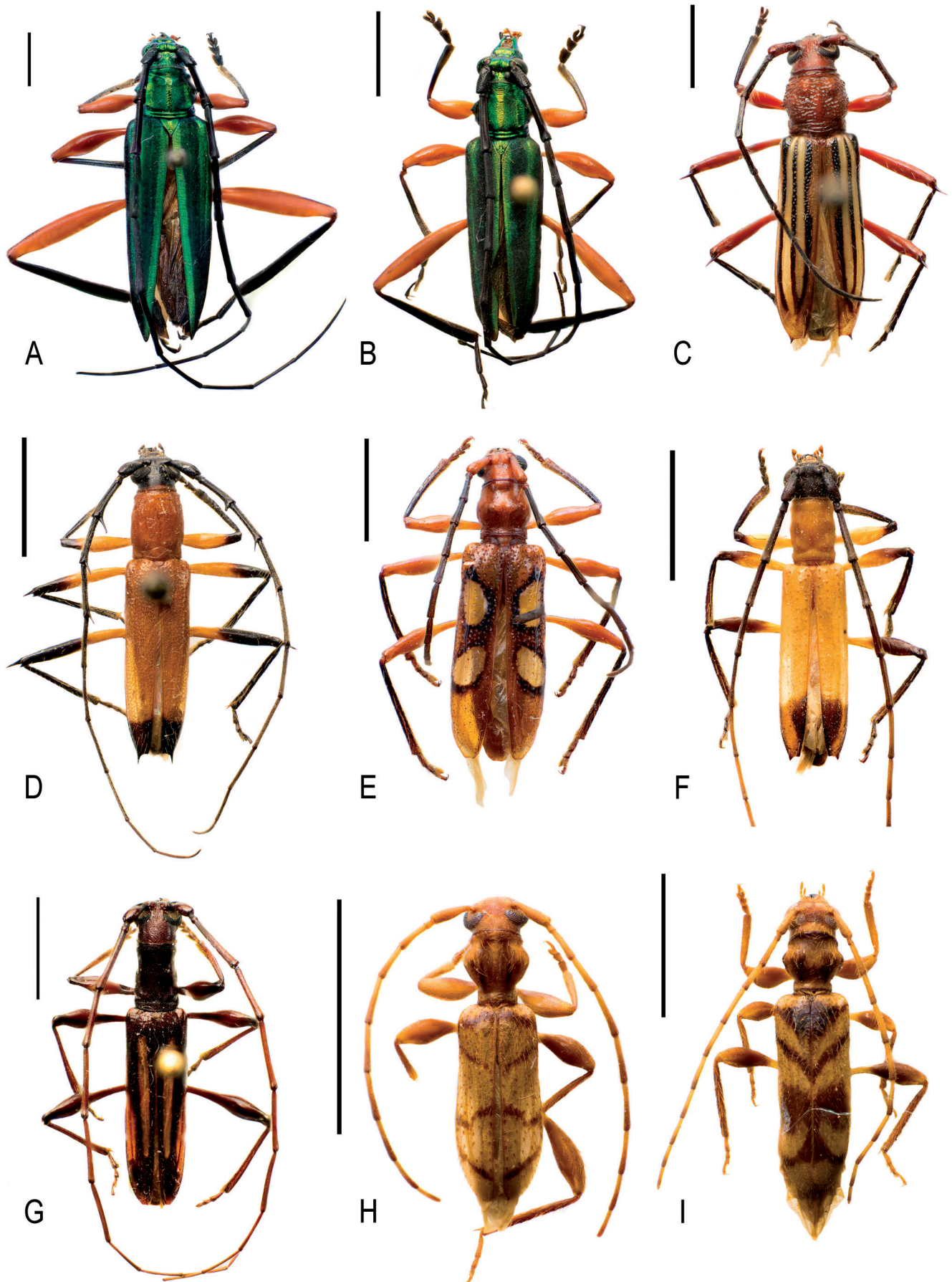


Figure 3. (A-I) Species first recorded in Colombia. (A) *Mionochroma aureotinctum* (Bates, 1870); (B) *Mionochroma pseudovittatum* (Schwarzer, 1923); (C) *Eburodacrys bilineata* Joly, 1992; (D) *Pantonyssus bitinctus* Gounelle, 1909; (E) *Tapuruia jolyi* Napp & Martins, 1985; (F) *Corimbion nigroapicatum* Martins, 1970; (G) *Psiloibidion leucogramma* (Perty, 1832); (H) *Obrium clavijoi* Joly, 2010; (I) *Obrium clerulum* Bates, 1885. Scale bar: 0.5 cm.

Material examined: Colombia, Sucre: Morroa; finca el Oriente. 09°26'06.2"N, 75°18'49.2"W. 138 m. 05.VI.2016. C. Taboada-Verona col., light trap (1 ex. MZUSU-E04410). San Onofre: Sanguaré. 09°42'44.2"N, 75°40'47.5"W. 8 m. 07.VI.2016. C. Taboada-Verona col., light trap (2 exs. E04411-E04412).

***Psiloibidion leucogramma* (Perty, 1832)
(Fig. 3G)**

Distribution: Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia, Sucre: Sincelejo; campus universidad de Sucre. 09°19'03.87"N, 75°23'11.50"W. 160 m. 10.V.2016. O. Sierra-Serrano col., (1 ex. MZUSU-E04413).

**Obrini Mulsant, 1839
Obrium clavijoi Joly, 2010
(Fig. 3H)**

Distribution: Venezuela and Bolivia (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia. Sucre: Los Palmitos; Finca el Socorro. 09°24'23.4"N, 75°16'22.6"W. 193 m. 04.VI.2016. C. Taboada-Verona col., light trap (1 ex. MZUSU-E04414).

***Obrium clerulum* Bates, 1885
(Fig. 3I)**

Distribution: Panama (Monné, 2020). New country record.

Material examined: Colombia. Sucre: Los Palmitos; Finca el Socorro. 09°24'23.4"N, 75°16'22.6"W. 193 m. 04.VI.2016. C. Taboada-Verona col., light trap (3 exs. MZUSU-E04415-E04416-E04417).

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