A new genus of Achrysonini and new records in Cerambycidae (Coleoptera, Chrysomeloidea) from Colombia

Kimberly GARCÍA1,*, Juan Pablo BOTERO2 & Antonio SANTOS-SILVA3

1,2,3 Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

* Corresponding author: kimberly.pg@gmail.com
2 Email: jp_bot@yahoo.com
3 Email: toncriss@uol.com.br

Abstract. Ysachron pilosus gen. et sp. nov. is described from the Caribbean region of Colombia, and an updated key to genera of South American Achrysonini is provided. Moreover, the geographical distribution of 45 species of Cerambycidae, belonging to the subfamilies Cerambycinae, Lamiinae and Prioninae, is expanded, including nine new country records for Colombia and a further locality in Colombia for nine species.

Keywords. Cerambycinae, Lamiinae, new species, Prioninae, taxonomy.

Introduction

Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 is the second largest subfamily of Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802, with worldwide distribution, more than 110 tribes, approximately 1800 genera, and 12 000 species (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020). This subfamily is the most speciose in South America (Švácha & Lawrence 2014; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020).

The tribe Achrysonini was proposed by Lacordaire (1868) to include five genera: Achryson Audinet-Serville, 1833; Eurymerus Audinet-Serville, 1833; Allogaster Thomson, 1864; Icosium Lucas, 1854; and Nortia Thomson, 1864. Of these, just the first two are South American and Eurymerus is currently allocated in Ectenessini Martins & Galileo, 1998. Lacordaire (1868) mentioned the similarity of Achrysonini with Oemini Lacordaire, 1868 but differentiated them by the procoxal cavities not strongly
angulated laterally in Achrysonini (strongly angulated in Oemini). Bates (1870) also compared both tribes and differentiated them by the shape of the anterior procoxal cavities.

Martins (1998) and Martins & Galileo (1999) mentioned that Achrysonini is characterized by the presence of setae between the ommatidia and used this character to justify the transfer of several genera among tribes of Cerambycinae.

Martins (2002) revised the South American species of Achrysonini and characterized the tribe by the presence of eyes coarsely faceted and with setae between the ommatidia. In that work, Martins provided keys for the South American genera and species. Monné & Monné (2004) described *Neoachryson castaneum*, a new genus and species from Argentina.

Currently, the tribe is composed of 22 genera (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020), of which 12 are distributed in the new world, and nine genera and 31 species occur in South America (Monné 2020).

Herein, we describe a new genus and a new species of Achrysonini and provide an updated key to South America genera of the tribe. Additionally, we expand the known geographical distribution for 45 species, nine of them registered for the first time for Colombia.

**Material and methods**

The material examined was collected in fragments of tropical dry forest from the Caribbean region of Colombia, in the departments of Atlántico (Reserva Campesina la Montaña) and Bolívar (Reserva La Flecha). These locations were sampled from February to June 2018 using a UV light trap, white light trap, manual capture and beating sheet.

The specimens are currently deposited in the following institutions, which are subsequently referred to by their acronyms:

MPUJ = Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia
MZSP = Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
UARC = Universidad del Atlántico, Puerto Colombia, Atlántico, Colombia

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker focus stacking software. Measurements were taken in ‘mm’ using the software Leica Application Suite (LAS 4.0) and Leica M125 stereo microscope, also used in the study of the specimens. References and geographical distributions were verified in Martinez (2000), Monné (2020), and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2020) catalogs. The terminology used herein for external morphological structures follows Lawrence *et al.* (2010) and for male terminalia Ehara (1954) and Švácha & Lawrence (2014).
Results

Taxonomy

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery, 1886
Superfamily Chrysomeloidea Latreille, 1802
Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Achrysonini Lacordaire, 1868

Ysachron gen. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B31E5244-31DC-49D7-8838-93850EEA9581
Figs 1–12

Type species
Ysachron pilosus gen. et sp. nov., here designated.

Differential diagnosis

Ysachron gen. nov. is similar to some genera of Hesperophonini Mulsant, 1839, Oemini and Achrysonini. Despite not having the setae between ommatidia, we allocate it in Achrysonini due to the presence of the following characteristics: eyes coarsely faceted; antennomeres unarmed; antennae in males longer than body; scape shorter than antennomere III; procoxal cavities open and not strongly angulate laterally (Fig. 13, Ysachron pilosus gen. et sp. nov.; Fig. 14, Achryson surinamum (Linnaeus, 1767)); prosternal process without lateral projections apically; and metatibiae not carinate.

The presence or absence of setae between ommatidia is a characteristic that also varies among subtribes of Oemini (Martins, 1997): present in Oemina Lacordaire, 1868, absent in Methioidina Martins, 1997 (except in Proeme Martins, 1978).

Although we are aware of the great similarity between the tribes Achrysonini, Hesperophonini and Oemini, Ysachron gen. nov. differs from Hesperophonini and Oemini by having procoxal cavities not strongly angulate laterally (Figs 13–14), while they are strongly angulate in the latter two (Figs 15–16). The new genus also differs from genera of Hesperophonini by the median lobe with the apical region shorter than basal apophysis (Figs 27–29).

Among the genera of Achrysonini, Ysachron gen. nov. is similar to Achryson by the rounded prothorax sides without projections, basal antennomeres linear, scape as long as half of the length of antennomere III, and fuscous aspect. It differs as follows: eyes lacking setae between the ommatidia; surface of the pronotum alveolate; antennae 12-segmented; elytra with long setae; and meso- and metafemora subclavate. Species of Achryson have setae between ommatidia, surface of the pronotum microsculptured, antennae 11-segmented, elytra with short setae, and femora fusiform. Also, unlike some other genera in Achrysonini, Ysachron gen. nov. does not show sexual punctuation differences.

Etymology

The name Ysachron is an anagram of Achryson, a similar genus of Achrysonini. The gender is masculine.

Description

Head narrowed behind eyes, densely alveolate between upper eye lobes. Median groove well-marked between antennal tubercles. Antennal tubercles weakly elevated, with obtuse apex. Eyes coarsely
faceted, not coplanar with surface around them; without setae between ommatidia; upper eye lobes
distant from each other; lower eye lobes large, about three times the length of genae. Genae small, with
rounded apex. Labrum small, when together with clypeus, longer than frons. Mandibles short, with
acute apex. Maxillary and labial palpi of similar length. Antennae 12-segmented, longer than body
in males, as long as body in females; scape short, somewhat cylindrical, as long as about half length
of antennomere III; antennomere III longer than IV. Prothorax subcylindrical; lateral margin rounded
and unarmed, constricted in anterior and posterior margins. Prosternal process narrow, parallel sided,
with apex curved inwards. Mesoventerite tumid. Mesoventral process emarginated at apex. Metaventerite
rectangular, slightly wider than long, parallel-sided. Scutellum small. Elytra not exposing abdomen,
parallel-sided; humeri rounded; base wider than posterior margin of prothorax; surface not carinate.
Femora from subfusiform to slightly clavate. Tibiae slightly widened toward apex. Abdominal ventrite
I the largest (including abdominal process), ventrites II–V subequal in length.

Key to South American genera of Achrysonini (modified and translated from Martins 2002
and Monné & Monné 2004)

1. Setae between ommatidia absent; antennae 12-segmented ................................. Ysachron gen. nov.
   – Setae between ommatidia present; antennae 11-segmented .......................................................... 2

2. Sides of prothorax with long spine (longer than pedicel), with curved apex backward .............. Drascalia Fairmaire & Germain, 1864
   – Sides of prothorax unarmed (without spines or with small gibbosity) or at most with short triangular
tubercle ............................................................................................................................................. 3

3. Pronotum with two tubercles on anterior third; elytra with longitudinal elevation, more evident near
   base, reaching apical fourth, delimiting a flattened area near suture . Abyarachryson Martins, 2002
   – Pronotum without tubercles (except for small gibbosities in some species of Achryson); elytra
   uniformly convex or flattened on apical ⅔ .............................................................................................. 4

4. Elytra flattened on apical ⅔; metafemora linear .......................... Neoachryson Monné & Monné, 2004
   – Elytra uniformly convex, metafemora not linear ............................................................................. 5

5. Metafemora strongly clavate .............................................................................................................. 6
   – Metafemora subfusiform, with elongate club .................................................................................. 7

6. Antennomere III longer than scape and other antennomeres ............... Huequenia Cerda, 1890
   – Antennomere III shorter than scape and other antennomeres .......... Esseiachryson Martins, 2002

7. Elytra with contrasting punctures and glabrous perimeter ............... Cotyachryson Martins, 2002
   – Elytra without contrasting punctures .............................................................................................. 8

8. Basal antennomeres thickened; sides of prothorax with small central gibbosity ..................... Cerdaia Monné, 2006
   – Basal antennomeres linear; sides of prothorax rounded ..................................................................... 9

9. Scape about as long or slightly shorter than antennomere III; elytra with long setae and shining
   aspect .............................................................................................................................................. Xenocompsa Martins, 1965
   – Scape about as long as half the length of antennomere III; elytra often with short setae and general
   aspect not shining .......................................................................................................................... Achryson Audinet-Serville, 1833
Ysachron pilosus gen. et sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:22FB104A-E069-4F84-9214-C5AD9ACA1877

Figs 1–13, 17–29

Differential diagnosis
As for genus.

Etymology
The species epithet comes from the Latin ‘pilosus’, referring to the general appearance of the species, covered by long and erect setae.

Material examined

Holotype
COLOMBIA • 1 ♂; Bolívar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51′12.4″ N, 75°10′41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 19 Feb. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; MPUJ_ENT 0071150.

Paratypes
COLOMBIA • 1 ♂; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46′2.6″ N 75°0.2′34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 15–16 Feb. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, white light trap; MZSP • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 17–18 Mar. 2018; MPUJ_ENT 0071151 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; MZSP • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 16–17 Mar. 2018; UV light trap; MPUJ_ENT 0071152.

Description of holotype male (Figs 1–4, 10, 13, 17–29)

COLORATION. Integument brown with yellowish-white setae, whiter depending on light intensity. Head and prothorax reddish brown. Antennae light brown; scape and pedicel slightly darker; antennomeres III–VI with apical margin dark brown. Ventral surface reddish brown, metaventrite darker on some areas. Base of femora light brown, remaining surface dark brown. Apical margin of tibiae dark. Body covered by long and erect, dense yellowish-white setae.

HEAD. Frons alveolate. Area between antennal tubercles densely, coarsely alveolate. Antennal tubercles elevated, smooth. Median groove distinct from frons to area between anterior margin of upper eye lobes. Area between upper eye lobes alveolate, alveoli coarser toward antennal tubercles, smooth on central area; with abundant, long, erect setae, denser centrally. Area behind upper eye lobes slightly alveolate, with central area sparsely punctate; with a few erect setae. Genae smooth; with a few long, erect setae. Distance between upper eye lobes about three times width of an upper eye lobe. Antennae 2.1 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at antennomere IX. Scape with sparse piliferous punctures. Antennomeres with abundant, distinctly long, erect setae, shorter toward distal segments. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.59; pedicel = 0.14; IV = 0.76; V = 0.78; VI = 0.81; VII = 0.89; VIII = 0.81; IX = 0.76; X = 0.70; XI = 0.62; XII = 0.57.

THORAX. Prothorax as long as wide. Surface of pronotum coarsely alveolate, except for small longitudinal area behind middle. Lateral sides of prothorax sparsely punctate. Prosternum slightly and transversely striated, smooth on anterior area. Prosternal process narrow, distinctly narrowed toward apex; width at narrowest point about 0.12 times width of procoxal cavity. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron densely setose. Mesoventrite sparsely punctate. Mesoventral process microsculptured, with a few long, erect setae; margined at apex; width at narrowest point about 0.4 times width of mesocoxal cavity. Metanepisternum abundantly setose. Metaventrite smooth centrally, rugose on anterior sides; with
Figs 1–9. Ysachron pilosus gen. et sp. nov. 1–4. Holotype, ♂ (MPUJ_ENT 0071150). 1. Dorsal view. 2. Ventral view. 3. Lateral view. 4. Details of head, frontal view. 5–8. Paratype, ♀ (MPUJ_ENT 0071152). 5. Details of head, frontal view. 6. Dorsal view. 7. Ventral view. 8. Lateral view. 9. Paratype, ♀ (MZSP). Dorsal view with sides of prothorax strongly rounded. Scale bars: 1–4, 6–9 = 0.5 cm; 5 = 0.25 cm.
sparse long, erect setae, gradually sparser toward glabrous central area. Scutellum smooth, with short,
dercumbent setae; posterior margin rounded. Elytra with distinct piliferous punctures, with erect setae
irregularly organized. Apex of elytra obliquely truncate.

**LEGS.** Profemora fusiform, meso- and metafemora subclavate; lateral sides of femora rugose, remaining
surface smooth; setae denser toward apex. Metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together.

**ABDOMEN.** Ventrites sparsely, finely punctate, punctures denser centrally; with long decumbent setae,
erect laterally. Apex of ventrite V truncate.

**TERMINALIA.** Tergite VIII (Fig. 17) with distal margin distinctly emarginated, with long and short
yellow setae, abundant and longer laterally. Sternite VIII (Fig. 18) transverse, distal margin
slightly emarginated, projected forward laterally, with long yellow setae laterally; apophysis short,
rounded at apex, about as long as central area of sternite. Dorsal arc sinuous (Fig. 19). Ventral
arc (Fig. 20) fork-shaped, with apophysis as long as arms; arms straight. Tegmen (Figs 24–26)
about 0.8 times length of median lobe; distal region divided into parameres; parameres triangular-
shaped, apex rounded and covered by short setae; ring piece subrounded, proximal part truncate,
without projection. Median lobe (Figs 27–29) slightly curved in lateral view; dorsal lobe with
apex rounded and reaching rounded apex of ventral lobe; basal apophysis about 2.3 times length
of apical region.

**Figs 10–16.** 10–12. Details of pronotum of *Ysachron pilosus* gen. et sp. nov. 10. Holotype, ♂ (MPUJ-
ENT 0071150). 11. Paratype, ♀ (MPUJ_ENT 0071152). 12. Paratype, ♀ (MZSP). 13–16. Procoxal
cavities in Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802 tribes. 13. Achrysoninini Lacordaire, 1868, *Ysachron pilosus*
gen. et sp. nov. 14. Achrysonini, *Achryson* sp. 15. Hesperophanini Mulsant, 1839, *Hesperophanes* sp.
16. Oemini Lacordaire, 1868, *Oeme* sp.
Female (Figs 5–9, 11–12)
Antennae shorter, reaching elytral apex at antennomere XII, with scape elongate; prothorax wider, with small gibbosity medially (in one female more evident – Fig. 12); surface of lateral sides of prothorax densely alveolate; ventrite V longer than precedent, with rounded apex.

Measurements (in mm)
Holotype male, total length: 7.5, prothorax length: 1.5, anterior prothoracic width: 1.1, posterior prothoracic width: 1.1, largest prothoracic width: 1.5, elytral length: 5.1, humeral width: 1.7. Paratypes, ♂ / ♀, n = 2 / 2. Total length: 7–8.5 / 8.8–9.1, prothorax length: 1.4–1.8 / 1.6–1.6, largest prothoracic width: 1.35–1.7 / 1.4–2, elytral length: 4.6–5.7 / 6.2–6.5, humeral width: 1.6–1.9 / 2.1–2.2.

New geographical records

Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
Subtribe Sphallotrichina Martins & Monné, 2002

Amphelictus castaneus Chemsak & Linsley, 1964

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4” N, 75°10’41.4”W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; MZSP.
Geographical distribution
Venezuela, Colombia (Cundinamarca, Magdalena), Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Goiás), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

**Coleoxestia atrata** (Gounelle, 1909)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; beating sheet. UARC.

Geographical distribution
Colombia (Amazonas), Brazil (Tocantins, Goiás, Paraná), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

**Coleoxestia rubromaculata** (Gounelle, 1909)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Brazil (Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal). The species is registered from Colombia but without any further locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Bolivar (Colombia).

**Criodion cinereum** (Olivier, 1795)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Amazonas), Venezuela, Surinam, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Brazil (Amazonas), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Puerto Rico (?), Paraguay (?). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

**Jupoata robusta** Martins & Monné, 2002

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 7 Mar. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, white light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina), Costa Rica (Limón). A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.
**Jupoata ruipennis** (Gory, 1831)

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4” N, 75°10’41.4” W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia (Amazonas), Venezuela, Ecuador, Surinam, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Peru, Bolivia (Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones), Uruguay, Hondurus, Guatemala. New department record is added: Bolívar (Colombia).

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

**Cotyclytus lebasii** (Chevrolat, 1862)

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6” N, 75°0.2’34” W; 260 m a.s.l.; 13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Bolívar), Venezuela, Nicaragua. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Tribe Dichophyiini Gistel, 1848

**Chrysoprasis vittata** Aurivillius, 1910

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4” N, 75°10’41.4” W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
Venezuela, Colombia (Magdalena, Norte de Santander). New department record is added: Bolívar (Colombia).

**Monnecles apollinarii** (Gounelle, 1913)

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6” N, 75°0.2’34” W; 260 m a.s.l.; 14 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
Costa Rica, Colombia (Bolívar, Magdalena, Norte de Santander). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).
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Tribe Lissonotini Swainson, 1840

Lissonotus corallinus Dupont, 1836

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46′2.6″ N, 75°0.2′34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Feb. 2018; fruit trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Mar. 2018; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Panama, Colombia (Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca), Venezuela, Brazil. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Tribe Oemini Lacordaire, 1868

Limernaea ochracea (Fisher, 1927)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46′2.6″ N, 75°0.2′34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–14 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC • 3 ♀♀; Bolívar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51′12.4″ N, 75°10′41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia. The species is registered from Colombia but without any further locality. Herein, the species is registered from the departments of Atlántico and Bolívar (Colombia).

Malacopterus tenellus (Fabricius, 1801)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46′2.6″ N, 75°0.2′34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–14 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
United States of America (Texas, California), Mexico (Durango, Sonora, Tamaulipas), Guatemala, Belize, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia (Antioquia, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Meta, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca), Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Maranhão), Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Peru, Bolivia (La Paz, Santa Cruz), Jamaica, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Tribe Rhopalophorini Blanchard, 1845

Ischionodonta colombiana Napp & Marques, 1999

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolívar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51′12.4″ N, 75°10′41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.
Geographical distribution
Colombia (Magdalena). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

Tribe Sydacini Martins, 2014

*Sydax gibbus* Joly, 1985

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–14 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Venezuela, Colombia (Bolivar). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Tribe Torneutini Thomson, 1861

*Diploschema mandibulare* Fuchs, 1964

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; manual capture; MZSP.

Geographical distribution
Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso), Ecuador, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay. The species is registered from Colombia but without further locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Bolivar (Colombia).

*Diploschemopsis howdeni* (Martins & Monné, 1980)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 17–18 Mar. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 17–18 Feb. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Colombia (Magdalena, Antioquia), Venezuela. New department records are added: Atlántico and Bolivar (Colombia).

Tribe Trachyderini Dupont, 1836

*Ceragenia insulana* Fisher, 1943

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 15–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; fruit trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Feb. 2018; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Mar. 2018; UARC.
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Geographical distribution
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Magdalena). New department record is added: Bolívar (Colombia).

Oxymerus aculeatus lebasii Dupont, 1838

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 15 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca), Venezuela, French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Aruba, Curaçao, St. Vincent, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Cuba, Montserrat. Mustique, Jamaica, Peru, Argentina, Brazil. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe Aerenicini Lacordaire, 1872

Phaula thomsonii Lacordaire, 1872

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolívar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 15 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Maranhão, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones). A new country record from Colombia (Bolívar) is added.

Tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839

Aphies secunda (Tippmann, 1951)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 10 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Costa Rica, Venezuela. A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.

Hippopsis freyi Breuning, 1955

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture, beating sheet and UV light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 10 Jun. 2018; UARC • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 18 Feb. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Jun. 2018; UV light trap; UARC.
Geographical distribution
Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, Colombia. The species is registered from Colombia but without further locality. Herein, the species is registered from the departments of Atlántico and Bolívar (Colombia).

*Hippopsis lemniscata lemniscata* (Fabricius, 1801)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46'2.6" N, 75°0.2'34" W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Canada, Eastern United States of America to Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Brazil, Panama, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia. A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.

*Hippopsis ocularis* Galileo & Martins, 1995

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46'2.6" N, 75°0.2'34" W; 260 m a.s.l.; 10 Jun. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz); French Guiana. A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.

*Hippopsis septemlineata* Breuning, 1940

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46'2.6" N, 75°0.2'34" W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Panama, Colombia, Ecuador. The species is registered from Colombia but without further locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Atlántico (Colombia).

*Hippopsis septemvittata* Breuning, 1940

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4” N, 75°10’41.4” W; 324 m a.s.l.; 16 Jun. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Brazil. A new country record from Colombia (Bolivar) is added.
Tribe Aepomycynini Thomson, 1860

Bebelis fasciata (Fisher, 1947)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 10 Jun. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Panama. A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.

Bebelis picta Pascoe, 1875

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2018; K. Garcia leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas, Guerrero), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, French Guiana, Brazil (Maranhão, Goiás, Ceará, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Buenos Aires), Martinique, St. Vincent. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Dorcasta dasycera (Erichson, 1849)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 9 Jun. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Mexico (Oaxaca, Jalisco), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Aruba, Colombia (Cesar), Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Pará), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Ischioloncha strandiella Breuning, 1942

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacurí, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 9 Jun. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Bolivia. A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.
Tribe Colobotheini Thomson, 1860

*Colobothea fasciatipennis* Linsley, 1935

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 18 Mar. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 9 Apr. 2018; manual capture; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Honduras, Panama, Colombia (Bolívar, Chocó, Santander). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Tribe Desmiphorini Thomson, 1860

*Desmiphora (Desmiphora) canescens* Bates, 1874

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Bolívar), Venezuela. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

*Estoloides venezuelensis* Breuning, 1942

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 15 Feb. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; Bolívar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 16 Mar. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Venezuela. A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico and Bolívar) is added.

*Mimasyngenes icuapara* Galileo & Martins, 1996

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil (São Paulo), Argentina (Misiones). The species is registered from Colombia but without further locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Atlántico (Colombia).
Tribe Hemilophini Thomson, 1868

*Adesmus divus* (Chabrillac, 1857)

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6” N, 75°0.2’34” W; 260 m a.s.l.; 14 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, manual capture; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Colombia (Guajira), Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo Rio de Janeiro, São 649 Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), French Guiana, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

*Phoebe birai* Galileo, 2015

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6” N, 75°0.2’34” W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Bolivia (Santa Cruz). A new country record from Colombia (Atlántico) is added.

Tribe Lamiini Latreille, 1825

*Deliathis quadritaeniata* (White, 1846)

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4” N, 75°10’41.4” W; 324 m a.s.l.; 16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia Venezuela, Ecuador. The species is registered from Colombia but without any specific locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Bolivar (Colombia).

Tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860

*Cacostola colombiana* Martins & Galileo, 1999

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6” N, 75°0.2’34” W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, beating sheet, light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 10 Jun. 2018; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**

Colombia (Bolivar). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).
Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Panama, Colombia (Magdalena). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

Lochmaeocles tessellatus tessellatus (Thomson, 1868)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–14 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Panama, Colombia (Antioquia, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Tolima), Venezuela. New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).

Oncideres sobrina Dillon & Dillon, 1946

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51’12.4″ N, 75°10’41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 18 Feb. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Panama, Colombia (Magdalena, Santander). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

Tulcus fulvofasciatus (Dillon & Dillon, 1945)

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–14 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia. The species is registered from Colombia but without any specific locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Atlántico (Colombia).

Tribe Phacellini Lacordaire, 1872

Piola colombica Martins & Galileo, 1999

Material examined
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46’2.6″ N, 75°0.2’34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

Geographical distribution
Colombia (Bolivar). New department record is added: Atlántico (Colombia).
GARCÍA K. et al., A new genus of Achrysonini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

Subfamily Prioninae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Macrotomini Lameere, 1912

*Mallodon dasystomus* (Say, 1824)

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51′12.4″ N, 75°10′41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
Southern United States of America, Mexico (Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Veracruz), Honduras, Tobago, Colombia. The species is registered from Colombia but without any specific locality. Herein, the species is registered from the department of Bolivar (Colombia).

*Physopleurus erikae* Santos-Silva & Martins, 2009

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51′12.4″ N, 75°10′41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
Colombia (Valle del Cauca). New department record is added: Bolivar (Colombia).

*Strongylaspis corticaria* (Erichson, 1849)

**Material examined**
COLOMBIA • 1 spec.; Atlántico, Usiacuri, Reserva Campesina La Montaña; 10°46′2.6″ N, 75°0′34″ W; 260 m a.s.l.; 12–13 May 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC • 1 spec.; Bolivar, San Jacinto, Reserva La Flecha; 09°51′12.4″ N, 75°10′41.4″ W; 324 m a.s.l.; 13–16 Apr. 2018; K. García leg; tropical dry forest, UV light trap; UARC.

**Geographical distribution**
United States of America (Florida), Mexico (Veracruz), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Guyana, French Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil (Roraima), Cuba, Jamaica, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominican Republic. The species is registered from Colombia but without any specific locality. Herein, the species is registered from the departments of Atlántico and Bolivar (Colombia).

**Discussion**
Colombia is considered one of the 12 countries with the greatest biological biodiversity in the world, it has a prodigious natural richness and, although it only represents 0.7% of the world’s land surface, concentrates in its territory about 10% of the planet’s biodiversity (Mittermeier & Goettsch 1997; Colciencias 2016).

Currently, in Colombia there are about 920 known species of Cerambycidae (Botero 2018). Considering the richness of the country in terms of biodiversity and when comparing to the Cerambycidae fauna of other better-studied countries in the region, there is no doubt that the number of Cerambycidae species and the knowledge of their distribution in Colombia should continue to increase in upcoming years.
With the description of the new genus herein, Achrysonini now comprises ten genera and 32 species in South America.

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