Three new species, a lectotype designation, and taxonomic and geographic notes in Eburiini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. Three new species of Eburiini are described: Beraba hovorei sp. nov. from Ecuador, Eburella migueli sp. nov. from Colombia and Susuacanga marcelae sp. nov. from Mexico. A new combination, Quiacaua vespertina (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov., and the transfer of Eburia (Eburia) stroheckeri Knill, 1949 to Eburia (Eleutho) Thomson, 1864 are proposed. A key to species of Beraba Martins, 1997, Eburella Monné & Martins, 1973 and Quiacaua Martins, 1997 is provided. Moreover, the geographical distribution for 15 species of Eburiini is expanded. A lectotype and a paralectotype for Volxemia dianella Lameere, 1884 are designated.

Keywords. Beraba, Eburella, Quiacaua, Susuacanga, Volxemia.

Introduction

The tribe Eburiini was proposed under the name “Éburiites” by Blanchard (1845) and was characterized by the simple, spineless antennae, enlarged terminal palpmomes and short, relatively unprojected genae. Eburiini is currently composed of 22 genera and 255 species, all with geographical distribution restricted to North, Central (including the Caribbean) and South America. Eburia Lacordaire, 1830 and Eburodacrys White, 1853 are the largest genera, comprising about 75% of the species of the tribe (87 and 89 species, respectively) (Botero 2015; Monné 2015).

In this work, one species of Beraba Martins, 1997, one species of Eburella Monné & Martins, 1973 and one species of Susuacanga Martins, 1997 are described. Eburodacrys vespertina Monné & Martins, 1973 is transferred to Quiacaua Martins, 1997, new combination. Eburia stroheckeri Knill, 1949, currently allocated in the nominative subgenus, Eburia, is transferred to Eburia (Eleutho) Thomson, 1864. The geographical distribution is expanded for 15 species. The keys proposed by Martins, 1999 for the genera Beraba, Eburella and Quiacaua are modified to include the new species.
Material and methods

The material originated from the following institutions, which are subsequently referred to by their acronyms:

BMNH = The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
CASC = California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, United States of America
IAVH = Instituto de Investigaciones de Recursos Biológicos “Alexander von Humboldt”, Villa de Leyva, Colombia
INPA = Colección Sistemática de Entomología, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil
IRSNB = Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
LGBC = Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, United States of America
MNrJ = Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MZSP = Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

The geographical distribution of the species follows the catalogue of Monné (2015). Pictures were taken with a Nikon D90 camera with Sigma 150 mm macro lens, optimized with Adobe Photoshop CS2 and combined with the program CombineZP.

Results

Taxonomy

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery,1886
Superfamily Chrysomeloidea Latreille, 1802
Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille,1802
Tribe Eburini Blanchard,1845

Genus Beraba Martins, 1997


Type species

Beraba moema Martins, 1997 (original designation).

Remarks

The genus Beraba was described by Martins (1997) to accomodate species previously assigned to Eburia. The genus was differentiated from Eburia by the apices of the meso- and metafemora with only an inner spine; integument shiny, antennomere III longer than IV, and the small size, generally smaller than Eburia species. Currently, the genus comprises 17 species.

The key to species of Beraba proposed by Martins (1999) is modified to include four species described subsequently after the publication of the key (B. inermis Martins & Galileo, 2002; B. odettae Martins & Galileo, 2008; B. pallida Galileo & Martins, 2008 and B. tate Galileo & Martins, 2010) and the new species, Beraba hovorei sp. nov.
Key to species of *Beraba* (modified and translated from Martins 1999)

1. Each elytron with two anterior eburneous callosities .................................2

   Each elytron with one anterior eburneous callosity ..................................4

2. Tubercles of pronotum of same color as remainder of pronotum. Bolivia (Santa Cruz) ................................................................. *B. pallida* Galileo & Martins 2008

   Tubercles of pronotum black (contrasting in color from remainder of pronotum) ..........3

3. Tubercles of pronotum rounded at top; pronotum with fine and sparse pubescence; external posterior eburneous callosities starting ahead of inner posterior callosities, the last one surrounded by black area in its sutural side. Panama, Colombia ........................................... *B. piriana* Martins, 1997

   Tubercles of pronotum well projected and acuminate at top; pronotum glabrous; external posterior eburneous callosities starting at the same level as the inner posterior callosities, the last not surrounded laterally by black area. Venezuela (Bolivar), Brazil (Amazonas) ....... *B. longicollis* (Bates, 1870)

4. Elytra with eburneous callosities narrow and elongate; the external posterior callosity at least one third of elytral length and separated for the inner callosity by distance equivalent to the width of a callosity ..................................................................................................................5

   Elytra with eburneous callosities elliptical, thicker and less elongate; the external posterior callosity slightly longer than the inner and separated for the inner callosity by distance smaller than the width of a callosity .................................................................................................................7

5. Antennae and tibiae black; lateral spine of prothorax weakly projected; tubercles of pronotum concolorous with pronotal surface; external posterior callosity of elytra starting behind the inner posterior callosity. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo) ........ *B. grammica* (Monné & Martins, 1992)

   Antennae and tibiae brownish-orange or bicolored; lateral spine of prothorax clearly visible; tubercles of pronotum black; external posterior callosity of elytra starting ahead of inner posterior callosity .............................6

6. Head, pronotum and most of the ventral region dark; antennae and tibiae bicolor; between anterior and posterior callosities with elytral costae visible. Ecuador (Manabi) ............. *B. hovorei* sp. nov.

   Head, pronotum, ventral region and tibiae brownish-orange; elytra without costae visible. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais) ............................................................... *B. erosa* (Martins, 1981)

7. Tubercles of pronotum of same color as remainder of pronotum ...............................8

   Tubercles of pronotum black (contrasting in color from remainder of pronotum) .................................10

8. The external posterior eburneous callosities of elytra placed at beginning of the apical third and distant from the inner callosities. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) ............ *B. angusticollis* (Zajciw, 1961)

   The posterior eburneous callosities of elytra placed at same level ............................................9

9. Prosternum and anterior region of pronotum smooth; elytral eburneous callosities long, the inner central slightly shorter than external; elytral costae not visible. Ecuador (Pichincha) ..............

   Posterior half of prosternum and anterior region of pronotum with punctures; elytral eburneous callosities small, external central twice length of the inner callosity; elytral costae visible. Ecuador (El Oro) .......................................................... *B. moema* Martins, 1997

10. Apex and spines of femora of same color as remainder ........................................11

    Apex and spines of femora black, contrasting with adjacent color ........................................14

11. Surface of pronotum only with wrinkles or with wrinkles and some interspersed punctures ........12

    Surface of pronotum only with punctures, without wrinkles ..................................................13
12. External posterior eburneous callosities at least twice length of inner; external apex of elytra unarmed. Colombia (Cundinamarca) ………………………………………..B. inermis Martins & Galileo, 2002

– Posterior eburneous callosities with similar size; apex of elytra with external spine. Colombia (Bolívar) ……………………………………………………….B. marica Galileo & Martins, 1999

13. Basal eburneous callosities narrowed and elongated; elytral costae visible behind posterior callosities. Bolivia (Santa Cruz) ………………………………………B. tate Galileo & Martins, 2010

– Basal eburneous callosities shorted and subrounded; without elytral costae visible behind posterior callosities. Venezuela…………………………………………………….B. limpida Martins, 1997

14. Pronotum rugosely punctate ……………………………………………………………………15

– Pronotum smooth or only with microsculpture ………………………………………………17

15. Scape black or darker than flagellomeres; prothorax with sides subparallel; eburneous callosities elongate and thin. Brazil (Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí) …………………….B. decora (Zajciw, 1961)

– Scape with same color as flagellomeres, prothorax curved at sides or narrowed toward anterior margin; eburneous callosities elliptical …………………………………………16

16. Lateral tubercle of prothorax small; posterior eburneous callosities starting anteriorly at same level; apex of elytra with black area. French Guiana …………………….B. odettae Martins & Galileo, 2008

– Lateral tubercle of prothorax long and acute; external posterior eburneous callosities starting behind inner posterior callosities; apex of elytra without black area. Peru ……….B. spinosa (Zajciw, 1967)


– Prothorax as long as wide; anterior region of epipleura with projection, metafemora not exceeding elytral apex. Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Paraguay …………………….B. cheilaria (Martins, 1967)

**Beraba hovorei** sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7050EB85-61D0-4898-9512-5D652837ABD4

Fig. 1A–C

**Differential diagnosis**

*Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. is similar to *B. grammica* and *B. erosa* in having only one eburneous callosity at the anterior region of each elytron and the posterior callosities narrow and elongated, the external one at least one-third of the elytral length and separated for the inner by distance equivalent to the width of a callosity. *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. differs of both species by the color pattern: posterior region of head, most of prothorax, mesosternum, metasternum and urosternites dark; antennae, femora and tibiae bicolor; base of elytra and anterior and posterior region of posterior eburneous callosities black and and elytral costae visible between anterior and posterior callosities. In *B. grammica* and *B. erosa* the head, prothorax, mesosternum, metasternum and urosternites are brownish-orange, the antennae, femora and tibiae are unicolor (antennae, femora and tibiae brownish-orange in *B. erosa* and antennae and tibiae black and femora brownish-orange in *B. grammica*); elytra with black areas just surrounding the eburneous callosities, and without elytral costae visible between anterior and posterior callosities. *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. differs from *B. grammica* in having the pronotal tubercles black (in *B. grammica* are of the same color than surface or pronotum) and by the external-posterior eburneous elytral callosities starting ahead the inner-posterior (in *B. grammica* the external posterior starts behind the inner posterior).
Etymology

The species epithet is in honor of Frank T. Hovore, one of the collectors of the type series, for his contributions to the knowledge of the cerambycid fauna.

Fig. 1. A–C. *Beraba hovorei* sp. nov. A. Holotype, ♂, dorsal view. B. Holotype, ♂, ventral view. C. Paratype, ♀, dorsal view. — D–E. *Eburella migueli* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. D. Dorsal view. E. Ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.
Material examined

Holotype

Paratypes
ECUADOR, Manabi: 3 ♀♀, La Pila, 200 m, 01°11198 S, 080°58068 W, 18–27 Feb. 2006, F.T. Hovore & I. Swift leg. (LGBC); 13 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same locality and data (2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ CASC, 8 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ LGBC, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ MNRJ, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ MZSP).

Description

Male

Body covered by long, erect and sparse setae, denser at inner face of basal antennomeres. Ventrally with dense grayish pubescence. Distance between upper lobes three times width of upper lobe. Antennae exceeding elytral apices at apex of antennomere VIII. Prothorax as long as width (including lateral tubercle), with lateral tubercle clearly visible, and acute. Pronotum with dense grayish pubescence, glabrous at center and with two anterior tubercles weakly elevated and rounded at top. Surface of pronotum with some shallow wrinkles.

Scutellum covered by dense grayish pubescence. Elytra about 3.5 times longer than prothorax; surface with coarse punctuation on basal half, finer and shallower towards to apex. Each elytron with three eburneous callosities: one basal, elliptical; and two posterior, narrow and elongate (the inner slightly wider than external), the external one at least one-third of elytral length, separated from inner by distance equivalent to width of a callosity, the external starting ahead the inner. Elytral costae visible between anterior and posterior callosities. Apex of elytra with external spine and with acute sutural projection.

Measurements (in mm)
Holotype, total length: 9.3, prothorax length: 1.8, prothorax width at its widest point: 1.7, elytral length: 6.5, humeral width: 2.0. Paratypes, ♂ / ♀, n = 13 / 11. Total length: 8.30±0.56 / 8.60±0.97, prothorax length: 1.72±0.17 / 1.72±0.18, prothorax width at its widest point: 1.51±0.11 / 1.55±0.22, elytral length: 5.83±0.39 / 6.08±0.69, humeral width: 1.80±0.15 / 1.85±0.24.

Variability
The black areas of elytra can be lighter; the dark area at the anterior and posterior region of the posterior eburneous callosities can expand between the callosities and surrounding the external margin of the external callosity. In females, the antennae exceeding elytral apices at antennomere X.

Genus Eburella Monné & Martins, 1973


Type species
Remarks

*Eburella* was described by Monné & Martins (1973) for a single species, *Eburella pumicosa* Monné & Martins, 1973; and characterized by the absence of pronotal tubercles; the presence, in males, of areas densely hairy at sternites I–IV and tarsomeres swollen. Later, Martins (1997) described *Eburella pinima* Martins, 1997 based on a single female; although he could not check the male characteristics, he justified the inclusion of the species in *Eburella* by the absence of the anterolateral tubercles of prothorax and the pronotal tubercles and the antennomere III without longitudinal sulcus. Later, Martins & Galileo (1999) described a third species, *Eburella longicollis* Martins & Galileo, 1999, based on a male specimen which did not have densely hairy areas on the sternites, considered by them as a specific characteristic. Recently, Botero (2013) described the male of *Eburella pinima* and noticed that the urosternites of males do not have densely hairy areas, corroborating the proposal of Martins & Galileo (1999) that this is a specific characteristic. Currently, the genus is composed by three species and known from Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru.

**Key to species of *Eburella* (modified and translated from Martins 1999)**

1. Surface of pronotum with sparse, very fine and very shallow punctures (almost imperceptible); apex of meso- and metatibia and femoral spine concolorous with body integument ..................2
   - Surface of pronotum with dense and coarse punctures (clearly visible); apex of meso- and metatibia and femoral spine black ......................................................... 3

2. Body elongate and narrow; elytral length / width ratio greater than 4; sides of prothorax without spiniform tubercles; pronotum without black spots; eburneous elytral callosities short (shorter than scape). Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz) ................................................................. *Eburella pinima* Martins, 1997
   - Body shorter; elytral length / width ratio less than 4; sides of prothorax with spiniform projection; pronotum with two black spots; eburneous elytral callosities long (longer than scape). Colombia (Cundinamarca, Vichada) ................................................................. *Eburella migueli* sp. nov.

3. Prothorax about as long as wide; distance between upper eye lobes four times width of upper eye lobe; males with densely hairy areas on sternites I–IV. Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), Paraguay, Bolivia (Santa Cruz) .................................................. *E. pumicosa* Monné & Martins, 1973
   - Prothorax longer than wide; distance between upper eye lobes twice width of upper eye lobe; males without densely hairy areas on sternites. Bolivia (Santa Cruz) .................................................. *Eburella longicollis* Martins & Galileo, 1999

*Eburella migueli* sp. nov.

Fig. 1D–E

**Differential diagnosis**

*Eburella migueli* sp. nov. is similar to *E. pinima* in having the surface of pronotum with sparse, very fine and very shallow punctures (almost imperceptible). It differs in having lateral tubercles at the prothorax (absent in *E. pinima*) and in having the apex and spine of femora black (reddish-orange in *E. pinima*). *Eburella migueli* sp. nov. differs from the other species of *Eburella* in having two black spots on the pronotum.

**Etymology**

The specific name is a genitive patronym in honor of my friend Miguel A. Monné, an inspiration to many budding cerambycidologists, for his work on the Neotropical Cerambycidae. Miguel is one of the authors of the *Eburella* genus.
Material examined

Holotype

Paratype

Description

Female
Integument reddish-orange. Apex of mandibles, two spots at anterior third of pronotum and anterior and posterior region of posterior eburneous callosities, black.

Distance between upper lobes three times width of upper lobe. Antennae exceeding elytral apices at antennomere VIII. Inner face of scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–VI with long erect setae. Prothorax longer than wide (including lateral tubercle), with small lateral tubercle. Pronotum with long, erected and sparse yellow setae, surface with sparse, very fine and very shallow punctures, without wrinkles.

Prosternal process, mesosternum, mesepisternum, mesepimerum, metepisternum and lateral regions of metasternum covered with dense whitish pubescence. Elytra about four times longer than prothorax; surface with uniform, fine and shallow punctation. Each elytron with three eburneous callosities: one basal, elliptical; and two posterior, joined, equal in length and more elongate than basal callosities. Apex of elytra with external spine and with acute sutural projection.

Femora and tibiae fine and elongate; apical apex of meso- and metatibiae with long inner spine (longer than elytral spine). Sternites decreasing in length, the first one twice length of fifth, surface with sparse, long, white setae.

Measurements (in mm)
Holotype / paratype, total length: 10.8 / 11.0; prothorax length: 1.9 / 2.1, prothorax width at its widest point: 1.6 / 1.7, elytral length: 7.7 / 7.9, humeral width: 2.0 / 2.0.

Variability
The paratype has the posterior region of anterior eburneous callosities black.

Remarks
Eburella migueli sp. nov. is the first record of Eburella for Colombia.

Genus Eburella Lacordaire, 1830

Eburella Lacordaire, 1830: 177. Type species: Cerambyx quadrimaculatus Linnaeus, 1767.
Dissacanthus Hope, 1835: 107. Type species: Cerambyx quadrimaculatus Linnaeus, 1767.
Coeleburia Thomson, 1861: 237. Type species: Coeleburia semipubescens Thomson, 1861 (by monotypy).
Dissacantha Thomson, 1864: 240 (error). Type species: Cerambyx quadrimaculatus Linnaeus, 1767 (original designation).
Drymo Thomson, 1864: 242. Type species: Coeleburia pulverea Chevrolat, 1862 (monotypy).


Eburia (Eburia) – Martins 1997: 78. Type species: Cerambyx quadrimaculatus Linnaeus, 1767 (by subsequent designation Hope 1843: 189).

**Type species**

*Cerambyx quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1767 (by subsequent designation Hope 1843: 189).

The genus *Eburia* was proposed by Lacordaire (1830) and characterized by Thomson (1861) in having antennomere III without sulcus, just shorter than IV, antennomere XI longer than X, prothorax with lateral spines, mesosomert process without tubercle and metafemora not reaching the elytral apex. Currently, the genus is comprised of 87 species and two subgenera: the nominative subgenus, *Eburia* (85 species), and the subgenus *Eleutho* Thomson, 1864 (two species). The genus *Eleutho* was described by Thomson (1864) for a single species, *Eleutho consobrina* (Jacquelin DuVal, 1857), and later synonymized by Martins (1999) with *Eburia*. Vitali (2007), describing the species *Eburia* (*Eleutho*) *consobrinoides* (Fig. 2A), realized a great similarity of this species with *Eburia consobrina* and proposed that *Eleutho* should be considered as a subgenus of *Eburia*. According to Vitali (2007), this subgenus is characterized “by deeply excavate scape, spined prothorax and extremely developed antennomere XI”.

*Eburia* (*Eleutho*) *stroheckeri* Knnull, 1949 new subgeneric assignment

Fig. 2B–C

*Eburia stroheckeri* Knnull, 1949: 104.


**Geographical distribution**

United States of America (Florida).

**Material examined**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Florida: 1 ♂, Miami-Dade County, May 1953 (MNRJ); 1 ♀, 14 May 1956, D.R. Paulson leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♂, 29 May 1962 (MNRJ); 1 ♀, Jun. 1964 (MNRJ); Hamilton County, ♀, Jun. 1964 (MNRJ).

**Remarks**

In addition to the characteristics mentioned by Vitali (2007), the subgenus *Eleutho* can be characterized and differentiated from the nominative subgenus, *Eburia*, by the scape and basal antennomeres being granulate, mainly in males (Fig. 2C), and by antennomeres III–IX with projection in the outer side of the apex (Fig. 2A).
Examination of material of *Eburia stroheckeri*, including photographs of the holotype (Fig. 2B–C), allowed me to conclude that this species has the characteristics of *Eburia (Eleutho)* and I include it in that subgenus as a new subgeneric assignment.

**Genus Susuacanga** Martins, 1997


**Type species**

*Cerambyx octoguttatus* Germar, 1821 (original designation).

**Remarks**

*Susuacanga* was described by Martins (1997) to incorporate three South American species of *Eburia*. Recently, Tavakilian (2013) and Botero (2014) transferred other species to the genus and currently *Sususacanga* is composed by 12 species.

*Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov.

*Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov. is similar to *S. poricollis* (Chemsak & Linsley, 1973) in having the median lateral tubercle of pronotum projected in a long spine, apex of meso- and metafemora with spines shorter than the pedicel and elytra with posterior eburneous callosities shorter than the length of the scape. *Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov. differs by the integument being yellowish-orange, the anterior eburneous elytral callosities contiguous as in the same way the posterior and the elytral apices bispinose. In *S. poricollis* the integument is dark brown, the anterior eburneous elytral callosities are separated between them as in the same way the posterior and the elytral apices have only an inner spine. The scape strongly depressed (Fig. 2E) is a unique characteristic among the species of *Susuacanga*.

**Etymology**

The specific name is a genitive patronym in honor of my friend and mentor Marcela L. Monné, for all her support during my graduate studies and in recognition of her work on Cerambycidae.

**Material examined**

**Holotype**

MEXICO: ♂ [no other data] (IRSNB).

**Description**

**Male**

Integument yellowish-orange. Ventrally darker. Apices of mandibles, antennal tubercles, basal half of scape, lateral spine of prothorax, and pronotal tubercles black.

Body covered by dense, yellowish pubescence. Antennal tubercles glabrous, apex rhomboid. Distance between upper lobes twice width of upper lobe. Coronal suture glabrous, interocular tubercle barely elevated, divided by suture. Antennae exceeding elytral apices at apex of antennomere VI. Surface of scape very rugose, narrowing toward apex, dorsally at base strongly depressed. Inner face of scape,
pedicel, and antennomeres III–VI with long erect setae, sparser to distal antennomeres. Antennal formula
based on length of antennomere III: scape: 0.75, pedicel: 0.17, IV: 1.17, V: 1.27, VI: 1.35, VII: 1.40,

Prothorax transverse; antemedian lateral tubercle visible, glabrous and rounded at apex; median lateral
tubercle projected in long and acute spine. Pronotum with dense grayish pubescence, with two anterior
tubercles rounded at top; central gibbosity weakly elevated. Surface of pronotum with shallow wrinkles
and punctures, obliterated by pubescence.

Elytra about four times longer than prothorax. Each elytron with four eburneous callosities: two basal,
elliptical, contiguous, equal in size; and two posterior, elliptical, contiguous, the external slightly larger
than inner; apices bispinose. Apex of meso- and metafemora bispinose, inner spine slightly longer than
outer spine.

**Measurements** (in mm)
Total length: 38.5, prothorax length: 6.1, prothorax width at its widest point: 9.5, elytral length: 26,
humeral width: 9.9.

**Remarks**
According to the most recent key to species of the genus (Botero 2014), *Susuacanga marcelae* sp. nov.
can be inserted into couple 9, as follows:

9. Median lateral tubercle of pronotum projected in long spine ...............................10
   – Median lateral tubercle of pronotum rhomboid or slightly acute, but not spiniform ..........11

10. Integument dark-brown. Anterior eburneous elytral callosities separated between them as in the same
    way the posterior. Elytral apices with only an inner spine. Mexico (Michoacán, Puebla, Morelos,
    Guerrero, Oaxaca) ..................................................*S. poricollis* (Chemsak & Linsley, 1973)
    – Integument yellowish-orange. Anterior eburneous elytral callosities contiguous as in the same way
      the posterior. Elytral apices bispinose. Mexico ...........................................*S. marcelae* sp. nov.

**Genus Quiacaua** Martins, 1997


**Type species**

**Remarks**
The genus *Quiacaua* was described by Martins (1997) and characterized by the shiny integument,
the scape subpiriform and with basal sulcus; the prothorax with lateral tubercles well developed and
antero-lateral tubercles weakly developed; the surface of pronotum rugose-punctate; the mesosternum
with tubercle; the elytral apex with a long external spine and a sutural projection and the meso- and
metafemora with long inner spine. Currently, the genus is comprised of only two species.

**Key to species of *Quiacaua* (modified from Martins 1999)**

1. Posterior-central callus of pronotum strongly elevated (almost attaining height of pronotal
tuberces); eburneous callosities of elytra elongate, the center separated between them;
behind anterior eburneous callosities, in front and behind central eburneous callosities and at apex of elytra with dark areas. Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro) ................................................................. *Q. vespertina* (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov.

– Posterior-central callus of pronotum flattened or weakly elevated; eburneous callosities of elytra elliptical, central callosities contiguous, without black areas at the elytra …………………2

– Pronotum without posterior-central spot black; mesosternum smooth; external-central eburneous callosities of elytra straight, not involving the inner-central. Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão) ………………………………………………………………………Q. taguaiba Martins, 1997

**Quiacaua vespertina** (Monné & Martins, 1973) comb. nov.

Fig. 3A–B

*Eburodacrys vespertina* Monné & Martins, 1973: 147, fig. 3.


**Geographical distribution**

Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo). Herein are added new state records for Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

**Material examined**


**Remarks**

*Eburodacrys* White, 1853 is characterized by having a longitudinal sulcus at antennomere III (as in *E. longilineata* White, 1853, Fig. 3C). *Quiacaua* differs from *Eburodacrys* by the absence of the longitudinal sulcus. The study of the original description and the examination of many specimens of *Eburodacrys vespertina* allow me to propose the transfer of this species to the genus *Quiacaua*.

**Genus Volxemia** Lameere, 1884

*Volxemia* Lameere, 1884: 85.


**Type species**

*Volxemia dianella* Lameere, 1884 (monotypy).

*Volxemia dianella* Lameere, 1884

Fig. 3D–E

*Volxemia dianella* Lameere, 1884: 86.

In the original description of Volxemia dianella Lameere, 1884, the author mentioned that the species was described with 3 specimens: “1 ♀ rapportée de Botafogo par Van Volxem; 1 ♂ et 1 ♀ du Brésil, sans localité précise.” (Lameere 1884). Damoiseau & Cools (1987) in their work about the type material of Cerambycidae deposited in the IRSNB mentioned only two specimens of V. dianella: “2 syntypes, (6). Brésil: Botafogo, ex coll. Van Volxem & Lacordaire”. The number 6 refers to the faunistic region (Neotropical + Mexico).

Last year I had the opportunity to visit the Entomological Collection at the Institut royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, and corroborated the existence of only two type-specimens of Volxemia dianella Lameere, 1884, with no holotype originally designated. In order to promote nomenclatural stability and facilitate further identifications of this species, a lectotype and paralectotype are herein designated.

Material examined

Lectotype

Paralectotype

New geographical records

Beraba cheilaria (Martins, 1967)

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Paraguay. A new state record from Mato Grosso (Brazil) is added.

Material examined
BRAZIL, Mato Grosso: 1 ♀, Sinop, 12°31’ S, 55°37’ W, 350 m, BR 163 km 500 a 600, Oct. 1974, Alvarenga & Roppa legs (MNRJ).

Beraba decora (Zajciw, 1961)

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí). A new state record from Mato Grosso (Brazil) is added.

Material examined
BRAZIL, Mato Grosso: 1 ♂, Jacaré (P.N. Xingú), Nov. 1961, Alvarenga & Werner leg. (MNRJ).
**Geographical distribution**

*Eburella pumicosa* Monné & Martins, 1973

Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), Paraguay, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). A new state record from Rondônia (Brazil) is added.

**Material examined**


**Geographical distribution**

*Eburia crinita* Noguera, 2002

Nicaragua, Panama. A new country record from Colombia (Bolivar) is added.

**Material examined**

COLOMBIA, Bolivar: 1 ♀, Zambrano, Hda. Monterrey, 70 m, 9°37’48” N, 74°54’44’ W, F. Fernandez & G. Ulloa leg. (IA VH)

**Geographical distribution**

*Eburodacrys crassimana* Gounelle, 1909

Suriname, Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí, Bahia to Santa Catarina), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Mendoza, Misiones, Chaco). A new country record from Colombia (Vichada) is added.

**Material examined**


**Geographical distribution**

*Eburodacrys notula* Gounelle, 1909

Brazil (Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Minas Gerais), Bolivia. A new state record from Amazonas (Brazil) is added.

**Material examined**


**Geographical distribution**

*Eburodacrys sexmaculata* (Olivier, 1790)

Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas to Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul). A new country record from Colombia (Putumayo and Vichada) is added.
Material examined

Eburodacrystola pickeli (Melzer, 1928)

Geographical distribution
Bolivia (Santa Cruz). New state records from Mato Grosso, Pará and Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil) are added.

Material examined

Opades costipennis (Buquet, 1844)

Geographical distribution
French Guiana, Suriname, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão). A new country record from Peru (Ucayali department) is added.

Material examined

Quiacaua abacta (Martins, 1981)

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro). A new state record from Minas Gerais (Brazil) is added.

Material examined
BRASIL, Minas Gerais: 1 ♂, Jaboticatubas (Serra do Cipó), 21–24 Nov. 2000, U. Caramaschi leg. (MNRJ); Teófilo Otoni, 1 ♂, Nov. 1974, S.P. Nascimento leg. (MNRJ)

Styliceps sericata (Pascoe, 1859)

Geographical distribution
Mexico (Jalisco), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará), Peru, Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz). A new state record from Mato Grosso (Brazil) is added.

Material examined
Uncieburia nigricans (Gounelle, 1909)

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Piauí, Ceará, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija). New state records from Alagoas and Paraíba (Brazil) are added.

Material examined
BRAZIL, Paraiba: Juazeirinho, 1 ♂, 21–23 Mar. 1957, F. Assis Silva leg. (MNRJ); Alagoas: 1 ♀, Delmiro Gouveia, 1940 (MNRJ)

Uncieburia quadrilineata (Burmeister, 1865)

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Paraíba, Minas Gerais) (?), Argentina (Salta, Santiago del Estero, Mendoza, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Paraguay, Uruguay. A new state record from Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) is added.

Material examined

Uncieburia rogersi (Bates, 1870)

Geographical distribution
Brazil (Roraima, Bahia to Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay. A new country record from Argentina (Misiones province) is added.

Material examined
Argentina, Misiones: 1 ♀, Eldorado, Mar. 1944 (MNRJ).

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