

Taxonomic contributions to Lamiinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae): new species, a new combination, and new country records

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Abstract. Three new species are described: *Polymitoleiopus tishechkini* sp. nov. (Acanthocinini), from Mexico (Sinaloa); *Pseudosparna tica* sp. nov. (Acanthocinini), from Costa Rica (Puntarenas), and *Confluentia ypsilon* sp. nov. (Colobotheni), from Peru (Junín). *Piriana migsominea* (Gilmour, 1950) is transferred to *Confluentia* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin (2018), and an updated key to species of the latter is provided. Additionally, three new geographical country records are reported in Lamiinae: *Lasiolepturges zikani* Melzer, 1928 (Acanthocinini); *Amphicnaeia martinsi* Galileo, 2015 (Apomecynini); and *Maesia bicornis* Julio, 2003 (Maesiini).

INTRODUCTION

The Neotropical fauna of Cerambycidae continues to reveal numerous undescribed species, even in groups that have been comparatively well studied. Recent revisions and photographic catalogs have facilitated the recognition of new taxa and clarified the limits of existing ones. Within Lamiinae, several genera such as *Polymitoleiopus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1955, *Pseudosparna* Mermudes & Monné, 2009, and *Confluentia* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin, 2018, have undergone significant advances, yet the diversity of their species remains incompletely known.

Herein, three new species are described: *Polymitoleiopus tishechkini* sp. nov. and *Pseudosparna tica* sp. nov., both belonging to Acanthocinini, and *Confluentia ypsilon* sp. nov. in Colobotheni. Additionally, *Piriana migsominea* (Gilmour, 1950) is transferred to *Confluentia*, and an updated key to the species of this genus is provided. Three new country records in Lamiinae are provided. These contributions expand the known diversity and distribution of Neotropical Cerambycidae and provide additional information useful for future taxonomic and biogeographical studies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS TD Mark II camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens; specimens were illuminated with Dome of light (RK Science Factory, Brazil). Measurements were taken in “mm.”

References on known species are restricted to the original descriptions; for full references see Monné (2024a, b) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2025). In “Material examined,” only the specimen(s) used to establish the new records is (are) listed.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- CSCA California State Collection of Arthropods, Plant Pest Diagnostics Branch, California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, U.S.A.;
- LGBC Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.;
- MZSP Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Polymitoleiopus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1955

Type species: *Exocentrus polymitus* Distant, 1905.

Polymitoleiopus tischeckkini sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Type material. Holotype (♂): MEXICO, Sinaloa: 15 m. N Mazatlan, 29.VII.1979, no collector indicated, (CSCA). Paratype (♂), same data as holotype, (MZSP).

Type material labels: the red labels indicate HOLOTYPE or PARATYPE. The additional information (*Polymitoleiopus tischeckkini* sp. nov. Santos-Silva, Botero & Bezark 2025) is provided on a separate, white label.

Description of holotype (Figs. 1-5). Head capsule orangish brown, except irregular brown maculae on antennal tubercles, irregular dark brown macula on each side of vertex from eyes, dark brown behind eyes close to prothorax, and gularium dark brown anterocentrally and reddish brown posterocentrally; postclypeus dark orangish brown with brownish areas; anteclypeus with irregular brownish areas; labrum brown posterocentrally, mostly yellowish brown on remaining surface; scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-VIII orangish except brownish apex of scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-V; antennomere IX orangish on basal half, brown on apical half; antennomere X brown; antennomere XI mostly dark orangish brown. Pronotum reddish brown, except dark brown irregular macula close to anterolateral angles and lateral tubercles of prothorax. Sides of prothorax reddish brown close to pronotum, more orangish brown depending on light intensity, except dark brown area close to anterior margin, dark brown on remaining surface. Prosternum dark brown, except reddish brown area close to anterior margin and close to procoxal cavities. Prosternal process reddish brown. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark orangish brown centrally, light reddish brown, except mesoventral process mostly orangish brown. Scutellum orangish. Elytra orangish, except oblique, sinuous dark-brown band on anterior quarter, from epipleural margin to near



Figs. 1-6. *Polymitoleiopus tishechkini* sp. nov.: 1- Dorsal habitus of holotype; 2- Ventral habitus; 3- Lateral habitus; 4- Prosternal and mesoventral processes; 5- Head, frontal view; 6- Male paratype, dorsal habitus.

suture, involving humerus, widely projected toward scutellum and finely projected backward near suture, moderately small, slightly oblique, elliptical dark brown macula on middle of dorsal surface near suture, wide brown band close to epipleural margin, fused with anterior oblique band, reaching middle of elytra, widely projected toward lateral region of dorsal surface about its middle, wide sinuous dark brown band just after middle, from near epipleural margin to near suture, large comma-shaped brown macula on posterior third, from epipleura to dorsal surface, partially fused laterally with previous band, and brownish macula on apex. Coxae and trochanters mostly yellowish brown. Femora orangish, more yellowish brown depending on light intensity, except irregularly dark brown on center of inner surface and part of apical half of ventral surface, mesofemora mostly dark brown ventrally and on inferior region of sides, and metafemora mostly brown on apex. Tibiae orangish on basal half, pro- and mesotibiae partially brown on apical half, and metatibiae mostly dark brown on apical half. Protarsi orangish brown except brown apical half of tarsomeres V; meso- and metatarsi mostly brown. Abdominal ventrites 1-3 dark brown laterally, reddish brown centrally, except orangish-brown apex; ventrite 4 dark brown laterally, orangish brown centrally and entire apex; ventrite 5 brownish on part of lateral surface, orangish on remaining surface.

Head. Frons densely, finely, shallowly punctate; with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; with one long, erect seta near eyes, setae dark brown basally, gradually yellowish brown toward apex. Vertex with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous area between posterior margin of eyes and prothorax and glabrous median groove. Area behind upper eye lobes with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument close to superior half of eye, glabrous on remaining surface. Area behind lower eye lobes finely, obliquely striate on wide central area, striae not reaching eye; with moderately abundant whitish pubescence close to eye, glabrous on remaining surface. Genae 0.75 times length of lower eye lobe in frontal view; with moderately sparse whitish pubescence, except glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles with sculpturing as on frons; with sparse whitish pubescence, slightly denser frontally. Wide central area of postclypeus with sparse yellowish-white pubescence; with one long, erect seta on each side near frons, setae dark brown basally, gradually yellowish brown toward apex; with a few long yellowish-brown setae directed forward centrally close to anteclypeus. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with sparse yellowish pubescence on posterior 2/3, glabrous on anterior third, except sparse fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with long, erect setae on posterior 2/3 and entire sides, setae yellowish brown basally, gradually paler toward their apices. Gula mentum smooth, glabrous, except sparse yellowish pubescence on intermaxillary process. Eyes distinctly coarsely punctate; upper eye lobes wide, about 1.5 times basal diameter of antennomere III; area between upper and lower eye lobes with three rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes 0.31 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.67 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 3.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apical third of antennomere V; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, whiter depending on light intensity; antennomeres III-XI with short, erect white setae interspersed throughout; scape with a few long, erect dark-brown setae near apex of ventral surface; pedicel with a few long, erect dark-brown

setae on ventral surface; antennomeres III-V with sparse, long, erect, thick dark-brown setae ventrally, setae sparser toward V. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.02; pedicel = 0.16; IV = 1.06; V = 0.98; VI = 0.90; VII = 0.90; VIII = 0.94; IX = 1.04; X = 1.06; XI = 1.06.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides divergent, slightly rounded from anterior constriction to lateral tubercles, then slightly convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle large, as a continuation of the anterior margins, located on posterior quarter, with apex acutely projected backward. Pronotum densely, finely, shallowly punctate, except transverse row of coarse punctures near posterior margin; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence laterally, on posterior quarter, triangular central region on posterior 2/3, and sides of area close to anterior margin, pubescence whiter on lateral tubercles of prothorax, except glabrous apex of tubercles; remaining surface with moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence, distinctly less conspicuous toward anterior margin; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae behind lateral tubercles of prothorax. Sides of prothorax with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument close to pronotum, abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument anteriorly and close to prosternum, except glabrous anterior sulcus, and abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Prosternum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly sparser centrally and laterally close to procoxal cavities, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process laminiform centrally; with sparse whitish pubescence. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish pubescence centrally, absent anterolaterally, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, metanepisterna, and sides of metaventrite with abundant, mostly yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface of metaventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence. Mesoventral process almost laminiform centrally; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence anteriorly, mostly glabrous posteriorly. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. Parallel-sided on anterior half, rounded and convergent on posterior half; apex subrounded; moderately abundantly and coarsely, shallowly punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex on posterior half; with abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument on light integumental areas and moderately abundant brown pubescence on dark integumental areas.

Legs. Coxae with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Trochanters with abundant whitish pubescence ventrally, almost absent on remaining surface. Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, whiter depending on light intensity. Tibiae with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except abundant, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical 2/3 of ventral surface of protibiae and apical half of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae, moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on sides of apical half of meso- and metatibiae, and abundant, thick, short, erect dark-brown on apical third of dorsal surface of mesotibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; ventrite 5 with long, erect, thick dark-brown setae on posterior half; apex of ventrite 5 rounded.

Chromatic variation on male paratype (Fig. 6). Central area of pronotum dark brown; brown macula on posterior region of elytra not comma-shaped; ventral surface of pro- and mesothorax entirely dark brown.

Dimensions in mm (male holotype-male paratype). Total length, 4.25-3.85; prothoracic length, 0.80-0.80; anterior prothoracic width, 0.80-0.80; posterior prothoracic width, 0.95-0.90; maximum prothoracic width, 1.30-1.25; humeral width, 1.40-1.35; elytral length, 2.95-2.90.

Differential diagnosis. *Polymitoleiopus tishechkini* sp. nov. is similar to *P. amoenulus* (Bates, 1863) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Monné et al. 2020b) but differs as follows: eyes coarsely punctate; upper eye lobes wider than basal diameter of antennomere III; area of connection between eye lobes about as wide as basal diameter of antennomere III; and elytra longer than three times prothoracic length. In *P. amoenulus*, the eyes are distinctly finely punctate, the upper eye lobes are about as wide on their widest area as the basal diameter of the antennomere III, area of connection between the eye lobes is much narrower than the basal diameter of the antennomere III, and the elytra are shorter than three times the prothoracic length. The new species is also similar to *P. bruchi* (Melzer, 1932) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Bezark & Santos-Silva 2024 and Santos-Silva et al. 2024), but differs from it especially by the eyes more coarsely punctate (ommatidia finer in *P. bruchi*), the upper eye lobes wider than the basal diameter of the antennomere III (about as wide in *P. bruchi*), and the posterior region of the pronotum with a single row of coarse punctures (two in *P. bruchi*). The new species also differs from *P. callizonus* (Bates, 1885) (see photograph on Bezark 2025a and in Monné et al. 2020a) by the body stouter (slender in *P. callizonus*), the dark integumental area located approximately on the middle of the elytra rising toward the suture from the middle of the dorsal surface (uniformly descending from sides of the dorsal surface toward the suture in *P. callizonus*), and the elytral apex subrounded (obliquely truncate in *P. callizonus*); from *P. charillus* (Bates, 1885) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Santos-Silva et al. 2024; note that the body shape in Bates' (1885) drawing does not correspond to that of the lectotype) by the elytra slightly longer than three times the prothoracic length (slightly longer than four times in *P. charillus*), dense whitish pubescence on the elytra not reaching the humerus (reaching in *P. charillus*); from *P. colibri* (Vlasak & Santos-Silva, 2024) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Vlasak & Santos-Silva 2024) especially by the body shape (slender and longer in *P. colibri*) and the dark integumental area located approximately on the middle of the elytra rising toward the suture from the middle of the dorsal surface (uniformly descending from sides of the dorsal surface toward the suture in *P. colibri*); from *P. coronatus* Vlasak & Santos-Silva, 2025 (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Vlasak & Santos-Silva 2025) by the wider upper eye lobes (about as wide as the basal diameter of the antennomere III in *P.*

coronatus), and the different pronotal and elytral pubescent patterns; from *P. decens* (Melzer, 1932) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a) by the different pubescent pattern and wider upper eye lobes (about as wide as the basal diameter of the antennomere III in *P. decens*); from *P. deliciosus* (Bates, 1863) (see photograph of the holotype on Bezark 2025a) especially by the elytral apex subrounded (obliquely and sinuously truncate, with outer angle slightly projected in *P. deliciosus*); from *P. litoralis* (Gilmour, 1962) (see photograph on Gilmour 1962) by the body proportionally shorter and stouter (longer and slender in *P. litoralis*), elytra not distinctly narrowed from middle (distinctly narrowed from middle in *P. litoralis*), and the elytral apex subrounded (obliquely truncate in *P. litoralis*); from *P. mancus* (Melzer 1932) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Santos-Silva et al. 2024) especially by the upper eye lobes wider and closer to each other (narrower and farther apart from each other in *P. mancus*); from *P. minutissimus* (Bates, 1863) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a) by the upper eye lobes wider (narrower in *P. minutissimus*) and the different elytral pubescent pattern); from *P. mundulus* (Bates, 1885) (see photograph on Bezark 2025a) by the upper eye lobes wider (distinctly narrower in *P. mundulus*) elytra slightly longer than three times the prothoracic length (at least 3.5 times longer in *P. mundulus*), the sides of the prothorax not straight between anterior constriction and the lateral tubercles of the prothorax (straight in *P. mundulus*), and the lateral tubercles of the prothorax longer (shorter in *P. mundulus*); and from *P. pareuprepes* (Gilmour, 1960) and *P. vulcanensis* (Santos-Silva, Pérez-Flores, Bezark & Monné 2024) (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Santos-Silva et al. 2024) by the wider upper eye lobes (narrower in *P. pareuprepes* and *P. vulcanensis*) and different pubescent pattern.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Alexey Tishechkin who has provided access to and material from the Jim Cope collection for study, and has provided material for identification to the third author.

Distribution. Mexico, Sinaloa.

Genus *Pseudosparna* Mermudes & Monné, 2009

Type species. *Pseudosparna luteolineata* Mermudes and Monné, 2009.

Pseudosparna tica sp. nov.

(Figs. 7-10)

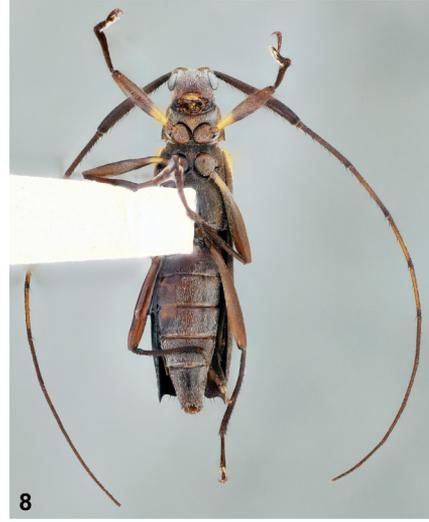
Type material. Holotype (♂): COSTA RICA, Puntarenas: Monteverde, 1700 m, malaise, 28 May- 1 Jun 1988, B.V. Brown leg., (CSCA).

Type material labels: the red label indicate HOLOTYPE. The additional information (*Pseudosparna tica* sp. nov. Santos-Silva, Botero & Bezark 2025) is provided on a separate, white label.

Description of holotype. Head capsule dark brown, except part of genae and sides of frons close to postclypeus light brown; postclypeus partially orangish brown laterally; anteclypeus yellowish brown, except sides partially brown; labrum yellowish brown; ventral mouthparts

dark brown, except palpomeres brown with yellowish-brown apex; mandibles blackish with irregular, large light-brown areas; scape, pedicel, and antennomere III dark brown; antennomere IV mostly light brown on basal 2/3, dark brown on apical third; antennomeres V-VI light brown, except dark-brown apex; antennomeres VII-XI dark brown, slightly lighter on distal antennomeres depending on light intensity and source. Pronotum with wide, longitudinal light-brown band on each side from anterior to posterior margin. Sides of prothorax dark brown, slightly lighter close to pronotum. Prosternal process dark brown laterally, orangish brown centrally. Prosternal process orangish brown anteriorly, dark brown posteriorly. Ventral surface of mesothorax dark brown, except reddish-brown anterocentral area of mesoventral process. Ventral surface of metathorax dark brown, appearing lighter on some areas depending on light intensity and source. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra dark brown, except orangish side of anterior fifth, involving humerus and not reaching epipleural margin. Coxae and trochanters mostly light brown. Pro- and mesofemoral peduncles light yellowish brown and remaining surface brown, appearing darker on some areas depending on light intensity and source; metafemora brown, appearing darker on some areas depending on light intensity and source. Tibiae light brown on basal 2/3, dark brown on apical third, light area may appear darker depending on light intensity and source. Tarsi mostly brown. Abdominal ventrites dark brown, with irregular reddish brown areas on some ventrites.

Head. Frons moderately sparsely, minutely punctate; with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except sparse pubescence close to postclypeus. Antennal tubercles with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Area between anterior area of antennal tubercles and anterior margin of eyes with dense pale-yellow pubescence; remaining surface of vertex with abundant brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous area close to prothorax. Area behind upper eye lobes with dense pale-yellow pubescence. Area behind lower eye lobes with moderately abundant brown pubescence close to upper lobe, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence on remaining surface, except almost glabrous area close to prothorax. Genae slightly shorter than lower eye lobe in frontal view; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, appearing whiter depending on light intensity and source, except sparser pubescence close to inferior region of frons and postclypeus, and glabrous apex. Postclypeus with a few short white setae, except glabrous sides; with one long, erect dark-brown seta on each side of wide central area. Labrum with very sparse whitish pubescence, absent on anterior third, except fringe of light yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with moderately long, erect, thick dark-brown setae close to anteclypeus and laterally. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.29 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.57 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.25 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apical sixth of antennomere VI; pedicel with a few moderately long, erect, thick blackish setae interspersed dorsally. Scape, pedicel, and antennomere III with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with minute, decumbent white setae interspersed; ventral surface with long, erect, thick blackish setae interspersed, more abundant on scape. Antennomeres IV-XI with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, appearing darker on dark integumental areas; with short, erect whitish setae interspersed throughout; IV-VIII with a few moderately long, erect, thick blackish setae interspersed dorsally and ventral



Figs. 7-10. *Pseudosparna tica* sp. nov., male holotype: 7- Dorsal habitus; 8- Ventral habitus; 9- Lateral habitus; 10- Head, frontal view.

apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.54; pedicel = 0.09; IV = 0.97; V = 0.83; VI = 0.80; VII = 0.68; VIII = 0.74; IX = 0.74; X = 0.74; XI = 0.65.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides divergent, sinuous from anterior constriction to lateral tubercles, then convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle small, as a continuation of the sides, located on posterior sixth. Pronotum sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate, punctures distinctly more abundant on posterior sixth, forming two transverse rows; with dense pale-yellow pubescence, yellower on some areas, except whitish pubescence near lateral tubercles of prothorax; remaining

surface with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except light brown pubescence on lateral tubercles of prothorax; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae behind lateral tubercles of prothorax. Sides of prothorax with abundant brown pubescence, appearing dark yellowish-brown depending on light intensity, except glabrous anterior sulcus, and whitish pubescence close to prosternum and on postcoxal process. Prosternum with abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus and yellowish pubescence centrally. Prosternal process laminiform centrally; with abundant yellowish pubescence anteriorly and abundant whitish pubescence posteriorly. Mesoventrite with moderately sparse whitish pubescence. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, and metanepisterna with abundant brown pubescence partially obscuring integument. Mesovenal process mostly glabrous; sides convergent on anterior half, parallel-sided on posterior half; apex 0.22 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisterna with abundant brown pubescence partially obscuring integument laterally, except white pubescence close to metacoxal cavities, and moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Scutellum with moderately sparse brown pubescence.

Elytra. Parallel-sided on anterior 2/3, slightly convergent on posterior third; apex truncate, with outer angle spiniform and sutural angle rounded; with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument on dark integumental area, except white pubescence close to apex, and abundant pale-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument on light integumental area; with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed throughout.

Legs. Coxae and trochanters with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Femora with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on peduncle and basal area of club and abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Tibiae with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on light integumental area and abundant, mostly dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on dark integumental area, except dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence on ventral apex of protibiae; with short, erect, thick blackish setae interspersed throughout, more abundant dorsally on meso- and metatibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsi with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly whiter from tarsomeres II; metatarsomere I 2.45 times longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex of ventrites 1-4; ventrite 5 with sparse, long, decumbent dark-brown setae interspersed on posterior third. Apex of ventrite 5 distinctly concave, making outer angles triangularly projected.

Dimensions in mm. Total length, 7.90; prothoracic length, 1.10; anterior prothoracic width, 1.00; posterior prothoracic width, 1.20; maximum prothoracic width, 1.45; humeral width, 1.75; elytral length, 5.95.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Pseudosparna tica* sp. nov. is similar to *P. dimitrisi* Nearn, Swift & Santos-Silva, 2023 (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Nearn et al. 2023) but differs as follows: body stouter; elytra with pale-yellow integument on humeral region;

elytra without longitudinal yellow integumental band dorsally; elytral punctures coarser; and mesoventral process distinctly wider and not acute toward apex. In *P. dimitrisi*, the body is slender, the elytra have dark integument on the humeral region, the elytra have longitudinal yellow integumental band dorsally, the elytral punctures are finer and slightly distinct, and the mesoventral process is slender and distinctly acute toward apex. The new species differs from *P. luteolineata* Mermudes & Monné, 2009 (see photographs on Bezark 2025a and in Mermudes & Monné 2009) especially by the antennomere IV not strongly contrasting in color with that on III and V (strongly contrasting over almost its entire surface in *P. luteolineata*).

Etymology. The epithet “tica,” is a demonym referring to the inhabitants of Costa Rica, the country where the specimen was collected. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. Costa Rica (Puntarenas).

Genus *Confluentia* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin, 2018

Type species: *Carterica soror* Belon, 1896.

Confluentia ypsilon sp. nov. (Figs. 11-14)

Type material. Holotype (♀): PERU, *Junín*: Sani Beni [Sanibeni], rain forest, no date and collector indicated, (CSCA).

Type material labels: the red label indicate HOLOTYPE. The additional information (*Confluentia ypsilon* sp. nov. Santos-Silva, Botero & Bezark 2025) is provided on a separate, white label.

Description of holotype. Head capsule blackish, except genae partially orangish brown, ventral surface mostly dark brown, and ventral mouthparts light brown with irregular yellowish-brown areas; anteclypeus dull yellowish brown with irregular brownish areas, except dark-brown macula anterocentrally; labrum dark brown posteriorly, yellowish brown anteriorly; scape, pedicel, and antennomere III dark brown; antennomere IV yellowish-brown on basal 3/4, more yellowish-brown depending on light intensity, dark brown on apical quarter; antennomeres V-VII dark orangish brown, except dark-brown apex (missing antennomeres VIII-XI in left antennae and VII-XI on right antennae). Pronotum mostly dark brown on wide, longitudinal central region, from anterior to posterior margins, and blackish on narrow band laterally, from anterior constriction to posterior fifth; remaining surface orangish brown. Sides of prothorax mostly blackish, lighter close to anterior and posterior margins. Prosternum and prosternal process brown, except blackish margins. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax mostly blackish. Scutellum blackish. Elytra orangish brown, lighter apically, except, considering both elytra, large, inverted Y-shaped blackish macula dorsally, from scutellum to posterior third, narrow band close to suture, fused with central region of Y-shaped band, dark brown anteriorly, gradually brownish posteriorly, not reaching apex, brownish between posterior arms of Y-shaped band, gradually dark orangish

brown toward posterior seventh, and anterior 2/3 of epipleura darkened, dark area gradually narrowing toward its apex, dark brown anteriorly and becoming brown toward its apex. Pro- and mesocoxae brown; metacoxae mostly dark brown. Trochanters brown. Pro- and mesofemoral peduncle orangish; metafemoral peduncle dark yellowish brown; femoral clubs mostly dark brown. Tibiae dark brown. Pro- and mesotarsomeres dark brown, except lighter apex of tarsomeres V; metatarsomeres brown, lighter from III. Abdominal ventrites brown, with irregular, both dark brown and light brown areas.

Head. Frons densely, minutely punctate, except smooth median groove; with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except abundant brownish pubescence superiorly not obscuring integument; with one long, erect dark-brown seta near eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with abundant whitish pubescence close to glabrous median groove and abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Remaining surface of vertex with abundant yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove and area close to prothorax. Area behind upper eye lobes with sparse brownish pubescence, absent close to prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous area close to prothorax; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae close to eye. Genae 1.1 times longer than lower eye lobe in frontal view; with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex; with a few long, erect setae interspersed, setae brown basally, gradually paler toward their apices. Wide central area of postclypeus with very sparse whitish pubescence; with one long, erect dark-brown seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence posteriorly, glabrous anteriorly, except sparse fringe of short whitish setae on anterior margin; with long, erect, mostly dark-brown setae interspersed on posterior half, part of them with pale coloration toward their apices. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except moderately sparse whitish pubescence on intermaxillary process. Antennal tubercles with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.28 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.60 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.4 times elytral length (from base of scape to apex of antennomere VII), reaching elytral apex at basal region of antennomere VII. Scape, pedicel, and antennomere III with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; ventral surface of scape with moderately abundant, erect dark-brown setae; ventral surface of pedicel and antennomere III with a few moderately long, erect dark-brown setae. Light integumental area of antennomeres IV-VII with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and dark integumental area with moderately abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; antennomeres IV-VI with a few short, thick dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally; VII with one short, erect seta on apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 2.35; pedicel = 0.13; IV = 0.87; V = 0.87; VI = 0.71; VII = 0.61.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides subparallel-sides from anterior constriction to middle, rounded, widened from this point to lateral tubercles, then convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles small, acute, located on posterior fifth. Pronotum densely, minutely, shallowly punctate, except



Figs. 11-14. *Confluentia ypsilon* sp. nov., female holotype: 11- Dorsal habitus; 12- Ventral habitus; 13- Lateral habitus; 14- Head, frontal view.

two transverse, irregular rows of coarse punctures on posterior fifth; orangish integumental area with dense yellow pubescence; blackish integumental area with abundant blackish pubescence; central area with very sparse brown pubescence, slightly more abundant on posterior third. Sides of prothorax with abundant blackish pubescence not obscuring integument, except whitish pubescence close to glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternum with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process with moderately sparse whitish pubescence anteriorly and sparse brown pubescence posteriorly; narrowest area 0.08 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with sparse whitish pubescence on central region and abundant, mostly dark-brown pubescence laterally. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, metanepisterna with dense dark-brown pubescence and dull yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed. Mesoventral process with moderately sparse whitish pubescence; sides convergent toward apex; apex concave, 0.22 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisterna with abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence, darker on some

areas. Sides of metaventrite mostly with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface with sparse whitish pubescence. Scutellum with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. Sides slightly widened from middle to posterior fifth; outer angle spiniform, not reaching apex of sutural angle; sutural angles divergent, subrounded apically; area between outer and sutural angles strongly notched; abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures sparser on posterior fifth; with abundant orange pubescence not obscuring integument and punctures on light integumental area and abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dark integumental area, except sparse brownish pubescence close to suture from middle; posterior fifth with a few moderately short, erect dark-brown setae.

Legs. Coxae and trochanters with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Femora with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on peduncles and light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on femoral club. Tibiae mostly with abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser, bristly on apical 2/3 of protibiae and on dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae; meso- and metatibiae with short, erect dark-brown setae interspersed, more abundant dorsally on metatibiae. Tarsomeres with moderately abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence more yellowish-brown on metatarsomeres V; metatarsomere V 1.75 times II-III together.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant yellowish-white pubescence laterally not obscuring integument and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument centrally; ventrite 5 with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on posterior half; apex of ventrite 5 widely concave.

Dimensions in mm. Total length, 6.90; prothoracic length, 0.90; anterior prothoracic width, 0.95; posterior prothoracic width, 1.05; maximum prothoracic width, 1.25; humeral width, 1.55; elytral length, 5.25.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Confluentia ypsilon* sp. nov. is the only species in the genus with a large, inverted Y-shaped blackish macula dorsally on the elytra, from the scutellum to the posterior third when both elytra are considered. For additional features distinguishing *C. ypsilon* from the remaining species of the genus, see the key to species of *Confluentia* provided herein.

Etymology. The epithet “*ypsilon*” refers to the Y-shaped blackish macula on the elytra, a unique feature among the species of *Confluentia*.

Distribution. Peru (Junin).

TRANSFERENCE OF GENUS

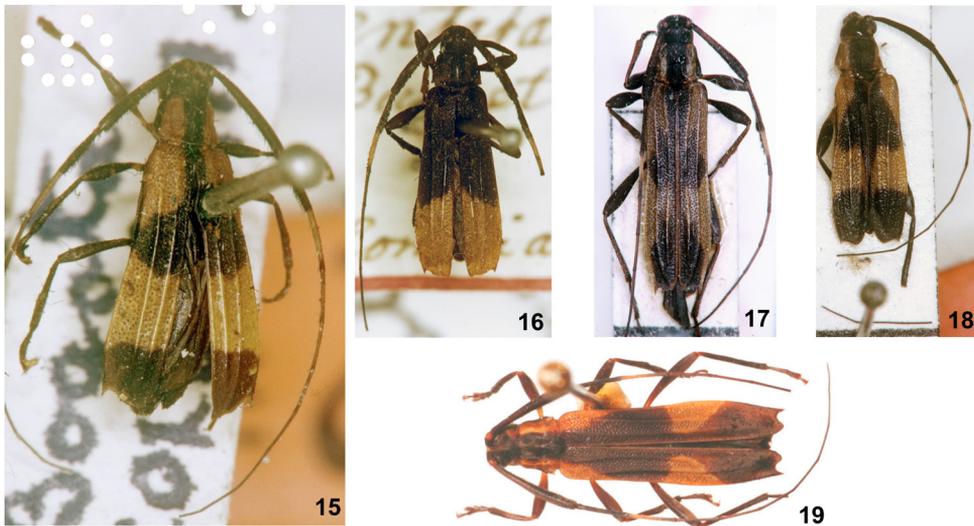
Confluentia migsominea (Gilmour, 1950) comb. nov. (Fig. 15)

Sparna migsominea Gilmour, 1950: 550.

Piriana migsominea: Santos-Silva et al., 2018: 10.

Remarks. According to Santos-Silva et al. (2018), *Carterica soror* Belon, 1896 was provisionally included in *Piriana* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin, 2018, because the original description and the photographs available at that time did not provide sufficient details. Consequently, it was not possible to confirm whether the species truly belongs to *Piriana* or *Confluentia*.

A few years later, the second author obtained copies of photographs of the types of hundreds of species taken by the late Jesus Santiago Moure in various museums around the world. Among them was a photograph of the holotype of *Carterica soror*, which now makes it possible to correct the species' placement by transferring it to *Confluentia*. This is because it is now possible to see that the outermost elytral carina is curved inward near the apex, which is the main difference between *Piriana* (not curved inward) and *Confluentia*.



Figs. 15-19. Colobotheini spp.: 15- *Confluentia migsominea* (Gilmour, 1950), holotype; 16- Specimen (“allotype”) of *Confluentia colombiana* (Gilmour, 1950); 17- *Confluentia soror* (Belon, 1896), holotype; 18- *Piriana bosqi* (Gilmour, 1954); 19- *Cartrica soror sensu* Monné & Monné (2018). Figures 15-18 by Jesus Santiago Moure; figure 19 from Monné & Monné (2018).

Updated key to species of *Confluentia*

(See photographs on Bezark 2025a and/or original descriptions.)

1. Each elytron with two dark longitudinal bands. Colombia *C. nigrolineata* (Fuchs, 1956)
- Elytra without dark longitudinal bands 2
- 2(1) Antennomere III with dense fringe of erect setae ventrally 3
- Antennomere III without dense fringe of erect setae ventrally 5
- 3(2) Elytral apex wider than anterior width of elytra (Fig. 15). Colombia *C. migsominea* (Gilmour, 1950)
- Elytral apex narrower or about as wide as anterior width of elytra 4
- 4(3) Elytral apex distinctly narrower than anterior width of elytra, strongly notched close to outer angle. Ecuador *C. pallida* (Gilmour, 1950)
- Elytral apex about as wide as anterior width of elytra, not strongly notched close to outer angle (Fig. 16). Colombia *C. colombiana* (Gilmour, 1950)
- 5(2) Elytra about 6.0 times longer than prothorax. Peru *C. flavomaculata* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin, 2018
- Elytra at most slightly longer than 5.0 times longer than prothorax 6
- 6(5) Apex of outer elytral angle not surpassing apex of sutural angle 7
- Apex of outer elytral angle at least reaching apex of sutural angle 8
- 7(6) Scape strongly surpassing elytral base, more than twice length of antennomere III. Panama *C. barriosi* Lanuza-Garay, 2022
- Scape slightly surpassing elytral base, distinctly shorter than twice length of antennomere III (Figs. 11-14). Peru *C. ypsilon* sp. nov.
- 8(6) Anterior 3/4 of elytra with well defined wide lateral reddish-orange band. Colombia *C. rubra* (Martins & Galileo, 2005)
- Elytra without reddish reddish-orange band 9
- 9(8) Elytral apex distinctly narrower than anterior width of elytra (Fig. 17). Peru *C. soror* (Belon, 1896)
- Elytral apex about as wide as anterior width of elytra 10
- 10(9) Elytral apex strongly notched between outer and sutural angles. Colombia *C. nigra* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin, 2018
- Elytral apex slightly notched between outer and sutural angles. Ecuador *C. quijos* Nascimento, Santos-Silva & McClarin, 2020

Note₁, Jesus Santiago Moure photographed a specimen of *C. colombiana*, labeling it as an allotype (Fig. 16). Since the original description only includes the female holotype, the specimen cannot be considered an allotype. However, the specimen - undoubtedly belonging to *C. colombiana* - reveals the presence of dense erect setae on the ventral surface of the antennomere III.

Note₂, Monné (2024b) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2025) reported *C. soror* from Peru and Ecuador. According to Santos-Silva et al. (2018), the record from Peru is based on an incorrect synonymy between *Piriana bosqi* (Gilmour, 1954) and *C. soror* (Monné & Monné 2008). In fact, the specimen illustrated by Monné & Monné (2008) (Fig. 19) does not match either the holotype of *C. soror* (Fig. 17) or with the holotype of *P. bosqi* (Fig. 18) and appear to be a species of *Confluentia*. It is not possible to determine whether the record of *C. soror* from Ecuador by Nearns & Tavakilian (2012) refers to this species or to *P. bosqi*.

NEW RECORDS

Genus *Lasiolepturges* Melzer, 1928

Lasiolepturges zikani Melzer, 1928

(Fig. 20)

Lasiolepturges zikani Melzer, 1928: 155.

Material examined: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (**new country record**), *Trinidad*: Arima-Blanchi SSEUSE [Blanchisseuse] ro. [roud], blacklight trap, 1 ♀, 11.VIII.1975, J. Price leg., (CSCA).

Remarks. *Lasiolepturges zikani* was described from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Currently, it is known from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, and Brazil (Pará, Rondônia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina) (Bezark 2025b; Monné 2024b; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025). The examined specimen allows us to expand the geographic distribution of the species even further to the northern Americas.

Genus *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866

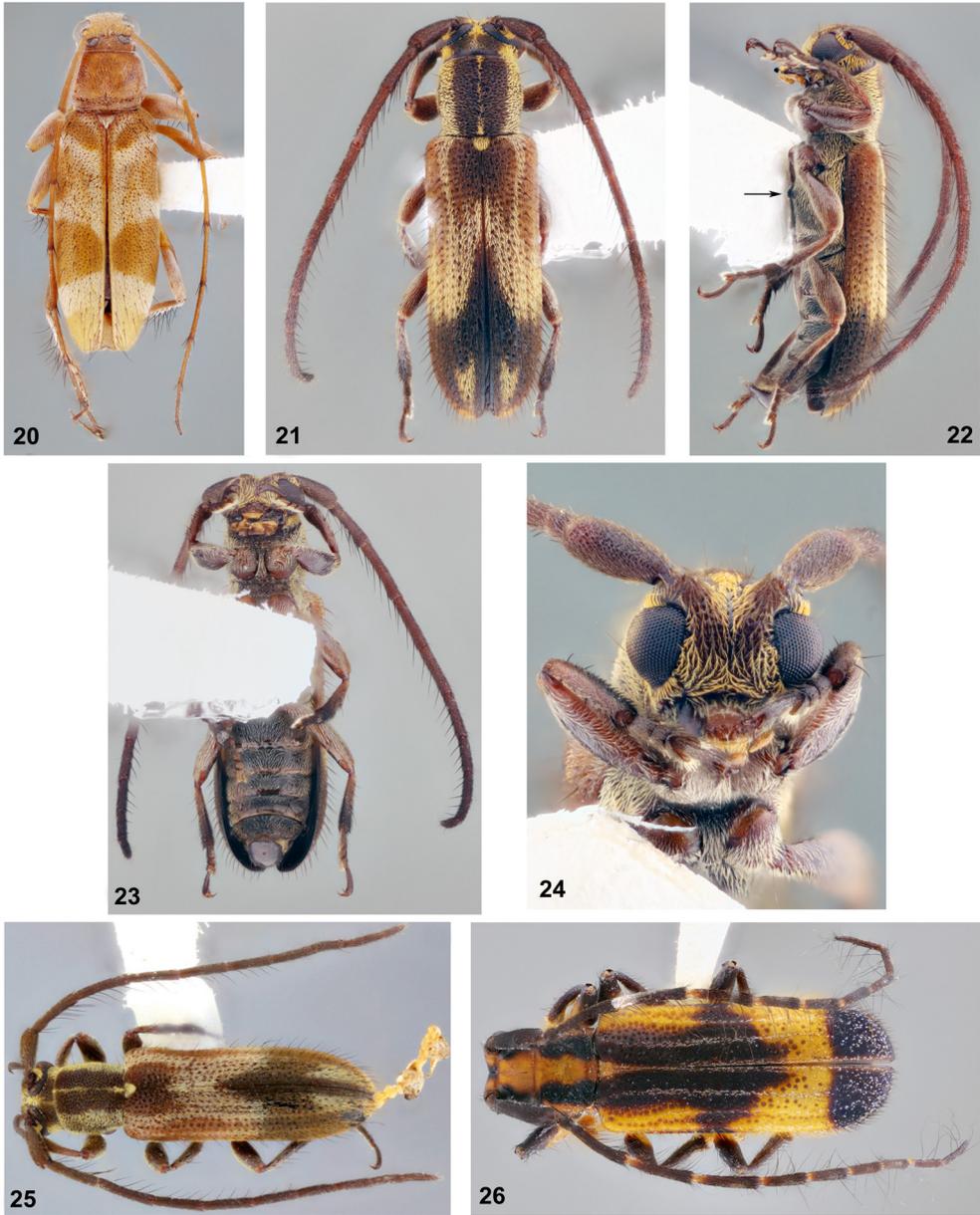
Amphicnaeia martinsi Galileo, 2015

(Figs. 21-25)

Amphicnaeia martinsi Galileo, 2015: 125.

Material examined: ECUADOR, (**new country record**), *Sucumbios*: Shushufindi, 215 m, 0°10.96'S 76°38.95'W, 1 ♂, 12.VIII.1997, F.G. Andrews leg., (CSCA).

Remarks. *Amphicnaeia martinsi* was described from Bolivia (La Paz) and remains known only from this country (Bezark 2025b; Monné 2024b; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025). We examined a specimen (Figs 21-24) differing from the male holotype (Fig. 25) - the only known specimen - only by the color of the pubescence on the elytra slightly yellower. Additionally, the body in the holotype appears to be slightly more slender; however, the photograph shows the specimen slightly inclined laterally. Likewise, the antenna in the male examined by us appears to be shorter, but this is due to the fact that it is strongly curved upwards (Fig. 22). Therefore, as we were unable to find a reliable difference, we concluded that both specimens are of the same species. We are providing photographs of dorsal, ventral, lateral, and frontal head views to aid future identifications. The arrow (Fig. 22) shows the position of the tubercle on each side of the anterior region of the metaventrite.



Figs. 20-26. Lamiinae spp., dorsal habitus: 20- *Lasiolepturges zikani* Melzer, 1928, female; 21-24- *Amphicnaeia martinsi* Galileo, 2015, male from Ecuador (Sucumbíos); 21- Dorsal habitus; 22- Lateral habitus; 23- Ventral habitus; 24- Head, frontal view; 25- *Amphicnaeia martinsi*, male holotype, dorsal habitus; 26- *Maesia bicornis* Julio, 2003, female, dorsal habitus. Figure 26 from Galileo (2015).

Genus *Mauesia* Lane, 1956

Mauesia bicornis Julio, 2003

(Fig. 26)

Mauesia bicornis Julio, 2003: 562.

Material examined: ECUADOR (new country record), *Napo*: 25 km E Puerto Napo, Selva Aliñahuí, 450 m, 1 ♀, I-II.1991, E.S. Ross leg., (CSCA).

Remarks. *Mauesia bicornis* was described and remains known only from Brazil (Amazonas) (Monné 2024b; Bezark 2025b; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025).

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