



New species of Hemilophini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) from Colombia and Ecuador

MARCELA L. MONNÉ^{1,2} & MIGUEL A. MONNÉ^{1,2}

¹Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro-RJ, Brazil.
E-mail: mmonne2@gmail.com

²CNPq fellow

Abstract. Three new species of Hemilophini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) are described: *Chrysaperda mimica* sp. nov. and *Malacoscyclus nearnsi* sp. nov. from Ecuador, and *Eulachnesia boteroi* sp. nov. from Colombia.

Key words: Insecta, Neotropical, South America

Resumo. Três espécies novas de Hemilophini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) são descritas: *Chrysaperda mimica* sp. nov. e *Malacoscyclus nearnsi* sp. nov. do Equador, e *Eulachnesia boteroi* sp. nov. da Colômbia.

Palavras-chave: Insecta, Neotropical, América do Sul

Introduction

The tribe Hemilophini Thomson, 1868 (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) in the Neotropical region currently consists of 128 genera and 547 species (Monné, 2015).

Continuing the studies performed at the Natural History Museum, London, UK, through the kindness of Maxwell V.L. Barclay, we had the opportunity to study specimens of Cerambycidae collected by Martin Cooper in Central and South America. Here we propose three new species of the genus *Chrysaperda* Bates, 1881, *Eulachnesia* Bates, 1872 and *Malacoscyclus* Thomson, 1868.

Material and methods

Abbreviations cited in the text:

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

MNRJ Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Chrysaperda mimica sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Male. Head with integument black and shining in occiput and superior half of frons between upper lobes of eyes; genae and inferior half of frons clear yellow with scarce short erect hairs. Antennae with integument of scape pale yellow, antennomeres II, III black; IV to VI whitish, VII to XI blackish. Thorax and elytra reddish-brown, abdomen and legs pale yellow.

Frons concave between eyes; upper lobe connected to lower lobe by 2–3 rows of facets at narrowest point; lower lobe much larger than upper lobe, as high as yellow part of genae below. Antennae slender, extending beyond elytral apices by one antennomere. Scape slightly recurved and dilated to apex; antennomere III two times length of IV; antennomeres VII to XI greatly reduced in length. Antennomeres with short and sparse pubescence on ventral side.

Prothorax cylindrical, distinctly narrower than elytral base, with slight lateral protuberance at middle. Pronotum with a median callus, very slightly projected; 1–2 rows of punctures along anterior and posterior margins. Prosternal process narrow, less than one third width of procoxae. Mesosternal process approximately 2/3 width of a mesocoxa.