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Cladistic analysis of the tribe Torneutini Thomson (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Trachyderoinia)

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Abstract

A generic-level phylogenetic analysis of the tribe Torneutini Thomson, 1860 is presented based on 72 morphological characters for 39 terminal taxa of which, 31 are representatives of the Torneutini genera. The outgroup includes eight representatives from other tribes. A hypothesis of monophyly for supertribe Trachyderoinia Dupont, 1836 (sensu Fragoso, Monné and Seabra 1987) is presented for the first time. Torneutini, as currently recognized, was shown to be paraphyletic. In order to eliminate this condition, Bothriospilina Lane, 1950 is raised herein to tribe level. Torneutini, as herein defined, comprises the following genera in parenthetic notation: (Macellidiopygus (Psygmatocerus (Gigantotrichoderes (Spathopygus + Coccoderus) (Gnathopraxithea + Praxithea) (Torneutopsis (Torneucerus + Diploschema) (Torneutes (Dragomiris + Dragoneutes) (Thaumasus + Xenambyx)))))). The maintenance of Macellidiopygus in Torneutini needs further investigating. Bothriospilini Lane, 1950, new status, includes in parenthetic notation: ((Rangueles + Scapanopygus) (Taygayba (Delemodacrys (Bothriospila + Timbaraba))) (Gnaphalodes (Knulliana + Chlorida)))). The position of Chrotoma is still no certain, and it is tentatively included in Bothriospilini. The results indicate that Bothriospilini is closely related to Trachyderini, Pyrestini and Basipterini. A phylogenetic classification of Trachyderoinia at tribe level, and of Torneutini and Bothriospilini at genus level, is proposed.

Key words: Cerambycidae, cladistics, morphology, Neotropical, taxonomy, Bothriospilini new status, Torneutini

Introduction

Torneutini Thomson, 1860, is primarily Neotropical. More than half of the genera and species were described or recorded from Brazil. Outside the Neotropic Region, only two