



Taxonomic revision of *Trypanidius* Blanchard, 1846 in South America (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract

The genus *Trypanidius* Blanchard, 1846 includes 15 species in the Neotropical Region, nine of which occur in South America. In this contribution, the genus and South American species are redescribed and *Trypanidius mimicavus* **sp. nov.** is described from Bolivia. New distributional data are given for *T. andicola* Blanchard, 1846; *T. dimidiatus* Thomson, 1860; and *T. notatus* (Fabricius, 1787). All species are illustrated and a key to all species is provided.

Key words: Lamiinae, *Trypanidius*, taxonomy, identification key, new species

Resumo

O gênero *Trypanidius* Blanchard, 1846 inclui 15 espécies na Região Neotropical, das quais nove ocorrem na América do Sul. Neste trabalho o gênero e as espécies sul-americanas são redescritos e *Trypanidius mimicavus* **sp. nov.** é descrita da Bolívia. Novos dados de distribuição são fornecidos para *T. andicola* Blanchard, 1846, *T. dimidiatus* Thomson, 1860 e *T. notatus* (Fabricius, 1787). Todas as espécies são ilustradas. Uma chave de identificação para todas as espécies é fornecida.

Palavras-chave: Lamiinae, *Trypanidius*, taxonomia, chave de identificação, espécie nova

Introduction

The tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 is widely distributed, and in the Neotropical Region, 149 genera and over than 950 species are recorded (Monné, 2005). The main characteristics of this tribe are: elongate scape, clavate femora, divaricate tarsal claws and rounded procoxal cavities (Linsley & Chemsak, 1995).

Trypanidius Blanchard, 1846 (Acanthocinini) includes 15 species in the Neotropical Region, nine of which occur in South America (Monné & Bezark, 2012). Host plants are recorded for five species, and the main plant families are: Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae and Salicaceae (Monné, 2001; Machado *et al.*, 2012).

Blanchard (1846) described the genus for *T. andicola* from Bolivia. Later, *T. geminus* was described by Pascoe (1859) from Brazil, and Thomson (1860) described *T. dimidiatus*, currently recorded from Brazil and Argentina. Bates (1881) transferred *Leiopus melancholicus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (from French Guiana) to *Trypanidius* and stated that this species was the senior synonym of *T. geminus*. Waterhouse (1890) described *T. isolatus* from the island of Fernando de Noronha, Pernambuco, Brazil, and Aurivillius (1921) described *T. apicalis* from Bolivia. Melzer (1931, 1932) described, respectively, two species from Brazil: *T. albosignatus* from Rio de Janeiro and *T. proximus* from Goiás. Monné & Delfino (1980) added two more species: *T. irroratus* from Venezuela and *T. maculatus* from Brazil. In that work, Monné & Delfino (1980) also synonymized *T. melancholicus* with *T. notatus*. The other works that treated *Trypanidius* species were related to records of host plants and geographic distribution (Monné, 2005).

In this contribution, the genus and the species which occur in South America are redescribed, an identification