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New taxa, notes and new synonymy in Neoibidionini (Cerambycidae, Coleoptera)

UBIRAJARA R. MARTINS^{1,3} & MARIA HELENA M. GALILEO^{2,3}

¹Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo. Caixa Postal 42494, 04218-970, São Paulo - SP, Brazil. E-mail: urmsouza@usp.br

²Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul. Caixa Postal 1188, 90001-970, Porto Alegre - RS, Brazil. E-mail: galileo@fzb.rs.gov.br

³Fellow of the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq)

Abstract

New taxa, notes, and new synonymy in Neoibidionini (Cerambycidae, Coleoptera) are given. New taxa are described from Ecuador: *Compsibidion inflatum* **sp. nov.**, *Bezarkia* **gen. nov.** and *B. suturalis* **sp. nov.**, *Corimbion antennatum* **sp. nov.** and *Neocompsa muira* **sp. nov.**; from México: *Neocompsa chiapensis* **sp. nov.**, and from French Guyana: *Kunaibidion giesberti* **sp. nov.** *Pygmodeon maculatum* Martins & Galileo, 2012 is considered a new synonym of *Heterachthes xyleus* Martins, 1974 which is transferred to the genus *Pygmodeon* as a new combination. Notes on variability and new records of *Asynapteron equatorianum* (Martins, 1960) are presented.

Key words: Compsina, Neoibidionina, Neotropical, taxonomy

Resumo

Novos táxons descritos do Equador: *Compsibidion inflatum* **sp. nov.** de Guayas; *Bezarkia* **gen. nov.** espécie-tipo, *B. suturalis* **sp. nov.** de Manabi; *Corimbion antennatum* **sp. nov.** de Manabi e Loja; *Neocompsa muira* **sp. nov.** de Loja. *Neocompsa chiapensis* **sp. nov.** do México (Chiapas); *Kunaibidion giesberti* **sp. nov.** da Guiana Francesa. *Pygmodeon maculatum* Martins & Galileo, 2012 é considerada novo sinônimo de *Heterachthes xyleus* Martins, 1974 e transferida para o gênero *Pygmodeon* como nova combinação. Inclui-se nota sobre a variabilidade de *Asynapteron equatorianum* (Martins, 1960) e novo registro.

Palavras-chave: Compsina, Neoibidionina, neotropical, taxonomia

Introduction

In this paper, we described six new species and one new genus of neoibidionine cerambycids from Mexico and South America. The materials used here are mainly from Ecuador. The Cerambycidae fauna was recently collected and studied by Frank T. Hovore, a renowned cerambycidologist who organized important collections in Ecuador. At present, the Hovore collection is housed in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, United States. Larry G. Bezark provided material from this collection, from which we selected the Neoibidionini material for this study.

The acronyms used in the text are: ACMS, American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio; CASC, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; MZSP, Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.

Elytra with dark reddish and pubescent integument; each elytron with a yellow spot, elliptical and dorsal, located postmedially; piliferous punctures small and contrasting. Elytral apices strongly oblique.

Femora pubescent with dark reddish clavate portion and more yellowish peduncle, not carinate near apices. Tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Ventral side of body dark-reddish and pubescent

Measurements in mm, male/female. Total length, 12.0–13.8/8.8–13.2; prothorax length, 3.1–3.4/2.1–3.5; greatest prothorax width, 1.6–1.7/1.1–1.9; elytral length, 8.0–8.9/5.7–8.8; humeral length, 2.2–2.6/1.5–2.6.

Etymology. Tupi, *muirá* = tree (Hurley, 1931).

Type material. Holotype male, ECUADOR, *Loja*: 17.5 km of Catamayo, 22–24.II.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC). Paratypes— ECUADOR, *Loja*: 17.5 km of Catamayo, 4 females, 22–24.II.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (3 CASC, 1 MZSP); *Loja*: 18.5 km N Gonzanama (1°08'8,5"N, 79°23'36,4"W), male, 23.II.2006, F. T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (MZSP).

Remarks. *N. muira* can be compared with *N. obscura* Martins, 2009, described from Colombia, which differs by the pronotum with dense yellowish-white pubescence that covers the whole surface and leaves only a narrow and glabrous area on the tubercle located on the basal half; by having one yellow spot on each elytron with no contrasting punctures internally, and by femora which are reddish on clavate portion and yellowish on peduncle. In *N. obscura*, the pronotum has a median glabrous band, wider from the middle to the external border; each elytron has two yellow spots on the anterior half internally punctate, and femora do not have yellow peduncles.

Neocompsa muira differs from *N. leechi* Martins, 1970, described from Peru (Lambayeque): punctures in the vertex small and not contrasting; pronotum and sides of prothorax with some small contrasting punctures; each elytron has a yellow spot on the anterior half, longitudinal and round; spots are not carinate internally. In *N. leechi*, punctures in the vertex are large and contrasting; pronotum and sides of the prothorax have distinctive punctures, contrasting and glabrous; each elytron has two yellowish spots, the anterior one oblique with conspicuous interior carina.

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