

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# New distribution records of Cerambycinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in the Brazilian Amazon

Marcela L. Monné<sup>1</sup> , Miguel A. Monné<sup>1</sup> , Diego de Santana Souza<sup>1</sup> , Camila da Silva Carli<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. Quinta da Boa Vista, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil. (diegosantanasouza@hotmail.com, camila.carli@outlook.com)  
 Corresponding author: Marcela L. Monné (mlmonne2@gmail.com)

<https://zoobank.org/1BA72DF9-8339-4629-986E-B6D0BA865894>

**ABSTRACT.** We present new records for 42 species of longhorn beetles (Cerambycinae) in the Amazon Region, including the first report of *Tomopteropsis cerdai* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2003 in Brazil (Rondônia). New state records are provided for Amapá (one species), Amazonas (six species), Pará (one species), Rondônia (seven species), Roraima (13 species), and Acre (17 species). The new records expand the known distribution of the species and illustrate the important role played by inventories like the thematic network “Biodiversidade de Insetos na Amazônia” (Rede BIA) in helping us understand the biodiversity of the Amazon region.

**KEY WORDS.** Amazon basin, Biodiversity, Brazil, longhorn beetles.

## INTRODUCTION

Cerambycidae, commonly known as longhorned beetles or longhorned woodboring beetles, is one of the largest families of Coleoptera, with more than 38,000 valid species (Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2022). Although cerambycids are distributed worldwide, most species are restricted to the Neotropics (Monné et al. 2017). In Brazil, ca. 4,400 species are known, 1,500 of which are in the Brazilian Amazon (Monné and Monné 2021).

Cerambycid adults are free-living beetles that may or may not need to feed. Lifespan varies from a few days to a few months, depending on whether they feed or not. The larvae of most species feed and develop inside plants. There are exceptions: the larval stages of a few species are free-living in the soil and feed on plant roots. Many cerambycid larvae feed on dead plants and play a major role in recycling vegetable matter, whereas others feed on life plants – varying from very stressed to healthy (Hequet 1996, Monné et al. 2017).

Eight subfamilies are usually recognized in Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae, Dorcasominae, Lamiinae, Lepturinae, Necydalinae, Parandrinae, Prioninae and Spondylidinae (Haddad et al. 2018), but recent evidence have supported the treatment of Necydalinae and Parandrinae as part of Lepturinae and Prioninae, respectively, reducing the number of subfamilies to six (Nie et al. 2021). Cerambycinae and Lamiinae are the most species-rich subfamilies in the Neotropical Region (Monné et al. 2017). In this contribution, we focus on the subfamily Ce-

rambycinae, presenting 42 new state records for Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia and Roraima, including the first report of *Tomopteropsis cerdai* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2003 in Brazil.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens are deposited at the Invertebrate Collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus (INPA) and the Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ). Most of the material was collected under Rede BIA project, using malaise traps or manual collecting methods. Some specimens were already deposited in the Invertebrate Collection of INPA.

The species were determined based on taxonomic revisions and original descriptions as presented in the Species diagnosis subsection for each species. Some specimens were identified by comparison with other specimens deposited at INPA. Information on their known distribution was gathered from Monné (2022) and Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2022).

Information on each specimen examined is provided below, followed by the institution where the specimen is deposited. Photographs of specimens were taken using a Leica DFC 500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ16 stereoscope and images were edited using the computer software Leica LAS 3D Viewer and LAS Montage v. 4.7. The photographs were further edited in Adobe Photoshop.

## TAXONOMY

Below is the list of new state and country records, including precise localities and literature information. Records are organized by subfamily, tribe, subtribe, genus and species, with the later in alphabetical order, as follow:

### Cerambycidae

#### Cerambycinae

##### Achrysonini

#### *Achryson pictum* Bates, 1870

Fig. 1

Distribution. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, PARNA Viruá; 01°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08.7"W; 16–20.IV.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Heleodoro D.M.M. Mendes, D.W.A. Marques and C. Maldaner leg.; malaise; 2 females; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the head and prothorax red, pronotum with black maculae variable in size, and elytra pale yellow with large black maculae (Martins 2002: 96, figs 90, 91; Morvan and Morati 2011: 13, fig. 18).

### Cerambycini

#### Cerambycina

#### *Juiaparus mexicanus* (Thomson, 1861)

Distribution. Mexico (Baja California, Chiapas, Jalisco, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Yucatán, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Colima), Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil (Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Ceará, Bahia, Distrito Federal, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), Peru, Bolivia. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: males with antennae up to 2.5 times body length; antennomeres III–V with long, forward-directed apical spine; pronotum black with yellow pubescence and elytra reddish-brown (Martins and Monné 2002: 182, figs 206, 210, 218, 219; Maes et al. 2010: 68–72, figs 1–9).

#### *Hamaederus bipartitus* (Buquet, 1860)

Fig. 2

Distribution. Ecuador, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, Parque Nacional do Viruá; 1°29'23"N, 61°00'09"W; 09.XII.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Boldrini, M.L. Oliveira, F. Xavier and P. Bartholomay leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from other *Hamaederus* Santos-Silva, García and Botero, 2021 species by the elytra with humeri and distal third completely or partially blackish and apex bispinose (Martins and Monné 2002: 245, figs 277, 283).

#### *Hamaederus glabricollis* (Bates, 1870)

Distribution. Ecuador, Brazil (Amazonas), Peru, Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Uiramutã, Rio Wairã; 22.III.2020; F.F. Xavier Filth leg.; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the sculpture of the prothorax, which consists of many distinct and rather fine transverse furrows. Furrows covering entire surface, elytra castaneous except for black humeri (Bates 1870a: 251; Martins and Monné 2002: 246, fig. 278).

### Sphallotrichina

#### *Coleoxestia glabripennis* (Bates, 1870)

Fig. 3

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Pará, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add new state records from Rondônia and Amazonas, Brazil.

New records. BRAZIL – Amazonas • Tefé, Estrada da EMA-DE, km 21, Comunidade Bom Jesus; 3°25'20"S, 64°37'70"W; 30.VII.2016; D.M.M. Mendes and J.C. Oliveira leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA. – Rondônia • Porto Velho; 09.XI.2003; M.A.P.A. Silveira leg.; luminosa; 1 male; MNRJ.

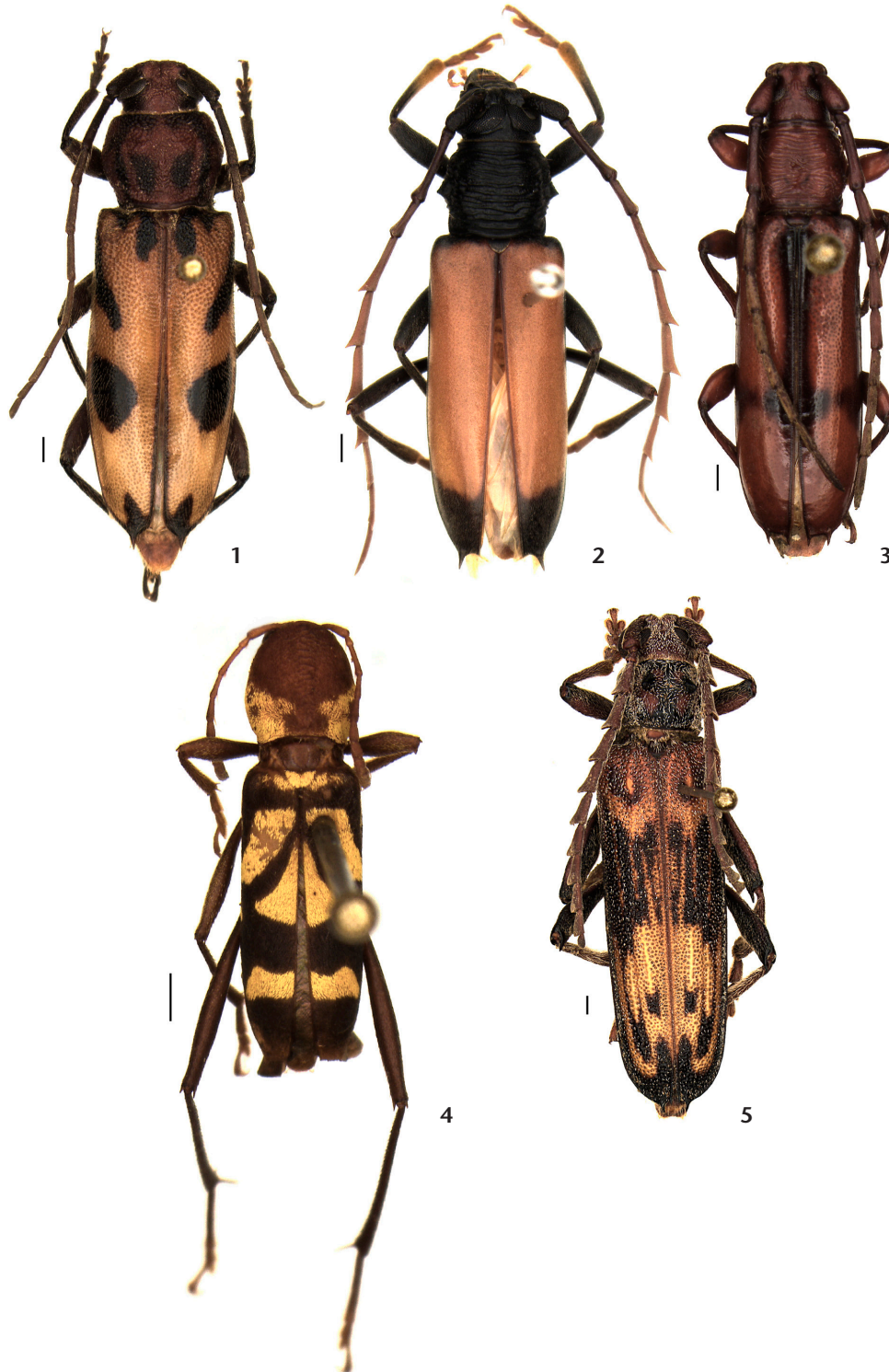
Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the pronotum transversely rugose, except a smooth central area (Bates 1870a: 256; Galileo and Santos-Silva 2016: 58, figs 8–10; Martins and Monné 2005: 159, fig. 287).

#### *Coleoxestia spinipennis interiorana* Fragoso, 1993

Distribution. Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, PARNA Viruá; 01°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08"W; 16–20.IV.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Heleodoro, D.M.M. Mendes, D.W.A. Marques and C. Maldaner leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: elytra, each with two more or less inconspicuous maculae, one basal, elongate, without definite contours, the other subapical, ovoid; proepimera with distinct contoured antero-ventral tuberosities (Fragoso 1993: 333, fig. 8; Martins and Monné 2005: 171, figs 325–332).



Figures 1–5. New records of Cerambycinae in the Amazon Region: (1) *Achryson pictum*, female, from Roraima; (2) *Hamaederus bipartitus*, male, from Roraima; (3) *Coleoxestia glabripennis*, male, from Rondônia; (4) *Pirangoclytus purus*, female, from Rondônia; (5) *Diorus biapiculatus*, female, from Acre. Scale bar: 1 mm.

### *Poeciloxestia lanei* Fragoso, 1978

Distribution. Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, PARNA Viruá; 01°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08"W; 16–20.IV.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Heleodoro, D.M.M. Mendes, D.W.A. Marques and C. Maldaner leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: body dark reddish brown to black with a orangish-brown longitudinal stripe on each elytron; pronotal surface variable and complex, with shallow, widely separated punctures, shallow rugosities, and a variety of low tubercles (Lingafelter et al. 2017: 24, fig. 1; Martins and Monné 2005: 78, figs 102–108).

### Clytini

#### *Pirangoclytus purus* (Bates, 1870)

Fig. 4

Distribution. Brazil (Amazonas, Mato Grosso do Sul), Peru, Bolivia (La Paz, Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Rondônia, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Rondônia • Itapuã do Oeste, Flona Jamari; 09°15'36"S, 62°54'46"W; 1–24.XI.2017 Z.M. Silva and J.A. Rafael leg.; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from the other species of *Pirangoclytus* Martins & Galileo, 2011 by the integument of the head, basal antennal segments and anterior half of pronotum reddish orange; posterior half of pronotum covered with yellow pubescence; and elytron black with three distinctive yellow pubescence fasciae, usually forming a triangle in the middle (Martins and Galileo 2011: 199, fig. 160). The color patterns of this species is highly variable, as demonstrated by Santos-Silva et al. (2019: 455, figs 19–34).

### Dichophyiini

#### *Chrysoprasia aureicollis* White, 1853

Distribution. Colombia, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Ceará), Bolivia. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Senador Guimard, Faz. Exp. Catuaba (UFAC); 10°24'28"S, 67°37'00"W; 08–25.VIII.2016; D.M.M. Mendes, F.F. Xavier, A.A. Agudelo and J.A. Rafael leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: prothorax golden green; elytra greenish, opaque with abundant punctures and short black setae; metasternum finely, densely punctate; legs black; meso- and metafemora coarsely, abundantly punctate with erect, black setae; and ventrites finely, densely punctate (Bates 1870b: 415; Napp and Martins 1998: 478, fig. 13).

### Diorini

#### *Diorus biapiculatus* White, 1853

Fig. 5

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Espírito Santo, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Senador Guimard, Faz. Exp. Catuaba (UFAC); 10°24'28"S, 67°37'00"W; 08–25.VIII.2016; D.M.M. Mendes, F.F. Xavier, A.A. Agudelo and J.A. Rafael leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: body surface with short and decumbent setae; antennae short with laterally expanded segments; pronotum with two median tubercles; elytral apex with a large outer spine and a smaller spine near the suture (Lingafelter et al. 2017: 37, fig. 1; Martins 1999a: 397, figs 267–271).

### Eburiini

#### *Pantomallus costipennis* (Buquet, 1844)

Distribution. Colombia, Ecuador, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão), Peru. We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Alto Alegre, Estação Ecológica de Maracá; 3°21'69"N, 61°26'04"W; 1–15.XII.2016; R. Boldrin and J.A. Rafael leg.; malaise; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnoses. This species differs from other *Pantomallus* Lacordaire, 1868 species by the surface of the elytra covered with alternate longitudinal stripes of greyish and dark brown and the prominent tubercles on the anterior half of the pronotum (Martins 1999b: 144, fig. 91).

### Ectenessini

#### *Ectenessa spinipennis* (Buquet, 1860)

Fig. 6

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Alto Alegre, Estação Ecológica de Maracá; 3°21'69"N, 61°26'04"W; 1–15.XII.2016; R. Boldrin and J.A. Rafael leg.; malaise; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: body reddish orange; pronotum with two black maculae and two eburneous rounded maculae on each elytron; eburneous maculae with dark brown to black margins (Dalens and Giuglaris 2012: 333, figs 1, 2; Martins 1998: 144, figs 162–169).



Figures 6–9. New records of Cerambycinae in the Amazon Region: (6) *Ectenessa spinipennis*, male, from Roraima; (7) *Adiposphaerion rubrum*, male, from Acre; (8) *Paranyssicus conspicillatus*, male, from Acre; (9) *Periboeum pubescens* male, from Acre. Scale bar: 1 mm.

## Elaphidiini

### *Adiposphaerion rubrum* Martins & Napp, 1992

Fig. 7

Distribution. Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas), Peru. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: body robust; lateral tubercles of prothorax rounded at apex; pronotal tubercles slightly projected; and elytral apex without spines (Martins 2005: 257; Morvan and Morati 2011: 13, fig. 18).

### *Paranyssicus conspicillatus* (Erichson, 1847)

Fig. 8

Distribution. Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Piauí, Paraíba), Peru, Bolivia. We add new state records from Acre and Roraima, Brazil.

New records. BRAZIL – Acre • Senador Guiomard, F.E. Catuaba; 10°24'28"S, 67°37'00"W; 08–25.VIII.2016; E.F. Morato and J.A. Rafael leg.; arm. dossel; 1 male; INPA. – Roraima • Caracarai, PARNA Viruá; 01°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08"W; 16–20.IV.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Heleodoro, D.M.M. Mendes, D.W.A. Marques and C. Maldaner leg.; luminosa; 4 males; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: sides of prothorax with obtuse tubercle in the middle; elytra with two rounded eburneous spots; humeri and distal apical spines blackish (Martins 2005: 76, figs 81, 82; Nascimento et al. 2016: 403, fig. 17).

### *Periboeum piliferum* (Erichson, 1847)

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add new state records from Acre and Roraima, Brazil.

New records. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA. – Roraima • Caracarai, Parque Nacional do Viruá; 1°29'23"N, 61°00'09"W; 09.XII.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Boldrini, M.L. Oliveira, F. Xavier and P. Bartholomay leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the lateral tubercles of the prothorax reddish, conical and slightly projected, and elytral apex unispinose (Martins 2005: 240, fig. 194).

### *Periboeum pubescens* (Olivier, 1790)

Fig. 9

Distribution. Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Venezuela,

Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão), Peru, Bolivia. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary" 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnoses. This species is recognized by the lateral tubercles of prothorax blackish or dark reddish and conical, and apex of elytra unispinose (Martins 2005: 242, figs 195, 196).

## Hesperophanini

### *Thecladoris tylnotoides* Gounelle, 1909

Distribution. Brazil (Mato Grosso, Distrito Federal, Goiás). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Alto Alegre, Estação Ecológica de Maracá; 3°21'69"N, 61°26'04"W; 12.XII.2015; D. Takiya, F.F. Xavier and J.A. Rafael leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnoses. The genus is monotypic and the species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head, antennae and prothorax black; sides of the prothorax rounded; elytra with two transverse black stripes, ante- and post medially; femora reddish, with base and apex blackish (Martins and Galileo 1999: 56, fig. 30).

## Hexoplontini

### *Glyptoscapus pallidulus* (White, 1855)

Distribution. Colombia, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Rondônia, Pará, Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná), Peru, Bolivia, Argentina (Misiones). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Senador Guiomard, Catuaba; 10°24'28"S, 67°37'00"W; 08–25.VIII.2016; A. Mendes, F.F. Xavier, A.A. Agudelo and J.A. Rafael leg.; arm. dossel; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from other *Glyptoscapus* Aurivillius, 1899 species by the reddish color, elytral patches well developed, usually rounded toward the sutural margin and internal projection of mesofemora slightly developed (Martins 2006: 83).

## Lissonotini

### *Lissonotus equestris* (Fabricius, 1787)

Fig. 10

Distribution. Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará), Peru, introduced in Barbados. We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, Parque Nacional do Viruá; 1°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08"W; 09.XII.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Boldrini, M.L. Oliveira, F. Xavier and P. Bartholomay leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the body robust, shiny black, with a large antemedian orangish transversal stripe on the elytra, antennae short, serrate, and pronotum globose (Fabricius 1787: 153; Tavakilian 1996: pl. 12, fig. 3).

### Necydalopsini

#### *Ozodes infuscatus* Bates, 1870

Distribution. Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Amazonas, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Amazonas • Manaus, Fazenda Esteio, km 23; 5.X.1984; B.C. Klein leg.; malaise; 1 female, 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head, thorax, basal half of femora and apices of antennomeres blackish brown; elytra with whitish pubescence forming an “X” in the median region (Bates 1870b: 409).

#### *Ozodes malthinoides* Bates, 1870

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Maranhão), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Rondônia, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Rondônia • Vilhena; 25.IV.2006; F.F. Xavier and J.A. Rafael leg.; arm. luz; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the body mostly yellowish brown, front with black maculae; thorax slightly tuberculate, with an “M” black (Bates 1870b: 410; Lingafelter et al. 2017: 84, fig. 1).

### Neoibidionini

#### *Thoracibidion striatocolle* (White, 1855)

Fig. 11

Distribution. Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, PARNA Viruá; 01°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08"W; 16–20.IV.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Heleodoro, D.M.M. Mendes, D.W.A. Marques and C. Maldaner leg.; luminosa; 1 female, 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species presents the body blackish, without reddish areas on the elytra or legs. Very similar to *Thoracibidion io* (Thomson, 1867), but with less rough punctures on the base of the elytra (Martins 1968: 543; Tavakilian 1996: pl.7, fig. 6).

### Oemini

#### *Austroeme modesta* (Gounelle, 1909)

Distribution. Brazil (Goiás), Uruguay. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A.A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from the other two species of *Austroeme* Martins, Chemsak & Linsley, 1966 by the following combination of characters: upper ocular lobes with 7–9 rows of ommatidia; prothorax, in males, much longer than wide, gradually widening to posterior third, with gradual basal constriction; in females, prothorax with rounded sides, without projection (Martins 1997: 107; Martins and Galileo 2004: 11, 28, fig. 1).

#### *Limernaema paraensis* (Martins, 1977)

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Pará). We add a new state record from Amazonas, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Amazonas • Manaus, INPA; 18.X.1980; Ana Harada leg.; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from other *Limernaema* Thomson, 1878 species by the following combination of characters: distal half or third of the antennomeres III–VI blackish; prothorax obtuse tuberculate at sides; and elytra with the extremity blackish (Dalens and Touroult 2014: 4, fig. 3; Martins 1997: 72, fig. 74).

#### *Macroeme vittipennis* (Melzer, 1934)

Fig. 12

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso). We add a new state record from Roraima, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Roraima • Caracarai, PARNA Viruá; 01°29'23.3"N, 61°00'08"W; 16–20.IV.2015; J.A. Rafael, R. Heleodoro, D.M.M. Mendes, D.W.A. Marques and C. Maldaner leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: prothorax constricted at base; elytra reddish, each with two dark brown longitudinal stripes, one at sutura and the other external (Dalens and Touroult 2014: 6, fig. 9; Martins 1997: 56, fig. 58).

#### *Ocroeme tricolor* Martins, 1980

Fig. 13

Distribution. Brazil (Mato Grosso, Maranhão). We add a new state record from Rondônia, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Rondônia • Porto Velho, Br 364, km 48; 27.X.1979; J. Arias leg.; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the distal 3/4 of the antennomere III blackish; thorax reddish, finely and transversely sulcate; elytra with bluish black transverse stripe on basal third and distal third, median third reddish brown; and distal extremity of femora black (Martins 1997: 113, fig. 106).

#### *Temnopis fuscipennis* Martins, 1978

Distribution. Brazil (Amapá, Pará). We add a new state record from Amazonas, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Amazonas • Barcelos, Rio Padauari; 00°06'45"N, 63°58'15"W; 03–04.VI.2010; R. Andreazze and J.A. Rafael leg.; lençol iluminado no barco; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head, antennae and legs blackish; prothorax reddish brown, each side with obtuse tubercle and basal third brownish (Martins 1978: 133, fig. 15).

### Piezocerini

#### *Haruspex lineolatus* Bates, 1870

Distribution. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Cruzeiro do Sul, Rio Moa; 07°37'02"S, 72°46'15"W; 19–28.XI.1996; 1 female, 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from other *Haruspex* Thomson, 1864 species by the following combination of characters: pronotum without tubercles; and elytra reddish brown, basal half with a narrow longitudinal yellowish stripe, and a similar stripe on apical third (Martins 2003: 80, figs 52, 61, 70).

#### *Hemilissa sulcicollis* Bates, 1870

Distribution. Costa Rica, Colombia, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Goiás, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo), Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Rio Branco; 08.V.1981, J. Arias leg.; arm. luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: body blackish, brownish or reddish; prothorax constricted at base; pronotum with longitudinal sulci; and elytra shiny, with the apex with spine projected on the external side (Martins 2003: 149, figs 168, 175).

### Pteroplatini

#### *Deltosoma lacordairei* Thomson, 1864

Fig. 14

Distribution. Ecuador, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Senador Guiomard, F.E. Catuaba; 10°24'28"S, 67°37'00"W; 08–25.VIII.2016; E.F. Morato and J.A. Rafael leg.; arm. dossel; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the body flattened, antennae black, prothorax rounded at sides, pronotum black with a middle longitudinal line and sides yellow, and elytra black, with humeri and a median transverse yellow band, with irregular margins. *Deltosoma lacordairei* is similar to *D. humeralis* and *D. fernandezi* but it is smaller, with antennae

shorter and elytra less expanded towards apex and rectilinear sides (Napp and Martins 2006: 340, fig. 1; Dalens and Giuglaris 2014: 2, figs 1–3, 10, 13, 14).

### Rhinotragini

#### *Epimelitta rufiventris* Bates, 1870

Fig. 15

Distribution. Brazil (Amazonas). We add a new state record from Rondônia, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Rondônia • Candeias do Jamari, UHE Samuel; 8°56'51"S, 63°10'60"W; 17.VIII.2016; D.M.M. Mendes, F.F. Xavier, A.A. Agudelo and J.A. Rafael leg.; luminosa; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head, antennae, thorax, abdomen and legs black; and elytra short, the apex reaching the first urostergite, blackish, with an oblique whitish stripe (Bates 1870a: 331).

#### *Odontocera bisulcata* Bates, 1870

Distribution. French Guiana, Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso, Goiás). We add a new state record from Rondônia, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Rondônia • Itapuã do Oeste, Flona Jamari; 09°15'36"S, 62°54'46"W; 01–24.XI.2017; Z.M. Silva and J.A. Rafael leg.; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the head, thorax, abdomen and legs black, metatibia and metatarsi yellow and elytra black with a longitudinal grayish white stripe (Bates 1870a: 326; Morvan and Morati 2011: 29, fig. 78).

#### *Tomopteropsis cerdai* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2003

Fig. 16

Distribution. French Guiana. We add new country record from Rondônia, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Rondônia • Itapuã do Oeste, Flona Jamari; 09°15'36"S, 62°54'46"W; 01–24.XI.2017; Z.M. Silva and J.A. Rafael leg.; 1 male; INPA.

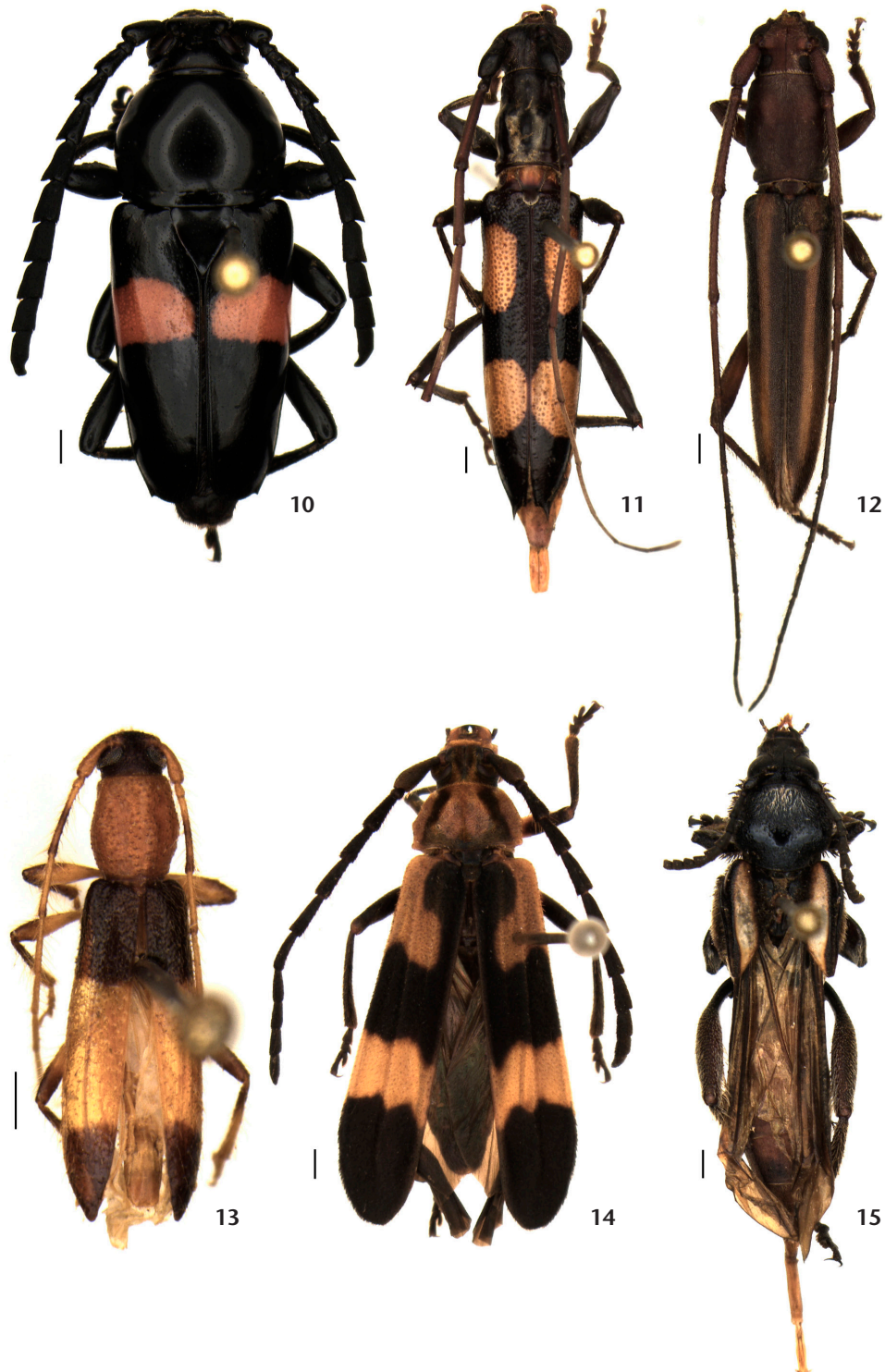
Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head and pronotum black, elytra very short, yellow with a longitudinal black band and metafemora clavate and tricolored, pedunculus pale and black and clava reddish orange (Morvan and Morati 2011: 32, fig. 85; Peñaherrera-Leiva and Tavakilian 2003: 166, fig. 8).

### Torneutini

#### *Coccoderus bisignatus* Buquet, 1840

Distribution. Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Pará, Maranhão). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.





Figures 10–15. New records of Cerambycinae in the Amazon Region: (10) *Lissonotus equestris*, female, from Roraima; (11) *Thoracibidion striatocolle*, female, from Roraima; (12) *Macroeme vittipennis*, male, from Roraima; (13) *Ocroeme tricolor*, female, from Rondônia; (14) *Deltosoma lacordairei*, male, from Acre; (15) *Epimelitta rufiventris*, male, from Rondônia. Scale bar: 1 mm.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A.A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 female, 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head, antennae, thorax and legs reddish orange; antennae filiform and elytra tan-colored, translucent, with two eburneous maculae near base (Monné 2005: 378, figs 2, 82).

*Coccydus longespinicornis* Fuchs, 1964

Fig. 17

Distribution. Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí, Minas Gerais), Peru, Paraguay. We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A.A. Agudelo, F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 female, 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: head, antennae, prothorax and legs reddish orange; antennomeres III–VIII with external projection; and elytra tan-colored, translucent, with six eburneous maculae (Monné 2005: 384, figs 8, 88).

*Praxithea borgmeieri* Lane, 1938

Distribution. Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil (Goiás, Acre, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Bahia, Minas Gerais). We add a new state record from Amazonas, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Amazonas • Presidente Figueiredo, BR 174, km 113, Ig. Lages; 08–09.VIII.1999; C.S. Motta leg.; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species differs from other *Praxithea* Thomson, 1864 species by the following combination of characters: body reddish brown; antennomere III without apical projection; and elytra covered in short, recumbent pubescence and apices with two short spines (Tavakilian and Monné 2002: 19, figs 11, 12).

*Torneucerus armatus* Martins & Monné, 1980

Fig. 18

Distribution. Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amapá, Pará, Mato Grosso). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Bujari, Floresta Estadual do Antimary; 9°20'02"S, 68°19'17"W; 25–27.VIII.2016; J.A. Rafael, A.A. Agudelo, F.F. Xavier and D. Mendes leg.; luminosa; 1 female; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the body brown or reddish-brown, antennae short, in males reaching the apical third of the elytra and legs short with hind legs about

1/3 as long as forelegs (Martins and Monné 1980: 345, fig. 10; Monné and Napp 2005: figs 11, 136, 137, 149).

Trachyderini

Ancylocerina

*Ceralocyna seticornis* (Bates, 1870)

Distribution. Brazil (Pará). We add a new state record from Amapá, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Amapá • Tartarugalzinho, Comunidade Entre Rios, Fazenda Dois Unidos, terra firme ombrophilous forest fragment; 1°07'26.8"N, 51°18'29.6"W; 23.VI.2018; W.R. Silva leg.; 2 females; MNRJ.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the following combination of characters: body elongate; head, antennae and pronotum black; elytra bicolor, basal 2/3 reddish orange and apical third black; metafemora with long spine on inner apex (Monné and Napp 2000: 121, figs 88, 91).

Trachyderina

*Batus barbicornis* (Linnaeus, 1764)

Fig. 19

Distribution. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso), Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Pando, Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Mancio Lima, PARNA Serra do Divisor; 7°26'58"S, 73°39'42"W; 04.X.2018; Casagrande leg.; 1 female, 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species is recognized by the body brightly colored, shiny orange and black and antennomeres III–V with elongate black tufts of stiff pubescence (Lane 1972: 73; Lingafelter et al. 2017: 134, fig. 1).

*Ceragenia aurulenta* Monné & Martins, 1991

Distribution. Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso). We add a new state record from Amazonas, Brazil.

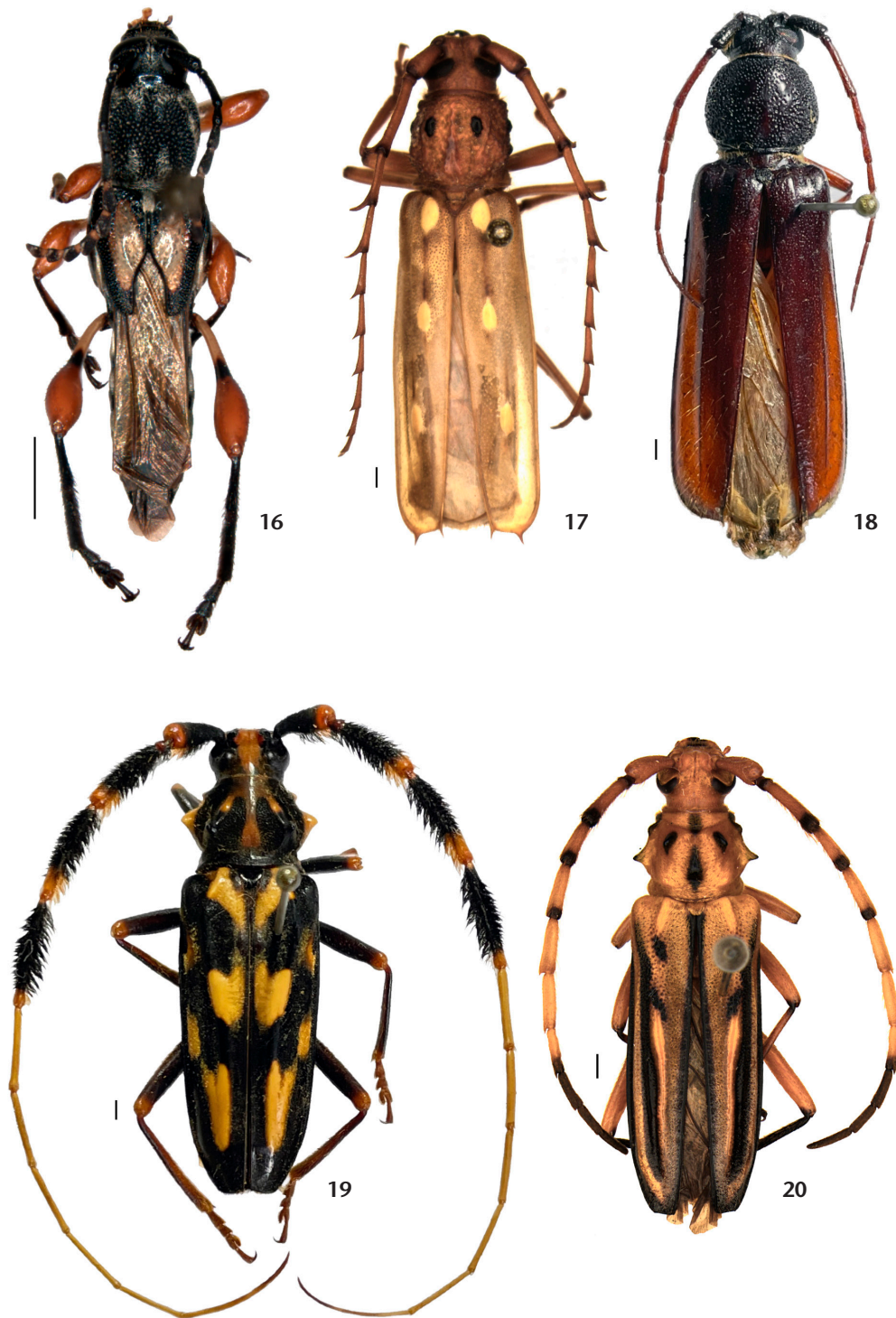
New record. BRAZIL – Amazonas • Novo Aripuanã, Ramal Pau Rosa; IV.2005; F. Xavier, F. Godoi and A. Lourido leg.; coleta manual; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. *Ceragenia* Audinet-Serville 1834 presents four species lightly colored and very similar. *Ceragenia aurulenta* differs from other species of the genus by the following combination of characters: pronotum orange with median longitudinal brown stripe; elytral apices with long spine; and meso- and metafemora with long spine on inner apex (Monné and Martins 1991: 199, fig. 4).

*Ceragenia bicornis* (Fabricius, 1801)

Fig. 20

Distribution. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname,



Figures 16–20. New records of Cerambycinae in the Amazon Region: (16) *Tomopteropsis cerdai*, male, from Rondônia; (17) *Coccoderus longespinicornis*, female, from Acre; (18) *Torneucerus armatus*, female, from Acre; (19) *Batus barbicornis*, male, from Acre; (20) *Ceragenia bicornis*, female, from Acre. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Roraima, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz). We add a new state record from Acre, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Acre • Senador Guiomard, F.E. Catuaba; 10°24'28"S, 67°37'00"W; 17–30.VI.2017; E.F. Morato and J.A. Rafael leg.; malaise; 3 females; INPA; 1 male; MNRJ.

Species diagnosis. This species has pronotum orange with black spots, elytral apices truncate, and meso- and metafemora with short spine on inner apex (Lingafelter et al. 2017: 135, fig 1; Monné and Martins 1991: 198, fig. 1).

### *Ceragenia leprieurii* Buquet, 1844

Distribution. Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas). We add a new state record from Pará, Brazil.

New record. BRAZIL – Pará • Oriximiná, Rio Trombetas, Ig. Gaivota; 12.X.1982; J.A. Rafael leg.; malaise; 1 male; INPA.

Species diagnosis. This species has pronotum orange with black spots and median longitudinal stripe, elytral apices with spine, and meso- and metafemora with long spine on inner apex (Monné and Martins 1991: 199, fig. 3; Tavakilian 1996: pl. 11, fig. 8).

## DISCUSSION

Our knowledge of the Cerambycidae fauna in the Amazon Region has greatly improved in recent years due to the thematic network “Biodiversidade de Insetos na Amazônia” (Rede BIA). The objective of this project, carried out by research groups from several institutions, is the study of the insects of the Amazon basin. The headquarters of the project are located at Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, Brazil. This is the second publication on the Cerambycidae collected by Rede BIA. In the first publication, we described a new species of Cerambycidae from Acre (*Unachlorus rafaeli* Monné & Monné, 2018), and provided three new country records for Brazil and 32 new state records for the Brazilian states of Acre, Amazonas and Roraima (Monné and Monné 2018).

The new records presented here include one species widely distributed across the Neotropical Region: *Juiaparus mexicanus*, with records from Mexico to southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Monné 2022). Given the wide distribution of this species, its occurrence in Acre and Amapá was expected. The new records here presented are important because they confirm the hypothesis that these species are continuously distributed across different biomes. These beetles can use a wide variety of species of plants as hosts (Monné 2022), suggesting that their dispersal capabilities are dependent on the availability of their host plants rather than on environmental conditions.

The new record of *Tomopteropsis cerdai* in Brazil (Rondônia) is particularly important because this species was only formally known by the holotype, a female specimen from the French

Guiana (Peñaherrera-Leiva and Tavakilian 2003). The new record suggests this species is widely distributed across the Amazon Forest. Another important aspect of our finding is that it is a male: now we know that males have the femoral club markedly wider than females (Fig. 16).

Our knowledge on the distribution of 11 species has been considerably improved by our findings. *Austroeme modesta*, previously known to occur only in the Brazilian state of Goiás and Uruguay, is recorded for the first time in the Amazon Region. The distribution of 10 other species is now known to be wider in South America than previously thought: *Ceragenia bicornis*, *Cocconeris longespincornis*, *Diorus biapiculatus*, *Ectenessa spinipennis*, *Glyptoscapus pallidulus*, *Haruspex lineolatus*, *Ozodes infuscatus*, *Paranyssicus conspicillatus*, *Praxithea borgmeieri* and *Thecladoris tytonotoides*. The large number of new records presented in this study expands the distribution of 42 species of Cerambycinae and highlights how little we know about the distribution of this important group of beetles in the Neotropical Region.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Marcio Oliveira (INPA) and Carlos Flechtmann (UNESP) for the loan of specimens. Most of specimens were collected as part of a project “Biodiversidade de Insetos na Amazônia”, coordinated by José Albertino Rafael (INPA) and financed by the MCTI/CNPq/FNDCT Ação transversal – Redes Regionais de Pesquisa em Biodiversidade e Biotecnologia #79/2013 (grant 407.627/2013-8). This work was supported by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq grant 304318/2018-3 – MLM) and Fundação Carlos Chagas Filho de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ process 201.917/2020 – DSS).

## LITERATURE CITED

- Bates HW (1870a) Contributions to an insect fauna of the Amazon Valley (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London 1870(3): 243–335.
- Bates HW (1870b) Contributions to an insect fauna of the Amazon Valley (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London 1870(4): 391–444.
- Dalens P-H, Giuglaris JL (2012) Les *Ectenessa* Bates, 1885 de Guyane (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). L'Entomologiste 68(6): 329–332.
- Dalens P-H, Giuglaris JL (2014) *Deltosoma* Thomson, 1864 of French Guiana (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Insecta Mundi 336: 1–9.
- Dalens P-H, Touroult J (2014) New taxa and new records of Oemini Lacordaire, 1868 and Ectenessini Martins, 1998 from French Guiana (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Insecta Mundi 359: 1–12.
- Fabricius JC (1787) Mantissa insectorum sistens eorum species nuper detectas adiectis characteribus genericis, differentiis

- specificis, emendationibus, observationibus. Proft, Hafniae, 348 pp. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.36471>
- Fragoso SA (1978) Revision of the Neotropical genus *Poeciloxestia* Lane, 1965 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). The Coleopterists' Bulletin 32(2): 113–158.
- Fragoso SA (1993) On old and new species of *Coleoxestia* Aurivillius, 1912 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini). Revista Brasileira de Biologia 53(3): 327–343.
- Galileo MHM, Santos-Silva A (2016) New taxa, new records and notes on *Coleoxestia* Aurivillius, 1912 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Zootaxa 4136(1): 54–70. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4136.1.2>
- Haddad S, Shin S, Lemmon AR, Lemmon EM, Svacha P, Farrell B, McKenna DD (2018). Anchored hybrid enrichment provides new insights into the phylogeny and evolution of longhorned beetles (Cerambycidae). Systematic Entomology 43(1): 68–89. <https://doi.org/10.1111/syen.12257>
- Hequet V (1996) Longicornes de Guyane. Crestig Editeur, Silvolab Orstom, Cayenne, 36 pp.
- Lane F (1972) Notas sobre o gênero *Batus* Thunberg, 1822 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 16(10): 71–74.
- Lingafelter SW, Wappes JE, Ledezma Arias J (2017) Photographic guide to longhorned beetles of Bolivia. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington DC, 260 pp.
- Maes J-M, Berghe E, Dauber D, Audureau A, Nearn E, Skilman F, Heffern D, Monné MA (2010). Catalogo ilustrado de los Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) de Nicaragua. Parte II – Cerambycinae. Revista Nicaraguense de Entomologia 70(Suplemento 1–2): 1–640.
- Martins UR (1968) Monografia da tribo Ibdionini (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae). Parte II. Arquivos de Zoologia 16(2): 321–630.
- Martins UR (1978) Revisão dos gêneros *Proeme*, gen. n., *Temnopis* Audinet-Serville, 1834 e *Paratemnopis*, gen. n. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia 32(11): 117–139.
- Martins UR (1997) Tribo Oemini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-Americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 1. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 3–155.
- Martins UR (1998) Tribo Ectenessini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-Americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 2. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 81–182.
- Martins UR (1999a) Tribo Diorini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 3. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 393–398.
- Martins UR (1999b) Tribo Eburiini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 3. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 119–391.
- Martins UR (2002) Tribo Achrysonini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 4. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 37–144.
- Martins UR (2003) Tribo Piezocerini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 6. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, Curitiba, 65–201.
- Martins UR (2005) Tribo Elaphidionini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 7. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, Curitiba, 1–393.
- Martins UR (2006) Tribo Hexoplonini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 8. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 21–211.
- Martins UR, Galileo MHM (1999) Tribo Hesperophanini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 3. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 1–117.
- Martins UR, Galileo MHM (2004) Cerambycidae sul-americanos. Suplemento 1. Argania, Barcelona, 147 pp.
- Martins UR, Galileo MHM (2011) Subfamília Cerambycinae, Clytini Mulsant, 1839. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera) Taxonomia. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, vol. 12, 264 pp.
- Martins UR, Monné MA (1980) Torneutini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae): chave para os gêneros, chave para espécies de alguns gêneros, notas e descrições de novos taxa. Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia 33(24): 335–353.
- Martins UR, Monné MA (2002) Tribo Cerambycini. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 4. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 145–248.
- Martins UR, Monné MA (2005) Tribo Cerambycini, Subtribo Sphalлотrichina. In: Martins UR (Org) Cerambycidae Sul-Americanos (Coleoptera). Taxonomia. 5. Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 1–218.
- Monné MA (2022) Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Neotropical Region. Part I. Subfamily Cerambycinae. <https://cerambycids.com/catalog>
- Monné MA, Martins UR (1991) Sinopse do gênero *Ceragenia* Audinet-Serville, 1834 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Trachyderini). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 35(1): 197–201.
- Monné MA, Monné ML (2021) Cerambycidae. In: Catálogo Taxonômico da Fauna do Brasil. PNUD. <http://fauna.jbrj.gov.br/>
- Monné ML (2005) Revisão, análise cladística e biogeografia de *Coccoderus* Buquet (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 49(3): 369–391. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0085-56262005000300007>
- Monné ML, Monné MA (2018) New species and distribution notes of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) for the state of Acre and the Amazon basin, Brazil. Zootaxa 4442(3): 458–468. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4442.3.7>
- Monné ML, Monné MA, Wang Q (2017). General Morphology, Classification and Biology of Cerambycidae. In: Wang Q (Ed.) Cerambycidae of the world. Biology and Pest Management. Taylor and Francis, Boca Raton, 1–70.
- Monné ML, Napp DS (2000) Revisão do gênero *Ceralocyna* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Trachyderini, An-cyclocerina). Iheringia, Zoologia 88: 103–137.
- Monné ML, Napp DS (2005) Cladistic analysis of the tribe Torneutini Thomson (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Trachyderoinia). Zootaxa 1062: 1–56.

- Morvan O, Morati J (2011) Inventaire des Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) de Guyane. I. Supplement au Bulletin de liaison d'ACOREP-France "Le Coléoptériste" 3: 10–45.
- Napp DS, Martins UR (1998) Revisão do gênero *Chrysoprasis* A.-Serville, 1834 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). IV. Grupo *hypocrita*. Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 41(2–4): 465–499.
- Napp DS, Martins UR (2006) New South American genus and species of Pteroplatini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Zootaxa 1173(1): 63–67. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1173.1.4>
- Nascimento FEL, Bravo F, Monné MA (2016) Cerambycidae (Insecta, Coleoptera) of Quixadá, Ceará State, Brazil: new records and new species. Zootaxa 4161(3): 399–411. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4161.3.7>
- Nie R, Vogler AP, Yang XK, Lin M (2021) Higher-level phylogeny of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomeloidea) inferred from mitochondrial genomes. Systematic Entomology 46(1): 56–70. <https://doi.org/10.1111/syen.12447>
- Peñaherrera-Leiva AY, Tavakilian GL (2003) Nouvelles espèces et nouveaux genres de Rhinotragini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). I. Coléoptères 9(13): 163–214.
- Santos-Silva A, Nascimento Francisco EL, Biffi G (2019) A new species of *Tropidion* (Neoibidionini), synonymies in Rhinotragini, notes on *Pirangoclytus* (Clytini) and *Hemicladus* (Calliini), and new records in Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). Zootaxa 4614(3): 449–460. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4614.3.2>
- Tavakilian G, Chevillotte H (2022) Base de données Titan sur les Cerambycides ou Longicornes. <http://titan.gbif.fr>
- Tavakilian GL (1996) In: Hequet V. Longicornes de Guyane. ORSTOM, Cayenne.
- Tavakilian GL, Monné ML (2002) Torneutini de Guyane: nouvelles espèces et notes complémentaires (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Coléoptères 8(2): 9–35.
- 
- Submitted: March 3, 2022  
Accepted: May 16, 2022  
Editorial responsibility: Marcel Gustavo Hermes
- 
- Author Contributions**  
MLM, MAM, DSS and CSC contributed equally to this article.
- Competing Interests**  
The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.
- How to cite this article**  
Monné ML, Monné MA, Souza DS, Carli CS (2022) New distribution records of Cerambycinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in the Brazilian Amazon. Zoologia (Curitiba 39: e22009. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1984-4689.v39.e22009>
- Published by**  
Sociedade Brasileira de Zoologia at Scientific Electronic Library Online (<https://www.scielo.br/zool>)
- Copyright**  
© 2022 The Authors.