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## CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM LAGOA DO TAMBURÍ FARM, ARACATU – BAHIA, WITH NEW RECORDS

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### ABSTRACT

*Species of Cerambycidae were inventoried in an area of Caatinga (dryland) vegetation in the municipality of Aracatu, Bahia State, Brazil, between August/2012 and July/2013. The insects were collected using light traps, active searches, and white cloth trapping. A total of 716 specimens of Cerambycidae were collected; 665 of them were identified as belonging to 107 species, 84 genera, 30 tribes, and 3 subfamilies. The species Phaedinus carbonelli Monné, 1999, Lepturges (Lepturges) fasciculatoides Gilmour, 1962, Hoplistonychus bondari Melzer, 1930, Ataxia arenaria Martins & Galileo, 2013 were new records for Bahia; Ne-sozineus obscurus Hoffmann, 1984 is new record for Brazil. The subfamily Cerambycinae demonstrated the greatest richness, with 56 species. These results contribute to our knowledge of the Cerambycidae fauna of Brazil.*

KEY-WORDS: Neotropical Region; Inventory; Semiarid.

### INTRODUCTION

The Cerambycidae represent one of the largest and most diverse families of Coleoptera (Martins, 1997), comprising in the world approximately 4,000 genera (Costa, 2000) and 35,000 species (Monné, M.L. *et al.*, 2009a). Approximately 1,000 genera (Costa, 2000) and 5,000 species (Casari & Ide, 2012) have been recorded for Brazil, with additional new species being described every year (Nascimento & Bravo, 2014).

There is currently no consensus concerning the classification of the Cerambycidae into subfamilies. Nine subfamilies were recognized by Napp (1994), although there are still discussions concerning some

of them. Five subfamilies have been recorded in Brazil: Prioninae, Parandrinae, Lepturinae, Lamiinae, and Cerambycinae (Martins, 1999), without serious disagreements concerning those classifications.

The Neotropical region contains many species of Cerambycidae, although little is known about their diversity in the Caatinga and Pantanal biomes in Brazil (Martins, 1997; Casari & Ide, 2012), despite a number of workers have recently published their *discoveries* on this group, including Martinas *et al.* (2015), Nascimento & Bravo (2014), Galileo *et al.* (2013), Menezes *et al.* (2012), Monné, M.L. *et al.* (2009a, b), Martins *et al.* (2009), Galileo & Martins (2006), and Maia *et al.* (2003).

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Caatinga dryland biome has experienced intense anthropogenic impacts since the first European/African colonists, but less than 2% of its area has effective protection status. Growing anthropogenic pressure and the lack of research on the fauna in the biome make inventories and studies of the Coleoptera important tools for characterizing and managing these arid land resources (Leal *et al.*, 2003; Albuquerque *et al.*, 2012).

The present study provides a list of Cerambycidae species for an area of Caatinga vegetation at the Lagoa do Tamburí farm in the municipality of Aracatu, state of Bahia, Brazil.

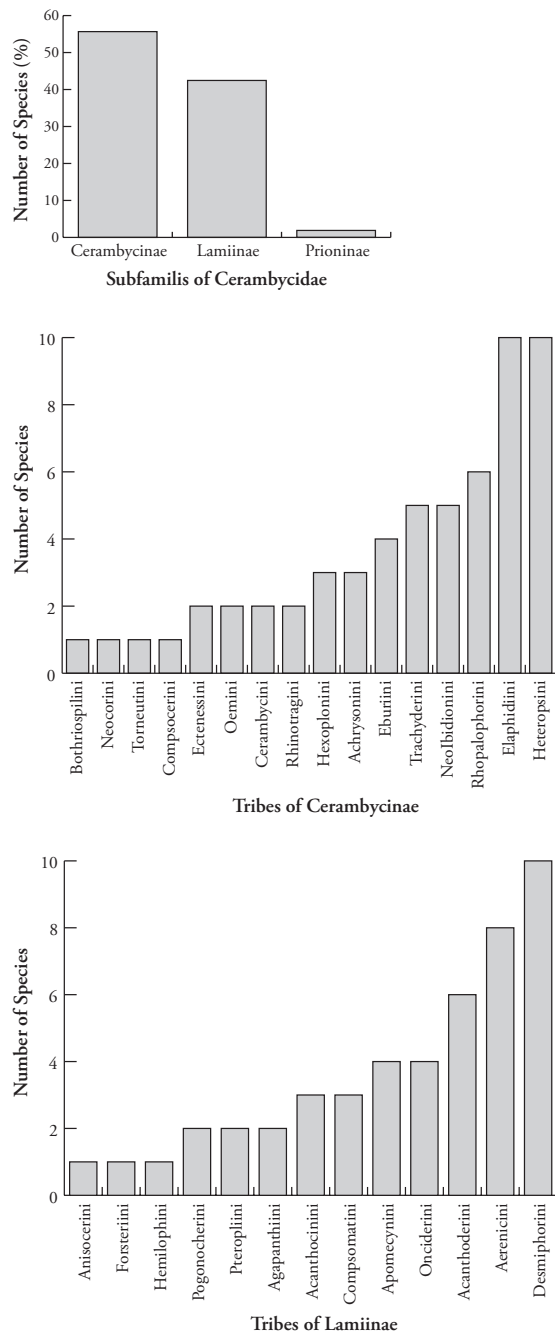
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was undertaken at the Lagoa do Tamburí farm, which occupies an area of 180 hectares and is located 12 km to the south of the municipal center of Aracatu, and 518 km from Salvador, in southwestern Bahia State (14°25'39"S, 41°27'43"W) (Bahia, 2012a). The study site is located in the semi-arid region of Brazil, where the climate varies between sub-humid and dry, with rainfall being limited to the (Austral) spring and summer seasons, with a dry winter with lower temperatures. The rainy season normally occurs between November and March, with a mean annual rainfall total of 573.3 mm. The mean annual temperature is 21°C. The vegetation is typical of the phytocological region of the Caatinga, with a deciduous, open, spiny vegetation of shrubs and small trees, with or without palm trees (Bahia, 2012a, b).

Collections were undertaken (license number 35426-1, from the Ministry of the Environment/SIS-BIO/IBAMA) within the "Projeto de Pesquisa Entomofauna em áreas de Caatinga na Região Sudoeste da Bahia" program between August/2012 and July/2013, in three different areas: shrub vegetation near the farm headquarters (14°30.961'S, 41°27.512'W); open pasture, 2 km from the farm headquarters (14°30.959'S, 41°27.508'W); and an area of closed arboreal Caatinga, 3 km from the farm headquarters (14°30.295'S, 41°27.982'W). A number of different collection methods were employed to harvest the largest possible number of Cerambycidae.

Collections were made using three light traps (one in each collection area), adapted from the "Luiz de Queiroz" model using tubular fluorescent lamps (FL T8 15 Watts D/L 6400K), spaced at least 2 km one from the other. The light traps were activated during three consecutive nights each month from 17:30 to 06:30 during the new moon to avoid moonlight

interference on the efficiency of the traps (Barghini, 2008). Active searches were also undertaken for three consecutive hours in the morning for two days every month; these searches involved two people in each of the three survey areas, totaling 144 hours of collection effort. Cerambycids encountered on bushes were collected using entomological forceps. The specimens



**FIGURE 1:** Species richness of Cerambycidae collected at the Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburí farm in Aracatu, Bahia State, Brazil, August/2012 to July/2013. (A) subfamilies of Cerambycidae; (B) tribes of Cerambycinae; (C) tribes of Lamiinae.

were sorted, prepared, and subsequently sent to Dr. Ubirajara Ribeiro Martins at Museum of Zoology of University of São Paulo (MZSP) for identification. The specimens sent for identification are deposited in MZSP; the other specimens were deposited at Professor Johann Becker Collection, belonging to Museum of Zoology of Bahia State University in Feira de Santana (MZFS), Brazil. The taxa are listed here alphabetically, together with data concerning their geographic distributions. The classifications by tribe, and the distribution data, follow Fonseca-Gessner (1990), Monné, M.A. & Bezark (2013), Monné, M.A. (2015a, b) and Martins *et al.* (2015). New records are presented as follows: the species name followed by (\*) indicates a new record for Brazil, and by (\*\*) indicates a new record for Bahia State and the Semiarid region.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seven hundred, sixteen Cerambycidae specimens were collected, belonging to three subfamilies, 30 tribes, and 84 genera (Table 1). Of the total collection, 655 specimens were identified: 107 to the species level and 65 to the generic level. The subfamily Cerambycinae demonstrated the greatest richness, with 58 species, representing 56% of the total number of species collected (Fig. 1A).

The tribes Elaphidiini and Heteropsini demonstrated the greatest species richness, both comprising 10 species (Fig. 1B). Seven tribes comprised only one species each, *Chlorida festiva* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Bothriospilini, *Aglaschema mourei* (Napp, 1993) in Compsocerini Thomson, 1864), *Aleiphaquilon castaneum* (Gounelle, 1911) in Neocorini, *Psymmatocerus wagleri* Perty, 1828 in Torneutini, *Onychocerus aculeicornis* (Kirby, 1818) in Anisocerini, *Gisostola bahiensis* Martins & Galileo, 1988 in Forsteriini and *Adesmus borgmeieri* (Lane, 1976) in Hemilophini (Table 1).

The tribes of Lamiinae demonstrating the greatest species richness were: Desmiphorini, with 10 species; Aerenicini, with 8 species; and Acanthoderini, with 6 species (Fig. 1C). Three tribes comprised only a single species each: *Onychocerus aculeicornis* (Kirby, 1818), in Anisocerini; *Gisostola bahiensis* Martins & Galileo, 1988, in Forsteriini; and *Adesmus borgmeieri* (Lane, 1976), in Hemilophini.

The 65 specimens identified to the generic level belonged to 25 genera: 14 of Cerambycinae and 11 of Lamiinae. Some of these probable new species, however, were represented by only a single specimen – indicating the necessity for more collections and more specimens to aid in the confirmation and descriptions. Of the 107 species identified, four represent new records for the semiarid region and Bahia State, while one was new record for Brazil.

**TABLE 1:** List of species of Cerambycidae collected at the Fazenda Lagoa do Tamburí farm, in Aracatu, Bahia, Brazil between August/2012 and July/2013. (\*) new record for Brazil, (\*\*) new record for Bahia State.

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
<b>Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802</b>	
<b>Achrysonini Lacordaire, 1869</b>	
<i>Achryson maculatum</i> Burmeister, 1865	Brazil (Bahia, Alagoas, Sergipe, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán, Santiago do Estero, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Uruguay
<i>Achryson surinamum</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Espírito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Alagoas), Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina (Tucumán, Neuquén)
<i>Achryson unicolor</i> Bruch, 1908	Brazil (Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán, Misiones, Santiago do Estero, La Rioja, Chaco, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Uruguay
<b>Bothriospilini Lane, 1950</b>	
<i>Chlorida festiva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	America, United States (Florida) to Argentina and West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
<b>Cerambycini Latreille, 1804</b>	
<i>Jupoata rufipennis</i> (Gory in Guérin-Méneville, 1831)	Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul), Mexico – Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Equador, Surinam, Guyana, French Guiana, Peru, Bolivia (Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay
<i>Plocaederus confusus</i> Martins & Monné, 2002	Brazil (Ceará, Alagoas, Sergipe, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia to Paraná), Bolivia (Santa Cruz)

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
<b>Compocerini Thomson, 1864</b>	
<i>Aglaoschema mourei</i> (Napp, 1993)	Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais)
<b>Eburiini Blanchard, 1845</b>	
<i>Cupanoscelis heteroclitia</i> Gounelle, 1909	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Santiago do Estero, Córdoba).
<i>Erosida delia</i> Thomson, 1861	Brazil (Bahia), Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia (Santa Cruz)
<i>Pantomallus pallidus</i> Aurivillius, 1923	Brazil (Bahia to Santa Catarina), Paraguay
<i>Uncieburia nigricans</i> (Gounelle, 1909)	Brazil (Bahia, Piauí, Ceará, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija)
<b>Ectenessini Martins &amp; Galileo, 1998</b>	
<i>Acanthonessa quadrispinosa</i> Melzer, 1931	Brazil (Paraíba a São Paulo, Bahia), Paraguay
<i>Ectenessidia varians</i> (Gounelle, 1909)	Brazil (Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais to São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay
<b>Elaphidiini Thomson, 1864</b>	
<i>Ambonus distinctus</i> (Newman, 1840)	Brazil (Amazonas, Maranhão, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul), French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones, Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, San Luís), Uruguay
<i>Ambonus electus</i> (Gahan, 1903)	Brazil (Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraíba to Santa Catarina), Colombia, Surinam, Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Jujuy, Santiago do Estero, Córdoba), Honduras
<i>Ambonus interrogationis</i> (Blanchard in Orbigny, 1846)	Brazil (Amazonas, Maranhão, Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Catamarca, Salta, Santiago do Estero, Tucumán, Mendoza, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Buenos Aires)
<i>Amorupi fulvoterminalata</i> (Berg, 1889)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Paraíba to Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Entre Rios, Buenos Aires), Uruguay
<i>Aposphaerion unicolor</i> (White, 1855)	Brazil (Amazônia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Paraíba to Santa Catarina), Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Chaco, Corrientes, Buenos Aires)
<i>Mallocera simplex</i> White, 1853	Brazil (Paraíba to Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (Santa Cruz)
<i>Sphaerion cyanipenne</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834	Brazil (Goiás, Distrito Federal, Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay
<i>Stizocera armata</i> Audinet-Serville, 1834	Brazil (Piauí, Ceará, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Misiones)
<i>Stizocera armigera</i> (White, 1853)	Brazil (Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina, Bahia)
<i>Stizocera tristis</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)	Brazil (Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Piauí, Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Jujuy)
<b>Heteropsini Lacordaire, 1869</b>	
<i>Allodemus tricolor</i> (Perty, 1832)	Brazil (Paraíba to São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay
<i>Chrysoprasis airi</i> Napp & Martins, 1997	Brazil (Bahia), Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz), Argentina (Salta, Tucumán)
<i>Chrysoprasis aurigena</i> (Germar, 1824)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão to Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Argentina (Corrientes, Misiones, Jujuy, Salta, Santiago do Estero, Tucumán), Uruguay
<i>Chrysoprasis basalis</i> Chevrolat, 1859	Brazil (Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul, Goiás, Mato Grosso), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Formosa, Santiago do Estero, Catamarca, Córdoba)
<i>Chrysoprasis globulicollis</i> Zajciw, 1958	Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia), Bolivia
<i>Chrysoprasis linearis</i> Bates, 1870	Brazil (Goiás, Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones, Chaco)

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
<i>Chrysoprasis ritchei</i> Gounelle, 1913	Brazil (Ceará, Paraíba, Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Tucumán, Santiago do Estero)
<i>Chrysoprasis valida</i> Bates, 1870	Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais to Santa Catarina, Bahia), Bolivia (Chuquisaca)
<i>Chrysoprasis variabilis</i> Zajciw, 1958	Brazil (Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia)
<i>Mallosoma zonatum</i> (Sahlberg, 1823)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Pernambuco to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Córdoba, Misiones), Uruguay
<b>Hexoplonini Martins, 2006</b>	
<i>Calycibidion rubricolle</i> Galileo & Martins, 2010	Brazil (Piauí, Bahia)
<i>Gnomidolon tomentosum</i> Martins, 1971	Brazil (Espírito Santo, Bahia)
<i>Ophthalmoplon nigricorne</i> Napp & Martins, 1985	Brazil (Bahia)
<b>Neoibidionini Monné, 2012</b>	
<i>Compsa montana</i> Martins, 1971	Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia)
<i>Compsibidion circumflexum</i> Martins, 1971	Brazil (Bahia), Argentina (Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán, Santiago do Estero, La Rioja, Córdoba, San Juan, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Paraguay, Bolivia (Santa Cruz)
<i>Psiloibidion leucogramma</i> (Perty, 1832)	Brazil (Pará, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo), Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Formosa), Venezuela
<i>Thoracibidion flavopictum</i> (Perty, 1832)	Brazil (Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Norte to Santa Catarina), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta)
<i>Tropidion castaneum</i> Martins, 1968	Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay
<b>Neocorini Martins, 2005</b>	
<i>Aleiphaquilon castaneum</i> (Gounelle, 1911)	Brazil (Maranhão, Piauí, Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolivia (Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Formosa)
<b>Oemini Lacordaire, 1869</b>	
<i>Martinsia scabrosa</i> Chemsak & Linsley, 1967	Brazil (Maranhão, Bahia, Minas Gerais), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Santiago do Estero, Chaco)
<i>Ocroeme recki</i> (Melzer, 1931)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí, Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Salta, Entre Ríos), Uruguay
<b>Rhinotragini Thomson, 1860</b>	
<i>Epimelitta debilis</i> (Gounelle, 1911)	Brazil (Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais), Bolivia
<i>Rhopalessa hirticollis</i> (Zajciw, 1958)	Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia)
<b>Rhopalophorini Blanchard, 1845</b>	
<i>Brachylophora auricollis</i> (Bruch, 1918)	Brazil (Bahia, Paraíba, Ceará), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta)
<i>Cosmisoma brullei</i> (Mulsant, 1863)	Brazil (Bahia, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Catamarca, Tucumán, Córdoba, Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires), Uruguay
<i>Cynoderus (Cynoderus) chlorizans</i> Chevrolat, 1859	Brazil (Goiás, Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia)
<i>Dihammaphora brasileira</i> Napp & Mermudes, 2010	Brazil (Espírito Santo, Bahia, Minas Gerais)
<i>Dirocoremia simplicipes</i> (Gounelle, 1911)	Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Espírito Santo, São Paulo), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Tucumán)
<i>Lathusia ferruginea</i> (Bruch, 1908)	Brazil (Bahia, Ceará, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Misiones)
<b>Torneutini Thomson, 1861</b>	
<i>Psygnatocerus wagleri</i> Perty, 1828	Brazil (Maranhão, Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones, Tucumán, Chaco, Corrientes)
<b>Trachyderini Dupont, 1836</b>	
<i>Andraegoidus rufipes</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (La Paz, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
<i>Dorcacerus barbatus</i> (Oliver, 1790)	Mexico, Peru, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Maranhão to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolívia (Beni, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán, Santiago do Estero, Córdoba, Mendoza, Chaco, Misiones, Corrientes)
<i>Oxymerus aculeatus aculeatus</i> Dupont, 1838	Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia to São Paulo, Paraná)
<i>Phaedinus carbonelli</i> Monné, 1999 (**)	Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia)
<i>Retrachydes thoracicus thoracicus</i> (Olivier, 1790)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Maranhão to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolívia, Paraguay, Argentina (Córdoba, Mendoza, Santa Fe, Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Buenos Aires), Uruguay
<b>Lamiinae Latreille, 1825</b>	
<b>Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845</b>	
<i>Leptostylus perniciosus</i> Monné & Hoffmann, 1981	Brazil (Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolívia (Santa Cruz), French Guiana, Paraguay, Argentina
<i>Lepturges (Lepturges) fasciculatoides</i> Gilmour, 1962 (**)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Bahia), Bolívia (La Paz, Santa Cruz), Argentina (Formosa, Chaco)
<i>Nealcidion silvai</i> Monné & Delfino, 1986	Brazil (Paraíba, Alagoas, Bahia), French Guiana
<b>Acanthoderini Thomson, 1861</b>	
<i>Nesozineus alphoides</i> (Lane, 1977)	Brazil (Pernambuco to Espírito Santo, São Paulo)
<i>Nesozineus obscurus</i> Hoffmann, 1984 (*)	Brazil (Bahia), Argentina (Formosa, Chaco, Santiago do Estero, San Luís)
<i>Nesozineus triviale</i> Galileo & Martins, 1996	Costa Rica, Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia to Santa Catarina), Bolívia (Santa Cruz, Tarija)
<i>Oreodera glauca glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Brazil, Mexico (Jalisco, Oaxaca) to Uruguay, West India
<i>Oreodera quinquetuberculata</i> (Drapiez, 1820)	Brazil (Ceará, Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolívia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina
<i>Psapharochrus jaspideus</i> (Germar, 1824)	Brazil (Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolívia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Tucumán, Santiago do Estero, Córdoba, Mendoza, Misiones, Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Buenos Aires, La Pampa), Uruguay
<b>Aerenicini Thomson, 1860</b>	
<i>Aereniphaula machadorum</i> Galileo & Martins, 1990	Brazil (Bahia, Piauí, Minas Gerais)
<i>Aerenomera boliviensis</i> Gilmour, 1962	Brazil (Pernambuco, Paraíba, Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo), Bolívia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Formosa, Misiones)
<i>Apophaula ocellata</i> Lane, 1973	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Bahia, Minas Gerais to Paraná), Paraguay
<i>Holoaerenica multipunctata</i> (Lepelletier & Audinet-Serville, 1825)	Brazil (Bahia, Goiás, Pernambuco to Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina (Chaco)
<i>Hoplistonychus bondari</i> Melzer, 1930 (**)	Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Bahia), Bolívia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Misiones), French Guiana, Peru
<i>Pseudomecas femoralis</i> Aurivillius, 1920	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo), Bolívia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Santiago do Estero, Córdoba)
<i>Pseudophaula porosa</i> (Bates, 1881)	Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil (Pernambuco to Espírito Santo), Bolívia
<i>Recchia abauna</i> Martins & Galileo, 1998	Brazil (Goiás, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Minas Gerais)
<b>Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839</b>	
<i>Hippopsis truncatella</i> Bates, 1866	Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Goiás, Bahia, Minas Gerais to São Paulo), Bolívia (Santa Cruz)
<i>Trichohippopsis suturalis</i> Martins & Carvalho, 1983	Brazil (Maranhão, Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Bahia), Bolívia (Santa Cruz), French Guiana
<b>Anisocerini Thomson, 1861</b>	
<i>Onychocerus aculeicornis</i> (Kirby, 1818)	Brazil (Rondônia, Goiás, Maranhão, Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolívia, Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones), French Guiana
<b>Apomecynini Thomson, 1861</b>	
<i>Bisaltes (Bisaltes) roseiceps</i> Breuning, 1939	Brazil (Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro), Paraguay, Bolívia (Santa Cruz)

SPECIES	DISTRIBUTION
<i>Dorcasta implicata</i> Melzer, 1934	Brazil (Alagoas, Sergipe, Ceará, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay, Argentina (Tucumán, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires)
<i>Euteleuta fimbriata</i> Bates, 1885	Brazil (Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia), Bolivia
<i>Prericoptus avanyae</i> Martins & Galileo, 2010	Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia)
<b>Composomatini Thomson, 1857</b>	
<i>Aerenea flavolineata</i> Melzer, 1923	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Ceará to Paraná), Bolivia (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, Tucumán, Cordoba)
<i>Aerenea sulcicollis sulcicollis</i> Melzer, 1932	Brazil (Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones)
<i>Composoma nubilum</i> Gounelle, 1908	Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pernambuco, Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay
<b>Desmiphorini Thomson, 1861</b>	
<i>Cicuiara striata</i> (Bates, 1866)	Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Piauí, Minas Gerais, Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Venezuela
<i>Coeloprocta humeralis</i> (Breuning, 1940)	Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia)
<i>Desmiphora (Desmiphora) cucullata</i> Thomson, 1868	Brazil (Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Tucumán, Formosa, Misiones), Uruguay
<i>Desmiphora (Desmiphora) hirticollis</i> (Olivier, 1795)	United States (Southeast Texas) to Argentina, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Vincent, Grenada, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenadines, Curaçao, Porto Rico, Galapagos Islands, Brazil
<i>Desmiphora (Desmiphora) lineatipennis</i> Breuning, 1943	Argentina, Brazil (Bahia)
<i>Desmiphora (Desmiphora) pallida</i> Bates, 1874	Jamaica, Brazil (Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais), Peru, Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Argentina (Tucumán)
<i>Estola albocincta</i> Melzer, 1932	Brazil (Goiás, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia), Paraguay
<i>Estola obscuroides</i> Breuning, 1942	Brazil (Maranhão, Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay
<i>Ischnolea bimaculata</i> Chevrolat, 1861	Brazil (Maranhão, Goiás, Minas Gerais to Santa Catarina, Bahia), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones)
<i>Panegyrtes scutellatus</i> Galileo & Martins, 1995	Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais)
<b>Forsteriini Tippman, 1960</b>	
<i>Gisostola bahiensis</i> Martins & Galileo, 1988	Brazil (Bahia)
<b>Hemilophini Thomson, 1868</b>	
<i>Adesmus borgmeieri</i> (Lane, 1976)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Bahia)
<b>Onciderini Thomson, 1860</b>	
<i>Cacostola volvula</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	Brazil (Maranhão, Bahia), Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Pando, Santa Cruz), French Guiana
<i>Oncideres dejeanii</i> Thomson, 1868	Brazil (Maranhão, Ceará ao Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay
<i>Oncideres limpida</i> Bates, 1865	Brazil (Maranhão to Bahia)
<i>Oncideres modesta</i> Dillon & Dillon, 1946	Brazil (Pará, Bahia)
<b>Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1839</b>	
<i>Cosmotomidius setosus</i> (Audinet-Serville, 1834)	Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Bahia to Santa Catarina), Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina (Tucumán, Chaco, Santa Fe)
<i>Lypsimena fuscata</i> Haldeman, 1847	Eastern North America Southern California, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Bahamas, Hispaniola, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil (Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul), Argentina (Salta, Tucumán, Chaco, Corrientes), Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Uruguay
<b>Pteropliini Thomson, 1861</b>	
<i>Ataxia albisetosa</i> Breuning, 1940	Brazil (Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe)
<i>Ataxia arenaria</i> Martins & Galileo, 2013 (**)	Brazil (Paraíba, Bahia)
<b>Prioninae Latreille, 1804</b>	
<b>Macrotomini Thomson, 1860</b>	
<i>Malloдон spinibarbis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mexico to Bolivia (PN, Santa Cruz), Argentina, French Guiana, Brazil (Maranhão, Bahia)
<i>Metopocoilus maculicollis</i> Audinet-Serville, 1832	Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia)

The predominant richnesses of the tribes and morphospecies of the subfamilies Cerambycinae and Lamiinae observed in the present study probably reflect their high representation in the Neotropical region (Galileo & Martins, 2006). The subfamilies Prioninae and Parandrinae comprise relatively fewer of the species recorded for Brazil, and have correspondingly low levels of occurrence in the northeastern region of that country (Monné, M.L. & Hovore, 2002).

The results reported here are not readily comparable with other published surveys (Maia *et al.*, 2003; Nascimento & Bravo, 2014) undertaken in semiarid Caatinga environments, as none of the earlier studies adopted the same methodologies used here.

A survey of the Cerambycidae specimens deposited in the Professor Johann Becker Entomological Collection at the MZFS, undertaken by Menezes *et al.* (2012), identified 1,064 specimens of Cerambycidae belonging to 154 species of 109 genera, 45 tribes, and three families. Of the total number of species identified, 136 were recorded in Bahia State, with 126 of those being encountered in semiarid regions. The results of the present study indicate that Bahia State (and the northeastern region of Brazil in general) contains a significant portion of the Cerambycidae diversity, although it has only been superficially studied so far (Zaher & Young, 2003). The present survey represents a pioneer study for the region, contributing relevant information to our knowledge of the Cerambycidae fauna of Brazil.

## RESUMO

*Inventário das espécies de Cerambycidae, numa área de Caatinga, no município de Aracatu – Bahia, entre os meses de agosto de 2012 a julho de 2013. Os insetos foram coletados utilizando armadilha luminosa, busca ativa e armadilha de pano branco. Foram coletados 716 indivíduos de Cerambycidae; destes, 665 foram identificados em 107 espécies, 84 gêneros, 30 tribos e 3 subfamílias. As espécies Phaedinus carbonelli Monné, 1999, Lepturges (Lepturges) fasciculatoides Gilmour, 1962, Hoplistonychus bondari Melzer, 1930, Ataxia arenaria Martins & Galileo, 2013 são novos registros para a Bahia; Nesozineus obscurus Hoffmann, 1984 é um novo registro para o Brasil. Cerambycinae apresentou a maior riqueza, representando 56% das espécies. Esses resultados contribuem para o conhecimento da fauna dos cerambycideos no Brasil.*

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Região Neotropical; Inventário; Semiarido.

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