

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Description of the male of *Eburella pinima* Martins and notes on the geographical distribution of *Eburodacrys aenigma* Galileo & Martins and *Eburodacrys lanei* Zajciw (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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ABSTRACT. Description of the male of *Eburella pinima* Martins and notes on the geographical distribution of *Eburodacrys aenigma* Galileo & Martins and *Eburodacrys lanei* Zajciw (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). The male of *Eburella pinima* Martins, 1997 is described and illustrated for the first time. Information on *Eburodacrys aenigma* Galileo & Martins, 2006, previously known only from the female holotype, which lacked locality label, is herein complemented. This species is recorded from Brazil and the male is depicted for the first time. The geographical distribution of *Eburodacrys lanei* Zajciw, 1958 is further restricted here as some previous records are confirmed to result from misidentifications of *E. aenigma*.

KEYWORDS. Cerambycinae; Eburiini; Insecta; Neotropical Region.

The tribe Eburiini includes 22 genera (Monné 2012) and 253 species, all with geographical distribution restricted to the Americas. This contribution adds to our knowledge of the tribe, describing the unknown male of a species of *Eburella* and complementing the information on the geographical distribution of two species of *Eburodacrys*.

All the material examined is deposited in the Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ).

***Eburella pinima* Martins, 1997**

(Figs. 1–2)

Eburella pinima Martins, 1997: 67, fig. 9; 1999: 151; Galileo & Martins, 2006: 181.

Male. Integument reddish-orange. Head with fine and sparse punctures. Upper eye lobes well separated, distance between them about 4x a lobe width. Antennae surpassing elytral apices at antennomere VII. Scape subcylindrical, pedicellum, antennomere III-IV and basal half of antennomere V with long and erect hairs on ventral face. Scape slightly shorter than one-half of antennomere III, IV one-seventh shorter than antennomere III, IV-VII subequal in length, VIII-X gradually decreasing in length, X-XI subequal in length.

Prothorax elongate, without lateral spines. Pronotum almost glabrous, with fine and sparse punctures; laterally with long, erect and sparse hairs. Prosternum with slight transverse depression. Prosternal process about one-fifth as wide as procoxal cavity. Mesosternal process as wide as mesocoxal cavity.

Elytra elongate, 4x humeral width; anterior half finely and uniformly punctate, posterior half with sparse punctures decreasing to apex, apex smooth. Apices with external spine and internal tooth.

Meso- and metafemora with acute internal spine. Meso- and metatarsomere I as long as II-III together. Urosternites without sexual pubescence (Fig. 2). Apex of urosternite V emarginated.

Measurements, in mm. Total length, 9.3; prothorax length, 1.7; prothorax width, 1.3; elytral length, 6.7; humeral width, 1.8.

Examined material. BOLIVIA, Santa Cruz: Amoro (Rd above Achira campo 5-5, 800'), one male, 9-11.X.2004, Wappes & Morris leg.

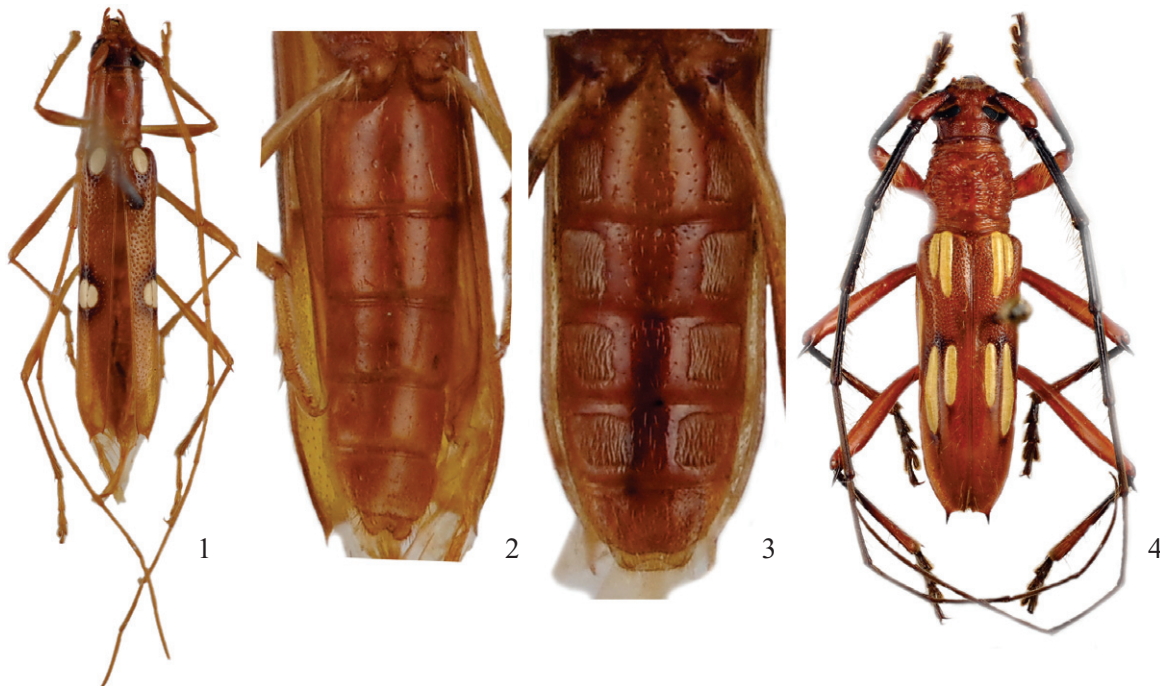
Remarks. The genus *Eburella* was described by Monné & Martins (1973) for a single species, *E. pumicosa*. Currently, the genus has three known species, males of two of which are known, *E. pumicosa* and *E. longicollis* Martins & Galileo, 1999. In *E. pumicosa*, the males bear sexual pubescence in the urosternites I-IV (Fig. 3), whereas these are glabrous in males of *E. longicollis* and *E. pinima* (Fig. 2).

***Eburodacrys aenigma* Galileo & Martins, 2006**

(Fig. 4)

Eburodacrys aenigma Galileo & Martins, 2006: 181, fig. 3.
Eburodacrys lanei; Monné, 1990: 170 (misidentification).

Galileo & Martins (2006) described *Eburodacrys aenigma* based on a single female which was not accompanied by any locality label (inspiration for the epithet "aenigma"). Before



Figs. 1–4. 1–2, *Eburnella pinima*, 1, male, 2, detail of urosternites; 3, *Eburnella punicosa*, detail of urosternites; 4, *Eburodacrys aenigma*, male.

this work, the holotype was the only specimen known for this species and its distribution remained unknown. This species is here recorded from the Brazilian states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso, and the male is illustrated for the first time (Fig. 4). In this species, the antennae surpass the elytral apices at segments VII in males and at segment IX or X in females.

Distribution. Brazil (Rondônia; Mato Grosso).

Examined material. BRAZIL, Rondônia: Ariquemes, one male, VIII.1980, B. Silva leg.; Ouro Preto do Oeste, one female, X.1980, B. Silva leg.; 2 males, X.1983, O. Roppa, J. Becker & B. Silva leg.; Pimenta Bueno, one female, X.1986, O. Roppa, P. Magno & J. Becker leg.; Mato Grosso: Barra do Bugres, one male, X.1984, B. Silva leg.

Eburodacrys lanei Zajciw, 1958

Eburodacrys lanei Zajciw, 1958: 233; Napp & Martins, 1980: 84; Martins, 1997: 61; 1999: 284; Julio *et al.*, 2000: 11.

Monné (1990) erroneously reported *Eburodacrys lanei* for Brazil (Rondônia and Mato Grosso). This was determined upon recent study of the specimens that yielded these records, which revealed that they actually belong to *E. aenigma* (sex association previously unknown). Consequently, the geographical distribution of *E. lanei* is here restricted to Peru and Bolivia.

Distribution. Peru (Junin) and Bolivia (Beni; La Paz).

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