

Synopsis of the tribe Aerenicini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

by

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This paper contains some preliminary notes and keys on the Lamiine Tribe Aerenicini, the members of which have several interesting characters, and many of which are strikingly coloured. No keys to the species have previously been published and the opportunity is also taken of figuring several species not previously illustrated.

GENERAL CHARACTERS. Tarsal claws fissile. Intermediate tibiae with or without a dorsal sulcus. Head not retractile. Eyes emarginate. Elytra generally not costate, if present then not usually strong. Metathoracic episterna narrow. General form elongate and narrow, often strongly so.

From the catalogue lists, the genus *Amillarus* Thomson was transferred by AURIVILLIUS (1, p. 22) to a new tribe Amillarini (syn. Didymonychini Aurivillius); both of these are considered by Dr. S. Breuning to be synonyms of the Tribe Agapanthiini. The genus *Amillarus* has as synonym the genera *Didymonyscha* Aurivillius and *Trichogramopsis* Breuning, according to Breuning.

BLACKWELDER (2) places the genus *Leptophaula* Breuning in the Aerenicini: actually, it belongs to the Apomecynini.

Structural differences in several species have caused me to remove them to new genera raised herein. These are as follows:

- Antodilanea* gen. nov., for *Antodice ? modesta* Lane, 1939.
- Apagomerina* gen. nov., for *Apagomera azurescens* Bates, 1881.
- Apagomerella* gen. nov., for *Apagomera suturella* Bates, 1881.
- Pannychella* gen. nov., for *Pannychis callicera* Bates, 1881.
- Pannychina* gen. nov., for *Pannychis atripennis* Bates, 1885.
- Aerenicella* gen. nov., for *Aerenica melanocera* Lane, 1938.

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Aerenicooides gen. nov., for *Aerenica breyeri* Prosen, 1954.

Aerenaesius gen. nov., for *Saperda canescens* Klug, 1825.

The following are described herein as new: *Aerenomera boliviensis* gen. nov., sp. nov., from Bolivia and *Aerenica punctata* sp. nov., also from Bolivia.

PROVISIONAL KEY TO GENERA

1. Elytra rounded apically 2
Elytra not rounded apically:- truncate, acuminate, unispinose or bispinose 16
2. Mesotibiae with a dorsal sulcus 3
Mesotibiae without a dorsal sulcus 8
3. Tarsal claws with inner tooth short 4
Tarsal claws with inner tooth elongate and slender, equal, or nearly, to the outer 5
4. Antennal scape equal to 3rd segment; prosternum very short in front of procoxae PROPANTODICE Franz, 1954.
(*P. grisea* Franz, 1954 only: —densely grey pubescent, elytral suture whitish grey and with two oblique grey fasciae; 9 mm. San Salvador).
Antennal scape longer than 3rd segment; prosternum not very short in front of procoxae ANTODILANEA gen. nov. (Genotype: *Antodice? modesta* Lane, 1939).
5. Pronotum strongly transverse, rotundately-dilated medio-laterally; (frons short and narrow; prosternum concave and short in front of procoxae, which latter are conical and strongly exerted) APHILESTHES Bates, 1881
(*A. rustica* Bates, 1881, only:- dark ferruginous, grey-yellow pubescent; pronotum broadly laterally and elytral margin narrowly, yellow: 18 mm. Venezuela).
Pronotum at most feebly transverse, generally distinctly elongate 6
6. Frons narrow, elongate, twice as long as broad..... ANTODICE Thomson, 1864.
Frons short, subquadrate 7
7. Antennal scape shorter than 3rd segment EPONINA Lane, 1939.
(*E. flava* Lane, 1939 only:- densely yellow pubescent; each elytron with a faint darker yellow oblique fascia postbasally and an apical elongate macula. 11-12.5 mm. Brazil).
Antennal scape a little longer than 3rd segment; (antennae lengthily ciliate beneath; thorax subelongate, cylindrical, narrowed posteriorly) APAGOMERELLA gen. nov.
(Genotype: *Apagomera suturella* Bates, 1881).
8. Prothorax subcylindrical, not tumid or nodulose laterally 9
Prothorax tumid or nodose laterally 12
9. Prosternal process not very narrow, coxae moderately separated; frons transverse) 10
Prosternal process very narrow, coxae approximate 11
10. Form less robust, cylindrical, narrow, parallel; tarsal claws with internal tooth elongate, nearly as long as outer APAGOMERA Bates, 1881

(*A. triangularis* Germar, 1824, only:- black, elytra with two yellow fasciae. 10.5 - 12.5 mm. Brazil).

Form robust, elytra gradually narrowing to apex; tarsal claws with internal tooth small and oblique; HOPLISTONYCHS Melzer, 1930
(*H. bondari* Melzer, 1930, only:- blackish, with dense ochrous-brown pubescence, mottled with whitish on elytra and with small glabrous scattered punctures. 21-31.5 mm. Brazil.)

11. Pronotum much longer than broad; frons transverse; mesosternal process very narrow ISCHNOPHYGAS Thomson, 1869
(*I. telephoroides* Thomson, 1869, only:- head yellow; pronotum yellow, with a large median elongate black macula, and a black lateral vittae; elytra blackish 5-6 mm. Mexico).
Pronotum slightly transverse; frons about quadrate, mesosternal process moderately broad AERENICELLA gen. nov.
(Genotype: *Aerenica melanocera* Lane, 1938).
12. Prothorax subcylindrical, nodose and sinuate laterally on each side DADOYCHUS Chevrolat, 1833
(*D. flavocinctus* Chevrolat, 1833, only:- matt and brownish; abdominal segments 3-4 yellow. Brazil).
Prothorax not thus, short, uni-tuberoso laterally on each side 13
13. Prothorax short, strongly swollen laterally in basal half; prosternal process extremely narrow, lamelliform PANNYCHIS Thomson, 1864

Prothorax tumid medially at the sides; prosternal process not extremely narrow, not lamelliform; (pronotum transverse); 14
14. Antennal segments two to five densely and lengthily ciliate beneath; elytral apices rounded together; pronotum more strongly tumid laterally APAGOMERINA gen. nov.
(Genotype: *Apagomera azurescens* Bates, 1881).
Antennal segments all only very sparsely ciliate beneath; elytral apices separately rounded; pronotum feebly tumid medio-laterally 15
15. Frons vertical; form linear PRETILIA Bates, 1866
(*P. telephoroides* Bates, 1866, only:- head and thorax yellow-ferruginous, with golden-tawny pubescence, vertex and scutellum black; elytra purplish-black or brownish becoming black to apex; antennae black, scape mainly, and segments 5-6 pale yellow. 7-10 mm. Brazil: Lower Amazonas.)
Frons large, slightly transverse; body moderately narrow, but not linear AERENOMERA gen. nov. (Genotype: *Aerenomera boliviensis* sp. nov.).....
16. Eyes with upper lobes subcontiguous above 17
Eyes distant above, not nearly contiguous 18
17. Elytral apices each bispinose; build less narrow, (eyes emarginate, not divided; posterior legs much longer than others; prothorax subquadrate) MELZERELLA Costa Lima, 1931.
(*M. luzzi* Costa Lima, 1931, only:- pronotum yellow with two black markings;

- elytra with basal third black, remainder yellowish with a large common X-shaped black mark. 21 mm. Brazil).
Elytral apices each unispinously prolonged apically, very elongate and narrow 18
18. Eyes emarginate, not divided; posterior legs twice as long as others (?♂♂); prothorax more than twice as long as broad HYDRASCHEMA Thomson, 1864
Eyes divided; posterior legs not much longer than broad AERENICOPSIS Bates, 1885
19. Antennal scape distinctly longer than 3rd segment; (elytral apices unispinose generally, or acuminate) 20
Antennal scape at most about as long as third segment 23
20. Prothorax subcylindrical, not narrowing basally, about parallel-sided
PSEUDOMECAS Aurivillius, 1920.
Prothorax subcylindrical, but narrowing to the base 21
21. Frons subequilateral or transverse AERENICA Thomson, 1859
Frons narrow, taller than broad 22
22. Elytra broadly rounded and widest postmedially, apical spine very strong
MONTESIA Lane, 1938.
(*M. leucostigma* Lane, 1938, only:- rufous-flavous; pronotum with a white basal macula; elytra each with three distinct white elongate markings, one medio-basal, two longer, subparallel, between about basal and apical sixth, 14.5 mm. Brazil).
Elytra subparallel-sided or narrowing to apex, which latter is only feebly acute
AERENICOIDES gen. nov. (Genotype: *Aerenica breyeri* Prosen.).....
23. Elytral apices acuminate and unispinose; (elytra with granules basally near scutellum) 24
Elytral apices truncate or emarginate, not at all, or singly, or bispinose 26
24. Antennae densely ciliate below; frons taller than broad; prothorax gradually narrowing to base PHAULA Thomson, 1857
Antennae rather sparsely ciliate below; frons quadrate or transverse 25
25. Prothorax slightly narrower anteriorly; frons quadrate; antennal scape with obsolete cicatrix; elytra granular near scutellum OCHRAESIUS Pascoe, 1888
(*O. sticticus* Pascoe, 1888 only:- black with pale brownish-yellow pubescence; elytra with fairly large scattered punctures. 31.5 mm. Brazil).
Prothorax narrowing basally; frons transverse; antennal scape without trace of cicatrix; elytra without granules AERENAESIUS gen. nov.
(Genotype: *Saperda canescens* Klug, 1825).
(NOTE: Specimens keying out here should be provisionally cross-checked with *Aerenica*.)
26. Elytral apices deeply emarginate near suture; (elytra bicostulate; prothorax

narrowed anteriorly; feebly dilated laterally postmedially; antennal third segment robust; form very elongate subcylindrical, shortly pilose) *PANNYCHELLA* gen. nov. (Genotype: *Pannychis callicera* Bates).

Elytra apices truncate, not emarginate, angles sometimes spinous 27

27. Elytral apices obliquely truncate near suture, without costae; prothorax cylindrical, not rounded laterally *PANNYCHINA* gen. nov. (Genotype: *Pannychis atripennis* Bates).

Elytral apices sinuate truncate, with at least sutural angle acute, usually bidentate; bicostate dorsally, sometimes feebly; prothorax at least slightly swollen medio-laterally *EULACHNESIA* Bates, 1872

Genus *Aerenica* Thomson.

PROVISIONAL KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra with conspicuous, large, scattered, glabrous punctures 2
Elytra without such conspicuous, large, glabrous punctures 4
2. Frons and pronotum rugose, uneven, latter without large glabrous punctures (Venezuela, Colombia) *porosa* Bates, 1881 [? GENUS] [Fig. 5].
Frons and pronotum not rugose, smooth, latter with large, glabrous, scattered, punctures like the elytra 3
3. Frons transverse, about a fifth broader than long measured above, only moderately narrowing inferiorly; eyes very widely separated above, by about three times the breadth of an upper lobe, these latter rather narrow; glabrous punctures of pronotum and underside, particularly on the abdomen, distinct and quite numerous; antennae not or only vaguely grey annulate basally. (14-15 mm. Brazil, Paraguay) *multipunctata* Serville, 1825 [Fig. 1]
Frons about as broad above as long, strongly narrowing inferiorly; eyes moderately separated above, by only slightly more than the breadth of an upper lobe, these latter being rather broad; glabrous punctures of pronotum less distinct, on underside missing or almost, except slightly present on abdomen; antennae from third segment distinctly grey on about basal half. (13 mm. Bolivia) *punctata* sp. nov. [Fig. 2].
4. Elytra more or less unicolorous, or marmorated, without distinct light or dark markings 5
Elytra with distinct light or dark maculae or light coloured, often irregular, markings 6
5. Antennae with first two segments, apical third or so of following segments, and tarsi black and strongly contrasting against the general greenish-testaceous variegated pubescence. (15-21.5 mm. Brazil) *annulicornis* Melzer, 1930
Antennae and tarsi not black, of the general variegated grey or greyish-yellow

- colour, antennal segments from third perhaps slightly darkened apically. (18.5-23 mm. Brazil, Argentina) *acutipennis* Gahan, 1889
 [= *Spegazziniella canescens* Bruch, 1926.
- a. Elytral apices strongly and acutely spinose *acutipennis* Gahan.
 Elytral apices feebly spinose *canescens* Bruch.]
6. Elytra with distinct, well-defined white or dark brown maculae 7
 Elytra with narrow greyish or greyish-white, rather ill-defined fasciate or vittiform markings 10
7. General colour dark ferruginous-brown or dark ochraceous brown, with distinct, clearly defined, white maculae, on the elytra these placed as large common elongate triangular macula on anterior half and a discal macula on posterior half 8
 General colour greyish or whitish sometimes a little variegated with darker, with distinct dark brown markings, which may be small 9
8. Pronotum with a complete median white vitta; elytral common, postscutellar triangular macula with its apex posteriorly, very narrowly triangular, base not nearly reaching edge of disc; postmedian discal white marking narrow and vittiform; elytral apex acuminate and lengthily spinose. (19.5-20.5 mm. Brazil) *leucippe* Bates, 1881. [Fig. 3]
 Pronotum with a small centrobasal white macula; elytral anterior, common, triangular, white macula broad, its apex at scutellum, its base broad and reaching discal border at about middle; postmedian white macula on each elytron broadly, roughly triangular, not vittiform. Elytral apex obtuse-acuminate, not spinose. (11-12.5 mm. Brazil) *diva* Melzer, 1932
9. Prothorax blackish pubescent, with a whitish median vitta, which diverges medially and encloses a smooth, elongate central area; scutellum black, with a median vitta and laterally whitish; elytra greyish pubescent, with brown maculae as follows:- basally, on each side of scutellum, an elongated triangular macula; laterally, about medially, an irregular marking, which reaches the disc and extends posteriorly; preapically, subsuturally, a narrow elongate macula. (19 mm. Brazil) *fonsecui* Lane, 1959
 Mainly whitish, with sometimes a slight greenish tinge; pronotum with two narrow brown vittae; elytra with dark brown markings as follows:- two basal short lines on each elytron, several short elongate ones forming an oblique fascia about medially and some small elongate maculae apically, (ca. 15 mm. Brazil) *albicans* Guerin, 1844
10. Elytra with three or four whitish, obliquely transverse, ill-defined fascia on posterior half, without medio-laterally curved vittiform markings.
 (a) General colour lighter, (14-15 mm. Argentina, Bolivia). *labillei* Bruch, 1926
 (b) General colour darker, and the elytral apical whitish fasciae and pronotal markings more distinct. (11.5 mm. Brazil) var. *salobrensis* Lane, 1939.
 Elytra with some of the light coloured markings forming curved and/or straight vittiform anterior or median markings 11
11. Elytra without a curved greyish-white or whitish vitta from centro-basally to

- suture, but with numerous, narrow, whitish lines or also oblique basal vittae..... 12
 Elytra with such a curved vitta, otherwise only two or three other curved or
 straight vittiform markings 15
12. Elytra each with a distinct, but small, discal white macula at about apical two-
 fifths; with also some short basal white vittae. (12 mm. Brazil) *hirticornis* Klug
 Not thus, without macula 13
13. Each elytron with a broad, oblique, postbasal pale grey fascia, and a curved
 lateral apical vitta, as well as numerous fine greyish lines. (12.7 mm. Guatema-
 la) *hirsuta* Bates, 1881
 Elytra not marked thus 14
14. Elytra with two narrow, basal, oblique fascia, from near humerus to suture at
 about basal quarter, a curved lateral median band and a curved apical one; head
 with a branching white vitta on vertex; lateral pronotal vittae more vague;
 elytra basal whitish striae indistinct; antennal segments only vaguely whitish
 annulate basally. (11-11.25 mm. Panama) *panamensis* Lane, 1959
 Elytra not thus, basally with only narrow lines, and a partial oblique fascia at
 about basal quarter; with also a curved medio-lateral and apical line; head
 with two narrow, separate, whitish vittae on vertex; pronotal lateral vittae more
 distinct; basal elytral whitish striae distinct; antennal segments from third
 distinctly whitish annulate basally. (9 mm. Brazil) *parvula* Lane, 1938
15. Pronotum with three narrow greyish vittae; elytra with grey markings as follows:-
 first basal curved to suture, second curved latero-median, third preapical
 obliquely from suture towards margin. (12-15 mm. Brazil)
 *spissicornis* Bates, 1881. [Fig. 4].
 Pronotum with a branched cruciform or triangular whitish ill-defined marking,
 united on each side with a superolateral vitta 16
16. Elytral whitish markings as follows on each:- an ill-defined marking latero-
 basally, which behind the scutellum reaches suture, elongated in a short projection,
 at the margin from humerus to about middle an irregular marking, and an
 irregular marking along the suture preapically. (9.5 - 18 mm. Argetina, Brazil)
 *gemignanii* Lane, 1939
 Elytral whitish markings as follows on each:- a centrobasal line curving to
 suture behind scutellum, a curved latero-median band beginning near margin
 curving to reach the suture and back towards margin, an oblique apical band,
 parallel to the posterior arm of the median band, and a small apical band at
 suture. (11 - 12 mm. Brazil) *distincta* Lane, 1939

Aerenica punctata sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

MALE: Ferruginous, covered with dense greyish pubescence, with ochra-
 ceous pubescence as follows:- head in main ochraceous-grey, the ochraceous a
 little more dense round the eyes; pronotum with five complete ochraceous vittae,
 one median, much narrowed basally, one on each side latero-discally and one

on each side ventro-laterally above the coxae, the three discal vittae connected a little premedially by a narrow, anteriorly curved fascia on each side of midline; scutellum ochraceous; elytra each with two longitudinal vittae as follows:- one broadly from base between scutellum and humerus, running subsuturally, gradually narrowing posteriorly and ending about apical eighth, the other sub-marginal, narrower, but subhumeraly, broken from posthumeraly and about basal third, thence continued gradually narrowing and almost reaching apex; underside mainly greyish, sides of pro-, meso-, and metasternum broadly suffused with ochraceous. Antennae dark ferruginous, scape and second segments completely blackish-brown pubescent, third segment partially grey annulate medially below, following segments with basal half grey and apical half blackish-brown. Legs wholly grey pubescent, except extreme apex of apical tarsal segment darkened.

Head with frons moderately large, slightly convex, about as long as the breadth at level of upper margin of lower lobes of eyes, rather strongly narrowing inferiorly; frons rather coarsely but inconspicuously punctured, vertex very coarsely and closely punctured. Eyes very large lower lobe subovate, feebly elongate, gena extremely short, upper lobes moderately broad, separated by about the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly transverse, feebly narrowing posteriorly, slightly irregular laterally; disc feebly tumescent medially; with sparse, scattered, moderately coarse, glabrous punctures, remainder fairly finely and closely punctured. Scutellum somewhat trapezoidal, about as long as broad, very broadly rounded apically.

Antennae moderately robust, filiform, about one and a third times as long as the body; scape robust, moderately swollen, about an eighth longer than the third segment; fourth segment about equal to scape, following segments very gradually decreasing to apex; segments distinctly setose, below in particular, more sparse after seventh segment; segments only moderately finely, and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate, subcylindrical, about five times as long as pronotum; sub-acuminate to apices, which are separately acuminate and strongly spined; with scattered, fairly sparse, large, coarse, glabrous punctures; basally very coarsely and moderately closely punctured, remainder finely and closely punctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, prosternum and metasternum with fairly numerous, very large, but inconspicuous, coarse punctures; abdomen with much finer larger punctures, which are glabrous in the main. Prosternum elongate in front of procoxal cavities; prosternal process narrow, about a fifth as broad as a procoxal cavity, strongly rounded, strongly broadened apically, slightly longitudinally sulcate. Mesosternal process only slightly wider than prosternal; apex more or less truncate. Metepisterna moderately broad anteriorly, narrowing slightly posteriorly. Abdomen with the three median segments shorter than the others; apical ventrite somewhat subconical, about a seventh longer than the preapical, very broadly rounded apically, with a broad slight emargination.

Legs short, moderately robust; femora moderately regularly swollen. Mesotibiae not sulcate externally. Tarsi elongate, the posterior as long as meta-

tibiae; first segment of metatarsi not quite as long as the following two segments united; tarsal claws fissile.

FEMALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 12.8 mm.

BREADTH: 3 mm.

LOCALITY: BOLIVIA: Sta. Cruz, Chiquitas-Santiago (XI. 1959).

HOLOTYPE (male) in E. F. Gilmour collection. Unique.

This new species appears to be most closely allied to *Aerenica multipunctata* Serville, to which it appears extremely similar at first glance. It may be immediately distinguished by its narrower and strongly inferiorly narrowing frons, the upper lobes of the eyes larger and much less widely separated, the glabrous punctures less distinct on pronotum and less numerous on elytra, amongst other differences.

Genus *Aerenaesius* genus novum.

This new genus is raised for the species *Saperda canescens* Klug, (1825, Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur., 12, 468, pl. 43, f. 2) which has been listed in the genus *Aerenica* Thomson up to present. It must however be removed from *Aerenica* because of its antennal scape being shorter than the third segment. In point of fact it is fairly closely allied to the genus *Ochraesius* Bates.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

MALE: Very elongate, narrow. Frons distinctly transverse. Eyes with lower lobes very large, upper lobes rather small and narrow; strongly emarginate; rather coarsely faceted; upper lobes widely separated. Antennae robust, about a quarter longer than body; rather sparsely setose below; scape moderately robust, very slightly shorter than third segment. Pronotum elongate, subcylindrical, distinctly narrowing basally, feebly and obtusely subtuberculate medio-laterally. Elytra about five times as long as pronotum; apices acuminate, subacute. Pro- and mesosternal processes narrow, rounded, without tumescences. Pygidium extremely broadly rounded apically, almost truncate. Legs short; tarsi elongate, about as long as tibiae; tarsal claws fissile.

FEMALE: Similar to male but antennal scape distinctly shorter than third segment; elytral apices more acute; pygidium broadly and strongly emarginate apically.

GENOTYPE: *Saperda canescens* Klug, 1825.
Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This genus may be immediately distinguished from *Aerenica* Thomson by

the antennal scape shorter than third segment. From *Ochraesius* Bates it may be distinguished by the distinctly transverse frons, pronotum narrowed basally, not apically, and elytra without granules subscutellarly.

Aerenaesius canescens (Klug)

(Fig. 6♂, 7♀)

- Saperda canescens* Klug, 1825, Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur., 12, 468. pl. 43, f. 2.
Aerenica canescens Thomson, 1860, Classif. Ceramb., 65, (nota).
Aerenica canescens Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col., 9, 899 (footnote).
Aerenica canescens Gemminger & Harold, 1873, Cat. Col., 10, 3212.
Aerenica canescens Aurivillius, 1923, Col., ed. Junk-Schenkling, 74, 598.
Aerenica canescens Blackwelder, 1946, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 185, 625.
Aerenica canescens Costa Lima, 1955, Ins. do Brasil, 9 (29), Col., 3, 137 (nota).

MALE: Elongate, narrow. Ferruginous, mottled with greyish or greyish-yellow pubescence. Head coarsely, variegately greyish-yellow pubescent. Pronotum with denser greyish pubescence over a large median area, which is strongly narrowed to base and has a postmedian darker area, due to thinner pubescence. Scutellum thinly pubescent. Elytra variegated greyish or pale yellowish-grey pubescence with coarse punctures showing through; the grey pubescence condensed on apical half into three strongly oblique fasciae, the most posterior of which is along the inner apical border; the anterior and second fasciae do not quite reach suture, the former runs from slightly postmedially to margin at about apical third, the latter from about apical third, is rather more oblique, then curves to margin at about apical eighth. Underside mottled with greyish, pale-greyish yellow and brownish-grey pubescence. Antennae sparsely tawny pubescent, which forms condensed patches on the femora.

Pygidium extremely broadly rounded, almost truncate apically.

FEMALE: More robust than male. Similarly coloured to male. Elytral apices rather more acute and pygidium strongly and broadly emarginate apically.

LENGTH: 12-16 mm; Breadth: 2.5 - 3 mm.

LOCALITY: BRAZIL: (Type): Etat de Goyaz, Jatahy (XII. 1897 - 1.1898, Pujol) (♂); Minas, Campos de Diamantina (Faz. do Riacho Fundo) (♀)

Description based on a pair in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

[Note: This species appears to be very similar in colouration and markings to *Aerenica labillei* Bruch, and its variety *salobrensis* Lane, to which it runs in the key to species of *Aerenica* given in this paper.]

Genus *Aerenicella* genus novum.

This new genus is raised for the reception of the species *Aerenica melanocera* Lane (1938, Rev. Mus. Paulista, S. Paulo, 23, 639, pl. 1, f. 3) which I consider that at least through its rounded, not acuminate or spinose elytral apices, must be removed from the genus *Aerenica* Thomson.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

FEMALES: Elongate, narrow. Frons broad, about quadrate; head sulcate between antennal tubercles; eyes very strongly emarginate, the two lobes only joined by a narrow band; upper lobes well separated. Antennae densely ciliate below, more sparse towards apex; scape elongate, extending to about middle of pronotum, third and following segments gradually decreasing. Pronotum cylindrical, slightly transverse, slightly narrowing basally. Elytral apices broadly rounded, obtuse. Prosternal process narrow, mesosternal process broader and overlapped apically by a broadly acuminate extension of the metasternum. Legs short, mesotibiae not sulcate dorsally; tarsal claws fissile.

MALE: Unknown.

Herewith designated. Monotypical.

GENOTYPE: *Aerenica melanocera* Lane, 1938. Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This genus may be immediately distinguished from the genus *Aerenica* Thomson through the broadly rounded and unarmed, not at all acuminate elytral apices.

Aerenicella melanocera (Lane).

Aerenica melanocera Lane, 1938, Rev. Mus. Paulista, S. Paulo, 23, 639, pl. 1, f. 3.

FEMALE: Black, covered with black and olivaceous-grey pubescence. Head black, gena and around eyes with olivaceous-grey pubescence. Antennae black, pronotum blackish, with a narrow median olivaceous-grey vitta, and two others on each side, a supero-lateral and an infero-lateral, but broader than the median. Elytra blackish, each with an olivaceous-grey vitta from centro-basally, turning towards suture at basal quarter, continued along suture to apical two-fifths, then diverging obliquely to margin, and the suture olivaceous-grey apically. Ventral surface dark, metasternum with a supero-lateral light vitta; abdomen bordered with a narrow light vitta. Legs light pubescent, except metafemora almost wholly black.

LENGTH: 18-19 mm. Breadth: 3-3.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: BRAZIL: Est. Parana, Curitiba.

HOLOTYPE (♀) in Museu Paulista (No. 22.917); **Paratype** (♀) in Museu Claretiano (No. 377).

Genus *Aerenicoides* genus novum.

This new genus is raised for the species *Aerenica breyeri* Prosen (1954, Neotropica, Buenos Aires, 1, 36), which I consider must be removed from *Aerenica* Thomson on account of its vertical frons and less spinous elytral apex.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

MALE: Elongate, narrow. Frons taller than broad; eyes strongly emarginate, lower lobes very large, genae very small; upper lobes moderately well separated. Antennae robust, slightly longer than body; sparsely setose below. Pronotum broadened anteriorly. Elytral apices feebly acute. Pro- and mesosternal processes narrow, rounded, without tumescences. Legs short, meso- and metafemora curved; tarsal claws fissile.

FEMALE: Unknown.

GENOTYPE: *Aerenica breyeri* Prosen, 1938. Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This genus may be immediately distinguished from *Aerenica* Thomson by its vertical frons.

Aerenicoides breyeri (Prosen).

Aerenica breyeri Prosen, 1954, Neotropica, Buenos Aires, 1, 36.

MALE: Small, castaneous-ochraceous, with white lineate markings. Palpi testaceous; mandibles black; genae very short; eyes large. Frons covered with white pubescence. Antennae moderately robust; piceous, sparsely pubescent, sparsely pilose beneath; about a fifth longer than body. Pronotum tawny pubescent, with a small white macula on each side opposite scutellum; with five small subcircular glabrous maculae in a transverse line medially. Scutellum quadrangular, angles rounded; white pubescent; with an oblique white line from margin at basal third, nearly to suture medially; on apical quarter each with a Y-shaped white marking and apical posterior border white; coarsely punctured; apex feebly acute. Abdomen with lighter coloured longitudinal lines at sides. Legs slightly pubescent pilose; finely rugose and punctured.

LENGTH: 7.7 mm; breadth: 2 mm. approx.

TYPE LOCALITY: ARGENTINA: Formosa, Gran Guardia.

HOLOTYPE (♂) in Coll. A. F. Prosen (No. 15177).

Genus *Aerenomera* genus novum.

MALE: Elongate, moderately narrow, somewhat subcylindrical with erect setae. Frons large, slightly transverse. Eyes with lower lobes large, slightly elon-

gate-ovate; upper lobes widely separated by about one and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe; genae extremely short. Antennae robust, filiform, almost one and a half times as long as the body, sparsely ciliate below; scape a little swollen, distinctly shorter than third segment, following segments very gradually decreasing. Prothorax short, distinctly transverse; somewhat subcylindrical, but broader, not strongly, tumescent medio-laterally; slightly narrower basally than apically. Elytra about four and a half times as long as the prothorax; feebly narrowing to the apices, which are separately, broadly rounded. Legs rather robust, not very elongate, particularly the posterior, first segment of metatarsi longer than following two segments united; tarsal claws fissile, inner tooth elongate. Apical ventrite about twice as long as the preapical segment; broadly, shallowly emarginate apically. Prosternal process very narrow; mesosternal process about twice as broad as prosternal, declivous anteriorly, medially concave.

FEMALE: More robust than male; antennae shorter; otherwise very similar. Apical ventrite more elongate, about three times as long as preapical; somewhat squarely almost truncate apically, feebly emarginate, and feebly concave preapically; with a median glabrous, partial line.

GENOTYPE: *Aerenomera boliviensis* gen. nov., sp. nov.

This new genus is rather similar to the genus *Aerenica* Thomson, but may be immediately distinguished by the broadly rounded elytral apices, and the pronotum feebly tumescent medio-laterally. Its separation from the other genera in the tribe may be seen in the key given herein.

Aerenomera boliviensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 9 ♂; 10 ♀)

MALE: Dark ferruginous, covered in general with brownish-grey pubescence, with a slight flavous tinge; elytra in particular with fairly numerous, large, glabrous punctures; with grey pubescence as follows:- vaguely in middle of pronotal disc; the scutellum, except a narrow median glabrous line; on the elytra in a vague vittae from intero-humerally towards suture premedially, thence along suture to apex, over apical area, and more vaguely along lateral margin. Antennae and legs brownish-grey pubescent. Underside brownish-grey pubescent, abdomen with scattered, small, glabrous spots.

Head with frons very slightly transverse; with a few scattered, but indistinct, large punctures. Eyes with lower lobes large, strongly convex, strongly emarginate; genae extremely short; upper lobes quite widely separated by about one and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum transverse, about one and a third times as broad as long, somewhat subcylindrical, broadly and feebly tumescent medio-laterally; with a number of very large, sparse, scattered punctures, some of them glabrous;

interstices finely punctured. Scutellum broadly rounded apically.

Elytra elongate, about four and a half times as long as pronotum, almost parallel-sided laterally, but slightly narrowing to apices, which are separately broadly rounded; with numerous, well-separated, large, glabrous punctures; baso-suturally very strongly, coarsely and closely punctured, a few very sparsely basally, remainder extremely finely and closely punctured.

Underside finely and closely punctured, with occasional larger scattered punctures. Prosternum quite elongate in front of procoxal cavities; prosternal process very narrow, but not linear, about a fifth the breadth of a procoxal cavity, strongly rounded and well raised; mesosternal process about twice as broad as the prosternal, declivous anteriorly, rather strongly medio-longitudinally concave, narrowing posteriorly. Legs not very elongate; femora moderately, regularly swollen, somewhat clavate. Tarsi rather elongate, particularly the posterior which are almost as long as the metatibiae, first metatarsal segment about one and a quarter times as long as the following two segments united.

Apical ventrite about twice as long as preapical segment broadly rounded, apex broadly, slightly emarginate, lateral angles rounded.

FEMALE: More robust than male. Similarly coloured to male; antennae shorter, about one and a quarter times as long as the body. Apical ventrite almost three times as long as preapical, subconical, broadly subtruncate and feebly emarginate apically. Legs slightly shorter than in male.

LENGTH: 10.2 mm (♂), 12.5 - 15 mm. (♀)

BREADTH: 2.8 mm. (♂), 3.8 - 4.2 mm. (♀)

LOCALITY: BOLIVIA: Sta. Cruz. Chiquitas-Santiago, (200 m.) (XI. 1959) (1♂, 2♀)

HOLOTYPE (male), Allotype (female) and one Paratype (female) in the E. F. Gilmour collection.

Genus *Hydraschema* Thomson, 1864.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra without distinct yellow-white discal maculae:- with suture whitish, widening to apex, and a branch from suture, running forward obliquely to humerus. (14 mm. Brazil) *virgata* Pascoe, 1878
Elytra with distinct elongated yellowish or white maculae 2
2. Light markings yellow; pronotum trivittate; elytra with two anterior and two posterior elongate yellow maculae and two black, yellow-annulate, medially. (20 mm. Brazil) *jabulosa* Thomson, 1864
Light markings white; pronotum with only a median narrow vitta, not reaching base; each elytron with a premedian and a preapical, subsutural, elongate white macula, the former with a small macula in front and behind (20 mm. Brazil) *leptosyla* Lane, 1938

Genus *Pseudomecas* Aurivillius.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Between antennal tubercles deeply, triangularly sulcate; antennal segments 3 to 11 yellowish-brown; femora black, tibiae and tarsi reddish-testaceous. (13 mm. Colombia) *pallidicornis* Aurivillius, 1924

Between antennal tubercles not deeply sulcate; antennae dark brown, scape black, femora and base of tibiae reddish-testaceous, apex of tibiae and tarsi black (10-13 mm. Argentina, Paraguay) ... *femoralis* Aurivillius, 1920. f. typ. [Fig. 11]

(a) Antennal segments 3-4 ferruginous basally; pro- and mesofemora and tibiae unicolorous reddish-yellow, metafemora black. (12.5 mm. Brazil)
..... ab *pickeli* Melzer, 1930.
[Abdomen varies from ferruginous-yellow, through partially darkened to wholly black].

(b) Antennae wholly black; femora and tibiae unicolorous reddish-yellow. (Bolivia, Paraguay) var. Tippman, 1960

(c) Antennae, tibiae and tarsi black; femora reddish-yellow, the posterior somewhat darkened basally var. Tippman, 1960

(d) Antennae and tarsi black; femora and tibiae reddish-yellow. (Paraguay) var. Tippman, 1960

Genus *Pannychis* Thomson.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Flavous-sericeous; antennae black; prothorax with five longitudinal black vittae; elytra unicolorous; legs black; (14 mm. Mexico) *sericeus* Thomson, 1864

Head and thorax fulvous, head black trivittate, prothorax with three black vittae; elytra black, with a broad median fulvous vitta; antennae black; legs black with profemora, and basal half of meso- and metafemora fulvous-red. (17-19 mm. Mexico) *ducalis* Bates, 1881

Genus *Pannychella* genus novum.

This new genus is raised for the reception of *Pannychis callicerus* Bates, (1881. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. 5, 206), which does not appear to be congeneric with the genus *Pannychis* Thomson.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

FEMALE: Very elongate, subcylindrical. Frons subquadrate. Prothorax short, subcylindrical, narrowed anteriorly, slightly dilated postmedially. Antennae slightly shorter than body; basal segments finely fringed below; scape slightly shorter than third segment. Elytra bicostulate discally; apices emarginate near the suture. Mesotibiae without a dorsal sulcus; tarsal claws fissile.

MALE: Unknown.

GENOTYPE: *Pannychis callicerus* Bates, 1881. Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This new genus may be immediately distinguished from the genus *Pannychis* Thomson, through the emarginate elytral apices.

Pannychella callicera (Bates).

Pannychis callicerus Bates, 1881, Biol. Centr.Amer., Col., 5, 206.

FEMALE: Black; head, pronotum, a median elytral fascia, fourth antennal segment (except apex), sternum medially, profemora wholly, other femora basally and abdominal ventrites three and four medially, fulvous; head with a triangular macula on frons, a line on vertex and a broad lateral fascia behind the eyes, brownish-black; pronotum with a broad black fascia on each side.

LENGTH: 18 mm.

LOCALITY: MEXICO.

TYPE in coll. Bates. (? in Muséum National d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris).

Genus *Pannychina* genus novum.

This new genus is raised for the reception of *Pannychis atripennis* Bates, (1885., Biol. Centr.-Amer. Col., 5, 427), which in my opinion, is not congeneric with the genus *Pannychis* Thomson.

GENERAL CHARACTERS. Elongate, subcylindrical. Frons subquadrate. Prothorax subcylindrical, not rotundate laterally. Antennae slightly shorter than body, basal segments fringed beneath. Elytra smooth, not costate; apices obliquely truncate against the suture. Mesotibiae without a dorsal sulcus; tarsal claws fissile.

GENOTYPE: *Pannychis atripennis* Bates, 1885.

Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This new genus is distinguished from the genus *Pannychis* Thomson, through the pronotum not tumid laterally, and elytral apices truncate, not rounded.

Pannychina atripennis (Bates).

Pannychis atripennis Bates, 1885, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Col., 5, 427.

Black, subnitid; head and thorax above and below fulvous red; genae behind the eyes, a vitta on the vertex, three vitta on the pronotum and the prosternum posteriorly, black.

LENGTH: 10.5 mm.

LOCALITY: MEXICO: Mina de Zimapan. (coll. Bates).

Genus *Antodice* Thomson.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra with basal four-fifths pale flavous; a blue-violet shine (on black) on elytral apical fifth, antennae, metasternum and abdomen; head (mainly), pronotum, scutellum, prosternum and legs black (10-11.5 mm. Bolivia).....
aereiventris Tippman, 1960
 Not coloured thus; no parts with blue-violet shine 2
2. Elytral margin yellowish 3
 Elytral margin not wholly contrasting thus 4
3. Head, pronotum and elytra with irregular small whitish markings which on the elytra agglomerate medially and apically; (9.5 mm. Brazil) ...— *abstrusa* Lane, 1940
 Head, pronotum and antennae yellowish; elytra with two small median yellowish-white maculae, and a curved macula preapically; [pronotum tuberoso dorsally] (9 mm. Brazil) *juncea* Bates, 1881. [?genus novum].
4. Elytra with complete white (basal) or yellow (median) fascia 5
 Elytra without complete fasciae 6
5. Elytra with two narrow white basal fasciae, a broader median, the latter not quite reaching suture, and several small, irregular apical white fasciae (15-18 mm. Mexico) *fasciata* Linsley, 1935
 Elytra with a broad, irregular, slightly postmedian, transverse, yellow fascia; humeri yellow-brown (12.5 mm. Bolivia) *simulatrix* Tippman, 1960
6. Pronotum golden-yellow pubescent, with four small brown discal maculae; (elytra grey-white pubescent, each with three golden-yellow maculae:- one oval centro-basal, one obliquely oblong about medially, and one somewhat quadratiform laterally towards apex) (9.2 - 9.5 mm. San Salvador) *sexnotata* Franz., 1959
 Pronotum not thus, brown, laterally light maculate or vittate 7
7. Underside unicolorous blackish, without lateral light-coloured maculae; (general colour nitid black, with very thin brownish pubescence; pronotum with a broad lateral yellowish white vitta, which widens medially onto the disc; elytra with yellowish-white markings as follows:- a small humeral line, an irregular, median, lateral macula, somewhat triangular basally with an oblique projection) (14 mm. Brazil) *neivai* Lane, 1960
 Underside with abdomen at least with lateral light coloured maculae 8
8. Elytra dark brown with a small centro-basal oval white macula, medio-laterally at the declivity a small circular macula, and a larger one near the apex, in the form of an inverted comma; antennal segments 3 to 9 white annulate basally; (12.5 - 13 mm. Brazil) *mendesii* Lane, 1940
 Elytra without a centro-basal light macula, any basal macula humeral or postbasal; antennal segments not white annulate basally 9

9. Markings yellow above and below; elytra with a yellow humeral macula, two small median macula (of which one may be nearly obsolete) and three preapically (of which one may be nearly obsolete) (10.5 - 11 mm. Brazil) . . . *picta* Klug, 1825
 Markings white above and below 10
10. Pronotum with two white maculae laterally on each side; elytra with an oblique postbasal macula, a rounded median and a curved transverse preapical one, with numerous small white maculae, somewhat sublinearly, mainly on apical half; (15 mm. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua) *cretata* Bates, 1872
 Pronotum white vittate laterally; elytra with two postbasal maculae near humerus; an oval median macula, a transverse wavy macula at about apical quarter, and a few small maculae preapically. (12.5 mm. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica)
 *nympha* Bates, 1881

Genus *Antodilanea* genus novum.

This new genus is raised for the reception of the species *Antodice* ? *modesta* Lane [1939, Bol. Biol., S. Paulo, (n.s.) 4 (1), 78], which was doubtfully placed in the genus *Antodice* by Lane. It is obvious on the combination of characters that it cannot remain in *Antodice*.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

FEMALE: Elongate, narrow, frons narrow, slightly widening inferiorly; head slightly concave between antennal tubercles; eyes strongly emarginate, upper lobes very closely approaching. Antennae pilose, slightly longer than body; third segment shorter than scape, which is short; fourth slightly longer than third. Elytral apices singly rounded. Mesotibiae with a dorsal sulcus. Tarsal claws with inner tooth laminiform and short.

MALE: Unknown.

GENOTYPE: *Antodice* ? *modesta* Lane, 1939. Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This genus may be immediately distinguished from *Antodice* Thomson through the rounded elytral apices and the tarsal claws with the inner tooth short and laminiform.

The name *Antodilanea* is formed from a combination of *Antodice* and in honour of that of Dr. Frederico Lane, the Brazilian cerambycidologist.

Antodilanea modesta (Lane)

Antodice ? *modesta* Lane, 1939, Bol. Biol., S. Paulo (n.s.) 4 (1), 78.

FEMALE: Pronotum, scutellum and elytra covered with pale yellow pubescence; the elytra with an ill-defined transverse fascia about medially and some small indistinct apical marks. Antennae dark ferruginous, segments three to

eleven pale flavous, their apical part dark ferruginous. Ventral surface grey pubescent. Legs pale flavous.

MALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 8.9 mm. Breadth: 2 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: BRAZIL: Est. Matto Grosso, Salobroa.

HOLOTYPE (♀) and two Paratypes (♀ ♀) in the Museu Paulista (Nos. 22.946, 22.947 and 22.948).

Genus *Aerenicopsis* Bates

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra greyish pubescent, with a large, common, slightly postmedian, broad, irregular, fasciate, nitid black area, produced a little anteriorly along suture. (15 mm. Argentina) *hubrichi* Bruch, 1925
Elytra not marked thus, with vague, oblique brownish elongate markings 2
2. Elytra of uniform greyish or greyish-yellow colour, apart from vague markings. (15 mm. Panama, Mexico) *championi* Bates, 1885. [Fig. 8j]
Elytra with apical half having a greyish tone. (12 mm. Brazil) *perforata* Lane, 1939

Genus *Eulachnesia* Bates, 1872

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra with basal half testaceous-yellow, apical half nitid violaceous-black, suture narrowly yellow pubescent (17 mm. Perú).....*calliste* Bates.
Elytra not bicoloured thus 2
2. Elytra blackish-green, blackish sericeous, epiplura violaceous, margin golden pubescent. (11.5 mm. Ecuador) *viridipennis* Bates.
Elytra not coloured thus 3
3. Head with four white vittae on vertex; pronotum with a lateral and inferior white vittae; elytra fulvous-red, thinly pubescent, with a large, common, submedian greenish-black macula, without a basal orange or yellowish macula. (13-15 mm. Ecuador) *aequatoria* Bates.
Any vitta green, greenish-blue or pale blue, not white; elytra with at least a basal orange or yellowish macula 4
4. Elytral apex narrowly, shortly truncate, with only sutural angle acute; general colour bright emerald green, each elytron with two subquadrate golden yellow maculae, one humeral, the other discal postmedially: (15 mm. Nicaragua).....
..... *smaragdina* Bates.
Elytral apices sinuate-truncate, both angles produced and acute; colour pale blue or greenish-blue on black, elytra with only a basal rounded orange or yellow macula 5

5. Head with a pale blue median vitta; pronotum black, each side with a broad light blue vitta; genae and prosternum without a lateral white vitta; elytra shining blue-black, with suture, a discal line and lateral margins pale blue; (12 mm. Brazil: Amazonas) *sapphira* Bates.

Head with a black median vitta; pronotum pale greenish-blue, with a broad lateral vitta and a large dorsal macula black; genae and prosternum with a lateral white vitta; elytra black with thin squamose pale greenish-blue pubescence, except on basal golden-yellow macula, which is obliquely produced posteriorly. (12-13 mm. Colombia)..... *cobaltina* Bates.

Genus *Apagomerella* genus novum

This new genus is raised for the reception of the species *Apagomera suturella* Bates [1881. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 8, 147], which in my opinion is not congeneric with the genus *Apagomera* Bates, (1. c.)

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

MALE: Elongate, narrow. Frons short. Head not retracted. Prosternum of considerable length in front of procoxae. Antennae robust, filiform, elongately ciliate below and shortly above; third segment slightly shorter than scape, and scarcely longer than fourth. Prothorax subcylindrical, subelongate, narrowed basally. Elytral apices rounded together. Mesotibiae sulcate dorsally; tarsal claws fissile.

FEMALE: Unknown.

GENOTYPE: *Apagomera suturella* Bates, 1881. Here designated. Monotypical.

This new genus may be distinguished from *Apagomera* Bates, as suggested by Bates, through the third antennal segment shorter than the scape and the mesotibiae sulcate dorsally.

Apagomerella suturella (Bates)

Apagomera suturella Bates, 1881. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 8, 147.

MALE: Black, grey pubescent; pronotum with an anterior fascia and laterally yellow. Elytra with a dorsal vitta and sutura whitish. Underside with a lateral fulvous vitta.

LENGTH: 8.7 mm.

LOCALITY: BRAZIL: Parana.

Genus *Apagomerina* genus novum

This new genus is raised for the reception of the species *Apagomera*

azurescens Bates, [1881, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 8, 147] which in my opinion is not congeneric with the genus *Apagomera* Bates (1. c.)

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

FEMALE: Moderately elongate, somewhat robust. Head subglobose. Prosternum of considerable length in front of procoxae. Antenna filiform, robust, second to fifth segments densely and lengthily ciliate below; third segment longer than scape. Prothorax short, transverse, tumid laterally. Elytral apices rounded together. Mesotibiae without a dorsal sulcus; tarsal claws fissile.

MALE: Unknown.

GENOTYPE: *Apagomera azurescens* Bates, 1881. Herewith designated. Monotypical.

This new genus may be distinguished from *Apagomera* Bates, by the short, transverse and laterally tumid pronotum.

Apagomerina azurescens (Bates)

Apagomera azurescens Bates, 1881. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 8, 147.

FEMALE: Black, silky grey pubescent. Pronotum with a rounded golden macula on each side.

MALE: Unknown.

LENGTH: 11 mm.

LOCALITY: BRAZIL.

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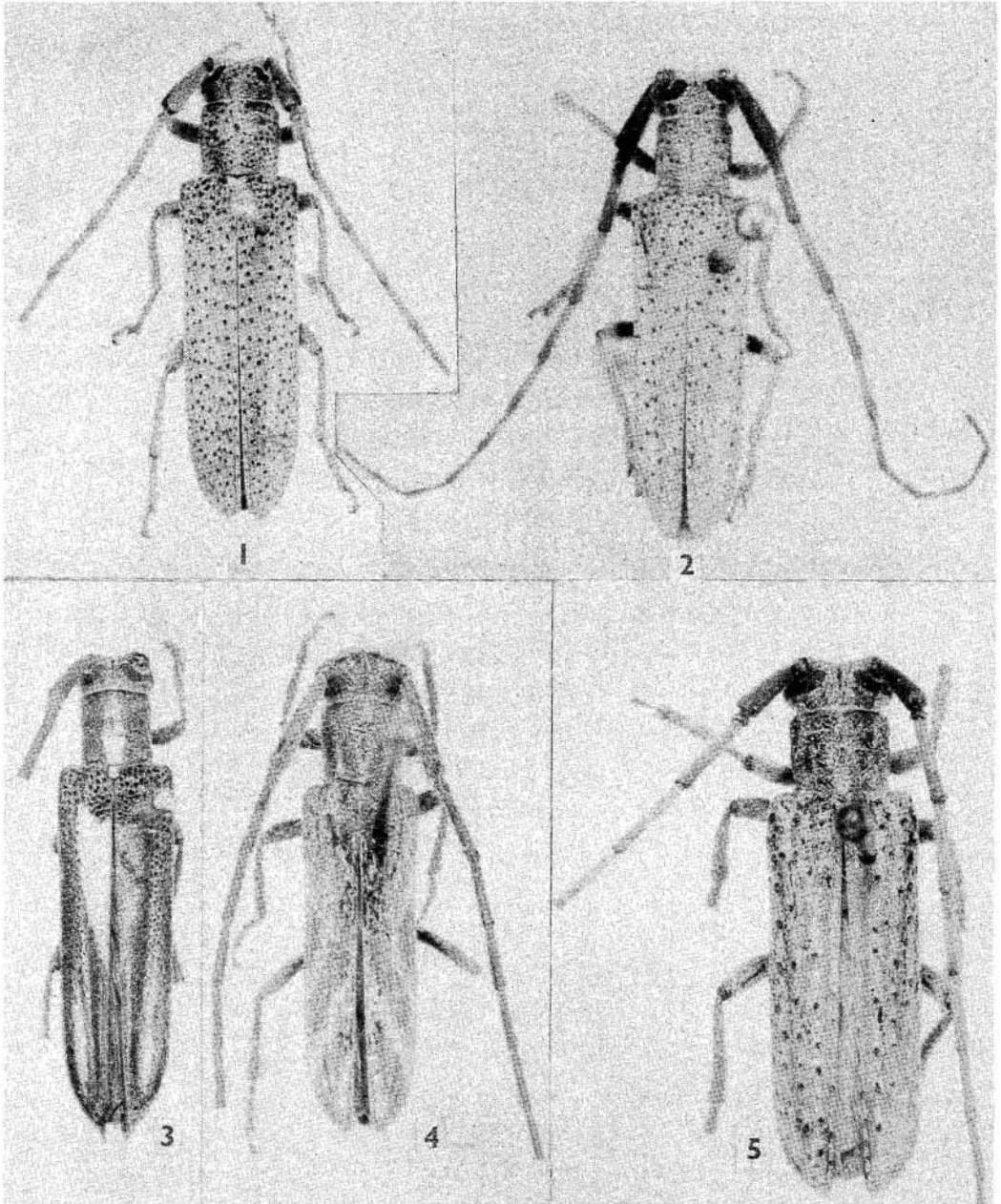
Fig. 1. *Aerenica multipunctata* (Serville) ♀. (Paraguay)

Fig. 2. *A. punctata* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype. (Bolivia)

Fig. 3. *A. leucippe* Bates ♂. (Brazil)

Fig. 4. *A. spissicornis* Bates ♂. (Paraguay).

Fig. 5. *A. porosa* Bates ♂. (Colombia).



- Fig. 6. *Aerenaesius canescens* (Klug) . ♂ . (Brazil)
- Fig. 7. *A. canescens* (Klug) . ♀ . (Brazil).
- Fig. 8. *Aerenicopsis championi* Bates . ♂ . (Mexico)
- Fig. 9. *Aerenomera boliviensis* gen. nov., sp. nov. ♂ . Holotype. (Bolivia).
- Fig. 10. *A. boliviensis* gen. nov. sp. nov. ♀ . Allotype. (Bolivia)
- Fig. 11. *Pseudomecas femoralis* Aurivillius, ♂ . (Argentina).

