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Research article

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Four new species of *Nyctonympha* Thomson, 1868 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

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Abstract. Four new species of *Nyctonympha* Thomson, 1868 are described: *N. antonkozlovi* sp. nov. and *N. sinjaevi* sp. nov. from Colombia, *N. birai* sp. nov. from Venezuela and *N. mariahelena* sp. nov. from Brazil (Rondônia), Bolivia and Peru. *Nyctonympha flavipes* Aurivillius, 1990 is formally excluded from the Peruvian and Brazilian fauna. A provisional key to species of *Nyctonympha* is provided.

Keywords. Forsteriini, Neotropical region, South America, taxonomy.

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Introduction

Thomson (1868) established *Nyctonympha* for his new species *N. cribrata* from Colombia. Later, Lameere (1893) described two species from Venezuela and assigned them to *Hebestola* Haldeman, 1847: *H. carcharias* Lameere, 1893 and *H. costipennis* Lameere, 1893. A few years later, Belon (1897) described another species from Bolivia, also in *Hebestola*: *H. annulipes* Belon, 1897. Aurivillius (1900, 1920) described two new species from Venezuela in *Nyctonympha*: *N. glauca* Aurivillius, 1900 and *N. annulata* Aurivillius, 1900, and one more from Bolivia: *N. flavipes* Aurivillius, 1920.

Martins & Galileo (1989) synonymized *N. glauca* with *H. carcharias*, transferring the latter along with *H. costipennis* to *Nyctonympha* Thomson, 1868. According to these authors, the holotype of *H. costipennis* was not found in any collection and the transfer was based on the original description, but with some doubts. They examined the holotype of *Hebestola carcharias*, but they did not mention whether they examined the holotype of *N. glauca*. In the same work, they described *N. punctata* Martins & Galileo, 1989 from Argentina and provided a key to species of *Nyctonympha*. We also tried to locate the holotype of *Hebestola costipennis*, but without success.

Later, Martins & Galileo (1992) described *N. andersoni* and *N. howdenarum* from Colombia, and *N. taeniata* from Trinidad and Tobago. A new key to species of the genus was also provided. After recording *N. flavipes* from Brazil (Martins & Galileo 1989), the same authors went on to describe the second *Nyctonympha* species known from Brazil: *N. carioca* (Galileo & Martins 2001). Finally, Martins & Galileo (2008) described *N. affinis* from French Guiana, and Galileo & Martins (2008) described *N. boyacana* from Colombia.

Currently, *Nyctonympha* includes 14 species distributed in Central and South America (Monné & Hovore 2006; Monné 2016). In the present paper, four new species are described: two from Colombia, one from Venezuela, and one from Brazil (Rondônia), Bolivia and Peru.

Aurivillius (1920) was the first author to provide a key to species of *Nyctonympha*. However, this key includes two species currently placed in *Obereoides* Fisher, 1938. Furthermore, the author separated *N. cribrata* Thomson, 1868 from the other species known at that time by the color of the antennomeres: unicolorous in *N. cribrata*; bicolorous in *N. flavipes*, *N. glauca* and *N. annulata*. Actually, the antennomeres of the holotype of *N. cribrata* are basally ringed with light color (at least on some antennomeres, Fig. 24).

Later, Martins & Galileo (1989, 1992) provided the second and the third key to species of *Nyctonympha*. In these works, *N. annulata* and *N. flavipes* were incorrectly identified by the authors. In both keys, *N. annulata* was defined as having the elytral apex with a short spine at the outer angle. Actually, the outer apical angle of the elytra in the type specimens of *N. annulata* (Fig. 16) is not much different from that in *N. carcharias* (Fig. 17) or *N. annulipes*, and thus, it cannot be defined as having a short spine. Furthermore, the true *N. annulata* is distinctly more slender than *N. annulata sensu* Martins & Galileo (1989, 1992). The latter is described here as *N. birai* sp. nov.

Additionally, in the key by Martins & Galileo (1989), *N. flavipes*, is defined as having a short and thick spine at the outer angle. However, the holotype (Fig. 20) has the outer angle of the elytra distinctly projected and elongate. In the key by Martins & Galileo (1992), the shape of the elytral spine of *N. flavipes* was not defined. We believe that in both works the same specimens were studied, which are deposited at MZSP and MNRJ (part of the specimens, originally belonging to MNRJ, were retained by the MZSP collection). Actually, using the key by Martins & Galileo (1992), *N. flavipes sensu* Martins & Galileo (1992) cannot be separated from the true *N. flavipes* or *N. flavipes sensu* Martins & Galileo (1989). The true *N. flavipes*, besides the different elytral apex, is distinctly more slender than *N. flavipes sensu* Martins & Galileo (1989, 1992), and has the pronotal and elytral punctation distinctly coarser and denser. The latter is also described here as a new species: *N. mariahelena* sp. nov.

The synonymy between *N. carcharias* and *N. glauca* proposed by Martins & Galileo (1989) appears correct, although the elytral apex is somewhat different (mainly the outer angle). Unfortunately, the photographs of the holotype of *N. carcharias* do not show any details such as the sculpture of the mesepisternum (a feature not mentioned in the original description). Apparently, the specimen studied by Martins & Galileo (1989, 1992), deposited at the MZSP, agrees well with the original description and photographs of the holotype of *N. carcharias*.

Martins & Galileo (1989) examined the holotype of *N. cribrata*, and the specimen deposited at MZSP, identified as being of this species, agrees very well with it.

We provide a provisional key to species of *Nyctonympha*, because details of some species are unknown to us, mainly the ventral side of the body.

Material and methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1–5× macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in ‘mm’ using a micrometer ocular Hensoldt / Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereo microscope (also used in the study of specimens).

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- DZUP = Coleção de Entomologia Pe. Jesus Santiago Moure, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil
IRSNB = Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
MNRJ = Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MSZP = Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Results

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery, 1886
Superfamily Chrysomeloidea Latreille, 1802
Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe Forsteriini Tippmann, 1960
Genus *Nyctonympha* Thomson, 1868

Nyctonympha sinjaevi sp. nov.

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Figs 1–4

Differential diagnosis

Depending on the angle of light, most of the pubescence appears distinctly golden or somewhat greenish.

Nyctonympha sinjaevi sp. nov. differs from *N. cribrata* Thomson, 1868 as follows: body wider; distance between antennal tubercles wider; distance between upper eye lobes smaller (slightly wider than 1.5 times width of one lobe); distal antennomeres more slender and longer; pronotal and elytral punctation finer (distinctly sparser on pronotum); sutural elytral apex rounded. In *N. cribrata* (see photograph of the holotype in Bezark 2016) the body is slender, the distance between antennal tubercles is narrower, the distance between upper eye lobes is larger (distinctly wider than 1.5 times width of one lobe), the distal antennomeres are thicker and shorter, the pronotal and elytral punctation is coarser (distinctly denser on pronotum), and the sutural elytral apex is projected.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to Victor Sinjaev, one of the collectors of the holotype.

Type material

Holotype

COLOMBIA: ♀, Boyacá, road from Otanche to Puerto Boyacá, 05°44'10" N, 74°13'04" W, 685 m, 10–16 Feb. 2016, V. Sinjaev and V. Zaritzki leg. (MZSP).



Figs 1–8. – 1–4. *Nyctonympha sinjaevi* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. 1. Dorsal habitus. 2. Ventral habitus. 3. Lateral habitus. 4. Head, frontal view. – 5–8. *Nyctonympha antonkozlovi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. 5. Head, frontal view. 6. Dorsal habitus. 7. Ventral habitus. 8. Lateral habitus.

Description

Dimensions (mm). Total length: 15.50; prothoracic length: 2.90; anterior prothoracic width: 2.75; posterior prothoracic width: 2.90; widest prothoracic width: 3.00; humeral width: 3.70; elytral length: 11.60.

Female

Integument dark-brown, almost black; mouthparts reddish-brown except palpi brown with only basal and distal areas reddish-brown; base of antennomeres IV–IX yellowish (this area larger ventrally on IV–VI, mainly on IV); antennomere X yellowish on basal half (this area slightly longer ventrally); antennomere XI yellowish on basal $\frac{2}{3}$.

HEAD. Frons (Fig. 4) coarsely, sparsely punctate; with abundant, very short, yellowish-ochraceous pubescence (more golden depending on angle of light), not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect, sparse, yellowish setae laterally. Area between antennal tubercles and middle of upper eye lobes slightly depressed centrally, moderately finely and abundantly punctate (punctures as on frons); pubescence as on frons centrally, slightly longer and more yellowish close to eyes. Remaining surface of vertex finely, sparsely punctate, mainly centrally; pubescence as on frons. Area behind upper eye lobes with band of yellowish pubescence close to eye (widened toward lower eye lobe), shorter, yellowish-ochraceous close to prothorax; with moderately long, erect, yellowish setae close to eye. Area behind lower eye lobe distinctly depressed close to prothoracic margin; moderately finely, abundantly punctate close to eye; with yellowish pubescence, not obscuring integument. Genae with punctures as on frons, sparser toward frons, smooth toward apex; with yellowish pubescence toward ventral side, shorter, yellowish-ochraceous toward frons. Antennal tubercles with pubescence as on frons, but slightly denser; punctures as on frons on frontal base, absent on remaining surface. Coronal suture distinct from clypeus to prothorax. Submentum with short, yellowish pubescence. Postclypeus with yellowish pubescence, interspersed with long, yellowish setae directed forward. Labrum convex, finely and moderately abundantly punctate; with short, moderately sparse, decumbent, yellowish setae interspersed with long, erect, yellowish setae directed forward, distinctly more abundant toward apex. Mandibles longitudinally sulcate on basal half (sulcus narrowed toward apex); with short, decumbent, yellow setae on basal half, distinctly more abundant basally, interspersed with long, erect, yellowish, sparse setae; distal half glabrous. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.45 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes in frontal view 1.25 times length of scape. Antennae 1.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex before middle of antennomere IX. Antennal segments with short, decumbent, yellowish pubescence, not obscuring integument; scape clavate, distinctly enlarged on inner side after basal quarter; antennomeres III–XI with short, erect, sparse, yellowish setae dorsally, gradually, more abundant toward distal segments; antennomeres III–XI with long, erect, yellowish setae ventrally (distinctly shorter, sparser toward distal segments); antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.62; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 1.41; V = 1.19; VI = 0.98; VII = 0.73; VIII = 0.62; IX = 0.54; X = 0.52; XI = 0.60.

THORAX. Prothorax cylindrical, slightly wider than long (1.05 times), moderately finely and sparsely punctate on sides and pronotum (punctures similar in size to those on frons); sides sub-parallel, with transverse gibbosity near distal margin at area closer to pronotum; with short, decumbent, yellowish-ochraceous pubescence (more yellowish on some areas), not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect, sparse, yellowish setae. Pronotum centrally with feebly elevated, narrow, longitudinal carina; sides with small, blunt tubercle placed slightly before middle; with short, decumbent, abundant, yellowish-ochraceous pubescence, not obscuring integument, more yellowish, basally and laterally. Prosternum moderately finely punctate, slightly more abundant laterally; with short, decumbent, abundant yellowish pubescence, not obscuring integument. Prosternal process moderately finely, abundantly punctate; with short, sub-erect, abundant, yellowish setae. Mesosternum distinctly depressed on wider central area; finely, shallowly and sparsely punctate on depressed region, smooth laterally; with short, decumbent, yellowish-ochraceous pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesosternal

process moderately finely, sparsely punctate (punctures as on pronotum); with yellowish-ochraceous pubescence (except glabrous distal lobes) interspersed with long, erect, yellowish setae; apex distinctly emarginate centrally, laterally with small, but distinct lobe. Mesepisternum moderately finely and abundantly punctate; with decumbent, abundant, yellowish pubescence, partially obscuring integument. Mesepimeron finely, sparsely punctate (punctures slightly finer), shallower than on mesepisternum; pubescence as on mesepisternum. Metepisternum finely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish-ochraceous pubescence. Metasternum coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate; with, short, abundant, yellowish pubescence, partially obscuring integument (mainly laterally), interspersed with long, erect, sparse, yellowish setae. Scutellum with yellow pubescence, except on narrow, longitudinal, glabrous area.

ELYTRA. Moderately finely, abundantly punctate on basal third (coarser laterally), gradually finer, sparser toward apex; very finely, longitudinally sulcate; with abundant, yellowish pubescence on each area between sulci, somewhat sparser inside of sulci; apex strongly obliquely truncate (slightly concave; with small projection near sutural angle on right elytron), making outer angle distinctly projected, with sutural angle rounded.

LEGS. Femora with yellowish pubescence, not obscuring integument, except glabrous areas surrounding each fine, sparse puncture (less distinct on metafemora).

ABDOMEN. With yellowish pubescence, not obscuring integument (more yellowish laterally), except on glabrous areas surrounding each fine, sparse puncture (more abundant laterally); ventrite V with central longitudinal groove, widened from base to apex; apex of ventrite V truncate, slightly widely emarginate centrally.

Male

Unknown.

Nyctonympha antonkozlovi sp. nov.

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Figs 5–8

Differential diagnosis

Nyctonympha antonkozlovi sp. nov. differs from *N. boyacana* Martins & Galileo, 2008 (see photograph of the holotype in Bezark 2016) by: the scape, pronotum and elytra distinctly less punctate (mainly scape); femora without punctures surrounded by glabrous area; mesepisternum impunctate. In *N. boyacana* the scape, pronotum and elytra are distinctly more densely punctate, the femora have punctures surrounded by glabrous areas, and the mesepisternum is punctate. The new species differs from *N. howdenarum* Martins & Galileo, 1992 by the wider body, by the distance between upper eye lobes distinctly wider than width of one lobe, by the prothorax wider than long, and by the pronotum with gibbosities. In *N. howdenarum* the body is slender, the distance between upper eye lobes is about equal to width of one lobe, the prothorax is about as long as wide (including lateral tubercles), and the pronotum has no gibbosities.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to Anton Olegovich Kozlov, who sent and donated the holotype.

Type material

Holotype

COLOMBIA: ♂, Quindio, Calarcá (border to Tolima Department), 04°28'28" N, 75°33'30" W, 3290 m, 23–24 Mar. 2015, V. Sinjaev leg. (MZSP).

Description

Dimensions (mm). Total length: 15.10; prothoracic length: 2.10; anterior prothoracic width: 2.05; posterior prothoracic width: 2.40; widest prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles): 2.65; humeral width: 3.50; elytral length: 11.80.

Male

Integument dark-brown; mouthparts reddish-brown except palpi brown with only basal and distal areas reddish-brown; antennomeres V–XI yellowish ringed on base; antennomeres gradually lighter toward distal segments, mainly after VIII; gula yellowish-brown on base, gradually dark-brown toward submentum; distal area of ventrites I–IV narrowly, transversely reddish-brown.

HEAD. Frons finely, sparsely punctate (Fig. 5), mainly toward clypeus; with short, decumbent, ochraceous setae, distinctly not obscuring integument, sparser toward clypeus, mainly laterally; with some long, erect, yellowish setae close to eyes. With narrow band of yellowish setae surrounding eyes. Area between antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate, mainly toward center; with short, decumbent, moderately sparse, ochraceous setae. Remaining surface of vertex finely, abundantly punctate; with short, abundant, yellowish setae, partially obscuring integument (distinctly longer than on frons); with some long, erect, yellowish setae close to eyes. Tempora with short, abundant, yellowish setae, interspersed with some long, erect, yellowish setae near lower eye lobes (area closer to prothorax glabrous behind lower eye lobes). Genae with short, decumbent, ochraceous setae toward apex (distinctly shorter and finer than yellowish band), sparser toward dorsal side. Antennal tubercles finely, sparsely punctate on base; with ochraceous pubescence on base, gradually yellowish toward apex. Coronal suture slightly distinct from clypeus to middle of frons, distinct from this area to prothoracic margin. Postclypeus with short, sparse, ochraceous setae except glabrous lateral area. Labrum concave, coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, sloped on distal half; finely, sparsely punctate on base of coplanar area, denser about middle, sparser toward apex; with moderately sparse, ochraceous setae, interspersed with long, erect, yellowish setae mainly laterally after middle. Mandibles with triangular depression on basal half; with short, abundant, yellowish setae inside depression, glabrous on remaining surface. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.45 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes in frontal view 0.90 times length of scape. Antennae 1.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal quarter of antennomere IX; antennal segments with ochraceous pubescence, not obscuring integument; scape gradually enlarged toward base of distal third, then slightly narrowed toward apex, with long, erect, yellowish setae ventrally near apex; antennomeres III–XI with moderately long, erect, yellowish setae ventrally, gradually shorter and sparser toward distal segments; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 1.15; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 2.70; V = 2.00; VI = 1.74; VII = 1.59; VIII = 1.29; IX = 1.27; X = 1.18; XI = 1.18.

THORAX. Prothorax wider than long (1.2 times); sides concave between base and lateral tubercle and slightly concave between lateral tubercle and distal margin; finely, sparsely punctate below lateral tubercle, gradually sparser centrally toward ventral side, densely basally toward prosternal process; with ochraceous pubescence, partially obscuring integument, distinctly sparser basally. Pronotum transversely sulcate near base and apex (less so centrally); sides with conical, moderately acute tubercle placed about middle; with three distinct gibbosities: one at each side of anterior half, close to middle of pronotum, transverse, slightly oblique, and one centrally, elongate, more elevated than lateral gibbosities, narrowed toward distal area of pronotum; surface finely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures slightly coarser than on sides of prothorax), smooth on part of central gibbosity; with ochraceous pubescence, partially obscuring integument, except glabrous top of central gibbosity. Prosternum finely, moderately abundantly punctate (punctures as on sides of prothorax); with ochraceous pubescence, partially obscuring integument. Prosternal process without distinct punctures; with ochraceous pubescence obscuring part of integument. Mesosternum depressed on wider central area; finely, sparsely punctate on depressed region, smooth laterally; with ochraceous pubescence not obscuring

integument, more distinct laterally. Mesepisternum and mesepimeron impunctate; with ochraceous pubescence, partially obscuring integument. Mesosternal process deeply emarginate at apex, laterally forming acute lobe at each side. Metepisternum finely, sparsely punctate; with ochraceous pubescence partially obscuring integument. Metasternum coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate laterally; with ochraceous pubescence not obscuring integument (obscuring integument on area near metacoxae); with long, erect, sparse, yellowish setae. Scutellum slightly depressed centrally on basal $\frac{2}{3}$, truncate at apex; with ochraceous pubescence not obscuring integument.

ELYTRA. Surface somewhat irregular; finely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal half, gradually sparser toward apex, interspersed with coarse punctures; with ochraceous, dense pubescence interspersed with several irregular areas with sparser pubescence; with erect, sparse, yellowish setae on distal quarter (longer, more abundant laterally and toward apex); apex obliquely truncate, with outer angle distinctly spined and sutural angle rounded.

LEGS. Femora with ochraceous pubescence, not obscuring integument; without punctures surrounded by glabrous areas.

ABDOMEN. Ventrites finely, moderately abundantly punctate laterally, gradually finer, sparser toward center; with ochraceous pubescence not obscuring integument, interspersed with long, erect, yellowish setae; apex of ventrite V rounded, centrally emarginate.

Nyctonympha birai sp. nov.

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Figs 9–11

Nyctonympha annulata Martins & Galileo, 1989: 124 (key), 125.

Nyctonympha annulata – Martins & Galileo 1992: 103 (key), misidentification.

Differential diagnosis

Nyctonympha birai sp. nov. differs from *N. annulata* Aurivillius, 1990 by: the wider body; prothorax without lateral tubercles, as wide as long; elytral apex slightly projected at outer angle, and slightly obliquely truncate. In *N. annulata* (Fig. 16), the body is slender, the prothorax is longer than wide, and the elytral apex has a long spine at outer angle and is strongly obliquely truncate.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the late Ubirajara Ribeiro Martins de Souza (Bira).

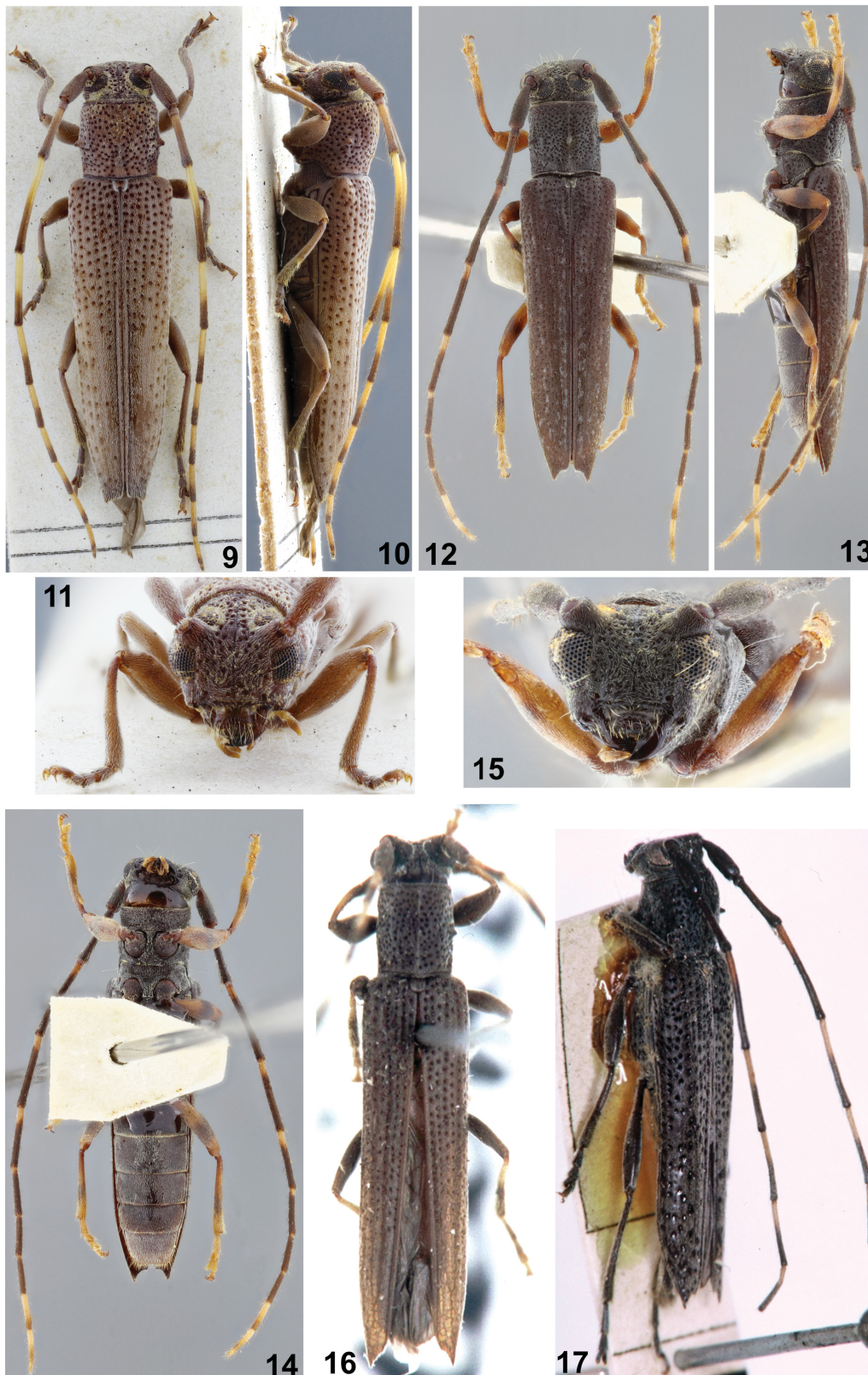
Type material

Holotype

VENEZUELA: ♀, Distrito Capital, Caracas (Rio Caurimare), 29 Jun. 1959, Bordon leg. (MZSP).

Paratypes

VENEZUELA: 1 ♀, Distrito Capital, Caracas (Rio Caurimare), 26 Jan. 1964, Bordon leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♂, Miranda, San Antonio de los Altos, 1400 m (no date or collector indicated) (MNRJ); 1 ♀, 9 Nov. 1963, C. Bordon leg. (MNRJ); 3 ♂♂, 22 Nov. 1963, Bordon leg. (1 in MNRJ, 2 in MZSP); 1 ♂, 24 Dec. 1963, Bordon leg. (MZSP); 1 ♀, 15 Apr. 1964, Bordon leg. (MNRJ).



Figs 9–17. – 9–11. *Nyctonympha birai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. 9. Dorsal habitus. 10. Lateral habitus. 11. Head, frontal view. – 12–15. *Nyctonympha mariahelena* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. 12. Dorsal habitus. 13. Lateral habitus. 14. Ventral habitus. 15. Head, frontal view. – 16. *Nyctonympha annulata* Aurivillius, 1900, syntype, dorsal habitus. – 17. *Nyctonympha carcharias* Lameere, 1893, holotype, lateral view.

Description

Dimensions (mm). Holotype female/paratypes male /paratypes female. Total length: 10.55/7.6–8.4/7.90–9.65; prothoracic length: 1.85/1.3–1.4/1.35–1.65; anterior prothoracic width: 1.65/1.2–1.3/1.20–1.50; posterior prothoracic width: 1.80/1.1–1.2/1.25–1.60; widest prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles): 2.10/1.3–1.4/1.55–1.85; humeral width: 2.45/1.7–1.8/1.75–2.15; elytral length: 7.90/5.7–6.3/5.95–7.40.

Female

Head dark-brown, reddish-brown on some areas; mouthparts reddish-brown; scape dark-brown, maculate with reddish-brown on some areas; antennomere III reddish-brown on base, gradually dark-brown toward apex; antennomeres IV–VII yellowish on basal half, gradually dark-brown toward apex; antennomeres VIII–XI yellowish on basal $\frac{2}{3}$, dark-brown on distal third; prothorax dark reddish-brown, slightly lighter on some areas; ventral side of meso- and metathorax and abdomen dark-brown (reddish-brown on ventrite V); elytra pale reddish-brown, slightly darkened close to apex; femora reddish-brown, more brownish on some areas; tibiae dark reddish-brown on basal half, dark-brown on distal half. Pubescence grayish-white, not obscuring integument.

HEAD. Frons moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate (punctures slightly denser toward antennal tubercles); with some long, erect, yellowish setae close to lower eye lobes. Area between antennal tubercles with punctures as on frons, more abundant laterally. Area between upper eye lobes coarsely, abundantly punctate (punctures coarser than on frons). Remaining surface of vertex moderately coarsely (punctures slightly finer than on area between upper eye lobes), sparsely punctate (sparser centrally toward prothorax). Tempora moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate behind upper eye lobes (punctures as on area of vertex closer to prothorax); area behind lower eye lobe tumid close to eye, with row of moderately coarse punctures. Genae impunctate, with some long, erect, yellowish setae ventrally. Antennal tubercles impunctate. Coronal suture distinct from clypeus to prothoracic margin. Postclypeus glabrous laterally, with one long, erect, yellowish seta near glabrous area. Labrum concave, coplanar with anteclypeus on basal half, sloped on distal half; finely, abundantly punctate, mainly on coplanar region; with long, yellowish setae directed forward, mainly on sloped area. Mandibles with triangular depression on basal third; with long, sparse, erect, yellowish setae on basal half, glabrous on distal half. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.5 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes in frontal view equal to length of scape. Antennae 1.65 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal quarter of antennomere IX; scape gradually enlarged on basal half (mainly at inner side), slightly narrowed toward apex on inner side of distal half; ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres with erect, brownish setae ventrally, more abundant on III, gradually shorter, sparser toward distal segments; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.78; pedicel = 0.14; IV = 1.72; V = 1.33; VI = 1.10; VII = 0.91; VIII = 0.76; IX = 0.71; X = 0.62; XI = 0.58.

THORAX. Prothorax, excluding lateral tubercles, as long as wide; sides with small, conical tubercle slightly before middle, with blunt apex; surface coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate. Pronotum centrally with gibbosity slightly elevated on base, followed by slightly elevated carina; surface coarsely, abundantly punctate. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate. Mesosternum, mesepisternum and metepisternum impunctate. Metasternum coarsely, moderately sparsely punctate, mainly toward center. Scutellum centrally depressed and glabrous.

ELYTRA. Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half (punctures aligned in rows), distinctly sparser on distal half, mainly toward suture; apex slightly obliquely truncate (slightly concave), with outer angle forming short tooth.

LEGS. Meso- and metatibiae with moderately short, erect, abundant, yellowish setae on distal third.

ABDOMEN. Ventriles impunctate.

Variability

Antennomere III dark reddish-brown on basal $\frac{2}{3}$, dark-brown on distal third; antennomeres IV–XI yellowish, abruptly dark-brown near apex; prothorax brown, dark-reddish brown on some areas.

Nyctonympha mariahelena sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EEBCE322-F82D-401D-BF55-5A3F96D2F574](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EEBCE322-F82D-401D-BF55-5A3F96D2F574)

Figs 12–15

Nyctonympha flavipes Martins & Galileo, 1989: 124 (key), 126.

Nyctonympha flavipes – Martins & Galileo 1992: 103 (key), misidentification.

Differential diagnosis

Martins & Galileo (1989) discussed *N. flavipes* (translated): “Species very close to *N. annulipes*. The elytral apex in *N. flavipes* is unarmed or very slightly projected at sutural angle, and the outer spine is wide, relatively short; the femora and tibiae are yellowish with a central brownish ring. That same color was mentioned by Belon (1897) in the description of *N. annulipes*. The identification of Belon’s species was only possible via the examination of two syntypes (besides 15 other syntypes not examined, MNHN). The designation of the lectotype for *N. annulipes* would be very desirable because, perhaps, the type series is a composite.” *Nyctonympha mariahelena* sp. nov. differs from *N. flavipes* as follows: body wider; prothorax as wide as long; elytral punctures finer, less dense, mainly on distal half near suture; elytral apex less obliquely truncate, with outer angle shorter. In *N. flavipes* (Fig. 20) the body is slender, the prothorax (without lateral tubercles) is longer than wide, the elytral punctures are coarse, more abundant, including on distal half near suture, and the elytral apex is distinctly more oblique, with the spine of outer angle distinctly longer.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to Maria Helena M. Galileo for her contribution to our knowledge of Cerambycidae from the Neotropical region.

Type material

Holotype

BRAZIL: ♀, Rondônia, Ouro Preto do Oeste, Nov. 1983, Becker, Roppa and Silva leg. (MNRJ).

Paratypes

BRAZIL: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (MZSP); 1 ♀, same data as holotype, except Oct. 1983 (MZSP); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Rondônia, Ouro Preto do Oeste, Oct. 1983, O. Roppa, J. Becker and B. Silva leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♀, Dec. 1983, B. Silva leg. (MNRJ).

BOLIVIA: 1 ♀, Santa Cruz, 4–6 km SSE of Buena Vista, Flora & Fauna Hotel, 15–28 Feb. 2003, R. Clarke leg. (MZSP).

PERU: 1 ♀, Arequipa, Hacienda Callanga, (no date or collector indicated) (MZSP); 1 ♂ Junin, Chanchamayo, 20 Mar. 1949, Zellibor leg. (MNRJ); 1 ♀, Satipo, 1938 (MNRJ).

Description

Dimensions (mm). Holotype female/paratype males/paratype females). Total length: 8.80/7.9–8.1/9.15–10.05; prothoracic length: 1.55/1.4–1.5/1.70–1.80; anterior prothoracic width: 1.45/1.3–1.4/1.55–1.60;

posterior prothoracic width: 1.50/1.2–1.3/1.55–1.65; widest prothoracic width (between apices of lateral tubercles): 1.60/1.40–1.60/1.70–1.85; humeral width: 2.00/1.70–1.80/2.05–2.30; elytral length: 6.45/5.80–5.90/6.65–7.35.

Female

Integument dark-brown; mouthparts reddish-brown; ventral side of head brownish toward prothorax; antennomeres IV with wide, dark reddish-brown ring at base; antennomere V–VI with wide, yellowish ring at base (proportionally wider on VI); antennomeres VII–IX with narrow, yellowish ring at base; antennomere X yellowish on basal half, gradually brown toward apex; antennomere XI yellowish on basal third, gradually brown toward apex (with slightly distinct yellowish-brown ring near apex); femora dark reddish-brown with moderately distinct, wide, dark-brown ring about center of club; tibiae reddish-brown (more brownish on base), with wide, brown ring near middle; tarsi yellowish-brown except dark-brown claws. Part of grayish-white pubescence more yellowish depending on angle of light.

HEAD. Frons moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; with one long, erect, yellowish seta close to lower eye lobes. Vertex moderately finely, abundantly punctate (punctures denser than on frons); with grayish pubescence not obscuring integument. Eyes surrounded by narrow band of yellowish pubescence. Tempora with punctures as on vertex on area closer to vertex, impunctate on remaining surface behind upper eye lobe, tumid, finely, sparsely punctate close to lower eye lobe; with grayish-white pubescence behind upper eye lobes and tumid area behind lower eye lobes (except yellowish band close to eye), glabrous on remaining surface behind lower eye lobes. Genae finely striate centrally; with sparse, grayish-white pubescence, gradually sparser toward apex; with some long, erect, yellowish setae ventrally. Antennal tubercles impunctate; with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Coronal suture distinct from clypeus to prothoracic margin. Postclypeus very narrow, shiny, with a central longitudinal carina. Labrum concave, coplanar with anteclypeus on basal quarter, distinctly sloped on distal $\frac{3}{4}$; finely, abundantly punctate; with long, erect, yellowish setae directed forward, mainly laterally. Mandibles with wide, sub-triangular depression from base to slightly after middle; with long, sparse, erect, yellowish setae on sub-triangular depression, glabrous toward apex. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.3 times length of scape; distance between lower eye lobes in frontal view 0.8 times length of scape. Antennae 1.75 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at distal third of antennomere VIII; scape gradually enlarged on basal third (more abruptly at inner side); ventral side of scape, pedicel and antennomeres with erect, brownish setae ventrally, more abundant on III, gradually shorter, sparser toward distal segments; antennal formula (ratio) based on antennomere III: scape = 0.88; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 1.67; V = 1.49; VI = 1.20; VII = 1.00; VIII = 0.84; IX = 0.75; X = 0.71; XI = 0.82.

THORAX. Prothorax, excluding lateral tubercles, as long as wide; sides with small, conical tubercle at middle; surface moderately fine, abundantly punctate; with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Pronotum almost impunctate basally, centrally longitudinally carinate; remaining surface coarsely, abundantly, partially confluent punctate; surface with grayish-white pubescence, not obscuring integument, except on center of longitudinal carina with yellowish pubescence. Prosternum moderately finely, sparsely punctate; with grayish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesosternum centrally finely, moderately abundant punctate, smooth laterally; with grayish-white pubescence more distinct and abundant laterally. Mesepisternum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate; with slightly yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Metepisternum with slightly yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Metasternum moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate; with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with grayish-white pubescence, more yellowish laterally.

ELYTRA. Coarsely, abundantly punctate, distinctly sparser near suture on distal third and laterally on distal quarter; with several irregular, small areas with grayish pubescence distinctly contrasting with the

general pubescence; apex obliquely sinuous, with outer angle forming distinct tooth and sutural angle rounded, slightly projected.

LEGS. Meso- and metatibiae with moderately short, erect, abundant, yellowish setae on distal third.

ABDOMEN. Ventrites impunctate; with grayish-white pubescence interspersed with long, erect, sparse setae (more abundant on distal half of ventrite V); ventrite V slightly sulcate longitudinally at center on basal $\frac{3}{4}$, with apex truncate.

Male

Antennae longer, reaching elytral apex at base of distal third of antennomere VI. Apex of ventrite V slightly and widely emarginate.

Variability

Antennomere III dark reddish-brown on basal $\frac{3}{4}$; antennomere X brownish only near apex; antennomere XI yellowish with slightly distinct brownish ring near apex; tarsomeres maculate with brown color; punctures on frons denser, similar to vertex; pronotum punctate basally; pronotal punctures not partially confluent.

Remarks

Nyctonympha flavipes was recorded from Peru and Brazil (Rondônia) by Martins & Galileo (1989) and for Brazil (Maranhão) by Martins *et al.* (2011). However, as *N. flavipes* was mistakenly identified, we are formally excluding this species from the Peruvian and Brazilian fauna.

Provisional key to species of *Nyctonympha*

1. Dorsal and lateral longitudinal carinae on elytra distinct. Venezuela
 *N. costipennis* (Lameere, 1893)
 – Dorsal and lateral carinae on elytra feebly marked or absent2
2. Body slender (Figs 6, 16, 20–22, 25, 26, 28)3
 – Body wider (Figs 1, 18, 24, 27)12
3. Femora entirely dark4
 – Femora entirely or partially light7
4. Distance between upper eye lobes distinctly wider than width of one lobe5
 – Distance between upper eye lobes about equal to width of one lobe6
5. Punctures on scape and femora distinctly contrasting with pubescence; mesepisternum punctate (Fig. 21). Colombia*N. boyacana* Galileo & Martins, 2008
 – Punctures on scape and femora not distinctly contrasting with pubescence; mesepisternum smooth (Figs 5–8). Colombia*N. antonkozlovi* sp. nov.
6. Apex of sutural angle of the elytra projected. Colombia ...*N. howdenarum* Martins & Galileo, 1992
 – Apex of sutural angle of the elytra rounded (Fig. 16). Panama, Venezuela
*N. annulata* Aurivillius, 1900
7. Elytra coarsely punctate (punctures on basal half closer than diameter of one puncture) (Fig. 20). Ecuador, Bolivia*N. flavipes* Aurivillius, 1920
 – Elytra moderately finely punctate (punctures on basal half farther apart than the diameter of one puncture)8

8. Mesepisternum punctate	9
– Mesepisternum impunctate	10
9. Scape reddish-brown (Fig. 28). Ecuador	<i>N. genieri</i> Martins & Galileo, 1992
– Scape dark-brown (Figs 22–23). Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Bolivia (?)	<i>N. carioca</i> Galileo & Martins, 2001
10. Tibiae with dark ring at middle. Peru, Bolivia	<i>N. annulipes</i> (Belon, 1897)
– Tibiae not centrally ringed	11
11. Abdominal ventrites smooth (Fig. 25). French Guiana	<i>N. affinis</i> Martins & Galileo, 2008
– Abdominal ventrites punctate (Fig. 26). Argentina (Salta), Bolivia	<i>N. punctata</i> Martins & Galileo, 1989
12. Abdominal ventrites impunctate	13
– Abdominal ventrites punctate	14
13. Mesepisternum punctate (Figs 17–19). Venezuela	<i>N. carcharias</i> (Lameere, 1893)
– Mesepisternum impunctate (Fig. 27). Trinidad and Tobago	<i>N. taeniata</i> Martins & Galileo, 1992
14. Femora with punctures distinctly contrasting with pubescence (Fig. 24). Colombia	<i>N. cribrata</i> (Thomson, 1868)
– Femora without punctures contrasting with pubescence	15
15. Body moderately wide; lateral tubercles of prothorax acute at apex; elytral apex strongly, obliquely truncate with outer angle forming long spine. Colombia, Bolivia	<i>N. andersoni</i> Martins & Galileo, 1992
– Body notably wide; lateral tubercles of prothorax blunt at apex; elytral apex obliquely truncate with outer angle not forming long spine (Figs 1–4). Colombia	<i>N. sinjaevi</i> sp. nov.

Discussion

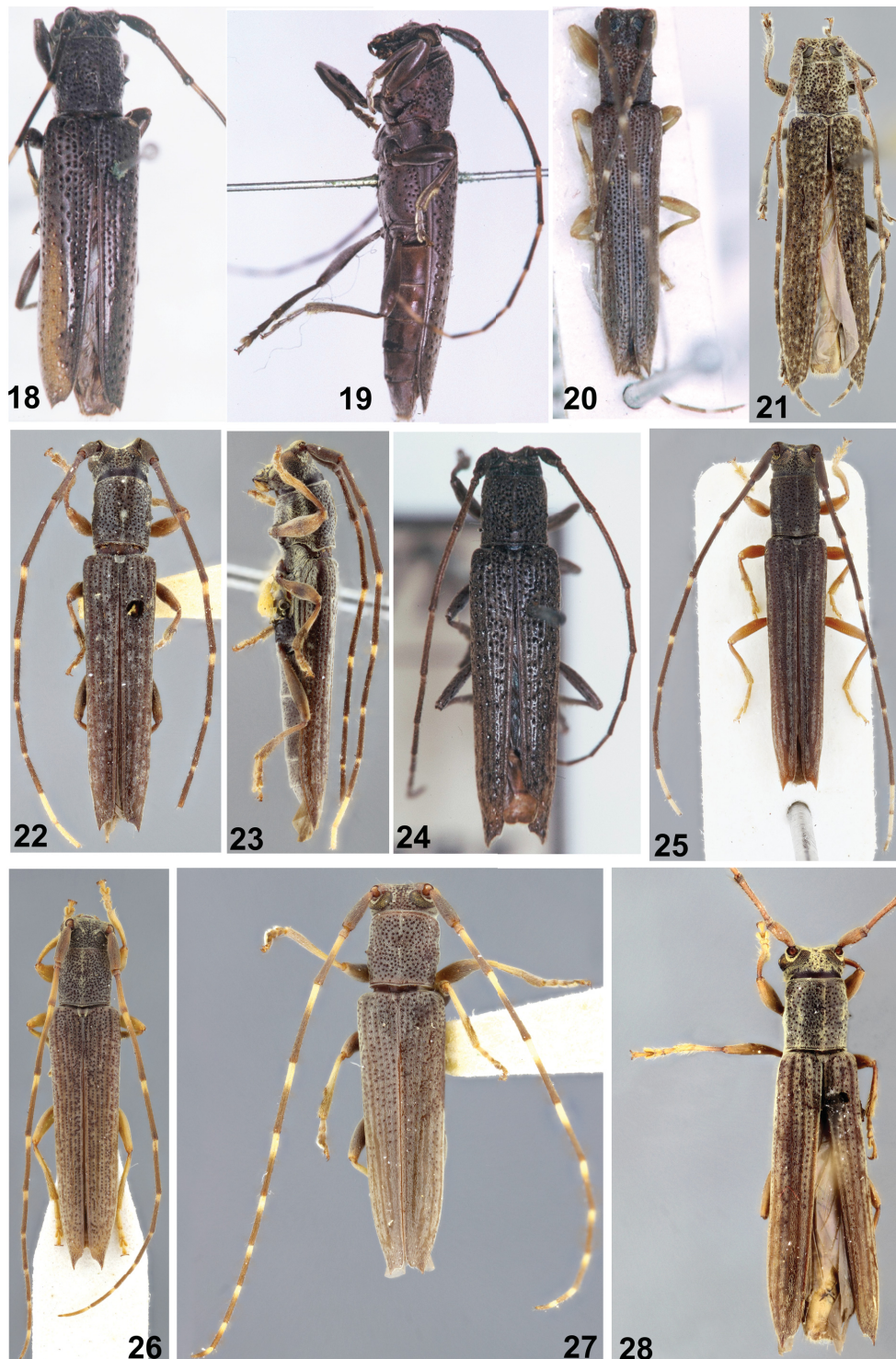
With the description of four new species herein, *Nyctonympha* now comprises 18 species distributed from Panama to the north of Argentina. Future examination of large series of specimens may provide a better understanding of the species, allowing improvement of the key and a better understanding of the true geographical distribution of each species. We hope to locate the holotype of *Hebestola costipennis*, to confirm or not its exclusion from *Nyctonympha*. The discovery of these new species suggests that a huge diversity in Cerambycidae remains to be described.

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Figs 18–28. – **18–19.** *Nyctonympha glauca* Aurivillius, 1900, holotype. **18.** Dorsal habitus. **19.** Lateral habitus. – **20.** *Nyctonympha flavipes* Aurivillius, 1920, holotype, dorsal habitus. – **21.** *Nyctonympha boyacana* Martins & Galileo, 2008, paratype, ♀. – **22–23.** *Nyctonympha carioca* (Galileo & Martins, 2001), holotype. **22.** Dorsal habitus. **23.** Lateral habitus. – **24.** *Nyctonympha cribrata* (Thomson, 1868), holotype, dorsal habitus. – **25.** *Nyctonympha affinis* Martins & Galileo, 2008, holotype, ♀, dorsal habitus. – **26.** *Nyctonympha punctata* Martins & Galileo, 1989, holotype, ♂, dorsal habitus. – **27.** *Nyctonympha taeniata* Martins & Galileo, 1992, paratype, ♀, dorsal habitus. – **28.** *Nyctonympha genieri* Martins & Galileo, 1992, paratype, ♀, dorsal habitus.

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