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## BOLIVIAN RHINOTRAGINI IX: NEW GENERA (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE)

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### ABSTRACT

*Two new genera are described: Fissapoda for two species, F. barbicus (Kirby, 1818) and F. manni (Fisher, 1930), transferred from Epimelitta Bates, 1870; and Epipoda for two new species, E. abeli from Bolivia, and E. vanini from Brazil. All the species are illustrated (including their genitalia), and host plant and host flower records provided.*

KEY-WORDS: Bolivia; Cerambycinae; Host flowers; Host plants; Taxonomy.

### INTRODUCTION

This paper, the ninth on Bolivian Rhinotrugini Thomson, 1861, describes two new genera resembling species of *Epimelitta* Bates, 1870 (*s. auct.*). The first, *Fissapoda* gen. nov., is a follow-up of Clarke (2014), in that it removes species with closed procoxal cavities from *Epimelitta*, a genus characterised by open procoxal cavities. The second, *Epipoda* gen. nov., is described for new species resembling some currently allocated to *Epimelitta* (*s. auct.*); but, like those referred to above, cannot be placed in this genus since their procoxal cavities are closed.

The species transferred to *Fissapoda* gen. nov. are: *Epimelitta barbicus*, described by Kirby (1818) as *Necydalis barbicus* was transferred to *Charis* by Gemminger & Harold (1872), then moved to *Charisia* by Gounelle (1911), and finally to *Epimelitta* by Aurivillius (1912); the second species described by Fisher (1930) as *Phygopoda manni*, was transferred by Monné & Giesbert (1992) to *Epimelitta*.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens analysed for the description of *Fissapoda* were generously loaned by the MZUSP, and some from the author's collection. Supplementary material examined (from Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) was kindly provided by representatives of ACMT, CMNH, EMEC and USNM.

One new species described in *Epipoda* is from the humid Amazonian Forest of Bolivia (Department of Santa Cruz), and comes from the author's collection; the other is from Brazil (State of Goiás), and was found amongst unidentified material in MZUSP.

One character, commonly used in descriptions of Rhinotrugini is the point at which the prothorax is widest. In an attempt to reduce inconsistency this character is presented in numerical form; and is referred to as the "prothoracic quotient" (the result of dividing the length of the prothorax by the distance from the front border to its widest point). For details see Clarke (2014).

The terminology used to describe the genitalia follow those used by Sharp & Muir (1912, reprint edition

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