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Checklist of the Cerambycidae (Insecta, Coleoptera) from a cloud forest in the Chicaque Natural Park (Cundinamarca, Colombia): with the description of five new species and new geographic records

Ángelo ÁVILA-JIMÉNEZ[1,*], Juan Pablo BOTERO[2], Martha Jeaneth GARCÍA[3] & Antonio SANTOS-SILVA[4]

[1,3] Línea de Investigación Faunística & Conservación con Énfasis en los Artrópodos, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia.
[2] Universidad Nacional de Colombia - Sede Bogotá - Facultad de Ciencias - Instituto de Ciencias Naturales - Cra 30 45-02, Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá, 111321 - Colombia.
[4] Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

[*] Corresponding author: ajavilaj@upn.edu.co
[2] Email: juboteror@unal.edu.co
[3] Email: mjgarcia@pedagogica.edu.co
[4] Email: toncriss@uol.com.br

Abstract. A list of 40 species of longhorned beetles from a cloud forest locality in Cundinamarca, Colombia, is provided, of which five are new: *Eurysthea chicaque* sp. nov. (Cerambycinae, Elaphidiini), *Nyssodrysilla escobarorum* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini), *Sternacutus foreroi* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini), *Sparna sarae* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Colobotheini), and *Laraesima betsabeae* sp. nov. (Lamiinae, Compsosomatini). Additionally, five new country records are included for Colombia, and 16 new records for the department of Cundinamarca are provided.

Keywords. Rainforest, conservation, Neotropical region, South America.

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Introduction

The cloud forest is an ecosystem recognized globally for having an essential role in regulating the water cycle, maintaining water sources, acting as a sink for carbon sequestration, displaying a high biodiversity with a number of endemic species, and having a strategic value for conservation (Lewis & Basset 2007; Ochoa *et al.* 2017; Corrado *et al.* 2017). Despite this recognition, cloud forests are classified as among the most threatened ecosystems, due to processes of land use and climate change, which irreversibly affect the functions of the ecosystem itself (Ledo *et al.* 2012) lead to one of the highest rates of species

disappearance, where a number of species probably disappear without being named (Ledo *et al.* 2012; Ponce *et al.* 2013).

Colombia has the sixth largest extent of this ecosystem, represented by about 152 281 km^2. Despite this large area, it has been one of the least studied, with large knowledge gaps in invertebrates (Amat-García *et al.* 2007), where constant anthropogenic pressures have generated pastures, and caused erosion, fragmentation, and loss of habitat, seriously affecting the diversity of insects and the balance of the forest ecological system (Velasco & Vargas 2008; Schowalter *et al.* 2018). Therefore, the faunal, ecological, and ethological characterization, among other knowledge of many species of the cloud forests from Colombia, as well as their cultural and ecosystem value, must be a priority.

The objective of this study was to identify the fauna of longhorned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) present in the Chicaque Natural Park, Cundinamarca, Colombia. Herein, we record 40 species, five of them new, list five new country records for Colombia, and 16 new records for the department of Cundinamarca (Table 1).

Material and methods

The study was carried out in the Chicaque Natural Park (Fig. 1), which is located in the municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama, department of Cundinamarca, on the southwestern edge of the Bogotá savannah, between the geographical coordinates 4°36′21.215″ and 4°37′42.907″ North latitude and 74°18′25.109″ and 74°19′25.187″ West longitude (Rivera & Córdoba 1998). Sampling was carried out from November 2021

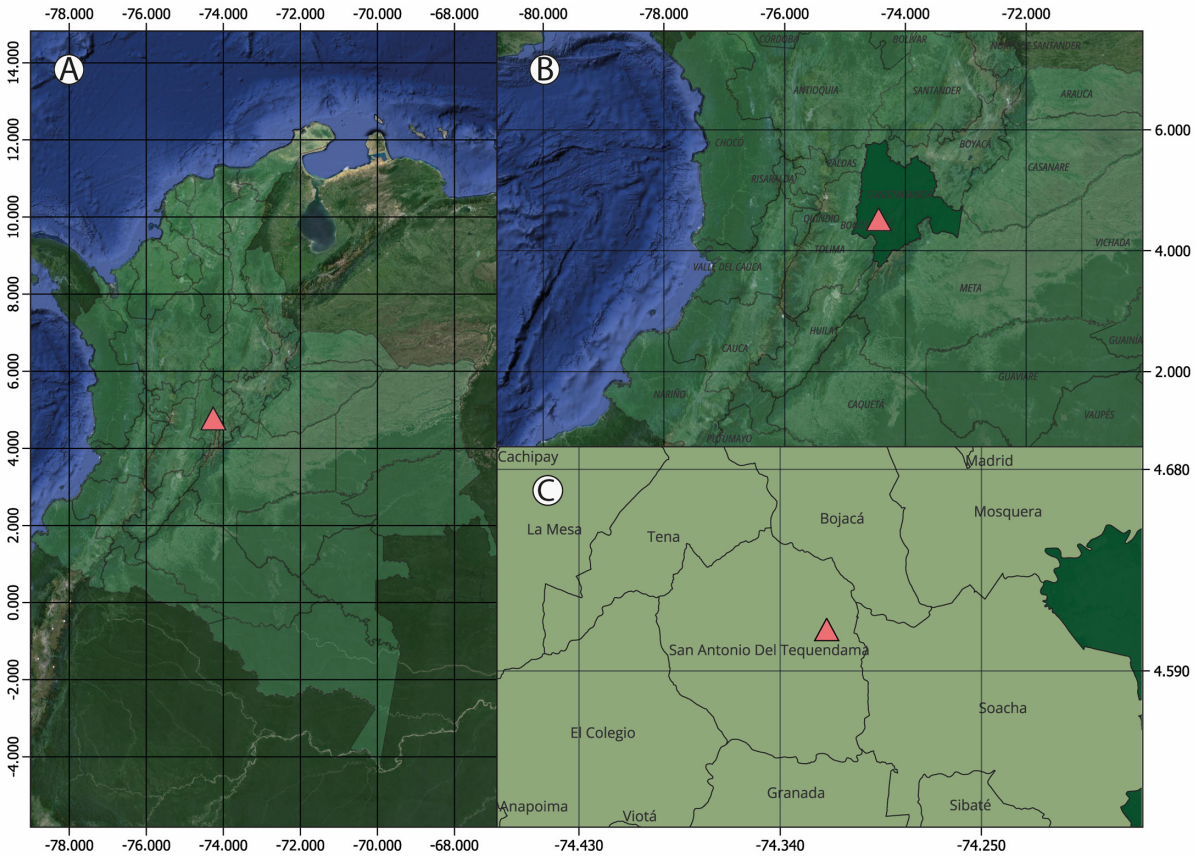


Fig. 1. Study area and location of Chicaque National Park (Triangle). **A**. Colombia. **B**. Cundinamarca. **C**. Municipality San Antonio del Tequendama.

Table 1 (continued on next page). Species of Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802 present in the Chicaque Natural Park, and number of specimens collected or reviewed in collection. Species marked with an asterisk (*) are new records for the department of Cundinamarca and those marked with a double asterisk (**) are new records for Colombia.

Species	Collect	MHN-UPN	MPUJ	ICN
CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802				
Bothriospilini				
Chlorida obliqua Buquet, 1852	2		2	
Cerambycini, Sphallotrichina				
Amphelictus cribripennis Chemsak & Linsley, 1964*			1	
Amphelictus milleri Chemsak & Linsley, 1964*	1		3	
Clytini				
Megacyllene melanaspis (Chevrolat, 1862)		1		
Eburiini				
Pantomallus martinezi Martins & Galileo, 2002	4	1	1	
Elaphidiini				
Eurysthea chicaque sp. nov.	6			
Eurysthea cribripennis Bates, 1885	7		1	
Eurysthea sordida (Erichson, 1847)*	20	3	2	
Eligmodermini				
Eligmoderma ibidionoides Thomson, 1864	2		1	
Necydalopsini				
Eucharassus nisseri Aurivillius, 1891*			1	
Smodicini				
Smodicum brunneum Thomson, 1878	1			
Tillomorphini				
Epropetes latifascia (White, 1855)**			1	
Tropidini, Compsina				
Paracompsa flavofasciata (Thomson, 1867)			1	
LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825				
Acanthocinini				
Granastyochus trifasciatus Gilmour, 1959**	10	2		
Hylettus eremita (Erichson, 1847)*				1
Nealcidion lineatum (Bates, 1863)*	3		4	
Nyssodrysilla escobarorum sp. nov.			2	
Periestola howdenorum (Corbett, 2004)*		1		
Polymitoleiopus laticollis (Bates, 1881)**			1	
Sternacutus foreroi sp. nov.			1	
Trichalcidion penicillum Monné & Delfino, 1981*	2			
Tropidozineus salazarae Santos-Silva, Nascimento, Botero & McClarin, 2021**	1		1	

Table 1 (continued). Species of Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802 present in the Chicaque Natural Park.

Species	Collect	MHN-UPN	MPUJ	ICN
Xenocona penicillata (Monné, 1990)*	22		2	
Xenocona superstes (Erichson, 1847)**	1			
Agapanthiini				
Neoamphion vittatum (Reiche, 1839)			2	
Colobotheini				
Piriana migsominea (Gilmour, 1950)	1		1	
Sparna sarae sp. nov.		1		
Compsosomatini				
Aerenea periscelifera Thomson, 1868*			2	
Laraesima betsabeae sp. nov.	1			
Hemilophini				
Cotyadesmus iuba (Galileo & Martins, 2003)*	1			
Tyrinthia klugii (Thomson, 1868) *			1	
Lamiini				
Taeniotes batesi (Thomson, 1879)*	1			
Taeniotes inquinatus Thomson, 1857	20	1	4	
Pteropliini				
Epectasis mexicana Breuning, 1954*			1	
Forsteriini				
Nyctonympha cribrata Thomson, 1868	1			
Nyctonympha howdenarum Martins & Galileo, 1992*			1	
PARANDRINAE Blanchard, 1845				
Parandrini				
Parandra (*Parandra*) *humboldti* (Santos-Silva, 2003)*	1	2		
Parandra (*Tavandra*) *scaritoides* Thomson, 1861	3	2		
Parandra (*Tavandra*) *solangeae* (Santos-Silva, 2003)	1			
PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802				
Callipogonini				
Seticeros aquilus (Thomson, 1865)	1	1		

to April 2022 using active ground and aerial traps of ultraviolet light, manual capture and beating sheet. In addition, several visits were made to the entomological collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia (ICN), the Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (MHN-UPN), and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana (MPUJ).

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel SL2 to which a Laowa 3.937 f/2.8 2:1 Ultra Macro APO lens was attached, controlled by Helicon focus stacking software. Measurements were taken in 'mm' using the software Imagen J. Taxonomic identification was carried out through consultation with specialists, comparison with reference collections, and consultation of specialized publications on Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802. The geographical distributions are in accordance with the catalogs

of Martínez (2000), Monné (2024a, 2024b, 2024c) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2024). The map was made using QGIS ver. 3.36.

The specimens are currently deposited in the following institutions, which are subsequently referred to by their acronyms:

ICN = Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia
MHN-UPN = Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia
MPUJ = Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia

Results

Taxonomy

In total, 166 specimens were collected or reviewed in entomological collections, distributed across four subfamilies, 20 tribes, 32 genera, and 40 species. By collecting in the Natural Park, 113 individuals were captured, belonging to 25 species, 18 genera, and 16 tribes; and reviewing the entomological collections, 53 individuals were found, belonging to 14 species, 25 genera, and 17 tribes. Among the specimens reviewed, five new species were found.

The subfamily that presented the greatest richness was Lamiinae with 23 species, followed by Cerambycinae with 13, Parandrinae with three, and Prioninae with one.

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery, 1886
Superfamily Chrysomeloidea Latreille, 1802
Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Elaphidiini Thomson, 1864
Genus *Eurysthea* Thomson, 1861

Eurysthea chicaque sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:360175E4-A103-406D-AAD0-35AECC4FFA46
Figs 2–9

Diagnosis

Eurysthea chicaque sp. nov. (Figs 2–9) differs from its congeneric species by the colour of the elytral integument, mostly brownish with the presence of two dark-brown maculae on each elytron. The new species is similar to *Eurysthea sordida* (Erichson, 1847), *E. vandenberghei* Santos-Silva, Heffern & Botero, 2022, and *E. llinasi* Taboada-Verona & Botero, 2018 by the elytra without apical spines. The new species differs from *E. sordida* by the antennomeres III–V with apical spines and pronotum, and elytra with sparse setae (in *E. sordida*, antennomere V does not have a spine and the pronotal and elytral pubescence is dense). It differs from *E. vandenberghei* by having antennomeres III–V with apical spines and pronotum with strongly elevated tubercles (in *E. vandenberghei*, antennomeres III–VI are spined and the pronotal tubercles are slightly elevated). *Eurysthea chicaque* differs from *E. llinasi* especially by the elytra much shorter relative to the elytral width (distinctly longer in *E. llinasi*), and with a single light area (two in *E. llinasi*). *Eurysthea chicaque* is also similar to *E. cribripennis* Bates, 1885, which is present in the Chicaque Natural Park, but differs from it by the elytral apex unarmed (with apical spine in *E. cribripennis*).

Etymology

The name of the new species refers to the type locality. The etymology in the Muisca language means 'our struggle'. It is recognition for being the first private Natural Reserve in Colombia.

Type material

Holotype

COLOMBIA • ♂; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque, "bosque de robles"; 4°37′03.3″ N, 74°18′41.7″ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; 13 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; in *Quercus humboldtii*; direct collect; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200199.

Paratypes

COLOMBIA • 2 ♂♂; same data as for holotype; ICN, ICN_113783, ICN_113784 • 1 ♂; same data as for holotype; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200201 • 2 ♀♀; same data as for holotype; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200202, MHNUPN_ENT 2200203.

Measurements (in mm)

Holotype male

Total length: 10.30, prothoracic length: 1.95, anterior prothoracic width: 1.35, posterior prothoracic width: 1.60, widest prothoracic width: 1.95, humeral width: 2.40, elytral length: 7.30.

Paratypes (♂/♀, n = 3/2)

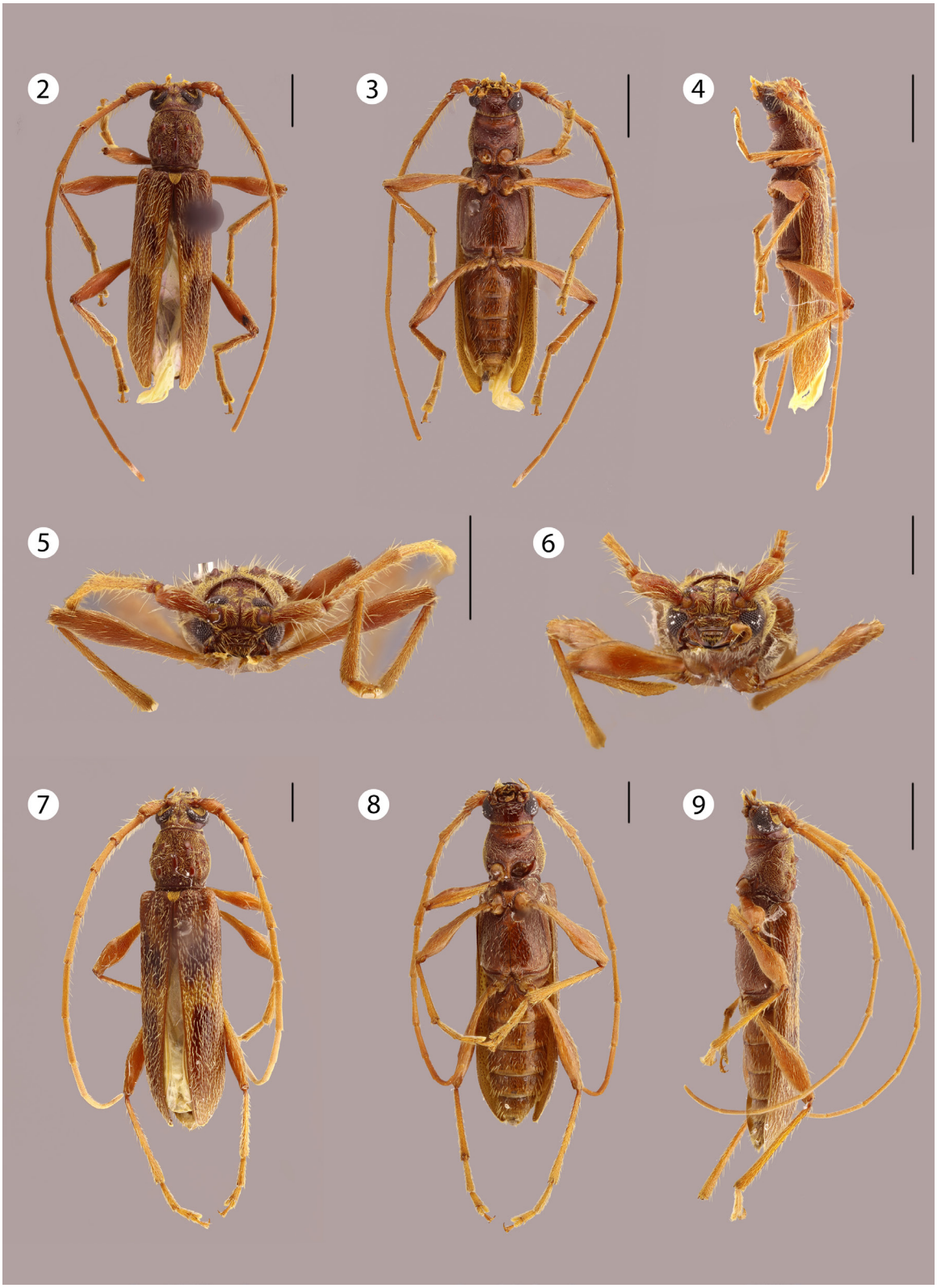
Total length: 10.75–12.10/10.15–11.90, prothorax length: 1.80–2.30/1.90–2.05, anterior prothoracic width: 1.50–1.80/1.35–1.75, posterior prothoracic width: 1.70–2.00/1.60–1.80, widest prothoracic width: 2.15–2.35/2.40–3.00, humeral width: 2.40–2.80/2.30–2.80, elytral length: 8.10–8.80/7.30–8.70.

Description

Male holotype (Figs 2–5)

Coloration. Integument brown. Head, ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark brown; antennae and legs yellow; elytra brown on circum-scutellar area, dorsally with large, inverted dark-brown macula on anterior half, with transverse, wide yellowish-brown macula centrally, projected backward close to suture, and longitudinal dark-brown macula from about middle to posterior quarter of dorsal surface, this macula gradually narrowed and became lighter toward its apex; remaining elytral surface light brown, gradually lighter toward apex.

Head. Frons short, with golden decumbent setae. Vertex with deep punctures laterally. Antennal tubercles with sparse, elongate and decumbent golden setae; with abundant golden setae around the antennal cavity. Distance between upper eye lobes about half length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes equal to length of scape. Genae with rounded apex, sparsely punctate. Median groove distinct. Clypeus with apical margin truncate; postclypeus with evident punctation and sparse golden pubescence. Labrum emarginate, with evident, moderately long yellowish-brown setae on anterior half. Outer surface of mandibles with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence and a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Antennomeres III–IV with distinct spine on inner apex; V with inner apical spicule. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–XI with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, longer on scape; scape, pedicel, and antennomere III with long, erect yellowish setae ventrally, setae distinctly longer on III, and sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae dorsally; IV–VIII with long, erect yellowish setae ventrally, setae distinctly sparser toward VIII, and a few long, yellowish-white setae on dorsal apex. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.56; pedicel = 0.15; IV = 1.00; V = 1.08; VI = 1.04; VII = 1.08; VIII = 0.95; IX = 0.86; X = 0.75; XI= 0.80.



Figs 2–9. *Eurysthea chicaque* sp. nov. **2–5**. Holotype, ♂ (MHNUPN_ENT 2200199). **2**. Dorsal view. **3**. Ventral view. **4**. Lateral view. **5**. Detail of head, frontal view. **6–9**. Paratype, ♂ (MHN-UPN). **6**. Detail of head, frontal view. **7**. Dorsal view. **8**. Ventral view. **9**. Lateral view. Scale bars: 2–5 = 2 mm; 6–8 = 1 mm; 9 = 2 mm.

Thorax. Prothorax longer than wide. Pronotum coarsely punctate toward margins and gradually finely punctate toward center; with five tubercles: four subcircular, two anteriorly and two posteriorly, and another centrally, elongate, glabrous, elevated; area between tubercles with abundant yellowish setae. Sides of prothorax with two weakly elevated tubercles: an anterior rounded-elongated and a median acute. Prosternum depressed, with white setae, more abundant laterally, and moderately punctate, coarser on posterior ⅔. Metanepisternum with abundant, moderately long yellowish setae. Metaventrite with long yellowish setae laterally, shorter and sparser whitish pubescence centrally, with some long setae interspersed and glabrous on metathoracic discrimen. Scutellum with dense golden setae.

Elytra. Coarsely punctate, with long, decumbent white setae and some interspersed long erect white setae, not obscuring integument on entire surface. Apex unarmed, rounded.

Legs. Femora with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence bristly and longer dorsally; with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Tibiae with long, erect both white and yellow setae, denser on apex of ventral surface.

Abdomen. Ventrites with sparse, decumbent white setae and long, erect white setae interspersed; apex of ventrite 5 subrounded, slightly emarginate centrally.

Remarks

Eurysthea chicaque sp. nov. can be included in the alternative of couplet '19' from Botero & Santos-Silva (2017):

19. Elytra with a single light yellowish area about middle ..... 19'
– Elytra with two light yellowish areas on posterior half 20

19'. Elytral apex spiniform, especially on outer angle. Bolivia (Beni, Santa Cruz), Argentina (Salta, Jujuy) .....***E. nicolai*** (Aurivillius, 1908)
– Elytral apex rounded. Colombia (Cundinamarca) .....***E. chicaque*** sp. nov.

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1825
Genus *Nyssodrysilla* Gilmour, 1962

Nyssodrysilla escobarorum sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CF335E12-940C-44A4-A4C2-5E73A05EF60A
Figs 10–17

Diagnosis

Nyssodrysilla escobarorum sp. nov. is similar to *N. vittata* (Melzer, 1934), but differs by the pronotum with four narrow longitudinal yellow pubescent bands, and by the pubescent pattern of the elytra not forming longitudinal bands. In *N. vittata*, there are five longitudinal yellow pubescent bands on the pronotum and there are longitudinal pubescent bands on the elytra (see figures on Bezark 2024 and Monné *et al.* 2020). Furthermore, *N. vittata* has a stouter body (slender in *N. escobarorum*) and the elytral apex is obliquely truncate (straight truncate in *N. escobarorum*). *Nyssodrysilla escobarorum* is also similar to *N. irrorata* (Melzer, 1927) but differs by the slender body and the narrower longitudinal pubescent bands on the pronotum (see photographs on Bezark 2024 and Monné *et al.* 2020). In *N. irrorata*, the body is stouter and the longitudinal pubescent bands on the pronotum are wider.

Etymology

In recognition of the writer and thinker Manuel Antonio Escobar Lozano and his family, founders of the Park Chicaque Natural. Thanks to their conservation efforts and support in research, the Chicaque Natural Park turned into the first Private Natural Reserve in Colombia.

Type material

Holotype

COLOMBIA • ♂; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°38.673′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; May 2012; D. Forero leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ ENT0094530.

Paratype

COLOMBIA • 1 ♂; same data as for holotype; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT0092983.

Measurements (in mm)

Holotype / paratype

Total length: 5.80 / 5.95; prothoracic length: 0.90 / 1.05; anterior prothoracic width: 1.10 / 1.20; posterior prothoracic width: 1.10 / 1.30; widest prothoracic width: 1.40 / 1.50; humeral width: 1.70 / 1.75; elytral length: 4.20 / 4.25.

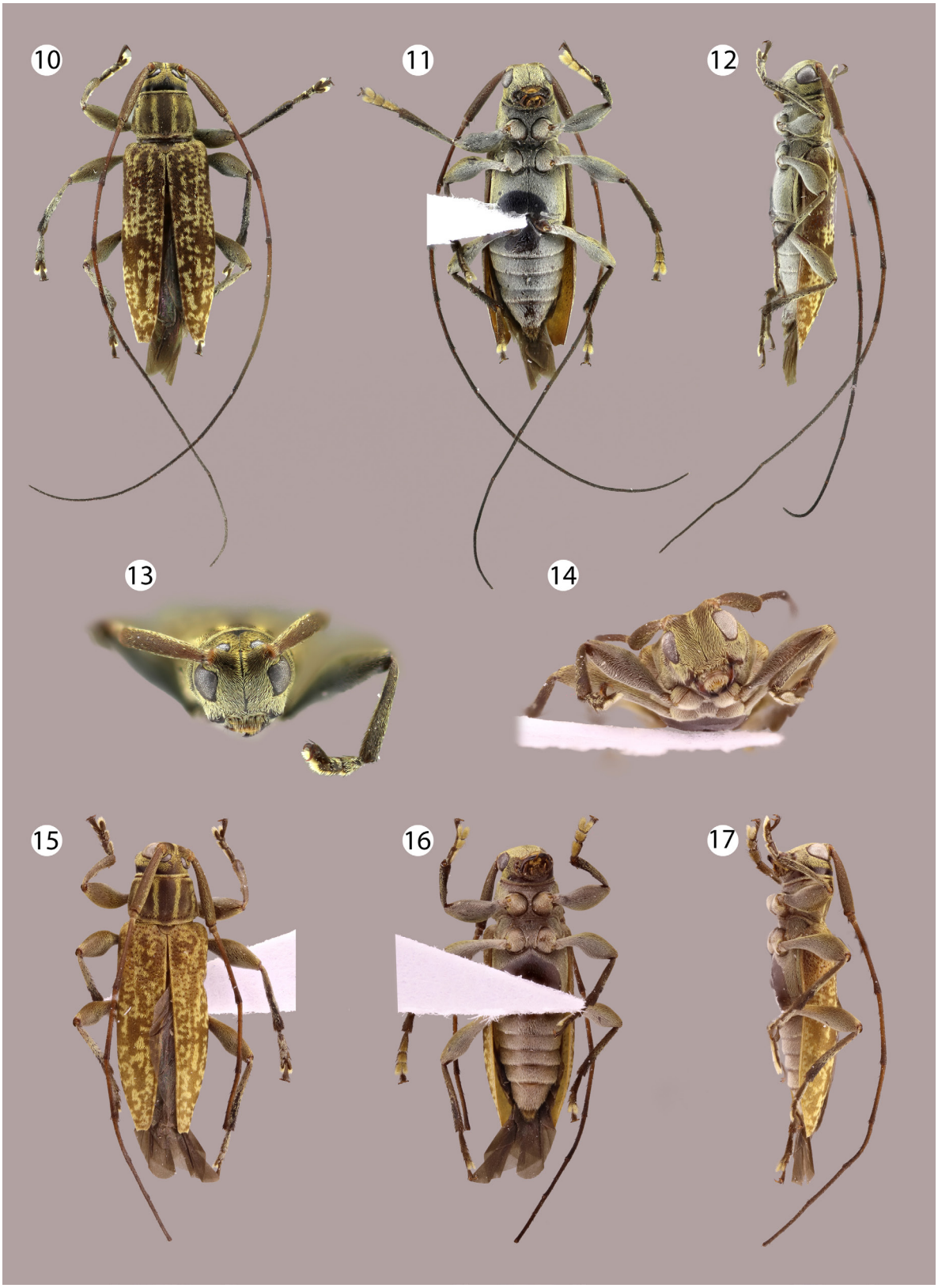
Description

Male holotype (Figs 10–13)

Coloration. Integument mostly dark brown, ventral mouthparts brown except yellowish-brown apex of palpomeres, anteclypeus brown and laterally yellowish-brown. Labrum yellowish brown on anterior half. Scape and pedicel brown, antennomeres III–VI light brown with apex dark brown, and antennomeres VII–XI dark brown; elytra partially lighter toward apex.

Head. Frons finely punctate, with abundant, both yellowish-white and yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, except brown pubescence close to base of antennal tubercles; with one long, erect black seta close to each eye. Vertex with dense yellow pubescence except glabrous median groove, brown pubescence close to base of antennal tubercles, and posterocentral area with brownish pubescence gradually sparser toward prothorax. Area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence. Area behind lower eye lobes with abundant light-yellow pubescence. Genae with abundant pale-yellow pubescence obscuring integument, pubescence gradually yellowish-white toward glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles with abundant brown pubescence basally and abundant yellowish pubescence toward apex. Labrum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument except glabrous anterior third; with long, erect brown setae interspersed on pubescent area. Distance between upper eye lobes about 0.20 times as long as scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.42 times as long as scape. Antennae reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VI. Scape and pedicel with brown pubescence, sparser ventrally, with a few long erect blackish setae near apex of ventral surface. Antennomeres III–XI with short, decumbent dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; III–V with short, erect blackish setae ventrally. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.90; pedicel = 0.08; IV = 0.94; V = 0.83; VI = 0.71; VII = 0.62; VIII = 0.73; IX = 0.85; X = 0.88; XI = 1.40.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; lateral tubercles located on posterior quarter, with acute apex, slightly directed backward. Pronotum densely, finely punctate; with a transverse row of coarse punctures near posterior margin. Mostly with light-brown pubescence; with four longitudinal yellow pubescent bands and transverse pale-yellow pubescent band close to anterior and posterior margin, except glabrous anterior and posterior sulci. Sides of prothorax densely, finely punctate; with abundant yellowish



Figs 10–17. *Nyssodrysilla escobarorum* sp. nov. **10–13**. Holotype, ♂ (MPUJ_ENT0092983). **10**. Dorsal view. **11**. Ventral view. **12**. Lateral view. **13**. Detail of head, frontal view. **14–17**. Paratype, ♂ (MHN-UPN). **14**. Detail of head, frontal view. **15**. Dorsal view. **16**. Ventral view. **17**. Lateral view. Not to scale.

pubescence, gradually whiter toward coxae. Prosternum with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus; prosternal process strongly narrowed medially, narrowest area 0.15 times procoxal width. Sides of mesoventral process convergent on anterior half, parallel-sided on posterior half; posterior margin emarginate, 0.5 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum with sparse brown pubescence except yellow pubescence on part of sides and posterior margin.

Elytra. Sides slightly widened centrally; abundantly, coarsely punctate about anterior half, punctures gradually sparser, finer toward apex on remaining surface; with abundant light-brown pubescence, not obscuring integument, and abundant, irregular yellow pubescent maculae throughout. Apex slightly emarginate, truncate, external angle slightly projected, sutural angle rounded.

Legs. Femora dorsally and laterally with abundant grayish-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, ventrally with grayish-white pubescence. Tibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence except bristly dark-brown pubescence on apex of ventral surface; meso- and metatibia with short, erect, thick black setae interspersed. Metatarsomere I longer than II–III together.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous central apex of ventrites 1–4. Ventrite 5 about as long as 3–4 together; sides convergent toward apex; apex with long light-yellow setae directed backward.

Remarks

Nyssodrysilla escobarorum sp. nov. is the first record of the genus in Colombia and is also the northernmost record of the genus.

Genus *Sternacutus* Gilmour, 1962

Sternacutus foreroi sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2606DFF4-3A67-46A7-909F-801CD3FB5D43
Figs 18–21

Diagnosis

The elytral pubescent pattern, especially the two longitudinal dark pubescent bands on the posterior half, distinguishes *S. foreroi* sp. nov. from all other congeneric species. *Sternacutus foreroi* is similar to *S. zikani* (Melzer, 1935). However, in addition to the different elytral pubescent pattern, it also differs by the absence of dark maculae on the pronotum (present in *S. zikani*) and the centrobasal crest of the elytra without a dense tuft of setae (present in *S. zikani*).

Etymology

This species is named in honour of the friend of the first two authors, the entomologist Dimitri Forero (ICN), collector of the holotype of the species and the many other specimens reported in this manuscript.

Type material

Holotype

COLOMBIA • ♀; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°38.673′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072597.

Measurements (in mm)

Total length: 5.55; prothoracic length: 0.90; anterior prothoracic width: 1.10; posterior prothoracic width: 1.40; widest prothoracic width: 1.70 humeral width: 2.05; elytral length: 4.15.

Description

Female holotype (Figs 18–21)

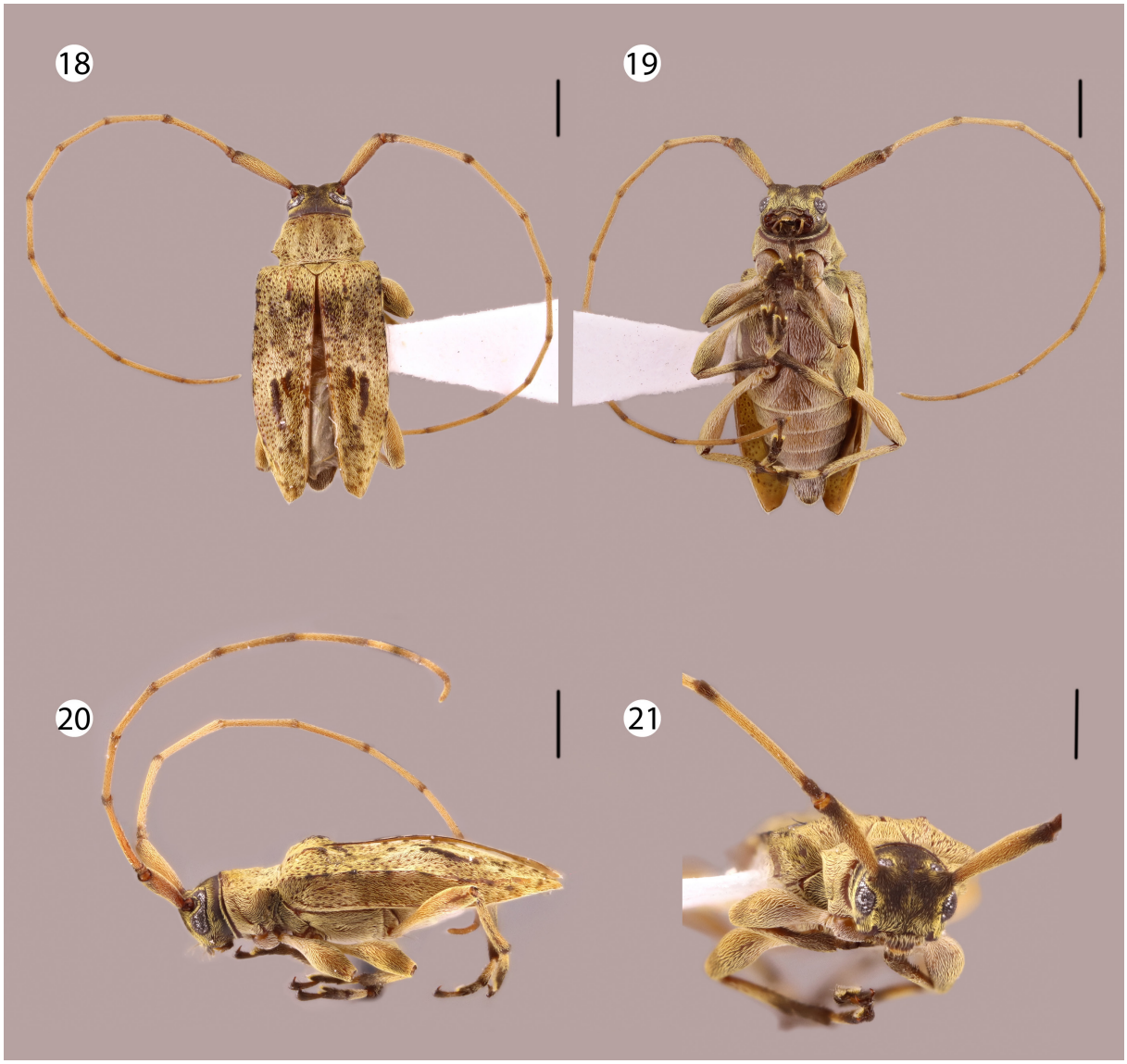
Coloration. Integument mostly dark brown; scape orangish brown except dark-brown dorsal apex; pedicel mostly orangish brown; antennomeres III–X orangish brown except dark brown apex; XI orangish brown. Anteclypeus dark brown close to postclypeus, brownish close to labrum; palpomeres brown except yellowish-brown apex of maxillary palpomere IV and labial palpomere III. Labrum yellowish-brown anteriorly. Elytra mostly dark brown from anterior fifth to posterior quarter, dark reddish brown on remaining surface, except irregular blackish maculae on anterior half and two longitudinal dark-brown maculae on posterior half, innermost macula shorter. Femoral peduncles dull-yellow; remaining surface gradually brown toward apex. Protibiae dark brown, slightly darker on apical third; mesotibiae brownish on basal ⅔, dark brown on apical third; metatibiae brown, except dark-brown apex. Tarsomeres mostly dark brown. Abdominal ventrites 1–4 mostly orangish brown; ventrite 5 mostly dark brown.

Head. Frons abundantly, finely punctate; with dense yellow pubescence close to eyes, abundant pale-yellow pubescence close to postclypeus, and moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence centrally; remaining surface with dense dark-brown pubescence with a few short, decumbent yellowish-white setae interspersed; with one long, erect brown seta close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes with abundant, both yellowish-brown and dark-brown pubescence, except glabrous central area; remaining surface of vertex with moderately abundant dark-brown pubescence, more dull yellowish brown laterally, except dense yellow pubescence close to eyes. Area behind upper eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence superiorly, pubescence gradually paler toward lower eye lobe, except glabrous area close to prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense pale-yellow pubescence, glabrous near prothorax. Genae with dense yellow pubescence except glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles with abundant dark-brown pubescence except yellow pubescence on dorsal base. Postclypeus with abundant yellow pubescence close to frons and abundant yellowish-white pubescence close to anteclypeus; with some long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Labrum subsmooth basally and apically, sparsely, finely punctate centrally; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument and long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes about 0.46 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.63 times as long as scape. Antennae reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VII. Scape with abundant yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, except dark-brown pubescence on dark integumental area, and one long, erect seta apically. Pedicel with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Antennomeres III–XI with abundant light yellow pubescence, pubescence sparser on dark integumental area of III–X. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.75; pedicel = 0.10; IV = 0.94; V = 0.87; VI = 0.82; VII = 0.74; VIII = 0.79; IX = 0.81; X = 0.82; XI = 0.74.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; lateral margins rounded and divergent on anterior third, more strongly rounded and divergent from this point to lateral tubercles, then convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle moderately large, with acute apex not directed backward, located on posterior third. Pronotum coarsely punctate; with dense pale-yellow pubescence, except one longitudinal dull yellowish-brown pubescent band on each side of central area on anterior ⅔. Prosternum with abundant pale-yellow pubescence laterally and abundant yellowish-white pubescence centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.67 times as wide as procoxal cavity. Mesanepisternum with dense yellowish-brown pubescence; mesepimeron with dense pale-yellow pubescence; mesoventrite with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence; narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.7 times as wide as mesocoxal cavity. Metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite with dense pale-yellow pubescence; remaining surface of metaventrite with abundant whitish pubescence. Scutellum with dense pale-yellow pubescence, pubescence slightly darker anterocentrally.

Elytra. Abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures sparser and finer near apex; with two moderately distinct longitudinal carinae, outermost from base to posterior quarter, innermost from apex of centrobasal crest to posterior quarter; humeral carinae moderately well marked from humerus to posterior quarter. Centrobasal crest elevated, longer than metatarsomere I, with sparse, short, dark pubescence not obscuring integument. Surface with abundant yellow pubescence not obscuring anteriorly; with pale-yellow pubescence on remaining surface, except fragmented yellowish-white pubescent bands on anterior half and close to suture, wide, irregular, transverse yellowish-white pubescent band about middle, two longitudinal dark pubescent bands on posterior half, innermost beginning on elytral middle, outermost located on tumid area from just after middle and not reaching posterior third, and irregular brown and black pubescent spots interspersed. Apex obliquely truncate.

Legs. Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence whiter ventrally; tibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except dark-



Figs 18–21. *Sternacutus foreroi* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MPUJ_ENT 0072597). **18**. Dorsal view. **19**. Ventral view. **20**. Lateral view. **21**. Detail of head, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

brown pubescence on dark integumental area; tarsomere I with dense pale-yellow pubescence; remaining tarsomeres with black pubescence; metatarsomere I longer than II–III together.

Abdomen. Ventrites with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; apex of ventrite 5 truncate.

Tribe Colobotheini Thomson, 1860
Genus *Sparna* Thomson, 1864

Sparna sarae sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:57E13F77-FAA4-47CF-B498-49D12A383C01
Figs 22–25

Diagnosis

Sparna sarae sp. nov. differs from congeneric species by the pronotum tricolorous and with different pubescent pattern, orange laterally, except yellowish-white pubescence on the area of the prothoracic tubercles, and with dark-brown pubescence centrally, except glabrous longitudinal center. *Sparna sarae* also differs from *S. tavakiliani* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin, 2018 by the orange pubescence on the posterior area of the elytra and by the apex of the elytra without small projection laterally. In *S. tavakiliani*, each elytron has a transverse yellow macula on the posterior half and the apex of the elytra has a small projection laterally.

Etymology

This species is dedicated to the mother of the third author, Sara Sarmiento de García, thanking her for her unconditional support and affection.

Type material

Holotype
COLOMBIA • ♀; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque; 2400 m a.s.l.; 22 Aug. 1993; R. Pérez leg.; Malaise trap; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2201050.

Measurements (in mm)

Total length: 9.10; prothoracic length: 1.05; anterior prothoracic width: 1.20; posterior prothoracic width: 1.60; widest prothoracic width: 1.90; humeral width: 2.15; elytral length: 7.45.

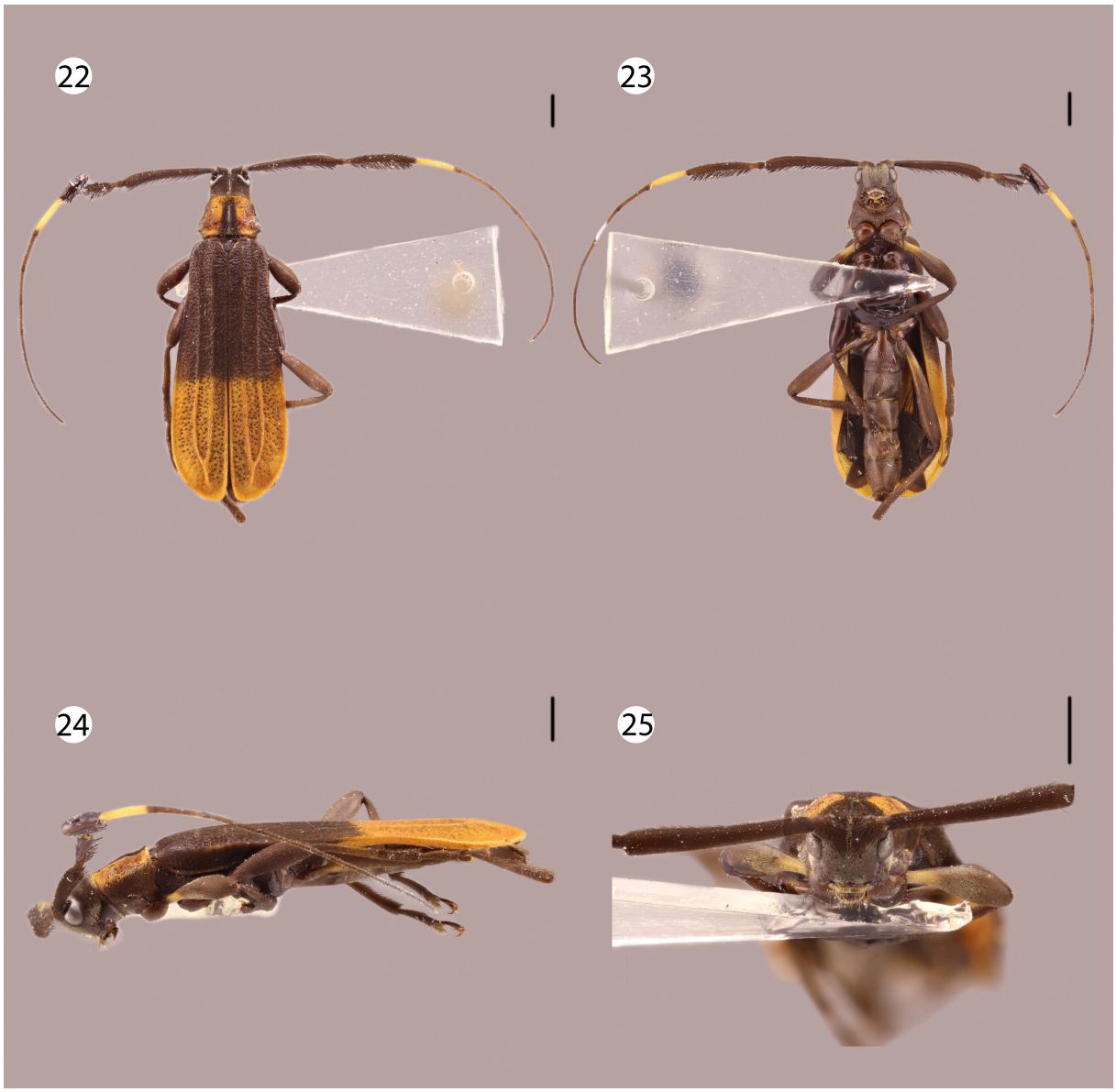
Description

Female holotype (Figs 22–25)
Coloration. Integument mostly dark brown. Antennomere III brownish basally; IV yellow except brown apex; antennomeres V–XI brown, V–VII darkened apically. Anteclypeus and anterior margin of labrum dull yellowish brown. Pronotum dark brown centrally, light brown on remaining surface, except yellow lateral area close to posterior margin. Elytra orangish just after middle. Profemoral peduncle yellow; meso- and metafemoral peduncle partially yellow. Ventral abdominal region brown.

Head. Frons microsculptured, with a few coarse punctures interspersed; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, on inferior half and sides, pubescence more grayish-white depending on light source, and moderately sparse brown pubescence on superior half, except yellowish-white pubescence close to median groove. Vertex sparsely punctate, with sparse yellowish-white pubescence between antennal tubercles and moderately abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface. Genae finely, transversely striate on central area, with moderately

sparse whitish pubescence except glabrous apex and central area close to eye. Antennal tubercles with brown pubescence partially obscuring integument. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.12 times length of scape; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.24 times as long as scape. Antennae 1.65 times elytral length. Scape, pedicel, and antennomere III with brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; scape with moderately abundant, erect dark-brown setae ventrally; pedicel with a few erect dark setae ventrally; III with dense, long, erect dark-brown setae ventrally, and abundant, short, erect dark-brown setae dorsally. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 1.19; pedicel = 0.09; IV = 0.62; V = 0.50; VI = 0.45; VII = 0.42; VIII = 0.39; IX = 0.39; X = 0.34; XI= 0.29.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; sides divergent from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles, then convergent toward posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles conical, located near posterior fifth. Pronotum with two slightly distinct gibbosities on anterolateral region; finely punctate, with transverse row of



Figs 22–25. *Sparna sarae* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MHNUPN_ENT 2201050). **22**. Dorsal view. **23**. Ventral view. **24**. Lateral view. **25**. Detail of head, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

coarse punctures near posterior margin, and sparse coarse punctures interspersed on remaining surface, except smooth central region; sides with abundant yellow pubescence not obscuring integument on anterior ⅔ close to dark integumental area, orangish on remaining lateral areas, except yellowish-white pubescence on lateral tubercles of prothorax; central area with abundant dark brown pubescence from near anterior margin to posterior margin, except glabrous longitudinal central region. Scutellum with abundant dark-brown pubescence.

Elytra. Abundantly, coarsely, punctate, punctures slightly denser and finer on anterior dark integumental area, slightly sparser and coarser on light integumental area, except close to apex, where they are absent. Dorsal carinae fused posteriorly, continuing as a single carina that does not reach elytral apex. Surface with brown pubescence on dark integument area and orange pubescence on light integumental area; apex uniformly, individually rounded.

Legs. Apex of mesofemora not reaching middle of ventrite 1; apex of metafemora slightly surpassing middle of ventrite 4.

Abdomen. Ventrites with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; apical margin of ventrite 5 concave.

Tribe Compsosomatini Thomson, 1857
Genus *Laraesima* Thomson, 1868

Laraesima betsabeae sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9D93BDBA-9F16-416D-8FE4-A2F275A2E1E7
Figs 26–29

Diagnosis

Laraesima betsabeae sp. nov. is similar to *L. pilosa* Monné, 1980 by the elytra with long and erect setae, but differs as follows: body stouter; lateral tubercles of the prothorax located on middle; and the basal third of the elytra are parallel-sided. In *L. pilosa*, the body is slender, lateral tubercles of the prothorax are located after the middle, and the elytra are oval. It differs from *L. densepunctata* Breuning, 1950 especially by the elytra with long and erect setae (absent in *L. densepunctata*), and the meso- and metatibiae gradually widened toward the apex (cylindrical in *L. densepunctata*); from *L. brunneoscutellaris* (Tippmann, 1960) by the elytra with long and erect setae and shorter than three times the prothoracic length (without long and erect setae and about three times the prothoracic length in *L. brunneoscutellaris*); from *L. ecuadorensis* Breuning, 1974 by the lower eye lobes shorter than twice the genal length (about twice the genal length in *L. ecuadorensis*); and from *L. scutellaris* (Thomson, 1868) especially by the elytra with long and erect setae (with short erect setae in *L. scutellaris*).

Etymology

Named in honour of Betsabé Jiménez, mother of the first author, a resilient and loving woman, whose unconditional support made the professional and human development of her sons possible.

Type material

Holotype

COLOMBIA • ♂; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.7″ N, 74°18′39.3″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 23 Jan. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; in *Croton* sp., direct collect; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200701.

Measurements (in mm)

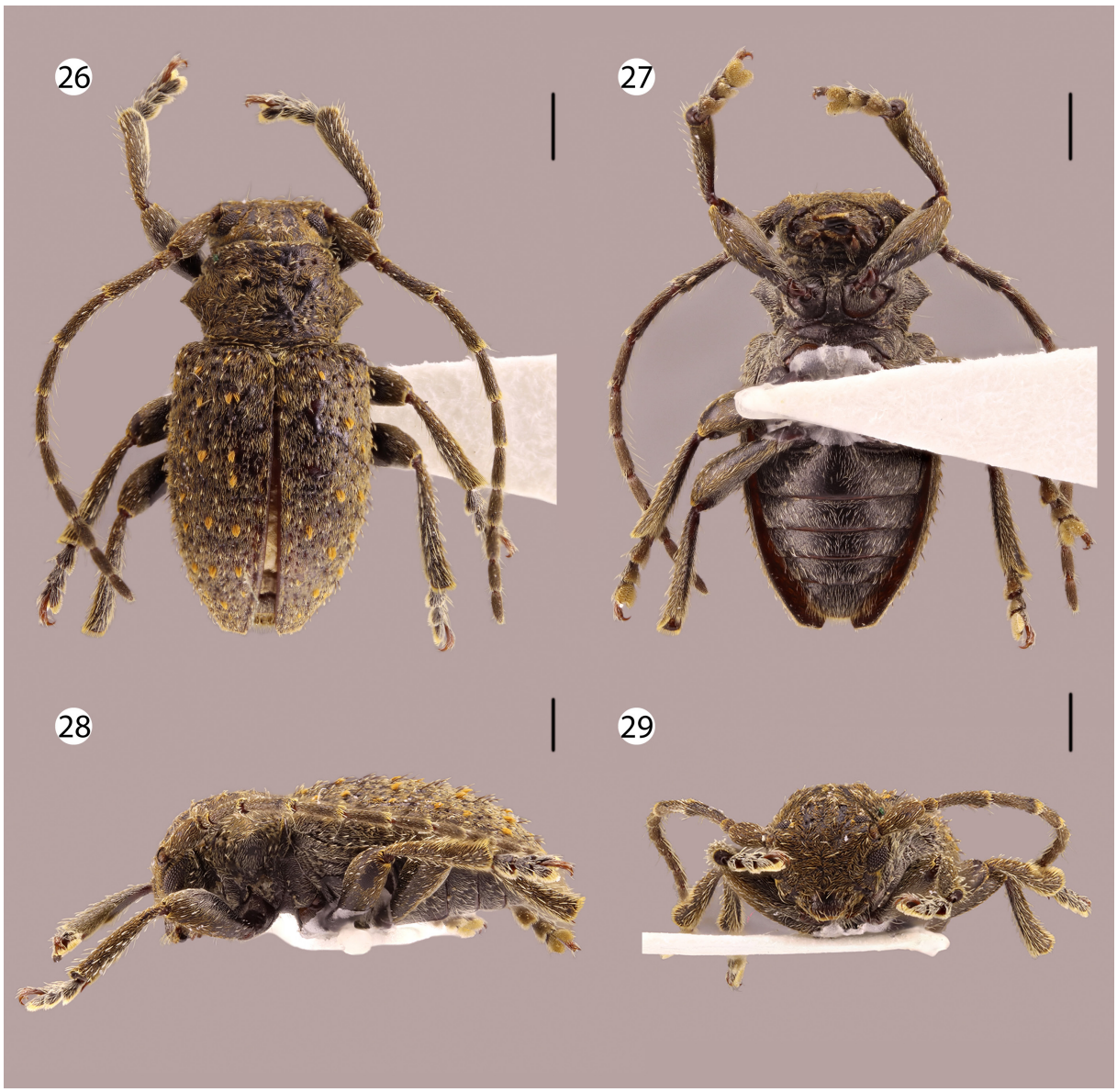
Total length: 6.35; prothoracic length: 1.60; anterior prothoracic width: 1.85; posterior prothoracic width: 1.95; widest prothoracic width: 2.65; humeral width: 2.65; elytral length: 4.20.

Description

Holotype (Figs 26–29)

Coloration. Surface entirely dark brown.

Head. With sparse, large, deep punctures on entire surface; frons and vertex with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except three longitudinal bands of sparse pubescence on vertex and dense pubescence close to upper eye lobes; with long, erect setae interspersed, setae brownish about basal half, yellowish white on apical half. Distance between upper eye lobes



Figs 26–29. *Laraesima betsabeae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MHNUPN_ENT 2200701). **26**. Dorsal view. **27**. Ventral view. **28**. Lateral view. **29**. Detail of head, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

approximately 2.20 maximum width of scape. In frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes four times length of scape. Genae with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence, denser close to eye, interspersed with long, erect setae, setae brownish basally, yellowish white on remaining surface. Postclypeus with pubescence as on frons. Labrum finely punctate, with sparse whitish pubescence on posterior half, with a few long erect golden setae interspersed centrally, and moderately abundant yellowish-brown setae laterally, glabrous on remaining surface, except fringe of golden setae on anterior margin. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III–VII with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence, except apex with dense yellow pubescence; with thick, decumbent white setae interspersed; antennomeres VIII–XI with minute brownish pubescence, except yellowish pubescence on apex of V–VIII; pedicel and antennomeres III–X with long, erect yellowish setae ventrally, setae more abundant on III and gradually sparser toward X. Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.88; pedicel = 0.25; IV = 1.10; V = 0.83; VI = 0.76; VII = 0.66; VIII = 0.62; IX = 0.55; X = 0.53; XI= 0.50.

Thorax. Prothorax wider than long; lateral tubercles large, conical, located on middle. Pronotum sparsely, coarsely punctate; tumid centrally, with two slightly conspicuous central gibbosities; surface corrugated, with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser laterally; with a few thick white setae interspersed. Ventral surface thorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence laterally, almost glabrous on central area of mesoventrite; central area of metaventrite not examined because it is covered by the fixing card and glue, which were not removed to avoid damaging the pubescence. Scutellum glabrous centrally and with abundant yellow pubescence close to margins.

Elytra. Humeri not projected, surface irregular, moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate. With abundant dark yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, with non-aligned tufts of yellow setae, and long, erect setae interspersed, setae dark brown on basal half, yellowish white on remaining surface. Apex truncate.

Legs. Femora with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and laterally and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument ventrally; with short, thick, decumbent whitish setae interspersed dorsally and laterally. Tibiae with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and laterally, pubescence yellower on apical third of dorsal surface of meso- and metatibiae, sparse whitish pubescence ventrally, except dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical third; with both, short and long, thick, erect white setae interspersed dorsally and laterally.

Abdomen. Ventrites with moderately abundant whitish pubescence and long, thick white setae interspersed; ventrite 5 with abundant yellowish-brown setae laterally and apically. Ventrite 1, not including abdominal process, almost as long as ventrite 2–3 together.

New geographical records

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
Subtribe Sphallotrichina Martins & Monné, 2002
Genus *Amphelictus* Bates, 1884

Amphelictus cribripennis Chemsak & Linsley, 1964
Fig. 30

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, “tirolesa”; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; 28 Feb. 2014; D. Forero leg.; UV light trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072590.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (Valle) and Ecuador (Pichincha and Cañar).

Amphelictus milleri Chemsak & Linsley, 1964
Fig. 31

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 2 Dec. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; light trap; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200088 • 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; 8–12 May 2013; D. Figueroa leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072588 • 2 ♂♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072587, MPUJ_ENT 0072589.

Previous known geographical distribution

Costa Rica and Colombia (Valle, Antioquia, and Caquetá).

Tribe Elaphidiini Thomson, 1864
Genus *Eurysthea* Thomson, 1861

Eurysthea sordida (Erichson, 1847)
Fig. 32

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque; J. Castellanos leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0023580 • 4 ♂♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "bosque de robles"; 4°37′03.3″ N, 74°18′41.7″ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; 8 Jan. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200204 to MHNUPN_ENT 2200207 • 7 ♂♂; same data as for preceding; 23 Jan. 2023; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200208 to MHNUPN_ENT 2200214 • 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; 5 Feb. 2022; J. Botero, A. Ávila and K. López leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200215 to MHNUPN_ENT 2200221 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; 13 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200225, MHNUPN_ENT 2200226 • 3 ♂♂; same data as for preceding; 9 Apr. 2022; J. Romero leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2201047 to MHNUPN_ENT 2201049 • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "robledal"; 4°37.05′ N, 74°18.837′ W; 2250 m a.s.l.; 8–12 Apr. 2013; N. Duque leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072594.

Previous known geographical distribution

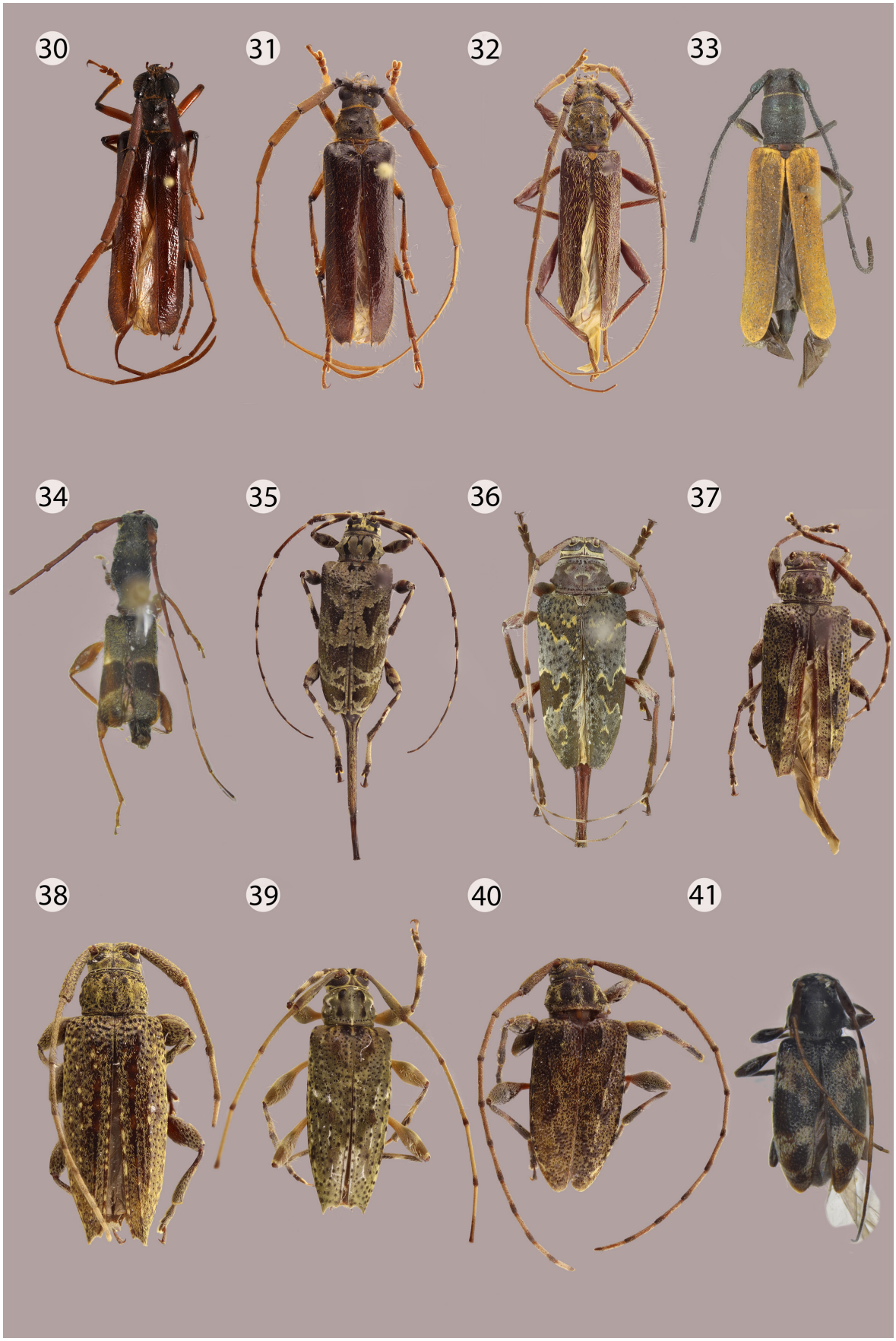
Colombia, Venezuela (Aragua), Ecuador (Pichincha), Peru (Ayacucho, Cuzco, and Junín), and Bolivia (Santa Cruz).

Tribe Necydalopsini Lacordaire, 1868
Genus *Eucharassus* Bates, 1885

Eucharassus nisseri Aurivillius, 1891
Fig. 33

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque; 2250 m a.s.l.; 16 Apr. 2021; N. García leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072514.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Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia and Ecuador. The species was reported from Colombia, but without a known specific locality.

Tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868
Genus *Epropetes* Bates, 1870

Epropetes latifascia (White, 1855)
Fig. 34

Material examined

COLOMBIA (new country record) – **Cundinamarca** • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque; 12 Aug. 2002; Londoño leg.; direct collect; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT:0076163.

Previous known geographical distribution

French Guiana and Brazil (Pará and Mato Grosso).

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1825
Genus *Granastyochus* Gilmour, 1959

Granastyochus trifasciatus Gilmour, 1959
Fig. 35

Material examined

COLOMBIA (new country record) – **Cundinamarca** • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "bosque de robles"; 4°36′59.4″ N, 4°18′41.1″ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; 9 Jan. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200735, MHNUPN_ENT 2200736 • 2 ♂♂; same data as for preceding; 23 Jan. 2022; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200737, MHNUPN_ENT 2200738 • 4 ♂♂; same data as for preceding; 13 Feb. 2022; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200740 to MHNUPN_ENT 2200743 • 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; 26 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila and J. Romero leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200744 • 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; 9 Apr. 2022; J. Romero leg.; MHN-UPN • 1 ♂; same data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 2022; J. Romero leg.; MHN-UPN• 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 23 Jan. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200739.

Previous known geographical distribution

Venezuela (Distrito Federal) and Ecuador.

Figs 30–41 (preceding page). New departmental and country records. **30**. *Amphelictus cribripennis* Chemsak & Linsley, 1964 (MPUJ_ENT 0072590). **31**. *Amphelictus milleri* Chemsak & Linsley, 1964 (MHNUPN_ENT 2200088). **32**. *Eurysthea sordida* (Erichson, 1847) (MHNUPN_ENT 2200206). **33**. *Eucharassus nisseri* Aurivillius, 1891 (MPUJ_ENT 0072514). **34**. *Epropetes latifascia* (White, 1855) (MPUJ_ENT:0076163). **35**. *Granastyochus trifasciatus* Gilmour, 1959 (MHNUPN_ENT 2200735). **36**. *Hylettus eremita* (Erichson, 1847) (ICN_113782). **37**. *Nealcidion lineatum* (Bates, 1863) (MHNUPN_ENT 2200710). **38**. *Periestola howdenorum* (Corbett, 2004) (MPUJ_ENT 00725129). **39**. *Trichalcidion penicillum* Monné & Delfino, 1981 (MHNUPN_ENT 2200731). **40**. *Tropidozineus salazarae* Santos-Silva, Nascimento, Botero & McClarin, 2021 (MHNUPN_ENT 2200769). **41**. *Polymitoleiopus laticollis* (Bates, 1881) (MPUJ_ENT 0072508). Not to scale.

Genus *Hylettus* Bates, 1864

Hylettus eremita (Erichson, 1847)
Fig. 36

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.7″ N, 74°18′39.3″ W; 2193 m a.s.l; 3 Jul. 2024; D. Forero leg.; ICN, ICN_113782.

Previous known geographical distribution

Venezuela (Aragua), Colombia (Tolima and Boyacá), Ecuador, Peru (Junín), and Bolivia (Santa Cruz and Potosí).

Genus *Nealcidion* Monné, 1977

Nealcidion lineatum (Bates, 1863)
Fig. 37

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "bosque de robles"; 4°37′03.3″ N, 74°18′41.7″ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; 6 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila and J. Botero leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200711 • 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 19 Dec. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200710 • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072596, MPUJ_ENT 0072509, MPUJ_ENT 0072510.

Previous known geographical distribution

Costa Rica (Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, and Puntarenas), Panamá (Chiriquí), Colombia (Boyacá and Valle del Cauca), Venezuela, and Ecuador.

Genus *Periestola* Breuning, 1943

Periestola howdenorum (Corbett, 2004)
Fig. 38

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 spec.; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072512.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (N of Santander).

Genus *Polymitoleiopus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1955

Polymitoleiopus laticollis (Bates, 1881)
Fig. 41

Material examined

COLOMBIA (new country record) – **Cundinamarca** • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072508.

Previous known geographical distribution

Guatemala (Escuintla), Nicaragua (Matagalpa), and Panama (Chiriquí).

Genus *Trichalcidion* Monné & Delfino, 1981

Trichalcidion penicillum Monné & Delfino, 1981
Fig. 39

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 20 Dec. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200731 • 1 ♂; same data as for preceding; 23 Jan. 2022; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200732.

Previous known geographical distribution

Venezuela (Barinas) and Colombia (Santander).

Genus *Tropidozineus* Monné & Martins, 1976

Tropidozineus salazarae Santos-Silva, Nascimento, Botero & McClarin, 2021
Fig. 40

Material examined

COLOMBIA (new country records) – **Cundinamarca** • 1 ♂; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 21 Dec. 2021; A Ávila leg.; light trap; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200769 • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072511.

Previous known geographical distribution

Ecuador (Napo).

Genus *Xenocona* Gilmour, 1960

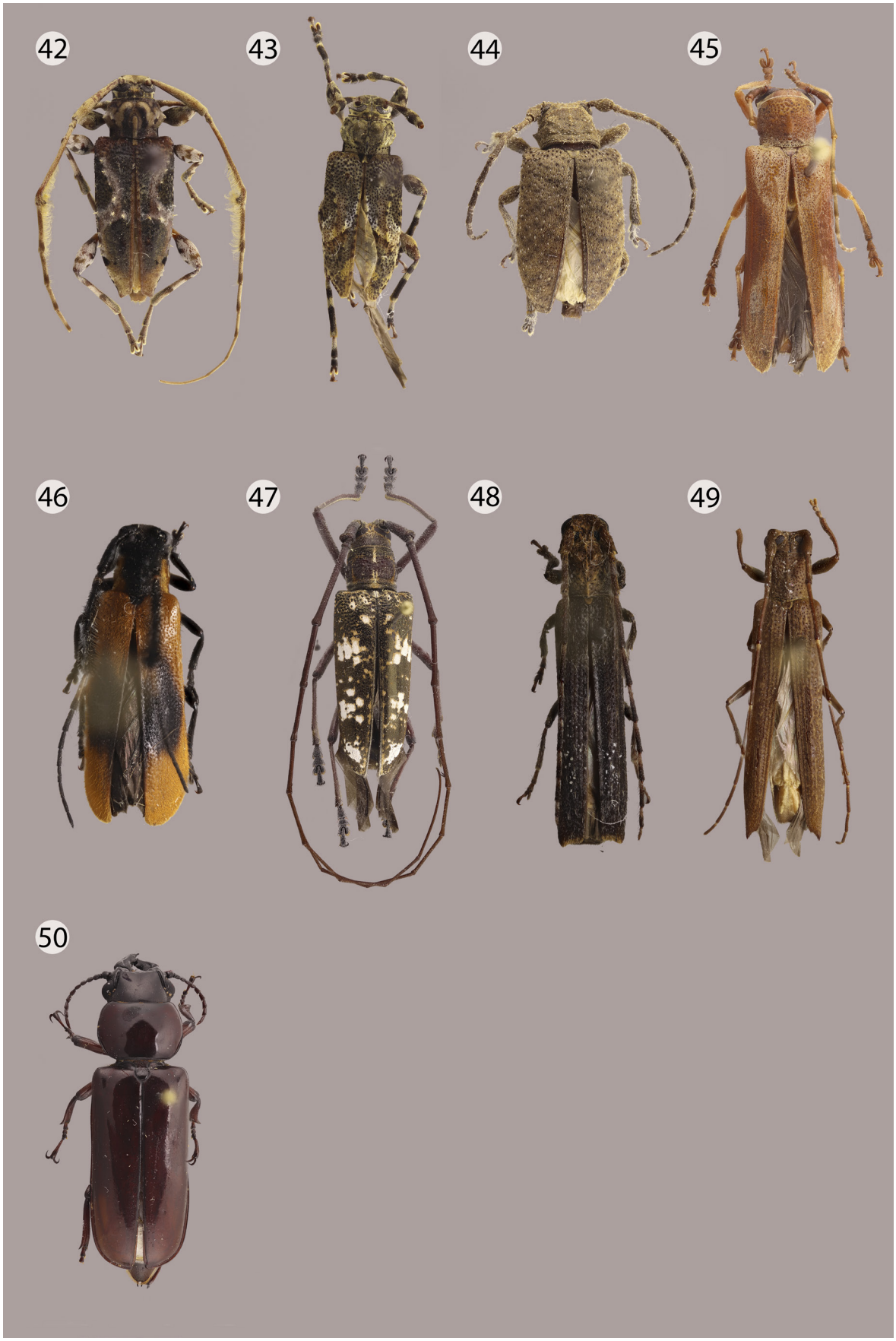
Xenocona penicillata (Monné, 1990)
Fig. 42

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 2 specs; Parque Natural Chicaque; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0057383, MPUJ_ENT 0068831 • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "zona camping bajo"; 4°36′52.7″ N, 74°18′46.0″ W; 2168 m a.s.l; 5 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila leg.; light trap; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200766 • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l; 19 Dec. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200745 to MHNUPN_ENT 2200747 • 1 ♂; same data as for preceding; 20 Dec. 2021; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200748 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; 22 Dec. 2021; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200749, MHNUPN_ENT 2200750 • 1 ♂; same data as for preceding; 9 Jan. 2022; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200751 • 2 ♂♂; same data as for preceding; 22 Jan. 2022; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200752, MHNUPN_ENT 2200753 • 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same data as for preceding; 23 Jan. 2022; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200754 to 2200760 • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same data as for preceding; 5 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila and J. Botero leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200761 to 2200765.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (Antioquia) and Ecuador (Pichincha).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Xenocona superstes (Erichson, 1847)
Fig. 43

Material examined

COLOMBIA (new country record) – **Cundinamarca** • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "bosque de robles"; 4°37′03.3″ N, 74°18′41.7″ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; 26 Feb. 2022; A. Ávila and J. Romero leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200768.

Previous known geographical distribution

Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (Santa Cruz).

Tribe Compsosomatini Thomson, 1857
Genus *Aerenea* Thomson, 1857

Aerenea periscelifera Thomson, 1868
Fig. 44

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36.637′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Apr. 2012; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072599 • 1 ♀; same data as for preceding; D. Forero leg.; Jul. 2013; Malaise trap; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072600.

Previous known geographical distribution

Brazil and Colombia. The species was recorded from Colombia but without a known specific locality.

Tribe Hemilophini Thomson, 1868
Genus *Cotyadesmus* Martins & Galileo, 2005

Cotyadesmus iuba (Galileo & Martins, 2003)
Fig. 45

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 27 Nov. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; attracted by light; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200918.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (Atlántico).

Figs 42–50 (preceding page). New departmental and country records. **42**. *Xenocona penicillata* (Monné, 1990) (MHNUPN_ ENT 2200745). **43**. *Xenocona superstes* (Erichson, 1847) (MHNUPN_ENT 2200768). **44**. *Aerenea periscelifera* Thomson, 1868 (MPUJ_ENT 0072599). **45**. *Cotyadesmus iuba* (Galileo & Martins, 2003) (MHNUPN_ENT 2200918). **46**. *Tyrinthia klugii* (Thomson, 1868) (MPUJ_ ENT 0072517). **47**. *Taeniotes batesi* (Thomson, 1879) (MHNUPN_ENT 2200964). **48**. *Epectasis mexicana* Breuning, 1954 (MPUJ_ENT 0072507). **49**. *Nyctonympha howdenarum* Martins & Galileo, 1992 (MPUJ_ENT 0072601). **50**. *Parandra* (*Parandra*) *humboldti* (Santos-Silva, 2003) (MHNUPN_ ENT 2200533). Not to scale.

Genus *Tyrinthia* Bates, 1866

Tyrinthia klugii (Thomson, 1868)
Fig. 46

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 ♀; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°36′63.7″ N, 74°18′69.5″ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072517.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia. The species was recorded from Colombia but without a known specific locality.

Tribe Lamiini Latreille, 1825
Genus *Taeniotes* Audinet-Serville, 1835

Taeniotes batesi (Thomson, 1879)
Fig. 47

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 ♂; Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 20 Nov. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; attracted by light; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200964.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (Cauca).

Tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1860
Genus *Epectasis* Bates, 1866

Epectasis mexicana Breuning, 1954
Fig. 48

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 spec.; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°38.673′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072507.

Previous known geographical distribution

Mexico and Colombia (N of Santander).

Tribe Forsteriini Tippmann, 1960
Genus *Nyctonympha* Thomson, 1868

Nyctonympha howdenarum Martins & Galileo, 1992
Fig. 49

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department record) • 1 spec.; Parque Natural Chicaque, "tirolesa"; 4°38.673′ N, 74°18.695′ W; 2240 m a.s.l.; Jul. 2013; D. Forero leg.; MPUJ, MPUJ_ENT 0072601.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (Valle).

Subfamily Parandrinae Blanchard, 1845
Tribe Parandrini Blanchard, 1845
Genus *Parandra* Latreille, 1802

Parandra* (*Parandra*) *humboldti (Santos-Silva, 2003)
Fig. 50

Material examined

COLOMBIA – **Cundinamarca** (new department records) • 2 ♀♀; Parque Natural Chicaque; 8 Jan. 2018; A. Ávila leg.; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200532, MHNUPN_ENT 2200533 • 1 ♀; Cundinamarca, Parque Natural Chicaque, "refugio"; 4°36′52.9″ N, 74°18′41.6″ W; 2193 m a.s.l.; 21 Nov. 2021; A. Ávila leg.; light trap; MHN-UPN, MHNUPN_ENT 2200534.

Previous known geographical distribution

Colombia (Risaralda, Valle del Cauca, Boyacá, and Huila), Ecuador (Napo), and Peru (Huánuco).

Discussion

This research presents the first specific faunal work for the Cerambycidae at a cloud forest locality in Colombia, as well as the first annotated list of Cerambycidae for the Chicaque Natural Park, serving as a base for future studies in this specific ecosystem and locality. Five new species are described, five are newly recorded for Colombia and 16 are newly recorded for the department of Cundinamarca. The genera *Laraesima* and *Nyssodrysilla* are recorded from Colombia for the first time .

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