

A GENERIC REVISION OF THE TRIBE METHIINI IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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The Methiini, as a tribe in the Cerambycinae, has had a very confusing history (Linsley, 1940). Thompson (1860), who first proposed a tribal name for the section of the group with short elytra, placed it in the subfamily currently recognized as the Lamiinae. Lacordaire (1872), assigned the relatively few genera with elongate elytra known in his time to the tribe "Oemini". All subsequent students of the group have agreed that the "Oemini" were Cerambycine, but although several authors acknowledged the relationships of the Oemini and Methiini [e.g., Gahan (1904), (1908); Craighead (1923); Linsley (1932), (1940)], they were not combined as a single tribe until the North American forms were united by Linsley (1962). With the larger number of genera now known, it is clear that the genera formerly considered methiine blend imperceptibly with the Oemini. What is not so clear is how North American tribal redefinitions within the comprehensive tribe Cerambycini of LeConte & Horn (1883), can be adapted to include the large number of genera from South America, Central America and Mexico which are now assigned to such groups as the Achrysonini, Hesperophanini, Methiini, and others.

Most of the species of New World Methiini have been poorly represented in collections and this fact has greatly hampered their study. Even today, many genera are known from but a single specimen. Thus it been impossible to assemble in one place even one representative of each described genus. Although we have seen one or more examples of species representing most of the genera currently assigned to the tribe, this is not true of them all, and in the key which we have assembled it has been necessary to include some genera on the basis of published characters. Further, although we believe that most of the genera included here properly fall in the tribe Methiini, we are not certain that this is true of all of those genera of which we have not had material before us. *Pseudoeme* Fisher (1932), for example, proved not to be methiine, and is herewith transferred to the Hesperophanini. Also we are not aware of the generic relationships of *Oeme brunnea* Kirsch except that it is not a true *Oeme*.

As an indication of how our knowledge of Methiini has lagged, Chemsak & Linsley (1964) pointed out that in the *Biologia Centrali-*

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Americana, Bates (1880-85) recorded only three species of the tribe as currently defined, from Central America and the Mexican mainland. It was not until 1927 that Fisher described a species of *Sphagoeme* from Panama. Linsley (1935) added the first two species of *Methia* from the Mexican mainland and later recorded six more species from the peninsula of Baja California, from which LeConte (1873) had also described a species of *Styloxus*. Chemsak & Linsley (1964a, 1964b), based upon material collected in the last few years — mainly at black light — increased the known Mexican and Central American species to 8 genera and 29 species. In fact, even in California, where intensive collecting has been carried on for years, a distinctive new genus was discovered as recently as 1963 (Chemsak & Linsley, 1965).

In South America, the story has been somewhat similar, but far more of the known genera and species were described earlier than those of North and Central America. Nevertheless, within the last ten years, including the present paper, 8 of the 18 genera known to occur there (44 per cent) have been characterized for the first time. Obviously, much remains to be learned of the Western Hemisphere members of this tribe.

Of the 33 genera treated below (not including the exotic *Xystrocera*), 20 (61 per cent) as currently known are monotypic, 6 (18 per cent) are ditypic, and only 7 (21 per cent) are polytypic! Of these latter, several probably include species that are not congeneric with the type of the genus to which they are assigned. Yet of the monotypic genera we have studied many are so distinctive that it is not immediately apparent as to what their nearest relatives may be. As a result, although we have occasionally grouped in the key genera which we believe to be related, neither the key nor the arrangement of the genera in the discussion are intended to reflect presumed phylogenetic relationships. Our objective has been merely to bring together in one place the widely scattered and fragmentary information on methiine genera and to present a key which, hopefully, will assist in their recognition.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF METHIINI OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Eyes completely divided 2
 - Eyes deeply emarginate, but with lobes connected by one or more rows of facets 6
- 2(1). Antennae 10- or 11-segmented 3
 - Antennae 12-segmented; pronotum with elevated asperites toward base. Southwestern Brasil and Argentina
..... *Argentinoeme* Bruch
- 3(2). Elytra abbreviated, not extending beyond apex of abdomen 4
 - Elytra elongate, extending beyond apex of abdomen; larger species. South America *Temnopsis* Serville
- 4(3). Antennae 11-segmented, second segment sometimes small but always distinct; palpi normal 5
 - Antennae apparently 19-segmented, second segment not evident; palpi atrophied. Eastern North America
..... *Tessaropa* Haldeman
- 5(4). Legs with posterior tarsi twice as long as tibiae. Southeastern Brasil *Paratessaropa* Zajciw

- Legs with posterior tarsi much shorter than tibiae. Amazon Basin *Methioeme* Zajciw
- 6 (1) . Antennae lacking a projecting cicatrix on scape; head not tuberculate on vertex 7
 Antennae with a prominently projecting cicatrix on the scape; head with vertex tuberculate between eyes. Panama and South America *Atenizus* Bates
- 7 (6) . Antennae without spines at apices of segments 3-5; integument not metallic green, or at most with elytra greenish 8
 Antennae with a blunt spine at apices of segments 3-5; integument metallic green. Nicaragua *Tristachycera* Bates
- 8 (7) . Elytra abbreviated, not extending beyond apex of abdomen 9
 Elytra elongate, extending at least to apex of abdomen 12
- 9 (8) . Elytra gradually narrowing apically, suture not arcuate; abdomen at least as long as metathorax 10
 Elytra dehiscing suddenly from base, suture deeply arcuate or not; abdomen shorter than metathorax; posterior tibiae densely clothed with scopa-like hairs. Texas, northern Mexico *Coleomethia* Linsley
- 10(9) . Antennae with basal segments not thickened, more slender than scape, third segment longer than scape; posterior tarsi less than half as long as tibiae 11
 Antennae with basal segments thickened, as wide as scape, third segment shorter than scape; posterior tarsi more than half as long as tibiae. Southern California and northwestern Mexico *Pseudomethia* Linsley
- 11(10) . Pronotum longer than broad, subcylindrical, sides parallel or very feebly convex; femora clavate. Southwestern United States and Mexico *Styloxus* LeCôte
 Pronotum as wide as or wider than long, sides rounded; femora slender, not clavate. North America, West Indies and South America *Methia* Newman
- 12(8) . Maxillary palpi elongate, much longer than labial palpi 13
 Maxillary palpi short, subequal to or a little longer than labial palpi 22
- 13(12) . Eyes widely separated on vertex; antennae with third segment longer than scape 14
 Eyes very narrowly separated on vertex; antennae with third segment subequal in length to scape. Southeastern Brasil *Sphalloeme* Melzer
- 14(13) . Prosternal process prominently projecting beyond posterior margins of coxae 15
 Prosternal process lacking or not projecting beyond posterior margins of coxae 17

- 15(14). Prosternal process broad; mesosternal process truncate or emarginate behind; antennae without asperities on third segment 16
 Prosternal process laminiform; mesosternal process triangular; antennae with acute asperities on third segment. United States and northern Mexico *Oeme* Newman
- 16(15). Legs with posterior femora strongly clavate at apical third; prosternal process not arcuate. Amazon Basin, to Costa Rica *Zathecus* Bates
 Legs with posterior femora gradually enlarging toward apex; prosternal process arcuate. South America
 *Macroeme* Aurivillius
- 17(14). Prosternal and mesosternal processes present 18
 Prosternal and mesosternal process absent 21
- 18(17). Mesosternal process much narrower than width of middle coxae; pronotum about as long as broad 19
 Mesosternal process about as broad as width of middle coxae; pronotum much longer than broad. Venezuela
 *Lissoeme*, n. gen.
- 19(18). Mesosternal process emarginate at apex; posterior femora clavate; elytra with apices emarginate or spined; antennae of males lacking asperities 20
 Mesosternal process parallel-sided, apex broadly pointed; posterior femora linear or gradually enlarging; elytra with apices rounded; antennae of males asperate broadly. United States to Argentina *Malacopterus* Serville
- 20(19). Posterior tarsi half as long as tibiae; elytra with raised longitudinal carinae. Amazon Basin to Costa Rica.
 *Zathecus* Bates
 Posterior tarsi less than half as long as tibiae; elytra without raised carinae or asperities. Brasil and Guianas.
 *Ochrus* Lacordaire
- 21(17). Pronotum in male longer than broad, strongly angulated posteriorly, grooved on disc, with sides anteriorly convergent; in female angulated laterally; abdomen distinctly shorter than elytra; Brasil, Uruguay. *Stenoeme* Gounelle
 Pronotum in male as long as broad, laterally rounded; abdomen as long as elytra; Galapagos Islands
 *Nesoeme* Linsley & Chemsak
- 22(12). Antennae 12-segmented 23
 Antennae 11-segmented 24
- 23(22). Eyes almost divided; pronotum with elevated asperities near base. Southwestern Brasil and Argentina
 *Argentinoeme* Bruch
 Eyes with lobes connected by several rows of facets; pronotum plane, subopaque, without asperities. Panama
 *Apomethia*, n. gen.

- 24(22). Antennae with scape not apically spined; elytra without metallic colored longitudinal stripes 25
 Antennae with scape strongly spined at apex; elytra with metallic greenish longitudinal stripes. Puerto Rico (imported) *Xystrocera globosa* (Olivier)
- 25(24). Prosternal process absent or not projecting from surface of posterior margin of prosternum 26
 Prosternal process distinct 30
- 26(25). Mesosternal process present, triangular, extending at least partially between coxae 27
 Mesosternal process absent 28
- 27(26). Antennae with scape strongly asperate; pronotum broadly constricted near apex, sides tuberculate. Argentina ...
 *Gounellea*, n. gen.
 Antennae with scape not asperate; pronotum cylindrical, sides rounded, disk asperate. South America. *Ocroeme*, n. gen.
- 28(26). Pronotum subcylindrical or with sides rounded, disk without a longitudinal groove; elytral apices rounded 29
 Pronotum strongly sexually dimorphic, males with sides slightly divergent posteriorly and disk with a longitudinal groove, females with sides strongly angulate; elytral apices acuminate. South America .. *Stenoeme* Gounelle
- 29(28). Pronotum longer than broad, subcylindrical, sides parallel or very feebly convex; femora clavate. Southwestern United States and Mexico *Styloxus* LeConte
 Pronotum as wide as or wider than long, sides rounded; femora slender, not clavate. North America, West Indies, and South America *Methia* Newman
- 30(25). Prosternal process short, apex not extending beyond coxae 31
 Prosternal process elongate, apex extending beyond coxae 35
- 31(30). Elytra without costae 32
 Elytra strongly costate. California *Eudistenia* Fall
- 32(31). Pronotum with sides spined or tuberculate 33
 Pronotum with sides unarmed 34
- 33(32). Mesosternal process triangular, apex pointed; pronotum strongly tuberculate laterally; antennae of males with scape lacking a ventral, apical tubercle. California
 *Vandykea* Linsley
 Mesosternal process broad, apex truncate; pronotum laterally spined; antennae of males with scape tuberculate ventrally at apex. Amazon Basin *Phrynocris* Bates
- 34(32). Elytral apices spined; antennae with segments three to five subequal in length; pronotum elongate, basally constricted. Amazon Basin *Niophis* Bates
 Elytral apices rounded; antennae with fifth segment longer than third or fourth; pronotum about as long as broad,

- without a basal constriction. California
 *Haplidoeme* Chemsak & Linsley
- 35(30). Pronotum without a large median plate at base 36
 Pronotum with a large median plate at base. Mexico and
 Guatemala. *Placoeme* Chemsak & Linsley
- 36(35). Intermediate tibiae without an obtuse elevation along outside
 margin near apex 37
 Intermediate tibiae with an obtuse elevation on outside
 margin near apex. Panama and South America.
 *Sphagoeme* Aurivillius
- 37(36). Prosternal process broad, not laminiform 38
 Prosternal process laminiform 40
- 38(37). Mesosternal process with apex acute or with sides convergent
 behind 39
 Mesosternal process with apex truncate or rounded, sides
 parallel or divergent behind. South America
 *Macroeme* Aurivillius
- 39(38). Antennae of males with segments 3-5 asperate; elytra with
 apices acuminate. South America. ... *Neoeme* Gounelle
 Antennae not asperate in either sex; elytra with apices
 rounded. California *Paranoplium* Casey
- 40(37). Mesosternal process broad, truncate at apex; elytral apices
 spined 41
 Mesosternal process narrow, apex sharply pointed; elytral
 apices not spined. Brasil *Austroeme*, n. gen.
- 41(40). Pronotum longer than broad, sides without spines; antennae of
 males without a ventral tubercle at apex of scape. Amazon
 Basin *Niophis* Bates
 Pronotum broader than long, sides spined; antennae of males
 with a ventral tubercle at apex of scape. Amazon Basin
 *Phrynocris* Bates

Argentinoeme Bruch

Argentinoeme Bruch, 1911:164; Zajciw, 1960:70.
Oeme (*Argentinoeme*) Aurivillius, 1912:70.

Type species: *Argentinoeme schulzi* Bruch (monobasic).

The 12-segmented antennae, divided or nearly divided eyes, the cylindrical pronotum with elevated asperites near the base, and the very broad femora which are narrow only at the base will separate this genus from all others. The palpi are short and not very unequal and the prosternal and mesosternal processes are broad.

The single species, *A. schulzi*, is presently known to occur from southeastern Brasil (Mato Grosso) to north central Argentina.

Temnopsis Audinet-Serville

Temnopsis Audinet-Serville, 1834: 90; Castelnau, 1840:452; Thomson, 1864:248, 453; Lacordaire, 1869:220.

Type species: *Temnopsis taeniata* Audinet-Serville (monobasic and Thomson designation, 1864) (= *megacephala* Germar).

This genus is distinctive among those with completely separated eyes by the long elytra. The antennae are 11-segmented, palpi short, pronotum angulate and with a small lateral tubercle, and the pro- and mesosternal processes, are laminiform.

As presently recognized, *Temnopsis* can probably be separated into two distinct genera. *Temnopsis*, based on *megacephala*, has very short genae, asperate antennae, angulate and tuberculate sides of the pronotum, and a non-metallic color. Included here also are *T. nigripes* Aurivillius, *T. forticornis* Tippmann, new combination, and *T. oculata* Zajciw. *T. apicallis* Tippmann (August, 1960) is probably a synonym of *oculata* (May, 1960).

The species of *Temnopsis* are known only from South America at this time (Surinam, Brasil, Bolivia).

Tessaropa Haldeman

Tessaropa Haldeman, 1847:375; Linsley, 1932:120; Zajciw, 1957:304; Linsley, 1962:37.

Dysphaga LeConte, 1852:143; Thomson, 1860:128; 1864:387; Lacordaire, 1872:467; LeConte, 1873:348; LeConte & Horn, 1883:334; Leng & Hamilton, 1896:162 (Type: *Tessaropa tenuipes* Haldeman, Thomson designation, 1864).

Tessaroptes Gemminger & Harold, 1873:3063 (new name for *Tessaropa*).

Type species: *Tessaropa tenuipes* Haldeman (Thomson designation, 1864).

Tessaropa may be separated from all other genera in the tribe by the divided eyes, apparently 10-segmented antennae, and imbricated abdomen.

The single known species is distributed through eastern United States.

Paratessaropa Zajciw

Paratessaropa Zajciw, 1957:301.

Type species: *Paratessaropa brachyptera* Zajciw (monobasic and by original designation).

Paratessaropa may be distinguished from the other genera with divided eyes and short elytra by the very elongate posterior tarsi which are twice as long as the tibiae. The last segment of the palpi is conical and pointed as in *Methia* and its allies.

P. brachyptera is known only from Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brasil. We do not know this species except from the original description.

Methioeme Zajciw

Methioeme Zajciw, 1963:56.

Type species: *Methioeme brevipennis* Zajciw (monobasic and by original designation).

The divided eyes, short elytra, and very short posterior tarsi will separate this genus. The prosternal process is laminiform and the mesosternal very narrow.

M. brevipennis occurs in the Amazon Basin (States of Pará and Amazonas, Brasil). No material has been available for study.

Atenizus Bates

Atenizus Bates, 1867:28; Lacordaire, 1869:399; Bates, 1870:243; Bates, 1884:240; Melzer, 1920:6; Tippmann, 1960:103; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:42.

Ceratoeme Melzer, 1920:6 (Type: *C. taunayi* Melzer, monobasic).

Type species: *Atenizus laticeps* Bates (monobasic).

A very distinctive genus characterized by the prominently projecting cicatrix of the antennal scape and the tuberculate vertex of the head.

Five species, *A. laticeps* Bates, *A. simplex* Bates, *A. taunayi* Melzer, *A. plaumanni* Tippmann, and *A. vittipennis* Tippmann, are presently known in this genus from Panama and Brasil.

Tristachycera Bates

Tristachycera Bates, 1872:170; Bates, 1879:15; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:42.

Type species: *Tristachycera viridis* Bates (monobasic).

This genus is quite distinctive by its green metallic coloration and spines on segments 3-5 of the antennae.

We have not seen the single known species, *T. viridis* from Chontales, Nicaragua, but F. Lane kindly made available the following notes on the holotype in London: prosternal process not laminiform, parallel-sided and wider than the mesosternal process. The type is a male and in bad condition with the palpi broken.

Coleomethia Linsley

Coleomethia Linsley, 1940:32; Zajciw, 1957:304; Linsley, 1962:44.

Type species: *Methia evaniformis* Knull (monobasic and by original designation).

The very short, suddenly dehiscing elytra, greatly abbreviated abdomen, and the dense scopa-like hairs of the posterior tibiae will separate *Coleomethia* from *Pseudomethia*, *Styloxus* and *Methia*.

Only males are known for this genus. The type species and *C. mexicana* Chemsak & Linsley (1964) may be separated as follows:

- Elytra testaceous, with sutural margins strongly arcuate; wings pale. Texas (Davis and Chisos Mts.) *evaniformis*
- Elytra black, with sutural margins straight, wings dark. Mexico (Hidalgo) *mexicana*

Pseudomethia Linsley

Pseudomethia Linsley, 1937:65; Linsley, 1940:33; Zajciw, 1957:305; Linsley, 1962:43; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:46.

Type species: *Pseudomethia arida* Linsley (monobasic and by original designation).

This genus differs from others in the shortened elytra, the basally thickened antennae with the third and fourth segments as wide as the scape. The palpi are long and unequal and the prosternal and mesosternal processes are thin and short.

The single known species occurs in the Colorado Desert of California and the Sonora Desert of Mexico.

Styloxus LeConte

Styloxus LeConte, 1873:239; 348; LeConte & Horn, 1883:334; Leng & Hamilton, 1896:162; Linsley, 1932:120, 122; 1940:34; 1962:39; Zajciw, 1957:305; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:47.

Idoemea Horn, 1880:137; LeConte & Horn, 1883:334; Leng & Hamilton, 1896:162 (Type: *I. fulleri* Horn, monobasic).

Malthopia Casey, 1912:308 (Type: *M. oculata* Casey, by original designation).

Type species: *Styloxus lucanus* LeConte (monobasic).

Although closely related to *Methia*, *Styloxus* differs by the longer, subparallel pronotum and the clavate femora. The palpi are short and the pro- and mesosternal processes absent.

A key to the six known species was published by Chemsak & Linsley (1964). These occur only in the United States and Mexico.

Methia Newman

Methia Newman, 1842:418; LeConte, 1852:144; Thomson, 1860:128; 1864:387; Lacordaire, 1872:466; LeConte, 1873:348; LeConte & Horn, 1883:334; Leng & Hamilton, 1896:162; Melzer, 1923:529; Linsley, 1932:120; 1940:36; 1962:25; Zajciw, 1957:305; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:52.

Thia Newman, 1840:18 (Type: *Thia pusilla* Newman, monobasic).

Staphylinoeme Gounelle, 1913:197 (Type: *Staphylinoeme tubuliventris* Gounelle, monobasic). New synonymy.

Type species: *Thia pusilla* Newman (monobasic).

Methia may be characterized by the usually shortened elytra, the pronotum as long as broad, the very deeply emarginate, large eyes and the short palpi. The prosternal process is variable, being absent in some species and arising beneath the posterior margin of the prosternum in others.

Approximately 30 species are now known. A key to these species occurring in the United States has been presented by Linsley (1962) and by Chemsak & Linsley (1964) for those of Mexico. The Blackwelder Catalogue (1946) has omitted some of the South American species: *Methia incauta* Lane (1939) and *Methia tubuliventris* (Gounelle) (1913), new combination. *Methia argentina* is also listed as described by Melzer instead of Bruch (1919).

We have been unable to separate generically *Staphylinoeme* Gounelle and *Methia*. One of the characteristics of *Staphylinoeme* is the configuration of the apex of the abdomen. All females of *Methia* have this structure and Gounelle's specimen was a female, not male as indicated.

Sphalloeme Melzer

Sphalloeme Melzer, 1928:143.

Type species: *Sphalloeme costipennis* Melzer (monobasic).

This genus is distinctive by having the third antennal segment about as long as the scape, the second segment almost one-half as long as the scape, narrowly separated eyes on the vertex, unequal palpi, and costate elytra.

A single species is known from southeastern Brasil.

Oeme Newman

Oeme Newman, 1840:8; LeConte, 1852:177; Thomson, 1860:233; Thomson, 1864:453; Lacordaire, 1869:222; Bates, 1870:245; LeConte, 1873:299; LeConte & Horn, 1883:284; Leng, 1884:114; Linsley, 1932:113; 1962:21.

Sclerocerus LeConte, 1850:20. (Type: *Stenoccrus? linearis* Harris, monobasic).

Type species: *Oeme indecora* Newman (monobasic) (= *rigida* Say).

The genus *Oeme* as here defined consists solely of the two North American species, *O. rigida* (Say) and *O. costata* LeConte. The species of South America presently assigned to *Oeme* must be placed elsewhere as previously indicated.

Based on the type species, *Oeme* is distinguished by the very long, apically dilated maxillary palpi, strongly asperate basal antennal segments, basally inflated pronotum, laminiform elongate prosternal process, and triangular mesosternal process.

Zathecus Bates

Zathecus Bates, 1867:26; Lacordaire, 1869:230; Bates, 1870:246.

Ochrus Moxey (not Lacordaire), 1965:240.

Type species: *Zathecus graphites* Bates (monobasic).

This genus belongs to a group of very closely related genera including *Ochrus*, *Malacopterus*, and *Lissoeme*. In addition to the tuberculated pronotum, it may be distinguished by the bispinose elytral apices and tuberculated or costate elytra, the prosternal process is very narrow in males, a little broader in females, the mesosternal process is narrow behind in males and broad and apically emarginate in females. The palpi are very unequal.

Two species, *Z. graphites* and *Z. batesi* Pascoe, are known from the Amazon Basin to Costa Rica.

Ochrus improvisus Moxey (1965) from Venezuela is a synonym of *Z. batesi*.

Macroeme Aurivillius

Macroeme Aurivillius, 1893:177; Zajciw & Ruffinelli, 1962:21.

Type species: *Sclerocerus priapicus* Thomson (by original designation).

The characters for this genus presented in the key are based upon *M. priapica*. Some of the other species currently included in *Macroeme* and *Oeme* differ considerably in the shape of the prosternal process and probably represent a distinct genus. These are *M. annulicornis* Buquet and *Oeme picticornis* Bates, the latter probably a synonym of *annulicornis*.

As here defined *Macroeme* is characterized by the non-asperate antennae, the broad, arcuate prosternal process, and the broad, apically truncate mesosternal process. The palpi are not very elongate but are conspicuously unequal in some species.

The species of *Macroeme* are widely distributed through South America from the Amazon Basin to Argentina.

Lissoeme, new genus

Form elongate, slender, elytra entire, subparallel. Head moderate-sized; eyes deeply emarginate, upper lobes small, narrow, widely separated on vertex; genae small, obtusely angulate; mandibles acute, abruptly arcuate before apex; maxillary palpi elongate, much longer than labial, apical segments barely broadened; antennae slender, scape asperate. Pronotum longer than broad, sides narrowly rounded, barely constricted at apex and base; disk plane, subopaque; prosternum long, broadly impressed, prosternal process laminiform in males, slightly broader in females, extending to end of coxae; mesosternal process broad, subparallel-sided, truncate behind. Elytra elongate, subparallel; apices in males obliquely emarginate truncate, outer angle dentiform, inner angle with a minute tooth, in females, outer angle spiniform, inner angle without tooth. Legs slender, femora moderately clavate. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species: *Lissoeme testacea*, new species.

The elongate pronotum, asperate antennal scape, long maxillary palpi, and the nature of the pro- and mesosternal processes distinguish this genus. A single species is presently known.

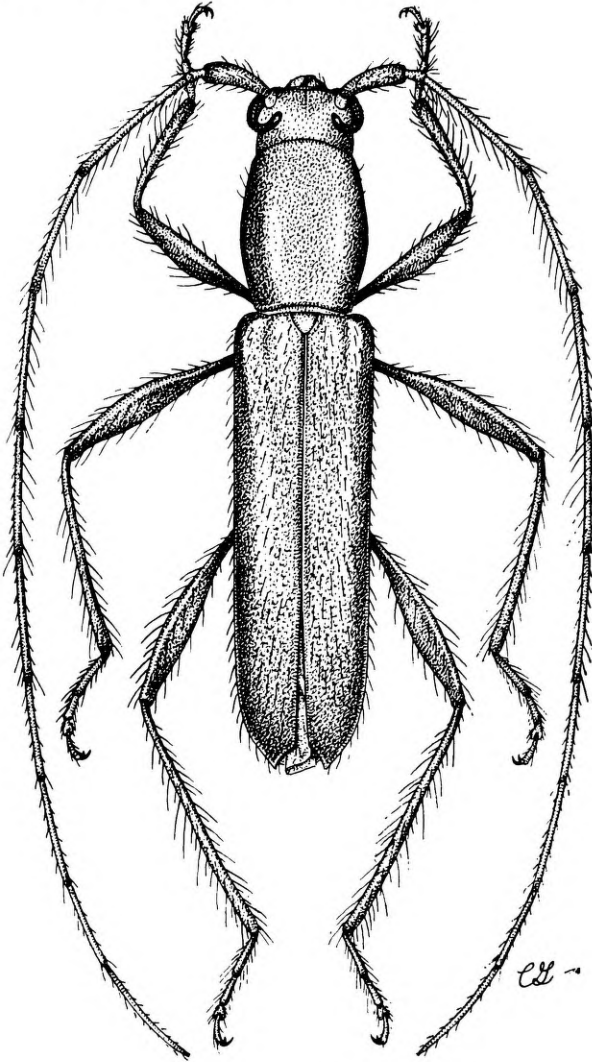


Fig. 1 — *Lissoeme testacea*, sp. n.

Lissoeme testacea, new species

(Figure 1)

Male: Form slender, elongate; color testaceous, elytra translucent. Head slightly narrower than pronotum; sparsely pubescent, vaguely shallowly punctate; front subvertical, median line narrow between antennal tubercles, tubercles very shallow; antennae with scape narrowly excavated beneath basally, finely asperate, second segment short, third twice as long as first, fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth equal to third, segments from sixth to tenth gradually decreasing in length, eleventh longer than tenth, segments clothed beneath with long suberect hairs which decrease in number apically, outer segments rather densely clothed with minute pubescence. Pronotum much longer than broad, sides narrowly rounded, broadest behind middle; base and apex barely constricted; disk plane, subopaque, impunctate, with very few long hairs; prosternum glabrous, broadly impressed, shallowly transversely rugulose, intercoxal process laminiform; mesosternum convex, intercoxal process broad, slightly divergent, truncate posteriorly. Elytra over three times as long as broad, shining; basal punctures fine, shallow, separated, becoming denser over basal one-third than obsolete toward apex; pubescence golden, sparse, suberect, becoming longer and more numerous toward apex; apices obliquely emarginate truncate, outer angle dentiform, inner angle with a small tooth. Legs slender; femora flattened, posterior pair feebly clavate, front and middle pair moderately clavate; pubescence consisting of numerous long flying hairs. Abdomen shining, very sparsely punctate and pubescent; apex of last sternite subtruncate. Length, 8 mm.

Female: Form more robust. Pronotum slightly shorter; prosternum barely impressed, intercoxal process a little broader, slightly dilated posteriorly. Elytra densely, contiguously punctate to almost apex; apices with outer angle spiniform, inner angle not produced. Abdomen with last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 12 mm.

Holotype male and allotype (Los Angeles County Museum) from 42 kms. S E Maturin, Monagas, Venezuela, June 20 and June 15, 1958 (Arnold Menke).

Malacopterus Audinet-Serville

Malacopterus Audinet-Serville, 1833:565; Castelnau, 1840:426; Thomson, 1860:233; 1864:453; Lacordaire, 1869:277; LeConte & Horn, 1883:284; Linsley, 1962:14; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:43.

Malacomacrus White, 1853:41 (Type: *M. pallescens* White, monobasic).
Ganimus LeConte, 1873:173, 265 (Type: *G. vittatus* LeConte, monobasic).

Type species: *Cerambyx pavidus* Germar (monobasic).

This genus contains only two species, *M. pavidus* (Germar) and *M. tenellus* (Fabricius). Gounelle (1909:605) suggested that *Cerambyx*

aper Germar is a *Trumais*. *M. flavosignatus* White is a synonym of *Eurymerus eburioides* Serville and is not *Malacopterus* as listed in Blackwelder (1946).

Ochrus Lacordaire

Ochrus Lacordaire, 1869:225.

Jabaquara Lane, 1956:1, (Type, *Jabaquara tippmanni* Lane, monobasic)
New synonymy.

Type species: *Ochrus grammoderus* Lacordaire (monobasic).

The non-costate, bispinose elytra, rounded, uneven pronotum, and short posterior tarsi characterize this genus. The prosternal process is narrow and the mesosternal broader and apically truncate. We are unable to discover any differences between *Jabaquara* and *Ochrus*. Thus, the genus is now composed of two species: *O. grammoderus* Lacordaire from the Amazon Basin, and *O. tippmanni* (Lane), n. comb., from south Brasil. The black markings on the elytra will separate *tippmanni* from *grammoderus*. *Ochrus improvisus* Moxey is a synonym of *Zathecus batesi* Pascoe.

Stenoeme Gounelle

Stenoeme Gounelle, 1909:597; Zajciw & Ruffinelli, 1962:22.

Type species: *Stenoeme iheringi* Gounelle (by present designation).

This genus is characterized by strong sexual dimorphism and absence of the prosternal and mesosternal processes. We have not seen specimens of either of the species and Gounelle's (1909) descriptions and illustrations give no clue as to the nature of the palpi.

Besides the type species, *S. bellarmini* Gounelle is also assigned to *Stenoeme*. *S. recki* Melzer is not congeneric because of the presence of a mesosternal process and the asperate pronotum.

The species are known from Brasil and Uruguay.

Nesoeme Linsley and Chemsak

Nesoeme Linsley & Chemsak, 1966:209.

Type species: *Nesoeme kuscheli* Linsley & Chemsak (monobasic and by original designation).

This genus is very distinctive among those with elongate maxillary palpi by the absence of the pro- and mesosternal processes.

A single species is known from Santa Cruz Island, Galápagos Archipelago.

Apomethia, new genus

Form elongate, slender, elytra entire, subparallel. Head rather large, tempora elongate; eyes deeply emarginate, upper lobes small,

widely separated on vertex; genae small, obtusely angulate; mandibles acute, abruptly arcuate before apex; maxillary palpi short, barely longer than labial, apical segments cylindrical, barely broadened; antennae slender, 12-segmented, basal segments finely asperate. Pronotum longer than broad, sides narrowly rounded, slightly constricted at apex; disc plane, subopaque; prosternum broad, broadly, shallowly impressed, prosternal process narrowing to apex, apex not extending to end of coxae; mesosternal process broad, subparallel, truncate and deeply concave behind. Elytra elongate, subparallel; apices in males subacute, in females, narrowly rounded; each elytron finely costate. Legs short, femora broad; posterior tarsi short, first segment longer than two following together. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species: *Apomethia antennata*, new species.

Although this genus possesses 12-segmented antennae like *Argentinoeme*, the two do not appear to be closely related. In appearance, *Apomethia* resembles *Haplidoeme* and *Lissoeme* but differs conspicuously by the 12-segmented antennae and shape of the prosternal process. A single species is known.

***Apomethia antennata*, new species**

(Figure 2)

Male: Form slender, elongate; color testaceous to brownish. Head about as wide as pronotum; minutely granulate punctate, sparsely pubescent; front subvertical, median line narrow between antennal tubercles, tubercles shallow; antennal insertions broadly separated; antennae slender, extending about five segments beyond body, scape deeply excavated beneath basally, second segment short, third longer than first, fourth subequal to third, fifth slightly longer than fourth, sixth shorter than third, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length, segments finely asperate punctate, segments to seventh clothed with long suberect hairs internally and short recurved hairs elsewhere, segments from eighth clothed with short recurved hairs and two long suberect hairs at apices. Pronotum much longer than broad, sides narrowly rounded; disc subopaque, with two vague longitudinal depressions on each side of middle; pubescence fine, sparse, each hair arising out of a fine puncture; prosternum finely granulate over basal half, very sparsely over apical half, shallowly, transversely rugulose; mesosternum convex, finely punctate and pubescent. Elytra about three times as long as broad; basal punctures moderately coarse, dense; pubescence minute, pale, appressed, long suberect hairs sparse, each arising from a coarse puncture arranged in longitudinal rows near suture, down the costae and submarginally, other hairs interspersed over surface; apices subacute, not armed. Legs short; femora broad, enlarging from base. Abdomen finely, densely punctate except for a transverse glabrous line at apex; apex of last sternite shallowly emarginate truncate. Length, 7-12 mm.

Female: Antennae slightly longer than body. Pronotum slightly shorter; prosternum very sparsely granulate punctate. Abdomen very sparsely punctate; apex of last sternite rounded. Length, 8-11 mm.

Holotype male and allotype (United States National Museum) and 31 paratypes (13 males, 18 females) from San Jose Island, Pearl Islands,

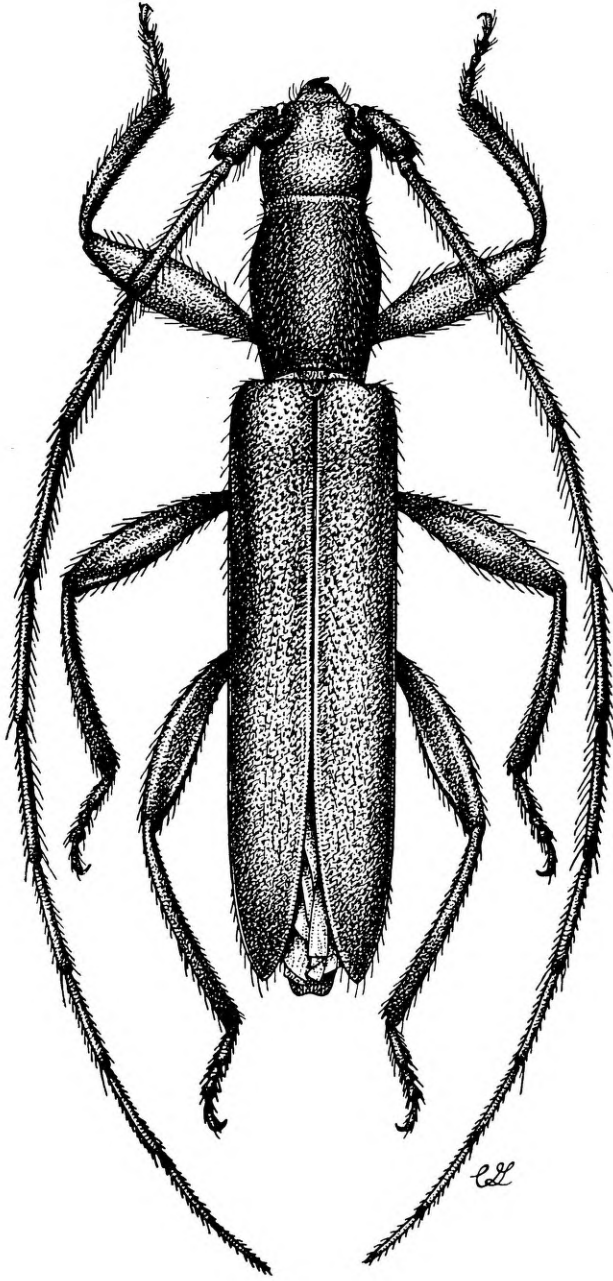


Fig. 2 — *Apomethia antennata*, sp. n.

Panama, May 9 to 31, June 3 and 24, July 7 to 14, August 5 to 29 and September 4, 1944, at light (J. P. E. Morrison).

Xystrocera globosa (Olivier)

Cerambyx globosus Olivier, 1795:27.

Xystrocera globosa, Audinet-Serville, 1834:70.

Although *Xystrocera* Serville is an African and Asian genus, *X. globosa* is listed by Blackwelder (1946) as imported into Puerto Rico. The spine at the apex of the antennal scape and greenish metallic fasciae of the elytra will readily distinguish this species from the Western Hemisphere Methiini.

Gounellea, new genus

Form elongate, slender, elytra entire, parallel. Head large, broader than pronotum, neck elongate; eyes deeply emarginate, upper lobes not widely separated on vertex; genae small, obtuse; mandibles small, truncate at apex; palpi very short, subequal; antennae slender, 11-segmented, scape robust, with large, acute tooth-like projections along outside margin, remainder of surface and basal segments asperate. Pronotum longer than broad, apex broadly constricted, base more narrowly, sides behind middle a little inflated with an acute dorsally directed tubercle on each side; disk subopaque, sides transversely rugose; prosternum shallowly impressed, prosternal process absent; mesosternal process triangular, short, projecting only partially between coxae. Elytra elongate, parallel, vaguely costate; apices narrowly rounded. Legs stout, linear.

Type species: *Oeme? echinoscapus* Gounelle.

This genus consists of a single species, *G. echinoscapus* (Gounelle), new combination. The distinctive shape of the pronotum and large tooth-like projections of the antennal scape will separate *Gounellea* from other Methiini.

Ocroeme, new genus

Form small, subcylindrical, elytra entire, subparallel. Head short, withdrawn into pronotum; eyes deeply emarginate, upper lobes small, moderately narrow, moderately widely separated on vertex; genae small, obtuse; mandibles short, slightly arcuate, acute at apex; maxillary palpi short, subequal to labial, apical segments subconical, truncate; antennae slender, 11-segmented, non-asperate, densely clothed with bristling hairs. Pronotum longer than broad, sides subparallel to slightly rounded, not constricted at base nor apex; disk convex, subopaque, with rows of transverse asperities; prosternum shallowly concave, prosternal process absent; mesosternal process acutely triangular, extending well between coxae. Elytra elongate, subparallel, non-costate; apices broadly sub-

cuminate. Legs short, slender, slightly thickening apically. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species: *Stenoeme recki* Melzer.

This genus is characterized by the subcylindrical pronotum with numerous asperites on the disk, lack of a prosternal process, and presence of a triangular mesosternal process.

Two species are known, *Ocroeme recki* (Melzer), new combination, from Brasil and Uruguay and a new species from Venezuela.

Ocroeme aspericollis, new species

Male: Form small, subcylindrical, elytra shining, brownish testaceous, head and pronotum subopaque, reddish brown, antennae with segments darker at apical one-half, legs with femora and tibiae pale at bases. Head short, partially inserted into pronotum, slightly narrower than pronotum; pubescence sparse, subdepressed, punctures very coarse, contiguous, reticulated; front short, vertical, median line narrow, not deep, antennal tubercles shallow, widely divergent; antennae longer than body, scape conical, excavated beneath, second segment narrow, about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as first, third segment twice as long as first, fourth shorter than third, fifth subequal to fourth, segments from sixth gradually decreasing in length to tenth, eleventh slightly longer than tenth, segments clothed with long erect hairs internally and shorter suberect hairs along outside margin, segments from third dark over apical half. Pronotum longer than broad, slightly inflated, sides subparallel to slightly rounded, apex and base not constricted nor impressed; disk convex, middle narrowly impressed longitudinally for most of length and on each side at apical half, surface densely, confluent punctate and subopaque appearing, with numerous transverse asperites which anteriorly enclose a large seta-bearing puncture; pubescence sparse, subdepressed; prosternum concave, finely, densely, confluent punctate, sparsely pubescent; mesosternum punctate like prosternum, mesosternal process extending almost to ends of coxae; metasternum shining, sparsely punctate and pubescent. Elytra over three times as long as broad, shining; punctures over basal half coarse, dense, irregular, becoming less dense and shallower toward apex; pubescence rather dense, long and suberect to subdepressed with longer erect hairs interspersed; apices narrowly rounded to broadly subacuminate. Legs short, femora slender, slightly enlarging apically; moderately densely clothed with long flying hairs. Abdomen shining, sparsely punctate and pubescent; apex of last sternite rotundate-truncate. Length, 5-8 mm.

Female: Form more robust; antennae about as long as body. Pronotum with sides more rounded; prosternum subopaque, barely punctate; meso- and metasternum sparsely punctate. Legs with femora linear. Abdomen with apex of last sternite narrowly rounded. Length, 5-9 mm.

Holotype male and allotype (Cornell University) from Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, May 19, 1898, May 27, 1898 (S. A. Klages); 9 paratypes (4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀) from same locality, April 10, 1898, May 9, 1898, May 19, 1898, May 20, 1898, May 27, 1898, May 29, 1898, and June 5, 1898.

This species differs from *O. recki* (Melzer) by the paler brown coloration, bicolored antennae, and the much denser, coarser punctures of the elytra. Additionally, the asperites of the pronotal disk are irregularly arranged instead of in two rows as in *recki*.

Eudistenia Fall

Eudistenia Fall, 1907:82; Bradley, 1930:231; Linsley, 1932:113; Linsley, 1962:16.

Type species: *Eudistenia costipennis* Fall (monobasic).

The strongly costate elytra and laterally tuberculate pronotum distinguish this genus. The maxillary palpi are short and the prosternal process is narrow.

A single species occurs in the Sierra Nevada foothills of California.

Vandykea Linsley

Vandykea Linsley, 1932:118; Linsley, 1962:17.

Type species: *Vandykea tuberculata* Linsley (monobasic and by original designation).

A monotypic genus characterized by the elongate, slender form, long antennae, and laterally tuberculate pronotum. The palpi are short and the prosternal process is very narrow.

This genus is endemic to the coastal areas of north central California.

Phrynocris Bates

Phrynocris Bates, 1867:26; Lacordaire, 1869:226; Bates, 1870:245.

Type species: *Phrynocris notabilis* Bates (monobasic).

We have not seen specimens of this genus but according to Lacordaire (1869) it may be characterized as follows: the male antennae possess a ventral tubercle at the apex of the scape; the pronotum has a spine on each side; elytra with an apical spine; prosternal process lamiform and mesosternal process broad and apically truncate.

The single species is known from the Amazon Basin.

Niophis Bates

Niophis Bates, 1867:27; Lacordaire, 1869:399; Bates, 1870:244.

Type species: *Niophis coptorrhina* Bates (monobasic).

Representatives of this genus have not been studied and the tribal affinities are uncertain. Bates' specimen had the terminal joints of the antennae lacking and this genus may be the same as *Trümais* Gounelle (1909) assigned to the Achrysonini. *Trümais* is characterized by

12-segmented antennae and its position was discussed by Martins (1964). *T. picticornis* Martins may be synonymous with *N. coptorrhina*.

Niophis may be distinguished by cylindrical, unarmed pronotum, narrow prosternal process, broad, plane mesosternal process, and by the acuminate apices of the elytra.

N. coptorrhina is known from the lower Amazon.

Haplidoeme Chemsak & Linsley

Haplidoeme Chemsak & Linsley, 1965:142.

Type species: *Haplidoeme schlingeri* Chemsak & Linsley (monobasic and by original designation).

A distinctive genus characterized by the thickened, expanded antennal segments, elongate elytra, short palpi, and laminiform prosternal process.

A single species is known from Southern California.

Placoeme Chemsak & Linsley

Placoeme Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:45.

Type species: *Placoeme vitticollis* Chemsak & Linsley (monobasic and by original designation).

The large, flat, plate-like process of the pronotum will readily separate *Placoeme* from other Methiini. The palpi are short and the prosternal process laminiform.

A single species is known from southern Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Sphagoeme Aurivillius

Sphagoeme Aurivillius, 1893:178; Zajciw, 1960:132; Chemsak & Linsley, 1964:46.

Type species: *Sphagoeme sahlbergi* Aurivillius (monobasic).

The distinct expansion at the apex of the intermediate tibiae separates *Sphagoeme* from its relatives. The palpi are short and the prosternal process is fairly narrow but not laminiform.

The four species presently known from Panama and South America can be separated as follows:

1. Elytra yellowish or bicolored 2
Elytra entirely piceous, coarsely punctate, punctures separated by a diameter of a puncture. São Paulo, Brasil *bicolor* Zajciw
- 2(1). Pronotal disk concolorous yellowish or orange; scutellum pale 3
Pronotal disk with four dark spots; scutellum black. Brasil *aurivilli* Gounelle
- 3(2). Antennae with scape yellowish, second and third segments black, fourth segment narrowly dark at apex. Panama, Colombia *ochracea* Fisher

Antennae with scape dark, second and third segments narrowly pale at bases, fourth segment narrowly yellow at base.
 Brasil *sahlbergi* Aurivillius

Neoeme Gounelle

Neoeme Gounelle, 1909:595.

Type species: *Neome bouvieri* Gounelle (by present designation).

This genus resembles *Macroeme* but differs by the asperate antennae and differently shaped mesosternal process. The palpi are short and prosternal process fairly broad and arcuate.

Six species, all South American, are presently known. These are *N. bouvieri* Gounelle, *N. sobrina* Gounelle, *N. vittipennis* Melzer, *N. opaca* Zajciw, and *N. quinquelineata* Zajciw.

N. forticornis Tippmann, is transferred to the genus *Temnopsis*.

Paranoplium Casey

Paranoplium Casey, 1924:250; Bradley, 1930:233; Linsley, 1962:19.

Type species: *Paranoplium densicolle* Casey (= *Oeme gracilis* LeConte) (monobasic).

Apparently this genus is closely related to *Macroeme* and *Neoeme* but differs from the former by the narrower, pointed mesosternal process, broadly rounded sides of the pronotum, and broader femora. The non-asperate antennae will separate *Paranoplium* from *Neoeme*.

A single species is known from California.

Austroeme, new genus

Form slender, elongate, elytra entire, parallel. Head rather large; eyes deeply emarginate, lobes connected by two rows of facets, upper lobes well developed, well separated on vertex; genae very small, acute; mandibles short, arcuate, apex acute; maxillary palpi short, subequal to labial, apical segment cylindrical, truncate; antennae slender, 11-segmented, non-asperate, segments three to five subequal in length, twice as long as first. Pronotum in males longer than broad, sides very slightly rounded, base constricted, disk opaque with two shining longitudinal ridges on each side of middle; in females, as long as broad or slightly longer, sides rounded or angulate with a small tubercle on each side; prosternum not concave, prosternal process laminiform, extending beyond coxae; mesosternal process laminiform. Elytra elongate, parallel, each elytron unicostate; apices broadly acuminate. Legs slender, femora linear. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species: *Oeme? fissithorax* Gounelle.

The strong sexual dimorphism of the pronotum, elongate form, and laminiform pro- and mesosternal processes will characterize this genus.

Besides *A. fissithorax* (Gounelle), new combination, the two other species questionably placed in *Oeme* by Gounelle (1909) are assigned to *Austroeme*. These are *A. gentilis* and *A. modesta*, new combinations. One of these two is probably the female of *fissithorax*. Gounelle considered *modesta* as the best possibility but examination of specimens of *gentilis* and *fissithorax* leads us to believe that these are probably synonymous.

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