Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) types of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), with a brief history of the Coleoptera collection

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Abstract. The primary types of Onciderini Thomson, 1860 of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), Paris, are catalogued and illustrated. Data on the original combination, current name, gender, and type locality are verified and presented. There are 139 primary types of Onciderini including 38 in *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830; 17 in *Hypsioma* Audinet-Serville, 1835; 10 in *Hesycha* Fairmaire and Germain, 1859; nine in *Hypselomus* Perty, 1832; and eight each in *Eudesmus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 and *Trestonia* Buquet, 1859. Of the 139 primary types, 71 were described by J. Thomson, 34 by H. W. Bates, 13 by the authors of this work, and 11 by J. B. L. Buquet. One neotype and 57 lectotypes are designated. Notes on additional Onciderini types once believed to be deposited at the MNHN are presented. A brief history of the Coleoptera collection at the MNHN is also presented.

Key Words. Catalog; Cerambycidae; Holotypes; Neotropical.

Introduction

The tribe Onciderini Thomson, 1860 (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) is widely distributed in the New World from North America to southern South America (Monné 2005, 2012, 2015; Tavakilian and Chevillet 2015). Dillon and Dillon (1945, 1946) provided the only major revision of the tribe and Nearns and Swift (2011) provided a brief review of the taxonomic history of the tribe.

Recent work by Nearns et al. (2011, 2014), Nearns and Androw (2013), Nearns and Swift (2011), and Nearns and Tavakilian (2012a, 2012b, 2015) has resulted in the photography of nearly all Onciderini primary type specimens. In this work, we present the 139 primary types of Onciderini deposited at the MNHN, most of which have never been published in color. Among these are 38 primary types in *Oncideres* Lacordaire, 1830; 17 in *Hypsioma* Audinet-Serville, 1835; 10 in *Hesycha* Fairmaire and Germain, 1859; nine in *Hypselomus* Perty, 1832; and eight each in *Eudesmus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 and *Trestonia* Buquet, 1859. Seventy-one of the primary types were described by James Thomson (1828–1897), 34 by Henry Walter Bates (1825–1892), 11 by Jean Baptiste Lucien Buquet (1807–1889),
and 13 by the authors of this work. In addition, one neotype and 57 lectotypes are here designated in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications within this tribe. Notes on additional Onciderini types once believed to be deposited at the MNHN and a brief history of the MNHN Coleoptera collection is also presented.

Over half (71) of the primary types of Onciderini at the MNHN were described by James Thomson. According to von Hayek's (1989) short biography, Thomson was an eccentric man of great wealth, born in New York and educated in Paris. Thomson was a member of entomological societies in England, France, and Germany, and published extensively on Cerambycidae. In addition to several papers, Thomson produced several monographs and edited four short-lived serial publications. According to von Hayek (1989), Thomson's ambition was to be the recognized authority on the family, purchasing collections and trading books for specimens. Thomson's important collection (containing thousands of type specimens) was eventually purchased by René Oberthür (see below for more on the Oberthür private collections). An example of one of Thomson's original collection boxes (double-sided containers bound in leather to look like large books) can be seen in Fig. 143.

A Brief History of the MNHN Coleoptera Collection

No mention of the MNHN entomology collection would be complete without some historical background regarding the Oberthür brothers, Charles and René, who collected Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, respectively. Sons of a wealthy Alsatian businessman, whose successful printing business was established in the city of Rennes (Brittany), the two brothers focused most of their energy and fortune in amassing the largest private insect collections ever known. Their father provided a special building to house the huge collections, reserving the ground floor for Charles' butterflies and moths, and the first floor for René's beetles. During their lifetimes, the Oberthür brothers sponsored many of the expeditions made by various intrepid collectors around the globe. Besides sponsoring expeditions, the Oberthür brothers ingeniously traded bibles for insects. Using the family's successful printing business, the brothers provided free bibles to all the religious congregations sending French missionaries around the world, who would repay the Oberthürs' generosity by collecting insects on their travels.

Charles Oberthür would eventually agree to transfer his Lepidoptera collection to the MNHN under the condition that a special building would be constructed to house it, and a dedicated curator would be employed to maintain it. Museum authorities in Paris at the time greatly underestimated the value of such a historic collection and considered Charles' conditions as the demands of a megalomaniac. Thus, the most important collection of world Lepidoptera did not stay in Paris, but was instead transferred to The Natural History Museum (BMNH) in London, which at the time was generously sponsored by the British royal family.

At the time of his death in 1944, René Oberthür had amassed the most important Coleoptera collection in the world, consisting of 20,000 boxes and 15 cabinets, and representing more than five million specimens and tens of thousands of type specimens. Besides sponsoring many collecting expeditions, René had purchased many historic collections, including most of Henry Walter Bates' Cerambycidae collection and the type specimens of Cerambycidae described by Lucien Buquet. In addition, René purchased two of the most important collections of the 19th century, those of Earl Mniszech and James Thomson.

After René Oberthür's death, the director of the Laboratory of Entomology at the MNHN (René Jeannel) had the brilliant idea of having René Oberthür's Coleoptera collection classified as a “Monument Historique de France,” thus avoiding the collection's sale at auction and ensuring it would remain intact and in France. Eight years later, in December 1952, the immense collection was transferred from Rennes to the MNHN. All these details and more are documented in Cambefort's (2006) wonderful book titled “Des Coléoptères, des Collections & des Hommes.” Madame Bons, a technician in the Laboratory of Entomology at the MNHN, under the responsibility of André Villiers and following the classification in Breuning's (1958b–1969) “Catalogue des Lamiaires du Monde,” arranged most of the specimens in the subfamily Lamiinae (including Onciderini) into a general collection including all of the type specimens mixed with the regular collection (e.g., Fig. 141, 142). The Onciderini collection is housed in 32 Paris-style boxes (255 mm x 385 mm, glass top), and containing approximately 2,300 specimens.
Methods

Type specimens are listed in alphabetical order by original combination. The text for each primary type is arranged as follows: the first line contains the original combination, author, year: page number. This is followed by the figure number of the dorsal habitus and label images. The second line is the type of type (holotype, lectotype, or neotype) and gender if known. The third line is the type locality to the most specific level possible based on the label data, literature, and other data. Country and province/state are listed in most cases, even if these data are not present on the label or in the original literature. The fourth line is the current name, if different from the original combination, based on Monné (2005, 2012, 2015) and Tavakilian and Chevillotte (2015). In some instances, there is a “Remarks” section where additional information such as inconsistencies with the label(s), or other applicable historical information is presented. Details concerning specimens and label data can be seen in Fig. 1–140.

Photographs were taken with Visionary Digital’s Passport Storm imaging system fitted with a Canon EOS 40D. The following codens are used throughout the paper: The Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH); Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA (USNM).

Primary Types of Onciderini Thomson, 1860

*Apamauta hebes* Thomson, 1868a: 59 (Fig. 1a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Ischiocentra hebes* (Thomson, 1868)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

*Apamauta lineolata* Thomson, 1868a: 59 (Fig. 2a, b)
Lectotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 2a).

*Apamauta pubescens* Thomson, 1868a: 59 (Fig. 3a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Cordites pubescens* (Thomson, 1868)

*Apocoptoma chabrillacii* Thomson, 1857: 186 (Fig. 4a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

*Cacostola brasiliensis* Thomson, 1868a: 68 (Fig. 5a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This specimen has been severely damaged (e.g., Fig. 5a).
**Cacostola flexicornis** Bates, 1866: 32 (Fig. 6a, b)
Lectotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil, Pará, Santarém
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Cacostola fusca** Thomson, 1868a: 68 (Fig. 7a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil

**Cacostola ornata** Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1889: 470 (Fig. 8a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Guadeloupe, Camp Jacob
**Remarks.** Villiers (1980) designated the lectotype.

**Cacostola vagelineata** Fairmaire and Germain, 1859: 527 (Fig. 9a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Chile
**Remarks.** The type locality (Chile) is believed to be an error as no other collection of this genus has been recorded from that country.

**Clytemnestra adspersa** Thomson, 1860: 114 (Fig. 10a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** Neodillonia albisparsa (Germar, 1824)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Clytemnestra bonariensis** Thomson, 1860: 115 (Fig. 11a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Uruguay, Montevideo
**Current name.** Neodillonia albisparsa (Germar, 1824)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Cylicasta mariahelenae** Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012b: 3 (Fig. 12a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** French Guiana, Route de Kaw, pk 33

**Eudesmus caudalis** Bates, 1865b: 180 (Fig. 13a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Eudesmus heterocerus** Buquet, 1852a: 344 (Fig. 14a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** Clavidesmus heterocerus (Buquet, 1852)
Figures 1–6. Six species of Onciderini. 1) *Apamauta hebes* Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 2) *Apamauta lineolata* Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 3) *Apamauta pubescens* Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 4) *Apocoptoma chabrillacii* Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 5) *Cacostola brasiliensis* Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 6) *Cacostola flexicornis* Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
**Eudesmus metallicus** Thomson, 1868a: 70 (Fig. 15a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** French Guiana, Cayenne
**Current name.** Clavidesmus metallicus (Thomson, 1868)

**Eudesmus niveilateris** Thomson, 1868a: 70 (Fig. 16a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** Cherentes niveilateris (Thomson, 1868)

**Eudesmus posticalis** Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 248 (Fig. 17a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** “Brésil intérieur”

**Eudesmus rubefactus** Bates, 1865b: 180 (Fig. 18a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Eudesmus seminivorus** Buquet, 1852a: 345 (Fig. 19a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** Lachaerus fascinus (Audinet-Serville, 1835)
**Remarks.** The specific epithet on the specimen label (believed to have been affixed by James Thomson) was spelled “seminivosus,” a combination which also appears in Thomson (1868: 71).

**Eudesmus sexvittatus** Bates, 1865b: 181 (Fig. 20a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
**Current name.** Bacuris sexvittatus (Bates, 1865)

**Falsestola inermicollis** Breuning, 1940: 155 (Fig. 21a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil, Bahia, Santo Antonio da Barra
**Current name.** Hesycha inermicollis (Breuning, 1940)

**Glypthaga lignosa** Thomson, 1868a: 55 (Fig. 22a b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Hesycha consimilis** Thomson, 1868a: 63 (Fig. 23a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. In the original description, the type locality of this species is provided as “Brasilia.” However, a specimen label indicates “Sta Cath” which may refer to “Santa Catherina” (now Santa Catarina, Brazil).
Hesycha cretacea Bates, 1865b: 173 (Fig. 24a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Ephiales cretacea (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

Hesycha cribripennis Fairmaire and Germain, 1859: 523 (Fig. 25a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Chile
Remarks. The type locality (Chile) is believed to be an error as no other collection of this genus has been recorded from that country. This specimen has been severely damaged (e.g., Fig. 25a).

Hesycha jaspidea Bates, 1865b: 172 (Fig. 26a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, “Cayenna interiore”
Current name. Hesychotypa jaspidea (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

Hesycha lateralis Thomson, 1868a: 63 (Fig. 27a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Neolampedusa lateralis (Thomson, 1868)

Hesycha liturata Bates, 1865b: 172 (Fig. 28a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Hesychotypa liturata (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hesycha maculicornis Thomson, 1868a: 63 (Fig. 29a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Glypthaga xylina (Bates, 1865)

Hesycha maculosa Bates, 1865b: 173 (Fig. 30a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Hesychotypa maculosa (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hesycha paupercula Thomson, 1868a: 62 (Fig. 31a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Glypthaga paupercula (Thomson, 1868)

Hesycha xylina Bates, 1865b: 172 (Fig. 32a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
Current name. Glypthaga xylina (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. The specific epithet on the specimen label was misspelled as “xylinus.” Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

_Hesychotypa miniata_ Thomson, 1868a: 54 (Fig. 33a, b)
Lectotype, male
_Type locality._ Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

_Hypomia grisea_ Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1889: 469 (Fig. 34a, b)
Lectotype, male
_Type locality._ Guadeloupe, Basse Terre
_Current name._ Hypsioma grisea (Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1889)

_Hypselomus crassipes_ Bates, 1865b: 168 (Fig. 35a, b)
Holotype, male
_Type locality._ Brazil, Pará, Tapajós
_Current name._ Cipriscola fasciata (Thomson, 1860)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

_Hypselomus dimidiatus_ Bates, 1865a: 112 (Fig. 36a, b)
Lectotype, female
_Type locality._ Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
_Current name._ Tulcus dimidiatus (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from two specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

_Hypselomus lignicolor_ Bates, 1865b: 169 (Fig. 37a, b)
Holotype, female
_Type locality._ Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
_Current name._ Alexera barii (Jekel, 1861)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

_Hypselomus obscurellus_ Bates, 1865b: 169 (Fig. 38a, b)
Holotype, male?
_Type locality._ Brazil, Pará, Óbidos
_Current name._ Touroultia obscurella (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. Nearns and Tavakilian (2012a) stated that “although the original description indicates the holotype specimen is male, this remains unconfirmed due to specimen damage.” Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

_Hypselomus picticornis_ Bates, 1865a: 111 (Fig. 39a, b)
Holotype, female
_Type locality._ Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
_Current name._ Tulcus picticornis (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

_Hypselomus rodens_ Bates, 1865a: 112 (Fig. 40a, b)
Holotype, female
_Type locality._ Brazil, Pará
_Current name._ Euthima rodens (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.
Hypselomus seniculus Bates, 1865b: 167 (Fig. 41a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Lydipta senicula (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

Hypselomus simplex Bates, 1865b: 168 (Fig. 42a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Marensis simplex (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from two specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypselomus syrinx Bates, 1865b: 170 (Fig. 43a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
Current name. Plerodia syrinx (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypsioma affinis Thomson, 1860: 117 (Fig. 44a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypsioma amazonica Thomson, 1860: 119 (Fig. 45a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. “Amaz. reg.”
Current name. Tulecs amazonicus (Thomson, 1860)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypsioma axillaris Thomson, 1860: 116 (Fig. 46a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Lesbates axillaris (Thomson, 1860)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 46a).

Hypsioma basalis Thomson, 1860: 117 (Fig. 47a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypsioma constellata Thomson, 1868a: 48 (Fig. 48a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil?
Remarks. In the original description of this species, Thomson (1868) indicated the type locality as “Brasilia.”

*Hypsioma dejeanii* Thomson, 1868a: 47 (Fig. 49a, b)
Lectotype, gender undetermined
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. Gender is undetermined due to specimen damage (specimen missing head, prolegs, and terminalia) (e.g., Fig. 49a).

*Hypsioma difficilis* Lameere, 1893: 278 (Fig. 50a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Venezuela, Colonia Tovar
**Current name.** *Clycasta difficilis* (Lameere, 1893)
**Remarks.** This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 50a).

*Hypsioma doris* Thomson, 1868a: 50 (Fig. 51a, b)
Lectotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Pseudobeta doris* (Thomson, 1868)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 51a).

*Hypsioma fasciata* Thomson, 1860: 118 (Fig. 52a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Cipriscola fasciata* (Thomson, 1860)

*Hypsioma gemmata* Blanchard, 1847: 210 (Fig. 53a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Bolivia, Guarayos
**Current name.** *Jamesia globifera* (Fabricius, 1801)
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

*Hypsioma gibbera* Thomson, 1860: 116 (Fig. 54a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Hypsioma gibbera* Audinet-Serville, 1835
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. It is interesting to note that Thomson’s *Hypsioma gibbera* was both a homonym and synonym of the same species (i.e., the name was preoccupied and the species previously described).

*Hypsioma gilvicornis* Thomson, 1868a: 46 (Fig. 55a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Delilah gilvicornis* (Thomson, 1868)
Hypsioma inornata Thomson, 1868a: 49 (Fig. 56a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil

Hypsioma signaticornis Thomson, 1868a: 48 (Fig. 57a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Tulcus signaticorne (Thomson, 1868)
Remarks. This species was described from multiple female specimens (exact number unknown). This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypsioma sordida Thomson, 1868a: 48 (Fig. 58a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Alexera barii (Jekel, 1861)

Hypsioma subfasciata Thomson, 1860: 118 (Fig. 59a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Tulcus subfasciatus (Thomson, 1860)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Hypsioma tigrinata Thomson, 1868a: 49 (Fig. 60a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Tulcus tigrinatus (Thomson, 1868)

Ischiocentra armillata Thomson, 1868a: 57 (Fig. 61a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Cordites armillata (Thomson, 1868)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Ischiocentra clavata Thomson, 1861: 383 (Fig. 62a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Ischiocentra fulvo-irrorata Thomson, 1868a: 56 (Fig. 63a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana
Current name. Lachnia subcincta Audinet-Serville, 1835
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.
Ischiocentra humilis Thomson, 1868a: 57 (Fig. 64a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Hesychotypa liturata (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Ischiocentra nobilitata Thomson, 1868a: 55 (Fig. 65a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Ischiocentra clavata Thomson, 1861

Ischiocentra quadrisignata Thomson, 1868a: 57 (Fig. 66a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Jamesia multivittata Bates, 1869: 388 (Fig. 67a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Nicaragua, Chontales
Remarks. In the original description of this species, Bates notes that it was based on two examples but did not indicate gender. A female specimen deposited in the MNHN bears a label in Bates’ handwriting indicating that it is the type (Fig. 67b). This female specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. A second female specimen deposited at the BMNH also bears labels in Bates’ handwriting (e.g., one stating “Chontales Janson”), but no type label is present. This second female specimen (at the BMNH) is herein designated as a paralectotype.

Lamia miliaris Schönherr, 1817 (Fig. 95a, b)
Neotype, male
Current name. Oncideres miliaris (Schönherr, 1817)
Type locality. French Guiana, Piste Coralie, pk 8.5 (neotype)
Remarks: Nearns and Tavakilian (2015) designated the neotype. Schönherr (1817) listed the type locality as “America.”

Larvica ferruginea Thomson, 1860: 72 (Fig. 68a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Eudesmus ferrugineus (Thomson, 1860)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. This specimen has been damaged (abdomen and metalegs are missing).

Lingafelteria giuglarisi Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012b: 5 (Fig. 69a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Piste Risquetout, pk 4

Lydipta pumilio Thomson, 1868a: 53 (Fig. 70a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Santa Catarina
Oncideres aegrota Thomson, 1868a: 80 (Fig. 71a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil and French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Oncideres digna Bates, 1865
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens from both Brazil and Cayenne (French Guiana). This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. Since the type label (Fig. 71b) states the locality as “Bras.-Cay” the type locality remains both Brazil and French Guiana, Cayenne.

Oncideres albomarginata Thomson, 1868a: 80 (Fig. 72a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Oncideres albomarginata albomarginata Thomson, 1868
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres aliciae Nearns and Tavakilian, 2015: 88 (Fig. 73a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. French Guiana, Route de Kaw pk 34

Oncideres attenuata Thomson, 1868a: 91 (Fig. 74a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Eupalessa attenuata (Thomson, 1868)

Oncideres barclayi Nearns and Tavakilian, 2015: 90 (Fig. 75a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Regina St-Georges

Oncideres bouchardii Bates, 1865b: 179 (Fig. 76a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Colombia, Magdalena, Santa Marta
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres brunapalanzae Nearns and Tavakilian, 2015: 94 (Fig. 77a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Colombia, Valle del Cauca, Cali

Oncideres callidryas Bates, 1865b: 175 (Fig. 78a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Pará, “banks of the Tapajos”
Current name. Lochmaeocles callidryas (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from four specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres cephalotes Bates, 1865b: 178 (Fig. 79a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.
Figures 49–54. Six species of Onciderini. 49) Hypsioma dejeanii Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 50) Hypsioma difficilis Lameere (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 51) Hypsioma doris Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 52) Hypsioma fasciata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 53) Hypsioma gemmata Blanchard (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 54) Hypsioma gibbera Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
Figures 61–66. Six species of Onciderini. 61) Ischiocentra armillata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 62) Ischiocentra clavata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 63) Ischiocentra fulvoirrorata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 64) Ischiocentra humilis Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 65) Ischiocentra nobilitata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 66) Ischiocentra quadrisignata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
Figures 67–72. Six species of Onciderini. 67) Jamesia multivittata Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 68) Larvica ferruginea Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 69) Lingafelteria giuglarisi Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 70) Lydipta pumilio Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 71) Oncideres aegrota Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 72) Oncideres albomarginata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
Oncideres cervina Thomson, 1868a: 87 (Fig. 80a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres chevrolatii Thomson, 1868a: 77 (Fig. 81a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Pará

Oncideres congener Thomson, 1868a: 89 (Fig. 82a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Lochmaeocles congener (Thomson, 1868)

Oncideres crassicornis Bates, 1865b: 177 (Fig. 83a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas: Tefé (previously Ega) and Pará, “banks of the Tapajos”
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres dalmanii Thomson, 1868a: 76 (Fig. 84a–c)
Neotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Remarks. All that remains of Thomson’s holotype specimen is the pin and labels (Fig. 84b). The male specimen in Fig. 84a, collected at the type locality, is herein designated as the neotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres dejeanii Thomson, 1868b: 201 (Fig. 85a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. Oncideres dejeanii is a replacement name for O. pustulata Thomson, 1868a: 88, a name which was preoccupied by Oncideres pustulatus LeConte, 1854. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres fasciatus Lucas, 1859: 189 (Fig. 86a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. “Brésil intérieur”
Current name. Lochmaeocles fasciatus (Lucas, 1859)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres fulvus Bates, 1865b: 176 (Fig. 87a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Pará, Tapajós
Current name. Oncideres fulva Bates, 1865
Remarks. This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 87a).

Oncideres germarii Thomson, 1868a: 79 (Fig. 88a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil, Paraná

**Remarks.** Thomson incorrectly identified the holotype as a male.

**Oncideres gibbosa** Thomson, 1868a: 82 (Fig. 89a, b)

**Lectotype, female**

**Type locality.** Brazil

**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Oncideres guttulata** Thomson, 1868a: 84 (Fig. 90a, b)

**Lectotype, male**

**Type locality.** Uruguay, Montevideo

**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Oncideres heterocera** Thomson, 1868a: 78 (Fig. 91a, b)

**Lectotype, male**

**Type locality.** French Guiana, Cayenne

**Current name.** *Oncideres ulcerosa* (Germar, 1824)

**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species. The type locality is believed to be erroneous as this species is known from southern Brazil and there are no modern records from French Guiana.

**Oncideres heterocera var. vicina** Thomson, 1868a: 79 (Fig. 92a, b)

**Holotype, female**

**Type locality.** Brazil

**Current name.** *Oncideres vicina* Thomson, 1868

**Oncideres humeralis** Thomson, 1868a: 86 (Fig. 93a, b)

**Lectotype, male**

**Type locality.** Brazil

**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Oncideres jodii** Nearns and Tavakilian, 2015: 97 (Fig. 94a, b)

**Holotype, female**

**Type locality.** French Guiana, Route de Kaw pk 41

**Oncideres limpidus** Bates, 1865b: 179 (Fig. 96a, b)

**Holotype, male**

**Type locality.** Brazil, Bahia

**Current name.** *Oncideres limpida* Bates, 1865

**Oncideres macra** Thomson, 1868a: 87 (Fig. 97a, b)

**Holotype, female**

**Type locality.** Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Nova Friburgo

**Remarks.** The original description only mentioned “Brasilia” for the type locality. However, a specimen label reads “N. Frib.” indicating Nova Friburgo, which is a city in the state of Rio de Janeiro.
Oncideres miniata Thomson, 1868a: 88 (Fig. 98a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres minuta Thomson, 1868a: 86 (Fig. 99a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana

Oncideres ocularis Thomson, 1868a: 82 (Fig. 100a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil

Oncideres pectoralis Thomson, 1868a: 83 (Fig. 101a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres putator Thomson, 1868a: 81 (Fig. 102a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Mexico
Current name. Oncideres putator putator Thomson, 1868
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres rhodosticta Bates, 1885: 367 (Fig. 103a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. Mexico, Durango, Villa Lerdo
Remarks. This species was described from two specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres satyrus Bates, 1865b: 176 (Fig. 104a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Pará
Current name. Oncideres satyra Bates, 1865
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Oncideres svachai Nearns and Tavakilian, 2015: 99 (Fig. 105a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Piste de Staint-Elie pk 3

Oncideres tessellatus Thomson, 1868a: 90 (Fig. 106a, b)
Lectotype, male
Type locality. “Nova-Granata,” Venezuela; Costa Rica
Current name. Lochmaeocles tessellatus tessellatus (Thomson, 1868)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens from “Nova-Granata, Venez, Costa-Rica.” This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and
facilitate further identifications of this species. The exact type location cannot be determined from the type label (e.g., Fig. 106b). This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 106a).

**Oncideres tuberculatus** Thomson, 1868a: 85 (Fig. 107a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. *Oncideres tuberculata* Thomson, 1868

**Oncideres vermiculata** Thomson, 1868a: 91 (Fig. 108a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. *Lochmaeocles congener* (Thomson, 1868)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

**Oncideres voetii** Thomson, 1868a: 84 (Fig. 109a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana: Cayenne

**Periergates badeni** Bates, 1885: 369 (Fig. 110a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Mexico?
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

**Peritrox denticollis** Bates, 1865c: 313 (Fig. 111a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Pará, Santarém
Remarks. This specimen has been severely damaged (e.g., Fig. 111a).

**Peritrox marcelae** Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012a: 6 (Fig. 112a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Montagne de Kaw, pk 35

**Plerodia pygmaea** Thomson, 1868a: 61 (Fig. 113a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. *Plerodia syrinx* (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This specimen has been damaged (e.g., Fig. 113a).

**Plerodia singularis** Thomson, 1868a: 61 (Fig. 114a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne

**Plerodia spuria** Thomson, 1868a: 61 (Fig. 115a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. *Plerodia singularis* Thomson, 1868

**Psyllotoxus dalensi** Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012b: 9 (Fig. 116a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Route de Kaw, pk 33
Figures 73–78. Six species of Onciderini. 73) *Oncideres aliciae* Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 74) *Oncideres attenuata* Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 75) *Oncideres barclayi* Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 76) *Oncideres bouchardii* Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 77) *Oncideres brunapalanzai* Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 78) *Oncideres callidryas* Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
Figures 79–84. Six species of Onciderini. 79) Oncideres cephalotes Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 80) Oncideres cervina Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 81) Oncideres chevrolatii Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 82) Oncideres congener Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 83) Oncideres crassicornis Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 84) Oncideres dalmanii Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, holotype labels; c, neotype labels).
Figures 85–90. Six species of Onciderini. 85) Oncideres dejeanii Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 86) Oncideres fasciatus Lucas (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 87) Oncideres fulvus Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 88) Oncideres germarii Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 89) Oncideres gibbosa Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 90) Oncideres guttulata Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
Figures 91–96. Six species of Onciderini. 91) Oncideres heterocera Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 92) Oncideres heterocera var. vicina Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 93) Oncideres humeralis Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 94) Oncideres jodii Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 95) Lamia miliaris Schönherr (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 96) Oncideres limpidus Bates (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
Psyllotoxus faurei Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012b: 10 (Fig. 117a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** French Guiana, Route de Kaw, pk. 38

Psyllotoxus griseo-cinctus Thomson, 1868a: 75 (Fig. 118a, b)
Lectotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Psyllotoxus griseocinctus* Thomson, 1868
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Taricanus truquii Thomson, 1868a: 74 (Fig. 119a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** Mexico

Touroultia lordi Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012a: 8 (Fig. 120a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** French Guiana, Piste Coralie, pk 12

Trachysomus buquetii Thomson, 1858: 386 (Fig. 121a, b)
Lectotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Trachysomus camelus Buquet, 1852b: 352 (Fig. 122a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** French Guiana, Cayenne
**Remarks.** The locality stated on the specimen label (Fig. 122b) indicates “Essequebo,” which may refer to Essequibo River, Guyana. Although the locality indicated in the original description (Cayenne) does not match the text on the specimen label, we consider this specimen the holotype for the following reasons: the specimen in Fig. 122a bears two labels indicating it is the “type” and the specimen closely matches Buquet’s original description, including length (25 mm) and width (11 mm) measurements.

Trachysomus dromedarius Buquet, 1852b: 353 (Fig. 123a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Colombia
**Current name.** *Trachysomus thomsoni* Aurivillius, 1923

Trachysomus elephas Buquet, 1852b: 351 (Fig. 124a, b)
Holotype, female
**Type locality.** Brazil
**Current name.** *Trachysomus verrucosus* (Olivier, 1795)

Trachysomus gibbosus Buquet, 1852b: 354 (Fig. 125a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil

Trachysomus peregrinus Thomson, 1858: 387 (Fig. 126a, b)
Holotype, male
**Type locality.** Brazil
Trachysomus santarensis Bates, 1865b: 174 (Fig. 127a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Pará, Santarém
Remarks. Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

Trachytoxus scabrosus Thomson, 1868a: 72 (Fig. 128a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
Current name. Cydros leucurus Pascoe, 1866

Trestoncideres santossilvai Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012a: 15 (Fig. 129a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Piste de Belizon, pk 24

Trestonia coarctata Bates, 1865c: 312 (Fig. 130a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Cylicasta coarctata (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Trestonia forticornis Buquet, 1859: 46 (Fig. 131a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne

Trestonia fulgurata Buquet, 1859: 48 (Fig. 132a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Guadeloupe

Trestonia mniszechii Buquet, 1859: 48 (Fig. 133a, b)
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
Current name. Chitron mniszechii (Buquet, 1859)

Trestonia ramuli Bates, 1865c: 311 (Fig. 134a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Leus ramuli (Bates, 1865)
Remarks. This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

Trestonia signifera Buquet, 1859: 49 (Fig. 135a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Guadeloupe

Trestonia solangeae Nearns and Tavakilian, 2012b: 18 (Fig. 136a, b)
Holotype, male
Type locality. Bolivia, Cochabamba

Trestonia terminata Buquet, 1859: 47 (Fig. 137a, b)
Lectotype, female
Type locality. French Guiana, Cayenne
**Current name.** *Cylicasta terminata* (Buquet, 1859)

**Remarks.** This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. This specimen is herein designated as the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxonomy and facilitate further identifications of this species.

*Tybalmia tetrops* Bates, 1872: 201 (Fig. 138a, b)

*Holotype, female*

*Type locality.* Peru, Pebas

*Remarks.* Red holotype label added by the authors of this work.

*Xyloimimus baculus* Bates, 1865c: 308 (Fig. 139a, b)

*Holotype, female*

*Type locality.* Brazil, Pará, Tapajós

**Notes on Additional Onciderini Thomson, 1860**

*Clytemnestra tumulosa* Thomson, 1860: 113

*Syntypes*

*Type locality.* Brazil

*Current name.** *Hypselomus cristatus* Perty, 1832

*Remarks.* This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The syntype specimens are not found in MNHN collection and are presumed to be lost.

*Eudesmus nicaraguensis* Breuning, 1958a: 35

*Holotype, male*

*Type locality.* Nicaragua, Chontales

*Remarks.* Breuning (1958) indicated that the holotype specimen was in the René Oberthür collection at the MNHN, but the specimen is not found and is presumed to be lost.

*Hypsioma omoplata* Lacordaire, 1872: 676

*Syntype, female*

*Type locality.* Brazil

*Current name.** *Lesbates acromii* (Dalman, 1823)

*Remarks.* Lacordaire (1872) did not indicate the number of specimens studied in his description of this species. An illustration of a male specimen of this species was provided by Lacordaire (1876, Pl. 104, Fig. 5). A single female specimen was found in the MNHN collection which matches the figure provided by Lacordaire, except for the length of the antennae and the size of the antennal tubercles. We consider this specimen a syntype.

*Hypsioma prodigiosa* Thomson, 1868a: 45 (Fig. 140a, b)

*Holotype*

*Type locality.* Brazil

*Current name.** *Typhlocerus prodigiosus* (Thomson, 1868)

*Remarks.* No specimens of this species are found in MNHN collection and the holotype is presumed to be lost. A neotype specimen deposited at the USNM has been designated by Lingafelter et al. (2014).

*Jamesia papulenta* Thomson, 1868a: 43

*Syntypes*

*Type locality.* Colombia

*Remarks.* This species was described from a series of syntype specimens. The syntype specimens are not found in MNHN collection and are presumed to be lost.
Oncideres dignus Bates, 1865b: 178
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Oncideres digna Bates, 1865
Remarks. The type specimen is not found in MNHN or BMNH collections and is presumed to be lost.

Oncideres fabricii Thomson, 1868a: 78
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Pará
Current name. Oncideres cephalotes Bates, 1865
Remarks. Fragoso and Lane (1970) presented a photograph of a male specimen and indicated it was Thomson’s type (their Fig. 6). However, the holotype specimen is not found in MNHN collection and is presumed to be lost.

Oncideres mydas Lucas, 1859: 190
Holotype, male
Type locality. Brazil
Current name. Tybalmia mydas (Lucas, 1859)
Remarks. The type specimen is not found in MNHN collection and is presumed to be lost.

Oncideres ocularis var. argus Thomson, 1868a: 83
Holotype
Type locality. Brazil
Remarks. Thomson makes no mention of gender or measurements in describing this variation. The holotype specimen is not found in the MNHN collection and is presumed to be lost.

Oncideres pulchellus Bates, 1865b: 178
Holotype, female
Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé (previously Ega)
Current name. Oncideres pulchella Bates, 1865
Remarks. The type specimen is not found in the MNHN or BMNH collections and is presumed to be lost.

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Figures 115–120. Six species of Onciderini. 115) Plerodia spuria Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 116) Psyllotoxus dalensi Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 117) Psyllotoxus faurei Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 118) Psyllotoxus griseocinctus Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 119) Taricanus truquitii Thomson (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels). 120) Touroultia lordi Nearns and Tavakilian (a, dorsal habitus; b, labels).
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