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A new genus and two new species of Rhopalophorini Blanchard, 1845 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Abstract

A new genus and two new species of Rhopalophorini Blanchard, 1845 are described, and figured: *Allorhopaliella boliviana*, gen. nov, sp. nov., from Bolivia; and *Rhopalophora peruana* sp. nov., from Peru. The new species of *Rhopalophora* Audinet-Serville, 1834 is included in a previous key.

Key words: Morphology, South America, Taxonomy

Introduction

According to Monné (2015), Rhopalophorini includes 26 genera in the Neotropical Region. Herein we describe a new genus to allocate a new species from Bolivia.

Also according to Monné (2015), *Rhopalophora* Audinet-Serville, 1834 includes 25 species distributed from the United States to southern South America. Napp (2009) revised the species of *Rhopalophora* and gave a key to the species. The new species described herein made it necessary to modify and adapt some alternatives of the couplets to include it.

Material and methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software.

The acronyms used in the text are as follows:

ACMT—American Coleoptera Museum (James E. Wappes), San Antonio, Texas, USA;

MZSP—Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil;

USNM—National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA.

Taxonomy

Allorhopaliella gen. nov.

Type species: *Allorhopaliella boliviana* sp. nov.

Etymology. Allo- (Greek) = different, (*i.e.*) different from *Rhopaliella*. Feminine gender.

Female description. General form elongate, size small. Frons transverse. Eyes finely faceted, emarginate; lower eye lobes large, prominent; upper eye lobes well-separated, about 1/4 as wide as lower lobes. Antennal tubercles moderately prominent. Genae shorter than lower eye lobes. Last segment of palpi fusiform. Antennae 11—segmented, filiform, longer than body; scape sub-cylindrical, shorter than antennomere III; antennomere III distinctly longer than IV. Prothorax slightly wider than long, anteriorly and posteriorly with about same width;