

**Four new species of the genus *Taphrocerus* Solier, 1833 from Brazil
(Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Agrilinae)**

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Abstract. Four species of the genus *Taphrocerus* Solier, 1833 from Brazil are newly described and illustrated as follows: *T. marta* sp. nov., *T. paveli* sp. nov., *T. robustus* sp. nov. and *T. xavantinae* sp. nov. The new species are compared to the most related taxa.

INTRODUCTION

There are 93 valid species of the genus *Taphrocerus* Solier, 1833 known from Brazil at present (Bellamy 2008, Marek 2014, 2016b, 2017a, b, 2018a, c, 2019). The next four species from Brazil are described in the present paper. This work belongs among the series of studies on the buprestid genus *Taphrocerus* resulting from the study of the type material and examination of extensive number of specimens mostly from the South America.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Abbreviations used in the text: () = my remarks and additions, HT = holotype, PT = paratype, ST = syntype; DV = dorsal view, FV = frontal view, FVV = fronto-ventral view, LV = lateral view.

A Canon D-550 digital camera with the Canon MP-65 mm f/2.8 1-5x macro lens was used to capture the colour images, multiple photographs taken were combined with Helicon Focus image software, occasional exceptions are noted at relevant places.

Specimens were measured to the nearest 0.05 mm.

The following collection codens are used throughout the text:

BMNH British Museum Natural History, London, United Kingdom;

JMSC collection of Jaroslav Marek, Sýkořice, Czech Republic (it will be deposited in NMPC);

NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.

TAXONOMY

Taphrocerus robustus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 1a, 1b)

Type locality. Brazil, São Paulo.

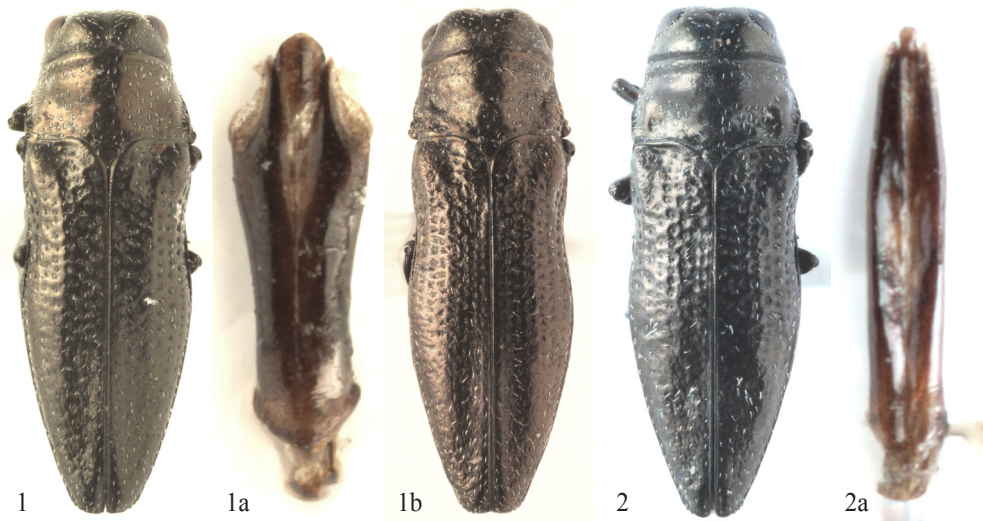
Type specimens. Holotype (♂): „Brasil: São Paulo, São Paulo St., 25. ii. 1977, V. N. Alin“ (JMSC). Paratype: „Brazil / Saunders. 74.18.“ (1 ♀, BMNH).

Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized (2.90-3.40 mm), elongate, cylindrical, stout, about 3.0 times longer than wide, widest just before the middle of elytra, pronotum rather strongly convex at anterior half, somewhat flattened at posterior one, elytra moderately convex, above moderately lustrous; above slightly bicoloured: head, scutellum and elytra black with very slight coppery reflections, pronotum black with strong coppery tinge; beneath black with strong coppery tinge including legs and antennae; sparsely regularly covered by short thin white setae; prehumeral pronotal and posthumeral elytral carinae absent.

Description of holotype. Head medium-sized, wide, slightly narrower than posterior pronotal margin; clypeus almost „T-shaped“, very strongly shagreened, separated from frons by well elevated carina, epistomal pores large, very slightly elongate transversely, separated less than their own diameter; frons moderately convex, very strongly shagreened, rather largely and deeply depressed at middle anteriorly, the depression continuing as short sulcus towards vertex, with rather sparse „fronto-clypeal pubescent stripe“ (♂) of rather long white setae and with rows of short white setae along the inner margins of the eyes and with a few coarse punctures anterolaterally; vertex strongly convex (FV), strongly and widely protruding between the eyes (FVV), slightly depressed anteriorly at middle, strongly shagreened, with a fine groove at middle longitudinally, impunctate at anterior half, with a few small ocellate punctures at posterior half only, sparsely regularly pubescent by thin white setae; eyes rather large, widely ovoid, slightly projecting beyond outline of head; antennae long and narrow.

Pronotum rather strongly convex in anterior half, somewhat flattened in posterior one, 1.68 times as wide as long, widest from the beginning of basal fourth to just before the base; narrowly transversely depressed along anterior margin, deeper laterally and almost interruptly at middle, largely and rather deeply depressed lateroposteriorly, narrowly and deeply depressed along the sides posteriorly; with very vague prominence lateroposteriorly; anterior margin regularly arcuately rounded, posterior margin strongly biemarginate, rather widely emarginate in front of scutellum, very slightly wider than base of elytra, sides feebly emarginately dilated at anterior half, then widely regularly rounded to the beginning of basal fourth, then subparallel to just before the base and then very shortly constricted to the base; surface strongly shagreened, rather sparsely ocellate-punctate by medium-sized punctures in the depressions and by small punctures on the disc, each puncture with a thin white seta; scutellum rather small, regularly cordiform, strongly shagreened, moderately lustrous.

Elytra moderately convex, almost the same width at humeri as pronotum at the widest part, 2.21 times as long as wide, widest just before the middle; lateral margins moderately



Figs. 1-2a: 1- *T. robustus* sp. nov., HT ♂, 2.90 mm, 1a- aedeagus, 0.85 mm, 1b- PT ♀, 3.40 mm; 2- *T. hovorkai* Marek, 2018, HT ♂, 2.75 mm, 2a-aedeagus, 0.70 mm.

and widely emarginate behind humeri, rather narrowly rounded at middle, then slowly arcuately tapering towards almost conjointly, broadly rounded apices; apices feebly, bluntly serrate laterally, the top of apices smooth; humeral swelling rather well developed, laterobasal depression large and rather deep; surface strongly shagreened, punctures in rows longitudinally large and deep at basal half becoming fine apically, with moderately elevated and well distinct longitudinal fold (not carina!) at middle of each elytron reaching from humeri to the beginning of apical third and with moderately elevated wide perisutural fold at apical fifth (!); regularly and sparsely pubescent by short thin white setae, somewhat densely at apical half; posthumeral elytral carina absent.

Ventral side rather strongly lustrous, strongly shagreened, abdomen punctate by small and very narrow „U-turned-up-shaped“ punctures, sparsely pubescent by short thin white setae; anal ventrite broadly rounded, somewhat protruding apically, preapical groove following outline of margin wide, widely rounded; antennal grooves long, deep and narrow; prosternal process elongate, sides subparallel between procoxae, apex feebly dilated, rhomboidal, surface strongly shagreened, shortly but distinctly longitudinally sulcated between procoxae, impunctate, asetose.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1a).

Sexual dimorphism. Observed in: the „fronto-clypeal pubescent stripe“ present in male, missing in female; the vertex is somewhat more protruding between the eyes in the female (DV); anal ventrite with a shallow emargination on apical margin in female.

Measurements. Length 2.90-3.40 mm (holotype 2.90 mm); width 1.00-1.10 mm (holotype 1.00 mm).

Variability. Except for the size, the female paratype (Fig. 1b) has more lighter colouration of dorsal side, the elytral apices slightly separately rounded and apex of prosternal process more stronger dilated behind procoxae and with very deep wide sulcus (slightly dilated and shortly sulcate between procoxae only in male holotype).

Differential diagnosis. *T. robustus* sp. nov. is unique among all known species of the genus by its smaller size together with cylindrical and robust body shape and by many essential details of morphology and by very unusual aedeagus (see Fig. 1a). Nevertheless it is somewhat similar to *T. hovorkai* Marek, 2018 (Figs. 2, 2a) (described from Brazil, Sao Paulo also) by cylindrical body, colouration, smaller size and a few details of morphology. *T. robustus* sp. nov. can be distinguished mainly by the eyes projecting beyond outline of head, by subparallel sides of head (DV) (attenuate anteriorly in *T. hovorkai*), general pronotal shape (square in *T. robustus* sp. nov., rectangular in *T. hovorkai*), broadly rounded elytral apices, very strongly by male genitalia as well as many other details of morphology.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective *robust* (robust, stout) to stress the body build and male genitalia of this species.

***Taphrocerus xavantinae* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Brazil, Mato Grosso, 12° 50' S 51° 45' W.

Type specimens. Holotype (♀): „Brazil: Mato Grosso, 12° 50' S 51° 45' W, ii. 1968, B. E. Freeman / Roy. Soc.-Roy. Geogr. Soc., Xavantina-Cachimbo Exped. 1967-69 / Cerradao / Brit. Mus. 1973-292“ (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (3.45 mm), cuneiform, stout, about 2.7 times as long as wide, widest at pronotal basal fourth, moderately convex above, rather strongly lustrous; above and beneath uniformly black with slight coppery-purplish tinge including legs and antennae; head and pronotum rather sparsely covered by medium-sized thin white setae, elytra with an obsolete ornamental pubescence of somewhat more longer thin white setae; prehumeral pronotal carina absent; posthumeral elytral carina absent but distinct fold (with blunt edge) present at apical fifth-sixth near the sides.

Description of holotype. Head medium-sized, rather wide, sides markedly attenuate anteriorly (DV), slightly narrower than posterior pronotal margin; clypeus very widely „V-shaped“, strongly shagreened, separated from frons by well elevated carina, epistomal pores large, slightly elongate transversely, separated by their own diameter; frons moderately convex, strongly shagreened, rather widely depressed at middle longitudinally, impunctate, asetose; vertex moderately convex, shortly but distinctly depressed at middle anteriorly, with very fine carina (!) at middle longitudinally reaching from the depression to anterior pronotal margin, finely shagreened, sparsely punctate by small ocellate punctures, each puncture with a thin white seta; eyes large, rather well visible from above, regularly oval (FLV), not projecting beyond outline of head; antennae almost completely missing - the first antennomere present in right antenna only, the first three antennomeres present in the left one.



Figs. 3-4: 3- *T. xavantinae* sp. nov., HT ♀, 3.45 mm; 4- *T. psilopteroides* Waterhouse, 1889, specimen ♀ from Costa Rica, 3.00 mm (JMSC).

Pronotum rather strongly convex, 1.79 times as wide as long, widest at the middle of basal fourth; widely and rather deeply transversely depressed along anterior margin, largely and rather deeply so lateroposteriorly, with a small longitudinally oval shallow depression in front of scutellum; with well elevated longitudinal bump lateroposteriorly; anterior margin very widely regularly rounded, posterior margin strongly biemarginate, the same width as elytra at base, slightly and widely emarginate in front of scutellum, sides shortly subparallel anteriorly, then

straight dilated to basal fourth and then regularly rounded and shortly constricted to the base; surface rather finely shagreened, with medium-sized ocellate punctures in the depressions, each puncture with a thin but long relatively white seta; scutellum rather small, rather widely cordiform, very widely rounded anteriorly, rather strongly shagreened, moderately lustrous.

Elytra moderately convex, very slightly narrower at humeri than pronotum at the widest part, 2.00 times as long as wide, widest at humeri; lateral margins very feebly emarginate behind humeri, narrowly rounded at middle, then very slowly, almost straight tapering towards rather narrowly, slightly separately rounded apices; apices rather strongly and sharply serrate laterally; humeral swelling rather well developed, laterobasal depression small but rather deep; surface rather finely shagreened, punctures present at basal half only, missing at apical half which is somewhat corrugate; an obsolete ornamental pubescence of thin white setae as follows: a few setae anterolaterally, very sparse perisutural stripe at basal fourth, sparse stripe at middle transversely, two (1+1) transversely elongate spots at the beginning of apical fourth, apical fifth sparsely uniformly pubescent; posthumeral elytral carina absent but distinct fold (with blunt edge) present at apical fifth-sixth near the sides.

Ventral side rather strongly lustrous, abdomen strongly shagreened, sparsely punctate by fine simple punctures, sparsely pubescent by rather short thin white setae laterally and apically; anal ventrite rather narrowly rounded, preapical groove following outline of margin wide; antennal grooves very wide and rather shallow; prosternal process elongate, slender, slowly dilated behind, apex rhomboidal, strongly shagreened, impunctate, asetose, margin slightly elevated.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Measurements. Length 3.45 mm; width 1.25 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Although *T. xavantinae* sp. nov. is described herein according to

unique female specimen, it is well distinguished from all known species of the genus by fine but well distinct longitudinal carina on the vertex together with the widest part of body at pronotal basal fourth and by presence of the obsolete elytral ornamental pubescence (+ species without posthumeral elytral carina). Nevertheless it is somewhat similar to *T. psilopteroides* Waterhouse, 1889 habitually (Fig. 4) (described from Guatemala) and it can be distinguished by the characters given in Table A below.

Table A. Diagnostic characters of *T. xavantinae* sp. nov. and *T. psilopteroides* Waterhouse, 1889.

	<i>T. xavantinae</i>	<i>T. psilopteroides</i>
Vertex	with fine carina at middle longitudinally	with fine groove at middle longitudinally
Eyes	rather well visible from above (DV)	almost invisible from above (DV)
Pronotum	widely depressed along anterior margin (= lateroposterior depressions smaller)	narrowly depressed along anterior margin (= lateroposterior depressions larger)
Elytral sides	almost straight tapering towards apices at apical half	very widely but distinctly arcuately tapering towards apices at apical half
Elytral apices	slightly separately rounded	almost conjointly rounded
Elytral ornamental pubescence	„obsolete“, consisting of sparser and shorter setae	well visible, consisting of more denser, longer setae
Distribution	Brazil: Mato Grosso	Central America

Etymology. Named to commemorate the expedition „Xavantina-Cachimbo“ (see Type specimens above and Remarks below) during which the holotype was collected; adjective.

Remarks. Unique holotype specimen was collected by „Xavantina-Cachimbo Expedition“. „The Xavantina-Cachimbo Expedition worked during 1967-9 in a 20 km square around a base camp (12° 49' N, 51° 46' W), ca. 260 km north of Xavantina (NE Mato Grosso) and near Xavantina itself. The vegetation is of special interest because the base camp is situated near the junction of the savanna region of Central Brazil and the Amazonian forest. It is a pattern of savanna (cerrado), savanna woodland (cerradão), forest and treeless grassland (campo) with often remarkably abrupt boundaries between the different communities. Until 1967 the area had been very little affected by man. The climate is characterized by high temperature throughout the year, an annual rainfall of about 1200 to 1400 mm, and a more or less rainless dry season from June to September inclusive“ (Ratter et al. 1973).

***Taphrocerus paveli* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 5, 5a)

Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus.

Type specimens. Holotype (♂): „Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus, viii. 1992, J. Marek lgt.“ (JMSC).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (3.30 mm), elongate, rather robust, cuneiform, about 2.7 times longer than wide, widest at humeri, very lustrous above; above slightly bicoloured: head and pronotum bright coppery with golden reflections, scutellum and elytra somewhat more



Figs. 5-6: 5- *T. paveli* sp. nov., HT ♂, 3.30 mm, 5a- aedeagus, 0.70 mm; 6- *T. scriptus* Obenberger, 1924, ST ♀, 3.70 mm (NMPC).

darker coppery with slight violet tinge; beneath black with very slight purple lustre including legs and antennae; elytra with an ornamental pubescence of long white setae; prehumeral pronotal carina absent; posthumeral elytral carina present, well elevated, entire, with sharp edge.

Description of holotype. Head large, very wide, distinctly narrower than posterior pronotal margin; clypeus widely „V-shaped“, strongly shagreened, separated from frons by well elevated carina, epistomal pores large, slightly elongate transversely, separated more than their own diameter; frons rather strongly convex, strongly shagreened, deeply depressed at middle longitudinally, the depression becoming in short sulcus towards vertex, impunctate, with a few thin white setae at the depression and anterolaterally only; vertex strongly convex, rather strongly shagreened, slightly depressed at middle, the depression is more wider and deeper anteriorly and becoming in a short groove at middle longitudinally towards anterior pronotal margin and touching it, with a few extremely fine, almost inconspicuous simple punctures at anterior half only, each puncture with a white seta; eyes rather small, narrowly oval, rather strongly projecting beyond outline of head, well visible from above; antennae long, antennomeres 6-11 widened.

Pronotum moderately convex, 1.96 times as wide as long, widest at the beginning of basal third; narrowly transversely depressed along anterior margin but almost interruptly at middle, largely and rather shallowly depressed lateroposteriorly, with a small and shallow longitudinal depression on the disc at middle; with rather well elevated bump lateroposteriorly; anterior margin very widely regularly rounded, posterior margin rather strongly biemarginate, widely emarginate in front of scutellum, slightly narrower than base of elytra, sides shortly subparallel anteriorly, then straight dilated to the beginning of basal third, angulate and then very feebly, straight constricted to the base; surface rather strongly shagreened, somewhat finely shagreened on the disc laterally, ocellate-punctate by small punctures at the depressions

and in front of scutellum, each puncture with rather long thin white seta; scutellum medium-sized, widely cordiform, strongly shagreened, moderately lustrous.

Elytra moderately convex, somewhat more flattened at apical half, 2.03 times as long as wide, widest at humeri, slightly wider at humeri than pronotum at the widest part only; margins feebly and narrowly emarginate behind humeri, rather narrowly and feebly rounded before the middle, then very slowly, almost straight tapering towards rather broadly, slightly separately rounded apices; apices strongly and sharply serrate; humeral swelling rather well developed, laterobasal depression rather small but deep, well marked; surface finely shagreened, punctures in rows longitudinally very fine, disappearing at apical fourth, which is coarsely corrugate; with an ornamental pubescence of long thin white setae as follows: wide but very sparse perisutural stripe at basal fourth, rather wide, somewhat irregular transverse stripe at the middle, consisting of more or less distinct two spots on each elytron, the spot near suture is markedly larger, wide „V-turned-up-shaped“ transverse stripe at the beginning of apical fourth, apical fifth very sparsely covered by thin white setae; posthumeral elytral carina present, well elevated, entire, with sharp edge.

Ventral surface moderately lustrous, strongly shagreened, abdomen finely punctate by „U-turned-up-shaped“ punctures, pubescent by thin white setae laterally and apically; anal ventrite narrowly regularly rounded, with wide semicircular emargination on apical margin, preapical groove following outline of margin regularly semicircular, somewhat widened apically; antennal grooves long and rather narrow; prosternal process shortly elongate, strongly shagreened, sides dilated behind, apex rhomboidal, aetose, with a few rather coarse punctures only.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Measurements. 3.30 mm; width 1.20 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *T. paveli* sp. nov. is similar to *T. scriptus* Obenberger, 1924 (Fig. 6) (described from Brazil, Sao Paulo) by its colouration, ornamental pubescence (pattern) and presence of sharp entire posthumeral elytral carina. This two species can be distinguished by the characters given in Table B bellow.

Table B. Diagnostic characters of *T. paveli* sp. nov. and *T. scriptus* Obenberger, 1924.

	<i>T. paveli</i>	<i>T. scriptus</i>
Body shape	cuneiform	oval
Colouration of dorsal side	darker coppery with less intensive violet tinge and golden reflections	brighter coppery with markedly more intensive golden and violet tinge
Vertex	slightly depressed at middle longitudinally	strongly and largely depressed at middle
Pronotum	widest at the beginning of basal third	widest just before the base
Pronotal sides	markedly angulate (at the widest part)	rounded (at the widest part)
Pronotal base	slightly narrower than base of elytra	the same width as base of elytra

Etymology. Named in honour of my great friend Pavel Seidl (Praha, Czech Republic) as my thanks for his help since the time we know each other; patronymic.

Taphrocerus marta sp. nov.

(Fig. 7)

Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Benjamin Constant.

Type specimens. Holotype (♀): „Brazil, Amazonas, Benjamin Constant, 7. vii. 1992, J. Marek lgt.“ (JMSC).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized (3.60 mm), robust, rather broadly oval, about 2.7 times longer than wide, widest at humeri, very lustrous above, pronotum rather strongly convex, elytra moderately convex; above moderately bicoloured: head and pronotum black with golden-coppery tinge, scutellum and elytra black with dark violet tinge and golden reflections; beneath black including legs and antennae, abdomen with slight golden lustre; elytra with an ornamental pubescence of long and rather dense white setae; prehumeral pronotal carina absent; posthumeral elytral carina present, well elevated, entire, with sharp edge.

Description of holotype. Head rather large, wide, distinctly narrower than posterior pronotal margin; clypeus very widely „V-shaped“, strongly shagreened, separated from frons by a fine carina, epistomal pores large, slightly elongate transversely, separated by more than their own diameter; frons rather strongly convex, strongly shagreened, with rather deep triangular depression at the middle above scutellum, the depression becoming in obsolete sulcus towards vertex, with a few coarse punctures anterolaterally and at the triangular depression, each puncture with very short thin white seta; vertex convex, finely shagreened, rather widely depressed at middle anteriorly, with a fine groove at middle longitudinally, irregularly sparsely punctate by very small ocellate punctures, each puncture with a thin white seta; eyes rather large, widely ovoid, very feebly projecting beyond outline of head but rather well visible from above; antennae long and narrow.

Pronotum rather strongly convex, 1.98 times as wide as long, widest at the beginning of basal third; rather widely and shallowly transversely depressed along anterior margin, largely and more deeply depressed lateroposteriorly, shallowly circularly so on the disc and in front of scutellum; with moderately elevated bump longitudinally at lateroposterior angles; anterior margin widely rounded, pronotal lobe slightly protruding anteriorly, posterior margin moderately biemarginate, very slightly narrower than base of elytra, widely emarginate in front of scutellum, sides shortly subparallel anteriorly, then very slowly arcuately, almost straight dilated to the beginning of basal third, then strongly and very narrowly rounded (not angulate!) and then slightly constricted to the base; surface rather strongly shagreened, ocellate-punctate by small punctures at the depressions, each puncture with rather long thin white seta; scutellum medium-sized, cordiform, widely rounded anteriorly, strongly shagreened.

Elytra moderately convex, 1.99 times as long as wide, widest at humeri, very slightly wider at humeri than pronotum at the widest part; margins rather shallowly and narrowly emarginate behind humeri, rather feebly and narrowly rounded at middle, then almost straight tapering towards somewhat spatulate, narrowly and conjointly rounded apices; apices rather strongly and sharply serrate; humeral swelling moderately developed, laterobasal depression rather large and deep, well distinct; surface finely shagreened at base and at apical fourth

only, the rest of the surface almost smooth, extremely finely shagreened, punctures in rows longitudinally fine, distinct at basal third only becoming very fine posteriorly, disappearing at apical half, apical fourth somewhat corrugate; with an ornamental pubescence of long and rather dense white setae as follows: rather wide perisutural stripe at basal third, somewhat interrupted at middle, wide transverse „U-turned-up-shaped“ stripe at middle of each elytron, consisting of three more or less well distinct longitudinal spots, wide transverse „U-shaped“ stripe at the beginning of apical fourth, apical fourth sparsely covered by more shorter white setae; posthumeral elytral carina present, well elevated, entire, with sharp edge.

Ventral surface strongly shagreened, abdomen rather densely punctate by medium-sized „U-turned-up-shaped“ punctures on first visible sternite becoming very fine and small towards apex, rather densely pubescent by thin long white setae; anal ventrite narrowly rounded, with a shallow semicircular emargination on apical margin, preapical groove following outline of margin regularly semicircular, narrow; antennal grooves long and narrow; prosternal process elongate, strongly shagreened, sides very feebly constricted between procoxae, very feebly dilated behind, apex rhomboidal, surface asetose, very coarsely, irregularly punctate.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

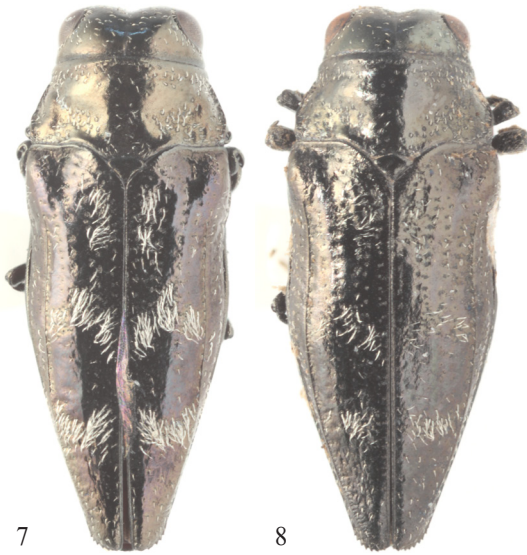
Measurements. Length 3.60 mm; width 1.30 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *T. marta* sp. nov. is similar to *T. pereirai* Cobos, 1959 (Fig. 8) (described from Brazilian states Paraíba and Sao Paulo) by its body shape, colouration and by some of details of morphology, extension of elytral ornamental pubescence (pattern), form of posthumeral elytral carina etc. and it can be distinguished mainly by the surface of elytra, that is markedly very fine, finely shagreened at basal fourth only and finely punctate at basal half and the rest of surface is almost smooth (see also the Diagnostic characters given in table C below).

Table C. Diagnostic characters of *T. marta* sp. nov. and *T. pereirai* Cobos, 1959.

	<i>T. marta</i>	<i>T. pereirai</i>
Anterior pronotal margin	markedly arcuately rounded, pronotal lobe somewhat protruding anteriorly	very widely rounded, pronotal lobe not protruding anteriorly
Elytral structure	surface distinctly finer, apical half almost smooth	surface distinctly coarser, apical half with fine but distinct rows of punctures longitudinally
Elytral ornamental pubescence (pattern)	distinctly denser and longer setae; transverse stripe at middle of each elytron	distinctly sparser and shorter setae; transverse stripe just behind the middle of each elytron
Elytral laterobasal depressions	larger and deeper	smaller and shallower

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my mother Marta as my thanks for her love, kindness and patience; noun in apposition.



Figs. 7-8: 7- *T. marta* sp. nov., HT ♀, 3.60 mm; 8- *T. pereirai* Cobos, 1959, specimen ♂ from Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 3.55 mm (JMSc).

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