Commercial forestry with species of *Eucalyptus* L’Hér. (Myrtaceae) and *Pinus* (L.) (Pinaceae) has become a significant export commodity in Uruguay in the last 25 years, with more than one million hectares planted (Dirección de Estadísticas Agropecuarias 2013). Since 2009, after an intensive drought episode, large forested areas were affected by exotic bark and ambrosia beetles causing significant economic losses (Gómez et al. 2012). The small territory, the strong forestry sector, and the multi-sectoral cooperation spaces have favored the development of monitoring networks throughout the country.

Here we report *Amasa truncata* (Erichson) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae), also known as the keyhole ambrosia beetle, for the first time in Uruguay. This species is recorded in Brazil in the west-central region of the state of São Paulo (Flechtmann and Cognato 2011).

The genus *Amasa* Lea, with more than 40 species, is originally from the Oriental and Australian regions (Wood and Bright 1992). *Amasa truncata* is native to Australia and was introduced in New Zealand (Milligan 1969) and Brazil (Flechtmann and Cognato 2011). In South America, this species can be distinguished from other Xyleborini by the contiguous procoxae, the pubescent second and third antennomeres of the antennal club, and the truncated and glabrous elytral declivity with three deeply punctured striae and granulated interstriae (Fig. 1) (Flechtmann and Cognato 2011). As in all Xyleborini, *Amasa* is haplo-diploid and largely inbred, with males rare, dwarfed, and flightless (Kirkendall et al. 2015). All individuals collected for this study were females.

In Uruguay, *A. truncata* was first recovered in June 2015 from the basal area of a dying *Eucalyptus grandis* W. Hill ex Maiden tree at the Estación Experimental La Magnolia in the department of Tacuarembó (31°42'49.27" S, 55°49'20.95" W). Five specimens were sent to Sarah M. Smith (Michigan State University, USA) who confirmed they were conspecific with *A. truncata* specimens from Brazil. The remaining specimens were deposited in the Forestry Entomological Collection of the Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (Tacuarembó, Uruguay).

Since 2012, commercial *Eucalyptus* plantations have been surveyed with ethanol-baited Lindgren traps in highly forested areas throughout the Uruguayan territory (Gómez 2015). The ongoing monitoring system involves six points, each containing three Lindgren traps, representing the planted tree diversity of eucalypt and pine trees. *Amasa truncata* was trapped in stands of *E. grandis*, *Eucalyptus maidenii* F. Muell., and *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. in northeastern Uruguay during late 2015. *Amasa truncata* has not yet been trapped in the southern region, suggesting that this species may have dispersed from Brazil. *Amasa truncata* is currently one of six non-native scolytine beetles established in Uruguay, together with *Cyrtogenius luteus* (Blandford), *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius), *Orthotomicus erosus* Wollaston, *Xyleborinus saxesenii* (Ratzeburg), and *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* (Motschulsky) (Gómez et al. 2013, 2017; Landi et al. 2017).

The keyhole ambrosia beetle develops mostly in stressed and dying *Eucalyptus* trees and related Myrtaceae (Moore 1959, 1962; Flechtmann and Cognato 2011). It is considered of little economic importance in its native region, except for rapid wilting and dieback recorded in *E. globulus*