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New species and new synonym in Elaphidiini and corrections for type repositories in Hemilophini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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ABSTRACT

Enaphalodes birai, *a new species of Elaphidiini from Ecuador, is described and illustrated.* Trichophorus yucatanus *Fuchs, 1961 (currrently* Ambonus yucatanus*), is a junior synonym of* Anelaphus inermis *(Newman, 1840). Corrections are provided for the type repository of three holotypes of* Hemilophini.

Key-Words: *Anelaphus; Enaphalodes;* Neotropical; Synonymy; Taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

Examination of material in the collection of Frank T. Hovore (now at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco), yielded a new species of Elaphidiini.

During recent discussions of Elaphidiini known from the Yucatan Peninsula, and Quintana Roo, Mexico, it became apparent that the identity of *Trichophorus yucatanus* Fuchs, 1961 (currently placed in *Ambonus*) was problematic. Despite extensive collecting in this region by several cerambycid specialists over the past several years, no specimens had been seen since the original description. Visits to the collections at the University of California museums at Davis and Berkeley, and the California Academy of Sciences, in San Francisco (including specimens in the Frank T. Hovore Collection there), yielded no material. Additionally, no specimens were found in the private collection of Jim Cope of San Jose, California.

Acronyms used are as follows: **CASC** (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.; **ISRNB** (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium).

RESULTS

Enaphalodes birai Bezark, new species (Figs. 1-2)

Description: Form: Moderately large sized, 22.6 mm; integument uniformly dark-brown, pubescence on venter, elytra and sides of pronotum uniformly white; denser, forming a vague square maculation not reaching the suture, just before middle of elytra. Head behind eyes, central portion of the pronotum and scutellum golden pubescent.

Head: Densely clothed with short, white, appressed pubescence, most dense around eye and on vertex and frons; golden pubescence dense behind eyes, sparse at middle of posterior of head; interantennal impression weak; antennal tubercle prominent, pointed and narrowly glabrous laterally to apex; antenna not attaining elytral apex; last antennomere of female subequal in length to penultimate antennomere; antennomere four of female shorter than antennomere five; antennomeres 3-9 having apico-mesad spines; antenna with white pubescense, slightly more dense apically

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on each segment, fringed mesally with long white hairs.

Pronotum: Broader than long with moderately dense golden, appressed hairs on central disc and moderately dense white, appressed hairs laterally. Pronotum inflated centrally, at middle slightly narrower than width of elytral base, with two small, circular calli anterior of middle and a larger central round callus posterior to middle; anterior from central callus, a thin glabrous line extending to pronotal apex. Basal margin with central portion straight with sides angled down towards elytra.

Elytron: With abundant, dense, white, appressed pubescence and scattered erect to suberect white setae; pubescence uniform, except more dense on humeri, a small subhumeral patch, vague square maculation not reaching the suture or lateral margin, just before middle, and a few very small patches apically; lateral elytral spines slightly longer that sutural ones, the region between them truncate.

Scutellum: Completely covered with very dense, golden pubescence.

Legs: Short, hind femur not extending beyond apical fourth of elytra; pubescence white.

Abdomen: Uniformly, densely white pubescent; last ventral stemite of female rounded apically.

Measurements in mm: Total length (from head to external elytral spine), 22.6; width of pronotum at widest part, 5.5; length of head and pronotum, 6.2; width of elytral at base, 6.5; length of elytra, 16.4.

Type data: Holotype female: vicinity of Montecristi, Manabi, Ecuador, -01.01534/-80.68195, 365 m, 17-25 February 2006, F.T. Hovore & I. Swift col. (CASC).

Comments: Enaphalodes birai is similar to *E. niveitectus* (Schaeffer, 1905), from which it differs in the less dense pubescent patches of the elytra, and the presence of contrasting golden pubescence on the head, pronotum and scutellum. In *E. niveitectus,* the very dense pubescence which obscures almost the entire surface of the elytra, is a unicolorous white. From *E. taeniatus* (LeConte, 1854), it differs by the prominent antennal tubercles and the presence of dense white elytral pubescence that somewhat obscures the elytral surface. In *E. taeniatus,* the antennal tubercles are flattened, and there are large glabrous areas on the elytra with only scattered setae arising from the punctures.

Etymology: This species is named for Ubirajara R. Martins (Bira), who was a good friend, mentor, and collaborator on recent projects. Bira was a great help to me for many years, providing identifications and describing new species from material I sent and brought to him in person.

NEW SYNONYM

Anelaphus inermis (Newman, 1840) (Figs. 4-5)

Trichophorus yucatanus; Fuchs, 1961: 4. **New synonymy.**

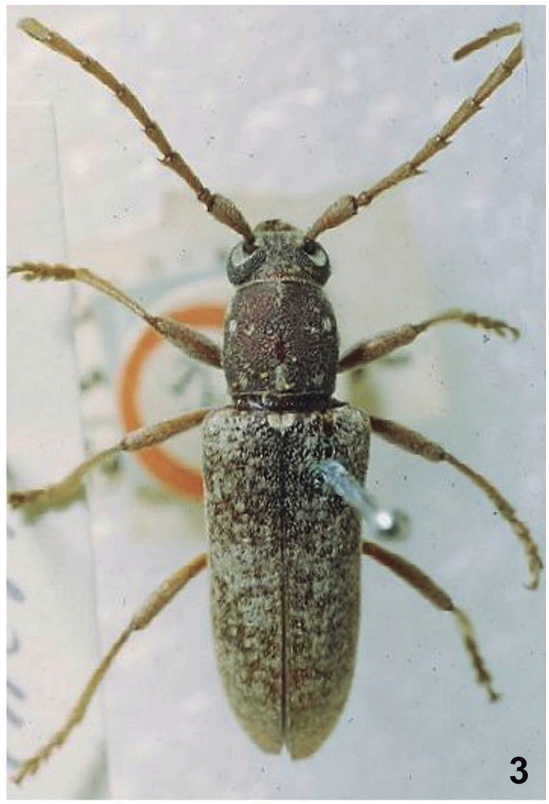
Material examined (multiple photographs of *Trichophorus yucatanus*): Holotype female, Los Lagunas, Quintana Roo, Mexico, 20 April 1938 S.M. Léopold III (ISRNB).

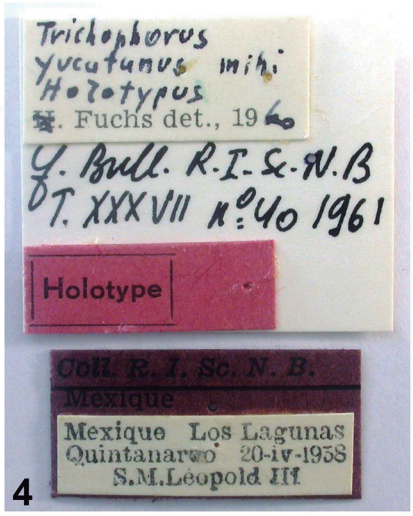
Comparison of the descriptions and examination of the syntype of *Elaphidion inerme,* Newman, 1840, in the British Museum of Natural History (Fig. 3, John Chemsak photo), and holotype images of *Trichophorus yucatanus* (Figs. 4-5), indicates that the two species are synonyms. Many specimens of *Anelaphus inermis* have been collected in Southern Mexico.

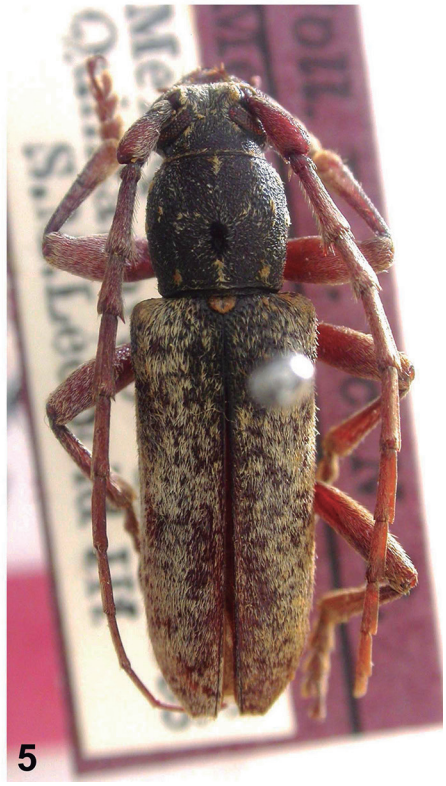
Because the original publication is not easily obtained, the following is the original description of *Trichophorus yucatanus* Fuchs (translated by Dr. Martin Hauser):

"Dark Brown, the first antennal segment and legs dark red-brown; margin of frons yellowish white tomentose, a few very tiny tomentose spots of the same color, irregularly over occiput (back side of head). Scutellum yellowish tomentose. Elytra nearly completely covered with appressed, grey and oblique erect light hairs. Few more or less bald patches – especially behind the scutellum. Antenna covered with appressed light hair, the second and third segment has some longer setae ventrally. Mesonotum and metanotum and abdomen with appressed setae; legs, particularly front tibiae and tarsi covered with appressed light hair.

Frons transverse, slightly narrowed between the eyes; vertex with weak median line; occiput dense, coarsely punctured; eyes with big ommatidiae, deeply emarginated, the distance between the upper part of the eyes (lobes) slightly smaller than twice the width







FIGURES 1-5: (1-2) *Enaphalodes birai,* holotype female: **(1)** Dorsal view; **(2)** Lateral view. **(3)** Syntype of *Elaphidion inerme.* **(4-5)** *Trichophorus yucatanus,* holotype: **(4)** Labels; **(5)** Dorsal view.

of them; cheeks short, the antennae reach over the elytra with the eleventh antennal segment, the first segment inverse-conical, very fine and dense punctuated, the third segment slightly shorter than the first, the fourth shorter than the third or fifth and sixth antennal segment at the ventral apex with a short triangular extension.

Pronotum about as long as wide in the middle. Anterior and posterior margin straight, posterior margin with rim (marginated), lateral sides gently rounded; Central part of pronotum (disc) with weak, confused wrinkles, the wrinkles on the sloping sides more crude, on the center of the disc, a faint, small, oblong, smooth polished area. Scutellum small, half circle-shaped.

Female: The antennae reach the apex of elytra with the eleventh segment; the seventh to eleventh segment are gradually getting shorter, rest of antennae like male; the fifth abdominal segment oblong, conical and rounded at apex.

Related to the group with *Trichophorus albomaculatus* Berg, *decipiens* Bates, *electus* Gahan and *interrogationis* Blanchard. In general habitus similar to some *Elaphidion* species, such as *mimeticum* Schaeffer and *irroratum* L., but fundamentally different by the strongly keeled tibiae".

Corrections for type repository designations

Adesmus facetus Martins & Galileo, 2008

The repository for the holotype of this species was originally listed as the Utah State University collection (USUL). Dr. James Pitts (USUL, personal communication) has agreed to donate this type to the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California (CASC).

Cariua sulphurea Martins & Galileo, 2008

The repository for the holotype of this species was originally listed as the Utah State University collection (USUL). Dr. James Pitts (USUL, personal communication) has agreed to donate this type to the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California (CASC).

Mexicoscylus nigritarse Galileo & Martins, 2013

The repository for the holotype of this species was originally listed as the Larry G. Bezark Collection (LGBC). The specimen was part of an unidentified lot from Utah State University, brought to the authors for identification. Dr. James Pitts (USUL, personal communication) has agreed to donate any types from this collection to the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California (CASC).

RESUMO

Enaphalodes birai, *nova espécie de Elaphidiini do Equador é descrita e ilustrada.* Trichophorus yucatanus *Fuchs, 1961 (atualmente* Ambonus yucatanus*) é considerado sinônimo júnior de* Anelaphus inermis *(Newman, 1840). São apresentadas correções para a instituição depositária de três holótipos de* Hemilophini.

Palavras-Chave: *Anelaphus; Enaphalodes;* Neotropical; sinonímia; Taxônomia.

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REFERENCE

Fuchs, E. 1961. Neue Cerambyciden aus dem Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. *Bulletin de l'Institut des SciencesNaturelles de Belgique,* 37(40): 1-5.

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