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SYNONYMIES AND TRANSFERS IN ELAPHIDIINI MOSTLY RELATING TO THE GENUS *ELAPHIDION* AUDINET-SERVILLE (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Abstract.—Five new synonyms and ten new combinations are proposed for taxa in Elaphidiini. Brief characterizations of the genera involved (*Anelaphus* Linsley, *Anopliomorpha* Linsley, *Elaphidion* Audinet-Serville, *Parelaphidion* Skiles, *Stizocera* Audinet-Serville, *Trichophoroides* Linsley, *Xeranoplium* Linsley) are included to provide bases for these taxonomic decisions. The following new combinations are proposed, all transferred from *Elaphidion*: *Anelaphus cinnabarinum* (Fisher); *Anelaphus crispulum* (Fisher); *Anelaphus mutatum* (Gahan); *Anelaphus fasciatum* (Fisher); *Anelaphus hispaniolae* (Fisher); *Anopliomorpha antillarum* (Fisher); *Trichophoroides dozieri* (Fisher); *Trichophoroides signaticolle* (Chevrolat); *Trichophoroides variolosum* (Fisher); *Xeranoplium gracilis* (Fisher). The following new synonymies are proposed: *Elaphidion truncatipenne* Fisher with *Anelaphus fasciatum* (Fisher); *Elaphidion monticola* Fisher and *Anopliomorpha xylebora* Cazier & Lacey with *Anopliomorpha antillarum* (Fisher); *Elaphidion jamaicensis* Fisher with *Elaphidion tuberculicolle* Fisher; *Stizocera punctiventris* (Cazier & Lacey) with *Stizocera insulana* (Gahan). A checklist of the 55 species of *Elaphidion* is provided.

The following new synonyms and combinations concerning elaphidiine taxa are proposed to help stabilize the taxonomy for ongoing projects on West Indian longhorned beetles and revisionary studies in the tribe. In each new synonymy or combination, we have each examined the types and independently arrived at the conclusions presented. For brevity, we provide some major characteristics of the genera involved to justify our taxonomic decisions regarding the new combinations. Generic diagnoses are based on Lingafelter (1998) and Chemsak and Linsley (1963). Table 1 lists the current species of *Elaphidion* and serves as an update for the taxa listed in Monné (1993), Monné and Giesbert (1993 & 1995), and Monné & Hovore (2003):

Elaphidion Audinet-Serville.—Elytral apex with strong spines in most specimens. Spination of antennomeres (especially the third) usually strong. Antennomere three of males about two-thirds the length of pronotum. Median pronotal callus present, often very pronounced. Prosternal projection strongly, abruptly declivous between procoxae in most species. Mesosternum with lateral projection into mesocoxa. Mesal mesofemoral and metafemoral apex spinose. Lateral mesofemoral apex dentiform. Lateral metafemoral apex spinose. Tibiae and antennae not carinate.

Anelaphus Linsley.—Elytral apex weakly spinose to rounded in most species. Spination of antennomeres weak in most species. Antennomere three of male short, about half length of pronotum or less. Median pronotal callus usually evident. Prosternal projection between procoxae not acutely or abruptly declivous. Mesosternum with lateral projection into mesocoxa. Femoral apices rounded. Tibiae and antennae not carinate.

Table 1. Checklist of *Elaphidion* species.

1. *E. albosignatum* Chevrolat, 1862
2. *E. androsensis* Fisher, 1942
3. *E. angustatum* Zayas, 1975
4. *E. bahamicae* Cazier & Lacey, 1952
5. *E. bidens* (Fabricius, 1787)
6. *E. cayamae* Fisher, 1932
7. *E. clavis* Linsley, 1957
8. *E. compressipenne* Fisher, 1932
9. *E. confusum* Fisher, 1932
10. *E. conspersum* Newman, 1841
11. *E. costipenne* Fisher, 1932
12. *E. cristalensis* Zayas, 1975
13. *E. cryptum* Linsley, 1963
14. *E. cubae* Fisher, 1932
15. *E. curacaoae* Gilmour, 1968
16. *E. densevestitum* Fisher, 1942
17. *E. depressum* Zayas, 1975
18. *E. difflatus* Zayas, 1975
19. *E. elegans* Chevrolat, 1861
20. *E. elongatum* Fisher, 1942
21. *E. excelsum* Gahan, 1895
22. *E. frisevestitum* Fisher, 1942
23. *E. fullonium* Newman, 1841
24. *E. glabratum* (Fabricius, 1775)
25. *E. glabriusculum* (Bates, 1885)
26. *E. irroratum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
27. *E. jibacoense* Zayas, 1975
28. *E. knulli* Linsley, 1957
29. *E. laeve* White, 1853
30. *E. lanatum* Chevrolat, 1862
31. *E. lewisi* Fisher, 1941
32. *E. linsleyi* Knull, 1960
33. *E. lucidum* (Olivier, 1795)
34. *E. manni* Fisher, 1932
35. *E. mimeticum* Schaeffer, 1905
36. *E. mucronatum* (Say), 1824
37. *E. newmani* Haldeman, 1847
38. *E. niveonotatum* Zayas, 1975
39. *E. pauropilosum* Zayas, 1975
40. *E. pilosum* Fisher, 1932
41. *E. pseudonomon* Ivie, 1985
42. *E. quadrituberculatum* Chevrolat, 1862
43. *E. rotundipenne* Fisher, 1932
44. *E. scabricolle* (Bates, 1872)
45. *E. scaramuzzai* Fisher, 1951
46. *E. spinicorne* (Drury, 1773)
47. *E. splendidum* Fisher, 1932
48. *E. tectum* LeConte in Schwarz, 1878
49. *E. thompsoni* Fisher, 1941
50. *E. tomentosum* Chevrolat, 1862
51. *E. transversum* White, 1853
52. *E. tuberculicolle* Fisher, 1932
53. *E. uncinatum* Zayas, 1975
54. *E. unispinosum* Fisher, 1942
55. *E. williamsi* Chemsak, 1967

Parelaphidion Skiles.—Possessing some character states of *Anelaphus* and *Elaphidion*. Elytral apex moderately spinose. Antennae moderately spined. Antennomere three about two-thirds length of pronotum. Middle pronotal callus (and usually peripheral calli) present. Prosternal projection between procoxae not acutely or abruptly declivous. Femoral apices rounded. Tibiae and antennae not carinate.

Anopliomorpha Linsley.—Elytral apex usually truncate or rounded, sometimes with moderate outer spine. Antennomere three about two-thirds length of pronotum. Median pronotal callus absent. Pronotal punctation confluent and alveolate. Prosternal projection weakly declivous. Mesosternum without lateral projection into mesocoxa. Femoral apices rounded. Tibia and antennae carinate.

Trichophoroides Linsley.—Elytral apex without spines. Antennomere three long, especially in males, about length of pronotum or longer. Mesosternum without projection into mesocoxa. Femoral apices rounded. Conspicuous supraocular patches of dense pubescence present. Tibiae and antennae carinate.

Stizocera Audinet-Serville.—Elytral apex with strong spine on outer margin of most species, usually dentiform suturally. Antennomere three a little shorter than pronotal length. Antennomeres usually strongly spinose mesally and sometimes weakly so laterally. Median

pronotal callus usually present. Pronotum constricted at base and usually anteriorly. Prosternal process between procoxae gradually declivous. Profemoral apex rounded. Mesal mesofemoral apex dentiform to spinose. Lateral mesofemoral apex rounded to dentiform. Mesal and lateral metafemoral apex spinose. Femora strongly clavate and pedunculate in most specimens. Tibial carinae present.

Xeranoplium Linsley.—Elytral apex rounded. Very narrow, elytra about three times as long as broad in most species. Antennomeres without spines. Median pronotal callus and often several peripheral calli present, but not pronounced. Very large eyes occupying much of genal area of head.

RESULTS

Anelaphus cinnabarinum (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion cinnabarinum Fisher, 1942: 11

Discussion. This species (Fig. 1a) possesses all the characters of typical *Anelaphus*.

Anelaphus crispulum (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion crispulum Fisher, 1947: 30

Discussion. Although having a pronounced outer apical elytral spine, this species (Fig. 1b) possesses all the characters of typical *Anelaphus*.

Anelaphus mutatum (Gahan), **new combination**

Elaphidion mutatum Gahan, 1890: 32

Discussion. Although possessing weakly spined elytral apices, this species (Fig. 1c) otherwise has all the characters of typical *Anelaphus*.

Anelaphus fasciatum (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion fasciatum Fisher 1932: 28
Elaphidion truncatipenne Fisher 1941: 113, **new synonym**

Discussion. *Elaphidion fasciatum* (Fig. 1d) possesses all the characters of typical *Anelaphus* of the "*Peranoplium*" species group. The punctation of the pronotum, patterns of fasciae on the elytra, and lack of spines on the femoral apices justify this synonymy of *E. truncatipenne* (Fig. 1i). Spination of the elytral apices is variable, very weak to moderate.

Anelaphus hispaniolae (Fisher)

Elaphidion hispaniolae Fisher 1932: 30

Discussion. *Elaphidion hispaniolae* (Fig. 1j) possess all features of *Anelaphus*. Specific characters include the very quadrate pronotum, unspined femora and elytra, coarse punctation, and opaque integument in the two taxa. The pattern of narrow, linear glabrous regions on the pronotum and elytra are variable. It is most similar to *Anelaphus nanus* (Fabricius).

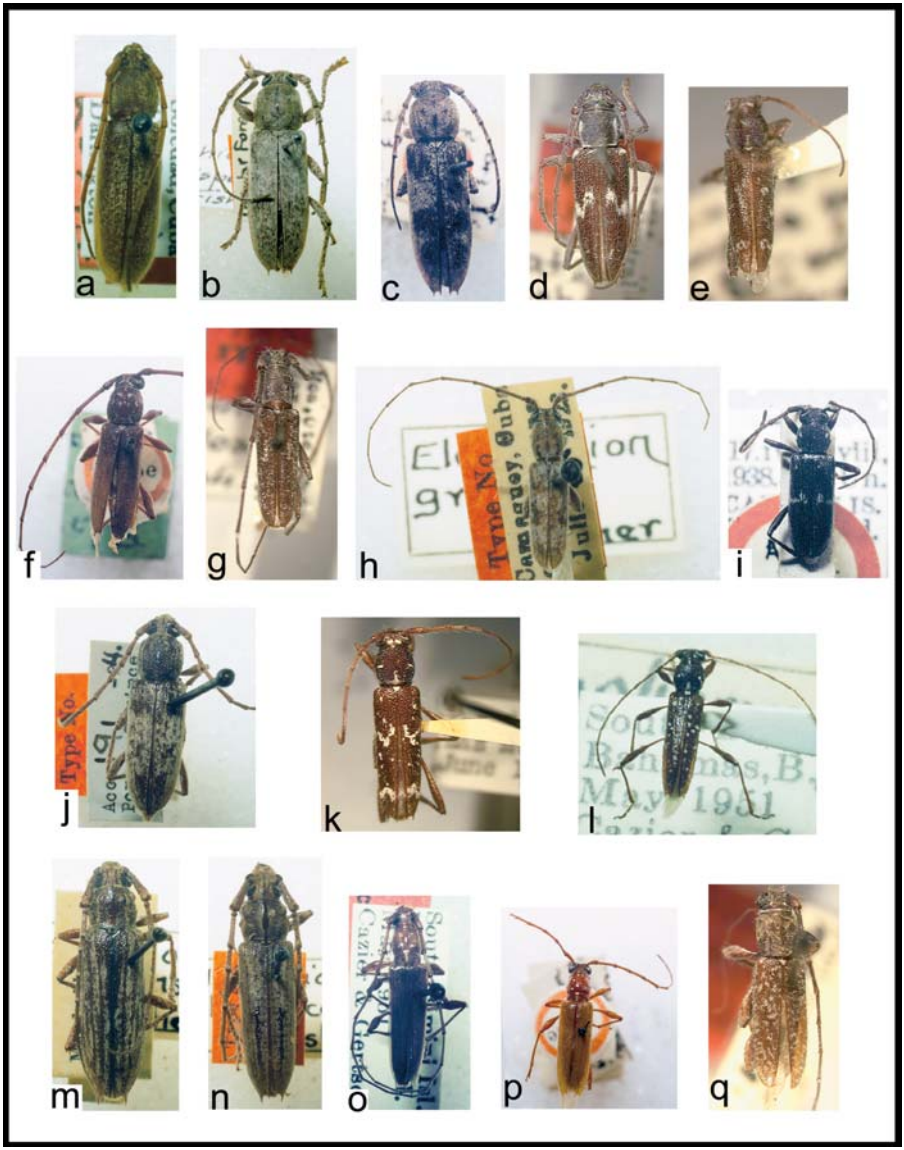

Fig. 1. Photographs of primary types of species under discussion. The name used is the original combination. The current generic placement is listed after the type of type. a, *Elaphidion cinnabarinum* Fisher (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); b, *Elaphidion crispulum* Fisher (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); c, *Elaphidion mutatum* Gahan (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); d, *Elaphidion fasciatum* Fisher (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); e, *Elaphidion antillarum* Fisher (holotype; now *Anopliomorpha*); f, *Elaphidion signaticolle* Chevrolat (syntype; now *Trichophoroides*); g, *Elaphidion variolosum* Fisher (holotype; now *Trichophoroides*); h, *Elaphidion gracilis* Fisher (holotype; now *Xeranoplium*); i, *Elaphidion truncatipenne* Fisher (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); j, *Elaphidion hispaniolae* Fisher (holotype; now

Anopliomorpha antillarum (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion antillarum Fisher 1932: 42
Anopliomorpha xylebora Cazier & Lacey 1952: 21, **new synonym**
Elaphidion monticola Fisher 1935: 191, **new synonym**

Discussion. *Elaphidion antillarum* (Fig. 1e) lacks the pronounced, abruptly declivous prosternal process and spination characters of *Elaphidion*. It does possess the features of *Anopliomorpha*, and is therefore moved to that genus. Its synonyms, *A. xylebora* (Fig. 1l) and *E. monticola* (Fig. 1k), are based on the similar patterns of pubescence (distribution, density, color) on the elytra, pronotum, and head, as well as all other characters including the punctation of the pronotum, antennal proportions, and overall size. The spination of the elytral apices is variable–ranging from truncate to moderately spined on the outer margin.

Elaphidion tuberculicolle Fisher

Elaphidion tuberculicolle Fisher 1932: 25
Elaphidion jamaicensis Fisher 1932: 40, **new synonym**

Discussion. *Elaphidion jamaicensis* (Fig. 1m) is a new synonym to *E. tuberculicolle* (Fig. 1n) based on the unique dorsal tubercles on the pronotum, the strong antennal spines on antennomeres 3–4, the prosternum strongly produced into a V-shaped mesosternal notch, and the identical patterns of dense pubescence and glabrous regions on the elytra and pronotum.

Stizocera insulana (Gahan)

Periboeum insulanum Gahan 1895: 106
Stizocera punctiventris (Cazier & Lacey, 1952: 25), **new synonym**

Discussion. *Stizocera punctiventris* (Fig. 1o) agrees in pronotal calli and tubercle patterns, overall color and size and spination of femora with *S. insulana* (Gahan) (Fig. 1p). No characters could be found to justify recognition of *punctiventris*.

Trichophoroides dozieri (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion dozieri Fisher 1932: 38

Discussion. This species (Fig. 1q) lacks the spines on the femora, elytra, and antennae that are characteristic of many elaphidiines. The very strongly clavate femora are characteristic of *Curtomerus*. The lack of antennal spines is a very unusual character, however the post-ocular dense pubescent patches and strongly carinate antennae and tibiae are characteristic of *Trichophoroides*. We therefore place it in *Trichophoroides*, with some reservation.

←

Anelaphus); k, *Elaphidion monticola* Fisher (holotype; now *Anopliomorpha*); l, *Anopliomorpha xylebora* Cazier & Lacey (holotype; now = *A. antillarum* Fisher); m, *Elaphidion jamaicensis* Fisher (holotype; now = *E. tuberculicolle* Fisher); n, *Elaphidion tuberculicolle* Fisher (holotype); o, *Stizocera punctiventris* (Cazier & Lacey) (holotype; now = *S. insulana* (Gahan)); p, *Stizocera insulana* (Gahan) (holotype); q, *Elaphidion dozieri* Fisher (holotype; now *Trichophoroides*).

Trichophoroides signaticolle (Chevrolat), **new combination**

Elaphidion signaticolle Chevrolat 1862: 261

Discussion. This species (Fig. 1f) possesses all the characters of *Trichophoroides*.

Trichophoroides variolosum (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion variolosum Fisher 1947: 32

Discussion. This species (Fig. 1g) possesses all the characters of *Trichophoroides*.

Xeranoplium gracilis (Fisher), **new combination**

Elaphidion gracilis Fisher 1932: 43.

Discussion. This species (Fig. 1h) lacks the distinctly carinate metepisternum and spined antennae characteristic of Elaphidiini, and instead shares the features of *Xeranoplium* of the Hesperophanini.

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