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NEW MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN ELAPHIDIINI (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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RESUMEN

Se describen géneros y especies nuevos de la tribu Elaphidiini de México y Centro América. Los taxa nuevos son: *Metironeus* gen. nov.; *Metironeus hesperus,* sp. nov. de México; *Metironeus hovorei,* sp. nov. de México; *M. hovorei ruficollis,* ssp. nov. de México y Centro América; *Psyrassaforma,* gen. nov. *Psyrassaforma nitida,* sp. nov. de México y Centro América; *P. janzeni,* sp. nov. de Costa Rica; *Neoperiboeum juanitae,* sp. nov. de México y Centro América; *Gymnopsyra bupalpa,* sp. nov. de México; *Anelaphus badius,* sp. nov. de México y *Anelaphus vernus,* sp. nov. de México. La localización de los tipos se indica en las descripciones respectivas.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Elaphidiini, México, Centro América.

ABSTRACT

New Mexican and Central American genera and species are described in the tribe Elaphidiini. New taxa are: *Metironeus* gen. nov.; *Metironeus hesperus,* sp. nov. from Mexico; *Metironeus hovorei,* sp. nov. from Mexico; *M. hovorei ruficollis,* ssp. nov. from Mexico and Central America; *Psyrassaforma,* gen. nov.; *Psyrassaforma nitida,* sp. nov. from Mexico and Central America; *P. janzeni,* sp. nov. from Costa Rica; *Neoperiboeum juanitae,* sp. nov. from Mexico and Central America; *Gymnopsyra bupalpa,* sp. nov. from Mexico; *Anelaphus badius,* sp. nov. from Mexico; *Anelapus vernus,* sp. nov. from Mexico. The location of the types is indicated in the respective descriptions.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Elaphidiini, Mexico, Centro America.

INTRODUCTION

The Elaphidiine fauna of Mexico and Central America is large and diverse. There are known at present, about 200 species in 43 genera (Chemsak & Linsley, 1982). Most members of the tribe are nocturnal and readily attracted to lights. Often, large numbers of individuals may be encountered at lights, particularly on the western coast of Mexico (Chemsak *et al.,* 1988).

The following new taxa are described at this time to make their names available for other studies in progress.

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METIRONEUS gen. nov.

Form small to moderate sized, slightly depressed. Head small; front short, transversely impressed; genae short, acute from above; palpi short, unequal, apical segments slender; eyes large, moderately coarsely faceted, lower lobes extending to margins at base of mandibles; antennae eleven-segmented, longer than body, segments three to five, six or eight spined at apices, spines of basal segments subequal in length, segments three to six or eight carinate. Pronotum about as broad as long, sides rounded to subangulate; base broadly impressed; disk shallowly convex, transversely, rugosely punctate; pubescence sparse, long flying hairs numerous; prosternum impressed, apical third glabrous, intercoxal process arcuate, slightly expanded at apex, coxal cavities open behind; mesosternum with intercoxal process rather broad, declivous anteriorly; metasternum with episternum narrow, subparallel. Elytra about 2-1/2 times as long as broad, sides subparallel; pubescence moderately dense, depressed to recurved; long, flying hairs numerous; apices rounded to emarginate. Scutellum broader than long, apex broadly rounded. Legs moderate; femora gradually clavate, apices unarmed; tibiae carinate; tarsi short, slender. Abdomen normally segmented.

TYPE species: ***Metironeus hesperus,*** sp. nov.

This genus is closely related to *Ironeus*. The two may be separated by the coarsely faceted eyes, long flying hairs, and eyes contiguous to the base of the mandibles in *Metironeus*.

Two undescribed species are presently included in *Metironeus*.

Metironeus hesperus sp. nov.

Male. Form small to moderate sized; integument shining, reddish brown; pubescence moderately dense, short and suberect and long and erect. Head shallowly, contiguously punctate; pubescence moderately dense, subdepressed, with numerous long, flying hairs interspersed; antennae extending about two segments beyond elytra, scape moderately coarsely, subconfluently punctate, segments from third very finely, densely punctate, segments three to five or six spined at apices, spines of third segment shorter than second segment, pubescence short, depressed, sparse on basal segments, long, erect, flying hairs numerous, decreasing in number toward apex, third segment longer than scape, fourth shorter than third, longer than first, fifth subequal to fourth. Pronotum about as long as broad or slightly longer, sides rounded to obtusely subangulate, base broadly impressed; disk transversely, coarsely punctate, rugose appearing, sides shallowly, confluently punctate; pubescence moderately sparse, short, subdepressed and long and erect; prosternum glabrous at apical one-third, each side before coxae with a large, deeply punctate area; meso- and metasternum densely micropunctate and densely pubescent at sides. Elytra about 2-1/2 times longer than broad; basal punctures moderately coarse, separated, lightly asperate, becoming denser and non-asperate toward middle and finer and sparser at apical one-third; pubescence pale, short, suberect

with numerous long, flying hairs interspersed; apices rounded to broadly subtruncate. Legs with femora rather sparsely, shallowly punctate; pubescence sparse, long, flying hairs numerous. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, rather sparsely pubescent; last sternite bitruncate at apex. Length, 9-12 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae slightly longer than body. Prosternum rugulose, not deeply punctate before coxae. Abdomen with last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 9-14 mm.

HOLOTYPE male, ALLOTYPE (California Academy of Sciences) and 1 female PARATYPE from 5 mi. N Mazatlán, Sinaloa, MEXICO, 9-15 August, 1970 (J. A. Chemsak). Additional PARATYPES all from MEXICO as follow: 1 male, 5 females, same locality, 20-21 July, 1972 (J. & M. A. Chemsak, A. & M. Michelbacher), 29 July, 1973 (J. Chemsak); 1 male, 3 females, Alamos, Sonora, 19 June, 1955 (F. Pacheco), 15-20 July, 1958 (R. L. Westcott), 16-17 July, 1963 (Westcott), 12 August, 1960 (Arnaud, Ross & Rentz); 3 males, 1 female, Minas Nuevas, Alamos, Sonora, 20 July, 1955 (F. Pacheco); 1 female, Arroyo Cuchujaqui, 7 mi. SE Alamos, 19 June, 1963 (J. Doyen); 1 male, 1 female, 10 mi. W Alamos, 21 July, 1954 (Cazier, Gertsch, Bradts); 1 female, 7 mi. W Alamos, 8 August 1964 (Chemsak, J. A. Powell); 1 female, Navojoa, Sonora, 3 August, 1952 (C. & P. Vaurie); 1 female, Choix, Sinaloa, 5 July, 1968 (T.A. Sears, R. C. Gardiner, C. S. Glaser); 1 male, 3 females, 5.5 mi. NW Choix, 14 July, 1968 (Sears, Gardiner, Glaser); 1 male, 2 females, Arroyo del Saucillo, 4 mi. NW Choix, 4 July, 1968 (Sears, Gardiner, Glaser); 2 males, 4 females, Los Mochis, Sinaloa, 22 July, 1955 (R. B. & J. M. Selander), 24 June, 1962 (E. Sleeper, R. Anderson, A. Hardy, R. Somerby); 4 males, Culiacán, Sinaloa, 21 June, 1957 (Chemsak), 15 August, 1957 (Chemsak), 28 July, 1966 (Chemsak, E. G. & J. M. Linsley); 1 male, 8 mi. S Elota, Sinaloa, 2 July, 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange); 1 female, Arroyo Santiago, nr. Jesús María, Nayarit, 5, July 1955 (B. Malkin); 4 females, Iguala, Guerrero, 4 June, 1946 (J. & D. Pallister). Specimens assignable to this species but not paratypical include: 5 females, 3 mi. E Izúcar de Matamoros, Puebla, 25 April, 1962 (Parker, Stange); 2 females, 7 mi. S Izúcar de Matamoros, 8-9 June, 1971 (H. F. Howden); 1 female, Baln. Palo Bolero, Morelos, 2 July, 1961 (F. Pacheco); 1 female, 10 mi. N Niltepec, Oaxaca, 15 July, 1971 (Clark, Murray, Hart, Schaffner).

The sculpturing and shape of the pronotum is subject to variation. The sides are often rounded giving a cylindrical appearance and the disk is frequently sparsely, rugosely punctate with a median glabrous area. The rounded elytral apices, paler integumental color and suberect rather than depressed short hairs of the elytra will immediately separate *M. hesperus* from *M. hovorei.*

Metironeus hovorei sp. nov.

Male. Form moderate sized; integument shining, dark reddish brown, antennae rufopiceous; pubescence moderately dense, short and depressed and long and erect. Head irregulary, contiguously punctate; pubescence fine, rather sparse, depressed and erect; antennae extending about four semgents beyond elytra, scape moderately coarsely, subcontiguously punctate, segments from third finely, densely punctate, segments three to five spined at apices, spine of third segment

about as long as second segment, pubescence short, appressed, long, flying hairs numerous, becoming shorter toward apex; third segment about twice as long as first, fourth a little shorter than third, fifth equal to fourth. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides broadly subangulate; disk transversely rugose; pubescence sparse, mostly long, erect; prosternum glabrous at apical one-third, area at middle one-third deeply punctate, sides with an oval punctate patch; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate and pubescent at sides, median portion of metasternum sparsely punctate and pubescent. Elytra about 2-1/2 times as long as broad; basal punctures moderately coarse, separated, finely asperate, becoming finer and sparser toward apex; pubescence pale, depressed with numerous long, flying hairs interspersed; apices emarginate, angles usually dentate. Legs with femora densely, shallowly, confluently punctate; pubescence rather sparse with long flying hairs interspersed. Abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent, extreme sides minutely punctate; last sternite subtruncate at apex. Length, 10-14 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae about two segments longer than body, segments three to seven spined at apices. Prosternum transversely rugulose, lacking punctate patches at sides. Abdomen with last sternite narrowly rounded at apex. Length, 9-15 mm.

HOLOTYPE male, ALLOTYPE (Instituto de Biología, UNAM) and 82 PARATYPES (48 males, 34 females) from Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, **MÉXICO,** 7-15 July, 1987 at lights (J. Chemsak, E. G. & J. M. Linsley), 15-23 July, 1987 (F. Hovore, R. Tschanz), 20-27 July, 1984, at lights (Chemsak, J. T. Doyen), 8-16 July,-1985, at lights (Chemsak, H. Katsura, A. & M. Michelbacher), 18-31 July, 1987 (F. A. Noguera), 10-20 July, 1985 (E. Giesbert), 17-19 July, 1987 (R. Turnbow). Additional PARATYPES include: 48 males, 40 females from 21 km N Melaque, Fiesta Americana sign, Jalisco, **MEXICO,** 10-22 July, 1987 (Chemsak, Linsley, Hovore). Material assignable to this species but not paratypical includes: 1 male, 2 females, 5 mi. W El Camarón, Oaxaca, **MÉXICO,** 20 May , 1969 (H. Howden); 2 females, 22 mi. S Matías Romero, Oaxaca, 6-22 April, 1962 (Parker and Stange); 1 male, San Marcos, 17.3 km SE Talismán, Río Cabuz at Hwy CA2, **GUATEMALA,** 23 May, 1973 (Erwin & Hevel). These specimens have the integument dark reddish brown but the appendages, particularly the legs, are reddish.

This species is distinctive among the west coast Mexican Elaphidiini by the transversely rugose pronotum, shining, dark reddish brown integument, long flying hairs, and emarginate elytral apices. This latter character will immediately separate *M. hovorei* from *M. hesperus.*

This is the species listed as "N. gen, N. sp. near *Ironeus*" by Chemsak, Linsley and Hovore (1988).

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to F. Hovore for his tireless efforts and cooperation in the study of Cerambycidae.

There are apparently two distinct, geographically separated subspecies occurring in Mexico. One, the nominate form is distributed on the lower western coast and the other, described below, in the southeastern portion.

Metironeus hovorei ruficollis subsp. nov.

Form and size of *M. hovorei*. Integument reddish brown, head, pronotum and femora usually reddish, antennae often paler reddish brown. Pronotum usually with an irregular, median, glabrous area behind middle. Length, 9-17 mm.

HOLOTYPE male, ALLOTYPE (California Academy of Sciences) and 13 PARATYPES (10 males, 3 females) from 12 km N Piste, Yucatán, **MEXICO,** 24 May, 1984 (J. E. Wappes, R. Turnbow). Additional PARATYPES, all from **MEXICO,** as follow: 12 males, 4 females, Piste, 29 June, 1967, 6 July, 1967, 12 June, 1977, 1-29 May, 1978, 1 June, 1978; 1 male, 4 females, Piste, Mpio. Tinum, 1-29 May, 1978 (E. C. Welling); 6 males, 10 females, Mérida, Yucatán, 20-28 May, 1959 (Welling), 1-3 June, 1959 (Welling), 22-25 July, 1962 (H. E. Evans), 25 May, 1974 (Welling), 25 May, 1976, 10 June, 1974; 4 males, 5 females, 1 km S Xcalacoop, Yucatán, 11 June, 1983 (Wappes & E. Giesbert); 1 male, Chichén Itzá, 24 May, 1956 (T. H. Hubbell); 9 males, 8 females, X-Can, Quintana Roo, June, 1963 (Welling), 10-26 June, 1967 (Welling), 15-18 May, 1968 (Welling), 15 June, 1977 (Welling); 13 males, 20 females, 20 km N Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, 12-14 June, 1983 (Wappes, Giesbert); 4 males, 1 female, 18-24 km N San Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, 27 June-1 July, 1984 (Wappes); 10 males, 10 females, 10 km N Puerto Morelos, Quintana Roo, 15-16 June, 1983 (Giesbert).

Additional specimens, not paratypical include, 1 female, 12 mi. E. Campeche, Campeche, 12 July, 1963 (W. A. Foster); 2 females, Petén Tikal, **GUATEMALA,** 18 May, 1956 (Hubbell). There is also one male from La Pacífica, Guanacaste, COSTA RICA, 8 June, 1983 (Wappes) which appears to fit into this subspecies.

The reddish coloration of the head, pronotum, and femora of most individuals will readily separate this subspecies from the western populations of *M. hovorei*.

PSYRASSAFORMA gen. nov.

Form moderately large, elongate, subcylindrical. Head small; front short, deeply impressed medially; genae acute at apices; palpi short, unequal, last segment moderately dilated; eyes large, coarsely faceted; antennae eleven-segmented, shorter than or as long as body in males, shorter than body in females, scape cylindrical, segments three to five spined at apices, segments three to ten dorsally carinate, segments three to five longitudinally excavated. Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly broader than long, sides broadly rounded, base transversely impressed; disk convex, middle longitudinally impressed; prosternum impressed, apical one-third glabrous, intercoxal process narrow, arcuate, slightly expanded at apex, coxal cavities wide open behind, rounded externally; mesosternum shallowly depressed before intercoxal process, intercoxal process almost plane, apex laterally expanded to fit into notches on coxae; metasternum narrow, tapering posteriorly. Elytra more than 2-1/2 times longer than broad, sides subparallel; apices narrowly bidentate to bispinose. Scutellum small, apically rounded. Legs moderate, femora clavate, unarmed; tibiae carinate; tarsi short, third segment cleft almost to base. Abdomen with first segment about twice as broad as second.

TYPE species: ***Psyrassaforma nitida*** sp. nov

This genus is readily recognizable by the moderately large body size, rather elongate, subparallel elytra, narrowly bispinose apices of the elytra, fairly short antennae and longitudinally impressed disk of the pronotum. *Psyrassaforma* differs from *Megapsyrassa* by the broader, impressed pronotum, slightly apically expanded prosternal intercoxal process, open prosternal coxal cavities, and more clavate femora. The longer antennae, costate elytra, and linear femora of *Meganeflus* will separate it from *Psyrassaforma*.

Psyrassaforma nitida sp. nov.

Male. Form moderately large, subparallel; integument shining, reddish brown to piceous; pubescence sparse, head, pronotum and underside with bands of appressed golden pubescence. Head small; front anteriorly deeply impressed transversely; punctures fine, irregular, vertex glabrous between eyes; pubescence sparse, each side with a band of dense, appressed golden pubescence extending from front over antennal tubercles onto neck; antennae usually slightly longer than body, scape rather finely, subconfluently punctate, segments from third densely micropunctate, scape sparsely pubescent, segments from second densely clothed with short appressed pubescence, long, suberect hairs numerous on basal segments, becoming sparser toward apex, third segment longer than scape, fourth shorter than third, fifth subequal to third, eleventh appendiculate, longer than tenth. Pronotum with sides broadly rounded; apex narrowly impressed, base broadly impressed; disk medially glabrous, longitudinally impressed, sides of impression confluently punctate, sides subrugosely punctate; pubescence sparse, suberect, each side of disk with a longitudinal, golden band of appressed pubescence and a shorter band laterally; prosternum deeply punctate and opaque across middle one-third and sides, outer parts glabrous; meso- and metasternum glabrous, very sparsely punctate and pubescent, sides densely golden pubescent. Elytra 2.6 times longer than broad; punctures fine, sparse; pubescence sparse, long, erect; apices narrowly bidentate to bispinose. Legs moderate; femora very sparsely punctate and pubescent. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctate and pubescent, sides of segments one to four with patches of dense, appressed, golden pubescence; last sternite subtruncate at apex. Length, 28-30 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae shorter than body, third segment shorter than first, sixth segment often spined at apex. Prosternum shallowly punctate. Abdomen with last sternite broadly rounded. Length 28-31 mm.

HOLOTYPE, male, ALLOTYPE (California Academy of Sciences) from X-Can, Quintana Roo, **MEXICO**, 28-29 May, 1968 (E. C. Welling). PARATYPES as follow: 1 male, 4 females, X-Can, 25 April, 1968, 9 May, 1968, 29 May, 1968, June, 1977, October, 1976; 1 male, 5 females, Estación de Biología de Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, **MEXICO**, 19-23 May, 1976, 17-22 May, 1983 (C. W. & L. O'Brien), 13 May, 1985 (R. Ibarra), 17 May, 1985 (P. Sinaca), 16 April, 1986 (A. Ibarra), 9 July, 1988 (J. D. McCarty); 1 male, San Andrés Tuxtla, Sierra de las Tuxtlas, 400 M, Veracruz, 23 May, 1976 (R. Terrón); 1 male, Rodecia, Guerrero, **MEXICO**, 26 May, 1986; 1 female, Lancetilla,

HONDURAS (M. Bates); 1 female, Siguatepeque, HONDURAS, 14 June, 1975 (J. K. Mankins); 1 male, Punta Gorda, British Honduras (BELIZE), Columbia R. dist., March, 1934 (J. J. White).

The large size, shining reddish brown integument, golden pubescent bands of the head and pronotum, and sparse, erect, long hairs of the elytra make this species distinctive among the Elaphidiini.

Psyrassaforma janzeni sp. nov.

Male. Form moderate sized; integument dark reddish brown to piceous; pubescence fairly sparse, erect and depressed, head, pronotum, and underside with bands of golden, appressed pubescence. Head small; front anteriorly deeply impressed transversely; median impression deep, extending between eyes; punctures dense, irregular; pubescence erect and depressed, each side with patch of appressed, golden pubescence below antennal tubercles and a pubescent vitta from antennal tubercles to behind eyes; antennae shorter than body, scape coarsely confluently punctate, segments from third densely, minutely punctate, scape sparsely pubescent, segments from third moderately densely clothed with very short pubescence, long, suberect hairs numerous on basal segments, third segment shorter than first, fourth shorter than third, fifth subequal to fourth, eleventh longer than tenth. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides broadly rounded; apex vaguely, narrowly impressed, base narrowly impressed; disk medially longitudinally glabrous, shallowly impressed, sides of impression finely punctate, sides deeply, opaquely punctate; pubescence rather sparse, suberect and depressed, each side of disk with a longitudinal, golden band of appressed pubescence and a shorter band laterally; prosternum finely, deeply punctate across middle one-third and sides, pubescence sparse, coxae with patch of golden appressed pubescence; meso- and metasternum subglabrous, sides and patches on coxae densely golden pubescent. Elytra more than 2-1/2 times longer than broad; punctures fine, sparse; pubescence short, depressed, with long erect hairs interspersed; apices narrowly bispinose. Legs moderate; femora densely, subconfluently punctate, moderately densely pubescent. Abdomen very sparsely punctate; sternites one to three with small lateral patches of appressed pubescence; last sternite broadly subtruncate. Length, 24 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae extending to about middle of elytra. Prosternum coarsely, shallowly punctate. Abdomen with last sternite broadly rounded at apex. Length, 22 mm.

HOLOTYPE male (California Academy of Sciences) and one female PARATYPE from Santa Rosa National Park, Guanacaste Prov., COSTA RICA, 2-4 May 1980) (D. H. Janzen, W. Hallwachs).

This species can be separated from *P. nitida* by the smaller size, shorter antennae, presence of short, depressed hairs on the elytra and densely punctate femora.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to D. H. Janzen for his untiring efforts to understand the insect fauna of Costa Rica.

Neoperiboeum juanitae, sp. nov.

Male. Form moderate sized, cylindrical; integument shining, dark reddish brown to piceous, appendages pale reddish brown; pubescence moderately dense, short, erect, with numerous long flying hairs interspersed. Head with front short, sparsely punctate, vertex glabrous; pubescence sparse, erect; palpi short, apical segments very slightly expanded; antennae slender, eleven-segmented, extending about four segments beyond elytra, segments three to five or six spined at apices, spine of third segment long, segments three to six dorsally carinate, scape sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs, segments from third densely clothed with very short, appressed pubescence, long, erect hairs numerous basally, decreasing toward apex, third segment much longer than first, fourth equal to third, fifth longer than fourth, eleventh appendiculate. Pronotum longer than broad, sides rounded to vaguely angulate behind middle, impressed near base; disk shallowly convex, glabrous, very sparsely, finely punctate, each puncture bearing a long, erect hair; prosternum shallowly impressed, apex broadly glabrous, deeply punctate, subopaque area broad, intercoxal process narrowly, arcuate, expanded at apex, coxal cavities open behind; meso- and metasternum glabrous medially, sides densely micropunctate and densely clothed with short, pale, appressed pubescence. Elytra almost three times as long as broad, sides subparallel; basal punctures moderately coarse, well separated, becoming denser and larger behind basal third and finer and sparser at apical third, very fine and sparse at apex; pubescence short, erect, with long erect hairs interspersed; apices emarginate, angles dentate. Scutellum broader than long, densely pale pubescent. Legs rather large; femora almost pedunculate, sparsely punctate and pubescent; tibiae carinate. Abdomen finely sparsely clothed with very short, pale pubescence at sides; last sternite subtruncate at apex. Length, 11-16 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae extending about one segment beyond eleytra. Prosternum minutely punctate before coxae, densely clothed with very fine, pale pubescence. Abdomen with last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 12-17 mm.

HOLOTYPE male, ALLOTYPE (California Academy of Sciences) and 32 PARATYPES (16 males, 16 females) from 21 km N Melaque (Tenacatita), Fiesta Americana sign, Jalisco, **MEXICO,** 10-12, July 1987 (J. Chemsak, E. G. & J. M. Linsley, F. Noguera, F. Hovere, K. Tschanz). Additional PARATYPES as follow: 1 male, 6 females, Melaque, 8-10 July, 1987 (Chemsak and Linsleys); 4 males, 3 females, Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, **MEXICO,** 10-20 July, 1985 (E. Giesbert), 7-15 July 1987 (Chemsak & Linsleys), 16-19, December, 1987 (Chemsak & Powell), 15-23, July, 1987 (Hovere & Tschanz); 1 male, 3 females, 7 mi. NE Barra de Navidad, Jalisco, **MEXICO,** 25 July, 1963 (R. L. Westcott); 1 male, 11.3 mi S Colima, Colima, **MEXICO,** 27 June, 1983 (B. K. Dozier); 1 male, 7 mi. SSW Colima, 9 July, 1984 (Carroll, Schaffner, Friedlander); 1 male, Mexcala, Guerrero, **MEXICO,** 29 June, 1951 (P. D. Hurd). Additional specimens, not paratypical include 1 male, San Marcos, 17.3 km SE Talismán, Río Cabuz at Hwy CA2, **GUATEMALA,** 23 May, 1973 (Erwin & Hevel) and 1 male, El Salto, Escuintla, **GUATEMALA,** 1934 (F. A. Bianchi).

This species is distinguished by the elongate, shining body form. The almost glabrous, elongate pronotum will immediately separate *N. juanitae* from *N. villosum*

(Bates). The overall facies of *N. juanitae* is very similar to *Ironeus submetallicus* Chemsak & Linsley, but the transversely rugose pronotal disk and dark antennae of *I. submetallicus* will immediately separate the two.

N. juanitae is the species referred to as "N. sp. near *Ironeus*" in the recent note by Chemsak, Linsley and Hovore (1988) on Cerambycidae attracted to lights at the hotel sign in Jalisco.

This species is dedicated in fond memory of Juanita M. Linsley.

Gymnopsyra bupalpa sp. nov.

Male. Form moderate sized, subparallel; integument shining, dark reddish brown, legs often paler, antennae reddish testaceous. Head small, front with large pits at sides below antennal tubercles; vertex transversely impressed behind antennal tubercles, coarsely, confluently punctate; palpi unequal, apical segments broadly dilated; eyes large, widely separated above; long, pale, erect hairs numerous; antennae rather stout, slightly longer than body, segments three to seven spined at apices, spine of third segment longer than second segment, segments three to eight carinate dorsally, scape coarsely, confluently punctate, segments from third densely clothed with short, appressed golden pubescence, segments with numerous long, golden, erect hairs which diminish in length and number toward apex, third segment longer than first, fourth subequal to first. Pronotum broader than long, sides rounded; apex narrowly constricted, base more broadly impressed; disk coarsely, contiguously punctate, middle with a longitudinal glabrous area before base; pubescence moderate, long, erect; prosternum scabrous, apical third transversely rugose, pubescence moderate, erect; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate at sides, pubescence suberect and long medially, very fine, short and appressed at sides. Scutellum broadly rounded, finely, densely pubescent. Elytra a little over twice as long as broad; punctures coarse, dense, separated, becoming finer and sparser toward apex; pubescence fairly dense, erect and long, and shorter and suberect; apices truncate. Legs stout; femora moderately coarsely, densely punctate; long flying hairs numerous. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, moderately densely clothed with long and short suberect hairs; last sternite broadly rounded to subtruncate at apex. Length, 11-13 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae about as long as body. Palpi with apical segments only moderately dilated. Abdomen with last sternite narrowly subtruncate. Length, 12-14 mm.

HOLOTYPE male, ALLOTYPE (California Academy of Sciences) from 21 km N Melaque, Fiesta Americana sign, Jalisco, **MÉXICO,** 13 July 1987 (J. Chemsak, E. G. & J. M. Linsley). Twenty-sevent PARATYPES (15 males, 12 females) same data, 12-22 July 1987 (Chemsak, Linsleys, Hovore, Tschanz). Seven additional PARATYPES (4 males, 3 females) from Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, 20-27 July, 1984 (Chemsak, J. T. Doyen), 8-16 July, 1985 (Chemsak, H. Katsura, A. & M. Michelbacher), 18 July, 1987 (F. A. Noguera), 15-23 July, 1987 (Hovore & Tschanz).

The very broadly dilated apical palpal segments of the males will separate this species from other known *Gymnopsyra*. The longer antennae, longer antennal

spines and truncate elytral apices will also distinguish *bupalpa* from the other species.

All specimens were taken at lights and most of the type series was encountered in the early A.M. at the illuminated hotel sign.

Anelaphus badius sp. nov.

Male. Form small to moderate sized; integument reddisth-brown, head and pronotum darker; pubescence moderately dense, appressed and grayish and recurved and golden. Head small; front narrow, densely coarsely punctate, vertex coarsely, confluently punctate; pubescence sparse, appressed, denser along margins; palpi with apical segments moderately dilated; antennal tubercles shallow; antennae slender, slightly longer than body, segments neither excavated nor carinate, outer segments slightly flattened, segment three with a short spine, segment four barely dentate at apex, segments finely densely punctate, moderately densely clothed with short, depressed pubescence, basal segments with numerous, long, suberect hairs beneath, first segment longer than third, fourth shorter than third, eleventh longer than tenth. Pronotum slightly broader than long, sides subangulate; apical and based margins very narrowly, shallowly impressed; disk convex, center with a vague, shining, coarsely punctate callus below middle and similar arcuate areas at each side of middle; punctures fine, scabrous, subopaque; pubescence around calluses dense, appressed; porsternum shallowly impressed, confluently punctate, apical margin glabrous, transversely rugulose, pubescence dense, appressed, intercoxal process expanded at apex, coxal cavities closed behind; meso- and metasternum coarsely, confluently punctate, densely clothed with appressed pubescence with long, golden, suberect hairs sparsely interspersed. Scutellum small, rounded, medially impressed, sides densely pubescent. Elytra 2.4 times as long as broad; basal punctures coarse, contiguous, becoming obsolete toward apex; pubescence dense, appressed, with longer, recurved, golden hairs numerous, hairs longer and suberect near apex; apices subtruncate. Legs stout; femora sublinear, densely, moderately coarsely punctate, moderately densely pubescent; tibiae carinate, moderately densely pubescent. Abdomen finely, shallowly punctate, densely pubescent; last segment emarginate at apex. Length, 10.5-13 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae shorter than body, fifth segment dentate at apex. Pronotum uniformly, cotiguously punctate except for median callus. Abdomen with last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 12-15 mm.

HOLOTYPE male (Instituto de Biología, UNAM) from Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, **MEXICO**, 30 March, 1985 (F. A. Noguera). PARATYPES as follow: 1 female, Venedio (= El Venadillo, near Mazatlán), Sinaloa, 12-15 June, 1910; 1 female, 8 mi. SE Elota, Sinaloa, 18 May, 1963 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange); 1 male, Chele, Sinaloa, 2 April, 1953 (I. J. Cantrall); 1 female, 8 km N Mazatlán Sinaloa, on the beach, 24 April, 1974 (D. Guliani); 2 males, 1 female, Estación de Biología Chamela, 8 May, 1987 (A. Rodríguez), 15 June, 1987 (Noguera).

This species resembles *A. misellus* (Bates) in form and coloration. The denser pubescence and fewer and small antennal spines of *A. badius* will separate the two *A. misellus* has the pubescence of the elytra condensed into small patches with

numerous, long, erect hairs interspersed.

Anelaphus vernus sp. nov.

Male. Form elongate, cylindrical; integument piceous to reddish brown; pubescence dense, appressed, tawny. Head with front and vertex shallowly convex, not angulate at antennal tubercles; front short, coarsely, confluently punctate, pubescence condensed into dense patches especially along margins; genae short, apices acute; vertex glabrous at middle, sides densely pubescent; eyes large, coarsly facetted, upper lobes consisting of four rows of facets, separated by twice length of second antennal segment; antennal tubercles depressed; antennae stout, extending one segment beyond elytra, segments from third excavated externally, areas subopaque, segments three to five with broad, short spines, sixth broadly dentate, scape finely, densely punctate with a large pock-like puncture dorsally at middle, scape densely pubescent except for apex, remaining segments moderately densely clothed with short, appressed pubescence, scape slightly longer than third segment, fourth shorter than third, fifth subequal to third. Pronotum slightly broader than long, sides feebly arcuate; disk very densely, finely, confluently punctate except for longitudinal, median, glabrous callus, extending almost from apex to base, sides with large punctures sparsely interspersed; pubescence dense, appressed, with small condensed patches each side of middle at anterior one-half; prosternum barely impressed, finely, densely punctate, apex narrowly glabrous, transversely rugose, pubescence dense; mesosternum finely punctate and pubescent; metasternum medially glabrous, sides finely, densely punctate with coarse, seta bearing punctures sparsely interspersed, pubescence dense, appresssed. Scutellum small, rounded, densely clothed with whitish, appressed pubescence except for narrow median line. Elytra almost 2-1/2 times as long as broad; basal punctures coarse, subconfluent, becoming finer and sparser from basal one-third to apex; pubescence dense, appressed, condensed into irregular patches, erect hairs absent; apices truncate, angles unarmed. Legs robust; femora almost linear, slightly expanding toward apices, punctures fine, dense, with large seta-bearing punctures sparsely interspersed, pubescence dense, appressed; tibiae carinate, pubescence interrupted by large, seta-bearing punctures. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, middle sparsely pubescent, sides with dense pubescence interrupted by large seta-bearing punctures; last sternite broadly rounded at apex. Length, 15-16 mm.

Female. Form similar. Antennae less robust, shorter than elytra, segments moderately excavated. Pronotum narrower, sides of disk coarsely punctate, not subopaque; prosternum shining, coarsely, confluently punctate. Abdomen with last sternite more narrowly rounded at apex, vaguely emarginate at middle. Length, 12-15 mm.

HOLOTYPE male, ALLOTYPE (Instituto de Biología, UNAM) from Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, **MEXICO**, 22 April, 1987 at lights (F. A. Noguera), 11 May, 1987 (A. Rodríguez). Fifteen PARATYPES (11 males, 4 females) same data, 5 March, 1985 (R. Ayala), April 1985 (S. H. Bullock), 22 April, 1987 (Noguera); 26 March, 1987 (Rodríguez), 23 March, 1987 (Noguera), 30 April, 1987 (Noguera), 11 May, 1987 (Rodríguez), 15 January, 1988 (Noguera), 12 February, 1988 (Noguera), 25 April,

1988 (Ramírez).

This species is similar to *A. brevidens* (Schaeffer) in overall appearance. The flattened head with no angle between the frons and vertex of *A. vernus* will separate the two. Additionally, *A. vernus* has tawny pubescence, a broader pronotum, shorter elytral and more truncate apices of the elytra.

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