



New species of Cerambycinae from the Neotropical Region, and *nomen novum* for *Anelaphus maculatus* Galileo, Martins, and Santos-Silva, 2014 (Elaphidiini)

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Abstract

Six new species and one new genus are described: *Criodion spinosum* **sp. nov.** (Cerambycini), from Bolivia; *Eburodacrys wappesi* **sp. nov.** and *Eburodacrys skillmani* **sp. nov.** (Eburiini), from Bolivia; *Eupempelus rileyorum* **sp. nov.** (Heteropsini) from Panama; *Sphalloeme mexicana* **sp. nov.** (Oemini), from Mexico; *Wappesoeme camiri* **sp. nov.**, new genus (Oemini), from Bolivia. *Wappesoeme*, *Eburodacrys wappesi*, *E. skillmani*, *Eupempelus rileyorum*, and *Criodion spinosum* are included in previously published keys. *Anelaphus erakryra nomen novum* for *A. maculatus* Galileo *et al.*, 2014 is established.

Key words: Cerambycini, Eburiini, Heteropsini, Oemini, taxonomy

Introduction

This work is the result of the study of a large series of specimens sent for identification by James E. Wappes (ACMT). All species belong to the subfamily Cerambycinae, the second largest in Cerambycidae.

Criodion Audinet-Serville, 1833 encompasses 12 species occurring in Central and South America (Monné 2014). Only two species are recorded outside South America: *C. murinum* Nonfried, 1895, known only from Costa Rica; and *C. cinereum* (Olivier, 1795), recorded in both sub-continent. Martins & Monné (2005) studied the South American species, and provided a key to separate them.

Eburodacrys White, 1853 is a large American genus with 87 species, distributed from Mexico to South America (Monné 2015). Martins (1999) revised the South American species and provided a key to known species. After this revision, fifteen species were described by Galileo & Martins (2006, 2009a, 2009b, 2010), Martins & Galileo (2005a, 2005b, 2008, 2012), and Martins *et al.* (2011).

Eupempelus Bates, 1870 is a small genus that was known only from South America (Monné 2015). The new species is the first recorded in Central America. Mermudes & Napp (2001) revised the genus and included a key to the known species.

Sphalloeme Melzer, 1928 was known only from the type species, *S. costipennis* Melzer, 1928. This species was described from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) and is also known from the Brazilian states of Espírito Santo, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, and from Argentina (Misiones) (Monné 2015). The record of the species in Honduras probably is based on a misidentification. As the two species are recorded from distant localities (Southeast South America; Southern North America and Northern Central America), it is possible that other species of the genus remain unknown. The limits between Neotropical and Nearctic Zoogeographic regions are somewhat controversial, and the type locality of the new species lies in Sierra Madre, which is usually considered the limit between the two zoogeographic regions (Ortega & Arita 1998). We are considering the new species as belong to the Neotropical region.

Currently, the subtribe Oemina Lacordaire, 1868 includes 91 genera distributed around the world (Tavakilian