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# Synonymies and Transfers in Elaphidiini Mostly Relating to the Genus *Elaphidion* Audinet-Serville (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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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.

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

*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 punctuation 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 punctuation, 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).

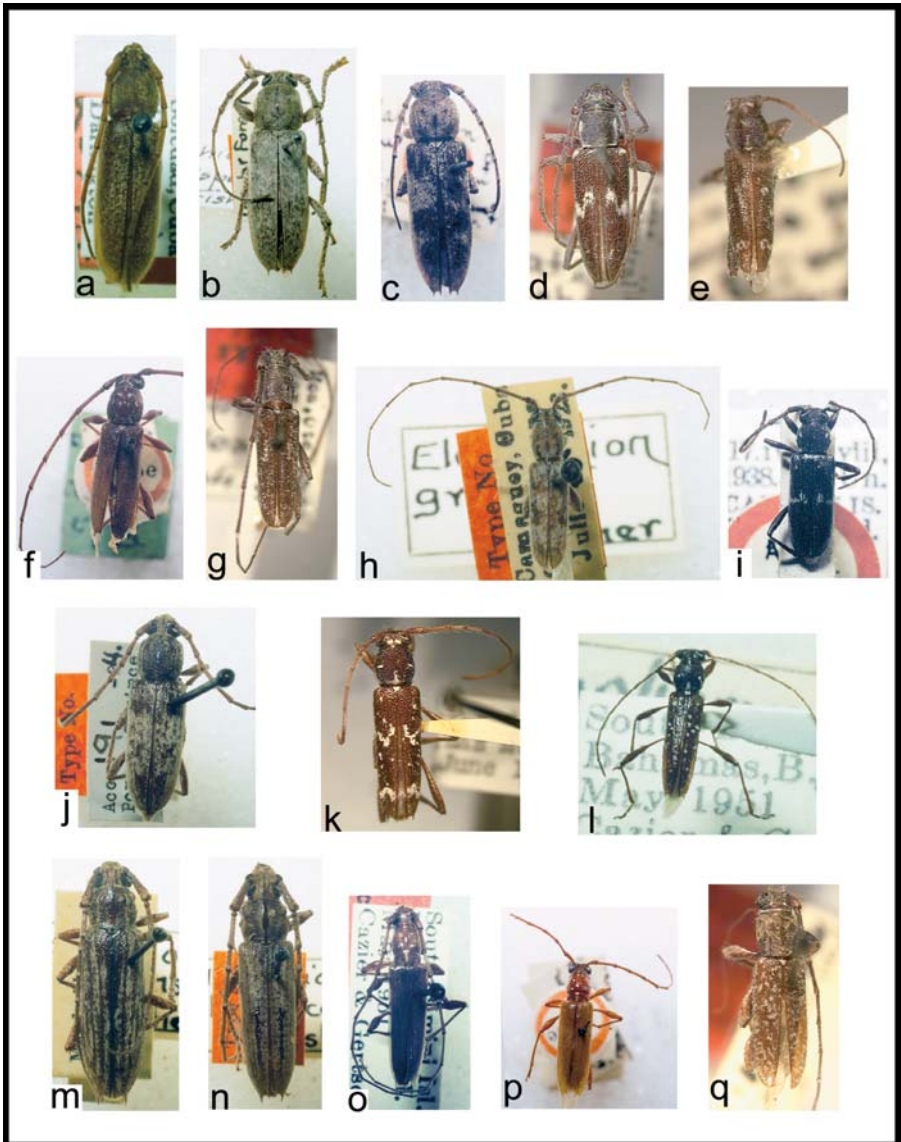


Fig. 1. Photographs of primary types of species under discussion. The name used is the original combination. The current generic placement is listed after the type of type. a, *Elaphidion cinnabarinum* Fisher (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); b, *Elaphidion crispulum* Fisher (holotype; now *Anelaphus*); c, *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 *Xeranoplum*); 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 punctuation 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.

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*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*.*Xeranoplum 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 *Xeranoplum* of the Hesperophanini.

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