



The *Elaphidion* Audinet-Serville of the Puerto Rican Bank: new species, distributions, taxonomic corrections, and a key to species (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Elaphidiini)

MICHAEL A. IVIE¹ & MICHELLE L. SCHWENGEL-REGALA²

¹Montana Entomology Collection, Montana State University, P.O. Box 173020, Bozeman, MT 59717-3020; corresponding author: mivie@montana.edu

²Department of Malacology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007

Abstract

The six species of *Elaphidion* Audinet-Serville occurring in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are keyed, illustrated and diagnosed. *Elaphidion michelii* Ivie NEW SPECIES (Puerto Rico) and *Elaphidion mayesae* Ivie NEW SPECIES (St. Thomas and Puerto Rico) are described. Previous records for *E. pseudonomon* Ivie for Puerto Rico are corrected to *Elaphidion mayesae* Ivie.

Key words: Longhorns, West Indies

Introduction

In 1985 Ivie published an attempt to clarify the taxonomic status of various West Indian members of the Elaphidiini. One taxonomic innovation of that paper was the unraveling of several names proposed for two cryptic species of *Elaphidion* Audinet-Serville occurring in the Virgin Islands. It was discovered that five available names all referred to *Elaphidion glabratum* (Fabricius) of St. Croix and the Lesser Antilles, while the common species in the northern Virgin Islands (i.e. those lying on the Puerto Rican Bank) actually lacked a valid name. This latter species was named *Elaphidion pseudonomon* Ivie. The type locality was designated as Red Hook, St. Thomas, but paratypes were included from St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. Unfortunately, four specimens from Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, were also included in the paratypes of *E. pseudonomon*.

Discovery of a new but related *Elaphidion* species in a unique pocket of wet forest near the very top of St. Thomas' second highest peak led to a reexamination of *E. pseudonomon*. Clarification of the characters involved led to the discovery that the Puerto Rican specimens included in the type series of *E. pseudonomon* in fact belong to this closely related undescribed species. Additional Puerto Rican specimens have been examined that confirm this conclusion.

We take this opportunity to describe this species, clarify the diagnoses of the three very similar species that occur in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as describe a second, more distantly related new member of the genus from Puerto Rico, and provide a key to the congeners from these Islands.