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New species of Elaphidiini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Bolivia

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Abstract

Five new Elaphidiini species are described from Bolivia including *Anelaphus maculatus* sp. nov. from Tarija and *Mephritus bonasoi* sp. nov., *M. meyeri*, sp. nov., *M. punctulatus* sp. nov. and *M. eleandroi* sp. nov. from Santa Cruz. A revised key to all 22 South American *Mephritus* species is provided.

Key words: *Anelaphus*, Cerambycinae, key, *Mephritus*, Neotropical, taxonomy

Resumo

Cinco novas espécies de Elaphidiini da Bolívia são descritas, incluindo, *Anelaphus maculatus* sp. nov. de Tarija e quatro espécies de *Mephritus* Pascoe, 1866 de Santa Cruz: *M. bonasoi* sp. nov., *M. meyeri* sp. nov., *M. punctulatus* sp. nov., *M. eleandroi* sp. nov. Uma chave revisada para as 22 espécies de *Mephritus* apresentada.

Palavras-chave: *Anelaphus*, Cerambycinae, chave, *Mephritus*, Neotropical, taxonomia

Introduction

The Elaphidiini (Cerambycinae) from South America were reviewed by Martins (2005), and keys to the identification of the various taxa were provided. Subsequently, other Neotropical species were added to the tribe. Galileo & Martins (2011) described three species of *Mephritus* Pascoe, 1866 from the Brazilian Amazon. Monné (2006) and Galileo & Martins (2010) each described one species of *Anelaphus* Linsley, 1936.

In this contribution we describe five additional new species of Elaphidiini: one in *Anelaphus* and four in *Mephritus*. An updated key to the South American species of *Mephritus* (Martins, 2005) is provided.

Material and methods

Type material is deposited in the following institutions and collections:

ACMT	American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, TX, USA;
MNKM	Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz, Bolivia;
MCNZ	Museu de Ciências Naturais, Porto Alegre, Brazil;
MZSP	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil;
FWSC	Frederick W. Skillman Collection, Pearce, AZ, USA;
RFMC	Roy F. Morris II Collection, Lakeland, FL, USA;

Prothorax with rounded sides. Pronotum with yellowish- white pubescence, denser on sides of anterior half, interspersed with coarse sparse punctures; oval glabrous area on center of basal third. Prosternum densely pubescent except transverse stripe near anterior margin; prosternal process narrow, convex, with outer margins projected. Mesosternum pubescent. Metasternum with pubescence interspersed with small setigerous punctures. Scutellum finely pubescent.

Elytra punctate, punctures denser on anterior third, progressively sparser toward apex; covered with short, yellowish-white pubescence interspersed with coarse punctures containing long setae and having glabrous edges. Elytral apices rounded, narrowly emarginate near sutural angle.

Abdominal ventrites with pubescence interspersed with setigerous punctures having somewhat conspicuous glabrous edges.

Measurements in mm, holotype male. Total length 10.4; prothorax length, 2.1; prothorax width, 2.6; elytron length, 7.1; humeral width, 2.9.

Etymology. Latin, maculatus = having spots, referring to glabrous spots around setigerous punctures of elytra.

Type-material. Holotype male, BOLIVIA, Santa Cruz: 20 km N Camiri, road to Eyti, 1250m 6–8 km E Hwy. 9, 19°52'S 63°29'W, 5, 6, 10.XII.2012, Wappes, Bonaso, Skillman col. (MNKM).

Discussion. *Anelaphus maculatus* **sp. nov.** can be separated from *A. colombianus* Martins & Galileo, 2003 by the male antennae, which are distinctly longer than the body, and uniform pubescence of elytra interspersed with setigerous punctures having a glabrous edge. It differs by the pronotum with yellowish-white pubescence, except for glabrous oval area on center of basal third, scutellum thinly pubescent, elytral apices rounded and narrowly emarginate near sutural angle. In *A. colombianus*, the pronotum is covered with dense yellowish pubescence and bears a central, narrow, glabrous stripe from anterior to posterior constriction, the scutellum is densely pubescent, with central glabrous area, and the elytral apices are transversely truncate.

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