



New species of Cerambycidae from Panama, with new distribution records (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract

Two new species of Cerambycidae, *Tessaropa elizabeth* Bezark, sp. nov. (subfamily Cerambycinae, tribe Methiini) and *Anelaphus cordiforme* Tyson, sp. nov. (subfamily Cerambycinae, tribe Elaphidiini), are described from the western part of the Darien, Panama. Nine new country records for Panama are reported for the following species: *Adetus linsleyi* Martins & Galileo, *Estola strandiella* Breuning, *Nubosoplatus inbio* Swift, *Paranisopodus heterotarsus* Monné & Martins, *Pempteurys sericans* Bates, *Rosalba costaricensis* (Melzer), *Tomopterus brevicornis* Giesbert, *Psapharochrus nigricans* (Lameere), and *Oedudes bifasciata* (Bates).

Key words: new distribution record, Neotropical, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Tessaropa* was described by Haldeman (1847) to include the species *Molorchus tenuipes* which he described in 1845 (Haldeman, 1847). *Tessaropa* is characterized by the completely divided eyes, obsolete second antennal segment (antennae appear to be 10 segmented), and the imbricate abdomen. There are currently eight species assigned to this genus (Monne & Bezark, 2009): one is known from the United States, one from Cuba, one from the Dominican Republic and the remaining five from South America. The first known species of *Tessaropa* from Central America is described below.

The genus *Anelaphus* was proposed by Linsley (1936) to include species originally described as *Elaphidion*. This diagnosis was continued in his review of the family (Linsley, 1963). All nine species of *Peranoplium* were synonymized into *Anelaphus* by Lingafelter (1998). The genus is found from SE Canada south into Northern South America. There are currently 64 species recognized in the genus (Monne & Bezark, 2009). Specimens are found mainly at lights and some are girdlers while others breed in dead wood (*Anelaphus debilis* (LeConte) was reared by the second author from mesquite limbs that were several years old. The wood was collected in Texas and adults re-oviposited in the same limbs).

The authors visited Panama in February and May of 2012, and collected at a location in the western Darien. The area was quite dry, no rain having fallen since late December 2011. Cerambycid collecting consisted of beating vegetation and collecting at mercury vapor lights at night. A few species were also found in malaise trap samples from the site. Over 40 species of cerambycids were collected during a three-day period including eight of the new country records listed below (one additional new country record was from a specimen collected in May, 2012). Seven of the new records expand distributions for species previously known from Central America, and two expand distributions for species previously known from South America.