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New Species of *Anelaphus* and *Poecilomallus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Elaphidiini) from Nicaragua

SERGIO DEVESA (1), STEVEN W. LINGAFELTER (2) & ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA (3)

(1) La Iglesia, 4, 36988 O Grove-San Vicente, Pontevedra, España.
- sergio.devesa@gmail.com - Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4159-4776>
- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/AD8E9FB4-1249-43B9-B4B3-B633721E4D39>

(2) 8920 S. Bryerly Ct., Hereford, Arizona, U.S.A.
- elaphidion@gmail.com
- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/8CB85FB5-19CF-4357-81E3-FE9BFC9B04AA>

(3) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Avenida Nazaré # 481, 04263-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.
- toncriss@uol.com.br - Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418>
- ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/726E502C-0712-4EB7-8737-63D881C96B39>

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Anelaphus; distribution;
Poecilomallus; Nicaragua;
taxonomy; neotropical region.

Abstract. – Two new species of Elaphidiini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae), *Anelaphus vandenberghiei* sp. nov. and *Poecilomallus longispinus* sp. nov. are described from Nicaragua.

Devesa S., Lingafelter S. W. & Santos-Silva A., 2021. – New species of *Anelaphus* and *Poecilomallus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Elaphidiini) from Nicaragua. *Faunitaxys*, 9(9): 1 – 6.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/356CA3D6-0A24-496E-94B8-B44B4D635E38>

Introduction

Nicaragua is very diverse for Cerambycidae, like most tropical countries. The Titan Cerambycidae database lists 269 species of longhorned beetles having their type locality in Nicaragua (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2021). Of these, 19 species are in the tribe Elaphidiini, a large and diverse tribe of Cerambycinae that occurs throughout North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean and Antillean Islands. Many more species of elaphidiines have known distributions throughout Nicaragua and in this study, two new species of Elaphidiini in the genera *Anelaphus* and *Poecilomallus* are described from Nicaragua. Most material was collected by the first author and Eric van den Berghe.

Material and Methods

Measurements and photographs of the holotype of *Anelaphus vandenberghiei* sp. nov. and *Poecilomallus longispinus* sp. nov. were made by the first author using an ocular micrometer adapted to an Olympus SZX7 0.8–5.6X stereomicroscope; photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III DSLR camera equipped with a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens, controlled by Cognisys Stackshot; photographs were stacked using Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software and processed with Capture One 21 software.

Measurements and photographs of the ACMT paratype were made by the third author with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

Measurements of the DJHC paratypes were made by the second author with a Nikon Digital Sight DS-F12 camera mounted on a Nikon SMZ18 Stereomicroscope equipped with SHR Plan Apo 0.5X lens.

The acronyms used in the text are as follow:

- ACMT: James E. Wappes, American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.
- DJHC: Daniel Heffern Collection, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.
- FSCA: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.
- JVCO: Josef Vlasak collection, Schwenksville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- MHNUSC: Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain
- MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
- SDPC: Sergio Devesa Private Collection, Pontevedra, Spain
- SWLC: Steven W. Lingafelter Collection, Hereford, Arizona, U.S.A.

Results

Anelaphus vandenberghiei sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-9)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/287C93BB-6E49-43FD-8D44-4E44E8F09A16>

Elaphidion scabricolle; Maes *et al.*, 2010: 195, figure.

Holotype, ♂: NICARAGUA, *Rivas*: Isla de Ometepe, Estación Biológica San Ramón (slopes of Volcán Maderas) (11°25'27"N/85°31'48"W), 30.I.2000, S. Devesa leg. (MHNUSC, temporarily in SDPC).

Paratypes:

- 1 ♀: NICARAGUA, *Madriz*: Tepesomoto Pataste, Arenal [El Arenal Natural Reserve], 1350 m, 20.IV.2006, E. van den Berghe leg. (FSCA, formerly ACMT).
- 1 ♀: NICARAGUA, Masaya vic., Laguna de Apollo, 21-I-1992, E. van den Berghe leg. (DJHC).
- 1 ♂: same locality and collector, 26-XII-1991 (DJHC).
- 1 ♂: same locality and collector, XI-1991 (DJHC, donated to SWLC).
- 1 ♂: COSTA RICA, Guanacaste province (10°47'16.8"N/85°33'03.6"W), 02.VIII.2014, J. Vlasak leg. (JVCO).

Description of the male holotype (Fig. 1-5).

Coloration. – Dorsal and lateral surface of head-capsule dark brown; ventral surface of head-capsule dark reddish brown, gradually lighter toward prothorax (sides of area close to prothorax yellowish brown), except dark brown anterior carina. Anteclypeus and labrum reddish brown with dark brown areas interspersed. Ventral mouthparts mostly reddish brown with brown, yellowish-brown, and yellowish-white areas interspersed. Scape dark reddish brown with apex darker; pedicel mostly brown; antennomeres III-V orangish brown with apex brownish, and remaining antennomeres dark reddish brown. Pronotum and sides of prothorax dark brown; prosternum dark brown anteriorly, dark reddish brown posteriorly, except dark brown margins of procoxal cavities, and posterior area of prosternal process. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark brown laterally, reddish brown centrally, except dark brown margins of mesocoxal cavities and mesoventral process. Scutellum and elytral suture dark brown (dark brown area widened basally, surrounding scutellum), remaining elytral surface reddish brown. Femora and tibiae mostly reddish brown; tarsi mostly dark brown. Abdominal ventrites reddish brown, with dark reddish-brown areas interspersed, except yellowish apex of ventrites I-IV, and apex of V orangish brown.

Head. – Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant, somewhat bristly light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly sparser centrally. Vertex coarsely, sparsely punctate except finer, denser punctures close to prothoracic margin, except smooth central area, from between upper eye lobes to near prothoracic margin; with light yellowish-brown pubescence, denser close to antennal tubercles and part of inner margin of upper eye lobes, sparse on remaining surface, except glabrous smooth central area. Area behind eyes with narrow sulcus close to eye; finely rugose-punctate behind upper eye lobes, smooth close to lower eye lobe, and finely, moderately abundantly punctate on remaining surface; area close to vertex with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence close to eye, sparse close to prothorax; remaining surface with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, except glabrous area close to lower eye lobe; with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae close to upper eye lobe. Genae finely, somewhat rugose-punctate; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly yellower toward frons. Wide central area of postclypeus with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument close to frons, yellowish-white, sparse, bristly close to anteclypeus; sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum horizontal, almost coplanar with anteclypeus at posterior 2/3, inclined at anterior third; with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence on horizontal area, and long, moderately abundant setae on inclined area (setae yellowish-white centrally, denser, yellowish-brown laterally). Mandibles coarsely, confluent punctate on outer side of basal 3/4, smooth on apical quarter; punctate area of outer side with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, and tuft of long yellowish-brown setae near smooth apical area. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on posterior half, coarsely, moderately abundant punctate, with sparse, bristly yellowish-white setae on anterior half. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.42 times length of scape (0.24 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.83 times length of scape (0.48 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 1.37 times elytral length, not reaching elytral apex. Scape coarsely, abundantly punctate except smooth apex (smooth area wider on outer side of dorsal surface and outer side); with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence gradually sparser, yellowish-white toward ventral surface, and gradually longer ventrally toward apex. Pedicel with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, and long, erect yellowish-white setae ventrally. Antennomeres with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (slight yellower dorsally on basal segments); ventral surface of antennomere III with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-white setae; ventral surface of antennomeres IV-X with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae ventrally; inner apex of antennomere III (Fig. 5) with short spine (spine slight shorter than half of apical width of antennomere); inner apex of antennomere IV (Fig. 5) with spine distinctly shorter than that on III; inner apex of antennomeres V to VIII slightly projected, decreasing in size to a very small, rounded spicule.

Antennal formula based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.20. – Pedicel = 0.30. – IV = 0.90. – V = 1.0. – VI = 1.0. – VII = 1.0. – VIII = 0.90. – IX = 0.80. – X = 0.70. – XI = 0.95.

Thorax. – Prothorax barrel-shaped. Pronotum mostly finely, contiguously punctate except shiny, smooth elongated elliptical area centrally, from slightly after apex of anterior third to posterior seventh; punctures around median impunctate region much smaller than those at elytral base; moderately opaque, slightly rugose area centrally from anterior seventh to smooth elliptical area, and smooth anterior and posterior margins; with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument (pubescence denser on some areas, forming four moderately distinct pubescent maculae: one centrally close to anterior margin, one centrally close to posterior margin, and one on each side before), except glabrous impunctate areas. Sides of prothorax matte and finely, abundantly, contiguously punctate, with pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternum finely, densely punctate on each side of posterior 2/3 (sexual dimorphism), coarsely, shallowly punctate on center of posterior 2/3, finely, sparsely punctate on anterior third (slightly transversely striate); sides of posterior 2/3 with pale yellow pubescent band; remaining finely punctate area on posterior 2/3 with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, central area of posterior 2/3 and anterior third with sparse yellowish-white pubescence. Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.15 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally, denser, not obscuring integument laterally. Mesanepisternum with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesepimeron with pale yellow pubescence close to mesanepisternum, nearly glabrous close to metanepisternum. Mesoventral process tab-shaped on apical sides; with yellowish-white pubescence laterally, glabrous centrally; with one long, erect yellowish-brown setae on each side of middle. Metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface of metaventrite with yellowish-white pubescence, gradually sparser toward glabrous central area; with long, almost decumbent yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Scutellum with yellowish-brown pubescence on sides of anterior 2/3, with yellowish-white pubescence on sides of posterior third, glabrous centrally.

Elytra. – Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal half (punctures coarser, denser, close to suture on basal third), punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex; apex subrounded; with abundant pale yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser of basal quarter; with long, erect, thick, moderately abundant yellowish-brown setae interspersed.

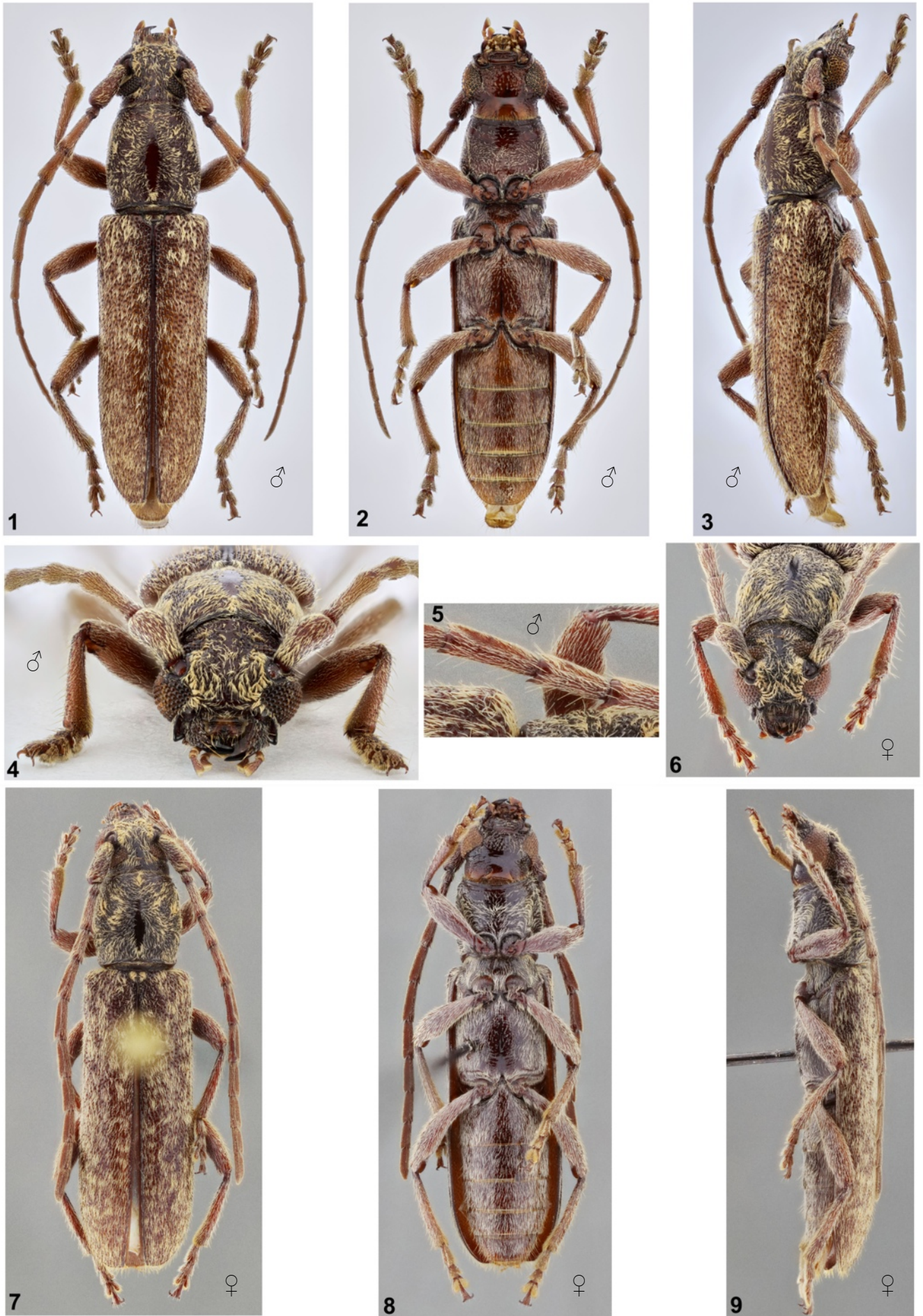
Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except bristly yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally on meso- and metafemora (more conspicuous on metafemora); Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except inner side and ventral surface of apical third of mesotibiae, and apex of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae with yellowish-brown pubescence. Metatarsomere I shorter than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed; apex of ventrite V truncate.

Female (Fig. 6-9). – Differs from the male by having mostly large punctures, similar in size to those at base elytra, on pronotal disk around median callus and having the sides of the posterior 2/3 of prosternum shiny, with coarse, sparse, separate punctures. The antennae are 1.2 times elytral length, almost reaching posterior fifth of elytra.

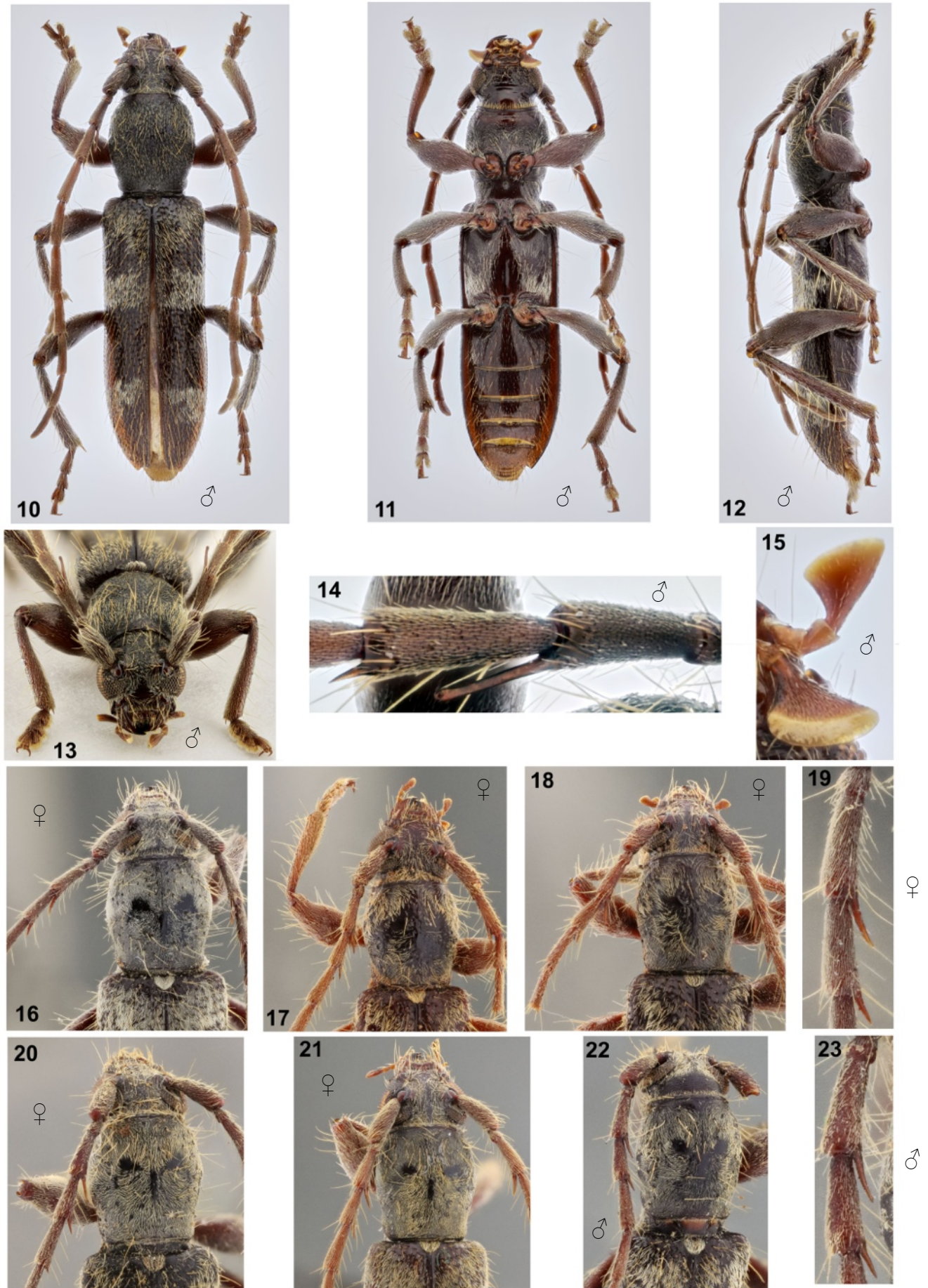
Dimensions (mm) (male / female).

– Total length, 11.40-12.52/12.95-13.55;
 – Prothoracic length, 2.49-2.50/2.51-2.60;
 – Anterior prothoracic width, 1.65-1.70/1.85-1.90;
 – Posterior prothoracic width, 1.88-2.10/2.17-2.20;
 – Maximum prothoracic width, 2.30-2.35/2.41-2.45;
 – Humeral width, 2.65-2.70/2.80-3.00;
 – Elytral length, 7.10-7.25/8.15-8.60.



Figures 1-9. *Anelaphus vandenberghiei* sp. nov.

1-5) Holotype, ♂: 1) Dorsal habitus; 2) Ventral habitus; 3) Lateral habitus; 4) Head, frontal view; 5) Antennomeres III-V.
6-9) Paratype, ♀: 6) Head, frontal view; 7) Dorsal habitus; 8) Ventral habitus; 9) Lateral habitus.



Figures 10-15. *Poecilomallus longispinus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

10) Dorsal habitus; 11) Ventral habitus; 12) Lateral habitus; 13) Head, frontal view; 14) Antennomeres III-IV; 15) Palpi.

Figures 16-23. *Poecilomallus palpalis* Bates, 1892.

16) Female 1, head and pronotum; 17) Female 2, head and pronotum; 18) Female 3, head and pronotum; 19) Female 1, antennomeres III-IV; 20) Female 4, head and pronotum; 21) Female 5, head and pronotum; 22) Male, head and pronotum; 23) Male, antennomeres III-IV.

Etymology. – We are pleased to dedicate this species to Eric van den Berghe.

Remarks. – With one exception, all specimens of *Anelaphus vandenberghiei* sp. nov. have been collected in the winter months of November through January, unlike most species of Central American *Anelaphus* which are active in the spring and early summer months from May through July. The species is known only from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. *Anelaphus vandenberghiei* sp. nov. is similar to *A. inermis* (Newman, 1840) (see photographs on Bezark, 2021) but differs as follows: antennae shorter in both sexes; pronotal pubescence denser throughout; smooth central area longer than half of the pronotum. In *A. inermis*, the antennae are longer in both sexes, pronotal pubescence is distinctly sparser, except the four small pubescent maculae, and the smooth central area is shorter than half of the pronotum. It differs from *A. colombianus* Martins & Galileo, 2003 and *A. curacaoensis* Gilmour, 1968 (see photographs on Bezark, 2021) by the body slender (stouter in *A. colombianus*), and by the pronotal shiny central area wider and more distinct; from *A. dentatus* Chemsak, 1962 by the antennae distinctly shorter in male (longer in *A. dentatus*), and by the apex of the sutural angle of the elytra not spiniform (spiniform in *A. dentatus*); and from *A. panamensis* Linsley, 1961, especially by the antennae shorter in male (distinctly longer in male of *A. panamensis*), but also by the glabrous central area of the scutellum (pubescent in *A. panamensis*).

The female illustrated in Maes *et al.* (2010) was not included as a paratype because we have seen only the photo and did not examine it.

***Poecilomallus longispinus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 10-15)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/ED5D4E6D-B354-4E01-B4B2-DECD3420E070>

Holotype, ♂: NICARAGUA, *Granada*: slopes of Volcán Mombacho (11°49'39"N/85°47'57"W), about 1100 m, 04.II.2000, beating vegetation, S. Devesa leg. (MHNUSC, temporarily in SDPC).

Description of the male holotype.

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark blackish; ventral mouthparts reddish brown, except yellowish-brown apex of palporeres; scape, pedicel, and most of antennomere III dark brown; remaining antennomeres brown; coxae and trochanters mostly dark reddish brown; femora and tibiae dark brown; tarsi slightly lighter than tibiae; abdominal ventrites I-IV dark brown, except yellowish-brown band near apex (less conspicuous on I); abdominal ventrite V reddish brown.

Head. – Frons with large subtriangular smooth, glabrous area centrally, from clypeus to beginning of antennal tubercles; sides coarsely, abundantly punctate, with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, denser close to eyes. Vertex coarsely, abundantly punctate, except smooth longitudinal central area, and nearly smooth narrow area close to eyes; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed, except glabrous smooth central area. Area behind upper eye lobes nearly smooth close to eye, moderately finely, abundant punctate on remaining surface; with yellowish-brown pubescence on punctate area, and a few long, erect yellowish-brown or yellowish-white setae close to eye. Area behind lower eye lobes smooth, glabrous on wide area close to eye, somewhat finely rugose-punctate, with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence close to prothorax and inferiorly close to smooth area; with a few long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae inferiorly close to smooth area. Genae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles moderately finely, sparsely punctate basally, smooth apically; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence on punctate area, glabrous on

smooth area. Wide central area of postclypeus coarsely, abundantly punctate; with sparse, bristly yellowish-white pubescence, and one long, erect, thick yellowish-brown seta on each side; sides of postclypeus smooth and glabrous. Labrum finely, sparsely punctate on subhorizontal posterior area; with short, bristly, sparse yellowish-white setae throughout, and a few long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae laterally on subhorizontal area; anterior margin with fringe of yellowish setae. Mandibles coarsely, confluent punctate on outer side of basal 3/4, smooth on apical quarter; punctate area of outer side with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed; smooth area glabrous. Maxillary palpomere IV and labial palpomere III strongly securiform (Fig. 15). Gulae smooth, glabrous on posterior half, coarsely, somewhat shallowly, moderately abundant punctate, with sparse yellowish-white setae, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed on anterior half. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.4 times length of scape (0.24 times distance between outer margins of eyes); in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.78 times length of scape (0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes). Antennae 1.48 times elytral length, not reaching elytral apex. Scape finely, abundantly punctate except smooth apex (smooth area wider on outer side of dorsal surface and outer side); with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument (absent on smooth area), and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Pedicel with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, and long, erect setae interspersed (setae sparser, thick, yellowish-brown dorsally, more abundant, yellowish-white ventrally). Antennomeres with yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed on III-XI (erect setae gradually, shorter, sparser toward XI. Antennomere III (Fig. 14) with long spine on inner apex, surpassing middle of antennomere IV (apex of spine distinctly blunt); inner apex of antennomere IV (Fig. 14) with distinct spine (acute apex) shorter than apical diameter of antennomere; inner apex of antennomeres V-VII with spicule.

Antennal formula based on antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.13. – Pedicel = 0.25. – IV = 1.13. – V = 1.13. – VI = 1.25. – VII = 1.25. – VIII = 1.25. – IX = 1.13. – X = 1.00. – XI = 1.13.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; sides uniformly rounded from anterolateral angles to posterior sixth. Pronotum coarsely, densely punctate except nearly smooth anterior and posterior area close to margin, punctures coarser, more well-delimited on wide central cross-area (part of transverse arm of cross-area smooth); with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument (pubescence distinctly sparser close to anterior and posterior margin, transverse arm of cross-area, and inferior region of longitudinal arm of cross-area), and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed (erect setae sparser close to anterior margin, and absent on posterior sixth). Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate close to pronotum, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward prosternum; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Prosternum moderately coarsely, abundantly punctate on sides of posterior 2/3, finer, distinctly sparser on center of posterior 2/3, distinctly finer and sparser on anterior third; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on sides of posterior 2/3, nearly absent on center of posterior 2/3, and very sparser on anterior third; with a few long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae on sides of posterior third and close to anterolateral angles. Narrowest area of prosternal process 0.08 times procoxal cavity. Central area of mesoventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, and sides with abundant pubescence of same color; mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence. Metanepisternum with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence on anterior half, denser on posterior half. Anterior half of sides of metaventrite with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and sides of posterior half with dense pubescence of same color; central area smooth, glabrous; area close to smooth region with long, erect, thick yellowish setae interspersed (base of some setae yellowish-brown). Scutellum with brownish pubescence and yellowish pubescence interspersed, except apex with dense yellowish-white pubescence.

Elytra. – Coarsely, moderately abundantly punctate on basal third, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex; apex concave centrally, making outer and sutural angles projected; with wide, oblique yellowish pubescent band from humerus to suture on anterior quarter, wide, transverse whitish pubescent band slightly before middle, from epipleural margin to near suture, and another transverse whitish pubescent band on posterior quarter, from near epipleural margin to near suture (narrowed toward suture); remaining surface with short, fine, erect, sparse yellowish brown setae; with long, erect, thick, sparse yellowish-brown setae throughout.

Legs. – Profemora subfusiform; meso- and metafemora clavate; femora with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae interspersed (erect setae slightly yellow than pubescence). Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except ventral surface of protibiae, and ventral apex of meso- and metatibiae with yellowish-brown pubescence, and long, erect light yellowish-brown setae interspersed (erect setae longer dorsally). Metatarsomere I about as long as II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with very sparse whitish pubescence, long, erect whitish setae interspersed centrally on I-IV, and very long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed laterally on I-V, and apex of V; apex of ventrite V rounded.

Dimensions (mm).

- Total length, 10.1;
- Prothoracic length, 2.3;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.4;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.6;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.0;
- Humeral width, 2.4;
- Elytral length, 6.3.

Etymology. – The epithet, *longispinus*, is based on the very long mesal spine of antennomere three that reaches beyond the middle of antennomere IV.

Remarks. – Until the discovery of this species, *Poecilomallus* was known from a unique species, *P. palpalis* Bates, that ranged from the southeastern coast of Mexico through Costa Rica. *Poecilomallus longispinus* **sp. nov.** differs from *P. palpalis* most notably by the inner spine of the antennomere III (Fig. 14) distinctly surpassing the middle of antennomere IV, and having the apex blunt. In males and females of *P. palpalis* (Fig. 16-23), the inner spine of the antennomere III is

shorter, reaching only to about middle of antennomere IV, and its apex is strongly acute. Furthermore, the inner spine of the antennomere IV is shorter than the apical diameter of the antennomere (Fig. 14), while it is as long as diameter of the antennomere in males and females of *P. palpalis* (Fig. 19, 23); the punctures on central cross-area of the pronotum (Fig. 10) is coarsely and densely punctate (smooth or sparsely punctate in males and females of *P. palpalis*) (Fig. 16-18, 20-22); and the elytral pubescent maculae are less dense than in all specimens of *P. palpalis*, including in the holotype (see photograph on Bezark, 2021). Although we did not examine the palpi in males of *P. palpalis* (missing in the single specimen examined), according to Larry G. Bezark (personal information), the last segments are narrower than in *P. longispinus* **sp. nov.**, especially in the labial palpi.

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Résumé

Devesa S., Lingafelter S. W. & Santos-Silva A., 2021. – Nouvelles espèces des genres *Anelaphus* et *Poecilomallus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Elaphidiini) décrites du Nicaragua. *Faunitaxys*, 9(9): 1 – 6.

Deux nouvelles espèces d'Elaphidiini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae), *Anelaphus vandenberghiei* **sp. nov.** et *Poecilomallus longispinus* **sp. nov.** sont décrites du Nicaragua.

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Elaphidiini, *Anelaphus*, *Poecilomallus*, taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, description, morphologie, distribution, Nicaragua, région néotropicale.

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SOMMAIRE

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