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SYNONYMY AND AN EMENDATION IN ELEODES
(COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

The original spelling for the subgenus Arpeleodes (of the genus Eleodes) is corrected to now read Ardeleodes. Eleodes bryanti Blaisdell and E. palmerleensis Blaisdell are synonymized under E. beameri Blaisdell. Relationships are discussed between the subgenera Holeleodes, Steneleodes, and Metablapylis, but judgement is reserved until several Mexican species can be compared.

Blaisdell (1937:128) designated the subgenus Arpeleodes for a single species from Baja California. Although the spelling Arpeleodes appears first in Blaisdell's paper, the spelling Ardeleodes follows in 3 places. In addition, ard- is a Greek root, whereas arp- is not, and it seems apparent that the first spelling is a typographical error. Therefore, Arpeleodes, which appears in catalogs (Gebien 1938:63) and check-lists (Papp 1961:115; Tanner 1961:75), should be replaced with Ardeleodes Blaisdell.

In the same paper (p. 132) Blaisdell erected the subgenus Holeleodes for 3 species which he described from southeastern Arizona and designated E. beameri Blaisdell as type species. The holotype (male) of beameri came from the Huachuca Mountains, and the allotype (female) came from the Chiricahua Mountains (Cochise County, Arizona). Blaisdell mentioned 9 paratypes "with same data" without indicating the exact locality. The type series of E. bryanti is from the Graham Mountains, Graham County, Arizona (female holotype, male allotype, 7 paratypes). E. palmerleensis is based on a female holotype and male allotype from near Palmerlee (Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, fide J. N. Knnull). Blaisdell separated beameri from bryanti on the form of the pubescent pads of the protarsus and mesotarsus, while palmerleensis was distinguished from the other 2 by its "thicker integuments".

The tarsal pads of numerous specimens we studied vary from the flat, truncate ones of beameri to the irregular tufts of bryanti, with many intermediates. This is true of series of specimens taken together at 4 different locations. It seems clear that this tarsal variation is intraspecific in nature, perhaps due to wear with age or, in some instances, to matting of the setae. Brief soaking in ether often drastically changes the appearance of the pads. The "thicker integuments" of palmerleensis suggest that bryanti and beameri were described from slightly teneral individuals. Mark-release studies of E. beameri in the Chiricahua Mountains show that 10-20% of all individuals are teneral at any given time, and that individuals remain teneral for at least 6 weeks (Doyen and Tschinkel, unpublished data). The high incidence of tenerals was also observed by Bryant in a personal communication to Blaisdell in 1937. For these reasons the names E. bryanti Blaisdell and E. palmerleensis Blaisdell are placed as synonyms of E. beameri Blaisdell.

Blaisdell judged the placement of the subgenus Holeleodes ("should follow Steneleodes in our lists") on the basis of the exposed genital segment.
of the holotype of *E. palmerleensis*. Genitalia preparations of several specimens of *E. beameri* reveal similarities to *Metablapylis* as well as *Steneleodes*. The ovipositor of *beameri* (Fig. 1) is similar to that of *Metablapylis* (e.g. *nigrina* LeC.) in general shape, but the gonostyli are reduced as in *Steneleodes* (e.g. *longicollis* LeC.). The aedeagus of *beameri* resembles that of *longicollis* in the reflexed tips of the apicale and clavae. At present it seems best to reserve judgement on the taxonomic position of *Steneleodes* until several Mexican species can be compared.

Collection records show that *E. beameri* is common from about June to November at higher elevations in the mountains of southeastern Arizona. In addition to the localities mentioned above, specimens are known from Madera Canyon in the Santa Rita Range, Pima County. Two individuals from the mountains west of Durango, Durango, Mexico, suggest that the species also occurs widely in the Sierra Madre Occidental.

![Fig. 1. Dorsal view of the left valve of the ovipositor of *E. beameri* Blaisdell from Rustlers Park, Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona.](image)

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