Notes on *Anacaena*, *Crenitulus* and *Paracymus*  
(JH Epler, March 2015)

*Crenitulus* has been considered a synonym of *Anacaena* for some time, but was recently reinstated as a full genus by Fikáček & Vondráček (2014). Recent work by Fikáček & Vondráček (2014) and Archangelsky & Fikáček (2004) has provided a better understanding of the separation of the larvae of *Anacaena*, *Crenitulus* and *Paracymus*.

Komarek (2005) separated the widespread (Canada to Argentina) *Anacaena suturalis* and four other Neotropical species into a “*suturalis*-group”; Fikáček & Vondráček (2014) reinstated the name *Crenitulus* for this group. It is doubtful that *Anacaena* occurs in Florida, but the single possible species, *A. limbata* (Fabricius), is keyed on p. 12.17. Just remember that the first taxon keyed there is now called *Crenitulus suturalis* (LeConte).

Archangelsky & Fikáček (2004) found that the larvae of *Anacaena* and *Paracymus* have been misidentified for a considerable time, going back to Richmond (1920), who interchanged the larval descriptions of the two genera. Other authors had followed suit; see Archangelsky & Fikáček (2004) for a more complete listing of these errors. Note that the larva described as *Paracymus subcupreus* in Archangelsky (1997: 124-125) is that species, but the larva illustrated as “*Anacaena infuscata*” (pp. 130-131) is a *Paracymus*. Thus my couplet 18 (Epler 2010: 12.8) just keys *Paracymus* twice! **A corrected key separating the larvae of *Anacaena*, *Crenitulus* and *Paracymus* is provided below.**

An additional caveat - do not confuse *Crenitulus* with *Crenitis* Bedel, a genus that does not occur in Florida.


*Thanks to Miguel Archangelsky and Martin Fikáček*
Replace couplet 18 on page 12.8 with the following:

18(17) Anterior margin of clypeolabrum with 3-4 teeth ..........................................................  Paracymus

18′ Anterior margin of clypeolabrum with 5 teeth (see figures below) ........................................  18A

18A(18′) Clypeolabral tooth row with median tooth appressed to the 2 teeth to its right ..........  Crenitulus

Note also that the ligula on the labium may be longer OR shorter than the labial palpi in Crenitulus AND some Paracymus (e.g. P. rufocinctus Bruch, a South American species)