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New taxa of Epiphloeinae Kuwert (Cleridae) and Chaetosomatidae  
Crowson (Coleoptera: Cleroidea)

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## New taxa of Epiphloeinae Kuwert (Cleridae) and Chaetosomatidae Crowson (Coleoptera: Cleroidea)

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**Abstract.** Twenty-one new taxa of Cleridae and one of Chaetosomatidae are described including four **new genera**: *Acanthocollis*, *Decaphloeus*, *Megaphloeus*, and *Stegnoclava*. Twenty **new species** are described: five species of *Amboakis* Opitz (*A. ampla*, *A. antegalba*, *A. diffusa*, *A. demagna*, *A. waodani*), one species of *Epiphloeus* Spinola (*E. erwini*), four species of *Madoniella* Pic (*M. aspera*, *M. darlingtoni*, *M. divida*, *M. spilota*), two species of *Plocamocera* Spinola (*P. clinata*, *P. lena*), seven species of *Pyticerooides* Kuwert (*P. latisentis*, *P. moraguesi*, *P. parvoporis*, *P. pinnacerinis*, *P. pullis*, *P. turbosiris*, *P. ustulatis*), and one species of Chaetosomatidae (*Chaetosoma colossa*).

### Introduction

Contributions to taxonomic entomology manifest themselves in many forms of field and laboratory endeavors. Foremost of these involve the dedicated efforts of naturalists and biologists with a passion for field-based discoveries. These people, particularly those that focus on sampling the entomofauna of the world, are at the foundation of the long tedious process that leads towards taxonomic publications. Moreover, as our knowledge about insect Natural History increases, so does our creativity in ways that we gather them. Collecting efforts have increased in sophistication in many ways, including the use of fogging to sample the canopy entomofauna (Erwin 1989: 71), implementation of insect kairomonal responses via chemical volatiles (Zhou et al. 2001: 993), and the use of pesticides to drive lignicolous insects out of tunnels and crevices of dead or live vegetation (Kuschel 1990: 10).

The obvious benefits of the aforementioned activities, and to the delight of revisionary taxonomists, are that there is a steady stream of newly collected specimens. And when these specimens are from the tropics there is the likelihood that some shipments will stimulate our drive for the discovery of new taxa. Further, it serves the biologic community well when the most recent revisionary authority of a taxon deals with postrevisionary specimens. Accordingly, this paper presents newly discovered epiphloeine and chaetosomatid taxa that have recently come to my attention. Also, this publication makes possible the availability of new names for inclusion in a forthcoming catalogue of all known epiphloeine genera and species.

### Specimens and methods

This work is based on 117 adult specimens. Decisions about new species status are based on 13 years of experience with epiphloeine taxa. Commonly, structural differences in aedeagi suggest reproductive isolation (Standfuss 1896: 115; Dobzhansky 1937: 312; Mayr 1969: 19). The same may be said about structural discontinuities involving antennomeres, cranial, pronotal and elytral macro- and microsculpture, and to a lesser extent integumental color.

When males were available, aedeagi were dissected from the abdomen via techniques noted in Opitz (2007: 84). To minimize misidentification of the primary type specimens I note the type locality information in the species Descriptions in the exact script and word sequence that is present on the type-specimen label. In Descriptions, locality records for non-primary type specimens are given in the following sequence: Country: state or province: specific locality; date of collection, Natural History information, and collector. Also in Descriptions, I use EW/VW to mean the greatest width of the dorsum of one eye/greatest width between the eyes on the vertex, and PW/PL to mean the greatest pronotal width at the dorsum/pronotal length at the dorsal midline. The “inverted T” refers to the upside-down T-like marking at the elytral humerus. In *Madoniella* Pic species the “elytral insignia” refers to the pale angular marking of the

elytra. The partial or entire configuration of the elytral insignia has usually been found very reliable for predictions of species status. In *Pyticerooides* Kuwert species the “postocular streak” refers to the dark line behind the eyes and in the ratio measurement of the pronotum (width/length) the higher number is listed first to align the descriptive term with the measurement.

Institutional acronyms were selected from Arnett et al. (1993) and I used Brown (1956) to coin taxon names. Line drawings were prepared with the aid of a camera lucida attached to a M5-Wild stereomicroscope, and the habitus photographs involved use of an Olympus C765 (4 mega pixel) attached via a phototube to a Meiji-EMZ-8TR binocular microscope.

Specimens noted in this treatise are deposited in the following collections:

- AMNZ Auckland Museum Entomology Collections, Auckland, New Zealand.  
 ANIC Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia.  
 BMNH British Museum of Natural History, Department of Entomology, London, England.  
 FRNZ Forest Research Institute, Rotorua, New Zealand.  
 FSCA Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture, Gainesville, Florida, USA.  
 GMCF Gérard Moragues Collection, Marseille, France.  
 IAVH Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humbolt, Bogota, Colombia.  
 MCNZ Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sur, Museo de Ciências Naturais, Porto Alegre, Brazil.  
 MCZC Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.  
 MNHN Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Entomologie, Paris, France.  
 MNKM Museo de Historia Natural, Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz, Bolivia  
 NRNZ Northland Regional Museum, Wangarei, New Zealand.  
 NZAC New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland, New Zealand.  
 OXUM Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, England.  
 USNM United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.  
 WOPC Weston Opitz Collection, Kansas Wesleyan University, Department of Biology, Salinas, Kansas, USA.

## Descriptions

### Cleridae

#### *Acanthocollum* Opitz, new genus

**Type Species.** *Enoplium melanurum* Klug, 1842: 376. By present designation.

**Diagnosis.** The extensive setal tuft along the sides of the pronotum will distinguish the members of this genus from others in subfamily Epiphloeinae.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 11.3 mm; width 3.3 mm. *Form:* Oblong triangular. *Integument:* Cranium bicolorous; pronotum bicolorous; elytral disc with combinations of yellow and dark regions. *Vestiture:* Integument highly setose; cranium and pronotum often densely vested with decumbent setae; elytra very densely vested with short 2° setae and less profusely distributed 1°. *Head:* Cranium subrugose, frons vertically indented; antennal carina very prominent; eyes very prominently bulged, finely faceted and deeply broadly incised along frontal margin; antenna inserted at lower angle of eye incision, comprised of 10 antennomeres, capitate, scape with dorsal carina, funicular antennomeres compressed together so that their combined length is about as long as length of antennomere 8; labrum deeply incised, medial tormal processes horizontal and contiguous; mandible subfalciform, dens well developed, mandibular penicillus well developed; maxilla, palpomere 4 conate, laterolacinia present; labium, palpomere 3 conate; gula triangular. *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse PL/PW 0.9, lateral tubercle subacute, disc densely sculptured with small coarse punctations; anterior transverse depression absent, posterior transverse depression prominent, pronotal collar very narrow, discal and lateral trichobothria prominent, bothria domed,

pronotal projections only slightly extended towards the middle, lateral carina confluent with pronotal hem; elytral epipleural margin gradually broadened to distal four-fifths, then gradually rounded to apex, about 5 times longer than pronotum, about 3 times longer than broad, disc with three vertical carinae, epipleuron not explanate, outer sides strongly deflexed behind humerus, elytral disc adjacent to epipleuron strongly indented, punctations small, much narrower than width of interstitial spaces, subseriate at basal half; mesoscutellum subglobose; protibial anterior margin with 16 spines; tibial spur formula 0-1-1; tarsal pulvillus formula 3-3-1; tarsal claw with basal denticle; metendosternite without furcal lamina. *Abdomen*: Six visible sterna.

**Distribution.** This monotypic genus is known only from central and southeastern Brazil.

**Etymology.** The genus name *Acanthocollum* is a neuter name that originates from the Greek *akanta* (= thorn) and the Latin *collum* (= neck). I refer to the extensive vertical setal tuft on the side margins of the pronotum.

***Amboakis ampla* Opitz, new species**

Figure 1, 25, 47.

**Holotype.** Female. ECUADOR: Orellana: Reserva Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'10S 76°26'W 30-VI-1995, 220 m, Fogging terre firme T.L. Erwin (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender label affixed to paper point; locality label; second locality label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label; plastic vial with abdomen and aedeagus.)

**Paratypes.** Two specimens. **Ecuador: Orellana:** Reserva Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S of Onkone Gare Camp, 76°27'W 00°39'S, 9-II-1995, 216 m, T.L. Erwin (WOPC, 1); Tiputini Biodiversity Station, near Yasuni National Forest, 76°08'W 00°37'S, 8-II-1999, 220-250 m, T.L. Erwin (USNM, 1).

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 47). The members of this species most closely resemble those of *Amboakis capitata* (Gorham). However, in members of *A. ampla*, the funicular antennomeres are considerably more expanded (compare Figure 1, 2). Moreover, the aedeagus is much longer in *A. ampla*, than it is in *A. capitata* (compare Figure 25, 28).

**Description.** *Size*: Length 6.0 mm: width 2.0 mm. *Integument*: Cranium reddish-yellow; pronotum black; elytra dark brown, with slight paleness at humerus and at middle; front pair of legs mostly yellow, infuscated, middle and hind pair of legs yellow. *Head*: Wider than pronotum (38:36); vertex narrower than eye (9:15); funicular antennomeres considerably expanded (Fig. 1). *Thorax*: Pronotum, transverse (71:51), side margins behind anterior transverse depression more convex than tuberculate, punctations minute, discal trichobothrium set in deep, transverse shallow, and spheroid depression; elytra, form broad rectangular, ratio of elytral length to elytral width 2:5, ratio of elytral length to pronotal length 4:9, punctations small, somewhat aseriate near sutural margin, shallowly impressed, and not wider than width of interstitial spaces, distal margin of epipleuron not spinous, disc vested profusely with dark setae; protibial anterior margin with 6 spines. *Abdomen*: Aedeagus as in figure 25.

**Variation.** *Size*: Length 3.5-6.0 mm: width 1.2-2.0 mm. The small paratype does not show the pale regions of the elytra.

**Natural History.** Specimens were collected during February and June, at 216-250 m.

**Distribution.** From the Reserva Ethnica Waorani and the environs of the Yasuni National Forest of eastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The generic name *Amboakis* is feminine. The specific epithet *ampla* is an adjective derived from *amplus* (= large). I refer to the large size of the terminal antennomere (Fig. 1).

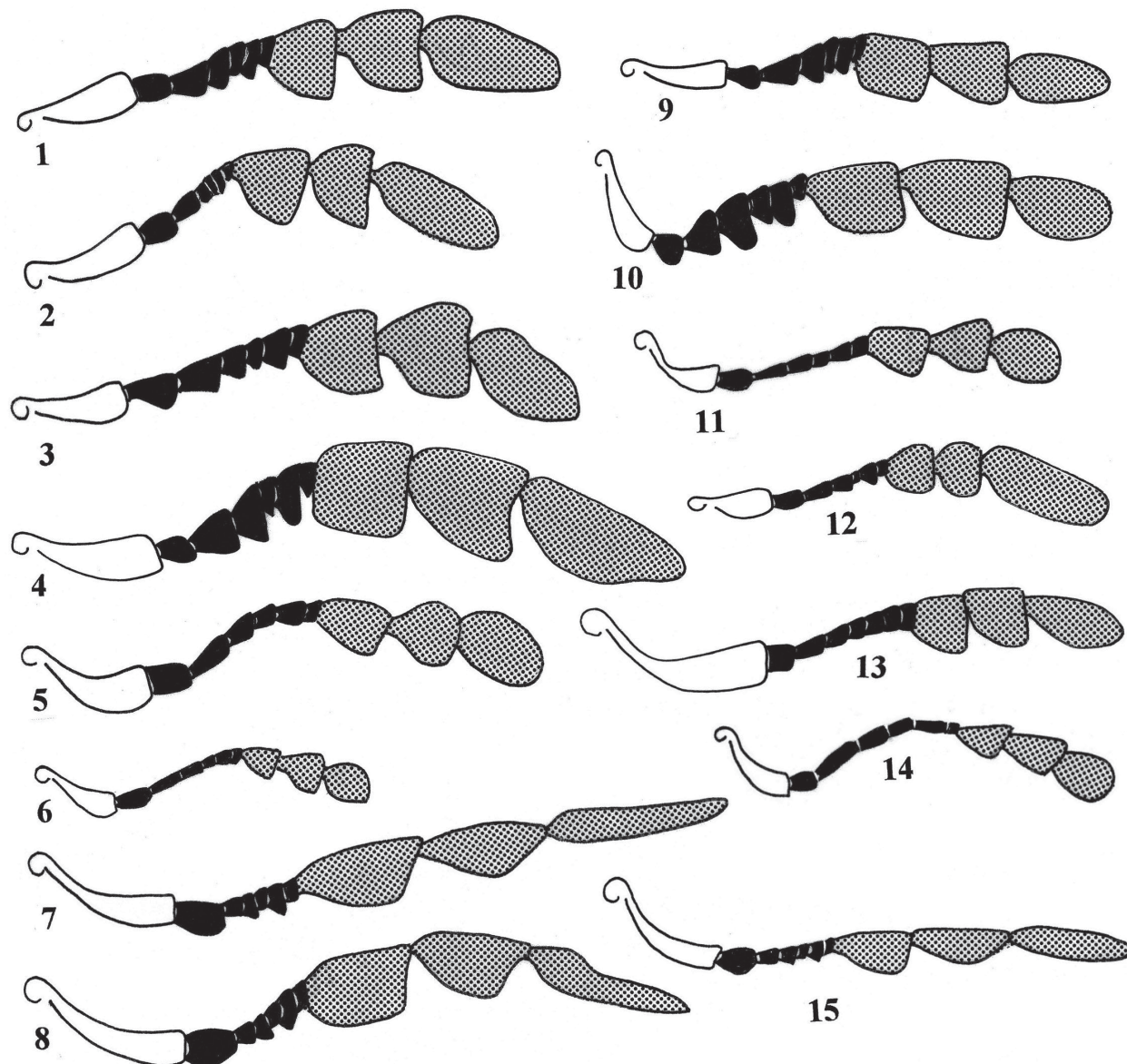
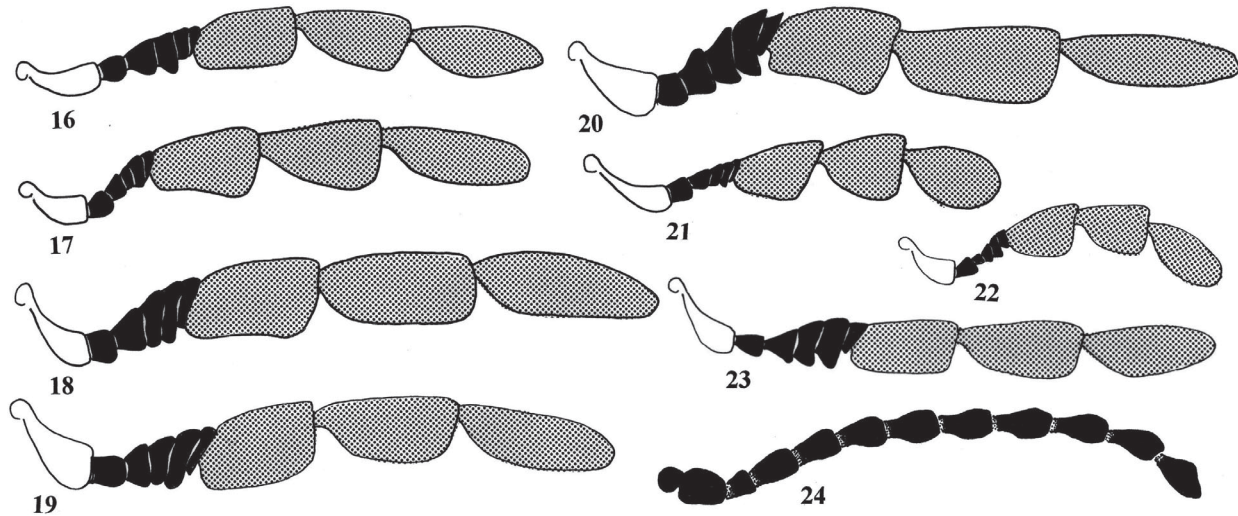


Figure 1-15. Antennae. 1) *Amboakis ampla*. 2) *Amboakis capitata*. 3) *A. stenosis*. 4) *A. waodani*. 5) *Madoniella aspera*. 6) *M. divida*. 7) *Plocamocera quadrula*. 8) *P. clinata*. 9) *Amboakis antegalba*. 10) *A. diffusa*. 11) *Madoniella spilota*. 12) *Amboakis demagna*. 13) *Epiphloeus erwini*. 14) *Madoniella darlingtoni*. 15) *Plocamocera lena*.

**Taxonomic Notes.** Among the *Amboakis* species keyed in Opitz (2006: 119) *A. ampla* Opitz, new species, is most closely related to the Brazilian *A. capitata*. The following changes are made to the aforementioned key:

- 12'. Pronotum black ..... 13
- 13(12'). Funicular antennomeres slightly expanded (Fig. 2) (Brazil: Amazonas; Mato Grosso) ..... *Amboakis capitata* (Gorham)
- Funicular antennomeres very expanded (Fig.1) (Ecuador: Orellana) ..... *Amboakis ampla* Opitz, n. sp.



**Figure 16-24.** Antennae. 16) *Pyticerooides latisentis*. 17) *P. inexilis*. 18) *P. parvoporis*. 19) *P. pinnacerinis*. 20) *P. turbosiris*. 21) *P. moraguesi*. 22) *P. pullis*. 23) *P. ustulatis*. 24) *Chaetosoma colossa*.

***Amboakis antegalba* Opitz, new species**

Figure 9, 26, 48.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: Res. Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'10S 76°26'W, 12-II-1995, 220 m, Fogging terre firme T.L. Erwin (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, gender label affixed to paper point; locality label; second Natural History label reads Fogging terre firme; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** Two specimens. Ecuador: Orellana: Reserva Ethnica, Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'10S 76°26'W, 9-II-1995, 220 m, Fogging terre firme T.L. Erwin (USNM, 1); Tiputini Biodiversity Station, near Yasuni National Forest, 00°37'S 76°08'W, 7-II-1999, 220-250 m, Fogging terre firme T.L. Erwin (WOPC, 1)

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 48): The members of this species resemble superficially those of *Amboakis nova* (Opitz) and *A. barinas* Opitz. From *A. nova* specimens, *A. antegalba*, new species, specimens differ by having the pronotal arch yellow at the middle, and from *Amboakis nova* specimens by having minute pronotal punctations.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 5.0 mm: width 1.5 mm. *Integument:* Cranium bicolorous, mostly yellow, frons infuscated; pronotum mostly black, arch yellow at middle; elytra dark brown, slightly pale at middle; front pair of legs mostly yellow, infuscated, middle and hind pair of legs yellow. *Head:* Wider than pronotum (31:29); vertex narrower than eye (6:12); funicular antennomeres considerably expanded (Fig. 9). *Thorax:* Pronotum, transverse (57:52), side margins behind anterior transverse depression more convex than tuberculate, punctations minute, discal trichobothrium set in deep, transverse shallow, and spheroid depression; elytra, form narrow rectangular, ratio of elytral length to elytral width 2:5, ratio of elytral length to pronotal length 4:4, punctations small, punctations somewhat aseriate near sutural margin, punctations shallowly impressed, not wider than width of interstitial spaces, distal margin of epipleuron not spinous, disc vested profusely with dark setae; protibial anterior margin with 10 spines. *Abdomen:* Aedeagus as in figure 26.

**Variation.** *Size:* Length 4.8-5.0 mm: width 1.2-1.5 mm. Other than size, the available specimens are quite homogeneous.

**Natural History.** Specimens were collected during February, at 216-250 m.

**Distribution.** From the Reserva Ethnica Waorani and the environs of the Yasuni National Forest of eastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *antegalba* is a Latin compound name derived from *ante* (= before) and *galbus* (= yellow). I refer to the yellow marking on the pronotal arch.

**Taxonomic Notes.** Among the *Amboakis* species keyed in Opitz (2006: 119) *A. antegalba*, is most closely related to the Brazilian *A. capitata* Opitz. The following changes are made to the aforementioned key:

- 10(9). Funicular antennomeres very expanded ..... 11  
– Funicular antennomeres slightly expanded (Fig. 91, in Opitz 2006) (Brazil: Amazonas) .....  
..... *Amboakis funebris* Opitz
- 11(10). Pronotum uniformly black (Venezuela: Barinas) ..... *Amboakis barinas* Opitz  
– Pronotum not uniformly black, pronotal arch yellow at middle (Ecuador: Orellana) .....  
..... *Amboakis antegalba* Opitz, n. sp.

***Amboakis diffusa* Opitz, new species**

Figure 10, 29, 49.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR, TUNGURAHUA, 38 KM E BAÑOS, 4000' SEP 23 1996 E. GIESBERT, COLL (FSCA). (Specimen pin mounted, antenna and gender label affixed to paper support card; locality label; acronymic label; Holotype label; plastic vial with abdomen and aedeagus.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 49): From members of *Amboakis stenosis* Opitz, that also have the posterior region of the elytra flared, the members of this species are distinguished by the much greater expansion of the funicular antennomeres (compare Figure 3, 10).

**Description.** *Size:* Length 5.0 mm: width 1.4 mm. *Integument:* Cranium bicolorous, lower frons and postgena dark brown, clypeus, upper frons, and vertex yellow; pronotum dark brown; elytra dark brown; legs bicolorous, profemur mostly dark brown, mesofemur and metafemur mostly yellow, tibiae and tarsi dark brown. *Head:* Wider than pronotum (28:24); vertex narrower than eye (8:10); funicular antennomeres considerably expanded (Fig. 10). *Thorax:* Pronotum, quadrate (24:24), side margins more convex than tuberculate, punctations large rendering disc subrugose, discal trichobothrium set in deep, transverse shallow, and spheroid depression; elytra, form narrow triangular, ratio of elytral length to elytral width 3:1, ratio of elytral length to pronotal length 5:1, punctations intermediate in size, seriate and arranged into 10 rows, deeply impressed, punctations wider than width of interstitial spaces, distal margin of epipleuron margin not spinous, disc vested profusely with dark setae; protibial anterior margin with 7 spines. *Abdomen:* Aedeagus as in figure 29.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected during September at 1220 m.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *diffusa* is a Latin adjective that stems from *diffusus* (= spread out). I refer to the posterior expansion of the elytra.

**Taxonomic Notes.** This species belongs in the *stenosis* species group as defined in Opitz (2006: 144), but the elytral punctations are slightly larger as one finds in specimens of *A. stenosis*. In Opitz (2006) the included key to *Amboakis* should be modified to read:



- 2'. Epipleural and sutural margin not parallel, epipleural margin flared in posterior half ..... 3
- 3(2)', Funicular antennomeres moderately expanded (Fig. 3) (México: Oaxaca) ..... *Amboakis stenosis* Opitz
- Funicular antennomeres extensively expanded (Fig. 10) (Bolivia: Tungurahua) ..... *Amboakis diffusa* Opitz

***Amboakis demagna*** Opitz, new species

Figure 12, 27, 50.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: Res. Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°26'W, 22-VI-1996, 216 m, Fogging terre firme T.L. Erwin (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, gender label affixed to paper point; locality label; second Natural History label reads Fogging terre firme; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 50): Within *Amboakis*, the members of this species resemble most those of *A. prolata* Opitz, from which they are conveniently separated by the brief pale line that extends backwards from the elytral humeral margin.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.0 mm; width 1.0 mm. *Integument:* Predominantly dark brown; mouthparts, antenna, and legs yellow; elytra mostly dark brown, with short yellow line extending backwards from humeral margin and yellow transverse band at middle. *Head:* Wider than pronotum (28:23); vertex narrower than eye (8:11); funicular antennomeres slightly expanded, last club antennomere very large (Fig. 12). *Thorax:* Pronotum, transverse (55:45), side margins behind anterior transverse depression more convex than tuberculate, punctations large rendering surface subrugose, discal trichobothrium set in deep, transverse shallow, and spheroid depression; elytra, form short rectangular, ratio of elytral length to elytral width 2:4, ratio of elytral length to pronotal length 4:1, punctations large, seriate, shallowly impressed, wider than width of interstitial spaces, distal margin of epipleuron margin minutely spinous, disc vested profusely with dark setae; protibial anterior margin with 6 spines. *Abdomen:* Aedeagus as in figure 27.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

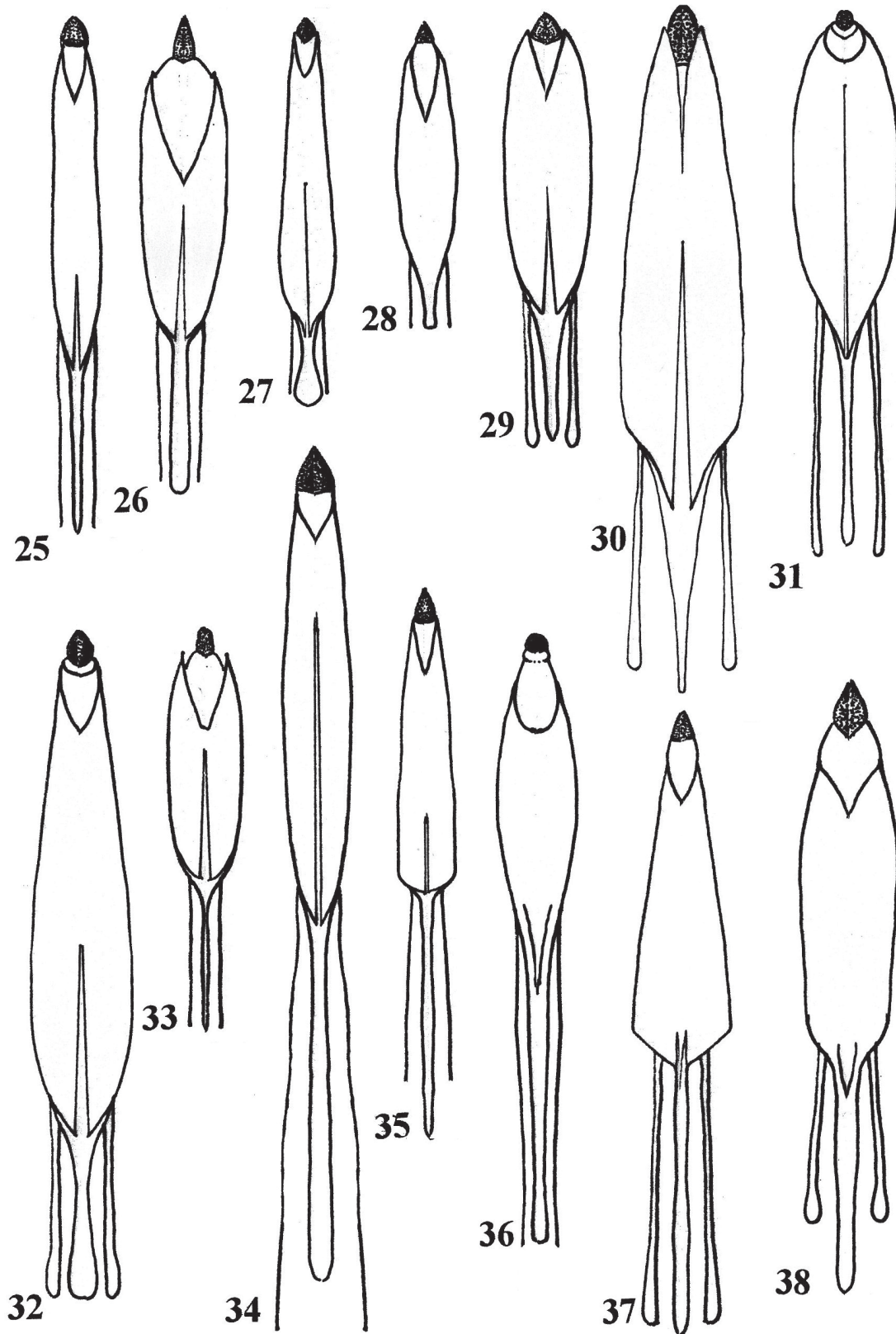
**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected during June at 216 m.

**Distribution.** From the Reserva Ethnica Waorani and the environs of the Yasuni National Forest of eastern Ecuador.

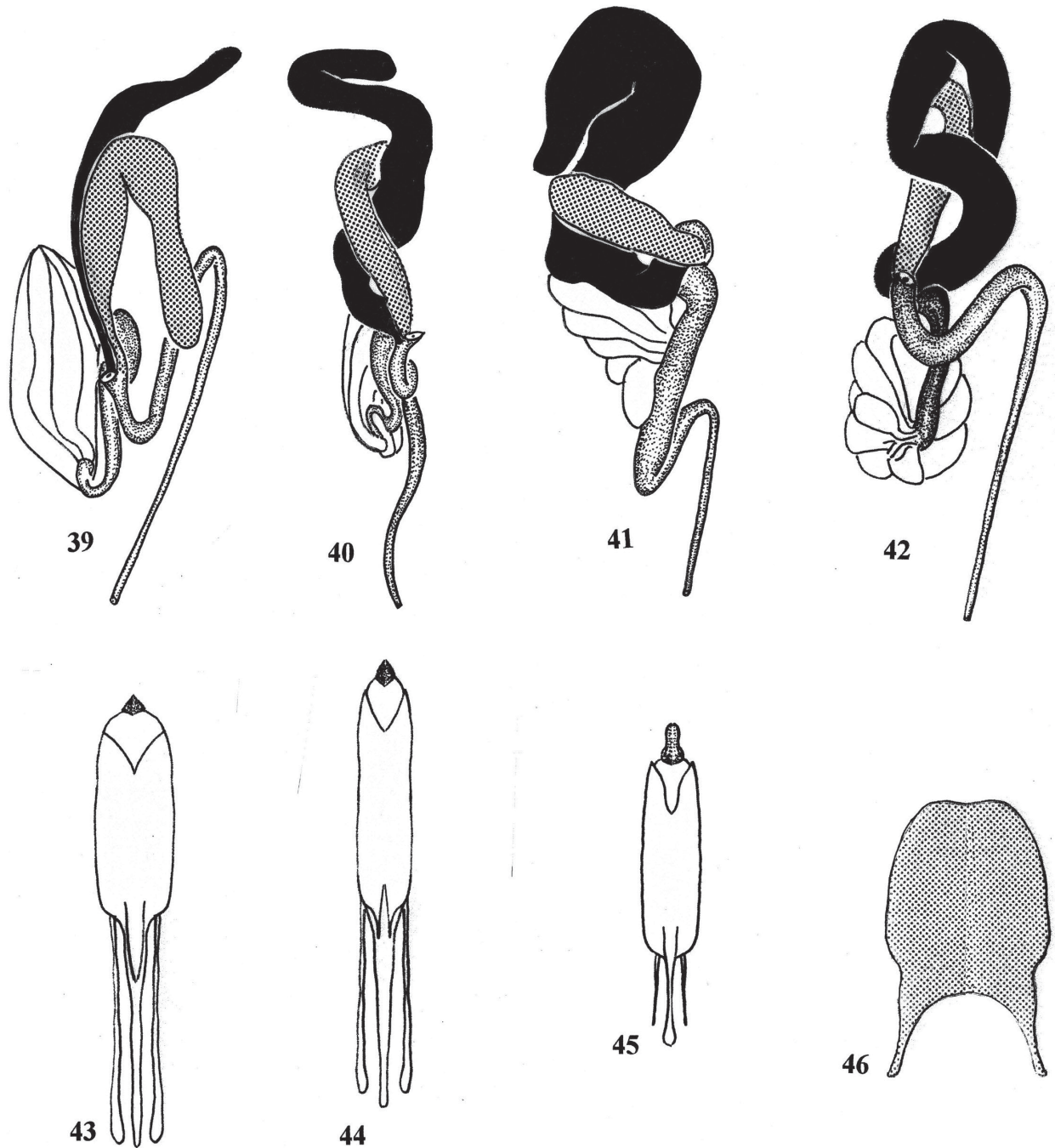
**Etymology.** The specific epithet *demagna* is a Latin compound name derived from *de* (= very) and *magnus* (= large). I refer to the extraordinarily large last antennomere.

**Taxonomic Notes.** Among the *Amboakis* species keyed in Opitz (2006: 119) *A. demagna* is closely related to the Brazilian *A. capitata* and *A. antegalba*. The following changes are made to the aforementioned key:

- 19'. Last antennomere not more than twice as long as penultimate antennomere ..... 21
- 20(19). With narrow yellow line projecting backwards from elytral humeral margin (Ecuador: Orellana) ..... *Amboakis demagna* Opitz, n. sp.
- Without narrow yellow line projecting backwards from elytral humeral margin (Brazil: Mato Grosso; Nova Teutonia; Paraná) ..... *Amboakis prolata* Opitz



**Figure 25-38.** Aedeagi. 25) *Amboakis ampla*. 26) *A. antegalba*. 27) *Amboakis demagna*. 28) *Amboakis capitata*. 29) *A. diffusa*. 30) *A. waodani*. 31) *Epiphloeus erwini*. 32) *Epiphloeus pulcherrimus*. 33) *Madoniella divida*. 34) *Plocamocera lena*. 35) *Pyticerooides latisentis*. 36) *P. moraguesi*. 37) *P. turbosiris*. 38) *P. ustulatis*.



**Figure 39-46.** Various organs. **39-42.** Mesodermal male internal organs. **39)** *Pyticeroides latisentis*. **40)** *P. pinnacerinis*. **41)** *P. ustulatis*. **42)** *A. waodani*. **43-45.** Aedeagi. **43)** *P. pinnacerinis*. **44)** *P. parvoporis*. **45)** *P. pullis*. **46)** *Epiphloeus erwini* male pygidium.

***Amboakis waodani* Opitz, new species**

Figure 4, 30, 42, 51.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana Reserva Ethnica Waorani, 1 km S Oncone Gare Camp, 76°26'W 39°10'S, 6-VII-1995 T.L. Erwin (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna affixed to paper point; gender

label affixed to support card; card with metathoracic wing; locality label; second locality label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label; plastic vial with abdomen and aedeagus.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 51). This species is most closely allied to the Mexican *A. katatonis* whose specimens have the elytra homogeneously dark brown. In *A. waodani* specimens the elytra are bicolourous, with the disc showing a wide obliquely positioned yellow streak.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.0 mm: width 2.1 mm. *Integument:* Cranium mostly yellowish, vertex with a narrow black line; pronotum minutely dark brown at lower sides, disc broadly black, with two broad paralateral yellow streaks; elytra broadly dark brown at basal half of sutural margin and at distal third; legs, prothoracic and metathoracic legs dark brown, metafemur mostly yellow, metatibiae and metatarsi dark brown. *Head:* Wider than pronotum (40:38); vertex narrower than eye (9:14); funicular antennomeres considerably expanded (Fig. 4). *Thorax:* Pronotum, transverse (38:31), side margins more convex than tuberculate, punctations minute, discal trichobothrium set in deep, transverse shallow, and spheroid depression; elytra, form broad rectangular, ratio of elytral length to elytral width 2:1, ratio of elytral length to pronotal length 5:1, punctations small, seriate and arranged into 11 rows, shallowly impressed, punctations not wider than width of interstitial spaces, distal region of epipleuron margin not spinous, disc vested profusely with dark setae; protibial anterior margin with 7 spines. *Abdomen:* Aedeagus as in figure 30. *Alimentary Canal:* Ventricular crypts poorly developed; 4 cryptonephridial Malpighian tubules. *Mesodermal Male Reproductive Organs* (Fig. 42): Two pairs of accessory glands; testis composed of 12 follicles.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected during July by fogging tree leaves.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *waodani* is a noun in apposition and a dedicatory name to honor the indigenous people of the Yasuní forests of Ecuador.

**Taxonomic Notes.** Among the *Amboakis* species keyed in Opitz (2006: 119) *A. waodani* Opitz is most closely related to the Mexican *A. katatonis* Opitz. The following changes are made to the aforementioned key:

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 13(11'). Elytral punctations arranged into 11 rows, few punctations misaligned near sutural margin ....                       | 14                              |
| – Elytral punctations arranged into 10 rows .....   | 15                              |
| 14(13). Vertex wider than width of eye; elytra all dark brown (México: Michoacán; Jalisco) .....                              | <i>Amboakis katatonis</i> Opitz |
| – Vertex narrower than width of eye; elytra bicolourous, with a wide obliquely directed yellow band (Ecuador: Orellana) ..... | <i>Amboakis waodani</i> Opitz   |

### ***Decaphloeus* Opitz, new genus**

**Type Species.** *Epiphloeus vitticollis* Schenkling, 1900: 397. By present designation.

**Diagnosis.** From superficially similar specimens of *Epiphloeus* Spinola these epiphloeines may be distinguished by their 10 antennomeral antenna. The antennae of *Epiphloeus* specimens comprise 11 antennomeres.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.0-10.0 mm; width 1.2-3.0 mm. *Form:* Oblong subrectangulate; elytra a little more than twice length than width, epipleuron laterally positioned, epipleural margin subarcuate, posterolateral margin gradually curved towards elytral apex. *Vestiture:* Cranium and eyes vested profusely with stout white setae; pronotum loosely matted with stout white setae; elytral disc vested with primary (1°) setae and secondary (2°) setae, 1° setae stout, erect, and dark, particularly conspicuous along epipleural and sutural margins, 2° setae short, decumbent, and white or black, latter may be matted into fascia-like aggregates; elytral trichobothria prominent near epipleuron. *Head:* Cranium rugosely punctate; eyes very bulgy, finely faceted, ocular notch angle acute at innermost point; antenna capitate, inserted at lower angle of eye incision, comprised of 10 antennomeres, loosely clubbed, scape not particularly elongated, as long as combined length of pedicel and antennomeres 3-4, scape capitate, funicular antennomeres 3-7 slightly increasing in width, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> oblong triangular, 10<sup>th</sup> antennomere oval; labrum deeply incised; tormal processes horizontal and not conjoined; mandible robust, dentes well developed, mandibular pinicillus very small; maxillary and labial terminal palpomeres digitiform, laterolacinia present; frons not very wide; gular sutures strongly converging; gular processes very small. *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse, lateral tubercle prominent, disc finely punctate, pronotal arch roughly punctate, anterior margin curvate, posterior margin straight, anterior transverse depression moderately developed, disc of pronotal proper with elevations and depressions, paralateral tumescences prominent, depressed obliquely at sides where discal trichobothria are prominent; pronotal projections slightly extended to middle; lateral carina not extended to anterior margin of pronotum and confluent posteriorly with pronotal hem; procoxal cavities open; prointercoxal process linear, not laterally expanded distally; metendosternite without furcal lamina; elytra oblong subrectangulate, epipleural margins, briefly subparallel then gradually becoming more rounded, then gradually converging towards sutural margin, epipleuron laterally positioned, ends at elytral middle, punctations small, profusely distributed on elytral disc and becoming progressively smaller to distal limit of disc, epipleural margin extended in basal two-thirds then considerably narrowed to posterior third, elytral trichobothria present near epipleural margin; mesoscutellum transverse; profemora particularly robust; tibial spur formula 0-1-1, tarsal pulvilli formula 3-2-1, anterior margin of tibia spinous; tarsal claws with large basal denticle. *Abdomen:* Narrows to posterior, six visible sterna; pygidium transverse, sixth visible sternum incised distally in males, not incised in females. *Male Genitalia:* Not available for study.

**Distribution.** This New World genus is known from Bolivia and Brazil.

**Etymology.** The generic name *Decaphloeus* is masculine and stems from the Latin *decem* (= ten) and the Greek *phloeus* (= on bark). But, I want to focus on the antenna, which comprise 10 antennomeres.

***Epiphloeus erwini* Opitz, new species**

Figure 13, 31, 46, 52.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°26'W, 6-VII-1995, T.L. Erwin; a second label reads-Fogging leaves in terre firme forest (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, gender label affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; Natural History label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** Three specimens. **Ecuador: Orellana:** 1km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°26'W, 7-VII-1995, fogging leaves in terre firme forest T.L. Erwin (WOPC, 1); *idem*, 2-VII-1995, fogging leaves in terre firme forest, 220 m, T.L. Erwin (WOPC, 1); Tiputini Biodiversity Station, 00°39'S 76°08'W, 5-II-1999, fogging leaves in terre firme forest, 220-250 m, T.L. Erwin (USNM, 1);

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 52): From the superficially similar specimens of *Epiphloeus pulcherrimus* Gorham, *E. erwini* specimens may be distinguished by the entirely reddish pronotum, minimally setose pronotal disc, absence of stout recumbent white setae along the sutural margin, well formed inverted T stemming from a broad yellow line at the humeral margin, and by the very large spheroid yellow macula behind the middle of the elytral disc, which extends from the epipleural margin to the sutural margin. Male specimens of these two species differ considerably in the shape of the tegmen, which is much shorter in *E.*



**Figure 47-58.** Habiti. 47) *Amboakis ampla*. 48) *A. antegalba*. 49) *A. diffusa*. 50) *Amboakis demagna*. 51) *A. woadani*. 52) *Epiphloeus erwini*. 53) *Madoniella aspera*. 54) *Madoniella darlingtoni*. 55) *Madoniella divida*. 56) *Madoniella spilota*. 57) *Plocamocera clinata*. 58) *P. lena*.



**Figure 59-66.** Habiti. 59) *Pyticerooides latisentis*. 60) *P. moraquesi*. 61) *P. parvoporis*. 62) *P. pinnacerinis*. 63) *P. pullis*. 64) *P. turbosiris*. 65) *Pyticerooides ustulatis*. 66) *Chaetosoma colossa*.

*erwini* specimens. Also, the tegmen is incised distally and the phallobasic rod is much longer in specimens of *E. erwini* (compare Figure 31, 32).

**Description.** *Size:* Length mm 7.2 mm; width 2.4 mm. *Integumental Color:* Cranium light brown, scape and pedicel yellow, remainder of antenna brown; pronotum reddish-brown; elytron broadly yellow along humeral margin, well-developed inverted T extended posteriorly from humeral margin, large yellow spheroid macula extended from epipleural margin to sutural margin behind middle of elytral disc, remainder of elytral disc brown; legs mostly yellow, dorsal margins of femora infuscated, metafemora also infuscated ventrally, tarsi yellow; metathoracic venter and abdomen dark brown. *Vestiture:* Pronotum at sides and near base loosely matted with pale decumbent setae; elytral apex with patches of short decumbent white setae. *Head:* Eyes boldly convex, EW/VW 2.0; vertex with inconspicuous vertical crease; antenna as in figure 13. *Thorax:* Pronotal disc very wrinkled transversally, particularly along pronotal arch; PW/PL 1.3; elytral punctations large in elytral basal half where punctations are much wider than interstitial spaces, punctations very small in elytral distal half; anterior margin of protibia with 8 spines. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium large (Fig. 46), female pygidium smaller; tegmen (Fig. 31) slightly lobate distally; phallobasic rod very long.

**Variation.** *Size:* Length 7.2-7.5mm; width 2.3-2.4 mm. Other than body size, the specimens before me do not vary appreciably.

**Natural History.** The type series was collected by fogging leaves in terre firme forest; two in February and two in July, at altitudes ranging from 220-250 m.

**Distribution.** This species is known from northeastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The generic name *Epiphloeus* Spinola is masculine and the patronymic is dedicated to Terry L. Erwin. His contributions to insect systematics, insect biogeography, and insect Natural History are copiously documented, and his input into my ascent to systematic entomology is most gratefully acknowledged.

**Taxonomic Notes.** To incorporate *E. erwini* into a recently published key of known *Epiphloeus* Spinola (Opitz 2008: 10), the following key-couplet changes to the published key are in order:

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| 6(3). | Basal third of elytron not red .....  | 7   |
| –     | Basal third of elytron red .....  | 8   |
| 7(6). | Post medial yellow fascia extended to epipleural and sutural margin; humeral region with distinct inverted T; tegmen (Fig. 31) short (Ecuador: Orellana) .... | <b><i>Epiphloeus erwini</i> Opitz, n. sp.</b> |
| –     | Postmedial yellow fascia not extended to epipleural and sutural margin; humeral region without inverted T; tegmen (Fig. 32) long (Brazil: Amazonas) .....     | <b><i>Epiphloeus pulcherrimus</i> Gorham</b>  |

#### ***Madoniella aspera* Opitz, new species**

Figure 5, 53.

**Holotype.** Female. Colombia, Boyaca SFF Iquaque Canana, Mamaramus 2855 m. A second label reads, 5°25'N 73°27'W Malaise 8-25-vi-2000 M. Reina, leg. M-184 (IAVH). (Specimen pin mounted, support card, antenna and gender label affixed to support card; locality label; collection date label, IAVH acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 53): In the key of the madoniellan species (Opitz, in press), the Holotype extends to couplet 31(27'), which leads to *Madoniella ignis* Opitz and *M. maxicornis* Opitz. From the latter, *M. aspera* specimens may be distinguished by the spotted condition of the legs.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 5.8 mm; width 1.8 mm. *Integumental Color:* Cranium and pronotum dark brown; elytral disc with well-developed insignia, posterolateral extensions of posterior block present. *Head:* Vertex wider than eyes in head dorsal view; antenna as depicted in figure 5. *Thorax:* Pronotal side margins very sinuous, anterior margin slightly projected at middle; disc very roughened; elytral punctations large, not serially arranged near sutural margin; elytral disc roughened; anterior margin of protibia with 4 spines. *Abdomen:* Aedeagus not available for study.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The primary type was collected in a Malaise trap at 2855 m, temporally between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of June.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.



**Etymology.** The generic name *Madoniella* Pic is feminine and the specific epithet *aspera* stems from the Latin *asper* (= rough). I refer to rough contour on the pronotum and elytra.

***Madoniella darlingtoni* Opitz, new species**

Figure 14, 54.

**Holotype.** Gender not known. Maricao Forest (Puerto Rico), 2-3,000 ft. P. R. May 30-June 2, '38 Darlington (MCZC). (Specimen point mounted; support card, locality label; MCZC acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 54): In the key of madoniellan species (Opitz, in press), the Holotype extends to couplet 24(22'), however, there are no setal aggregates on the elytral disc, but the pronotum is vested profusely with small recumbent pale setae.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 3.5 mm; width 1.0 mm. *Integumental Color:* Cranium and pronotum dark red-brown; elytral disc with well-developed insignia, posterolateral extensions of posterior block bifurcated posteriorly. *Head:* Vertex about as wide as eye in dorsal view; antenna as depicted in figure 14. *Thorax:* Pronotal side margins slightly sinuous, anterior margin evenly arcuate; elytral form oblong; elytral punctations large, punctation organized into 10 well-defined rows; anterior margin of protibia with 4 spines. *Abdomen:* Aedeagal information not available.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The primary type was collected a point between 610-915 m. 400 m, temporally between the 30<sup>th</sup> of May and 2<sup>nd</sup> of June.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *darlingtoni* honors P. J. Darlington, Jr, for his outstanding contributions to zoological systematics.

***Madoniella divida* Opitz, new species**

Figure 6, 33, 55.

**Holotype.** Male. COLOMBIA Bolivar SFF Los Colorados Alto de Mirador 9°54' N 73°07'S 400m Malaise 6-21.iv.2001 E. Deulufeut Leg. M. 1602. A second label reads, IavH-E 70310. A third label reads, Instituto Humbolt COLOMBIA (IAVH). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender label affixed to paper point; locality label; specimen identification number label; repository label; IAVH acronymic label; Holotype label; Plastic vial with abdomen and aedeagus.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 55): In the key of madoniellan species (Opitz, in press), the Holotype extends to couplet 13(12), which accommodates *Madoniella melina* Opitz and *M. zonula* Opitz. Specimens of *M. divida* differ by the absence of the posterocentral extension of the posterior block of the elytral insignia. Moreover, in specimens of *M. divida* the posterior block of the insignia is deeply incised posteriorly.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.0 mm; width 1.2 mm. *Integumental Color:* Cranium dark reddish-brown; pronotal disc brown, arch red; elytral disc with well-developed insignia, posterolateral extensions of posterior block missing, posterocentral extension of posterior block missing, insignial posterior block broadly incised posteriorly at middle. *Head:* Vertex narrower than eyes in head dorsal view; antenna as depicted

in figure 6. *Thorax*: Pronotal side margins very sinuous, anterior margin somewhat projecting at middle; elytral form oblong; elytral punctations large; anterior margin of protibia with 4 spines. *Abdomen*: Aedeagus as in figure 33; phallobasic rod extensive.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The primary type was collected at 400 m in a Malaise trap sometime between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of May.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *divida* stems from the Latin *divido* (= divided). I refer to division of the posterior region of the posterior block of the elytral insignia.

### ***Madoniella spilota* Opitz, new species**

Figure 11, 56.

**Holotype.** Male. COLOMBIA Norte de Santander ANU Los Estoraques Bosque Piritama 8°14' N 73°15'S 1815 m Malaise 29.x-18.xi. 2003 J. Vargas & E. Bayona Leg. M. 4603. A second label reads, IavH-E 70315. A third label reads, *Instituto* Humbolt COLOMBIA (IAVH). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender label affixed to paper point; locality label; specimen number label; repository label; IAVH acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 56): In the key of madoniellan species (Opitz, in press), the Holotype extends to couplet 11(4'), which accommodates *Madoniella rubida* Opitz. From the latter, *M. spilota* specimens may be distinguished by the spotted condition of the legs.

**Description.** *Size*: Length 4.8 mm; width 1.6 mm. *Integumental Color*: Cranium dark reddish-brown; pronotal disc dark brown, more reddish at sides; elytral disc with well-developed insignia, posterolateral extensions of posterior block missing, posterocentral extension of posterior block broadly confluent with yellow macula on elytral apex. *Head*: Vertex narrower than eyes in head dorsal view; antenna as depicted in figure 11. *Thorax*: Pronotal side margins very sinuous, anterior margin arcuate plane; elytral form oblong; elytral punctations large; anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. *Abdomen*: Aedeagus not available for study.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The primary type was collected at 1850 m sometime between October 29<sup>th</sup> and September 18<sup>th</sup>.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *spilota* stems from the Greek *spilos* (= fleck). I refer to the spotty infuscations on the legs.

### ***Megaphloeus* Opitz, new genus**

**Type Species.** *Epiphlaeus setulosus* Thomson, 1860: 60. By present designation.

**Diagnosis.** Specimens of *Megaphloeus* may be distinguished from superficially similar specimens of *Opitzius* Barr and *Epiphloeus*. However, in all the members of *Megaphloeus* the last maxillary palpomere is conical, not broadened as it is in specimens of the other aforementioned genera.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.0-10.0mm; width 1.2-3.0 mm. *Form:* Oblong subrectangulate. *Vestiture:* Cranium vested profusely with stout white setae, with tuft of white setae in ocular notch and posterior border of eye; pronotum loosely matted with stout white setae; elytral disc vested with primary (1°) setae and secondary (2°) setae, 1° setae stout, erect, 2° setae short, decumbent; elytral trichobothria prominent near epipleuron. *Head:* Cranium rugosely punctate; eyes very bulgy, finely faceted, ocular notch angle acute at innermost point; antenna inserted at lower angle of eye incision, comprised of 11 antennomeres, clavate; labrum deeply incised; toral processes horizontal and not welded; mandible robust, dentes shallow, mandibular pinicillus very small; maxilla, terminal palpomere long-digitiform, laterolacinia present; labium, terminal palpomere short-digitiform; frons not very wide; gular sutures strongly converging; gular processes very small and widely separated. *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse, lateral tubercle prominent, anterior margin curvate, posterior margin transverse, anterior transverse depression well developed, disc of pronotal proper with elevations and depressions, paralateral tumescences usually prominent, depressed obliquely at sides where discal trichobothria are prominent; pronotal projection slightly extended to middle; lateral carina not extended to anterior margin of pronotum and posteriorly confluent with pronotal hem; procoxal cavities open; interprocoxal process linear, not laterally expanded distally; metendosternite without furcal lamina; elytra oblong subrectangulate, punctations small, profusely distributed on elytral disc and consistent in size throughout disc, epipleural margin extended throughout elytral length but considerably narrowed in posterior third, elytral trichobothria present near epipleural margin; mesoscutellum transverse; profemora particularly robust; tibial spur formula 0-1-1, tarsal pulvilli formula 3-3-2, anterior margin of tibia spinous; tarsal claws with large basal denticle. *Abdomen:* Narrows to posterior, six visible sterna.

**Distribution.** The members of this genus are distributed from western México to mid-eastern Argentina.

**Etymology.** The genus name *Megaphloeus* is masculine and is a compound Greek name that stems from adjective *me-gas* (= large) and *phloeus* (= on bark). However, my intent is to call attention to the large number of species in this genus which will be dealt with in another publication.

### ***Plocamocera clinata* Opitz, new species**

Figure 8, 57.

**Holotype.** Female. BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, 3.7 km SSE Buena Vista, Hotel Flora & Fauna, 405 m., 5-15-XI-2001, 17°29.949'S; 63°33.152'W, M.C.Thomas & K. Dozier, tropical transition forest (MNKM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender label affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; FSCA acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** Five specimens. **Bolivia: Santa Cruz:** 3.7 km SSE Buena Vista, Hotel Flora & Fauna, 17°29.949'S 63°33.152'W, 5-15-XI-2001, tropical transition forest, 405 m, M.C. Thomas & K. Dozier, (FSCA, 2; WOPC, 3).

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 57): Specimens of this species resemble superficially those of *P. quadrula* Opitz, from which they are easily distinguished by the shape of their antennal club (compare Figure 7, 8).

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.0 mm; width 2.3 mm. *Integument:* Cranium dark castaneous; pronotum castaneous, disc infuscated; remainder of thorax castaneous except profemur and mesofemur dark brown, metafemur dark brown in distal half and yellow in proximal half, tibiae and tarsi brown; elytral color variegated, predominantly dark-castaneous, flavotestaceous triangular posthumeral macula well developed. *Head:* Antenna as in figure 8. *Thorax:* Pronotal anterior margin notably projected at middle; elytral

epipleural margin with conspicuous trichobothria; protibial anterior margin with 3 spines. *Abdomen*: Female pygidium narrow scutiform.

**Variation.** *Size*: Length 4.8-6.0 mm; width 1.5-2.3 mm. Other than size, the beetles before me are quite homogeneous.

**Natural History.** The available specimens were collected in November from a tropical transition forest, from 152 to 405 m.

**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The genus name *Plocamocera* Spinola is feminine. The trivial name *clinata* is a Latin adjective that stems from *clino* (= slope). I refer to the sloping outline of the posterior margin of the last antennomere.

**Taxonomic Notes.** The key to species of *Plocamocera* Spinola (Opitz, 2004: 28) should be modified as follows to accommodate this species:

- 14(13). Tripartite elytral post humeral flavotestaceous macula clearly defined ..... 15  
 – Tripartite elytral post humeral flavotestaceous macula not clearly defined ..... 16
- 15(14). Ninth antennomere slender (Fig. 7) (Brazil: Mato Grosso) ..... *Plocamocera quadrula* Opitz  
 – Ninth antennomere robust (Fig. 8) (Bolivia; Santa Cruz) .....  
 ..... *Plocamocera clinata* Opitz, n. sp.

#### ***Plocamocera lena* Opitz, new species**

Figure 15, 34, 58.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: Res. Ethnica, Waorani, 1 km S of Onkone Gare Camp, 0039S 7627W, 18-I-1994, 216 m, Fogging terre firma forest, T.L. Erwin (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender label affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** Three specimens. **Ecuador: Orellana:** Tiputini Biodiversity Station, near Yasuni National Forest, 00°37'S 76°08'W, 9-II-1999, 220-250 m, fogging terre firme forest, T.L. Erwin (WOPC, 1); Reserva Ethnica, Waorani, 1 km S of Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°27'W, 1-VII-1995, 216 m, T.L. Erwin (USNM, 1); *idem*, 2-II-1996, 220 m, T.L. Erwin (WOPC, 1)

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 58): Specimens of this species resemble superficially those of *P. iota* Opitz, from which they are distinguished by the coloration of the pronotum and legs. In *P. lena*, the pronotum is uniformly dark brown and the legs are completely stramineous, whereas in *P. iota* the pronotum is castaneous at the sides and the legs are bicolorous.

**Description.** *Size*: Length 3.8 mm; width 1.2 mm. *Integument*: Cranium black; thorax dark brown; legs yellow; elytral color variegated, predominantly dark-castaneous, flavotestaceous triangular posthumeral macula well developed. *Head*: Antenna as in Fig. 15. *Thorax*: Pronotal anterior margin notably projected at middle; elytral epipleural margin with conspicuous trichobothria; protibial anterior margin with 1 spine. *Abdomen*: Pygidium narrow scutiform in females, extraordinarily robust in males; aedeagus as in figure 34.

**Variation.** *Size*: Length 3.8-4.0 mm; width 1.5-1.4 mm. Other than size, the available specimens are quite homogeneous.

**Natural History.** The available specimens were collected in January, February, and July from a tropical forest, by fogging, at from 216 to 250 m.

**Distribution.** Known only from the forested environs of Reserva Waorani, In eastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The trivial name *lenis* (= soft) is a Latin adjective. I refer to the velvety appearance of these beetles.

**Taxonomic Notes.** The key to species of *Plocamocera* Spinola (Opitz 2004: 28) should be modified as follows to accommodate this species:

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| 4(3). | Antennomere 10 robust, only slightly longer than antennomere 9 .....      | 5 |
| –     | Antennomere 10 slender, considerably longer than antennomere 9 .....      | 6 |
| 5(4). | Pronotum castaneous at sides; legs bicolorous (Brazil: Mato Grosso) ..... |   |
|       | ..... <i>Plocamocera iota</i> Opitz                                       |   |
| –     | Pronotum uniformly dark brown; legs stramineus (Ecuador: Orellana) .....  |   |
|       | ..... <i>Plocamocera lena</i> Opitz, n sp.                                |   |

***Pyticeroides latisentis* Opitz, new species**

Figure 16, 35, 39, 59.

**Holotype.** Female. ECUADOR: Orellana: Tiputini Biodiversity Station, 00°37'S 76°08'W, 23-X-1998, 220-250 m, T.L. Erwin; a second label reads-Fogging leaves in terre firme forest (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, gender label affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; Natural History label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** Two specimens. **Ecuador: Orellana:** Tiputini Biodiversity Station, 00°37'S 76°08'W, 21-X-1998, 220-250 m, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 1); *idem*, 1-VII-1994, T. L. Erwin (WOPC, 1).

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 59): *Pyticeroides latisentis* is most closely related to *P. inexilis* Opitz. Specimens of these two species are readily separated by the width of the funicular antennomeres, which are very broad in *P. latisentis* specimens. They are narrower in *P. inexilis* specimens (compare Figure 16, 17). Also, in *P. inexilis* specimens the elytral disc shows a broad yellow fascia that is narrowly connected to the yellow humerus by a yellow epipleural streak. The elytra are uniformly piceous in specimens of *P. inexilis*.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.5 mm; width 1.8 mm. *Integument:* Cranium mostly flavotestaceous, frons piceous, piceous postocular streaks prominent; pronotal sides yellow, discal piceous line broad; elytra bicolorous, with a broad yellow fascia that connects via yellow narrow band to yellow humerus, remainder of elytral disc piceous; legs light brown, femora increasingly more yellow at base from profemur to metafemur. *Head:* Slightly wider than width of pronotum (47:44), ratio of eye width to width of vertex (20:9); eyes not very bulged; antenna (Fig. 16), funicular antennomeres very expanded, antennomere 7 distinctly rectangular. *Thorax:* Pronotum subquadrate (44:40); side margins subparallel; elytral punctations seriate, interstitial spaces smooth, shiny; elytral epipleural margin minutely serrulated in posterior half; elytra about 5 x longer than pronotum; elytra length to width ration about 6:2; anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium not emarginate; aedeagus (Fig. 35) lanceolate, aedeagal phallobasic apodeme and phallic struts not broadened at extremities. *Mesodermal Male Reproductive Organs:* Two pairs of uniramous accessory glands, medial pair considerably narrower than lateral pair (Fig. 39).

**Variation.** *Size:* Length 4.5-5.0 mm; width 1.6-1.8 mm. The pronotum of the paratype is nearly completely piceous; only the anterior angles are slightly flavotestaceous.

**Natural History.** Specimens have been collected in July and October at altitudes ranging from 220-250 m.

**Distribution.** This species is known only from northeastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The genus name *Pyticeroides* Kuwert is masculine. The specific epithet *latisentis* is a Latin compound name formed from the adjective *latus* (= broad) and the verb *sentio* (= feel). I refer to the broadened funicular antennomeres in these beetles.

**Taxonomic Notes.** Of the known species of *Pyticeroides*, *P. latisentis* specimens are most closely allied to *P. inexilis*. The key to species as presented in Opitz (2007: 101) should be modified as follows:

- |       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| 2(1). | First antennomere of antennal club rectangular .....   | 3   |
| –     | First antennomere of antennal club somewhat triangular .....   | 4   |
| 3(2). | Elytral disc with broad medial yellow fascia; funicular antennomeres very broad (Fig. 16) (Ecuador: Orellana) .....        | <i>Pyticeroides latisentis</i> Opitz, n.sp. |
| –     | Elytral disc without broad yellow fascia; funicular antennomeres not very broad (Fig. 17) (Prazil: Paran, Sao Paulo) ..... | <i>Pyticeroides inexilis</i> Opitz          |

***Pyticeroides moraguesi* Opitz, new species**

Figure 21, 36, 60.

**Holotype.** Female. Guyane, Kourou Piste Soumourou, 7/15.VIII.2001 Denis FAURE. A second label reads “plège malaise” (French Guiana) (FSCA). (Specimen card mounted, gender label affixed to card mount; support card; locality label; collecting technique label; FSCA acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** Four specimens. **French Guiana: Guyane:** Kourou, Piste Soumourou, 13-18-XI-2001, Malaise trap, Denis Faure (GMCF, 1). *idem*, 16-23-VIII-2001, Malaise trap, Denis Faure (WOPC, 1); *idem*, 7-15-VIII-2001, Malaise trap, Denis Faure (GMCF, 1); Régina, Montagne de Kaw, PK 35, 25-VII-2007, J.A.Cerda (GMCF, 1).

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 60): *Pyticeroides moraguesi* is most closely related to *P. iscus* Opitz, from which it conveniently may be separated by pronotal color. In *P. moraguesi* the pronotum is entirely black, while in *P. iscus* Opitz it is yellow and brown.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 3.3 mm; width 1.0 mm. *Integument:* Cranium mostly flavotestaceous, vertex and post gena brown; pronotum black; elytra dark brown, sutural margin slightly lighter; prothoracic legs light brown, mesothoracic and metathoracic legs yellow legs light brown. *Head:* Slightly wider than width of pronotum (42:38), ratio of eye width to width of vertex (20:9); eyes not very bulged; antenna (Fig. 21), funicular antennomeres slightly expanded, antennomere 7 triangular, distal border particularly oblique. *Thorax:* Pronotum quadrate (36:36); side margins subparallel; elytral punctations seriate, interstitial spaces smooth, shiny; elytral epipleural margin minutely serrulated in posterior half; elytra about 5 x longer than pronotum; elytra length to width ration about 6:2; anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium emarginate; aedeagus (Fig. 36) lanceolate, aedeagal phallobasic apodeme and phallic struts not broadened at extremities. *Mesodermal Male Reproductive Organs:* Two pairs of uniramous accessory glands, medial pair considerably narrower than lateral pair.

**Variation.** *Size:* Length 4.0-5.0 mm; width 1.0-1.1 mm. The specimens before me are quite homogeneous, with the exception of body size and expression of the light streak along the sutural margin.

**Natural History.** Specimens have been collected in July and October at altitudes ranging from 220-250 m.

**Distribution.** This species is known only from northeastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *moraguesi* honors Gérard Moragues, a colleague naturalist who generously made available the type series for my epiphloeine work.

**Taxonomic Notes.** The key to species of *Pyticeroidea* Kuwert (Opitz 2007: 101) should be modified as follows to accommodate *P. moraguesi*:

3(2)	Antennomere eight as long as wide .....	4
–	Antennomere eight longer than wide .....	5
4(3).	Pronotum entirely black (French Guiana: Guyana) .....	
	..... <i>Pyticeroidea moraguesi</i> Opitz, n.sp.	
–	Pronotum yellow and brown (Fig. 75, in Opitz 2007) (Brazil: Pará) .....	
	..... <i>Pyticeroidea iscus</i> Opitz.	

***Pyticeroidea parvoporis* Opitz, new species**

Figure 18, 44, 61.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°26'W, 2-VII-1995, 220 m, T.L. Erwin; a second label reads-Fogging leaves in terre firme forest (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender symbol affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; Natural History label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label).

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 61): The very small elytral disc punctations conveniently distinguish the members of this species from superficially similar specimens of *P. latisentis*. Also, the pronotal disc is much more concave paraterally in specimens of *P. parvoporis*.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.0 mm; width 2.1 mm. *Integument:* Cranium bicolorous, upper frons infuscated, gena infuscated, vertex flavotestaceous, postocular streaks well expressed; pronotum yellow at upper sides, infuscated at lower sides, piceous discal vitta broad, thoracic venter and abdomen brown; elytra castaneous, except with yellow middiscal fascia that connects to yellow humeral angle by broad yellow epipleural streak; legs predominantly castaneous, femora flavotestaceous in basal half, dark brown in remainder. *Head:* As wide as pronotum (63:63); ratio of eye width to width of vertex (28:15); antennal funicular antennomeres particularly explanate (Fig. 18). *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse-quadrate (61:51); side margins slightly convex; elytral punctations arranged into 11 rows, 11<sup>th</sup> row indistinct near sutural margin, punctations small and spheroid, those near sutural margin may be misaligned, subseriate, interstitial spaces arenose; elytra about 5.6 x longer than length of pronotum; elytral length to width ratio 6:2; anterior margin of protibia with 9 spines, 9<sup>th</sup> very small. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium not emarginate; aedeagus (Fig. 44) short lanceolate; phallic struts slightly broadened at extremities.

**Variation.** No information available.

**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected by fogging tree branches during July, at 220 m.

**Distribution.** Specimens are known only from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *parvoporis* is a Latin compound name that stems from the adjective *parvus* (= little) and the noun *porus* (= hole). I refer to the diminutive punctations on the elytral disc.

**Taxonomic Notes.** The most closely related known species of *P. parvoporis*, *P. latisentis*, is also made available in this contribution, therefore no modified key is presented in this section.

***Pyticeroidea pinnacerinis* Opitz, new species**

Figure 19, 40, 43, 62.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: 1 km S Onkone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°26'W, 7-X-1995, 220 m, T.L. Erwin; a second label reads-Fogging leaves in terre firme forest (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender symbol affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; Natural History label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label).

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 62): Male specimens of this species are very similar to male specimens of *P. latisentis*, from which they differ by characteristics of the aedeagus. In *P. pinnacerinis* specimens the phallic apex is smaller and the phallobasic rod is divided posteriorly (compare Figure 16, 19).

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. *Integument:* Cranium bicolorous, upper frons infuscate, gena infuscated, vertex flavotestaceous, postocular streaks well expressed; pronotum yellow at upper sides, infuscated at lower sides, piceous discal vitta broad, thoracic venter and abdomen brown; elytra castaneous, except with yellow middiscal fascia that connects to yellow humeral angle by broad yellow epipleural streak; legs predominantly castaneous, femora flavotestaceous in basal half, dark brown in remainder. *Head:* As wide as pronotum (63:63); ratio of eye width to width of vertex (25:15); antennal funicular antennomeres particularly explanate (Fig. 19). *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse-quadrate (65:50); side margins slightly convex; elytral punctations arranged into 11 rows, 11<sup>th</sup> row indistinct near sutural margin, punctations spheroid, those near sutural margin may be misaligned, subseriate, interstitial spaces arenose; elytra about 5.6 x longer than length of pronotum; elytral length to width ratio 4:2; anterior margin of protibia with 9 spines, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> very small. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium not emarginate; aedeagus (Fig. 43) short lanceolate; phallic struts broadened at extremities. *Mesodermal Male Reproductive Organs* (Fig. 40): Two pairs of uniramous accessory glands, medial pair shorter than lateral pair.

**Variation.** *Size:* Length 5.6-6.0 mm; width 1.6-2.0 mm. Other than size, the two specimens examined are quite homogeneous.

**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected by fogging tree branches during October.

**Distribution.** Specimens are known only from northeastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *pinnacerinis* is a Latin compound name that stems from the noun *pinna* (= wing) and the adjective *cerinus* (= yellowish). I refer to the broad yellow fascia on the elytral disc.

**Taxonomic Notes.** The most closely related known species of *P. pinnacerinis*, *P. latisentis* and *P. parvoporis*, are also made available in this contribution, therefore no modified key is presented in this section.

***Pyticeroidea pullis* Opitz, new species**

Figure 22, 45, 63.

**Holotype.** Male. BRAZIL: Rondonia, 62 km. SW. Ariquemes, Fzda. Rancho Grande, X-10-1993, C.W. & L.B. O'Brien (FSCA). (Specimen point mounted, gender label and antenna affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; collector label; FSCA acronymic label; Holotype label.)



**Paratypes.** Two specimens. **Brazil: Rondonia:** 62 km SW Ariquemes, Fazenda Rancho Grande, 10-X-1993, C.W. & L.B. O'Brien (WOPC, 1); **Rio Grande do Sul:** Eldorado do Sul, Fazenda São Jose, 5-I-2000, I. Heydrich (MCNZ, 1).

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 63): The members of this species are most conveniently distinguished from superficially similar specimens of *P. moraguesi* by having the pronotum completely black. Also, in *P. pullis* specimens the elytral punctations are misaligned near the sutural margins, which is not the case in *P. moraguesi* specimens.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.5 mm.; width 1.0 mm. *Integument:* Cranium predominantly flavotestaceous, piceous postocular streaks prominent; pronotum black; legs bicolorous, femora mostly yellow, infuscated, tibiae and tarsi dark brown; elytra black. *Head:* Wider than pronotum (50:40); ratio of eye width to width of vertex (17:16); antenna (Fig. 22). *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse (42:37), side margins arcuate anterior and posterior to transverse depressions; elytra about 6 x longer than pronotum, elytral length to width ratio 3:0; anterior margin of protibia with 4 spines. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium not emarginate; aedeagus as in figure 45.

**Variation.** *Size:* Length 4.5-6.0 mm.; width 1.0-1.4 mm. The elytra are proportionally longer in the female specimen.

**Natural History.** The available specimens were collected during January and October.

**Distribution.** Known only from central and south Brazil.

**Etymology.** The trivial name *pullis* is a Latin adjective that stems from *pullus* (= blackish). I refer to the black coloration of the pronotum.

**Taxonomic Notes.** The most closely related known species of *P. pullis*, *P. moraguesi*, is also made available in this contribution, therefore no modified key is presented in this section.

### ***Pyticerooides turbosiris* Opitz, new species**

Figure 20, 37, 64.

**Holotype.** Female. ECUADOR: Orellana: Tiputini Biodiversity Station, 00°37'S 76°08'W, 21-X-1998, 220-250 m, T.L. Erwin; a second label reads-Fogging leaves in terre firme forest (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, gender label and antenna affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; Natural History label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label.)

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 64): Among the known species of this genus, *Pyticerooides turbosiris* specimens most closely resemble those of *P. ichnopsis* Opitz from which they are conveniently distinguished by having the frons deeply indented, the pronotum yellow only at the anterior angles, the elytral disc uniformly dark brown, and the pronotal form more transverse-quadrate than transverse-trapezoidal.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.8 mm; width 2.0 mm. *Integument:* Cranium black; pronotal sides yellow only along the anterior angles; elytra uniformly brown; legs bicolorous, femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi brown. *Head:* Slightly narrower than width of pronotum (65:70), ratio of eye width to width of vertex (24:15); eyes not very bulged; antenna (Fig. 20), funicular antennomeres very expanded, antennomere 7 distinctly rectangular. *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse-quadrate (72:55), side margins convex; elytral punctations seriate in most of elytral disc, several punctations misaligned near sutural margin, interstitial spaces arenose; elytral epipleural margin minutely serrulated in posterior half; elytra about 6 x longer than pronotum; elytra length to width ratio about 5:1; anterior margin of protibia with 10 spines.

**Abdomen:** Male pygidium not emarginate; aedeagus (Fig. 37) lanceolate, aedeagal phallobasic apodeme and phallic struts slightly broadened at extremities

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected by fogging branches at an altitude between 220-250 m.

**Distribution.** This species is known only from northeastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *turbosiris* is a Latin compound name formed from the adjective *turba* (= turmoil) and the noun *sirus* (= pit). I refer to the disorganization of some of the punctations aside the sutural margin.

**Taxonomic Notes.** To accommodate the name of this species in a key to the known species of *Pyticeroidea* (Opitz 2007: 102), the following couplet changes are in order:

- |       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 6(4). | Funicular antennomeres very expanded (Fig. 20) .....            | 7  |
| –     | Funicular antennomeres not very expanded .....                  | 8  |
| 7(6). | Elytral disc uniformly brown (Ecuador: Orellana) .....          | <i>Pyticeroidea turbosiris</i> Opitz, n. sp. |
| –     | Elytral disc yellow at the humeral angles (Brazil: Bahia) ..... | <i>Pyticeroidea ichnopsis</i> Opitz          |

***Pyticeroidea ustulatis* Opitz, new species**

Figure 23, 38, 41, 65.

**Holotype.** Male. ECUADOR: Orellana: 1 km S Okone Gare Camp, 00°39'S 76°26'W, 220 m, T.L. Erwin; a second label reads-Fogging leaves in terre firme forest (USNM). (Specimen point mounted, antenna and gender symbol affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; Natural History label; USNM acronymic label; Holotype label; plastic vial with aedeagus and abdomen).

**Paratypes.** None.

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 65): The predominantly brown cranium and mostly brown pronotum will distinguish the members of this species from the superficially similar specimens of *Pyticeroidea arrogans* Kuwert. Specimens of the latter species have the sides of the pronotum broadly yellow, while in *P. ustulatis* only the anterior angles of the pronotum are yellow.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 4.8 mm; width 1.6 mm. *Integument:* Cranium and pronotum mostly brown, postocular streaks obscured by cranial infuscations, pronotum mostly brown, only anterior angles yellow; elytra brown; femora yellow; tibiae and tarsi light brown. *Head:* Width equal to width of pronotum (48:48); ratio of eye width to width of vertex (20:12); antenna (Fig. 23) antennomeres 7 and 8 elongate. *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse-quadrate (48:37), side margins slightly convex; elytral punctations arranged in 11 rows, some punctations near sutural margin misaligned, not seriate, interstitial spaces arenoze; elytral about 6.2 x longer than pronotum; elytral length to width ratio 3:0; protibial anterior margin with 6 spines. *Abdomen:* Male pygidium not emarginate; aedeagal phallobasic apodeme not expanded; phallic struts expanded distally, phallic apex triangular (Fig. 38). *Mesodermal Male Reproductive Organs* (Fig. 41): Two pairs of uniramous accessory glands, medial pair very short, much shorter than length of broader lateral pair.

**Variation.** One specimen examined.

**Natural History.** The Holotype was collected in February at 220 m by “fogging leaves in terre firme forest” in an Ecuadorian tropical rain forest.

**Distribution.** Known only from northeastern Ecuador.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet *ustulatis* is a Latin adjective derived from *ustulatus* (= browned). I refer to the infuscated condition of the cranium.

**Taxonomic Notes.** To incorporate this species into the key of all previously known species of *Pyticeroidea* (Opitz 2007: 104) the following couplets need to be altered as follows:

- 26(25). Pronotum as wide as width of head ..... 27  
 – Pronotum narrower than width of head ..... 28
- 27(26). Pronotum transverse-quadrate; only pronotal angles yellow (Ecuador: Orellana) .....  
 ..... *Pyticeroidea ustulatis* Opitz, n. sp.  
 – Pronotum transverse-trapezoidal; entire sides of pronotum yellow (Perú: Amazonas) .....  
 ..... *Pyticeroidea arrogans* Kuwert

### ***Stegnoclava* Opitz, new genus**

**Type Species.** *Ichne fumigata* Gorham, 1877: 414. By present designation.

**Diagnosis.** There are 2 autotypic characteristics. First, the funicular antennomeres are drastically compressed together so that their combined length is shorter than antennomere 8, and second, the cranium is marked by a black “mask” that traverses the frons and projects posteriorly to cover the vertex.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.1-9.1 mm; width 1.8-3.1 mm. *Form:* Slightly triangular. *Integument:* Cranium bicolorous, yellow, but with black band that traverses frons and extends posteriorly through vertex; pronotum bicolorous; elytral disc with combinations of yellow and dark regions; pterothorax, and abdomen dark brown. *Vestiture:* Integument highly setose; cranium and pronotum often densely vested with decumbent setae; elytra very densely vested with short 2° setae and less profusely distributed 1° setae. *Head:* Cranial setiferous punctations large, frons vertically indented; antennal carina very prominent; eyes very prominently bulged, finely faceted and deeply broadly incised along frontal margin; antenna inserted at lower angle of eye incision, comprised of 10 antennomeres, clavate, scape very short, robust and triangular, with dorsal carina and about as long as length of funicular antennomeres 3-7 combined, pedicel transverse, funicular antennomeres very compressed together so that their combined length is shorter than length of antennomere 8; labrum deeply incised, medial tormal processes horizontal and contiguous; mandible subfalciform, dens well developed, mandibular penicillus well developed; maxilla, palpomere 4 conate, laterolacinia present; labium, palpomere 3 conate; gula triangular; cranium notably indented near posterior margin of the eye. *Thorax:* Pronotum transverse, lateral tubercle obtuse, disc setiferous punctations small; anterior transverse depression absent, posterior transverse depression prominent, pronotal collar very narrow, discal and lateral trichobothria prominent, bothria domed, pronotal projection only slightly extended towards the middle, lateral carina confluent with pronotal hem; elytral epipleural margin subparallel, then gradually rounded to apex, epipleuron not explanate, outer sides strongly deflexed behind humerus, punctations small, much narrower than width of interstitial spaces, subseriate at basal half; mesoscutellum subglobose; protibial anterior margin with 11 to 14 spines; tibial spur formula 0-1-1; tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-1; metendosternite without furcal lamina. *Abdomen:* Six visible sterna; pygidium entire, without triangular depigmented notch, posterior margin evenly convex.

**Distribution.** The members of this genus range from northeastern Costa Rica to south-central Brazil.

**Etymology.** The genus epithet *stegnoclava* is feminine and is a Latin compound name that stems from *stagnus* (= constricted) and *clava* (= club). I refer to the compressed nature of the antennal funicular antennomeres.

**Taxonomic Notes.** Other species of *Stegnoclava* will be made known in another revisionary publication.

## Chaetosomatidae

### *Chaetosoma colossa* Opitz, new species

Figure 24, 66.

**Holotype.** Male. New Zealand: Ship Cove MB, 27-30 Nov. 72, J. McBurney (NZAC) (Specimen point mounted; gender label affixed to paper point; support card; locality label; repository label; Holotype label; plastic vial with aedeagus.)

**Paratypes.** 76 specimens from **New Zealand: Bay of Plenty:** Waenga, 27-I-1993, dead wood at night, J.W. Early: **Northland:** 4-II-1927, E. Fairburn (NRNZ, 1); *idem*, Mangakahia Valley, 26-II-1932 (NRNZ, 1); 6-X-1932, E. Fairburn (WOPC, 1): **Marlborough Sounds:** Ship Cove, 27-30-XI-1972, J. McBurney (WOPC, 2); Marlborough, 16-I-1945 (ANIC, 1); *idem*, Pelorus Bridge Scenic Reserve, 19-IX-1977 (NZAC, 1); Ship Cove, 27-30-XI-1972, J. McBurney (NZAC, 1); Picton, Helms (BMNH, 2); *idem*, collection day or collector data not noted (OXUM, 1): **Nelson:** Botanical Hill, 5-X-1967, reared from dead branch of *Myoporum laetum*, J.I. Townsend (NZAC, 1); Pelorus Bridge Scenic Reserve, 19-XI-1977, E. Schlinger (NZAC, 1); *idem*, 16-I-1949, collector not noted (WOPC, 1): **Wellington:** Levin, 21-I-1938 (ANIC, 1); Wellington, date not noted, H. Swale (BMNH, 1); Wellington, day not noted-VIII-1902, J. J. Walker (BMNH, 1); *idem*, day and month not noted-1890, Hudson (BMNH, 1); Martinborough, Mahaki, 15-IX-1982, under bark of a *Podocarpus dacrydioides* trunk, J.C. Watt (NZAC, 1); "Wellington" date and collector not noted (BMNH, 2); collection date not noted, G.V. Hudson (OXUM, 3; WOPC 2): **Central Otago:** Silverstream, date or collector not noted (BMNH, 1): **Westland:** Grey Mouth, no other data noted (MNHN, 1; WOPC, 2); Cobden, 12-II-1926 (ANIC, 1); Kumara, day and month not noted-1884, Helms (BMNH, 6): **Canterbury:** Christchurch (BMNH, 1): **Auckland:** Orewa, 14-II-2003, on dead tree, S.E. Thorpe (AMNZ, 2); Titirangi, 10 Rimutaka Place, 3653S 174 39E, 23-I-1999, R.J.B. Hoare (WOPC, 1); itirangi, 40XI-2002, dead tree under bark, S.E. Thorpe (AMNZ, 1; WOPC, 1); Ohakune, 30-XII-1916, collector not noted (NZAC, 1); Okauia, day not noted-I-1922 ( NZAC, 1 ); *idem*, day and month not noted-1922, collector not noted (WOPC, 1); Ahuroa Forest Reserve, 15-XI-1983, on fungi logs, B. M. Hammond (BMNH, 1): **Waikato:** no other data noted (MNHN, 1); Hunua Gorge, dates and collector not noted (BMNH, 1): **Rangitikei:** Taihape, Oraukura Gorge, 8-VI-1982, bark of dead standng *Hoheria sexstylosa*, J.C. Watt (NZAC, 1); *idem*, 11-XI-1982, under bark of dead sanding *Podocarpus dacrydioides*, J.C. Wat (WOPC, 1); Taihape, Hautapu River, 17-IX-1982, under bark of dead *Podocarpus dacridiodes* trunk, J.C. Watt (NZAC, 1); Uraukura, 18-IX-1982, under bark of standing *Hoheria sexstylosa*, J.C. Watts (WOPC, 1): **Wanganui:** Ohakune, 30-XII-1916 (WOPC, 1); Taihape, Hautapu River, 17-IX-1982, from under bark of dead standing *Podacarpus dacrydioides* J. C. Watt (NZAC, 1): **Steward Island:** Cod Fish Island, 28-XII-1966, J. I Townsend (WOPC, 1). "New Zealand" no other information noted (AMNZ, 3; WOPC, 1), (BMNH, 6), (MNHN, 3), (FRNZ, 4), (WOPC, 3).

**LOCALITIES NOT FOUND.** Chetwode Island, Nukuwaiata, 13-II-1982 (WOPC, 1), Little Barrier, day and month not noted, 1913, H. Swale (BMNH, 1), Kumara, no other data noted (MNHN, 1),

**Diagnosis** (Fig. 66): Most of the available specimens are large, from about 8 to 10mm in length. This size range, along with the strikingly black color of the integument will distinguish the member of this species from *C. scaritides* Westwood, the only other species in the genus.

**Description.** *Size:* Length 6.6-13.0 mm.; width 1.6-3.4 mm. *Integument:* Mouthparts, antenna, legs reddish brown, cranium, thorax, pronotum, elytra, and abdomen dark brown to black. *Vestiture:* Head, pronotal, and elytral dorsum profusely vested with setae, peripheral setae particularly long. *Head:* Frons narrowly rugulose, oval punctations set in narrow furrows; antenna as in figure 24. *Thorax:* Pronotal punctations oblong, distributed in two broad strips along the sides and in two narrow strips near middle; anterior margin boldly sinuous; sixteen spines continuous from posterior margin of protibiae to protibial apex; twelve spines continuous from mesotibial posterior margin to mesotibial apex. *Abdomen:* Aedeagus, phallobasic apodeme short and expanded at middle.

**Variation.** The smaller specimens tend to be more dark brown than black. Also, there is some Variation in the width of the distal portion of the phallobasic apodeme.

**Natural History.** Many specimens of this species have been collected under the bark of standing dead trees. They have been associated with the following tree species: *Myoporum laetum* Foster f., *Podocarpus dacrydioides* (A. Rich.) de Laub., and *Hoheria sexstylosa* Col. One specimen is noted as a predator of *Psepholax* White (Curculionidae) larvae. The available specimens were collected from August to March.

**Distribution.** This species is widely distributed on the North and South islands of New Zealand. One specimen was collected on Stewart Island.

**Etymology.** The generic name *Chaetosoma* Westwood is feminine. The specific epithet is a Latin adjectival taken from *colossus* (= large stature). I refer to the large size of many of the available specimens.

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