A generic reclassification of the New World Clytrinae

(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

with a description of new species

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Abstract

A short comparative morphological study and dendrogram of the supra-specific New World taxa is presented. The monogeneric Ischiopachini is retained and the monogeneric Arateini tribus nov. erected. The genera *Coscinoptera* and *Euryscopa* are redefined and segregate genera *Coleothorpa* and *Coleorozena* gen. nov. erected. *Euryscopa* is further split into the subgenera: *Coleomonrosa, Coleoneffa* and *Coleoguerina* subgen. nov. New species: *Euryscopa simpsonae* (Venezuela); *E. snellingi* (Peru); *E. rozeni* (Peru); *E. bellorum* (Peru) and *Coscinoptera wilcoxi* (Brazil). Two new subgenera are proposed for *Megalostomis: Snellingia* and *Coleobyersa. Megalostomis generosa* Baly, 1877, and *M. mariae* Monros, 1951, are removed from synonymy and considered valid taxa; *M. affinis* is herein reduced to a subspecies of *M. splendida.* Additional new species: *Megalostomis hespenheidi* (Costa Rica); *Proctophana eickwortorum* (Brazil); *P. dalyi* (Bolivia); *P. leechi* (Brazil); *P. labergei* (Peru); *Temnodachrys neffi* (Argentina); *Stereoma seenoi* (Bolivia); *S. mourei* (Brazil); *Paraurodera similis* (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay); *Urodera monrosi* (Paraguay); *U. neffi* (Argentina) and *U. cryptocephaloides* (Bolivia). The following new subgenera are proposed: *Saxinis (Boreosaxinis); Babia (Archaebabia); B. (Coleolacordairei); B. (Megababia); Urodera (Austrurodera); U. (Boreurodera); U. (Familiurodera);* and *U. (Stereomoides).* The following species are transferred from *Stereoma* to *U. (Stereomoides): U. tetraspilota, U. robusta, U. cognata, U. consimilis, U. marginella, U. libertina, U. amicta, U. lunaris* (all Lacordaire, 1848, taxa); *U. elegans, U. humeralis* and *U. multipunctata* (all three Guerin descriptions). *Urodera cryptocephala* Monros is transferred to the genus *Babia.* The genus *Paraurodera* (with a new subgenus *Torourodera)* is recognized and the species *U. hamatifera* Lacordaire, 1848; *U. fallax* Harold, 1875; *U. inornata, U. fallaciosa, U. duplicata,* and *U. hamatifera densepunctata* (all Monros, 1953) transferred from the genus *Urodera. Heterobabia* Monros, 1951, is herein regarded as a subgenus of *Babia.* A key to all supracific New World taxa is presented.

Illustrations of the external aedeagal characters of representative species from most of the supra-specific groupings of the New World Clytrinae are presented in Plates II–V. Aedeagal studies in the Clytrinae are affected by three important considerations: 1) aedeagal structures of most of the genera inhabiting the United States and Mexico are extremly reduced; 2) size variability within the Clytrinae is often pronounced within long series representing the same locality and collection of what is unquestionably only a single species, however, allometric differences are often reflected in the genital capsule (variability often greater than the norms in distinct species); 3) male specimens of many of the South American taxa are simply unavailable for dissection, let alone present in sufficient series to permit a comprehensive analysis at this time. It is to be expected that aedeagal characters will prove to be much more useful in species characterizations of the South American genera which do not show the reduction characteristic of our North American groups.

The aedeagal characteristics of *Aratea, Ischiopachys, Tellenina* and *Dachrys* (s. str.) are the most distinctive of the New World fauna. The small number of male *Ischiopachys* spp. available to me, indicate that it additionally encompasses relatively the greatest amplitude of aedeagal structures of any New World group. Both *Aratea* and *Ischiopachys* (and to a lesser extent *Tellenina*) demonstrate a large number of unequivocably derived morphological characteristics, and hence it is impossible to state with assurance which of the aedeagal characters are „primitive" and which may be „derived", however, circumstantially it appears that homologies should most usefully be sought between *Dachrys* (s. str.) and the Old World Clytrini and other camptosomate Chrysomelidae.

I have attempted to be quite conservative in the treatment which follows. I have conserved the supra-specific names available, except in specific instances in which I felt the evidence indicated such placement was no longer tenable. My treatment follows basically the hierarchical relationships indicated by Lacordaire, though of course many of the taxa were unknown to him. The genus *Euryscopa*, has been split into three genera (along with some forms previously assigned to *Coscinoptera*) because the previous characterization of the generic boundaries was inadequate as indicated by statements in my monograph of the North American fauna. Additionally several very distinctive (recognized as such by Monros in his revision of the Argentine fauna) *Urodera* species required the erection of a new genus as the variability within the rest of the genus was analyzed into five distinctive subgenera with the inclusion of some of the species resembling *Stereoma* (s. str.).

I feel strongly that the recent literature on the Chrysomelidae has elevated too many groupings of basically a subgeneric degree of similarity to generic status and too many genera to tribal status, hence the suggestions for the status of new taxa presented below should be interpreted in that context. Characteristics of the most relevance in the life cylcle of the Clytrinae are clearly their larval ecologies, and until a great deal more is learned about them I recommend conserving large highly-variable genera (such as *Megalostomis, Babia, Euryscopa* [s. str.] and *Urodera*) with numerous morphologically distinct subgenera. I have retained Lacordaire's generic status for *Themesia, Pnesthes* and *Stereoma* in the absence of definitive information which indicates that level of distinction, in the interests of minimizing nomenclatural changes. I do not believe that they are suffi-

ciently morphologically dinstinct to merit such status, but perhaps future life history studies will support Lacordaire's judgement.

Phenetic and Phylogenetic Relationships of the new World Clytrinae

The phenetic relationships of the Clytrinae are presented in Plate I.

The morphological characteristics considered in the construction of this arrangement are presented in Table 1. Since so very little is known of the larval morphology, behavior and host choice as well as the construction of larval encasements and egg coverings, these relationships must be considered extremely tentative at this time. For the purposes of this paper, I will presume that this "tree" represents a first approximation as to the phylogenetic relationships of the New World taxa.

For twenty-two of the character states listed in Table 1, the occurrence of alternate states of the character in the "tree" is straightforward and allows me to postulate one particular expression of the character as "primitive" and the others as "derived". However, characteristics affecting body form, metallic coloration, sexual dimorphism, facial shape and aedeagal shape are so labile that it would be very premature to postulate any one particular conformation of these characters as "primitive" at this time. Analysis of the Old World Clytrinae may establish answers to these questions at some future date.

Equivalent changes apparently have occurred independently, involving many character states within the Clytrinae. Most notable are the loss of eye emarginations in *Dinophthalma* and *Euryscopa;* the loss of eye stalks in *Coleoneffa, Coscinoptera, Snellingia, Coleorozena,* and all Babiini; the enlargement of the 4th antennomere three times in the Megalostomini and 5 times in the Babiini; the reduction of the prosternum between the front coxae on at least 5 independent occasions; the rounding of the hind pronotal angles in *Coleothorpa, Scolphigenia, Stereoma* and *Boreurodera;* the prominent enlargement of the epipleural lobes on three separate occasions; the loss of elytral pubescence at least 12 times; the gain of metallic iridescence on at least 10 separate occasions; and the reduction to the simple spatular aedeagal structure in *Coscinoptera, Coleorozena, Anomoea* and *Temnodachrys.* The independent nature of such shifts is seen well in the instances of pronounced sexual dimorphism, which manifests itself quite differently in *Coleothorpa, Euryscopa* (s. str.), *Clitaspis, Scaphigenia, Megalostomis* (s. str.) and *Torourodera.* Occasionally such modifications are further modified or multiply lost as in the specific instances of: (1) the shallow clypeal emargination which becomes V-emarginate on three occasions in the Megalostomini, but subsequently becomes strongly transverse or even medially toothed within two separate lines of *Megalostomis;* and (2) the pygidium which becomes strongly salient and sulcate on two occasions (independently lost 3 times), or transversely carinate once (independently lost 3 times).

The Megalostomini is a clearly defined group, with ancestry and major development clearly traceable to South America, presumably the humid tropics. *Coleothorpa* and *Coleorozena* are presumably ancient immigrants to North America as they are nearly entirely confined to the North American continent and quite diverse. Whether they represent

two independent northerly colonizations or only a single successful primitive *Coscinoptera* colonist is moot. The present day *Coscinoptera* in the United States probably represents an independent and much more recent range expansion, as does the less expansive range of *Megalostomis (Pygidiocarina)*.

The Babiini (of various former authors) is a much more diverse group. This tribe is clearly Neotropical in ancestry; the North American groups *Babia (Babia)*, *Babia (Archaebabia)* and *Urodera (Boreurodera)* representing recent invasions of the North American continent. (The ancestry and relationships of the primarily North American genus *Saxinis* are uncertain; the Pleistocene fossil *Saxinis regularis* reported from Massachusetts, if correctly identified, does not necessarily indicate an early invasion of the North American continent by Neotropical *Saxinis*.) Most species groups are centered about the very diverse genera *Babia* and *Temnodachrys*, with *Urodera*, *Stereoma* and probably *Saxinis* forming a secondary cluster. The austral genera *Dachrys* and *Tellenina* are much more distantly related to main-line Babiini, and are mutually only distantly related as well.

The remarkable genera *Aratea* and *Ischiopachys* are not closely tied to any other New World genera; they are so distinctive in a large array of characters, that I choose to recognize a separate tribal status for each genus. Both genera share the characteristics of a distinctly dorsally projecting scutellum and the deep medial facial pit found as well in the Clytrini from both the New and Old Worlds with which I am familiar; whether this indicates a closer evolutionary relationship with the Old World forms or not, awaits a study of the Old World taxa.

Table 1 Morphological characteristics of clytrinae.

"primitive"	"derived"
1. Tarsal claws appendiculate	1A. Tarsal claws simple 1B. Tarsal claws bifid
2. Eyes angularly emarginate	2A. Eyes obtusely or feebly emarginate 2B. Eyes not emarginate 2C. Eyes distinctly elogate and not ovoid 2D. Eyes distinctly projecting
3. Aedeagus with distinct lateral surface	3A. Aedeagus cleft subapicoventrally 3B. Aedeagal cleft lost; resulting in even spatular shape 3C. Aedeagal cleft very large
4. 4th antennomere not clavate, subequal to 5th	4A. 4th antennomere suequal to 5th
5. Facial length = 1.5× width	5A. Face very narrow; interocular distance 1/3–1/4× length 5B. Face very broad; width greater than length or subequal 5C. Face broad; length 1.25× width 5D. Reversal to original state

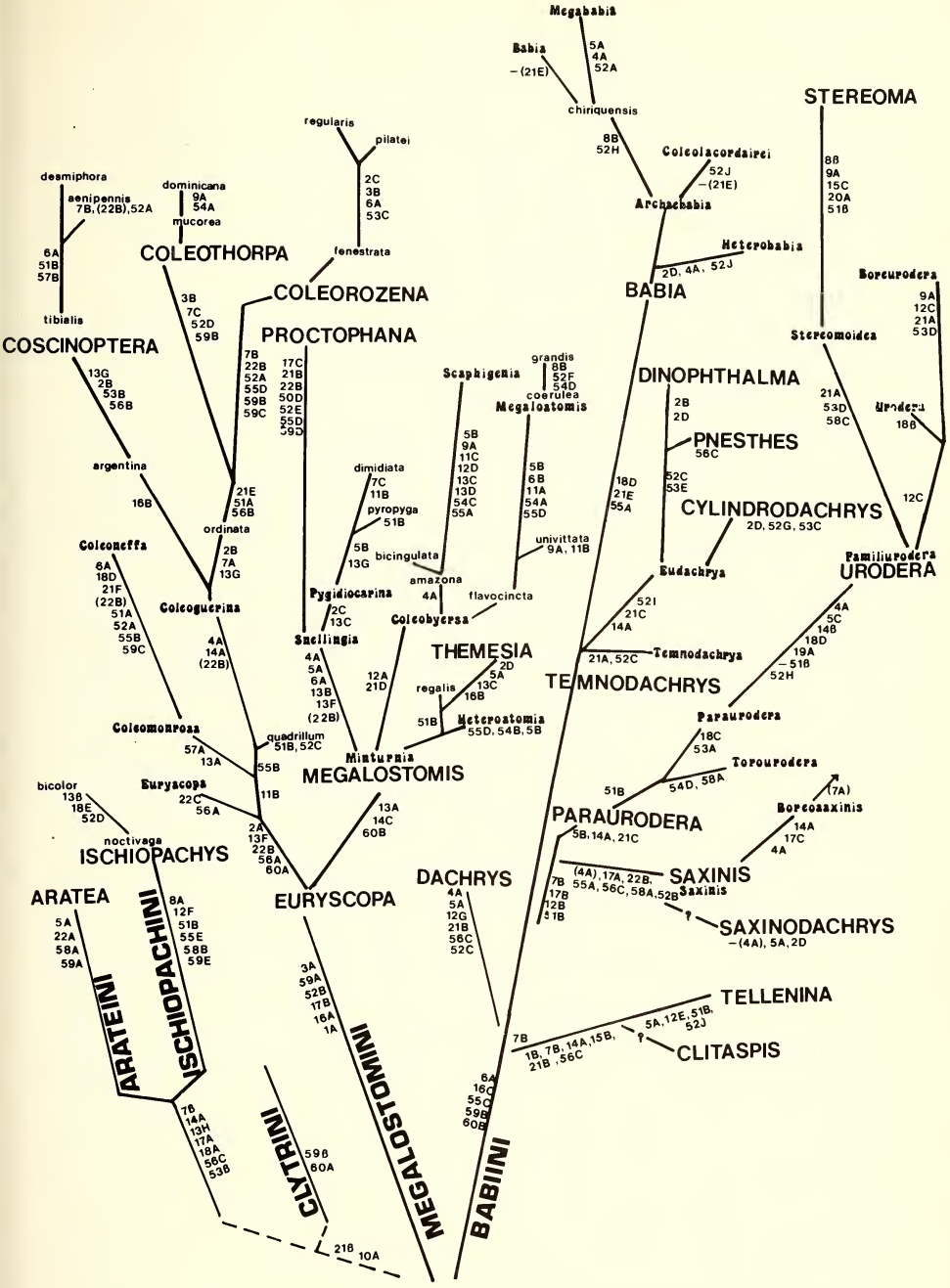

Plate I. Phenetic relationships of the New World Clytrinae. Character states are listed in Table 1. The lenght of the different branches are not indicative of any quantified scale of morphological divergence, but merely represent an attempt to place the information on a single page.

6. Eyes with distinct posterolateral raised margin	6A. Eyes not stalked posterolaterally 6B. Eye stalks hypertrophied, densely punctate and carinate
7. Pubescence scattered throughout, but not dense and obscuring surface	7A. Pubescence in linear rows 7B. Elytra glabrous 7C. Pubescence extremely dense throughout, occluding surface
8. Lateral margin of pronotum simple	8A. Margin grooved to receive antennae in repose 8B. Extremely explanate
9. Hind angles of pronotum distinct	9A. Hind angles lost, contour broadly rounded
10. Scutellum planar in posterior portion	10A. Scutellum not planar, projecting dorsally in pronounced angle with plane of elytra
11. Clypeus shallowly and arcuately emarginate	11A. Clypeus of male (& female to a lesser degree) transverse 11B. Clypeus of male (& female to a lesser degree) angularly V-emarginate 11C. Anterior border of clypeus with a large tooth
12. Apical lobes of aedeagus not sclerotized, withdrawn when not in erection; without visible sclerotized plates in repose; dorsal margin of apex simple, transverse	12A. Apical lobes huge, sclerotized and permanently expanded and extruded 12B. Aedeagus with linear sublateral flaps 12C. Aedeagus with broad median sclerotized flap 12D. Dorsal margin of tip with two long tooth-like projections 12E. Dorsal portion of tip with elongate sclerotized projection (sides subparallel) 12F. Unique *Ischiopachys*-type 12G. Unique *Dachrys*-type
13. Pygidium without distinct carina	13A. Pygidium with distinct transverse subapical carina 13B. Pygidium with distinct medial longitudinal carina 13C. Loss of transverse carina 13D. Egg pouch of female partially encompassing pygidium; apically with deep depression 13E. Apical 1/4 of length at 90° angle to rest of pygidium 13F. Lateral margins very salient and sulcate
13. (cont'd)	13G. Loss of salient laterial margins 13H. Surface extremely convex and swollen
14. Prosternum narrow but distinct between coxae	14A. More or less absent between coxae 14B. Very wide between coxae 14C. Very wide between coxae and distinctly overlapping mesosternum

15. Mesosternum distinct between coxae, narrowed posteriorly but sides subparallel	15A. Nearly absent between coxae 15B. Very broad and planar anteriorly, nearly absent between coxae 15C. Broad; with large separate ventrally projecting flap, extending further than coxae
16. Lacinia distinctly bilobed	16A. Distinctly bilobed and prominent 16B. Folded, but not distinctly bilobed 16C. Not folded or bilobed
17. Epipleural margin narrowly explanate	17A. With large angulate lobes; tip rounded 17B. With weakly produced, but distinct lobes 17C. With very large angulate lobes; tip acute
18. Pronotum transverse, unmodified	18A. Pronotum with weak posterior medial lobe 18B. Pronotum with very strong posterior medial lobe 18C. With explanate anterior margin, partially obscurin head 18D. With explanate anterior margin, completely obscuring head 18E. Head capsule withdrawn into pronotum; anterior margin not particularly explanate
19. Fore tibiae unmodified in shape or sufface structure	19A. Fore tibiae deeply excavate between prominent longitudinal carinae. 19B. Fore tibiae of male strongly arcuate
20. Tarsi unmodified	20A. Third tarsomere with apical margin cutting only $^1/_2$ way to base; 4th tarsomere grossly thickened; tarsomeres 1–3 exceedingly transverse
21. Facial surface of head planar or convex	21A. Head with deep transverse sulcation 21B. Head with deep medial pit 21C. Head with shallow pit, and/or submedial pits 21D. Face with strong medial longitudinal carina; two depressions submedially near antennal bases 21E. Facial region strongly convex 21F. Forehead tuberculate swollen
22. Elytra smooth; punctation fine and confused	22A. Elytra rugate 22B. Elytra with deep punctation in regular striae 22C. Loss of regular striae

Characters without distinct apomorphic or pleisiomorphic designations

51A. Loss of metallic color
51B. Gain of metallic color

52B. Body form elongate; robustcylindric
52C. Body form subquadrate/subcylindric
52D. Ditto, but distinctly widest at humeral region
52E. Body form extremely rotund; subspherical
52F. Males immense; sides subparallel; flattened robust
52G. Cylindric; length 4× width, not robust
52H. Hemispheric
52I. Tear-drop to linear-tear-drop shapped
52J. Elongate, flat; length 3× width

53A. Aedeagal setae in simple dorsal and ventral patches; few setae per patch, on distinct sides of lateral surface
53B. Ventral setae hypertrophied a long cleft region
53C. Ventral setae lost; distinct dorsal bundle only
53D. Dorsal region with very dense promonent row of setae (no cleft, ventral region lost)
53E. Dorsal and ventral patches strong tufts; no cleft

54A. ♂/♀ sexual dimorphism pronounced in mandibular region only; ♂>♀
54B. Ditto; mandibles very asymmetric
54C. Ditto; mandibles with basal salient carina or tooth/horn in male
54D. Ditto; but male enormously more developed than female

55A. Egg pouch extremely deep, more or less hemispheric
55B. Egg pouch elongate and shallow
55C. Egg pouch transverse and shallow
55D. Egg pouch circular and shallow
55E. Egg pouch nearly absent

56A. Facial region densely pubescent punctate; with midline glabrous
56B. Ditto, without midline
56C. Deeply and densely punctate; no pubescence; no midline
56D. Punctation fine and dense

57A. Aedeagus huge and absolutely planar
57B. Aedeagus per se with distinct right angle in lateral aspect

58A. Apex of aedeagus of extraordinarily truncate
58B. Aedeagus basally bulbous

59A. Tip of ventral lobe strongly transverse
59B. Tip of ventral lobe strongly pointed
59C. Tip of ventral lobe broadly rounded
59D. Tip of ventral lobe elongate but rounded
59E. Tip of ventral lobe subapically expanded, tip transverse

60A. Ventral surface of apical projection planar
60B. Ventral surface of apical projection distinctly bent ventrally

Key to the genera and subgenera of New World Clytrinae

1A Front coxae conical, contiguous; elytra thin and pliable; tarsal claws appendiculate; pronotum flattened, not convex; scutellum at 45° angle with plane of pronotum and elytra . . . . . (Clytrini)
(Not herein treated; awaiting comparative study of Old World taxa)

1B Front coxae not conical; elytra not thin and pliable 2

2A Tarsal claws simple . . . . . (Megalostomini) 3

2B Tarsal claws appendiculate or bifid 19

3A Eyes angularly emarginate 4

3B Eyes not angularly emarginate 13

4A Pygidium with longitudinal carina mesally; eyes without distinct posterolateral raised carina or stalk 5

4B Pygidium without longitudinal carina 6

5A Elytral punctation fine, extremely confused; without transverse subapical carina on pygidium; eyes elongate, not ovoid; lateral margins of pygidium not salient; face transverse, interocular width $^2/_3$ of facial length . . . . . **Megalostomis (Pygidiocarina)**

5B Elytral punctation deep, coarse, striate or substriate; with transverse subapical carina on pygidium; eyes ovoid; lateral margins of pygidium strongly salient; face narrow, at least twice as long as broad . . . . . **Megalostomis (Snellingia)**

6A Pygidium strongly convex, nearly bulbous; both sexes with grossly rotund subspherical abdomens; elytral punctation deep, striate; epipleural lobes very large, tip acutely angled . . . . . **Proctophana**

6B Pygidium rather flat, never bulbous; abdomen not grossly subspherical; epipleural lobes distinct, but never extremely large and acutely angled at tip 7

7A Prosternum broad between fore-coxae, overhanging and obscuring anterior portion of mesosternum; eyes truly angularly emarginate 8

7B Prosternum relatively narrow but distinct, not overhanging mesosternum; eyes not truly angularly emarginate, angle rounded; scutellum distincly depressed on dorsal face . . . . . **Euryscopa (Euryscopa)**

8A Pygidium flat, without subapical transverse carina, and without deep extension of egg pouch in female; eyes large and distincly protruding; lacinia not distinctly bilobed; integument brilliant metallic throughout; 4th antennomere much smaller than 5th, not clavate . . . . . **Themesia**

8B Pygidium with subapical transverse carina, or with deep egg pouch in female; eyes not protruding; lacinia stronly bilobed 9

9A Mandibles extremely asymmetric, right one very small; face very broad, width at least equal to length in male; tip of ventral projection of aedeagus with blunt tooth, not transverse; clypeus of male strongly V-emarginate; 4th antennomere small, not clavate . . . . . **Megalostomis (Heterostomis)**

9B Mandibles not particularly asymmetric (other than right/left difference characteristic of subfamily); males with distinct medial facial carina in almost all cases 10

10A Mandibles of males with huge basal carina, tooth or horn; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; anterior margin of clypeus with prominent medial tooth; hind angles of pronotum broadly rounded; pygidium apically with extended egg pouch of last sternum . . . . . **Megalostomis (Scaphigenia)**

10B Mandibles of males not basally modified; egg pouch confined to last sternum; clypeus without medial tooth; hind angles of pronotum usually distinct 11

11A Sexual dimorphism pronounced in facial region, males with transverse faces and very long mandibles; eye stalks hypertrophied; clypeus of male transverse; 4th antennomere suequal to 5th . . **Megalostomis (Megalostomis)**

11B Sexual dimorhism not noticeable (except that usual for the subfamily); facial region of males distinctly halfagain as long as wide; eye stalks present but not hypertrophied; clypeus of male shallowly or V-emarginate; 4th antennomere variable 12

12A Fourth antennomere subequal to fifth . . . . . **Megalostomis (Coleobyersa)**

12B Fourth antennomere small, less than half the size of the fifth . . . . . **Megalostomis (Minturnia)**

13A Eyes distinctly arcuately feebly emarginate 14

13B Eyes not emarginate at all 17

14A Fourth antennomere small, not clavate; prosternum distinct but narrow between front coxae 15

14B Fourth antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th; prosternum nearly absent between front coxae . . . . . **Euryscopa (Coleoguerina)**

15A Anterior pronotal margin extremely explanate mesally, completely obscuring head in dorsal view; male with bulbously swollen vertex; eyes not stalked posterolaterally; without metallic dorsal reflections; body form elongate cylindric, ipsoid . . . . . **Euryscopa (Coleoneffa)**

15B Anterior pronotal margin not explanate; head visible, eyes posterolaterally stalked; dorsum with metallic reflections; vertex not bulbously swollen; body shape not cylindric-ipsoid 16

16A Size small, less than 7 mm, subquadrate; aedeagus occupying only $\frac{1}{2}$ of abdominal cavity, ventral surface of aedeagus distinctly bent; scutellum not foveate . . . . . **Euryscopa (Coleoguerina)**

16B Size large, greater than 7 mm, robust, distinctly widest at humeral angle; aedeagus occupying entire abdominal length, distinctly straight; scutellum foveate . . . . . **Euryscopa (Coleomonrosa)**

17A Entire dorsum with metallic reflections; elytra with or without striae and dense pubescence; aedeagal capsule with hypertrophied subapical lateral cleft and dense brush of setae; epipleural margin at angle densely pubescent, even if rest of dorsum is entirely glabrous . . . . . **Coscinoptera**

17B Dorsum without metallic reflections; aedeagal capsule reduced, cleft absent; epipleural margin pubescent only if entire dorsum is pubescent 18

18A Elytra striate, glabrous; eyes distinctly elongate, not stalked posterolaterally; body elongate, sides subparallel . . . . . **Coleorozena**

18B Elytra with confused dense punctation, usually obscured with very dense dorsal pubescence throughout; eyes stalked posterolaterally; body form subquadrate, widest at humeral angles except in smallest species . **Coleothorpa**

19A Scutellum slanting posterodorsally, distinctly protruding from the plane of elytra; prosternum nearly absent between fore coxae; epipleural margin broadly angled, tip rounded; elytra without pubescence; face with medial pit, densely and coarsely punctate throughout; pygidium strongly convex 20

19B Scutellum planar, in same plane as elytra . . . . . (Babiini) 21

20A Elytra with strong parallel carinae, between striae; dorsum without metallic reflections; facial region very narrow . . . . . (Arateini) **Aratea**

20B Elytra without carinae, with or without striae; pronotum with lateral margins sulcate to receive antennae in repose; dorsum brilliantly metallic . . . . . Ischiopachini **(Ischiopachys)**

21A Tarsal claws bifid 22

21B Tarsal claws appendiculate; dorsum brilliant metallic green/blue 23

22A Femora not modified or spined; 4th antennomere small; dorsum glabrous . . . . . **Tellinina**

22B Male femora dentate on underside; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; dorsum pubescent . . . . . **Clitaspis (?)**

23A Epipleural lobes very pronounced and strongly angulate; elytra strongly striate 24

23B Epipleural lobes weakly developed, not angulate, not more than two strial widths wide 26

24A Angle of epipleural lobes rounded; dorsum not brilliant metallic blue 25

24B Tip of epipleural lobes distinctly acute; dorsum usually brilliant metallic blue . . . . . **Saxinis (Boreosaxinis)**

25A Dorsal coloration black, with omnipresent metallic bronze reflections . . . . . **Saxinis (Saxinis)**

25B Dorsal coloration without metallic bronze reflections; lateral surface of protibiae with strong longitudinal carina . . . . . **Saxinodachrys**

26A Pygidium transversely subapically evenly bent in perpendicular angle 27

26B Pygidium basically flat, surface slightly convex, tip itself sometimes bent . . . 36

27A Eyes feebly emarginate, distinctly projecting; anterior border of pronotum only partially obscuring head from view; size small, less than 7 mm . . . . . **Dinophthalma**

27B Eyes distinctly emarginate, not markedly projecting 28

28A Anterior margin of pronotum arcuate, entirely covering head from dorsal view 29

28B Anterior margin of pronotum transverse or arcuate, but not occluding all of head from dorsal view 33

29A Form elongate, cylindric and flat; size large, greater than 10 mm; facial region flat; lateral margin of prothorax not widely explanate . . . . . **Babia (Coleolacordairei)**

29B Form hemispherical, tear-drop shaped, or cylindric-robust; size variable . . . 30

30A Form cylindric-robust; size very large, greater than 7 mm; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; face extremely narrow, interocular distance $^1/_3$–$^1/_4\times$ length of face; facial region strongly convex; lateral margin of pronotum extremely explanate . . . . . **Babia (Megababia)**

30B Form hemispheric or tear-drop; 4th antennomere usually much smaller than 5th; face not narrow, length about 1.5× width 31

31A Form hemispheric; lateral margin of pronotum extremely explanate; facial surface flat . . . . . **Babia (Babia)**

31B Form tear-drop shaped to rather robust; lateral margin of pronotum not explanate, bordered by a distinct marginal narrow sulcus 32

32A Facial surface strongly convex; fourth flagellomere much smaller than fifth . . . . . **Babia (Archaebabia)**

32B Facial surface flat, twice-depressed submedially; pronotum strongly hypertrophied anteromedially, length equal to width; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th . . . . . **Babia (Heterobabia)**

33A Form strongly elongate cylindric, body not flattened; eyes distinctly projecting, emarginate; facial region flat, without medial pit or transverse sulcus . . . . . **Cylindrodachrys**

33B Form tear-drop shaped or subquadrate-robust; eyes not projecting, emarginate 34

34A Facial region strongly tapering, triangular, without transverse sulcus; body shape subquadrate; aedeagus with strong dorsal and ventral tufts of pubescence . . . . . **Pnesthes**

34B Facial region not strongly below eyes, subrectangular, length only slightly greater than width; aedeagus without strong ventral and dorsal patches of setae, only a few dorsal setae present 35

35A Facial region with deep transverse sulcus; body shape subrectangular . . . . . **Temnodachrys (Temnodachrys)**

35B Facial region without deep transverse sulcus; body shape sub-drop-like or minute and with sides subparallel . . . . . **Temnodachrys (Eudachrys)**

36A Body shape subcircular in outline; legs with longitudinal carinae, sometimes deeply sulcate between; anterior pronotal margin strongly explanate and completely obscuring head from dorsal view 37

36B Body shape subrectangular, sides subparallel; legs without longitudinal carinae; anterior margin of pronotum never obscuring all of head in dorsal view 42

37A Mesosternum exceedingly broad, anterior portion separate and extending perpendicular to body axis and exceeding coxae in height; tarsal segments extremely transverse, width ca. 2× length; 3rd tarsomere only cleft $^1/_2$ length to receive 4th; 4th tarsomere extremely short and thick; apex of aedeagus extremely truncate; facial region with prominent transverse sulcation; lateral margin of pronotum broadly explanate, hind angles broadly rounded . . . . . **Stereoma**

37B Posterior margin of pronotum broadly expanded, forming distinct scutellar lobe usually bounded by acute angles; scutellum posteriad umbone; aedeagus with broad weakly-sclerotized dorsal medial flap . . **Urodera (Austrurodera)**

38A Mesosternum broad, anterior portion not separate or extending perpendicularly far above plane of sternum; 3rd tarsomere cleft at least $^3/_4$ of its length, 4th tarsomere never short and rotund 38

38B Posterior margin of pronotum not broadly expanded and not forming a distinct lobe with angular corners 39

39A Aedeagus with a strongly-sclerotized dorsal medial flap, setal brush prominent; facial region of male usually with deep medial depression; hind pronotal angles broadly rounded . . . . . **Urodera (Boreurodera)**

39B Aedeagus without a strongly-sclerotized dorsal medial flap; facial region of male with or without a deep depression; hind pronotal angles distinct 40

40A Front tibiae with indistinct posterolateral carinae, surface not deeply excavate and reflective between carinae; face of male with three shallow depressions . . . . . **Urodera (Urodera)**

40B Front tibiae with strong posterolateral carinae, surface deeply excavate and reflective between 41

41A Facial region of male with deep medial depression; dorsal region of aedeagus with very prominent row of setae, no cleft, ventral lobe absent, apex of aedeagus extraordinarily truncate . . . . . **Urodera (Stereomoides)**

41B Facial region of male not depressed medially in deep sulcation; aedeagus not extraordinarily truncate; aedeagus with cleft, ventral setae lost, ventral lobe present, dorsal lobe with weak setae . . . . . **Urodera (Familiurodera)**

42A Pronotum with weak metallic green reflections; 4th antennomere much smaller than 5th; face wide, width greater than or subequal to length 43

42B Pronotum without metallic reflections; 4th antennomere clavate and subequal to 5th; face narrow, length more than twice width; face with deep medial pit; inhabits Chile . . . . . **Dachrys**

43A Sexual dimorphism of facial region extreme, male with extremely wide face and elongate mandibles; facial region with submedial depressions; anterior border of pronotum transverse, not obscuring head at all in dorsal view . . . . . **Paraurodera (Torourodera)**

43B Sexual dimorphism not pronounced, only differences typical of subfamily affecting face and mandibles; facial region with medial and two submedial depressions; anterior margin of pronotum explanate and partially obscuring head . . . . . **Paraurodera (Paraurodera)**

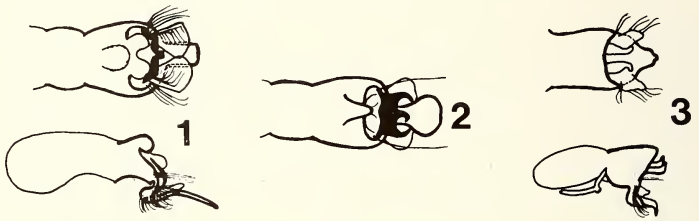

Plate II: 1 *Ischiopachys bicolor violascens*, 2 *Ischiopachys tumidicollis* (dorsal view only), 3 *Aratea costata*.

Arateini tribus nov.

Monogeneric

Aratea Lacordaire, 1848.

Type species: *A. costata* Lacordaire, 1848; desgination by Monros, 1953.

Body extremely robust; non-metallic. Face very narrow, interocular distance $^1/_3$-$^1/_4\times$ length; clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate; lacinia distinctly bilobed; face with deep medial pit, densely and deeply punctate, without glabrous midline; lacinia distinctly bilobed; eyes angularly emarginate, with indistinct raised posterolateral stalk; 4th antennomere not clavate, much smaller than 5th. Lateral margin of pronotum simple, hind angles distinct; posterior border with median lobe. Tarsal claws appendiculate; prosternum extremely narrow, more or less absent between fore coxae; mesosternum distinct between mid-coxae. Elytra impressively rugate, without pubescence; epipleural lobes very large, tip rounded; scutellum not planar, projecting dorsally in pronounced angle with plane of elytra. Pygidium extremely convex and swollen. Aedeagus with distinct lateral surface, not cleft, tip of ventral lobe strongly transverse-truncate.

The distinctness of this genus and the reasons for its new tribal status are presented earlier in this paper.

costata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
gigantea Monros, 1952 (Brazil)

Megalostomini

Coscinoptera Lacordaire, 1848

Type species: C.*desmiphora* Lacordaire, 1848, designated by Monros, 1953.

Brilliant metallic beetles; subcylindric to robust, widest at humeral region. Eyes not emarginate, inconspicuously stalked; 4th antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th; facial region, length 1,5× width, densely punctate and pubescent, but without glabrous midline; face planar; clypeus angularly V-emarginate; lacinia not distinctly bilobed, but folded medially. Lateral pronotal margin simple; hind angles distinct. Tarsal claws simple; prosternum more or less absent between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct betwen mid-coxae. Scutellum planar. Elytral punctation striate, confused, deep or shallow, with or without pubescence; epipleural margin with weakly produced but distinct lobes, with dense pubescence even if rest of elytra are glabrous. Pygidium with lateral margins salient and sulcate. Egg pouch elongate and shallow. Aedeagus cleft subapicoventrally, ventral setae hypertrophied in size and number along cleft region.

There are three species groups:

I. Diminutive species with densely pubescent elytra; elytral punctations fine; eyes not stalked; aedeagus bent at 90° angle in lateral aspect.

purpurea Jacoby, 1888 (Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela)
soricina Dejean, 1837 (as *Megalostomis s.)* (Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil)
intermedia Jacoby, 1897 (St. Vincent)
brittoni Monros, n. nudum? (Brazil)
monacha Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia, Venezuela)
desmiphora Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia, Venezuela)

II. Moderate to large robust species; elytra with or without pubescence; punctation deep and coarse, striae doubly striate or confused; eyes not stalked; aedeagus bent at 90° angle in lateral aspect.

mucida Say, 1837 (as *Megalostomis m.)* (Mexico through Costa Rica) (= *C. cribrata* Lacordaire, 1848)
aenipennis LeConte, 1858 (U. S., Mexico)
nigerrima Monros, 1950 (as *Euryscopa n.)* (Guyana, Brazil)
euryscopoides Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
terebellum Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa t.)* (Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina)
proxima Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa p.)* (Brazil)
bahaina Monros, n. nudum? (Brazil)
coscinopteroides Monros, 1950 (as *Euryscopa c.)* (Brazil)
similaris Monros, 1950 (as *Euryscopa)* (loc. undet.)
wilcoxi Moldenke, n. sp. (Brazil)

III. Large robust species; elytral punctation confused and coarse; elytra pubescent; eyes distinctly stalked; aedeagus slightly bent ventrally prior to tip.

tibialis Harold, 1875 (Argentina, Uruguay)

The unique Megalostomine species *Euryscopa villosa* Jacoby *(Coscinoptera v.* sensu Moldenke, 1970) is not included since it is known only in the female sex.

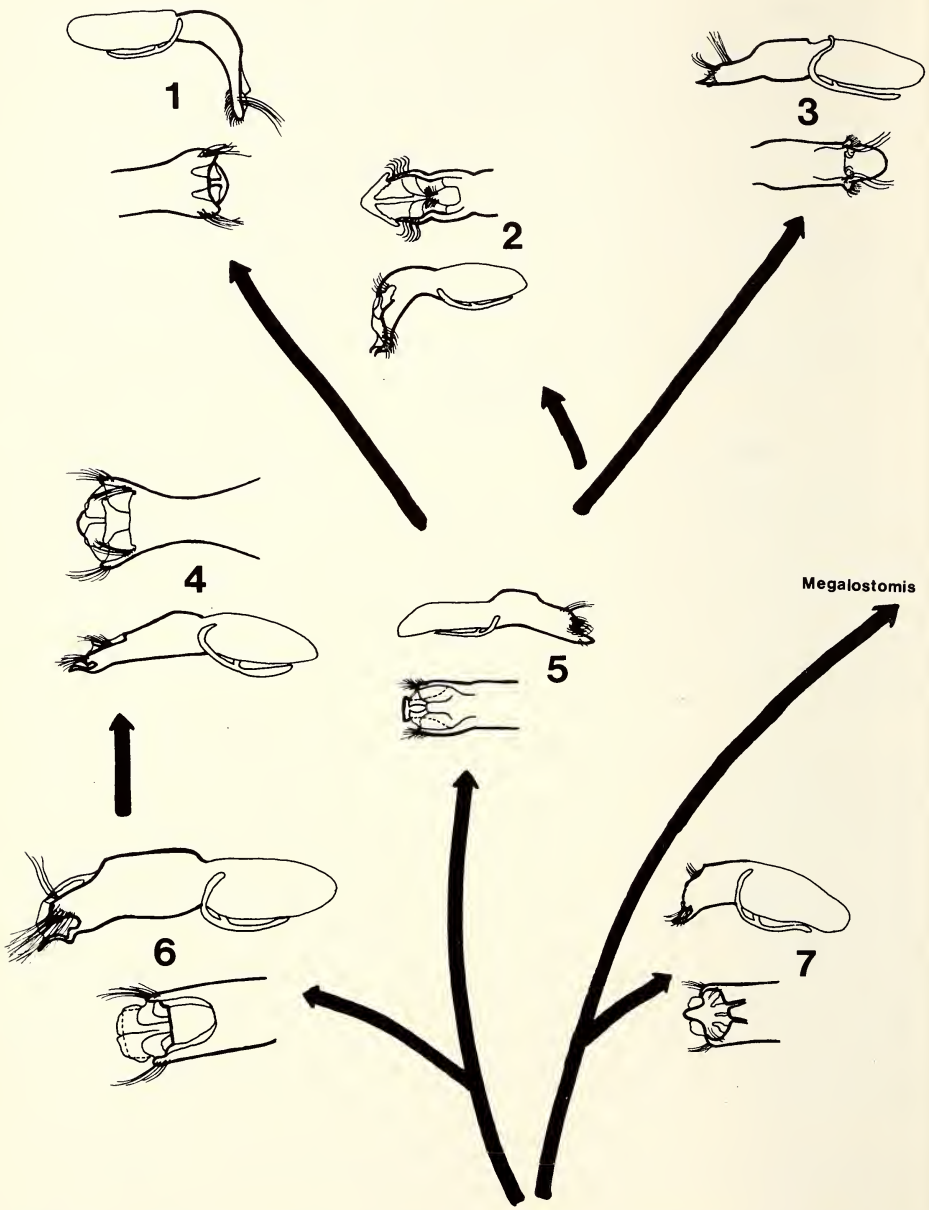

Plate III: 1 *Coscinoptera aenipennis*; 2 *Coleothorpa dominicana*; 3 *Coleorozena vittata corta*; 4 *Euryscopa (Coleoguerina) ordinata*; 5 *Euryscopa (Coleoneffa) simpsonae* n. sp.; 6 *Euryscopa (Coleomonrosa) binotata*; 7 *Proctophana labergei* n. sp.

Coscinoptera wilcoxi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 1)

With generic characters; antennae lacking in specimen, scape black; facial region with prominent raised midline through entire interocular area; entire face ventrad of junction with pronotum covered with uniform white pubescence, pointing ventromesally, not obscuring integument; entire facial region micropunctate. Pronotal disc micropunctate throughout; regular punctation fine, dense in lateral thirds, and bearing white pubescence obscuring surface; median third without pubescence, punctation uniform and sparse; impunctate midline present in posterior half only; lateral margins evenly arcuate. Scutellum densely pubescent; elytra glabrous. Elytral punctation seriate, deep; punctures crowded in striae with intervals between adjacent punctures nearly carinate. Legs black Elytra brilliant metallic purple. Size: 7×3,25 mm.

Holotype (♀): Brazil: Mato Grosso, Barra do Tapirape I-10-1963 collector B. Malkin (type No 13688 deposited in California Academy of Sciences)

Coleothorpa genus nov.

Type species: *Clythra dominicana* Fabricius, 1801, by present designation.

Subquadrate/subcylindric beetles, widest at humeral region; not metallic. Facial region length 1,5× width; densely punctate and pubescent, without a glabrous midline; face convex. Lacinia distinctly bilobed and prominent. Clypeus angularly V-emarginate. Eyes not emarginate, inconspicuously stalked. Fourth antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th. Lateral pronotal margin simple, hind angles distinct. Tarsal claws simple; prosternum more or less absent between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct between mid-coxae. Scutellum planar. Elytral punctation striate, deep; pubescence extremely dense throughout, occluding surface; epipleural margin with weakly produced but distinct lobes. Egg pouch elongate and shallow. Aedeagus reduced, not cleft subapicoventrally; even spatular shape; aedeagus planar on ventral surface; to strongly bend tip of ventral lobe strongly rounded, with perhaps a tiny distinct medial point.

There are two species groups:

I. Form large and robust to small and cylindric; hind angles of pronotum sharply angled to spiculate; elytra densely pubescent with confused punctation (nearly always) and a discrete humeral epaulette (absent in *C. mucorea inornata).*

axillaris axillaris Leconte, 1868 (as *Coscinoptera)* (U. S. Mexico)
a. rubracanella Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)* (US)
a. roseaxillaris Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)* (US)
a. panamintensis Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)* (US, Mexico)
a. sierrensis Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)* (US, Mexico)
a. corpilosa Dahl, 1933 (as *Coscinoptera c.)* (US, Mexico)
a. canella Leconte, 1885 (as *Coscinoptera c.*) (US, Mexiko) (= *Coscinoptera bifaria* Leconte, 1885)
a. semistriata Jacoby, 1888 (as *Euryscopa s.)* (Mexico)
a. quadratominor Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)* (US, Mexico)
mucorea mucorea Leconte, 1858 (as *Megalostomis)* (US Mexico)
m. inornata Fall, 1927 (as *Coscinoptera i.)* (Mexico)
m. schaefferi Clavareau, 1907 (as *Coscinoptera s.)* (Mexico) (= *Coscinoptera tibialis* Schaeffer, 1905; nec Harold, 1875)

II. Form large, robust; hind angles of pronotum rounded; dorsum pubescent, without reflections; mandibles distinct sexually dimorphic.

dominicana dominicana Fabricius, 1801 (as *Clythra d.)* (US, Canada)
d. franciscana Leconte, 1885 (as *Coscinoptera f.)* (US, Mexico) (= *Coscinoptera dorsalis* Leconte, 1885)
aenescens Crotch, 1873 (as *Coscinoptera a.)* (US)
vittigera vittigera Leconte, 1861 (as *Coscinoptera v.)* (US, Canada)
v. arizonensis Horn, 1892 (as *Coscinoptera v.* var. *a.)* (US, Mexico)
v. durangensis Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Mexico)
seminuda Horn, 1892 (as *Coscinoptera s.)* (US, Mexico)

Key to species in Moldenke, 1970 (as *Coscinoptera)*

This genus is named in recognition of the valuable scientific contributions of my friend Dr. Robbin Thorp of California

Coleorozena gen. nov.

Type species, *Euryscopa pilatei* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation. Elongate, robust-cylindric beetles; sides subparallel; nonmetallic but strongly reflective. Facial region length 1,5× width; face strongly convex; densely pubescent and punctate, without glabrous midline. Clypeus angularly V-emarginate; lacinia prominently bilobed. Eyes not emarginate; inconspicuously stalked or without stalks; eyes rarely ovoid and more usually distinctly elongate. Fourth antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th. Lateral pronotal margin simple; hind angles distinct. Tarsal claws simple; prosternum more or less absent between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct between mid-coxae. Scutellum planar. Pygidial margins not salient or sulcate. Elytra glabrous; punctation deep and regularly striate; epipleural lobes weakly developed, but distinctly lobed. Egg pouch circular and shallow. Aedeagus reduced, usually without cleft subapicoventrally; ventral surface planar; tip of apical lobe strongly pointed to broadly rounded.

This genus is named in honor of my friend and teacher, Dr. Jerome G. Rozen, Jr, of New York.

There are three species groups:

I. Ventral aedeagal setal tuft usually present, aedeagal cleft prominent; eyes ovoid, with short posterolateral stalk; scutellum glabrous.

nana Monros, 1950 (as *Euryscopa)* (Brazil)
regularis Jacoby, 1888 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico through Costa Rica)
rufipes Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa)* (Brazil)
fenestrata Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa)* (Brazil)
albopilosa Monros, 1953 (as *Euryscopa)* (Argentina)
pulchella Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa)* (Brazil)
guerini Monros, 1953 (as *Euryscopa)* (Argentina)

II. Aedeagal cleft lost, aedeagus with simple spatulate shape, without ventral aedeagal setal patch; eyes elongate, not ovoid; eyes without posterolateral stalks; scutellum glabrous.

pilatei pilatei Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa)* (US. Mexico) (= *Euryscopa parvula* Jacoby, 1888)
p. subtilis Horn, 1892 (as *Euryscopa s.)* (US, Mexico)
p. californiensis Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (US)
subnigra Schaeffer, 1905 (as *Euryscopa)* US, Mexico)

alicula Fall, 1927 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico)
lecontii Crotch, 1873 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico)
longicylindrica Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)

III. Aedeagal cleft lost, aedeagus simple spatulate shape, aedeagus with or without ventral setal patch; eyes elongate, not ovoid, without posterolateral stalks; scutellum pubescent.

totinigra Moldenke, 1970 (as *Eyryscopa)* (Mexico)
lacordairei Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)
vittata vittata Leconte, 1858 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico)
v. corta Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico)
v. larga Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico)
obliqua Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)
fulvilabris fulvilabris Jacoby, 1888 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico) (= *Euryscopa pusilla* Horn, 1872)
f. grandiaustralis Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)
scapularis Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)
s. fulvipes Jacoby, 1888 (as *Euryscopa f.)* (Mexico)
robustella robustella Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico, Guatemala)
r. rugipedis Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica)
longicollis longicollis Jacoby, 1888 (as *Euryscopa)* (US, Mexico)
longicollis pseudobliqua Monros, 1951 (as *Coscinoptera p.)* (Mexico)
agriloides Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)
mexicana Jacoby, 1888 (as *Euryscopa)* (Mexico)

Key to species in groups II and III in Moldenke, 1970 (as *Euryscopa)*

Euryscopa Lacordaire, 1848

Type species: *E. pulchra* Lacordaire, 1848; by Monros, 1953.

Body extremely robust, elongate cylindric or subquadrate; with or without metallic reflections. Facial length 1,5× width; planar; densely punctate and pubescent, with glabrous midline. Eyes obtusely emarginate or not emarginate at all; with or without an inconspicuous posterolateral eye stalk. Fourth antennomere variable. Clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate to angularly V-emarginate; lacinia prominently bilobed. Scutellum planar. Tarsal claws simple; prosternum narrow but distinct between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct betwen mid-coxae. Elytral punctation and pubescence variable; epipleural margin weakly produced, but with distinct lobes. Pygidium with lateral margins salient and sulcate, often with transverse subapical carina in addition. Aedeagus cleft subapicoventrally, ventral surface planar.

This is a very diverse genus, containing numerous forms with both unspecialized and specialized characters. The subgenera recognized below might be of sufficient distinction to merit generic status, but the nearly complete absence of larval information and the presence of intermediate forms of adult structure prohibits me from recognizing further generic splits at this time.

Euryscopa (Euryscopa)

Type species: *E. pulchra* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953

Size very robust, greater than 10 mm in length, widest at humeral region; nonmetallic or reflective. Clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate; 4th antennomere small, much smaller than 5th; eyes appearing emarginate, but angle itself strongly rounded, eye stalks present. Anterior pronotal margin not explanate. Scutellum distinctly depressed or dorsal face. Elytra smooth, punctation fine and confused. Egg pouch extremely deep and hemispheric. Pygidium without transverse subapical carina. Aedeagus not occupying entire abdomen, not absolutely planar on ventral surface.

pulchra Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)

Euryscopa (Coleomonrosa) subgen, nov.

Type species: *E. semicincta* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation Size large, 7–10 mm., robust, widest at humeral angles; not metallic, only feebly emarginate, eyestalks present but inconspicuous. Fourth antennomere small, not clavate, much smaller than 5th. Anterior pronotal margin not explanate. Elytral punctation seriate or doublyseriate/confused; without pubescence. Scutellum foveate, glabrous (occasionally pubescent). Pygidium with distinct transverse subapical carina. Aedeagus huge, occupying entire abdominal cavity; absolutely planar.

This is a diverse group of species. Since the full range of variation of both sexes is not known to me at present, no distinct species groupings will be proposed.

metropolitana Monros, 1950 (Brazil) (a very distinct species, known only from the female sex; placement tentative)
bellorum Moldenke n. sp. (Brazil)
bicruentata Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam)
semicincta Lacordaire, 1848 (F. Guiana)
binotata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
vagabunda vagabunda Monros, 1950 (Peru, Brazil)
vagabunda seriatopunctata Monros, 1952 (Brazil)
sanguinipennis Monros, 1950 (Brazil)
haematoptera Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil, Argentina)
nigritarsis Jacoby, 1888 (Panama, Costa Rica)
specularis Lacordaire, 1848 (F. Guiana)
quadripunctata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
snellingi Moldenke n. sp. (Peru)
rozeni Moldenke n. sp. (Peru)
?*carnifex* Lacordaire, 1848 (Mexico)
?*macrophthalma* Lacordaire, 1848 (Mexico)
?*costulata* Guerin, 1952 (as *Coscinoptera c.*) (Brazil)

Euryscopa (Coleomonrosa) snellingi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 2)

Characteristics of the subgenus: with facial region coarsely punctate and densely pubescent; vertex without pubescence but with prominent micropunctation; anterior pronotal margin partially explanate, but in no way obscuring head; lateral thirds of pronotum densely pubescent, central third of disc with scattered uniform distinct punctures; scutellum deeply bi-foveate, with minute pubescence in dense coarse punctures; elytral punctation bi-seriate to somewhat confused posteriorly; basal third of elytra red, umbone and posterior $^2/_3$ black; tibiae red; femora and tarsi black. Size: 8,5×4,5 mm.

Holotype (♀): Peru: Yahuarmayo 11-II-1910 C. H. T. Townsend coll.

(type No 13691 deposited in the California Academy of Sciences).

This species is named with respect to the many entomological contributions of my friend and eminent Hymenopterist, Roy Snelling, of Los Angeles.

Euryscopa (Coleomonrosa) rozeni sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 3)

Characteristics of the subgenus: all of face and lower vertex densely prostrate ochreous pubescent; 4th antennomere minute; anterior pronotal margin partially explanate, but in no way obscuring head; lateral thirds of pronotum densely pubescent, medial third of disc densely punctate; scutellum deeply foveate, with minute pubescence in coarse punctures; elytral punctation seriate, stria 4 and 5 shortened; margins of elytra blackened throughout, basal $^1/_2$ orange, anterior half of umbones black and confluent with margin, posterior third of elytra each with a mesal longitudinal orange band occupying $^1/_2$ each width. Size: 6.0×3.0 mm.

Holotype (♀): Peru: Satipo 21-VII-1940 coll. P. Paprzycki.

(type No 13690 deposited in the California Academy of Sciences).

The species name derives from my friend and teacher, the eminent Hymenopterist J. G. Rozen, Jr., of New York.

Euryscopa (Coleomonrosa) bellorum sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 4)

Fits subgeneric description; eyes strongly converging dorsally, interocular distance subequal to length of eye; lateral thirds of facial region uniformly densely and coarsely punctate, central third and vertex strongly micropunctate, but without regular punctures; clypeus with prominent long beard of pubescence, 4th antennomere minute; all antennomeres black, except for third. Lateral thirds of pronotum densely pubescent, central third of disc sparsely punctate and with dense micropunctation; scutellum shallowly bi-foveate, with minute pubescence in very large coarse punctures. Elytral punctation coarse, bi-seriate; elytra black and strongly reflective; narrow transverse fulvous band present from epipleural angle to first stria. Tibiae red, femora and tarsi black; aedeagus typical of subgenus. Size: 8.2×4.2 mm.

Holotype (♂): Peru: Iquitos 1-6-1920 coll. H. Parrish.

(type No 13689 deposited in the California Academy of Sciences).

This handsome species is dedicated to Dr. Ross Bell and his wife, Joyce, of the University of Vermont, who taught me to appreciate the intricacies of the true diversity of beetles in the world around me.

Euryscopa (Coleoneffa) subgen. nov.

Type species: *C. cingulata* Latreille, 1811, by present designation.

Size moderate; 6–8 mm.; elongate to robust-cylindric; non-metallic, with or without strong reflections. Forehead tuberculately swollen; eyes not stalked posterolaterally, feebly convexly emarginate; 4th antennomere small, not clavate, much smaller then 5th; clypeus angularly V-emarginate. Anterior margin of pronotum extremely explanate, completely obscuring head in dorsal view. Elytral punctation deep, striate; with or without pubescence. Pygidium with transverse subapical carina. Egg pouch shallow and elongate. Aedeagus huge and absolutely planar; tip of ventral lobe broadly rounded.

I take pleasure in naming this group for my friend and colleague, John Lyle Neff:

cingulata Latreille, 1811 (as *Clythra c.)* (Guatemala through Panama, Colombia)
lebasii Dejean, 1837 (as *Megalostomis)* (Colombia, Venezuela)
nordisthmensis Moldenke 1970 (Mexico)
simpsonae n. sp. (Venezuela)

Euryscopa (Coleoneffa) simpsonae sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 5)

Fits subgeneric description. Antennomeres 2–8 flavous; fourth conical. Vertex with very prominent glabrous impunctate swollen raised-T, projecting over plane of face; rest of facial region densely and finely punctate throughout. Eyes not emarginate. Medial length of pronotum twice lateral length, with impunctate midline present in posterior $^2/_3$, nearly three times broader apically than centrally. Elytra flavous, with entire margin narrowly blackened, with summit of umbone blackened additionally. Venter black, totally obscured with dense white prostrate pubescence. Legs entirely fulvous. Elytra serially pubescent. Size: 6,5×3,0 mm.

This species resembles *E. lebasii,* differing in the form of pronotal punctation and elytral coloration.

Holotype (♂): Venezuela, Miranda Clarines (1 km west) 21-XII-1976 leg. J. L. Neff Ko-3046 on *Cassia* flowers (type No 13692 deposited in California Academy of Sciences).

This species is dedicated to my friend and colleague Dr. Beryl Simpson.

Euroscopa (Coleoguerina) subgen, nov.

Type species: *Coscinoptera argentina* Burmeister, 1877, by present designation.

Size small; less than 7 mm.; subquadrate to robust; with or without metallic reflections. Clypeus angularly V-emarginate; 4th antennomere small, usually not claate, usually much smaller than 5th; eyes with inconspicuous stalks posterolaterally. Anterior pronotal margin not explanate. Scutellum not foveate. Prosternum very reduced between fore coxae, nearly absent altogether. Elytral punctation confused, fine; pubescence omnipresent. Pygidium without transverse subapical carina. Egg pouch elongate and shallow. Aedeagus not occupying entire abdomen, with slight ventral bend subapically.

This is an extremely diverse assemblage of species. Since some of the species are known in insufficient detail, the proposed assemblage of species groups should be taken as highly tentative.

I. Lacinia only folded, not bilobed; 4th antennomere less than or subequal to 5th; form robust; 5.5–7,0 mm.

argentina Burmeister, 1877 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Argentina, Uruguay)
atypica Monros, 1953 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Argentina)
dubia Guerin, 1949 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Argentina)
nigerrima Guerin, 1945 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Argentina)
humeralis Monros, 1953 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Argentina)
?*cuprea* Guerin, 1952 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Bolivia)

II. Prosternum narrow but distinct between coxae; 4th antennomere small, much less than 5th; form subquadrate-subcylindric, 4.0–5.5 mm. Diverse group.

quadrillum Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Brazil, Bolivia)
?*denieri* Monros, 1953 (Argentina) (N. B. aedeagus not cleft)

III. Pygidium without salient margins; eyes not at all emarginate; pubescence in linear rows on elytra; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; form subcylindric, 5.5 mm.

ordinata Monros, 1950 (Brazil)

Unplaced species:

obliqua Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Brazil, Argentina)
heterotricha Monros, 1952 (as *Coscinoptera)* (Brazil)

Proctophana Lacordaire, 1848.

Type species: *P. tomentosa* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953.

Form extremely rotund; robust diamond-shaped to nearly subspherical. Facial region very narrow, interocular width is $^1/_3$–$^1/_4\times$ length; eyes angularly emarginate, eyes without eye stalk; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; facial surface flat with deep medial pit. Clypeus shallowly and broadly arcuately emarginate; lacinia prominently bilobed. Lateral margin of pronotum simple; prosternum very wide between fore-coxae and distinctly overlapping mesosternum; mesosternum distinct between mid-coxae. Elytra glabrous; punctation seriate, sometimes nearly confused; epipleural margin with very large lobes, tip acute. Pygidium with distinct transverse subapical carina; lateral margins salient and sulcate; strongly convex, nearly bulbous. Abdomen of both sexes grossly rotund and subspherical; egg pouch circular and shallow. Aedeagus cleft subapicoventrally; ventral surface of apical projection bent dorsal; tip of ventral lobe elongate but rounded.

Proctophana eickwortorum sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 6)

Fits generic description, fourth flagellomere serrate, black, $^1/_2$ width of 5th; entire facial region between eyes shallowly triangularly depressed; uniformly coarsely punctate (intervals less than puncture diameters) dorsad antennal bases; uniformly finely punctate ventrad antennae; lateral pronotal borders slightly converging anteriorly (similar to *P. tomentosa),* submarginally linearly sulcate, margin itself prominant and raised; punctation of rather uniform size and depth, decreasing markedly from lateral portions (punctation nearly confluent) to submedial region (intervals 1,5–1,75× puncture widths) in a regular fashion; pronotal midline glabrous, narrow, uninterrupted; punctation bearing prostrate white pubescence throughout, dense enough to obscure surface laterally. Scutellum impunctate. Elytra very deeply and coarsely serially punctate; somewhat confused anteromedially, punctures bearing minute prostrate white hairs; intervals generally much less than strial width; posterior vertical face of elytra impunctate.

Dorsum of pronotum and elytra black, shining, without any humeral or terminal markings. Venter densely clothed with white pubescence throughout, obscuring even most surfaces of legs. Femora black; tibiae fulvous; tarsi black. Egg pouch very shallowly depressed, width more than twice length, densely pubescent in this specimen. Size: 5,5×3,75 mm.

Holotype (♀): Brazil: Caraca (no further data) (type No 13696 deposited in California Academy of Sciences)

The species is dedicated to Drs. George and Kathy Eickwort of Cornell University, in recognition of their friendship, polst collaboration and assistance and their contributions of the field of entomology.

Proctophana dalyi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 7)

Fits generic description. Fourth antennomere serrate, brown, $^3/_4\times$ width of 5th; facial midline flat, but lateral portion of face deeply sulcate (almost as a V) from center of interantennal region to vertex of compound eyes; vertex coarsely punctate (intervals 1–1.5× puncture diameters); facial sulcations deeply coarsely confluently punctate, surface obliterated; portion ventrad of interantennal line coarsely and densely punctate, punctures confluent into vertical microsulci, intervals subequal to puncture width. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly sinuate anteriorly (in anterior $^1/_2$); anterior width less than $^3/_4\times$ posterior width; submarginally deeply sulcate but margin itself extremely narrow; posterior margin deeply transversely sulcate for at least $^1/_2$ of width; punctation moderately coarse and without any intervals for lateral quarters, giving rise to dense white pubescence obscuring surface which is in fact laterally fulvous; dorsum of disc with punctures of equal coarseness but dispersed (intervals 1.5–4 times puncture width). Scutellum of type specimen perhaps abnormally developed; minute and scarcely visible. Elytra coarsely serially punctate, confused anteromedially, intervals less than strial width anteriorly but at least 3× width medially; striae complete to apex.

Elytra fulvous with prominent blackish V-band (see illus.). Venter entirely fulvous; legs fulvous with brownish femoral apices and tarsi; all regions densely clothed with prostrate white pubescence obscuring integumental coloration. Egg pouch shallowly depressed, width more than twice length. Size: 5.25×3.0 mm.

Named in appreciation for the courteous advice and assistance provided in my ecological studies by Dr. Howell Daly of the University of California.

Holotype (♀): Bolivia: Songo (no further data) (type No 13695 deposited in the California Academy of Sciences)

Proctophana leechi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 8)

Fitx generic description, except that the fourth antennomere is minute, not at all serrate, black. Facial region with a raised inverted-V between compound eyes occupying $^1/_2$ of facial width, immediately adjacent and dorsad is a broad but shallow depression; facial carination impunctate, rest of face prominently punctate throughout; punctures prominently confluent and more-or-less vertically sulcate ventrad the interantennal line, depressions adjacent to eyes distinctly microsulcate and with prominent anterolaterally-pointed white pubescence (intervals minute). Lateral margins of pronotum strongly converging for entire length; submarginally sulcate, margin itself inconspicuous; densely and finely punctate (intervals tiny) in lateral quarters; medial half of disc more coarsely punctate, intervals about 2–4× puncture widths; midline glabrous but extremely narrow, inconspicuous; posterior margin with deep wide transverse depression (for half of width of pronotum). Lateral margins narrowly fulvous, rest shining metallic black; lateral thirds obscured by dense prostrate white pubescence. Scutellum impunctate. Elytral punctation seriate; punctures coarse, confused anteromedially, intervals about 0,5× puncture width in anterior half, equalling puncture width in posterior half.

Elytra shining testaceous with small humeral irregular transverse band (see illus.), reaching to scutellar stria, and small round apical fulvous spots. Venter largely fulvous, metapleura black; legs brownish with fulvous tibia and fulvous tarsal pads. Egg pouch wide (width greater than twice length), moderately deep, glabrous. Size: 4,75×2,75 mm.

Holotype (♀): Brazil: Goias, Jatahy Ch. Pujol 1895–96. (type No 13698 deposited in the California Academy of Sciences)

Name derived from the distinguished scientist and my kind host at the California Academy of Sciences, Hugh Leech.

Proctophana labergei sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 9)

Fits generic description. Fourth antennomere serrate, more than $^3/_4$ width of 5th; entire flagellum thick and strong. Face with deep medial depression just dorsad interantennal line, equilateral-triangular, extending $^2/_3\times$ distance to eye margin; midline of vertex impunctate; vertex strongly micropunctate throughout; face dorsad the interantennal line rather evenly and coarsely punctate throughout (denser immediately adjacent to eyes), intervals conspicuous and shining, 0,5–2,0× puncture width; punctation ventrad interantennal line minute, obsolescent. Face apparently without pubescence. Lateral margins of pronotum very slightly converging, margins themselves straight, not noticeably curved; submarginally sulcate, margins themselves prominent. Pronotal disc black, shining; with uniformly coarse punctation throughout, dense in lateral thirds (intervals 0,5–1,0× puncture width), sparser anteromedially (intervals 2–3× puncture width), nearly impunctate posteromedially; glabrous midline impunctate and prominent anteromedially. Scutellum impunctate. Elytral punctation seriate, coarse, but very shallow; very confused anteromedially, intervals less than $^1/_2\times$ puncture width, but seriate in posterior half (intervals equalling puncture width).

Pronotum and elytra shining black, with a very large quadrate humeral epaulette, extending medially to 2nd stria and posteriorly to inner humeral angle, posterior border nearly transverse. Venter black, entirely obscurred by dense white prostrate pubescence. Pygidium with prominent boss, strongly reflective, densely and coarsely punctate. Size: 6,75×3,5 mm.

Holotype (♂): Peru: Cuzco, Quillabamba, ca. 2000 m 2-11-1952 coll. F. Monros (type No 13697 deposited in California Academy); two paratypes same data (Arm).

The species is named in gratitude for many hours of courteous assistence by the respected Dr. Wallace LeBerge of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Megalostomis Lacordaire, 1848

Types species: *Clythra boopis* Germar, 1824 (= *M. grossa);* designation by Monros, 1953.

Form extremely robust (occasionally subcylindric), widest at humeral region; large to huge, 6–17 mm. Facial region rather broad and flat, often exceedingly so; but highly differentially modified in the different subgenera; clypeus transverse to deeply V-emarginate; eyes strongly angularly emarginate, with inconspicuous to huge eye stalks posterolaterally; 4th antennomere variable in size and shape; lacinia strongly bilobed. Lateral pronotal margin simple, hind angles distinct or rounded; scutellum planar. Tarsal claws simple; prosternum very wide between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct but narrow between mid-coxae. Elytra usually finely and confusedly punctate, occasionally deeply seriately punctate; pubescence varying from dense throughout to none; epipleural lobes weakly produced, but distinct, not acute at the tip. Pygidium with distinct transverse subapical carina, sometimes a medial longitudinal one as well (occasionally without either). Aedeagus cleft subapicoventrally, often heavily sclerotized, with internal plates permanently expanded and extruded, ventral surface of aedeagus distinctly bent ventrally; apical projection, itself, planar or usually strongly bent dorsally.

This is a large and structurally diverse genus. The previously recognized subgenera *Scaphigenia, Pygidiocarina* and *Heterostomis* are discrete morphological units, but the remaining forms are not easily divided into the somewhat artificial subgenera, *Minturnia* and *Megalostomis* (s. str.). Two very distinctive species are herein raised to the rank of a new subgenus, *Snellingia*, and several species allied to *Minturnia* (s. lato) are herein raised to the subgeneric rank *Coleobyersa*. *Minturnia* (in the present sense) remains a very

diverse group of species, but since many of the species are not familiar in sufficient detail to me I have chosen to retain most of them with the *Minturnia* grouping. There are therefore seven subgenera which I recognize.

Megalostomis (Megalostomis)

Type species: *Clythra boopis* Germar, 1824 (= *M. grossa);* designation by Monros, 1953.

Face with strong medial carina and two submedial depressions; extraordinarily broad, width conspicuously exceeding length. Mandibles of males extremely long, but not otherwise dimorphic or asymetric; clypeus of male absolutely transverse. Eye stalks hypertrophied, densely punctate and carinate. Egg pouch circular and shallow. Apical lobes of aedeagus huge, strongly sclerotized and permanently extruded.

Megalostomis (Minturnia) Lacordaire, 1848

Type species: *M. univittata* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953.

This is a very diverse group of species. The generic description will suffice to describe it; it lacks the special morphological modifications characteristic of the more advanced subgenera. *Minturnia* is closely allied to *Coleobyersa,* differing in the presence of an unmodified small 4th antennomere.

Megalostomis (Minturnia) hespenheidi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 10)

Fourth antennomere conical, length greatly exceeding width. Face with 5 prominent vertical carinae, extending to dorsal border of eyes; inner eye margins, midline and two Y-shaped carinae originating at the antennal bases; interocular region with dense coarse uniform punctation throughout, not confluent, intervals $^1/_4$–$^1/_3$ puncture widths. Pronotum strongly transverse, width more than twice length; sides gently arcuate outwards; without impunctate midline; punctation distinctly deeper and coarser in lateral thirds; mesally intervals 1–4× puncture widths. Scutellum densely and finely punctate throughout. Elytra fulvous, confusedly punctate throughout, punctation rather fine, shallow, uniform, intervals 1–2× puncture widths; deciduously pubescent; umbone *per se* black at summit, middle of elytra with broad transverse black band, interrupted at suture; margin of elytra fulvous throughout. Pygidium without longitudinal carina. Venter black with ample prostrate white pubescence. Femora testaceous, tibiae and tarsi flavous. Glabrous region of egg pouch with length nearly 4× width. Size: 10×5,2 mm.

Holotype (♀): Costa Rica par H. Rolle (no further data) (type No 13693 deposited in California Academy of Sciences)

Megalostomis (Minturnia) splendida affinis (Jacoby) **New Placement**
= *Megalostomis (Minurnia) affinis* Jacoby, 1888

This taxon (type in British Museum) has a narrow brilliant green irridescent band on the immediate posterior margin of the pronotum, a green scutellum, no transverse elytral band of any sort and a green sutural border. The immediate clypeal border is also green irridescent. It may well represent only a color form of *M. splendida.* It is known only from the type series. Guatemala: Vera Paz, Pancina.

Megalostomis (Minturnia) generosa Baly, 1877
remove from synomymy of *M. (Coleobyersa) amazona* Jacoby, 1876.

Megalostomis (Minturnia) mariae Monros, 1951
remove from synonymy of *M. (Coleobyersa) amazona* Jacoby, 1876.

Megalostomis (Coleobyersa) subgen. nov.

Type species: *Clythra anachoreta* Dejean, 1837; present designation.

Form robust, widest at humeral region; clypeus emarginate; eye stalks not hypertrophied; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; mandibles not particularly sexually dimorphic or asymmetric, displaying the normal pattern for the subfamily. Lateral pronotal margin not very explanate. Apical internal lobes of aedeagus huge, sclerotized and permanently extruded. Face with strong medial carina and two submedial depressions.

The name appertains to Dr. George Byers, keen observer, prominent entomologist, and friend who helped immensely in the initial stages of my study of the Clytrinae.

anachoreta Dejean, 1837 (as *Clythra)* (Colombia, Panama, Peru)
= (*weyrauchi* Monros, 1952)
= (*chuncho* Monros, 1951)
amazona Jacoby, 1876 (Colombia, Ecuador, Panama)
flavipennis flavipennis Jacoby, 1880 (Costa Rica, Panama)
f. dynamica Monros, 1952 (as *Megalostomis d.)* (Colombia, Panama)
basilaris Jacoby, 1876 (Peru)

Megalostomis (Heterostomis) Lacordaire, 1848.

Type species: *M. lacordairei* Jac., 1883; designation by Monros, 1953.

Sexualy asymmetry of mandibles extreme in both sexes; face very broad and flat, width exceeding length; clypeus angularly V-emarginate (especially of male); 4th antennomere not clavate, smaller than 5th; egg pouch circular and shallow; tip of aedeagal lobe elongate, but with rounded blunt tooth, apex not strongly projecting dorsally, but planar with rest of ventral surface of apical half of aedeagus; internal lobes of aedeagus not very large and permanently expanded.

Megalostomis (Snellingia) subgen. nov.

Type species: *Euryscopa tosta* Monros, 1950; designation present.

Face very narrow, interocular distance with length equal to twice width; facial dimorphism and bilateral asymmetry normal for subfamily; eyes not stalked; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th, clavate; clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate; internal apical lobes of aedeagus not heavily sclerotized and extruded, apex of ventral lobe bell-shaped, medially emargiante.

tosta Monros, 1950 (as *Euryscopa)* (Venezuela)
platyceros Monros, 1951 (Colombia)

I take pleasure in naming this distinctive group for Roy R. Snelling, prominent hymenopterist and friend.

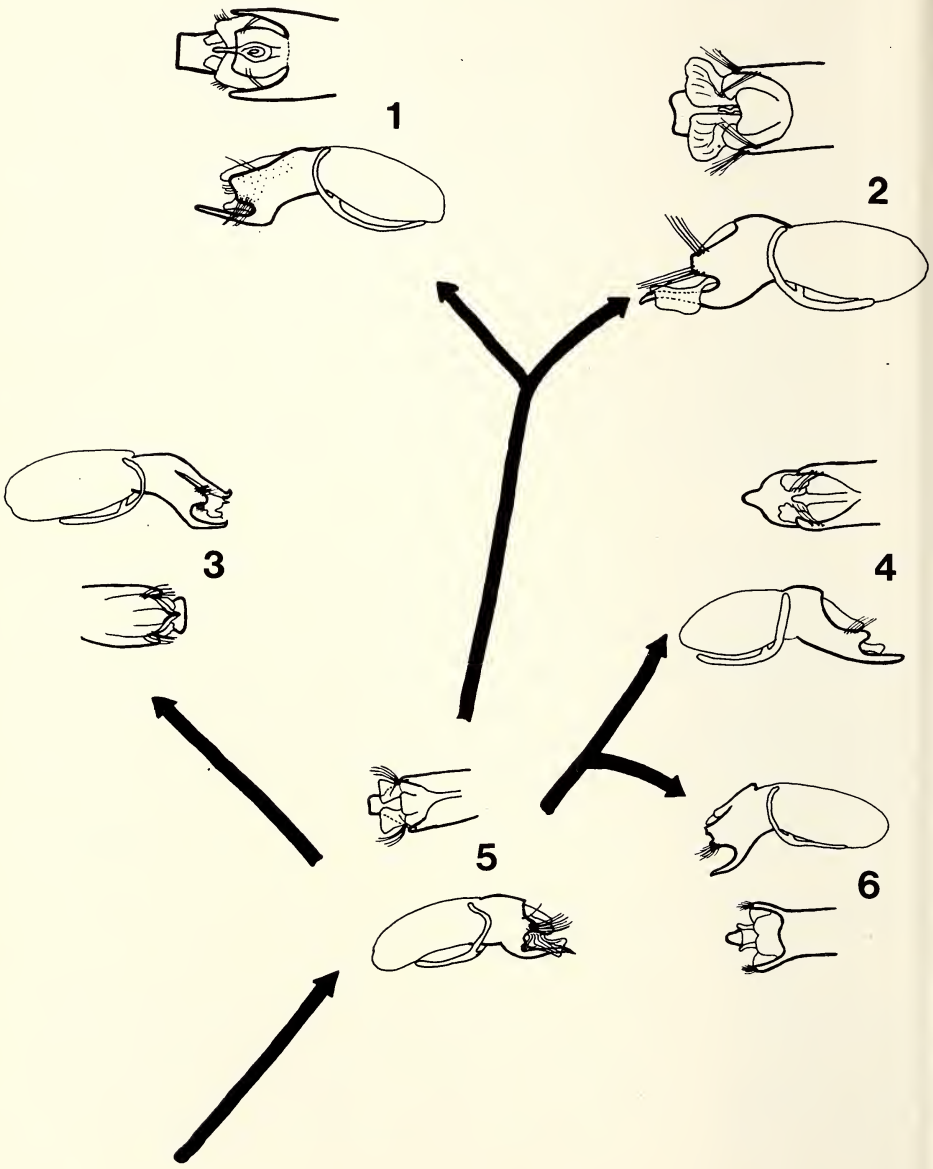

Plate IV: 1 *Megalostomis (Scaphigenia) cornuta*; 2 *Megalostomis (M.) gigas*; 3 *Megalostomis (Pygidiocarina) femorata*; 4 *Megalostomis (Heterostomis) analis*; 5 *Megalostomis (Minturnia) univittata oblita*; 6 *Themesia grandis*.

Babiini

Babia Chevrolat in Dejean, 1837

Type species: *Cryptocephalus quadriguttatus* Olivier, 1796; designation by Monros, 1953.

Form hemispheric, elongate-cylindric, robust subcylindric or tear-drop shaped; non-metallic, but strongly reflective. Facial region strongly convex, with or without depressions; punctation fine and scattered throughout; eyes angularly emarginate, not projecting, not stalked posterolaterally; clypeus shallowly emarginate; lacinia not folded or bilobed. Lateral margin of pronotum simple, hind angles distinct; anterior margin explanate, entirely obscuring head in dorsal view; scutellum planar. Tarsal claws appendiculate; fore-tibiae unmodified in shape or surface sculpturing; tarsi unmodified; prosternum absent between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct but narrow between mid-coxae. Elytra glabrous, punctation very fine to obsolete; without pubescence; epipleural margin narrowly explanate. Aedeagus not cleft subapicoventrally, apex extraordinarily truncate, small ventral tip directed ventrally. Pygidium with apical $^1/_4$ bent at 90° angle to the rest of the pygidium; egg pouch extremely deep, more or less hemispheric.

Subgenera are herein proposed for members of this very diverse genus.

Babia (Babia) Chevrolat in Dejan, 1837

Type species: *Cryptocephalus quadriguttatus* Olivier, 1796; designation by Monros, 1953.

Form hemispheric; lateral pronotal margins extremely explanate; facial region with 1–3 shallow depressions.

quadriguttata quadriguttata Olivier, 1796 (as *Cryptocephalus q.)* (US)
(= *quadriforis* Newman, 1842)
(= *biguttata* Crotch, 1873)
q. pulla Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Babia p.)* (US, Mexico)
q. magnasmokiae Moldenke, 1970 (US)
costalis Foersberg, 1821 (as *Clythra c.)* (Mexico)
parvula Jacoby, 1889 (Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama)
distinguenda Jacoby, 1889 (Mexico)
magnifica Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico)
goiana Guerin, 1942 (Brazil)
repetita Monros, 1952 (Brazil)
magnicollis Lacordaire, 1848 (Mexico)
ipsoides Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia, Venezuela)
meridionalis Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico through Costa Rica)
cryptocephala Monros, 1952 (as *Urodera)* (Brazil)

Babia (Babia) cryptocephala (Monros, 1952) **New Placement**
(= *Urodera cryptocephala,* Monros, 1952)

Fits subgeneric description: 4th antennomere minute; facial surface flat, with indistinct medial vertex pit; entire frons covered with deep scattered punctation (most of vertex not visible), border of eyes without parallel sulci. Disc of pronotum with distinct punctation throughout; basal lobe with deep medial depression; scutellum with deep transverse sulcus; lateral margin explanate somewhat,

set off by a distinct sulcus, posterolateral corner extremely sinuate to acute angle; lateral margin with scattered coarse punctures (impressed and sub-sulcate anteriorly), densely covered with micropunctation.

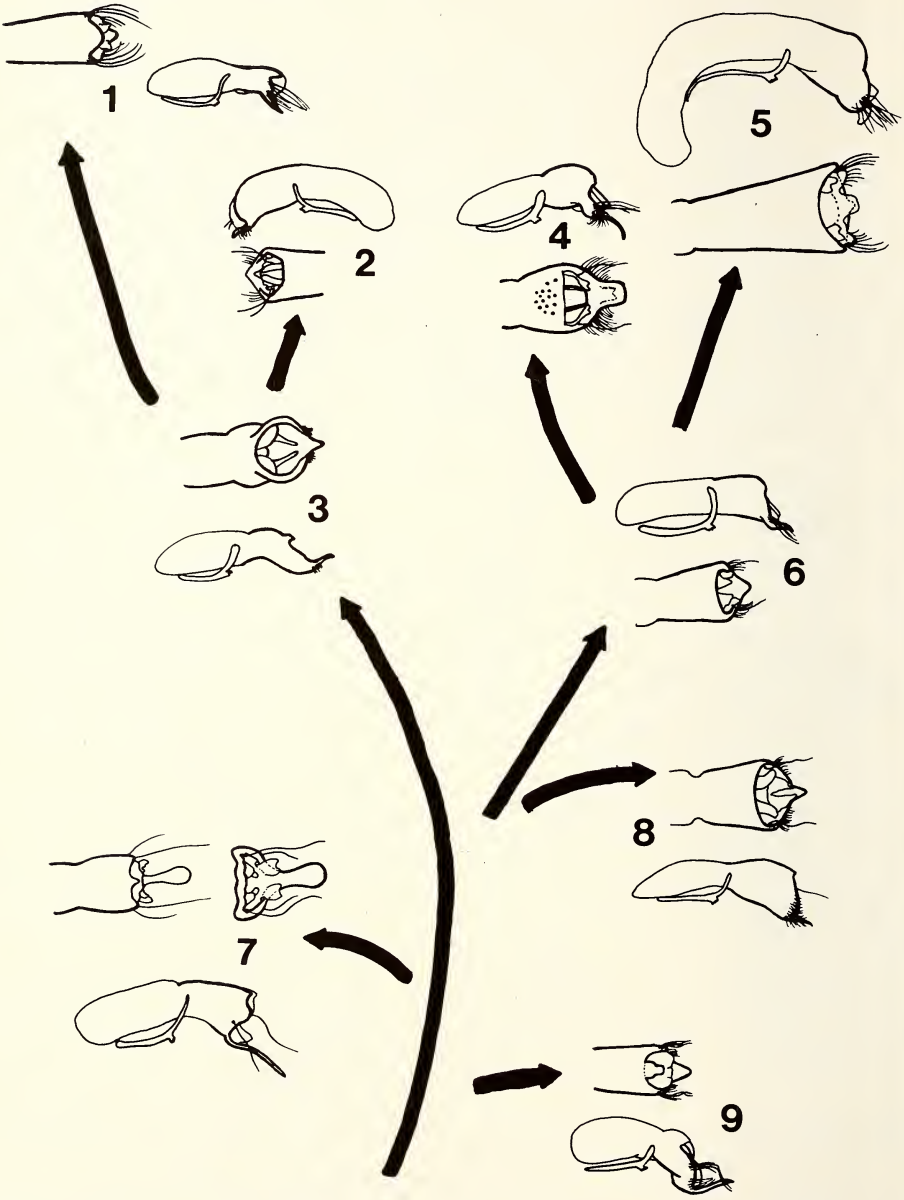

Plate V: 1 *Pnesthes instabilis*, 2 *Babia chiriquensis*, 3 *Tenmodachrys signatipennis*, 4 *Urodera (Boreurodera) godmani*, 5 *Stereoma anchoralis*, 6 *Paraurodera fallax*, 7 *Dachrys succincta*, 8 *Saxinis saucia speculifera*, 9 *Tellinina varians*

Front tibiae with dense flavous pubescence on mesal surface.

Elytra with minute seriate punctation, intervals with distinct but sparse micropunctation; pattern with apical round spot exceeding $^1/_8\times$ length of elytra; humeral epaulette quadrate, extending posterolaterally nearly to inner epipleural angle and mesally to lst stria, posterior border +/– straight and posteromedial angle acute.

Holotype (♀) and Paratype (♀) (British Museum) Bolivia: loc undet. Monros apparently confused this taxon with specimens of a new species of *Urodera* which he would have placed in the genus *Stereoma;* the type specimens unfortunately clearly appertain to the genus *Babia.*

Babia (Archaebabia) subgen. nov.

Type species: *B. tetraspilota* LeConte, 1858; by present designation.

Form tear-drop shaped; facial region evenly convex, without any depressions; lateral pronotal margins normally explanate for tribe.

tetraspilota tetraspilota LeConte, 1858 (US, Mexico)
t. oregona Schaeffer, 1933 (US)
t. tenuis Schaeffer, 1933 (US)
t. texana Schaeffer, 1933 (US, Mexico)
chiriquensis Jacoby, 1889 (Panama)
costalisdebaja Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico)
apicalis Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico)
stabilis stabilis Klug, 1837 (Mexico)
(= *amplicollis* Gemm & Harold, 1874)
s. mexicana Jacoby, 1889 (as *Babia m.)* (Mexico)
s. pudica Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Babia p.)* (Mexico)
?heteroptera Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)

Babia (Coleolacordairei) subgen. nov.

Type species: *B. elongata* Guerin, 1945; monotypic, by present designation

Elongate, flat; length 3× width; size moderate; lateral pronotal margins normally explanate for tribe.

elongata Guerin, 1945 (Brazil, Argentina)

Babia (Megababia) subgen. nov.

Type species: *B. quadripustulata* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation.

Elongate; robust-cylindric; size very large. Facial region evenly convex, without any depressions; face very narrow, interocular distance equal to $^1/_3$–$^1/_4\times$ length; antennomere 4 clavate, subequal to 5th. Lateral margins of pronotum extremely explanate.

quadripustulata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
cruentata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
rufipennis Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
unimaculata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
undabunda Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
capistrata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
procera Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil) imperfectly known; very distinct.

Babia (Heterobabia) **New placement**

Type species: *Heterobabia megisthops* Monros, 1951

Elongate/tear-drop shaped; robust posteriorly; size moderate; facial region flattened, with two medial shallow depressions; face broad, interocular width more than twice width of eyes, width subequal to length; antennomere 4 clavate, subequal to 5th; lateral margins of pronotum parallel, not explanate; anterior margin of pronotum strongly hypertrophied, medium length nearly 1.5× lateral length.

megisthops Monros, 1951 (Brazil)

Saxinis Lacordaire, 1848.

Type species: *S. meridionalis* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953.

Body form extremely robust, widest at humeral region; usually brilliant metallic blue, cupreous or blue-green (occasionally only feebly so). Facial length equals about 1.5× width; face planar or slightly convex; deeply and densely punctate, without glabrous midline, without pubescence; eyes angularly emarginate, without any posterolateral raised eye stalk; clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate; lacinia not bilobed or folded; 4th antennomere not clavate, much smaller than 5th. Lateral margin of pronotum simple; hind angles distinct. Scutellum planar, not projecting dorsally at distinct angle with plane of elytra. Tarsal claws appendiculate; prosternum and mesosternum distinct but narrow between coxae; fore tibiae unmodified in shape or surface sculpture. Elytra usually without pubescence, occasionally seriately pubescent; epipleural lobes very large, tips rounded or acute; elytral punctation deep and seriate. Pygidium not carinate; egg pouch transverse and shallow. Aedeagus with distinct lateral surface not cleft subapicoventrally; with linear sublateral flaps; apex nearly absolutely truncate, small ventral projection distinctly angled ventrally.

The North American species are sufficiently distinct in a number of characters to warrant the erection of a new subgenus.

Saxinis (Saxinis) Lacordaire, 1848

Type species: *S. meridionalis* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953.

The characteristics cited for the genus, with a distinct prosternum between the fore coxae; epipleural lobes large, tips rounded.

Three (and possibly a fourth) diverse and not closely related species comprise the nominative subgenus.

sagittaria Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
fragilis Lacordaire, 1848 (F. Guyana)
meridionalis Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
?centraliamericana Moldenke, 1970 (Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica)

Saxinis (Boreosaxinis) subgen. nov.

Type species: *S. omogera* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation.

Characteristics of the genus cited above, but with the prosternum nearly absent between the fore coxae; epipleural lobes huge, tip acute.

There are 4 distinct species groups (Moldenke, 1970):

Temnodachrys Monros, 1953.

Temnodachrys (Temnodachrys) neffi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 11)

This species keys out in couplet 5 in Monros, 1953; it can be readily segregated from *T. (T.) signatipennis* and *T. (T.) quichua* by the transverse elytral band (not independent longitudinal bands as in described species). It closely resembles *T. (T.) aenofasciata*, but totally lacks any hint of metallic reflections. It differs also in the nearly impunctate thoracic disc; lightly punctate vertex and narrow U-shaped elytral transverse band, very distinctly (ca. $^1/_2$) narrower medially than marginally.

Other characteristics: elytral punctation striate, intervals clearly impunctate (substriate with interval punctures as in *T. aenofasciata);* sutural margin not conspicuously blackened, only absolute edge visibly so under microscope (sutural border clearly blackened throughout in *T. aenofasciata);* posterolateral margin microscopically blackened as well.

Holotype (♂) No 82694; Allotype (♀) (with larva and egg) No 83204: Argentina: Pr. Catamarca, Andalgala coll. J. L. Neff, male 20-XII-1973 on *Prosopis torquata;* female 11-I-1974 on *Prosopis torquata* and *Mimosa ephedroides*. Types deposited in the California Academy of Sciences (Holotype CAS No 13701).

Paratypes: All collected at same locality by same collector, additionally: 11-I-1974 (No 83202, 83199, 83197, 83198, 83194, 83208, 83200, 83196, 83203, 83201, 83205, 83195, 83206) all on *Prosopis torquata* and *Mimosa ephedroides;* 20-XII-1973 (No 82697, 82684, 82695, 82693, 82696, 82698) all on *Prosopis torquata;* 9-II-1974 No 83463 on *Prosopis chilensis;* 24-XI-1973 on *Mimosa farinosa* (one female deposited in the British Museum).

Stereoma Lacordaire, 1848

Type species: *S. clitellata* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953.

Shining reflective or metallic; very large, very robust, more or less hemispheric beetles. Face broad, length 1,25× width; with a deep transverse sulcation; 4th antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th; eyes angularly emarginate, not stalked posterolaterally; clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate; lacinia not bilobed or folded. Lateral margin of pronotum simple, extremely explanate; hind angles broadly rounded (hint of sharp angle often present); anterior margin broadly explanate, partially or completely obscuring head in dorsal view. Tarsal claws appendiculate; fore tibiae deeply excavate between prominent longitudinal carinae; prosternum very wide between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct between mid-coxae; 3rd tarsomere with apical margin cutting only $^1/_2$ way to base; 4th tarsomere grossly thickened; tarsomeres 1–3 exceedingly transverse. Elytra glabrous; punctation extremely fine to obsolete, usually seriate; epipleural margin with weakly produced lobes; scutellum planar. Pygidium without carinae; egg pouch transverse and

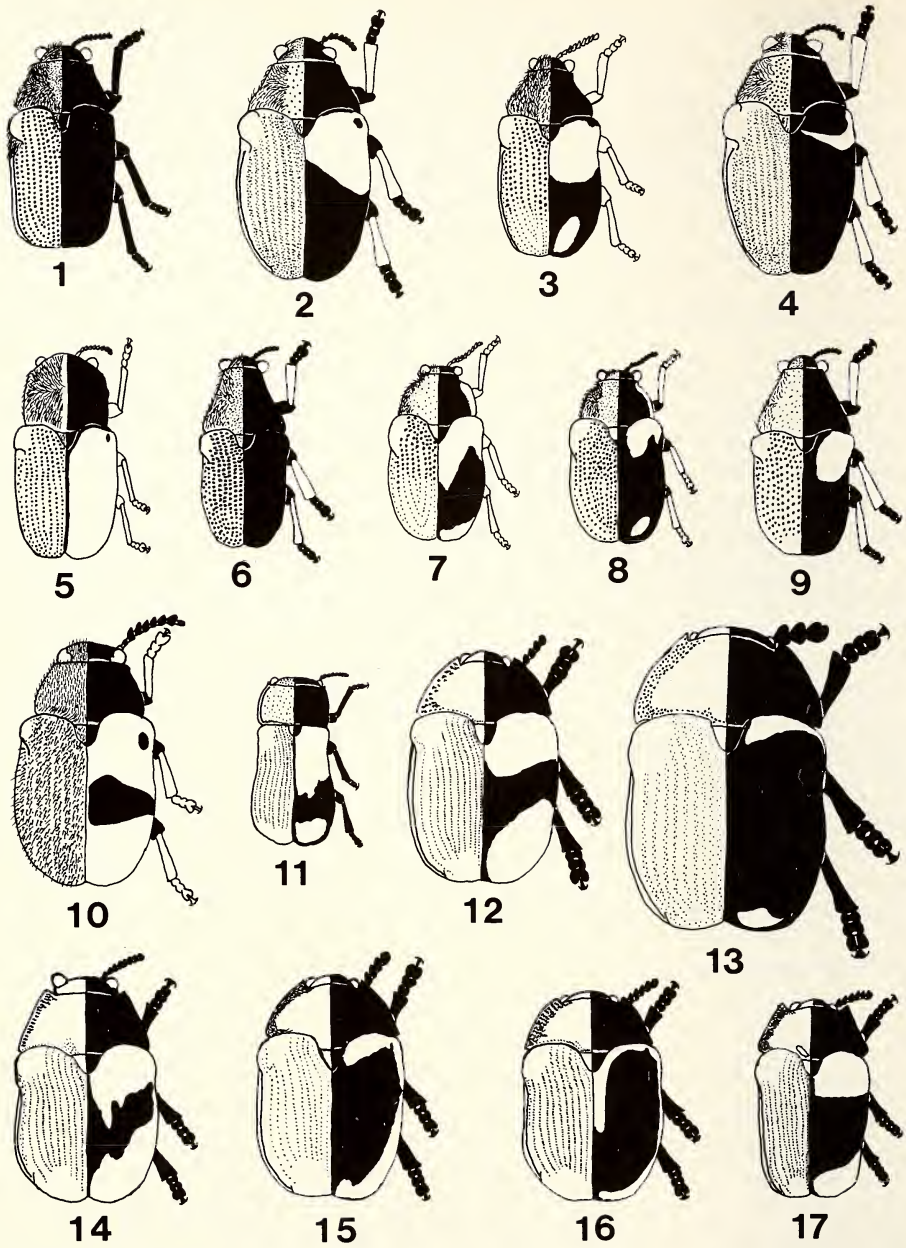

Plate VI: 1 *Coscinoptera wilcoxi* n. sp., 2 *Euryscopa snellingi* n. sp., 3 *Euryscopa rozeni* n. sp., 4 *Euryscopa bellorum* n. sp., 5 *Euryscopa simpsonae* n. sp., 6 *Proctophana eickwortorum* n. sp., 7 *Proctophana dalyi* n. sp., 8 *Proctophana leechi* n. sp., 9 *Proctophana labergei* n. sp., 10 *Megalostomis hespenheidi* n. sp., 11 *Temnodachrys neffi* n. sp., 12 *Stereoma seenoi* n. sp., 13 *Stereoma mourei* n. sp., 14 *Paraurodera similis* n. sp., 15 *Urodera monrosi* n. sp., 16 *Urodera neffi* n. sp., 17 *Urodera cryptocephaloides* n. sp..

shallow. Aedeagus not cleft subapicolaterally, with linear subapical flaps and without a broad mesal sclerotized flap on dorsal border; dorsal setae, sometimes lost, the ventral setae modified into a prominent brush; ventral lobe not strongly pointed and not pointing ventrally, merely arcuately to extremely obtusely angled.

As presently construed, this genus is a close-knit group of species. Forms noted as intermediate in structure by Lacordaire are being herein segregated into *Urodera (Stereomoides)* since, however construed, *Urodera* is a complex genus with a large scope of morphological diversity.

clitellata clitellata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina)
c. burmeisteri Harold, 1875 (as *Stereoma b.)* (Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina)
c. concolor Lacordaire, 1848 (as *Stereoma c.)* (Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina)
anchoralis Lacordaire, 1848 (Argentina, Brazil)
angularis Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina)
boliviana Guerin, 1952 (Bolivia)
laevicollis laevicollis Harold, 1875 (as *Urodera l.)* (Argentina)
l. bosqi Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
l. orophila Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
rubra Guerin, 1952 (Brazil)
obesa Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
mourei Moldenke sp. nov. (Brazil)
seenoi n. sp. (Bolivia)
?paranaensis Guerin, 1952 (Brazil)
?sagittifera Monros, 1953 (Paraguay)

Stereoma seenoi sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 12)

Characteristics described above for the genus. Facial region broadly and shallowly depressed medially; midline of vertex strikingly sulcate. Vertex dorsomediad the eyes punctate, intervals densely obliterated with micropunctation; mesal portion of vertex, interocular region and subantennal region with rather coarse punctation, intervals 2–3× puncture widths. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly arcuately converging; margins broadly explanate, with scattered coarse punctation throughout explanate region, intervals more prominent then punctation; dorsum of pronotum with extremely fine scattered punctation, evenly distributed; posterior margin with two broad submedial depressions. Scutellum impunctate. Elytral punctation seriate; intervals each with a regular row of nearly obsolescent fine punctation. Venter and legs black. Elytra dark fulvous with a transverse T-band (see illustration). Size: 6×4 mm.

Holotype: (♂): Bolivia: Jujuy Province, El Quemado, 1931, coll. W. C. Harrington; Allotype: (♀) same data. Types (No 13 700) deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

This species is dedicated to Terry Seeno of California, chrysomelidologist and friend.

Stereoma mourei n. sp. (see Plate VI, Figure 13)

Characteristics of the genus: distinctive tibial and tarsal morphology; wide prosternum; 4th antennomere subequal to 5th; aedeagus without dorsal sclerotized flap. Head with scattered fine punctation on disc; face medially strongly depressed between eyes. Pronotum nearly impunctate; micropunctation present but extremely indistinct; lateral margins explanate, coarsely and uniformly punctured throughout, punctures not coalescing into sulci. Elytral punctation apparently confused, uniform. Epaulette transverse, narrow, width 7–8× length; extending from epipleural angle to terminus of first stria, umbone entire blackened. Fore tibiae flattened between longitudinal carinae, not excavate as in *S. laevicollis orophila*. Size: 7,5–8,0×5 mm.

I take pleasure in naming this handsome beetle in honor of the eminent Brazilian entomologist, Padre Jesus Moure of Curitiba. Holotype: (♂) Brazil, Mato Grosso, Barra do Tapirape 10-I-1963 coll. B. Malkin. (in California Academy of Science No 13 699); one Paratype (♂): same data (ARM); Paratype: (♂) (at light) Brazil: Mato Grosso. 12°50′ S, 51°47′ W 1-X-1968 OW Richards; Allotype: (♀) Brazil: Mato Grosso 12°50′ S, 51°45′ W 10–25/III/1968 BE Freeman (Cerrado)

Paraurodera gen. nov.

Type species: *P. similis* Moldenke, n. sp.; designation present.

Robust, subcylindric, elytra with metallic reflections (green). Face very broad, width greater than or equal to length; with a shallow medial and a pair of shallow submedial pits; eyes angularly emarginate, not stalked posterolaterally; clypeus shallowly arcuately emarginate; lacinia not folded or bilobed.

4th antennomere not clavate, smaller than 5th. Lateral margin of pronotum simple; hind angles distinct; anterior border sometimes partially obscuring head in dorsal view. Scutellum planar. Tarsal claws appendiculate; tarsomeres unmodified, slender; fore tibiae unmodified in structure or surface sculpture; prosternum very narrow to nearly absent between fore-coxae; mesosternum distinct between mid-coxae. Elytra glabrous; punctation very fine, seriate; epipleural lobes weakly produced. Pygidium without carinae; egg pouch transverse and shallow; aedeagus not cleft subapicoventrally; with linear sublateral flaps; tip of ventral lobe strongly pointed, ventral surface bent strongly in ventral direction, without median sclerotized dorsal lobe.

This new genus is erected to contain a diverse group of seven primitive species related to *Urodera* (and formerly included therein). They are relatively distinct from *Urodera,* and might very probably have been recognized as a distinct group by Monros if he had not confused the type species of the two related genera and lumped them together in his monographic treatment. Structurally the two groups are very distinct, it is regrettable that the two type species in question have been confused because of a striking similarity in color pattern.

Paraurodera (Paraurodera) subgen. nov.

Type species: *P. similis* n. sp.; by present designation

Pronotum with explanate anterior margin, partially obscuring head; aedeagus with only a ventral setal patch; apex of ventral tip of aedeagus not truncate, strongly spatulate in lateral view; facial region without strong sexual dimorphism; 4th antennomere clavate, about $^1/_2$–$^3/_4\times$ size of 5th; hind pronotal angles sinuate perpendicular.

similis sp. nov. (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay)
hamatifera Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia, Argentina, Brazil)
h. densepunctata Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
inornata Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
?bergi Harold, 1878 (Argentina)

P. similis n. sp. (see Plate VI, Figure 14)

This name is herein proposed for the taxon treated as *U. vau* in Monros' 1953 revision. The real *U. vau* is found in northern South America. The detailed description and illustrations provided in Monros, 1953, will serve amply as a full description.

Holotype: (♂) Argentina: Santiago del Estero, Campo Gallo XI-1941 leg. F. Monros (type No 13694 deposited in California Academy of Sciences)

Paratype: Argentina, Cordoba coll. Chapuis, 1891 (as a syntype of *U. inflata* – presumably mislabelled) (Belgium)

Paraurodera (Torourodera) subgen. nov.

Type species: *Urodera fallax* Harold, 1875; by present designation.

Anterior margin of pronotum not explanate, head fully visible; aedeagus with both a dorsal and a ventral setal patch, apex of ventral tip extremely truncate; lateral margin strongly truncate in lateral view; face with a very strong sexual dimorphism, male mandibular region very pronounced; 4th antennomere much smaller than 5th; hind pronotal angles obtuse.

I take pleasure in dedicating this subgenus to my good friend and colleague Haroldo Toro Gutierrez, the eminent entomologist of Chile.

fallax Harold, 1875 (Argentina)
fallaciosa Monros, 1953 (Argentina)
duplicata Monros, 1953 (Argentina)

Key to Paraurodera

1A	Elytra pubescent; pattern anchor-shaped . . . . . **P. lanuginosa** Monros 1953 (questionable placement)	
1B	Elytra glabrous	2
2A	Form of pronotum transverse, sides sinuate and very convergent	4
2B	Form of pronotum truncate-conical, sides straight to slightly convergent . . .	3
3A	Elytral punctation deep, coarse, angularly impressed; scutellar stria disorganized; elytra with black anchor-pattern . . . . . **P. hamatiftera** Lac., 1848	
3B	Elytral punctation weak, fine; scutellar stria regular; elytra red, with trace of anchor pattern . . . . . **P. inornata** Monros, 1953	
4A	Scutellum punctate basally; form oblong robust, sides definitely curved; depressions on pronotal base very weak . . . . . **P. similis** n. sp. (=*U. vau* sensu Monros, 1953)	
4B	Scutellum impunctate; form with parallel sides; depressions on pronotal basal lobe strong	5

5A Elytral design on anchor; males with small head . . . **P. bergi** Harold, 1875 (?)

5B Elytral design not anchor-shaped; males with an immense head . . . . . **P. (Torourodera)** 6

6A Impressions on pronotal lobe weak . . . . . **P. fallax** Harold, 1975

6B Impressions on pronotal lobe strong 7

7A Face of male with transverse striae; elytra black, with discrete humeral and apical fulvous spots . . . . . **P. fallaciosa** Monros, 1953

7B Face of male without transverse striae; elytra red, with prominent black V-design . . . . . **P. duplicata** Monros, 1953

Urodera Lacordaire, 1848.

Type species: *U. vau* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953 (partially confused with *P. similis* n. sp. in his monograph).

Non-metallic; form extremely robust (widest at humeral region) to more or less hemispheric. Face broad, length 1.25× width; with shallow medial pit or deep transverse sulcation; 4th antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th; eyes angularly emarginate, not stalked posterolaterally; clypeus arcuately shallowly emarginate; lacinia not folded or bilobed. Lateral margin of pronotum simple; hind angles distinct to rounded; anterior margin broadly explanate partially or completely obscuring head in dorsal view. Tarsal claws appendiculate; fore-tibiae deeply excavated between prominent longitudinal carinae; prosternum very wide between fore coxae; mesosternum narrow but distinct between fore coxae; mesosternum narrow but distinct between mid-coxae; 3rd tarsomere sometimes with apical margin cutting only $^1/_2$ distance to base of segment. Elytra glabrous; punctations extremely fine, usually seriate; epipleural margin with weakly produced lobes. Scutellum planar. Pygidium without carinae; egg pouch transverse and shallow. Aedeagus not cleft subapicoventrally, with linear subapical flaps and sometimes a broad mesal sclerotized plate on dorsal tip; ventral setal bundle lost, only dorsal setae present; ventral lobe strongly pointed and bent ventrally.

This is a very diverse group. It is difficult to divide it into meaningful subgroups in the absence of the males of so many of the species. I have enlarged it to include the group intermediate between *Stereoma* and *Familiurodera,* which has been included previously in the former genus; this group of species fits well within the large range of variability exhibited by *Urodera* (s. lato) and results in a distinctive tight grouping of species encompassed within *Stereoma*.

Urodera (Urodera)

Type species: *U. vau* Lacordaire, 1848; designation by Monros, 1953.

Pronotum with a strong median posterior lobe, its angles broadly rounded; scutellum never distinctly posterior to umbone; posterolateral pronotal angles obtusely angled, lateral margin rounded broadly; 4th antennomere $^1/_2$–$^3/_4$ as wide as 5th, not conspi-

cuously clavate; aedeagus without dorsal medial sclerotized lobe (weakly present in *U. lacordairei);* face of male with three shallow depressions, one medial *(U. lacordairei* with distinct transverse depression); front tibiae with indistinct longitudinal carinae, but not deeply excavated and broadly reflective between; tarsi unmodified.

vau Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia)
lacordairei Jacoby, 1897 (Colombia)

Urodera (Austrurodera) subgen, nov.

Type species: *U. quadrisignata* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation.

Pronotum with a very strong median posterior lobe, its angles distinct, scutellum generally posterior to umbones; posterolateral pronotal angles distinct, sharp, usually nearly perpendicular; 4th antennomere clavate, $^1/_3 - 1\times$ width of 5th; aedeagus with very weakly sclerotized median dorsal flap; face of male transversely sulcate; front tibiae with strong longitudinal carinae, deeply excavated and broadly reflective between; tarsi unmodified.

I. Protibiae once carinate on posterolateral surface; 4th antennomere $^3/_4$–$1\times$ width of 5th.

toxogramma Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia)
dolens Lacordaire, 1848 (Panama, Colombia, Venezuela)

quadrisignata Lacordaire, 1848 (Guatemala through Panama, Venezuela)
quadrivulnerata Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia)
parens Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia)

II. Protibiae twice carinate on posterolateral surface; 4th antennomere $^1/_3$–$^3/_4\times$ width of 5th.

limbalis Lacordaire, 1848 (Guatemala through Panama, Columbia)
circumcincta Lacordaire, 1848 (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay)
circumducta Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil, Paraguay Argentina)
inflata Lacordaire, 1848 (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Brazil)
pilula Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
monrosi Moldenke, n. sp. (Bolivia)
piluloides Monros, 1952 (Brazil)
interstitialis Jacoby, 1899 (Paraguay)

U. (Austrurodera) monrosi n. sp. (see Plate VI, Figure 15)

Characteristics of the subgenus; front tibiae with prominent double carinae on posterolateral face; basal pronotal lobe large, but angles broadly rounded, with inconspicuous submedial depressions; aedeagus with pointed apex and extra sclerotized dorsal lobe.

This species is the *U. c. circumducta* of Monros, 1953, and a fuller description can be found there. Head of male with three inconspicuous facial depressions; disc nearly impunctate; punctures near eyes arranged in subparallel carinae reaching $^1/_3$ distance to eye; 4th antennomere fulvous, $^1/_2\times$ size of 5th. Pronotum with anterior margin occluding head; lateral margins shallowly emarginate, submarginally with irregular dense fine punctation; disc nearly impunctate, without microsculpture; basal margin set off by sulcus throughout. Elytra serially punctate, intervals impunctate. Aedeagus with strong ventral brush of setae.

Holotype: (♂) Argentina: Missiones, Dept. Concepcion, Santa Maria leg. Viana (Holotype No 13704 deposited in California Academy of Seiences).

Paratype: (♀) Paraguay, loc undet.; syntype of *U. interstitialis* in the Jacoby collection (BMNH)

U. circumcincta (sensu Lacordaire, 1848) differs from both *U. monrosi* and *U. circumducta* in the presence of prominent complete arcuate sulci laterally on the pronotum, exceeding the fore-tibial width in width; it shares with *U. circumducta* the very prominent punctation of the pronotum and dense interstrial punctation. *U. pilula* and *U. inflata* have nearly impunctate pronotal discs; *U. pilula* possessing uniformly punctate elytra (striae extremely indistinct), and strongly explanate, non-sulcate lateral pronotal margins also. *U. limbalis* most closely resembles *U. monrosi* in the impunctate elytral intervals and non-sulcate lateral pronotal margins, but differs conspicuously in the form of the fore-tibial carinae, those of *U. limbalis* being atypical, not prominently raised and widely spaced distally. *U. limbalis, U. circumducta, U. monrosi* and *U. circumcincta* all usually are characterized by complete c-shaped fulvous lateral elytral bands (interrupted in *U. circumcincta* and *U. circumducta* occassionally).

Urodera (Boreurodera) subgen. nov.

Type species: *Babia crucifera* Dejean, 1837; by present designation.

Aedeagus with broad dorsal medial strongly sclerotized flap; hind angle of pronotum broadly rounded; face with deep transverse-sulcation; dorsal setae on aedeagus formed into prominent row along swollen apicoventral margin; forelegs with strong carinae, but not strikingly glabrous sulcate between, punctation and pubescence confused; pronotum more or less impunctate; 4th antennomere clavate, subequal to 5th; tip of aedeagal projection trunctate or broadly rounded; medial posterior pointed lobe small, transversly depressed.

dilaticollis Jacoby, 1889 (US, Mexico)
godmani Jacoby, 1897 (Guatemala)
hoepfneri Lacordaire, 1848 (Mexico, Salvador, Costa Rica)
crucifera crucifera Dejean, 1837 (as *Babia c.)* (Mexico)
c. michoacanensis Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico)
c. texana Schaeffer, 1919 (as *Urodera t.)* (US, Mexico)
c. tepicensis Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico)
c. sonorensis Moldenke, 1970 (Mexico)
c. chevrolatei Dejean, 1837 (as *Babia c.)* (Mexico, Costa Rica)

Urodera (Stereomoides) subgen, nov.

Types species: *Stereoma tetraspilota* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation.

Posterior pronotal margin without prominent posterior medial lobe, the small lobe deeply circularly depressed laterally; hind angles distinct; front tibiae strikingly carinate, deeply excavate between carinae, tarsi not modified; aedeagus without additional broad sclerotized medial flap; face with indistinct (♀) to prominent (♂) transverse sulcation; dorsal setae on aedeagus formed into a prominent row, apex of aedeagus absolutely trunctate; 4th antennomere = 5th, clavate (all described previously as *Stereoma* ssp).

tetraspilota Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina)
robusta Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
(= *quadriplagiata* Lacordaire, 1848)

cognata Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil, Paraguay)
consilimis Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
marginella Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
libertina Lacordaire, 1848 (Bolivia)
amicta Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
lunaris Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
crytocephaloides n. sp. (Brazil)
neffi n. sp. (Argentina)
?elegans Guerin, 1943 (Brazil)
?humeralis Guerin, 1952 (Brazil)
?multipunctata Guerin, 1942 (Brazil)

U. (Stereomoides) neffi n. sp. (see Plate VI, Figure 16)

Characteristics of the subgenus: Enlarged 4th antennomere greater than $^3/_4\times$ 5th; front tibiae with prominent parallel carinae on posterolateral face; posteromedial pronotal lobe small, strongly rounded and margined, with prominent transverse depression; male secondary sexual characters unknown.

This species keys to *U. bergi* in the Monros key, differing most conspicuously in the enlarged 4th antennomere; distinct punctation on the distinctly explanate lateral pronotal margins; and the much broader black elytral anchor pattern.

Head with prominent transverse sulcation between upper edges of eyes; punctation of inner border of eyes arranged in subparallel sulci extending only about $^1/_5$ distance to midline; 4th antennomere about 0.80×5th. Pronotum with anterior border covering head in dorsal view; disc minutely punctate throughout, without micropunctation or metallic reflections; basal border set off by a distinct sulcus throughout, sulcus coarsely punctate laterally and confluent with very prominent transverse depression occupying all of basal lobe. Elytral punctation seriate, intervals impunctate; color nearly flavous with black anchor- or U-shaped design; sutural edge blackened extremely narrowly for entire length as are lateral margins posterior to the epipleural lobes; elytron with longitudinal black band stretching between 2nd-9th striae, anterolaterally terminating on black umbone, anteromesally somewhat transverse, posteriorly reaching almost to margin, posteromesally extending to suture at $^2/_3$ length of elytron. Size: 5.5 mm × 3.5 mm.

Holotype: (female): Argentina: Pr. Catamarca, Andalgala. 23-III-1973 coll. J. L. Neff No 83540 on fls. of *Baccharis*. (type No 13703 deposited in California Academy of Sciences)

Urodera (Stereomoides) cryptocephaloides sp. nov. (see Plate VI, Figure 17)

Characteristics of the subgenus. Fourth antennomere subequal to fifth. Front tibiae with prominent longitudinal carinae, with pronounced concave anterolateral surface (as in *Stereoma);* the parallel posterolateral carinae distinctly separated, not approximating. Pronotum with lateral margins broadly explanate, but still projecting in ventral direction, submarginal area with reflections interrupted by apparent dense fine confused punctation; disc of pronotum with extremely fine punctation throughout (visible only as interruptions of shining reflections); posterior medial lobe small, corners broadly rounded; with prominent transverse U-shaped depression. Scutellum with a deep prominent transverse medial pit centrally. Elytral intervals with very fine (nearly obsolescent) regular lines of punctation. Legs and venter black. Elytra fulvous with a broad transverse black band (see illustration); suture and posterolateral margins narrowly blackened. Size: 4.5×3.75 mm.

Holotype (♂): Bolivia: San Antonio (no further data) (type No 13702 deposited in California Academy of Sciences).

Urodera (Familiurodera) subgen. nov.

Type species: *U. familiaris* Lacordaire, 1848; by present designation.

Characteristics of the genus, without specializations present in other groups, i. e., posterior border of pronotum without lobe, not prominently transverly or submedially depressed; aedeagus without sclerotized broad dorsal flap; hind angles of pronotum distinct; face with shallow submedial pits; tarsi only somewhat thickened, deeply incised; face of male convex, not depressed; prosternum wide; apex of aedeagus subtriangular, with acute tip; 4th antennomere small, only $^1/_2$ size of 5th at most.

This is a diverse group of species.

familiaris Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil)
dachrymorpha Monors, 1952 (Brazil)
mariameliae Monros, 1952 (Brazil)
coripatana Monros, 1952 (Bolivia)

Species not placed to subgenera:

V. crucifera sensu Monros (Argentina); *V. lanuginosa* Monros, 1953 (Argentina); *V. perizonata* Lacordaire, 1848 (Brazil); *V. 4-notata* Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia); *V. martinezi;* Monros, 1952 (Bolivia); *V. sobrina* Lacordaire, 1848 (Colombia); *V. 4-verrucata* Lacordaire, 1848; *V. heterogramma* Perty, 1832 (Brazil).