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New species and additional records of Dolicaonina from Ecuador (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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Abstract: Five species of *Gnathymenus* SOLIER, 1849 are described and illustrated, all of them from Ecuador: *Gnathymenus penicillatus* nov.sp. (Cotopaxi); *G. crucifer* nov.sp. (Zamora Chinchipe); *G. stipulatus* nov.sp. (Zamora Chinchipe); *G. abscisus* nov.sp. (Zamora Chinchipe); *G. multiplicus* nov.sp. (Esmeraldas). One of these species (*G. penicillatus*) is micropterous, the remainder macropterous. Additional records of three species of *Gnathymenus* and one of *Stenopholea* HERMAN, 1969 are reported from Ecuador.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Dolicaonina, *Gnathymenus*, *Stenopholea*, Neotropical region, Ecuador, taxonomy, new species, additional records.

Introduction

According to a comprehensive revision by HERMAN (1981), the subtribe Dolicaonina was represented in the New World by 78 species in three genera: *Acaratopus* HERMAN, 1981 (one species), *Gnathymenus* SOLIER, 1849 (67 species), and *Stenopholea* HERMAN, 1969 (ten species). Seven species, six of *Gnathymenus* and one of *Stenopholea*, had been recorded from Ecuador. In the meantime, three additional species of *Gnathymenus* and one of *Stenopholea* have been described from Ecuador (ASSING 2013, IRMLER 2015, ROUGEMONT 2014). Five of the nine *Gnathymenus* species previously known from Ecuador are macropterous, the remainder is micropterous.

Recently examined material of Dolicaonina from Ecuador made available to me by Volker Brachat (Geretsried) and Walter Rossi (L'Aquila), as well as additional material from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, included nine species, eight of *Gnathymenus* and one of *Stenopholea*. Only the *Stenopholea* and three *Gnathymenus* species had been named previously; the remainder is described in the present paper.

Material and methods

The material treated in this paper is deposited in the following collections:
 MNHUB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch)
 SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (W. Schawaller)
 cAss author's private collection

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images of the forebodies and the antennae were created using a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software, as well as a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995).

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Additional records and species descriptions

Stenopholea caeca ASSING, 2013

Material examined: Ecuador: 1 ♀, Pichincha, 0°01.6'S, 78°41.4'W, 2300 m, 1.-14.XI.2013, leg. Brachat (cAss).

Comment: The original description of this anophthalmous species is based a unique male from Pichincha province (ASSING 2013). The above female is externally identical to the holotype, suggesting that both specimens are conspecific. It was collected in a cloud forest by sifting the litter layer (BRACHAT pers. comm.).

Gnathymenus kestrus HERMAN, 1981

Material examined: Ecuador: 2 ♂♂, Pichincha, Paschoa, 0°25'S, 78°31'W, 3000 m, 26.VII.2006, leg. Giachino (SMNS); 1 ♂, same data, but 2940 m, leg. Picciau (cAss).

Comment: The original description of *G. kestrus* is based on two males from Pichincha province (HERMAN 1981). The species was subsequently recorded from three localities in Imbabura, Nacto, and Pichincha by ROUGEMONT (2014).

Gnathymenus tungus HERMAN, 1981

Material examined: Ecuador: 1 ♂, Pichincha, Otonga, 870 m, 23.VII.2006, leg. Picciau (SMNS).

Comment: This species was previously known from two localities in Pichincha and one in Cotopaxi province (ASSING 2013; HERMAN 1981).

Gnathymenus penicillatus nov.sp. (Figs 1-9)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "Ecuador Cotopaxi, Volcán Cotopaxi m 3925, 3.VIII.2006, P.M. Giachino / Holotypus ♂ *Gnathymenus penicillatus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2014" (SMNS). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: same data as holotype (SMNS, cAss); 2 ♀♀: "Ecuador Cotopaxi, Volcán Cotopaxi m 4000, 3.VIII.2006, Luca Picciau leg." (SMNS).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin noun *penicillus* (brush) and alludes to the pair of tufts of setae on the male sternite VII.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.0-4.6 mm; length of forebody 1.9-2.0 mm. Coloration: head reddish; pronotum reddish-brown to blackish-brown, at least slightly darker than head; elytra blackish; abdomen blackish with the apical segments (VIII-X) pale-reddish; legs reddish-brown to dark-brown with reddish tarsi; antennae reddish; maxillary palpi reddish with penultimate palpomere infusate.

Head (Fig. 1) transverse, approximately 1.1 times as broad as long, lateral margins behind eyes subparallel in dorsal view; dorsal surface with sparse and moderately coarse punctation; median dorsal portion impunctate or with few punctures; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes small and weakly convex, approximately half as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 1.0 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) approximately 1.15 times as long as broad and slightly broader than head, weakly tapering posteriad; midline broadly impunctate, laterally not delimited by a distinct dorsal series of punctures; punctation of lateral portions similar to that of head; interstices without microsculpture.

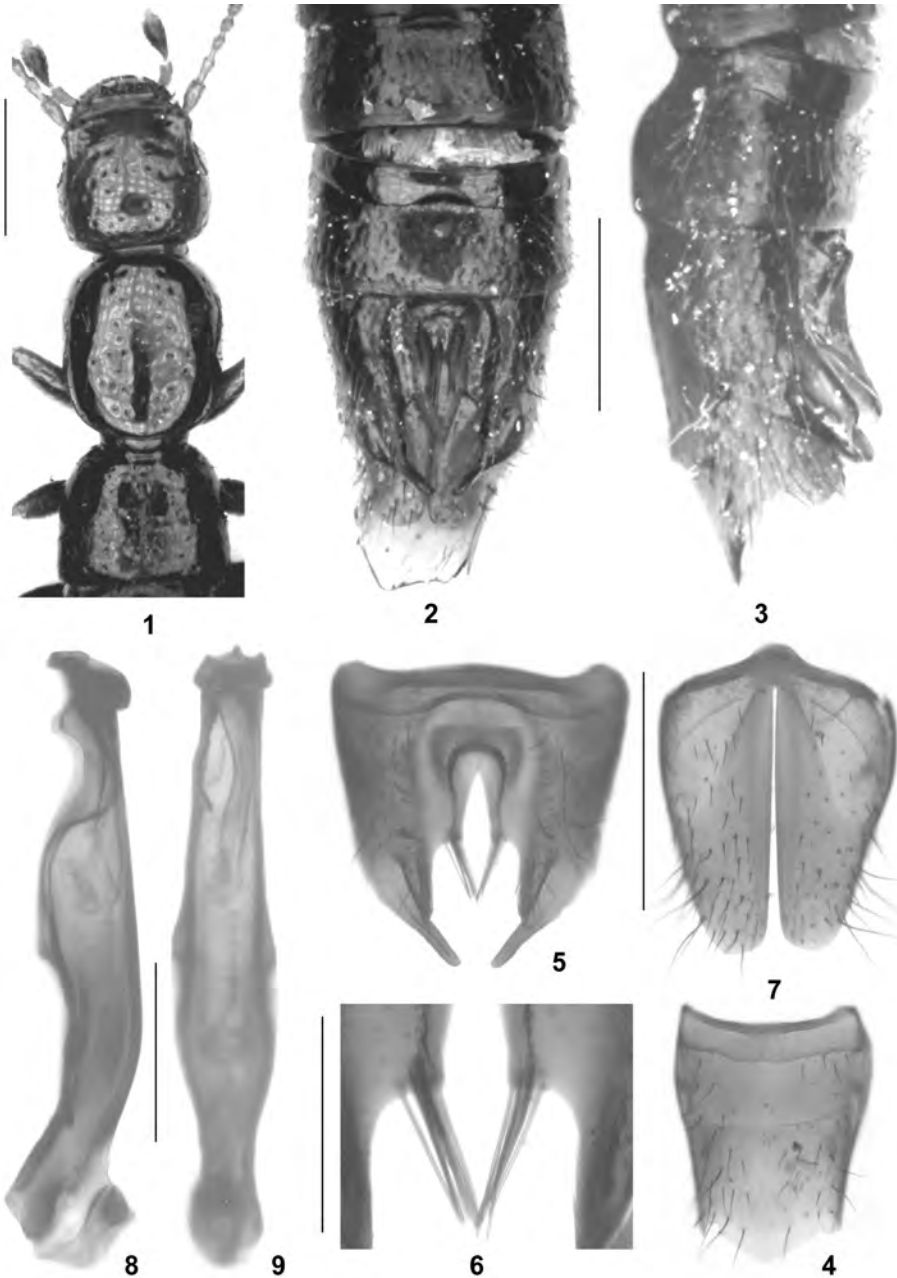
Elytra (Fig. 1) short, approximately 0.55 times as long as pronotum and with weakly marked humeral angles; punctation sparse, fine and shallow; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced. Metatarsomere I noticeably longer than II.

Abdomen broader than elytra; segments III-VI with distinct paratergites; punctation moderately sparse, finer on posterior than on anterior tergites; interstices with distinct transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII obtusely angled in the middle (Fig. 4).

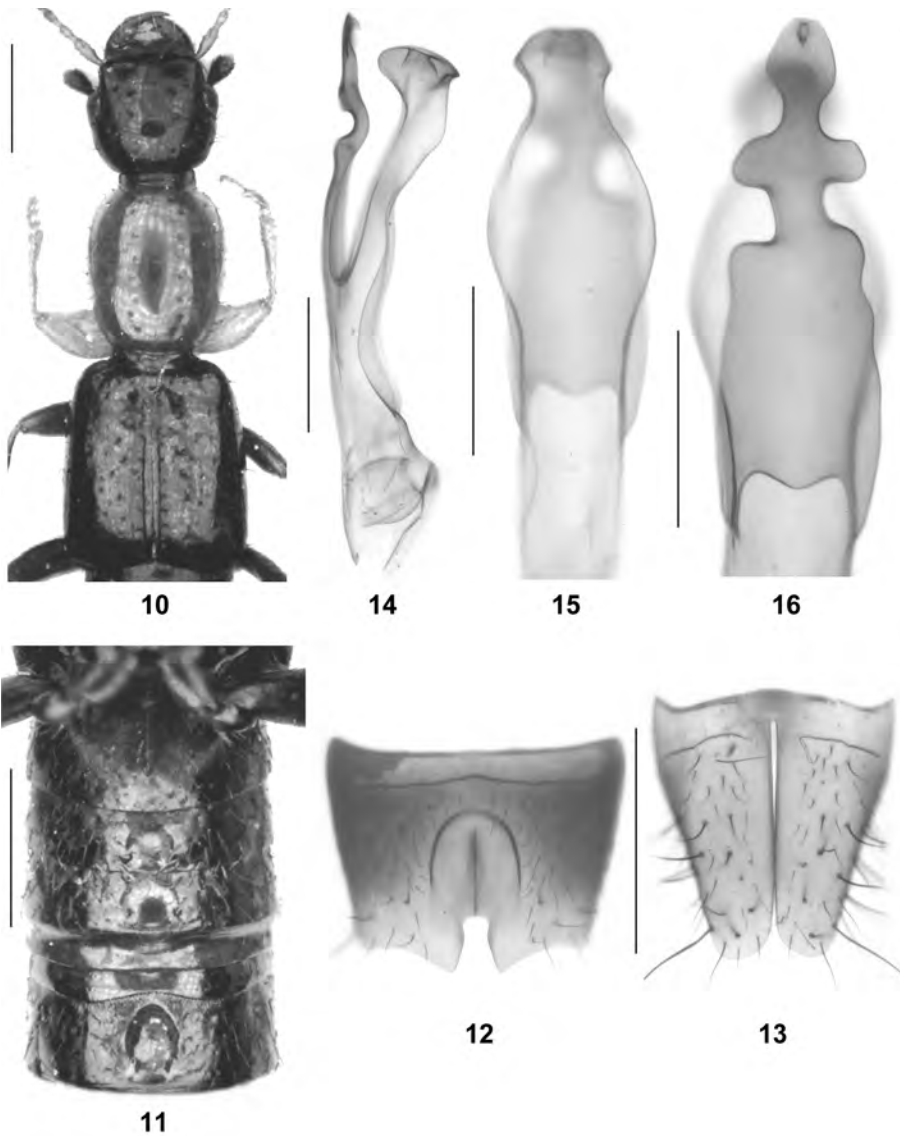
♂: sternites III-V unmodified; sternite VI slightly flattened in the middle, otherwise unmodified; sternite VII (Figs 2-3, 5-6) strongly modified, with deep posterior excision, the surroundings of this excision deeply impressed, postero-laterally with two pronounced spine-like processes on either side, margin of posterior excision with a brush-like tuft of long setae on either side; sternite VIII (Fig. 7) oblong, 1.20-1.25 times as long as broad, with conspicuously deep median incision, this incision nearly reaching anterior margin of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 8-9) approximately 0.7 mm long and of distinctive shape; parameres completely reduced.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : This species is distinguished from all its congeners particularly by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus and by the distinctive shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII. Based on the similarly modified male sternite VII, *G. penicillatus* is closely allied to *G. praenuptus* ROUGEMONT, 2014 from Ecuador (Imbabura), from which it is additionally separated by smaller body size (*G. praenuptus*: 6.2 mm). For illustrations of *G. praenuptus* see ROUGEMONT (2014).

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d n a t u r a l h i s t o r y : The type locality is situated in the northeast of Cotopaxi province, Central Ecuador. The type specimens were sifted from litter in the so-called "Paramo formation" at altitudes of 3925 and 4000 m, near the summit of Cotopaxi Volcano (GIACHINO, pers. comm.).



Figs 1-9: *Gnathymenus penicillatus* nov.sp.: (1) forebody; (2) segments V-VIII of male abdomen in ventral view; (3) segments V-VIII of male abdomen in lateral view; (4) male tergite VIII; (5) male sternite VII; (6) median portion of male sternite VII; (7) male sternite VIII; (8-9) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 1-5, 7: 0.5 mm; 6, 8-9: 0.2 mm.



Figs 10-16: *Gnathymenus crucifer* nov.sp.: (10) forebody; (11) segments III-VI of male abdomen in ventral view; (12) male sternite VII; (13) male sternite VIII; (14) aedeagus in lateral view; (15) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; (16) dorsal plate of aedeagus in dorsal view. Scale bars: 10-13: 0.5 mm; 14-16: 0.2 mm.

***Gnathymenus crucifer* nov.sp.** (Figs 10-16)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "ECUADOR - Zamora Chinchipe, Estacion Cientifica S. Francisco, 3°59'S, 79°05'W, 1900m, 10-14.VIII.2014, Rossi / Holotypus ♂ *Gnathymenus crucifer* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2014" (cAss). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, MNHUB).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (adjective: carrying a cross) alludes to the shape of the dorsal plate of the aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.5-5.5 mm; length of forebody 2.5-2.6 mm. Coloration distinctive: body black with bright-reddish pronotum; legs bicoloured with the forelegs yellowish, and the mid- and hindlegs blackish-brown with yellowish tarsi; antennae yellowish; maxillary palpi blackish.

Head (Fig. 10) transverse, 1.05-1.10 times as broad as long, widest across eyes, tapering behind eyes; dorsal surface with four coarse punctures forming a square or a transverse rectangle in median portion and with few scattered punctures in lateral and in anterior portions; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes rather large and convex, 0.6-0.8 times as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 1.1 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 11) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and 1.05 times as broad as head, more strongly tapering posteriad than anteriad; the broadly impunctate midline laterally delimited by a dorsal series of approximately eight relatively coarse punctures on either side; lateral portions with sparse punctation; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 12) approximately as long as, or slightly longer than, pronotum and with marked humeral angles; punctation sparse and shallow; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as II.

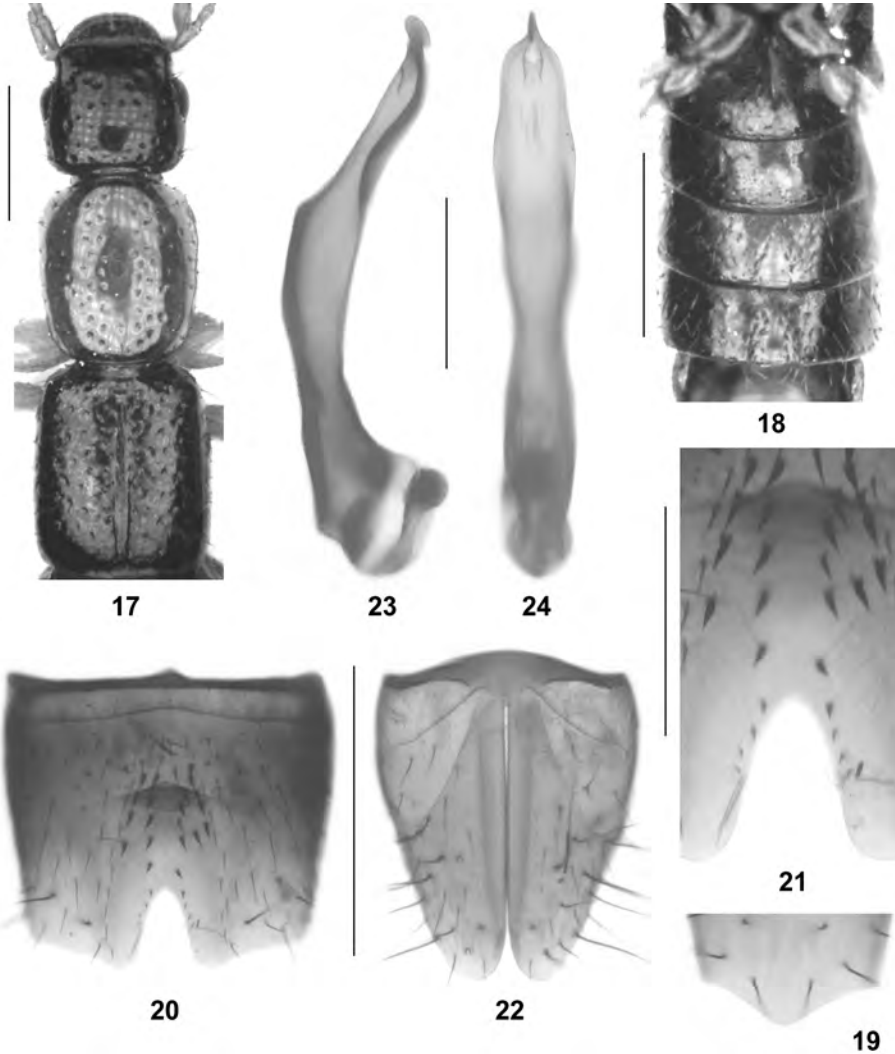
Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; segments III-VI with distinct paratergites; punctation fine and conspicuously sparse; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: sternites IV and V each with a smooth, glossy, shallow postero-median impression (Fig. 11); sternite VI with a pronounced, deep and sharply delimited postero-median impression (Fig. 11); sternite VII (Fig. 12) approximately 1.35 times as broad as long and with pronounced and sharply delimited U-shaped postero-median impression, this impression with conspicuous median carina, posterior excision shaped like a bottle-head; sternite VIII (Fig. 13) approximately 1.15 times as long as broad and with conspicuously deep median incision, this incision nearly reaching anterior margin of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 14-16) approximately 0.8 mm long, with ventral process and dorsal plate of distinctive shapes, the latter long, apically somewhat resembling a cross or a clover-leaf in dorsal view and extending beyond apex of ventral process; parameres completely reduced.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The new species is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive coloration, the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus and by the distinctive male secondary sexual characters. Using the key to females (based on external characters) in HERMAN (1981), *G. crucifer* would key out at couplet 84, together with *G. tungus* HERMAN, 1981 from Ecuador, from which it is distinguished by the completely different male sexual characters, the different coloration (*G. tungus*: all legs yellowish; middle of antennae darkened; only penultimate palpomere of maxillary palpus darkened), the much sparser punctation of the head and abdomen, and by slightly larger body size. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *G. tungus* see HERMAN (1981).

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d n a t u r a l h i s t o r y : This species is the first representative of the genus to be recorded from southern Ecuador. The type locality is situated

in Zamora Chinchipe, some 10 km to the east of Loja in the extreme north of Podocarpus National Park. The specimens were collected in a cloud forest at approximately 1900 m by canopy fogging (ROSSI pers. comm.), suggesting that *G. crucifer* may be arboricolous. Remarkably, only four in a total of 21 specimens are males.



Figs 17-24: *Gnathymenus stipulatus* nov.sp.: (17) forebody; (18) segments III-VI of male abdomen in ventral view; (19) posterior portion of male tergite VIII; (20) male sternite VII; (21) postero-median portion of male sternite VII; (22) male sternite VIII; (23-24) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 17-20, 22: 0.5 mm; 21, 23-24: 0.2 mm.

***Gnathymenus stipulatus* nov.sp.** (Figs 17-24)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "ECUADOR - Zamora Chinchipe, Estacion Cientifica S. Francisco, 3°59'S, 79°05'W, 1900m, 10-14.VIII.2014, Rossi / Holotypus ♂ *Gnathymenus stipulatus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2014" (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin noun stipula (stubble) and alludes to the modified chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII.

Description: Body length 3.8 mm; length of forebody 2.1 mm. Coloration: body blackish with the pronotum dark-reddish and the abdominal apex (segments VIII-X and posterior margin of segment VII) pale-reddish; legs, antennae, and maxillary palpi yellowish.

Head (Fig. 17) transverse, approximately 1.1 times as broad as long, widest across eyes, and of rectangular shape; posterior angles marked; dorsal surface with some coarse punctures in median dorsal portion and with sparse finer punctures in remainder of dorsal surface; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes rather large and convex, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 1.0 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 17) 1.15 times as long as broad and 1.1 times as broad as head, widest near anterior angles, and moderately tapering posteriad; midline broadly impunctate, laterally delimited by moderately dense and moderately coarse irregular punctation, not by a distinct dorsal series; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 17) approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum and with marked humeral angles; punctation moderately sparse and shallow; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings probably fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as II.

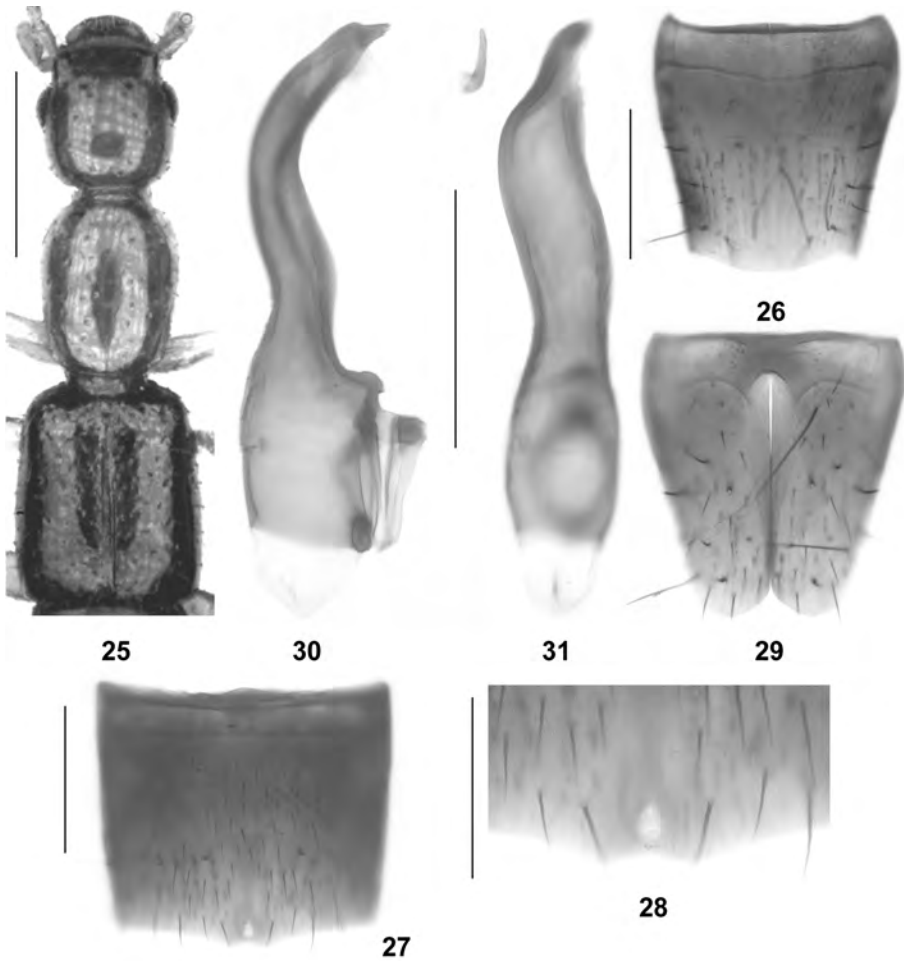
Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; segments III-VI with distinct paratergites; punctation fine and rather sparse, even finer and sparser on tergites VII-VIII than on anterior tergites; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII obtusely angled in the middle (Fig. 19).

♂: sternite IV (Fig. 18) extensively flattened in the middle; sternite V (Fig. 18) with extensive, but shallow median impression, this impression without setae in the middle; sternite VI (Fig. 18) with distinct and moderately deep median impression, this impression without setae in the middle; sternite VII (Figs 20-21) approximately 1.15 times as broad as long and with distinct U-shaped postero-median impression, this impression with approximately 20 strongly modified short and stout black setae, posterior excision one-fourth as deep as length of sternite, margins of this excision with few minute modified setae; sternite VIII (Fig. 22) 1.25 times as long as broad and with conspicuously deep median incision, this incision nearly reaching anterior margin of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 23-24) 0.67 mm long, with ventral process of distinctive shape; parameres completely reduced.

Comparative notes: The new species differs from all its congeners particularly by the distinctive male sexual characters. Using the key to females in HERMAN (1981), *G. stipulatus* would key out at couplet 84, together with *G. tungus*, from which it is distinguished by the completely different male sexual characters, the different coloration (*G. tungus*: middle of antennae and penultimate palpomere of maxillary palpus darkened; pronotum pale-reddish; abdominal apex not distinctly paler than remainder of

abdomen), the sub-rectangular head with more pronounced posterior angles, the broader and posteriorly less strongly tapering pronotum, the absence of a pair of distinct dorsal series on the pronotum, and the less sparse punctation on the elytra and the abdomen. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *G. tungus* see HERMAN (1981).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality and the circumstances of collection are identical to those of *G. crucifer*.



Figs 25-31: *Gnathymenus abscisus* nov.sp.: (25) forebody; (26) male tergite VIII; (27) male sternite VII; (28) postero-median portion of male sternite VII; (29) male sternite VIII; (30-31) aedeagus in lateral (internal structure extruded) and in ventral view. Scale bars: 25: 0.5 mm; 26-27, 29-31: 0.2 mm; 28: 0.1 mm.

***Gnathymenus abscisus* nov.sp.** (Figs 25-31)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "ECUADOR - Zamora Chinchipe, Estacion Cientifica S. Francisco, 3°59'S, 79°05'W, 1900m, 10-14.VIII.2014, Rossi / Holotypus ♂ *Gnathymenus abscisus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2014" (cAss). Paratypes: 3♂♂, 3♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet is the past participle of the Latin verb abscidere (to cut off) and alludes to the basally conspicuously truncate sclerotized portion of the aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Small species; body length 2.7-3.2 mm; length of forebody 1.5-1.6 mm. Coloration: body bicoloured; head and pronotum reddish; elytra and abdomen blackish, with the terminal abdominal segments (VIII-X) slightly paler; legs, antennae, and maxillary palpi yellowish.

Head (Fig. 25) approximately as long as broad or weakly oblong, widest across eyes, tapering behind eyes; dorsal surface with fine and sparse punctation, median dorsal portion nearly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes rather large and convex, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 0.7 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 25) relatively slender, approximately 1.25 times as long as broad and as broad as head, widest in anterior half and distinctly tapering posteriad; the broadly impunctate midline laterally delimited by a more or less irregular dorsal series of relatively coarse punctures on either side; lateral portions with fine and very sparse punctation; interstices without microsculpture.

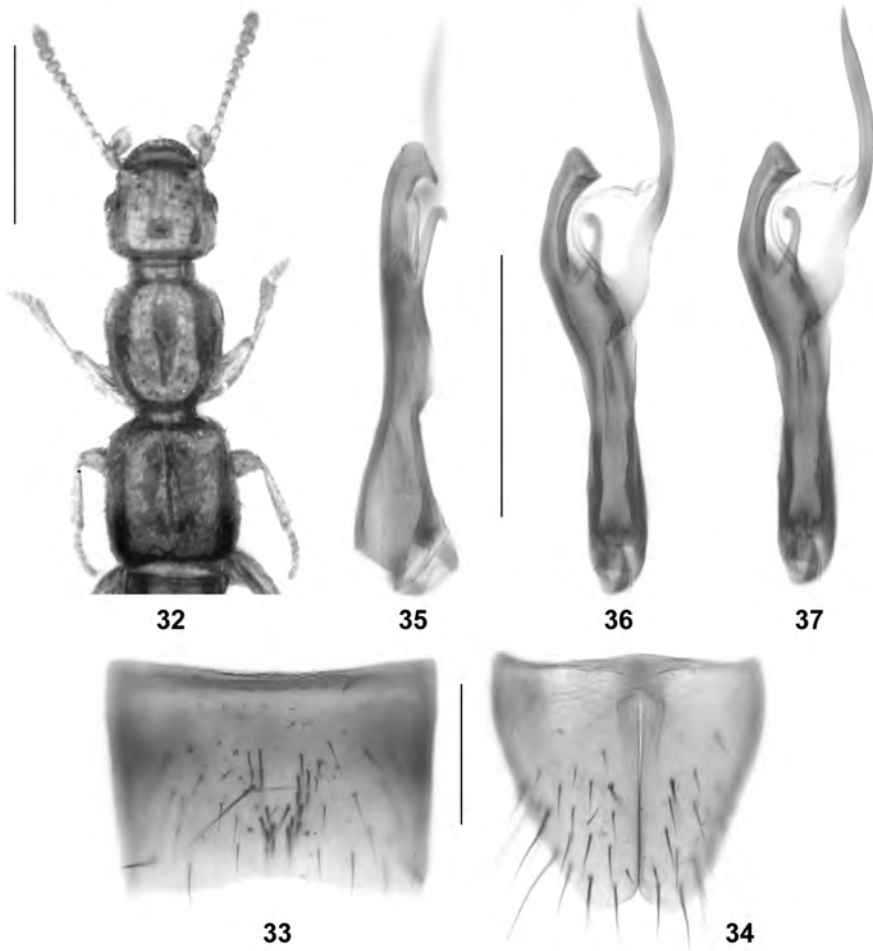
Elytra (Fig. 25) long, approximately as long as pronotum and with marked humeral angles; punctation fine and rather sparse; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I shorter than II.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; segments III-VI with distinct paratergites; punctation moderately fine and moderately sparse on tergites III-VI, very sparse on tergites VII-VIII; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII moderately convex (Fig. 26).

♂: sternites V and VI flattened in the middle; sternite VII (Figs 27-28) approximately 1.2 times as broad as long, without distinct postero-median impression and with unmodified pubescence, posterior margin with shallow concavity in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 29) approximately 1.25 times as long as broad and with deep median incision; aedeagus (Figs 30-31) strongly asymmetric and of conspicuous morphology, sclerotized portion approximately 0.48 mm long; basal portion unsclerotized, sclerotized portion seemingly cut off basally (truncate); parameres completely reduced.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : This species is distinguished from all its congeners particularly by its distinctive male sexual characters. Using the key to females in HERMAN (1981), *G. abscisus* would key out at couplet 85, together with *G. angulus* HERMAN, 1981 from Ecuador, from which it is distinguished by smaller body size (*G. angulus*: 3.5 mm), the much darker elytra and abdomen (*G. angulus*: dark reddish-brown), the less transverse male sternite VII with a differently shaped posterior margin, and by the completely different shape of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *G. angulus* see HERMAN (1981).

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d n a t u r a l h i s t o r y : The type locality and the circumstances of collection are identical to those of *G. crucifer* and *G. stipulatus*.



Figs 32-37: *Gnathymenus multiplicus* nov.sp.: (32) forebody; (33) male sternite VII; (34) male sternite VIII; (35-37) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 32: 0.5 mm; 33-37: 0.2 mm.

***Gnathymenus multiplicus* nov.sp.** (Figs 32-37)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "Ecuador - Esmeraldas, San Francisco, 1°06.5'N, 78°41.7'W, 11.XI.2013, Brachat / Holotypus ♂ *Gnathymenus multiplicus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2015" (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: ramified, intricate) alludes to the shape of the aedeagus.

Description: Very small species; body length 2.4 mm; length of forebody 1.2 mm. Coloration: body bicoloured; body pale-reddish with the posterior third of the elytra and the posterior half of abdominal segment VII infuscate; legs, antennae, and maxillary palpi yellowish.

Head (Fig. 32) 1.05 times as broad as long, widest across eyes, lateral margins behind eyes subparallel; dorsal surface with very sparse punctation, median dorsal portion nearly impunctate; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes rather small, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 0.5 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 32) 1.08 times as long as broad and 1.04 times as broad as head, widest in anterior half and distinctly tapering posteriad; midline broadly impunctate, laterally not delimited by distinct series of punctures; lateral portions with conspicuously sparse punctation; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 32) moderately long, 0.9 times as long as pronotum and with marked humeral angles; punctation fine and sparse; interstices without distinct microsculpture. Hind wings not examined. Metatarsomere I longer than II.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; segments III-VI with distinct paratergites; punctation moderately fine and moderately sparse; interstices with shallow microsculpture composed of transverse meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: sternites III-V unmodified; sternite VI with shallow median impression; sternite VII (Fig. 33) strongly transverse, in the middle with a pair of oblong clusters of long dark setae, posterior margin weakly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 34) weakly transverse and with conspicuously deep median incision, this incision nearly reaching anterior margin of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 35-37) strongly asymmetric and slender, 0.45 mm long (0.35 mm exclusive of the long lateral appendix), with a conspicuously long and a short and apically hooked lateral process on the right (ventral view); parameres completely reduced.

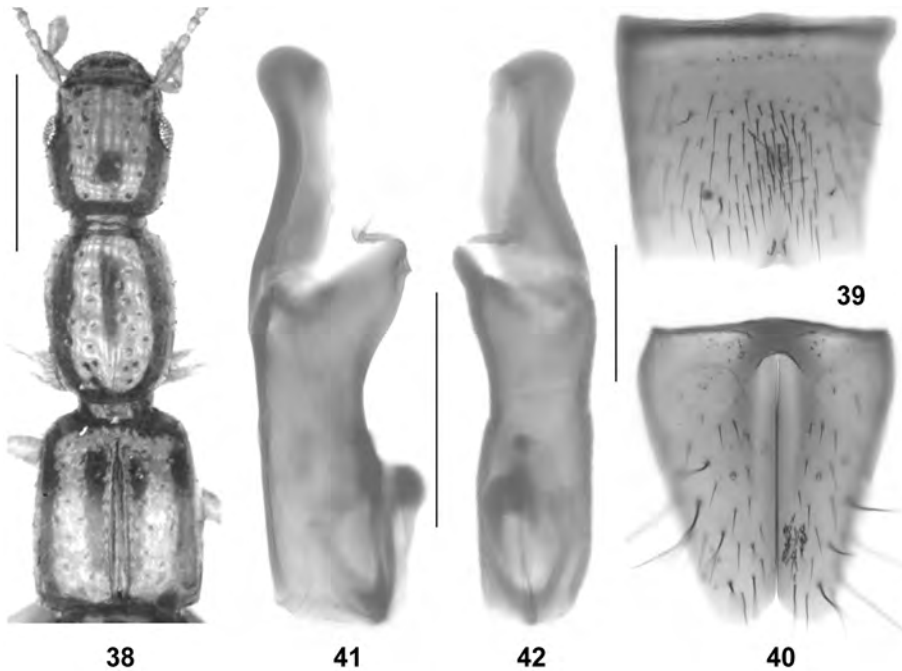
Comparative notes: Regarding both its external (small size, coloration, moderately long elytra) and its male sexual characters (shapes and chaetotaxy of sternite VII and VIII; aedeagus strongly asymmetric and with conspicuous processes), *G. multiplicus* is highly similar to *G. ramosus* HERMAN, 1981 from Panama, from which it is reliably distinguished only by the shape of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *G. ramosus* see figures 345-350 in HERMAN (1981).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in the northeast of Esmeraldas Province, northwestern Ecuador. The holotype was collected by sifting relatively dry leaf litter in a forest remnant at an altitude of approximately 100 m (BRACHAT pers. comm.).

***Gnathymenus bellavistae* IRMLER, 2015** (Figs 38-42)

Material examined: Ecuador: 1♂, Pichincha, 0°02'S, 78°41'W, 2300 m, 1.-14.XI.2013, leg. Brachat (cAss).

Comment: The original description of this very recently described species is based on a unique male from "Pichincha Prov. Bellavista Reserve nr. Nanegalito (78°49.47'W, 0°00.37'N" (IRMLER 2015). The external and sexual characters of the above male, which was collected by sifting sifting leaf litter in a cloud forest (BRACHAT pers. comm.), are illustrated in Figs 38-42.



Figs 38-42: *Gnathymenus bellavistae* IRMLER: (38) forebody; (39) male sternite VII; (40) male sternite VIII; (41-42) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 38: 0.5 mm; 39-42: 0.2 mm.

Acknowledgements

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Zusammenfassung

Fünf Arten der Gattung *Gnathymenus* SOLIER, 1849 werden beschrieben und abgebildet, alle aus Ecuador: *Gnathymenus penicillatus* nov.sp. (Cotopaxi); *G. crucifer* nov.sp. (Zamora Chinchipe); *G. stipulatus* nov.sp. (Zamora Chinchipe); *G. abscisus* nov.sp. (Zamora Chinchipe); *G. multiplicus* nov.sp. (Esmeraldas). Eine Art (*G. penicillatus*) ist brachypter, die übrigen sind makropter. Weitere Nachweise von vier Arten der Gattungen *Gnathymenus* und *Stenopholea* HERMAN, 1969 werden aus Ecuador gemeldet.

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