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## Review of the genus *Baeocera* of Chile (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae)

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**Abstract:** Review of the *Baeocera* of Chile (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae). The Chilean species of *Baeocera* ERICHSON, 1845 are reviewed. Currently, eight species are recognized with two of them remaining unnamed. The present study raises to 13 the number of known Chilean species. It provides descriptions of the following new species: *B. danieli* nov.sp., *B. darwini* nov.sp., *B. jarmilae* nov.sp., *B. stewarti* nov.sp., *B. variicolorata* nov.sp. and *B. villaricensis* nov.sp. New records are given for *B. atricollis* PIC, *B. cekalovici* LÖBL, *B. chilensis* REITTER and *B. germaini* PIC. A key to the Chilean species of *Baeocera* is given.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scaphidiinae, *Baeocera*, Chile, taxonomy.

### 1. Introduction

The last account of Chilean Scaphidiinae (LÖBL 1983) provided information on eight species, all members of the species-rich and almost cosmopolitan genus *Baeocera* ERICHSON, 1845. Two of these species were recognized as new but left unnamed in absence of males. One of them was collected by Charles Darwin in 1834 or 1835 in Chiloé. Thus, though being in a collection, it remained unnamed for nearly two centuries, a rather unusual case for a taxonomist to deal with. The recently studied Chilean collections contain males of that species, five other undescribed species of *Baeocera*, and samples of hitherto described species. The number of species known from Chile increases so to thirteen and the knowledge about the distribution of most of the previously described species is completed. They are members of a putative monophyletic group (see LÖBL 1983) and, *Baeocera nonguense* LÖBL excepted, all seem to be endemic to Chile. The Neotropical scaphidiines are still quite inadequately known: species of *Baeocera* have not yet been reported from the neighbouring Bolivia and Peru where they are possibly species-rich, and only three species (*B. argentina* PIC, 1916, *B. bicolor* ACHARD, 1920, *B. bruchi* PIC, 1928) have been described from Argentina (see LÖBL 1997).

### 2. Material and methods

The specimens studied are deposited in the following collections:

MHNG: Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland.

NHML: The Natural History Museum, London, UK

NHMW: Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria

ZMUB: Zoologisches Museum, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany

The locality data of the type material are reproduced verbatim, with data from different labels separated by a slash. Adequate printed type- and identification labels are fixed under each examined specimen. The body length is measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the posterior inner angles of elytra. The eye/frons ratios are measured in dorsal view. The length/width ratios of the antennomeres are measured on slide-mounted antennae. Punctuation on metaventricle does not refer to punctures bordering submesocoxal lines and statements about abdominal microsculpture do not refer to intersegmental membranes. The sides of the aedeagi refer to their morphological side with the ostium situated dorsally, while it is in resting position rotated 90°. The dissected body-parts are embedded in Euparal on a separate label fixed on the same pine as the respective specimen.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 *Baeocera atricollis* PIC

**New records:** 1, "Chile" (NMHL); 1, Chiloé I. Ahoni Alto, prim. for., III.1988 L.E. Pena (MHNG); 2, Chiloé I. Ahoni Alto, prim. for., 70 m, 22.II.1988, L. Masner (MHNG).

**Comments:** The species was based on material labelled "Chili" (PIC 1920: 3) and subsequently recorded from Santiago: Playas (LÖBL 1983: 167). It may be easily distinguished by the colour pattern and the sutural striae of elytra starting at margin of pronotal lobe, in combination.

#### 3.2 *Baeocera cekalovici* LÖBL

**New records:** CHILE: 2, Region VIII, Prov. Nuble, nr. Recinto ca 60 km E Chillan, 12.XII.1990, 400-450 m, forest litter, Agosti & Burckhardt nr 7a (MHNG); 6, Concepción Prov., Tomé, 12.XII.1982, T. Cekalovic (MHNG); 2, Concepción Prov., Lota, 26.I.1985, T. Cekalovic (MHNG); 3, Concepción Prov., Las Escalera, 9.X.1982, T. Cekalovic (MHNG); 1, Region IX (Araucaria), Prov. Cautin, Termes del Huife 27 km ENE Pucón, 39°13.617'S 71°39.291'W, degraded deciduous forest with Nothofagus, sieved, 2.I.2006, leg. M. Schülke (ZMUB); 1, Cautin, 15 km NE Villarrica, Flordel Lago, 14.XII.84-10.II.85 S. & J. Peck, 300 m, 2 FITS Nothofagus forest (MHNG); 1, Llanquihue, Frutillar Bajo, Univ. Chile Forest. Res., 22.CII. [sic, XII] 84-2.II.85, S. & J. Peck, 100 m, FIT, ravine mixed forest (MHNG); 1, Region IX, Prov. Malleco, Nat. Park Tolhuaca sect. Laguna Malleco, 900 m, 23-27.I.1996, D. Burckhardt nr 61a (MHNG); 10, Region X (Los Lagos), Prov. Valdivia, Nat. Park de Villarica, south area, 39°27.896'S, 71°51.118'W, 1206 m, Araucaria-Nothofagus forest with bamboo, dead wood, moss and litter, sieved, 4.I.2006, leg. M. Schülke [3] (ZMUB, MHNG); 10, Region X, Prov. Osorno, Nat. Park Puyehue, Aguas Calientes, 400-500 m, 31.XII.1990-1.I.1991, Agosti & Burckhardt nr 25a: 1, same data but 20.XII.84-8.II.85, S. & J. Peck, 500 m, FIT, Derumbes Forest Trail (MHNG).

**Comments:** The species was known from Concepción: Pinares, Estero Nonguen and Penco, and from Cautin: Lago Caburgua (LÖBL 1983: 164). It may be distinguished by the dark body colour, the shortened sutural striae of elytra, the ventrite 1 lacking microsculpture, and the antennomere VIII only slightly shorter than the antennomere VII, in combination. Diagnostic is the internal sac with a flagellum almost straight, robust and apically bifid.

### 3.3 *Baeocera danieli* nov.sp. (Figs 1-3)

**Type material:** Holotype: ♂ X Reg. Pr. Llanquihue, PN Alerce Andino, 550 m, Laguna Tringulo, 6.I.93, D. Burckhardt nr 38b, 41°40'S 72°35'W (MHNG). Paratypes: 2♀♀, with the same data as the holotype (MHNG).

**Description:** Length 1.25-1.28 mm, width 0.78-0.80 mm. Pronotum, hypomera and elytra dark reddish-brown, basal and anterior areas of pronotum somewhat lighter than pronotal middle. Venter of thorax, hypomera excepted, blackish. Basal abdominal segments blackish or dark brown, apical abdominal segments light, ochraceous or yellowish. Femora dark reddish-brown, tibiae, tarsi and antennae lighter than femora, ochraceous or yellowish. Eye width about as third of shortest interval between eyes. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 18/6: IV 19/7: V 23/7: VI 15/7: VII 20/9: VIII 18/8: IX 20/10: X 22/11: XI 35/12. Dorsal and ventral sides of body not microsculptured. Pronotal punctation very fine, hardly visible at 80 times magnification. Scutellum concealed. Elytra widest posterior basal sixth, strongly narrowed from widest point toward apices with lateral margins oblique; sutural striae strongly shortened, starting in middle third of sutural length. Elytral punctation about as fine as pronotal punctation. Mesepimera about three times as long as wide and three times as long as intervals between them and mesocoxae. Metaventrite convex in middle part, with two shallow, distinctly punctate apicomedian impressions, finely punctate on lateral and most of median surface; punctation on lateral parts of metaventrite about as fine as that on pronotum. Submesocoxal areas about 0.06-0.07 mm long, about as long as shortest intervals between them and metacoxae; submesocoxal lines convex with outer section partly straight, parallel with body axis, indistinctly punctate. Metanepisterna fused with metaventrite. Tibiae straight, thickened apically.

**Male characters:** Protarsomeres I-III slightly widened. Aedeagus as Figs 1-3, 0.35 mm long.

**Etymology:** The species is dedicated to my friend Daniel Burckhardt (Basel) who collected the specimens.

**Comments:** This species may be easily distinguished from all other Chilean congeners by the elytra strongly narrowed apically, with strongly shortened sutural striae, the concealed scutellum and the coalescent metanepisterna. The aedeagal characters suggest relationships to *B. jarmilae*, though the shape of the parameres is distinctive.

### 3.4 *Baeocera chilensis* REITTER

**New records:** CHILE: 3, Region IV, Prov. Limari, Nat. Park Fray Jorge, 550 m, Alto de Talinay, 6-7.XII.1990, Agosti & Burckhardt nr 1a (MHNG).

**Comments:** The species was based on material from "Chili" (REITTER 1880: 45) and subsequently recorded from Concepción: Nonguen and Valparaíso: Gomez Carreno (LÖBL 1983: 162). It may be distinguished by the short sutural striae of elytra, the dark body colour and the microsculptured ventrite 1, in combination.

### 3.5 *Baeocera darwini* nov.sp. (Figs 4-6)

*Baeocera* species A in LÖBL 1983: 167.

**Type material:** Holotype: ♂, CHILE: Isla Chiloé Vilapulli 18.2.83, T. Cekalovic [TC 129] (MHNG). Paratypes: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, with the same data as the holotype; 1♂, CHILE: Aisen Cisne Maedio, 8.II.83 T. Cekalovic; 1♂, CHILE: Cautin, 10 km S Pucon, Vol. Villarrica N. P. 15.XII.84-10.II.85 S&JPeck, FIT, 900m Nothofagus grove on ash; 1♀, CHILE: Cautin, 15 km NE

Villarrica, Flordel Lago, 14.XII.84-10.II.85 S&JPeck, 300 m, 2 FITS Nothofagus forest (all MHNG); 1♀, Chiloé I., Chile C. Darwin / Darwin Coll. 1885-119 / Chiloe 2371 / Baeocera species A det. Löbl 1982 (NHML).

**Description:** Length 1.43-1.60 mm, width 0.92-1.0 mm. Body dark reddish-brown to black, apices of elytra and abdomen lighter. Femora dark brown or ochraceous, tibiae, tarsi and antennae lighter, light brown to yellowish. Eye width nearly as half of shortest interval between eyes. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 23/6: IV 21/6: V 23/6: VI 18/7: VII 22/9: VIII 19/10: IX 30/15: X 30/16: XI 46/20. Dorsal and ventral sides of body not microsculptured. Pronotal punctation very fine, hardly visible at 80 times magnification. Tip of scutellum hardly visible. Elytra widest posterior basal sixth, weakly narrowed from widest point toward apices with lateral margins somewhat sinuate; sutural striae not shortened, starting at elytral base, extended laterad from basal pronotal lobe to form basal striae, extended to sides and joined with lateral striae, adsubtural areas flat. Elytral punctation about as fine as pronotal punctation, with scattered distinctly larger punctures. Mesepimera about three times as long as wide and three times as long as intervals between them and mesocoxae. Metaventrite convex in middle part, lacking impressions, very finely punctate patches of distinct admesal punctures excepted; punctation on lateral parts of metaventrite about as fine as on pronotum. Submesocoxal areas about 0.08 mm long, as long as two thirds of shortest intervals between them and metacoxae; submesocoxal lines convex with somewhat concave outer section, distinctly punctate. Metanepisterna flat, with deep, slightly curved suture, in middle about 0.05 mm wide. Tibiae straight, slightly thickened apically.

**Male characters:** Protarsomeres I-III hardly widened. Aedeagus as Figs 4-6, 0.45-0.50 mm long.

**Etymology:** The species is named after Charles Darwin who has found this species in Chiloé.

**Comments:** This species may be easily distinguished from all other Chilean congeners by the elytra with complete basal striae joined to lateral striae. The large submesocoxal areas are also diagnostic. The aedeagal characters suggest relationships to *B. chilensis* REITTER and *B. germaini* PIC, though the parameres are significantly narrower than in *B. chilensis* and shorter than in *B. germaini*.

### 3.6 *Baeocera germaini* PIC

**New records:** CHILE: 1, Region VIII, Prov. Nuble nr. Recinto ca 60 km E Chillan, 12.XII.1990 400-450 m, forest litter Agosti & Burckhardt nr 7a (MHNG); 2, Region IX (Araucaria) Prov. Malleco 16 km E Curacautin Hotel "Andenrose", 672 m 38°27.874'S, 71°45.705'W, leaf litter, riverbank, 10.I.2006, leg. M. Schülke [6B] (ZMUB, MHNG); 10, Region IX (Araucaria) Prov. Malleco, via Laguna Blanca, 22 km ENE Curacautin, Araucaria-Nothofagus mixed forest, 1250-1450 m 38°21'S, 71°39'W, dead wood, leaf litter, moos, 11.I.2006, leg. M. Schülke [9] (ZMUB, MHNG); 1, Region IX, Malleco 40 km W Curacautin, 12.XII.84-16.II.85, FIT S. & J. Peck, malaise, 1500 m Nothofagus-Araucaria (MHNG); 3, Region X, Prov. Osorno, Nat. Park Puyenue, Aguas Calientes, 400-500 m, 31.XII.1990-1.I.1991, Agosti & Burckhardt nr 25a (MHNG); 2, Region X, Prov. Llanquihue, Nat. Park Vicente-Perez Ros-Ales Petrohué, 170 m 9.I.1994, D. Burckhardt nr 50a (MHNG); 1, Region X, Prov. Llanquihue, Nat. Park Vicente-Perez Ros-Ales Petrohué, 200-500 m, 41q°07'S 70°02'W 11.I.1994, D. Burckhardt nr 52a (MHNG); 1, Region X, Prov. Osorno, Nat. Park Puyenue, Aguas Calientes to Antellanca 800 m, 2.I.1991, Agosti & Burckhardt nr 28a (MHNG); 33, Region XI, Jeinimeni Nat. Park, XI.2001, transec 3, S. J. Hine & K. A. Jackson (NHML, MHNG); 10, Region XI, Nef Valley, transec 0, 1, 3, 7, PFT's site 2, soil/litter, XI-XII.2002 (NHML); 2, Region XI, Los Maitenes, XI.2002, litter transec, E. Deboise (NHML); 1, Region XII (Magellanes) Prov. Ultima Esperanza, Nat. Park

Torros del Payne, near Hosteria Tyndal, Rio Serrano, 51°14.016'S, 72°58.533'W, pasture with dead wood, moos. 18.12.2006, leg. M. Schülke [14] (ZMUB); 4, Region XII, Prov. Ultima Esperanza, Nat. Park Torres del Payne, Lago Grey, Rio Pingo 100 m, 12.I.1991, Burckhardt nr 37c (MHNG); 2, Llanquihue; Salto Petrohue, V. Perez Nat. Park, 23.XII.84-4.II.85, S. & J. Peck, 150m, FIT, mixed moist forest (MHNG); 2, "Umg. Pto. Natales" [near Puerto Natales], leg. H. Franz (NHMW); 22, Laguna San Rafael Nat. Park, Soler V., Jan.-Feb. 1999, P.M. Hammond & K.A. Jackson, forest litter and standing dead tree (NHML).

**Comments:** The species was originally published as a variety of *B. chilensis* REITTER, based on material from "Chili" (PIC 1920: 4). Subsequent published records are from Concepción: Penco, Santiago: El Arrayan, Nuble: Termas de Chillán, Malleco: near Malalcahuello, Magallanes: Rio Blanco and Cueva del Milodon (LÖBL 1983: 164). The species may be distinguished by the elytra bearing distinct punctation and with sutural striae starting at margins of pronotal lobe, and by the narrow, straight parameres, in combination.

### 3.7 *Baeocera jarmilae* nov.sp. (Figs 7-9)

**Type material:** Holotype ♂, CHILE: Malleco; Princesa 20 km W Curacautin 12.XII.84-16.II.85 S&JPeck, FIT, 1000 m Nothofagus forest (MHNG). Paratype ♂ CHILE: Alto de Vilches, 70 km E Talca, 5.XII.84-20.II.85 S&JPeck, Nothofagus forest, 1300 m (MHNG).

**Description:** Length 1.35-1.42 mm, width 0.82-0.85 mm. Body nearly uniformly light reddish-brown or elytra slightly lighter and metaventricle darker than pronotum, apical abdominal segments yellowish, femora as pronotum, tibiae, tarsi and antennae lighter. Eye width as two thirds of shortest interval between eyes. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 15/6: IV 15/6: V 21/6: VI 19/7: VII 28/8: VIII 27/8: IX 31/10: X 34/14: XI 52/15. Dorsal and ventral sides of body not microsculptured. Pronotal punctation very fine, hardly visible at 80 times magnification. Tip of scutellum hardly visible. Elytra widest posterior basal sixth, distinctly narrowed from widest point toward apices; sutural striae not shortened, starting at elytral base, extended laterad from pronotal lobe to form basal striae, reaching about mid-width of elytral base, adsutural areas flat. Elytral punctation less fine than pronotal punctation, distinct at 40 times magnification on inner part of disc, on outer part of disc with scattered larger, well visible punctures. Mesepimeres about 2.5 times as long as wide and two times as long as intervals between them and mesocoxae. Metaventricle flattened in middle part, lacking impressions, very finely punctate except on apicomedian area bearing patch of distinct punctures; punctation on lateral parts of metaventricle about as fine as on pronotum. Submesocoxal areas about 0.05 mm long, as long as third of shortest intervals between them and metacoxae; submesocoxal lines convex, distinctly punctate. Metanepisterna flat, in middle about 0.03 mm wide, nearly parallel-sided, with deep, straight slightly curved suture. Tibiae straight, thickened apically.

**Male characters:** Protarsomeres I-III hardly widened. Aedeagus as Figs 7-9, 0.43-0.45 mm long.

**Etyymology:** The species is named after one of its collectors, Jarmila Kukalová-Peck (Ottawa), an eminent palaeontologist and a great colleague.

**Comments:** This species may be distinguished from its Chilean congeners by the light body colour, the elytra with basal striae not joined to lateral striae, the comparatively small submesocoxal areas, and the aedeagus bearing a long, strongly curved and gradually narrowed flagellum.

### 3.8 *Baeocera nonguensis* LÖBL

**New records:** 5, Region IV, Prov. Limari, Nat. Park Fray Jorge, 550 m, Alto de Talinay, 6-7.XII.1990, Agosti & Burckhardt nr 1a (MHNG); 6, Region XI, Jeinimeni Nat. Park, XI.2001, pit fall trap, log with fungus and sieved wood, S. J. Hine & K. A. Jackson (NHML, MHNG); 1, Region XI, Quealat Nat. Park, XII.2003, forest edge nr. base, leaf litter, P. M. Hamond.

**Comments:** The species was known from Concepción: Estero Nonguen, Valparaíso: Gomez Carreno and Argentina: Chubut: El Hoyo, (LÖBL 1983: 165). The El Hoyo record is based on a female and the identification should be confirmed once additional material with at least one male becomes available. The species may be distinguished by its uniformly light dorsum of body and darkened metaventrite, in combination with shortened sutural striae of elytra. Diagnostic is the very long and thin flagellum.

### 3.9 *Baeocera stewarti* nov.sp. (Figs 10-12)

**Type material:** Holotype ♂, CHILE: Llanquihue, Frutillar Bajo, Univ. Chile Forest. Res. 22.CII.[sic, XII] 84-2.II.85 S&JPeck, 100 m, FIT, ravine mixed forest (MHNG). **Paratypes:** 1♂, CHILE: Llanquihue; Salto Petrohue, V. Perez N.P. 23.XII.84-4.II.85 S&JPeck, 150m, FIT, mixed moist forest; 1 specimen, CHILE: X Reg. Prov. Chiloé Cucao, 30 km SW Castro, NP Chiloé, 30 m, temp. rain forest, 4-6.I.1991 Agosti & Burckhardt nr 29a; 1♀, CHILE: Palena Prov. 37 km SE Chaiten 28.XII.84-30.I.85 S&JPeck, FIT, 60 m riverside 2nd forest (all MHNG).

**Description:** Length 1.40-1.50 mm, width 0.84-0.88 mm. Frons brown posterior level of eyes, becoming gradually lighter anteriorad. Pronotum ochraceous along base and anterior margin, with brown V-shaped transverse band. Elytron with basal sixth to fifth and apical third ochraceous, brown to blackish on prevailing surface. Ventral side of thorax and most of abdomen brown to blackish. Apical abdominal segments ochraceous to yellowish. Antennae light brown, with yellowish antennomeres I and II. Legs brown, femora about brown, tibiae and tarsi lighter. Eye width as half of shortest interval between eyes. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 15/6: IV 20/7: V 24/8: VI 21/8: VII 25/10: VIII 24/10: IX 28/14: X 28/15: XI 45/15. Dorsal and ventral sides of body not microsculptured, punctation very fine, hardly visible at 60 times magnification, fine punctures bordering submesocoxal lines and base of ventrite 1 excepted. Tip of scutellum exposed. Elytra widest posterior basal sixth, distinctly narrowed from widest point toward apices; sutural striae shortened, starting abruptly posterior basal fourth of sutural length, adsutural areas flat. Mesepimera about three times as long as wide and twice as long as intervals to mesocoxae. Mesal part of metaventrite convex, lacking impressions. Submesocoxal areas 0.11 mm long, long as shortest intervals between them and metacoxae; outer margins to part parallel with body-axis, inner margin convex. Metanepisterna flat, about 0.03-0.04 mm wide, parallel-sided, with deep, straight suture. Tibiae straight, thickened apically.

**Male characters:** Protarsomeres I-III hardly widened. Aedeagus as Figs 10-12, 0.47-0.49 mm long.

**Etymology:** The species is named after one of its collectors, Stewart B. Peck (Ottawa), an outstanding taxonomist and a great worker.

**Comments:** The species may be easily distinguished by its colour pattern, notably by the darkened transverse pronotal band, and by the large submesocoxal areas, in combination with the sutural striae of elytra strongly shortened. The aedeagus with wide, obtuse apex of median lobe is unique among the Chilean congeners while the structure of the internal sac suggests relationships to *B. chilensis* REITTER and *B. germaini* PIC.



### 3.10 *Baeocera valdiviana* LÖBL

**Comments:** PIC (1915: 2) established the species as *Toxidium chilense*. It was based on material labelled "Chili Valdivia", subsequently transferred to *Baeocera* where the species epithet *chilensis* was preoccupied and therefore replaced (LÖBL 1983: 167). Additional conspecific specimens are not known. The species is characterized by the shortened sutural striae of elytra, the dark body colour and the short antennomere VIII, in combination.

### 3.11 *Baeocera variicolorata* nov.sp. (Figs 13-16)

**Type material:** Holotype ♂, CHILE: Malleco 40 km W Curautin 12.XII.84-16.II.85, FIT S&JPeck, malaise, 1500 m Nothofagus-Araucaria (MHNG). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, with the same data as the holotype; 4♂♂, 4♀♀, CHILE: Cautin, 15 km NE Villarrica, Flordel Lago 14.XII.84-10.II.85 S&JPeck, 300 m, 2FITS Nothofagus forest; 1♂, 1♀, CHILE: Cautin, 10 km S Pucon, Vol. Villarrica N. P., 15.XII.84-10.II.85 S&JPeck, FIT, 900 m Nothofagus grove on ash; 1♂, 3♀♀, CHILE: Cautin; 21 km NE Pucon, Lago Caburga 15.XII.84-10.II.85 S&JPeck, FIT, 600 m mixed forest remnant; 1♀, CHILE: Osorno; Puyehue Nat.P.; Aguas Calientes 18.XII.84-8.II.85 S&JPeck, 600 m, malaise Nothofagus forest; 1♀, CHILE: IX Reg. Prov. Malleco, NP Tolhuaca sect. Laguna Malleco 900 m, 23-27.I.1996 D. Burckhardt nr 61a (all MHNG); 1 ex., CHILE: Region IX (Araucaria) Prov. Malleco Weg zur Laguna Blanca 22 km ENE Curacautin Araucaria-Nothofagus Mischwald [mixed forest], 1250-1450 m 38°21'S, 71°39'W, Totholz, Laub, Moos [dead wood, leaf litter, moos], 11.I.2006, leg. M. Schülke (ZMUB).

**Description:** Length 1.35-1.65 mm, width 0.74-0.91 mm. Head and most of body ochraceous, pronotum sometimes darkened, brown along base and near anterior margin, elytra darkened, brown in middle part of disc, apical abdominal segments light brown, femora ochraceous, tibiae and tarsi lighter than femora, antennae light brown to yellowish. Eye width about as two thirds of shortest interval between eyes. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 18/6: IV 21/7: V 24/7: VI 21/7: VII 26/10: VIII 22/9: IX 30/15: X 36/17: XI 55/19. Dorsal and ventral sides of body not microsculptured, punctation very fine, hardly visible at 40 times magnification, fine punctures bordering submesocoxal lines and base of ventrite 1 excepted. Tip of scutellum exposed. Elytra widest posterior basal fifth, weakly narrowed from widest point toward apices, lateral margins straight, except near base and apices; sutural striae not shortened, curved along pronotal lobe and extended to mid-width of elytral base, adsutural areas raised. Mesepimera about three times as long as wide and two times as long as intervals between them and mesocoxae. Mesal part of metaventrite flattened, lacking impressions, with patches of admesal setiferous punctures. Submesocoxal areas moderately convex, 0.03-0.04 mm long, long as fifth to fourth of shortest intervals between them and metacoxae. Metanepisterna flat, nearly parallel-sided, in middle about 0.03 mm wide. Tibiae straight, thickened apically. Male characters: Protarsomeres I-III hardly widened. Aedeagus as Figs 13-16, 0.45-0.50 mm long.

**Etyymology:** The species epithet is a Latin adjective meaning varicoloured.

**Comments:** This species may be distinguished from its Chilean congeners having complete sutural striae of elytra by the darkened middle of the elytra and the small submesocoxal areas. The aedeagus with a small circular sclerite and vesicles bearing minute scale-like structures is unique.

### 3.12 *Baeocera villaricensis* nov.sp. (Figs 17-19)

**Type material:** Holotype ♂, CHILE: Region X (Los Lagos) Prov. Valdivia, NP de

Villarica, S-Seite [south area] 39°27.896'S, 71°51.118'W, 1206 m Araucaria-Nothofagus-Wald mit Bambus, Totholz, Moos u. Streu gesiebt [Araucaria-Nothofagus forest with bamboo, dead wood, moos and litter, sieved], 4.I.2006, leg. M. Schülke [3] (ZMUB). Paratypes: 5♂♂, 2♀♀, 8 specimens sex not examined, with the same data as the holotype (ZMUB, MHNG).

**Description:** Length 1.30-1.38 mm, width 0.76-0.83 mm. Frons and pronotum entirely dark brown or pronotum dark on variably extended anterior-median area, elytra, ventral side of body and femora uniformly bright reddish, notably lighter than pronotum or dark pronotal area, abdominal apex, tibiae, tarsi and antennae ochraceous or yellowish. Eye width somewhat less than half shortest interval between eyes. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 19/5: IV 22/5: V 23/5: VI 14/7: VII 18/10: VIII 16/12: IX 20/14: X 20/15: XI 30/18. Dorsal side of body not microsculptured. Pronotal punctation very fine, hardly visible at 20 times magnification. Minute tip of scutellum exposed. Elytra widest posterior basal fifth, weakly narrowed apically and with straight lateral margins between widest point and apices; sutural striae shortened, starting 0.08-0.17 mm posterior level of scutellar tip; adsutural areas raised; elytral punctation distinct, consisting of punctures larger than pronotal punctures. Mesepimera about two times as long as wide and two times as long as intervals to mesocoxae. Metaventre not microsculptured, with apicomedian impressions, without distinct admesal punctures, all over very finely punctate, submesocoxal areas subtriangular, 0.06 mm long, slightly longer than third of shortest intervals to metacoxae, with concave outer margins. Metanepisterna flat, parallel-sided, about 0.04 mm wide. Tibiae straight, thickened apically. Abdomen with punctulate microsculpture.

**Male characters:** Protarsomeres I-III hardly widened. Aedeagus as Figs 17-19, 0.40 mm long.

**Etymology:** The species epithet is a Latin adjective derived from the name of the type locality.

**Comments:** This species may be readily distinguished by its short antennae, with the club segments each less than two times as long as large. It differs also from its Chilean congeners with shortened sutural stria of elytra by the colour pattern of the body. The aedeagal characters suggest relationships to *B. chilensis* and allied.

### 3.13 *Baeocera* sp.

A single female from Malleco: near Malalcahuello was recognized as a distinct species in LÖBL 1983: 168, under "*Baeocera* species B". It is 1.8 mm long, thus larger than its Chilean congeners, and characterized by the sutural striae of elytra starting at margins of pronotal lobe, the elytral punctation evanescent, and the metaventre bearing two conspicuous punctate impressions, in combination.

## 4. Key to the Chilean species of *Baeocera*

- 1 Elytra with sutural striae shortened, starting posterior level of scutellar tip .....2
- Elytra with sutural striae not shortened, starting at elytral bases .....8
- 2 Pronotum with dark transverse fascia, elytra each with dark spot covering middle part of disc. Tip of median lobe obtuse .....*S. stewarti* nov.sp.
- Colour pattern different. Tip of median lobe acute (aedeagus unknown in *B. valdiviana*) .....3



- 3 Antennae conspicuously short, antennomeres VIII about 1.3 times longer than wide, XI about 1.7 times longer than wide. Elytra bright reddish, pronotum entirely or to part darkened. Internal sac with small, curved and tapering sclerite ..... *B. villaricensis* nov.sp.
- Antennae not conspicuously short, antennomeres VIII at least 1.5 times as long as wide, XI usually about two times as long as wide. Elytra ochraceous to blackish, often lighter apically, not reddish ..... 4
- 4 Elytra strongly narrowed apically, with sutural striae starting posterior basal third of sutural length. Metanepisterna completely fused with metaventrite ..... *B. burckhardi* nov.sp.
- Elytra almost parallel or weakly narrowed posterior widest point, sutural striae starting in basal third of sutural length. Metanepisterna separated from metaventrite by deep suture ..... 5
- 5 Metaventrite darker than elytra and pronotum, with apicomedian patches of distinct setiferous punctures; exposed metanepisterna narrow, about 0.02-0.03 mm wide. Internal sac of aedeagus with very long and narrow flagellum ..... *B. nonguensis* LÖBL
- Metaventrite not darker than dorsum of body; exposed metanepisterna usually at least 0.04 mm wide ..... 6
- 6 Antennomeres VIII less than two times as long as wide. Ventrite 1 microsculptured. Metaventrite without patch of distinct setiferous punctures. Apical section of parameres slightly widened, short ..... *B. chilensis* REITTER
- Antennomeres VIII at least two times as long as wide. Ventrite 1 not microsculptured .... 7
- 7 Pronotum and elytra, apical part of latter excepted, uniformly reddish to blackish. Antennomeres VIII almost as long as antennomeres VII ..... *B. cekalovici* LÖBL
- Pronotum and elytra along bases and elytra along sutural striae lighter than pronotal or elytra disc. Antennomeres VIII much shorter than antennomeres VII ..... *B. valdiviana* LÖBL
- 8 Sutural striae of elytra starting at base, near margin of pronotal lobe, not curved along basal margins, not forming basal striae ..... 9
- Sutural striae of elytra curved along pronotal lobe and extended laterally to form basal striae ..... 10
- 9 Body length 1.3-1.6 mm. Metaventrite without impressions and lacking patch of distinct setiferous punctures ..... *B. germaini* PIC
- Body length 1.8 mm. Metaventrite with apicomedian impressions and patches of distinct punctures ..... *Baeocera* sp.
- 10 Basal striae of elytra entire, joined to lateral striae ..... *B. darwini* nov.sp.
- Basal striae of elytra incomplete, extended laterad about to mid-width of elytral base, not joined to lateral striae ..... 11
- 11 Elytra light, with dark spot in middle. Submesocoxal areas small, shorter than third of shortest interval between them and metacoxae. Internal sac with long, very narrow flagellum ..... *B. variicolorata* nov.sp.
- Elytra not spotted. Submesocoxal areas as long as or longer than shortest interval between them and metacoxae ..... 12
- 12 Pronotum and elytra uniformly light or pronotum slightly darker than elytra. Antennomeres VIII and XI each well three times as long as wide. Aedeagus with long, looped flagellum ..... *B. jarmilae* nov.sp.
- Pronotum much darker than elytra. Antennomeres VIII and XI each somewhat more than two times as long as wide. Aedeagus lacking long flagellum ..... *B. atricollis* PIC

## 5. Acknowledgements

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## 6. Zusammenfassung

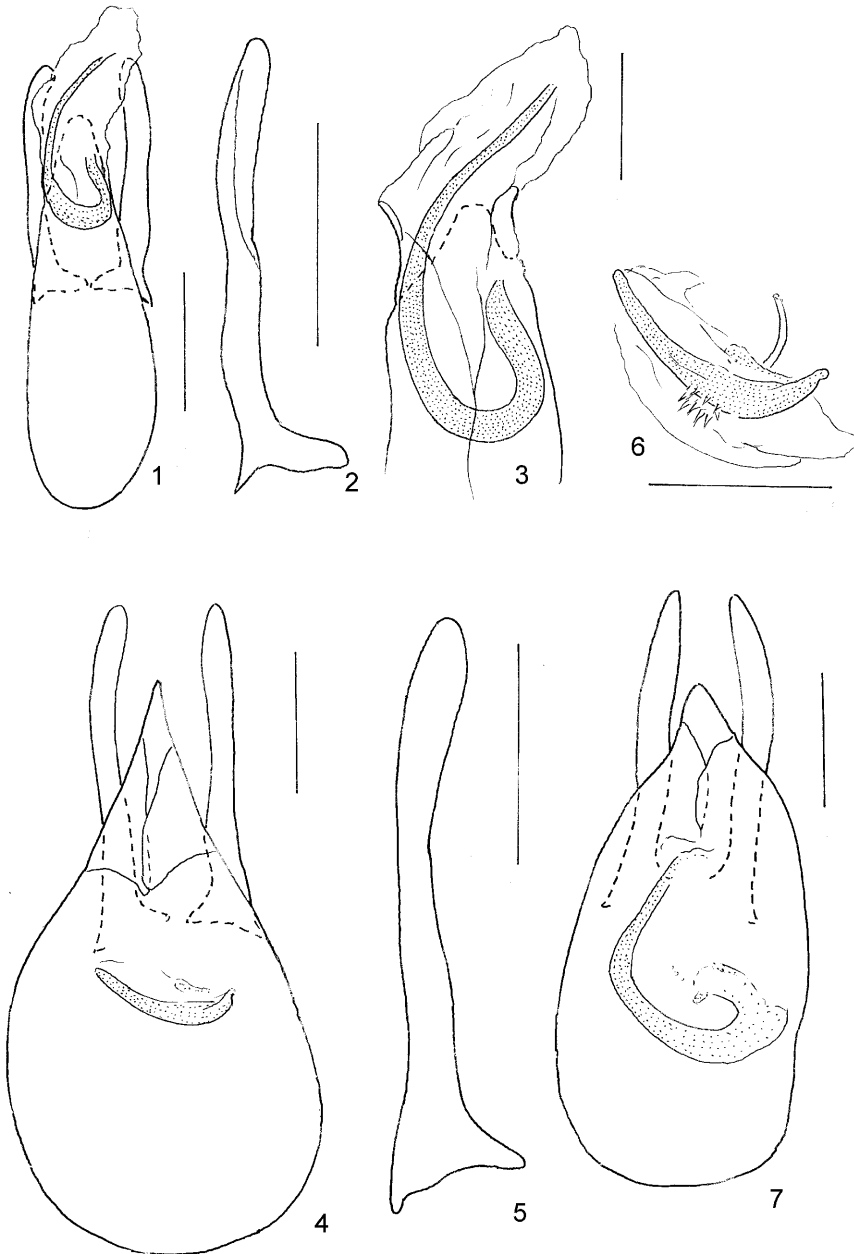
Eine Übersicht der chilenischen Arten der Gattung *Baeocera* ERICHSON, 1845 wird gegeben. 13 Arten sind bekannt, davon werden folgende als neu beschrieben: *B. danieli* nov.sp., *B. darwini* nov.sp., *B. jarmilae* nov.sp., *B. stewarti* nov.sp., *B. variicolorata* nov.sp. und *B. villaricensis* nov.sp. Bemerkungen und Fundangaben zu den früher beschriebenen Arten sowie eine Bestimmungstabelle der chilenischen Arten werden präsentiert.

## 7. References

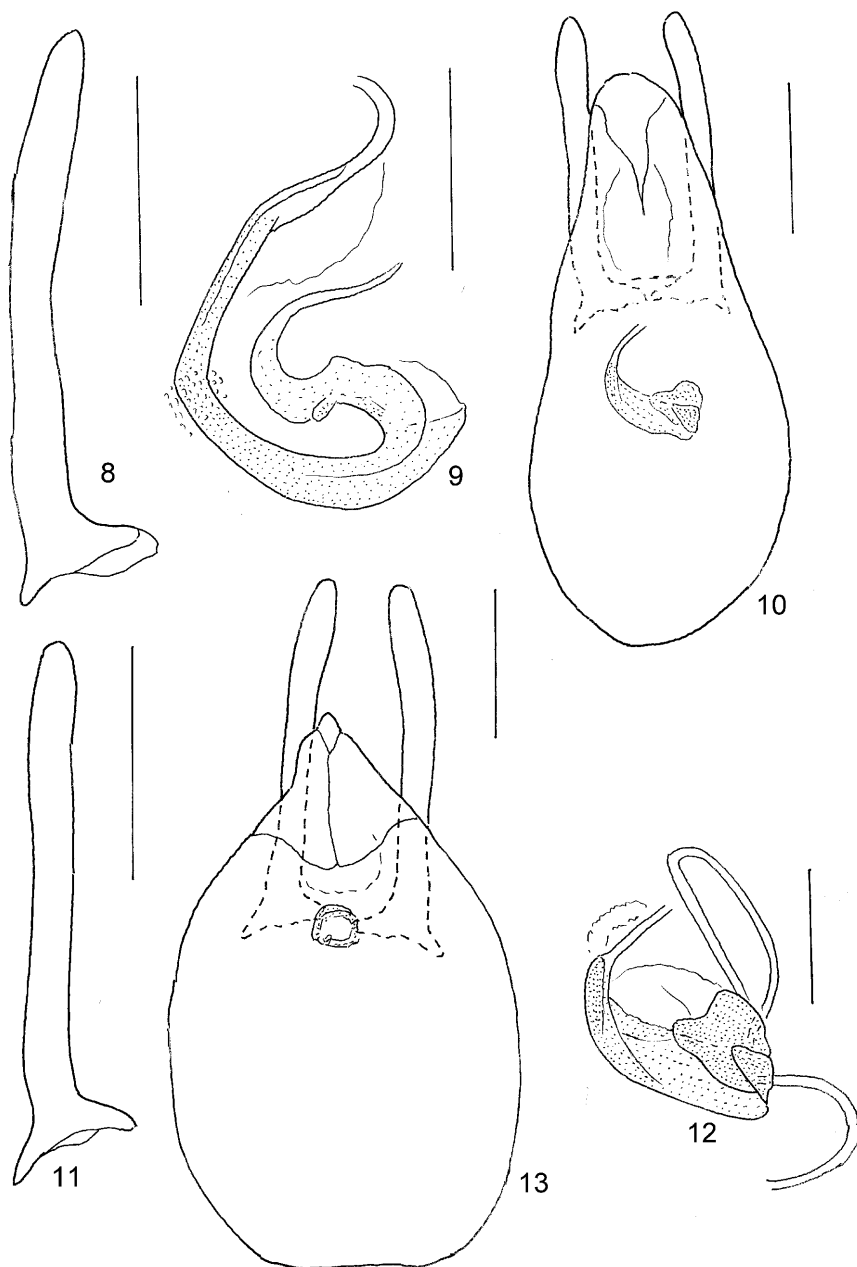
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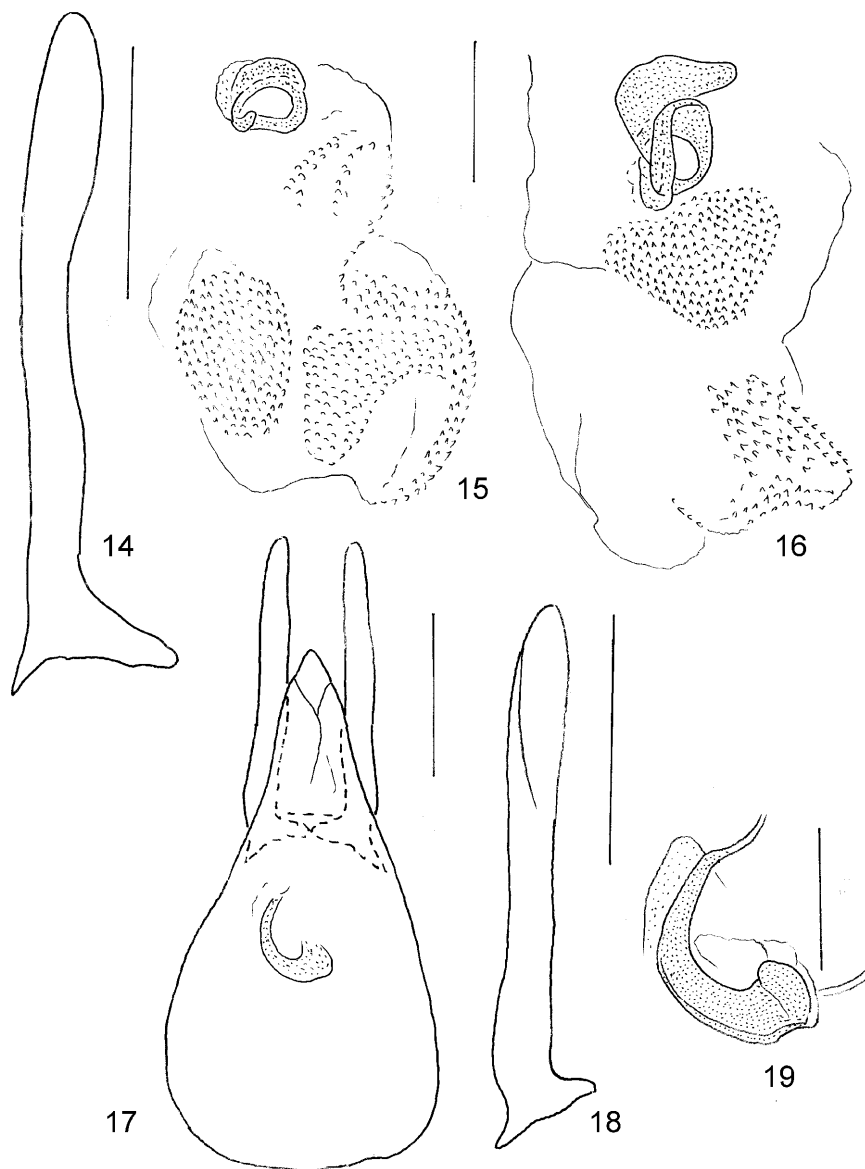
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**Figs 1-7:** Aedeagi of *Baeocera*, in dorsal view; (1) *B. danieli* nov.sp., scale = 0.1 mm; (2) ditto, paramere, scale = 0.1 mm; (3) ditto, apical process of median lobe with extruded internal sac, scale = 0.05 mm; (4) *B. darwini* nov.sp., scale 0.1 mm; (5) ditto, parameres, scale = 0.1 mm; (6) ditto, internal sac, scale = 0.1 mm; (7) *B. jarmilae* nov.sp., in dorsal view, scale = 0.1 mm.



**Figs 8-13:** Aedeagi of *Baeocera*, in dorsal view; **(8)** *B. jarmilae* nov.sp., paramere, scale = 0.1 mm; **(9)** ditto, internal sac, scale = 0.1 mm; **(10)** *B. stewarti* nov.sp., scale = 0.1 mm; **(11)** ditto, parameres, scale = 0.1 mm; **(12)** ditto, internal sac, scale = 0.05 mm; **(13)** *B. variicolorata* nov.sp., scale = 0.1 mm.



**Figs 14-19:** Aedeagi of *Baeocera*, in dorsal view; (14) *B. variicolorata* nov.sp., parameres, scale = 0.1 mm; (15, 16) ditto, internal sac, scale = 0.05 mm; (17) *B. villaricensis* nov.sp., scale = 0.1 mm; (18) ditto, parameres, scale = 0.1 mm; (19) ditto, internal sac, scale = 0.05 mm.

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